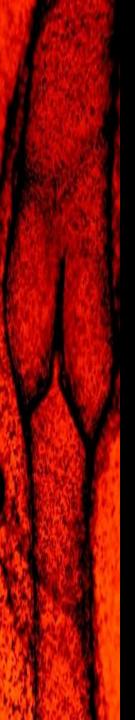
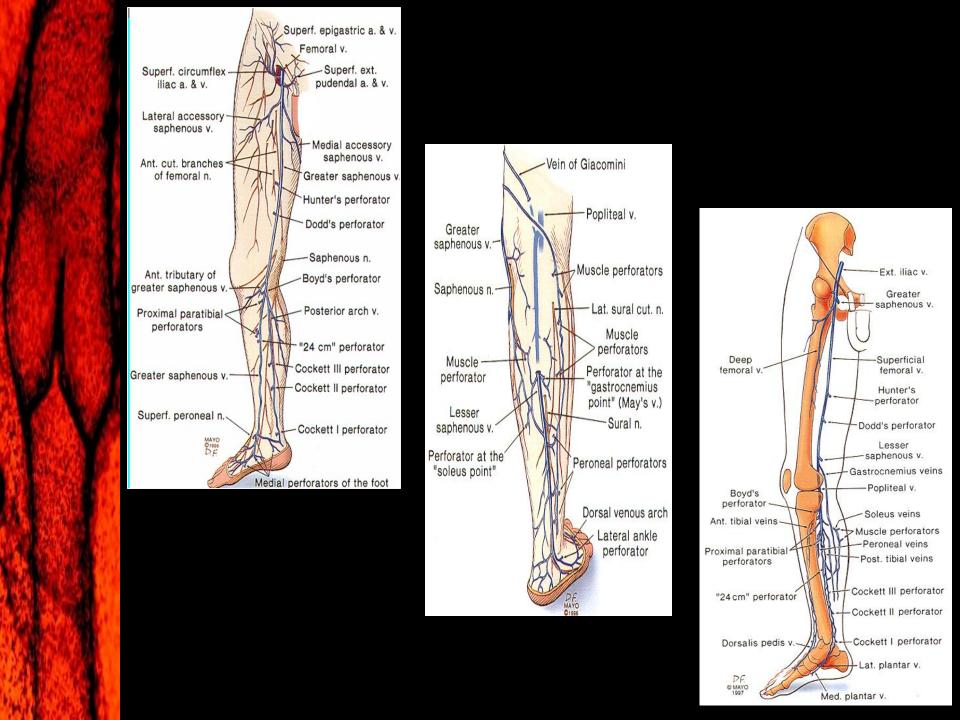


