**Treatment Patterns and Depression and Anxiety among Patients Newly Identified with Hyperhidrosis in a Real-World Database**

**Methods**

**Patient Selection**

Commercial health plan members with at least 12 hyperhidrosis diagnoses codes and/or antidepressant prescription codes were identified from January 2010 through November 2017 from the Optum Institute for Health Economics database. Advantage allowed, including both medical and pharmacy information from 2006 to current and ranging greater than 200 million claims.

- The index date was the first observed claim indicating hyperhidrosis.

- Depression was defined as ≥1 medical claim with a diagnosis code for depression in any position on a medical encounter or outside claim. The diagnosis code for depression was defined as ICD-9-CM 296.xx or ICD-10-CM F32.x-

- Another type of hyperhidrosis is secondary hyperhidrosis. Secondary hyperhidrosis occurs as a result of another condition such as endocrine disease, neoplasms, or hyperhidrosis occurring as a result of concomitant depression and anxiety in patients newly treated with hyperhidrosis. This study examined the patient characteristics, treatment patterns, and factors associated with depression and anxiety reported, including 36.9% with newly diagnosed depression and anxiety.

- During the full pre-index and post-index periods, 55.6% of patients with hyperhidrosis had any depression or anxiety reported, including 36.9% with newly diagnosed depression or anxiety.

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