

S025 - Late-breaking Research: Session 1 Handbook
Saturday, March 18 from 9:00 AM — 12:00 PM
Room: New Orleans Theater B

10:10 am – 10:20 am

46062 - Outcomes from the SAHARA Clinical Study on the TAT Patch for Excessive Axillary Sweating or Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis /David Pariser MD

Background: One-third of U.S. adults are bothered by excessive sweating and ~5% suffer from hyperhidrosis. Targeted Alkali Thermolysis (TAT) technology has been developed to address this condition.

The Sahara Study was a randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled pivotal study to evaluate an investigational TAT patch for treatment of excessive axillary sweating or primary axillary hyperhidrosis.

Methods: 110 adults with Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS) scores of 3 or 4 were treated with either an active (TAT) or sham patch for up to 3 minutes.

HDSS, Gravimetric Sweat Production (GSP), and Quality of Life Assessments for Bother and Impact and were measured through 12-weeks.

Results: No serious adverse events (AEs) were reported at any time for any subject. All reported AEs for subjects treated with the TAT Patch were mild to moderate and most resolved within 2 weeks.

All endpoints were assessed at 4-weeks. 64% of active (n=44) vs 44% of sham (n=43) subjects improved to HDSS 1 or 2 (p=0.0332), and 43.2% of active vs 16.3% of sham (p=0.0107) subjects achieved a 2-point HDSS improvement. 60.5% of treated subjects showed a ≥50% reduction in GSP with a mean GSP reduction of 57.3 and 18.2 mg/5min for the active and sham subjects respectively (p=0.0036). Finally, Bother was reduced by 1.52 active vs. 0.61sham (p=0.0005) and Impact reduced by for 1.44 active vs. 0.57 sham, p=0.0004.

Conclusions: These data establish the safety and efficacy of the novel TAT patch is offering an innovative treatment option for primary axillary hyperhidrosis or excessive sweating.

REFERENCES

N/A