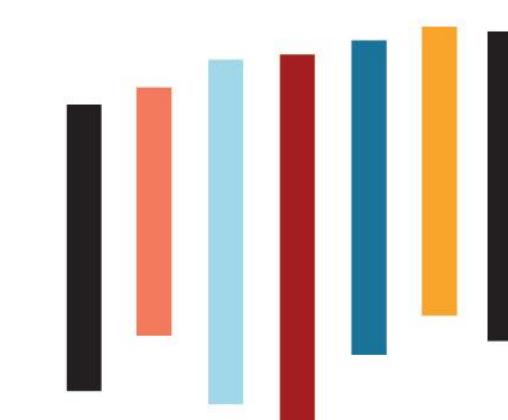




# ePoster



## EVSS 2026

Leading Vascular Science  
Le Meridien Dubai Hotel & Conference Centre

### Role of catheter-directed Foam sclerotherapy in treatment of lower limbs primary varicose vein . by:Abelrahman Gamal Monofy1,

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#### INTRODUCTION

Spider telangiectasias, reticular veins, and true varicosities are all common kinds of varicose veins. If spider telangiectasias and reticular veins are included, it affects 80% of men and 85% of women. Varicose veins affect 22 million women and 11 million men between the ages of 40 and 80.

#### AIM

Evaluate the role of Catheter-directed Foam sclerotherapy in Treatment of Lower Limbs Primary Varicose Vein

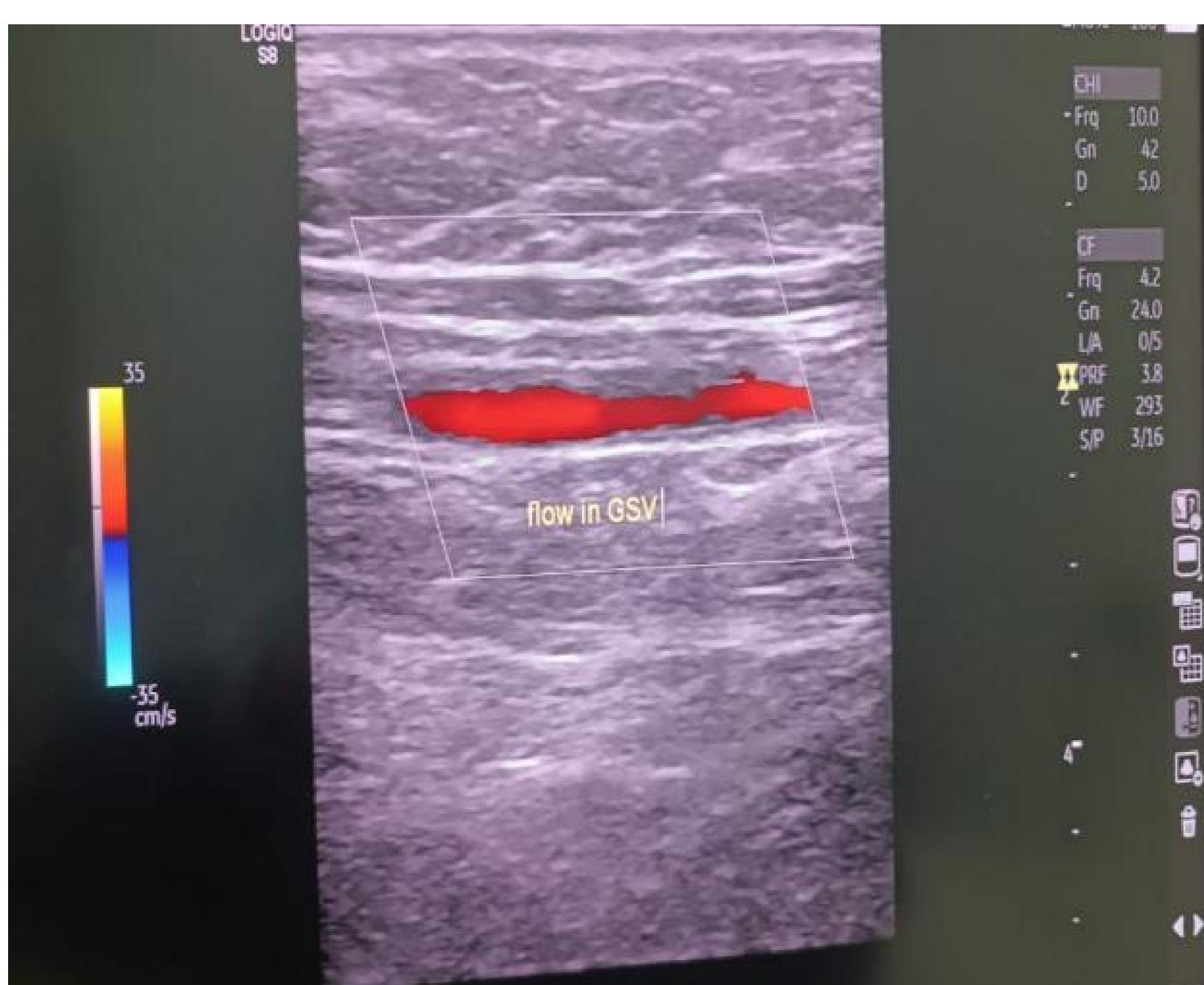


figure 1 :color flow inside Great saphenous vein (patent vein).

intra operative image



Figure (2): during intervention shows insertion of catheter inside Great saphenous vein near junction before foam injection

#### METHODS

This randomized controlled clinical trial included patients from Qena University Hospital, South Valley University's vascular surgery outpatient clinics. 60 patients had catheter-directed foam sclerotherapy and were monitored clinically by CEAP classification, venous clinical severity score, and venous duplex.