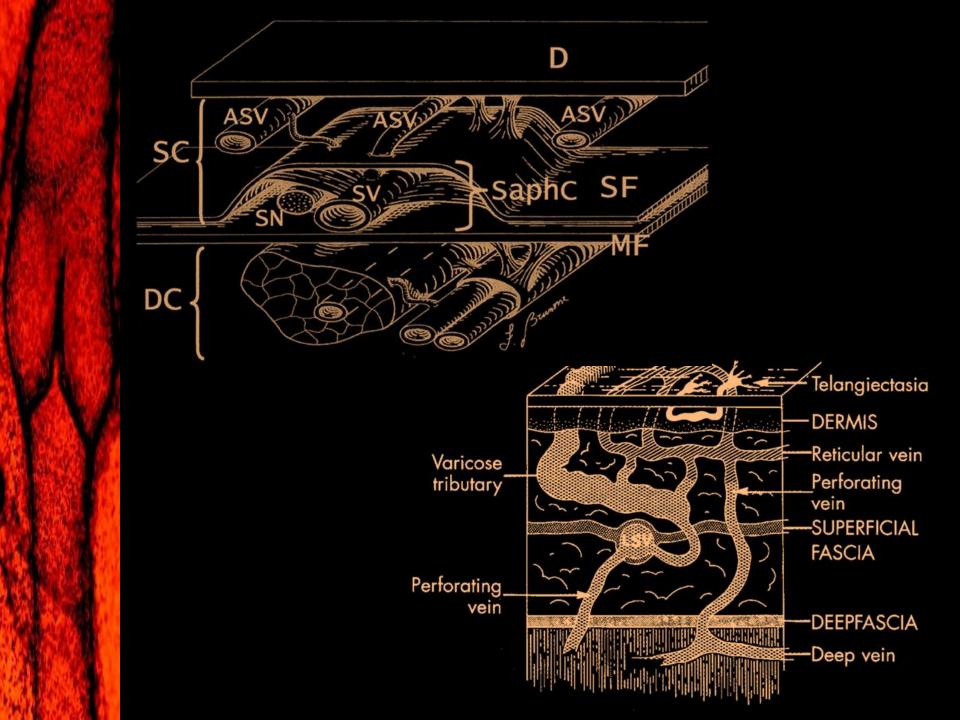
Chronic Venous Insufficiency

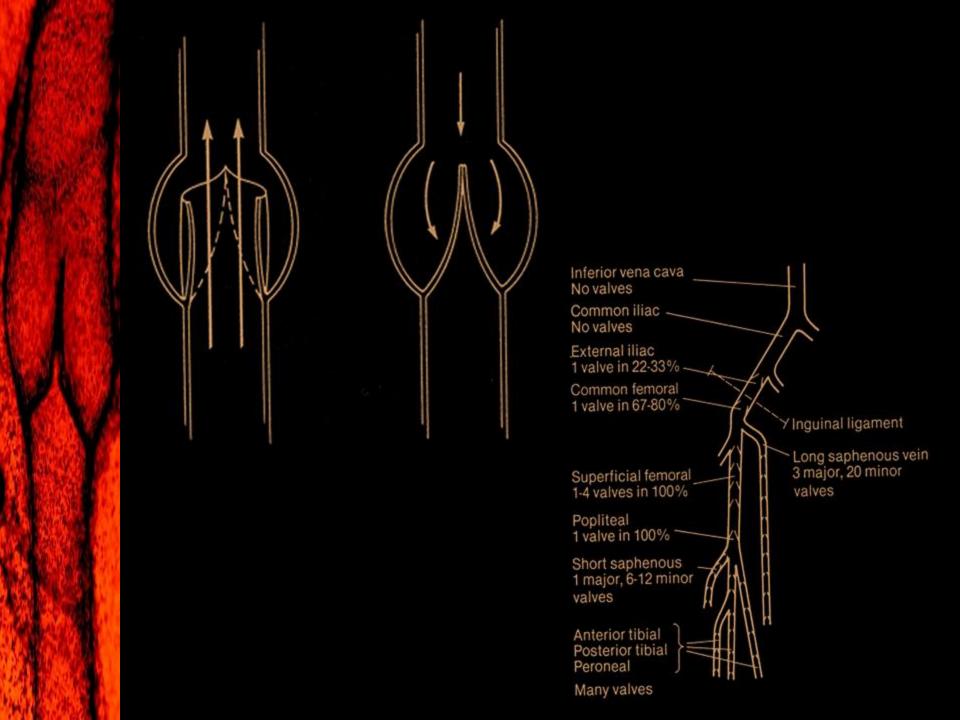
Dr. Talal A. Altuwaijri

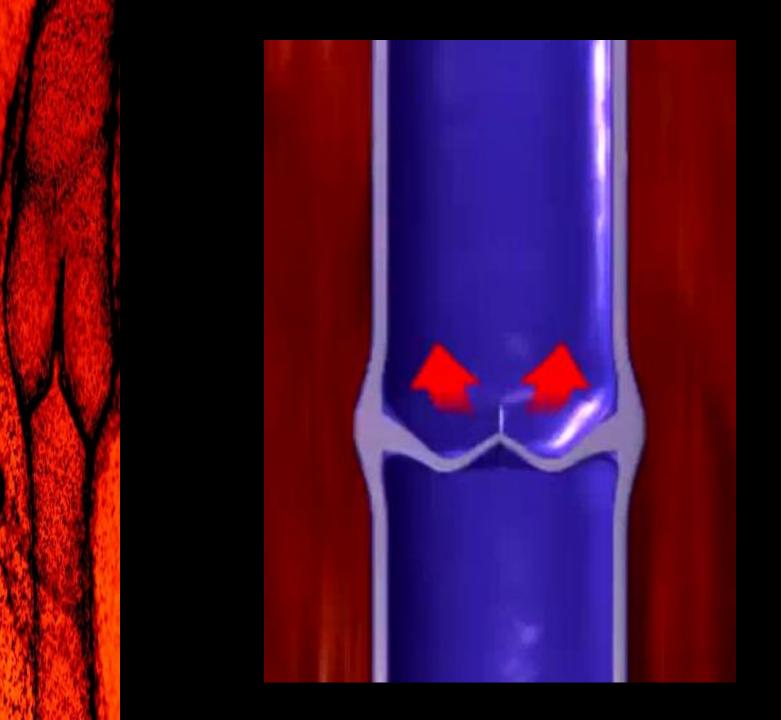


Anatomy

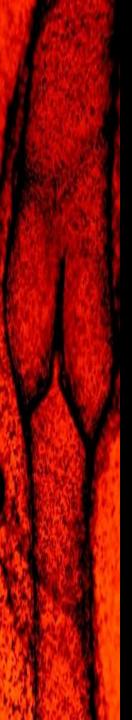




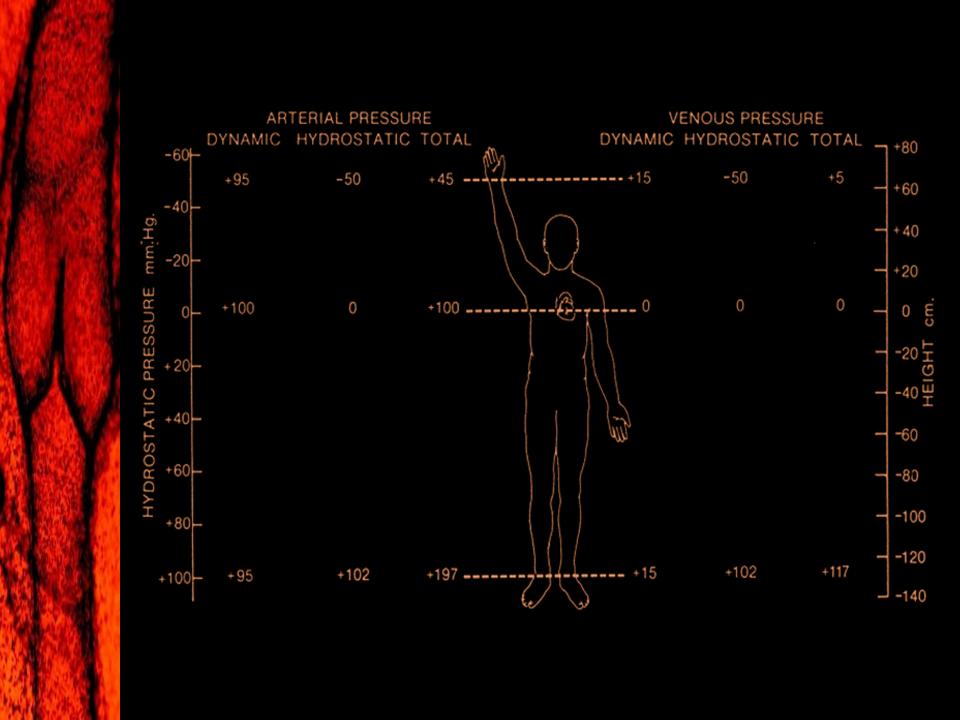


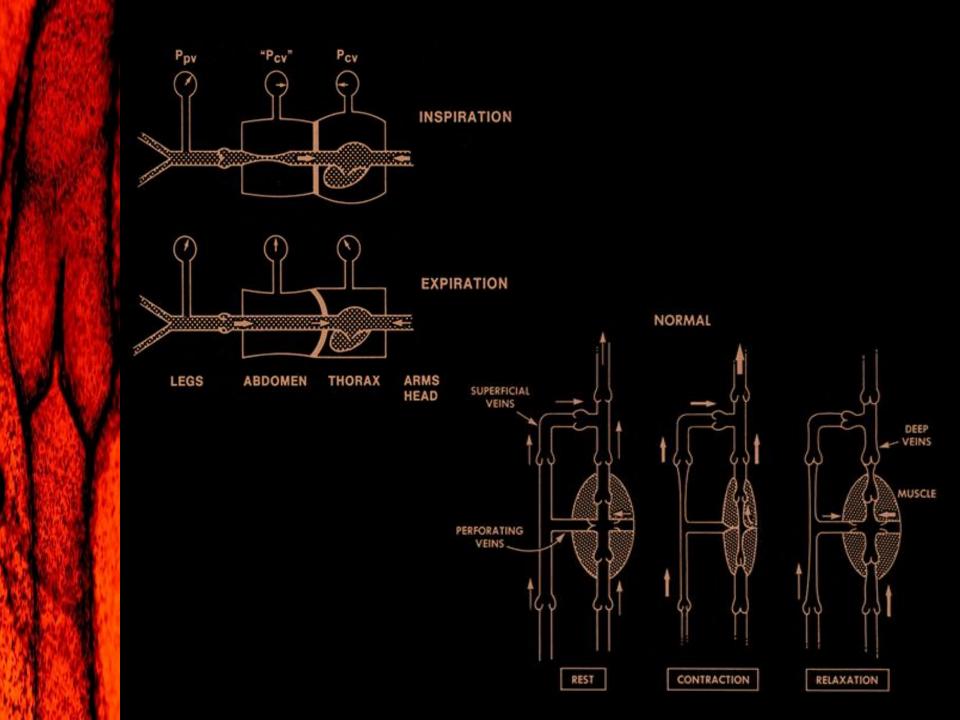


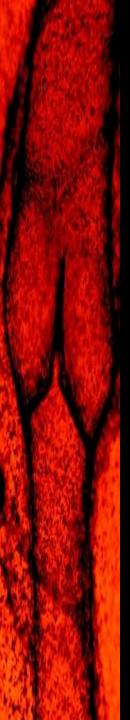




Physiology



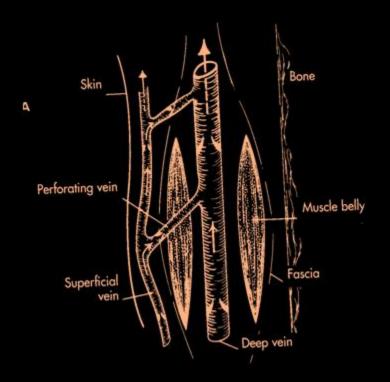




