



Role of catheter-directed Foam sclerotherapy in treatment of lower limbs primary varicose vein . by:Abelrahman Gamal Monofy1, other associates :Walid Mohammed Gamal1 ,Ayman Elsaed Hassaballah2 , Abdelraheem Fathy Mohammed1 1 Department of Vascular surgery ,Faculty of medicine , South valley university. 2 Department of Vascular surgery, Faculty of medicine, Assuit university.

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

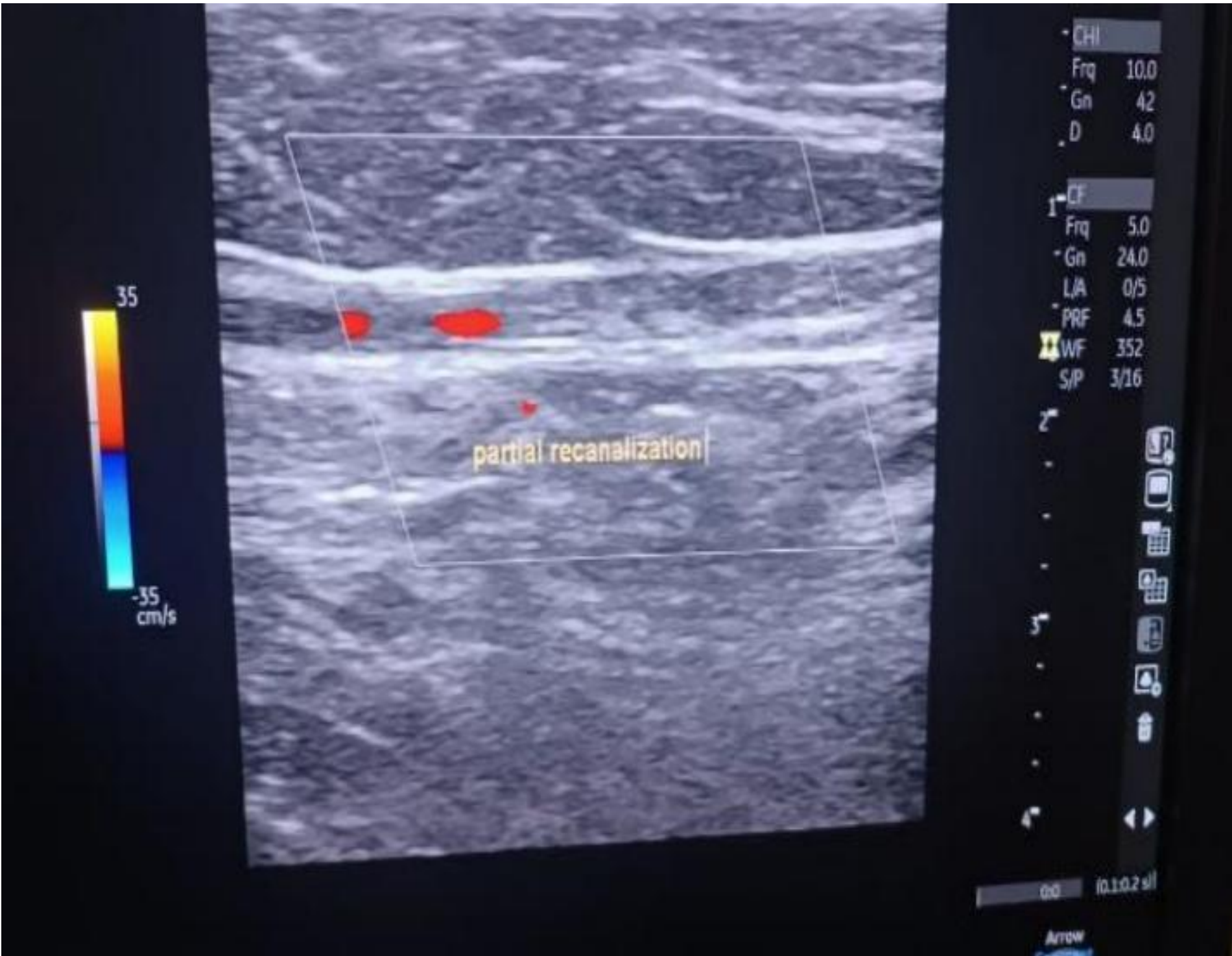
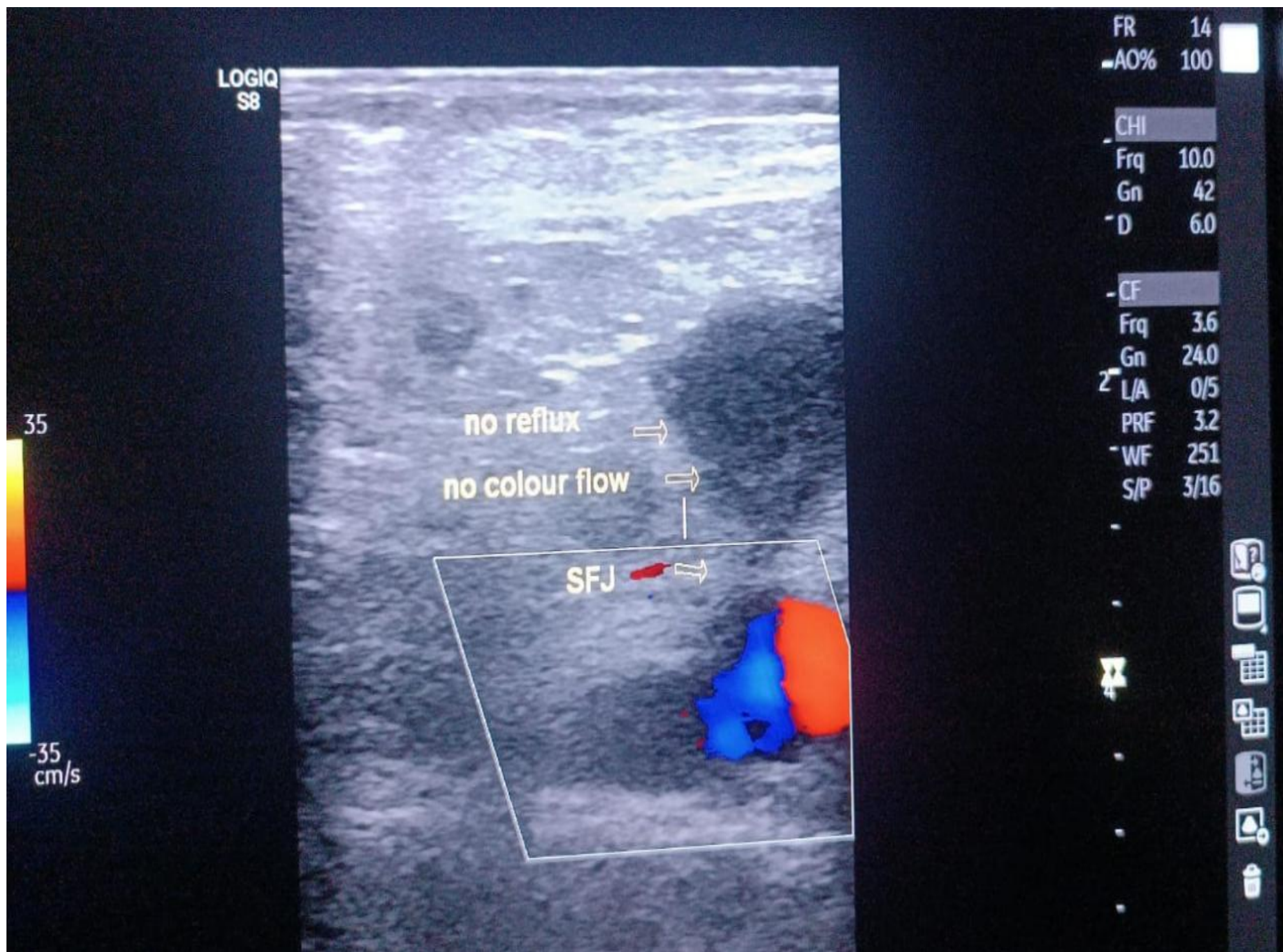


