Combined Reflux and Obstruction in Female PeVD:

What should I treat, and when?

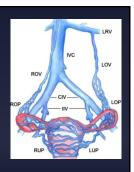
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Disclosures

- Speaker's bureau/consulting: Cook Medical, Boston Scientific, Becton Dickinson, Medtronic, Penumbra, Tactile Medical, Philips
- Consulting: W.L. Gore, Asahi Intecc, Veryan, Cordis, Surmodics, Abbott, EnVVeno, Varian, Terumo

Pathophysiology

- Reflux
 - Ovarian vein
- Internal iliac vein
- Obstructive
 - Left common iliac vein
 - Left renal vein ("Nutcracker")
- Compensated vs uncompensate depending on site of etiology



What has been the approach?

- Many practices fever stent placement first, agnostic of the presence of leg symptoms
 - Easier insurance approval in US
 - Quicker procedure
- Ovarian vein embolization has more data
- Difficulty with approval in the US
- Data are confounded/heterogeneous (differing methodologies, evaluation for obstruction, concomitant IIV embolization)

The devil is in the details, but we are short on data ...

- Available data suggests that a significant number of PeVD patients have OV reflux and NIVL
- BUT...the data on optimum treatment approach is limited







Iliac vein stenosis is an underdiagnosed cause of pelvic venous insufficiency

Ratnam K. N. Santoshi, MD.^a Sanjiv Lakhanpal, MD.^{a,b} Vinay Satwah, DO,^{a,b} Gaurav Lakhanpal, MD Michael Malone, MD.^b *and* Peter J. Pappas, MD.^{a,b} *Greenbelt, Md*

- Retrospective review of 227 patients with pelvic symptoms
- Assessed for ovarian vein reflux and NIVL
- If both present, staged ovarian vein embolization followed by stent placement if necessary
- Outcomes primarily measured by VAS

Santoshi et al, JVS VL, 20

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- 39 patients were treated with embo alone, 94 were treated in a staged treated with OVE with plasty or plasty alone
- In staged group, only 9 of 94 patients reported significant VAS decrease with embo alone
 - After staged stent placement, significant decrease in VA\$ (~8.6 → ~1.3)
 After concomitant treatment, reduction of VA\$ to 2.4

The devil is in the details, but we are short on data ...

- Do we embolize first?
- Do we stent first?
- To ANSWER these questions ADEQUATELY:
- Matched cohort trial where treatment paradigms are directly compared
- Ideally, we can find a way to have symptoms or non-invasive imaging direct which single intervention will have the greatest

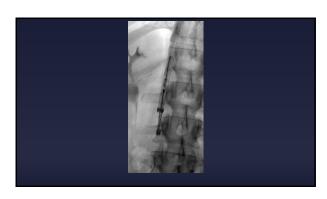
- How I do it when both OV reflux and a NIVL are present

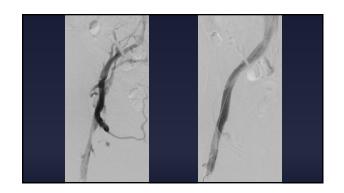
- LE symptoms +/- pelvic pain
 - Discuss a staged approach with patient, but note higher likelihood of needing a stent
 - Not opposed to simultaneous treatment if leg symptoms are severe
 - Personally, not ready to abandon ovarian vein embolization in these patients

Case to illustrate

- 37-year-old female with multiple venous problems:
 - Embedded IVCF placed in 2006
 - Left lower extremity PTS since initial DVT in 2006 severe LE edema, venous claudication, skin changes
 - Pelvic bulk symptoms, dyspareunia, symptoms are always present

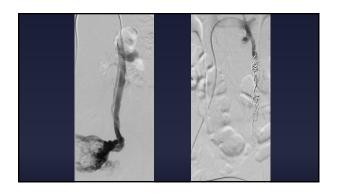






Post-intervention

- Significant improvement in LE PTS/stasis symptoms
- Improvement in pelvic symptoms as well



Post embolization

• Subtotal resolution of bulk symptoms and dyspareunia

- Female pelvic venous disease results from the complex interplay of interconnected venous systems, reservoirs, and the central perception of pain
- Optimum treatment protocol is <u>unknown...</u>data needed!

 NIVLs in PeVD often coexist with ovarian reflux

 Embo first? Stent first? Do both?

 - Counsel patients about possibility of doing both → FOCUS on symptoms
- : If it looks multifactorial; do not "correct"
- For isolated pelvic pain, I prefer embo first rather than consigning a young woman to a stent outright