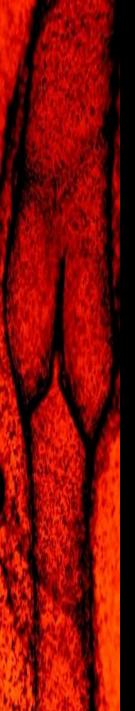
Calf Muscle Pump

Rest

Contraction







Ambulatory Venous Pressure

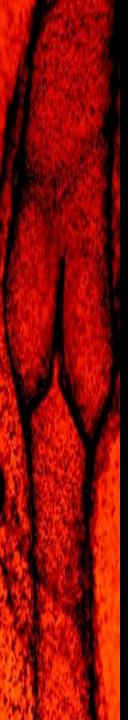
<u>Position</u> <u>mm Hg</u>

Supine 10

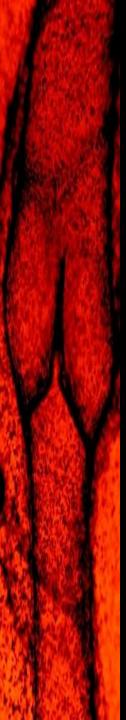
Standing 90

Walking* 25

* 7 steps = maximum effect



What is Chronic venous insufficiency?

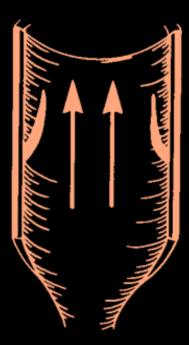


Pathophysiology

Reflux (90%)

Obstruction (10%)