figure 3 Post intervention at (one week) shows Total occlusion part of great saphenous vein

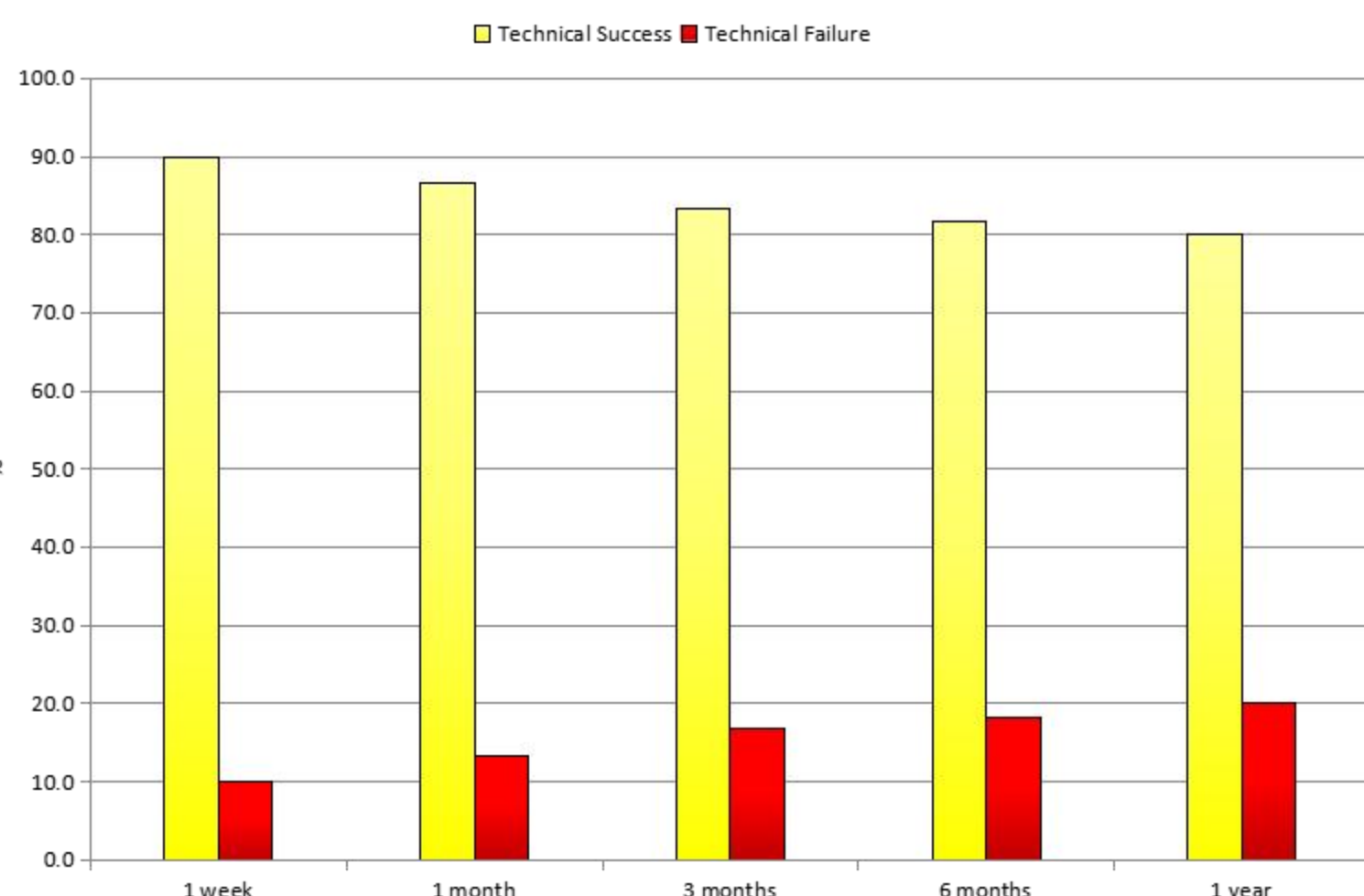


Post intervention picture at one month :
Transverse view shows
*Total occlusion of great saphenous vein
*No reflux at saphenofemoral junction

RESULTS

The study included 24 males, 36 females (average age 34.45 ± 7.243). Most had left saphenous vein incompetence (65.0%). Preoperative GSV diameter: 4-9 (mean 6.27 ± 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 ± 1.46), decreased to 1.39 ± 1.41 after one year

	Follow-up									
	1 week		1 month		3 months		6 months		1 year	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Preoperative GSV diameter										
Range	4 – 9									
Mean±S.D.	6.27±1.103									
Total occlusion of GSV	45	75.0	43	71.7	40	66.7	38	63.3	38	63.3
Partial recanalization of GSV without reflux	9	15.0	9	15.0	10	16.7	11	18.3	10	16.7
Partial recanalization of GSV with reflux	5	8.3	6	10.0	7	11.7	7	11.7	8	13.3
Total recanalization of GSV with reflux	1	1.7	2	3.3	3	5.0	4	6.7	4	6.7



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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