postoperative duplex photo



figure 3 Post intervention at (one week) shows Total occlusion part of great saphenous vein

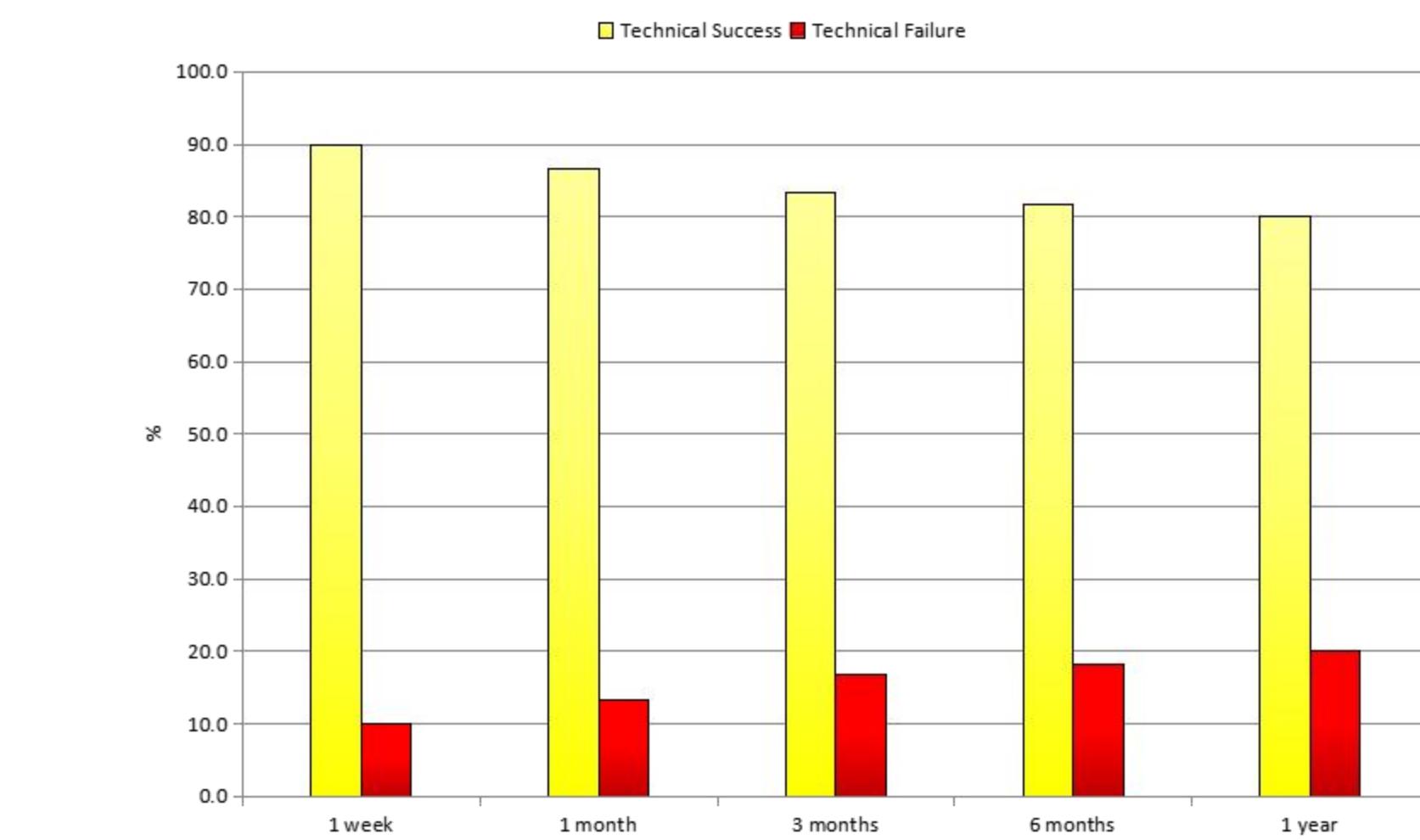


Post intervention picture at one month :  
Transverse view shows  
\*Total occlusion of great saphenous vein  
\*No reflux at saphenofemoral junction

#### RESULTS

The study included 24 males, 36 females (average age  $34.45 \pm 7.243$ ). Most had left saphenous vein incompetence (65.0%). Preoperative GSV diameter: 4.9 (mean  $6.27 \pm 1.103$ ). After one week, 75.0% had GSV obstruction (63.3% after one year). Partial GSV recanalization without reflux: 16.7% after one year. After one week, 8.3% had partial GSV reflux recanalization, 13.3% after one year. GSV reflux recanalization: 1.7% after one week, 6.7% after one year. Technical success: 80.0% after one year (down from 90.0% after one week). Hyperpigmentation: 6.7%, thrombophlebitis: 3.3%. CEAP classification pre-treatment: C2(50.0%), C3(40.0%), C4(10.0%). After one year: C0(60.0%), C1(31.6%), C2(3.3%), C3(5.0%). Pre-procedure VCSS: 2-9 (mean  $4.75 \pm 1.46$ ), decreased to  $1.39 \pm 1.41$  after one year

	Follow-up				
	1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
Preoperative GSV diameter					
Range	4 - 9				
Mean±S.D.	$6.27 \pm 1.103$				
Total occlusion of GSV	45	75.0	43	71.7	40
Partial recanalization of GSV without reflux	9	15.0	9	15.0	10
Partial recanalization of GSV with reflux	5	8.3	6	10.0	7
Total recanalization of GSV with reflux	1	1.7	2	3.3	3
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
%	%	%	%	%	%



#### CONCLUSIONS

Catheter-directed Foam sclerotherapy is safe , effective available method to manage lower limbs varicose veins with the advantage of shorter time of admission with less complication than traditional method.

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