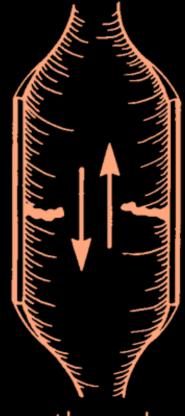
PROXIMAL



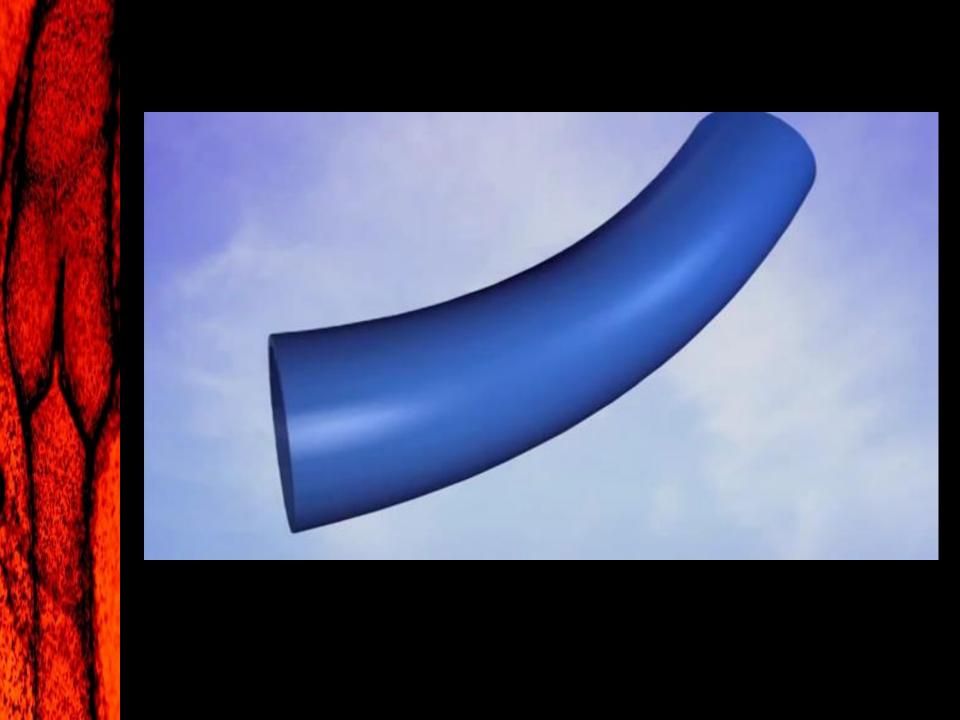
Normal flow to heart

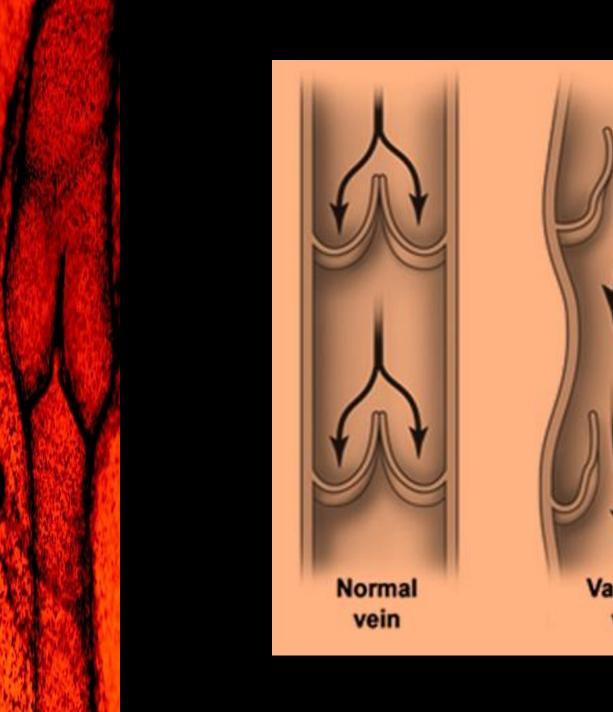


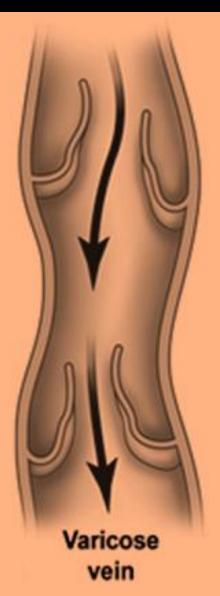
valve function

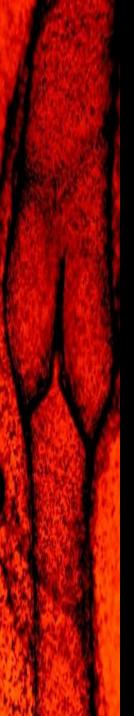


Abnormal valve function



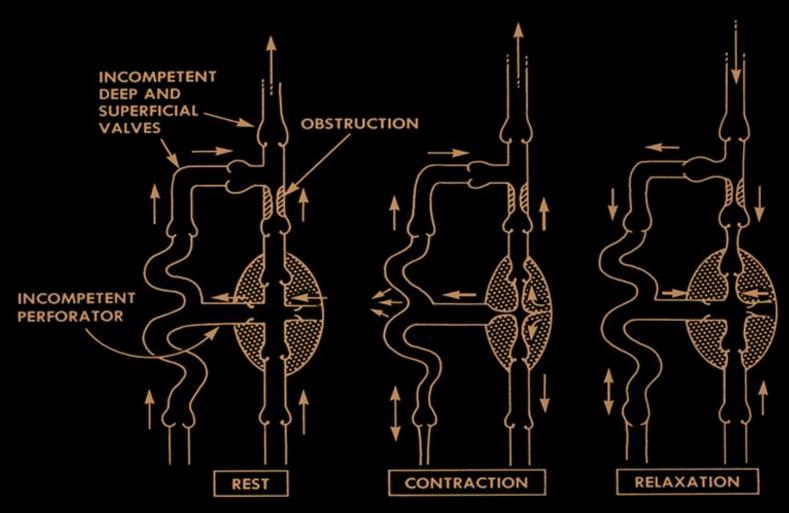




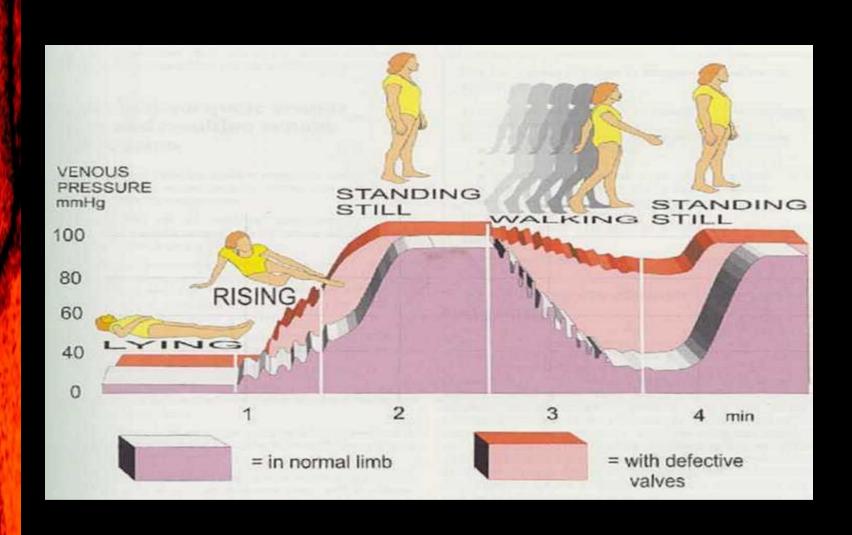


Primary Valvular Incompetence "floppy valve"

Secondary Valvular Incompetence



SO, Waht happens to the Venous Pressure?

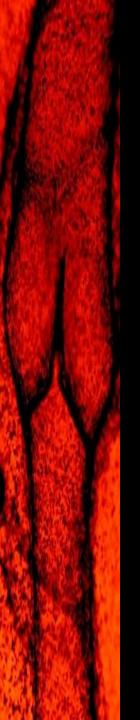




- History
- Physical Examination
- Investigations:

Non-invasive (Doppler/Duplex)

Invasive (AVP/ Venography)





Clinical Presentation

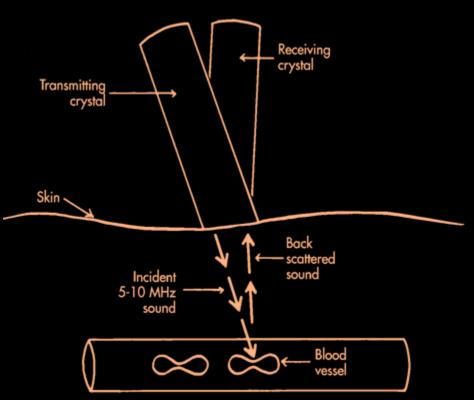








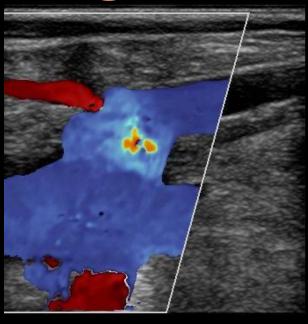
Doppler

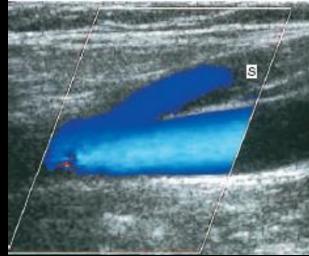


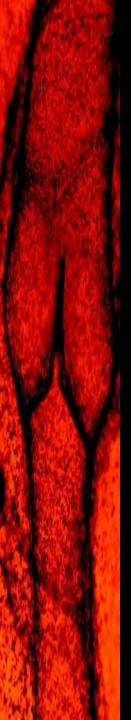


Duplex-Scanning

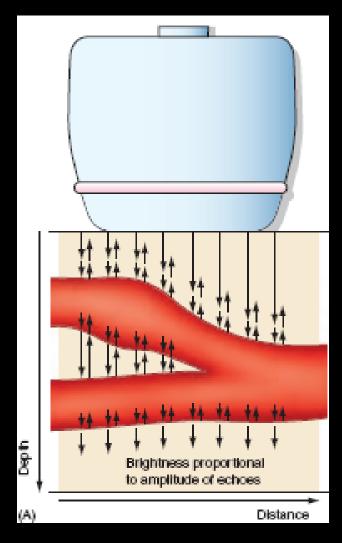




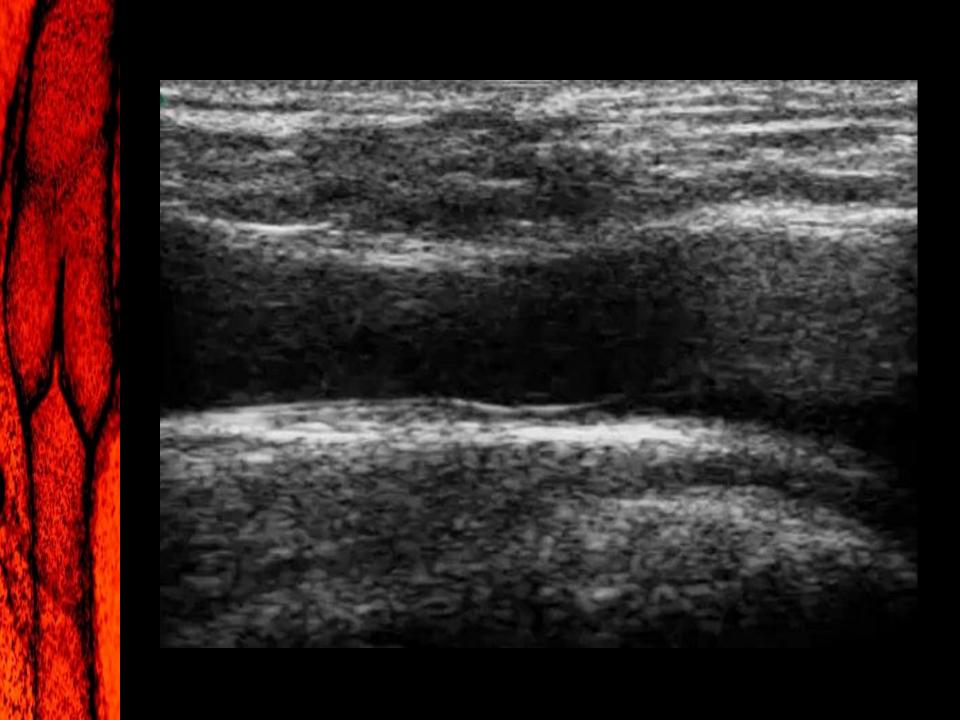


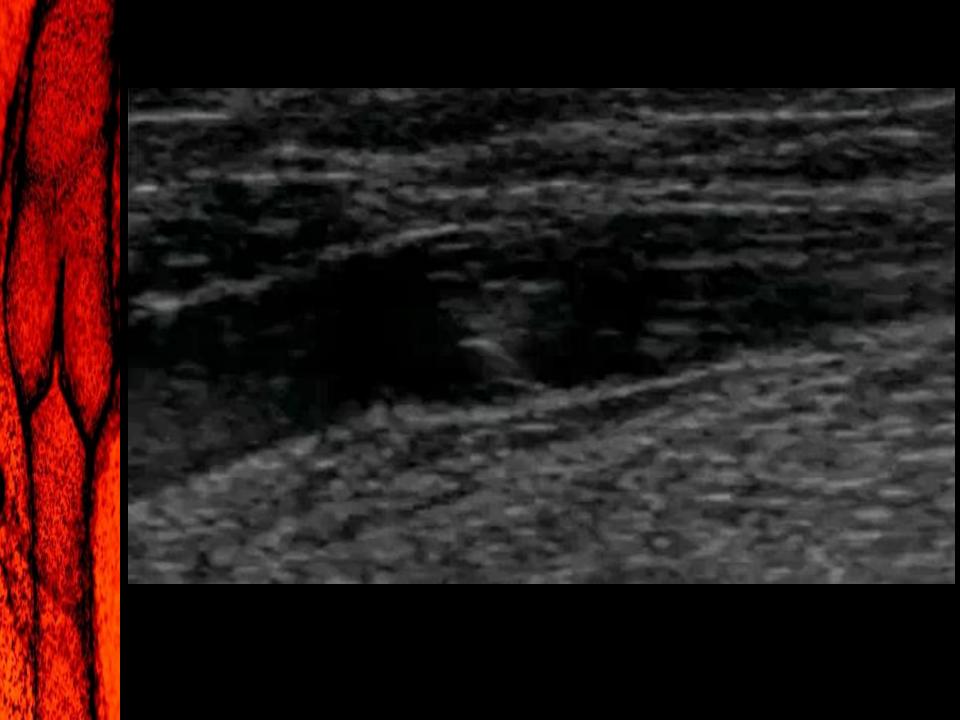


Duplex-Scanning

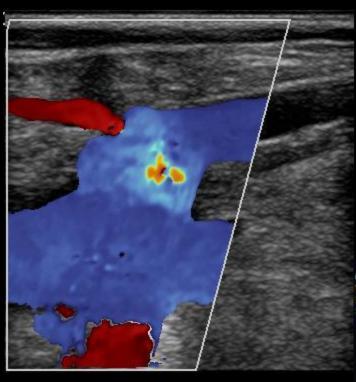




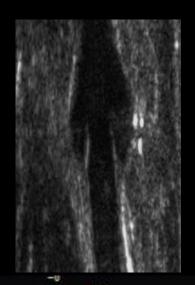




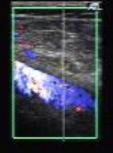
Duplex-Scanning



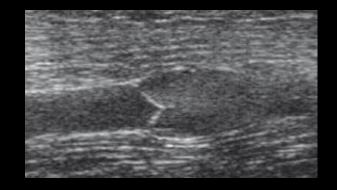


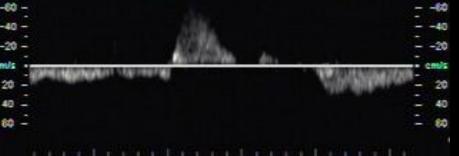


Col 75% Map 3 LEFT WF Low PRF 700 Hz Flow Opt: Med V









Duplex-Scanning Action (COLC) REFLUX START VALSALVA 550.00ms

40

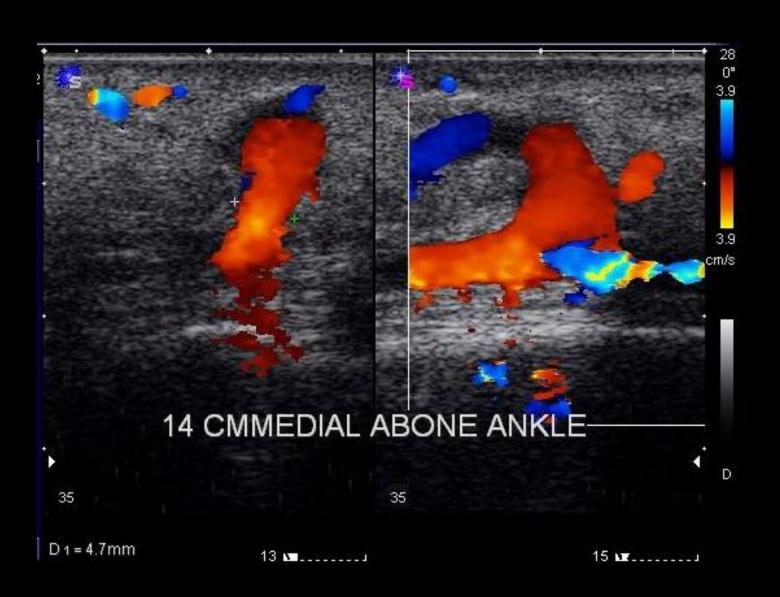
20

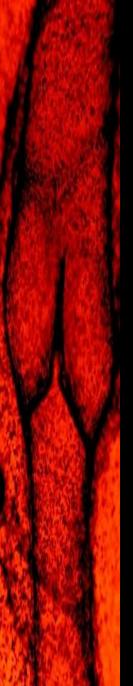
cm/s

-20

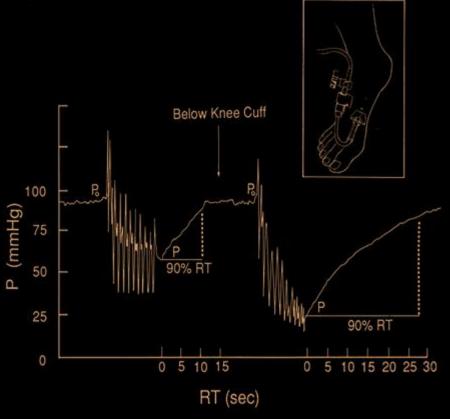
-40

Incompetent Perforator Vein





Ambulatory Venous Pressure

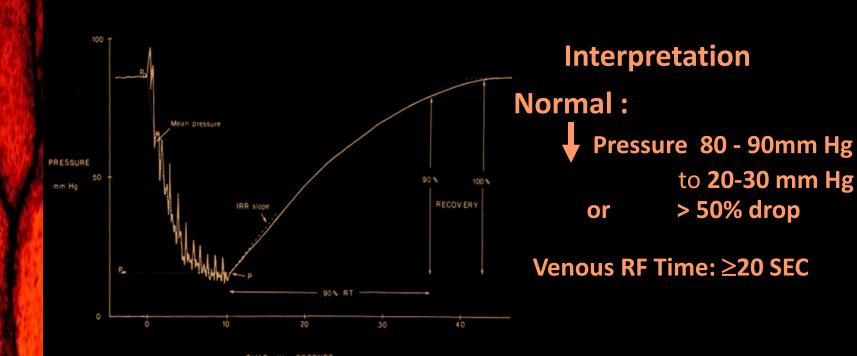


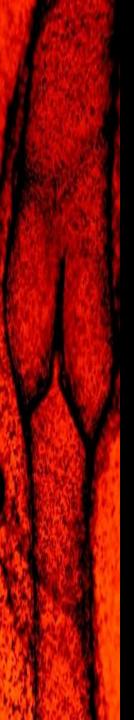
Reflux

20-21 gauge Butterfly Needle

- Superficial Dorsal Vein (Foot) or Ankle Vein
- Standing
- Heal Raised
- Measurements







Abnormal AVP

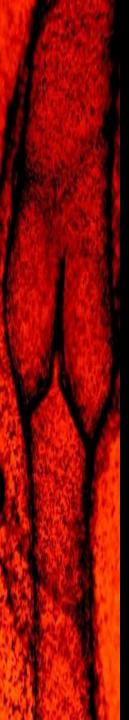
Lack of sufficient drop in pressure with ambulation

Short Venous Refill Time



P < 50%

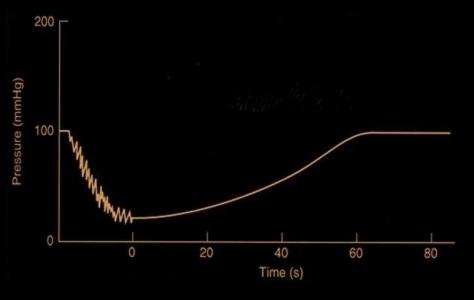
VRT < 20 sec

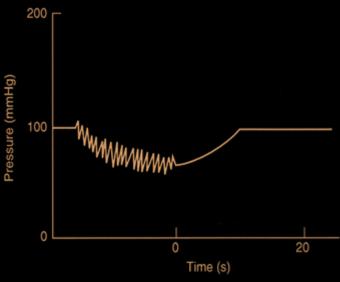


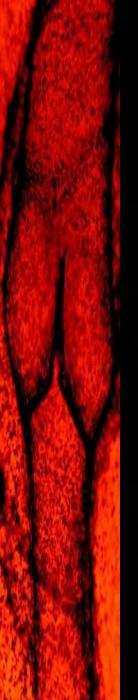
AVP

Normal

Deep venous incompetence

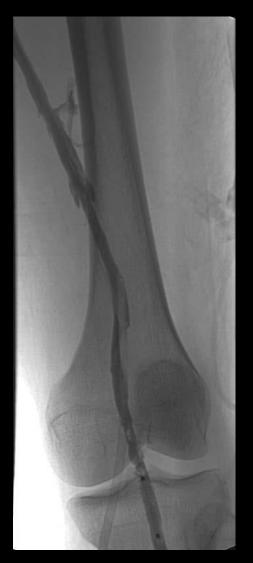






Phlebography





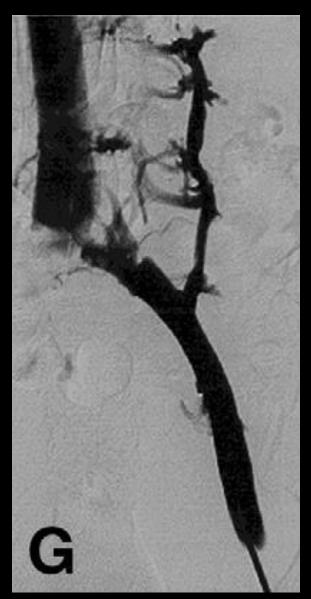


Phlebography

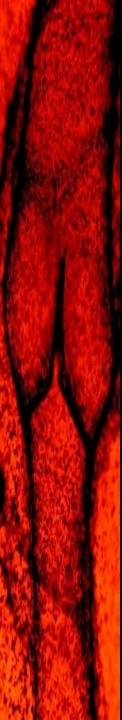




Phlebography







Treatment

Treatment

Telangiectasias

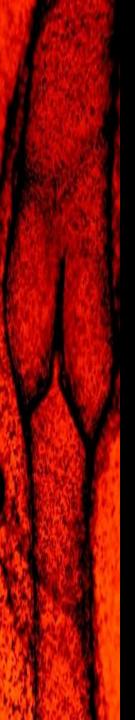
& Reticular veins



Stocking and/or Sclero-Rx







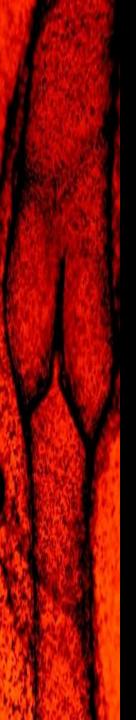
Treatment



Varicose Veins



Stocking
USG-Sclero-Rx
EVLT/Surgery







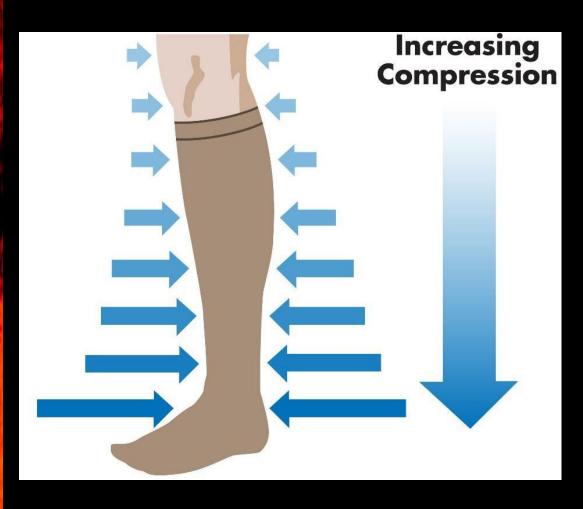


Edema
Cutaneous Ulcer
Local Wound

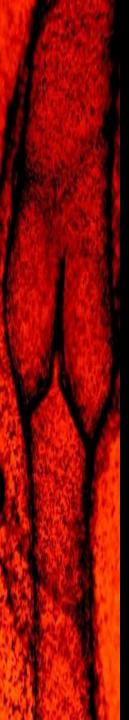


Stocking
USG-Sclero
ELVT/Surgery

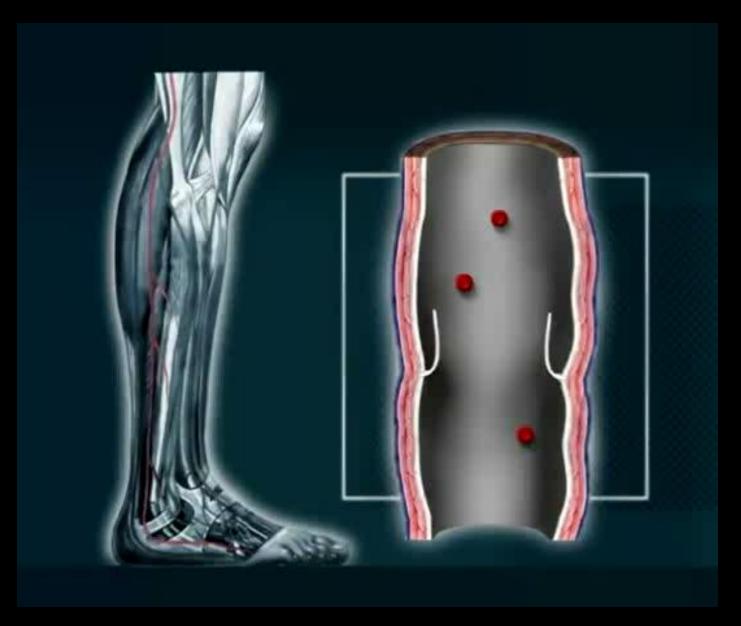
Compression Stockings



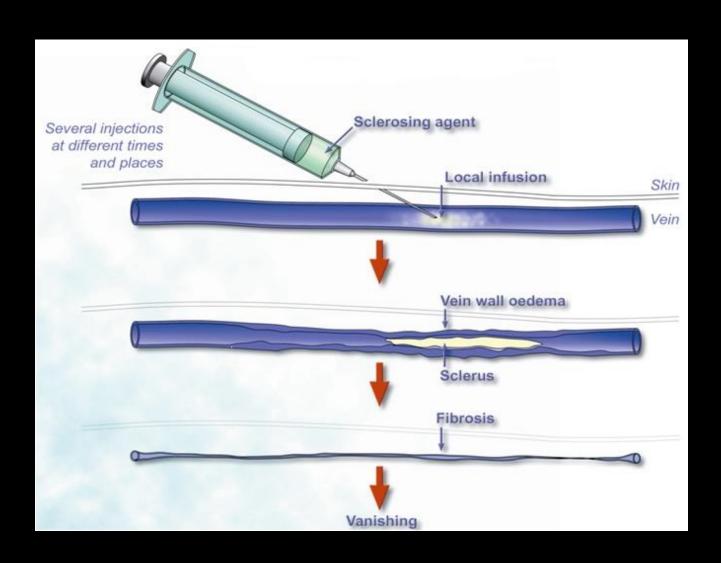


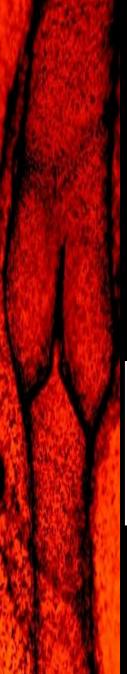


Compression Stockings



Sclerotherapy





Sclerotherapy



$SCLERODEX^{\mathbb{R}}$

5 vials of 10 mL Dextrose USP 250mg/mL Sodium Chloride USP 100mg/mL



SCLERODINE ®6

Iodine 600mg/10mL (60mg/mL)
Sodium Iodine
900mg/10mL (90mg/mL)



$\mathsf{TROMBOJECT}^{\circledR}$

Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate Omg.Std 10mg/mL 10 vials of 2mL 30mg/mL 10 vials of 2mL 30mg/mL 10 vials of 5mL



$\mathsf{SALIJECT}^{^{\circledR}}$

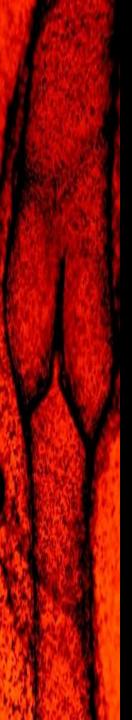
Sodium Salicylate Omg.Std. 5.7g/10mL (570mg/mL)

Sclero-Rx - Complications

Solution	Pigmentation	Allergic reaction	Necrosis	Pain	
Sodium morrhuate	++	++	+++*	+++	
Sodium tetradecyl sulfate	++	+	++*	+	
Ethanolamine oleate					
Polidocanol	+	+		0	
Hypertonic saline	+	0	+++*	+++	
Sclerodex(10% saline ±		0		++	
5% dextrose)					
Chromated glycerin	0	+	0	++	
Polyiodinated iodine	++	+	+++*	+++	

^{+,} Minimal; ++, moderate; +++, significant.

^{*}Concentration dependent.



Endovenous Ablation Techniques

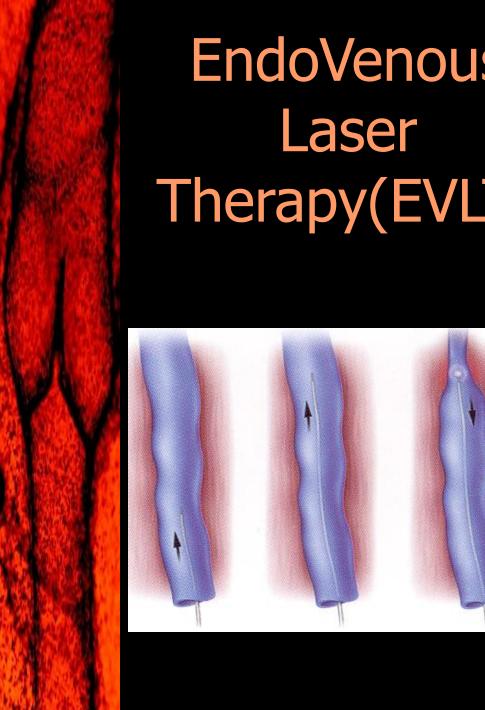
Denaturation of vein wall collagen



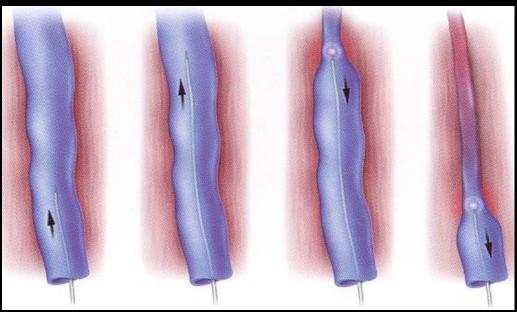
Contraction

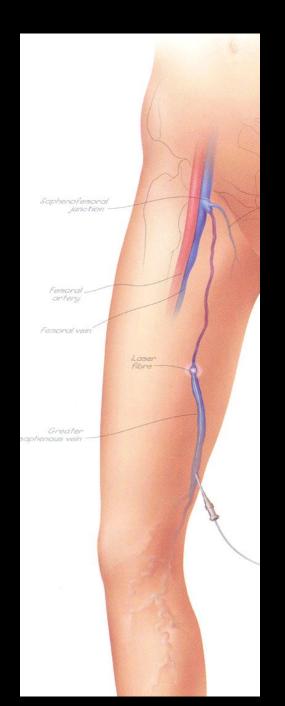


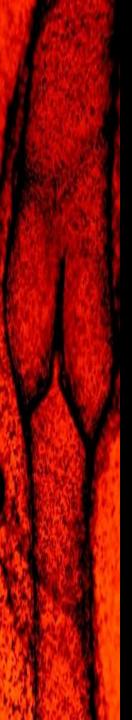
Fibrous obliteration



EndoVenous Therapy(EVLT)

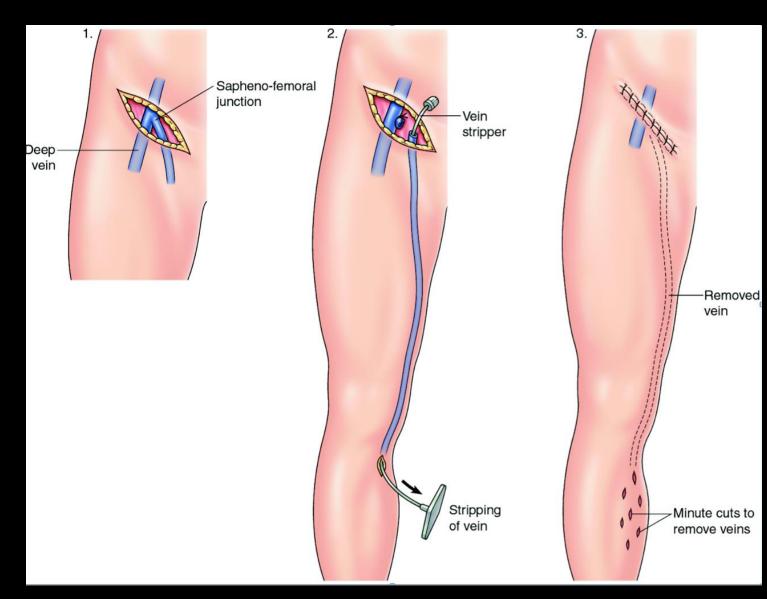


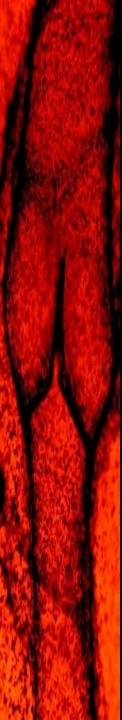




EndoVenous Laser Therapy(EVLT)

Surgery





Thank You