How To Avoid Complications Of The Small Saphenous Vein

Thursday, November 21, 2024 MD Jean-Luc GERARD Paris France

SESSION 72: SUPERFICIAL VEIN TREATMENT STRATEGIES VI How To Avoid Complications Of The Small Saphenous Vein 4:49 PM - 4:54 PM

disclosure

None for this presentation

Small saphenous vein (SSV) specificity

Its origin and path are constant, but its termination is very variable and even complex Termination of SSV is at a variable level : 83% in modal junction 6% high connection 11 % without SPJ

Immediate proximity to nerves and arteries, its treatment is more delicate than for GSV.

COMPLICATIONS

- Thrombosis
- Paresthesia (nerve injury)
- Necrosis
- Relapse Recurrence

COMPLICATIONS

• If all techniques have the same complications • Thrombosis is common to all

- Each technique has its own complications
 - Paresthesia (nerve damage) is specific to thermal ablation or open surgery
 - Necrosis is specific to sclerotherapy

THROMBOSIS

The incidence of VTE : 0.51%: Open surgery : 0.54% Sclerotherapy : 0.19% Endovenous laser therapy (EVLT): 0.47% Incidence of deep vein thrombosis after varicose vein surgery 2004 Dec;91(12):1582-5. Alwan Rii, I_Chai,

Deep venous thrombosis was a rare complication : 0% to 1.2%

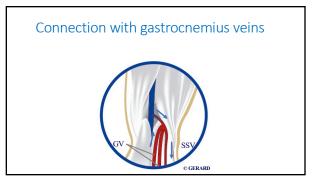
Meta-analysis Boersma

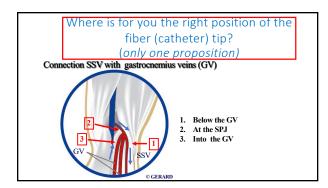
Increase in the risk of DVT when ≥10 mL of foam was injected

The incidence and characterization of deep vein thrombosis following ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy in 1000 legs with superficial venous reflux J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disor 2013 <u>Sachin R Kulkarni</u>

US GUIDELINES Pharmacological thromboprophylaxis

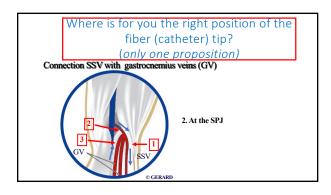
For high-risk patients undergoing endovenous ablation we suggest pharmacological thromboprophylaxis. Grade 2 C $\,$

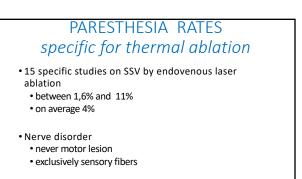




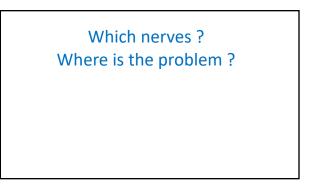
Replies from experts

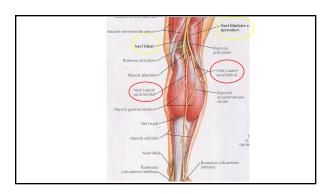
- Claudine Hamel Desnos :1
- Lowell Kabnick :1
- Thomas Proebstle : 1
- Marc Whiteley :1 Below the GV Safe and effective.

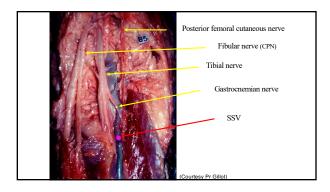


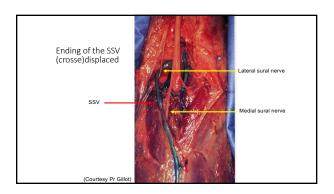


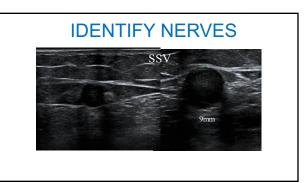
Treatment Modalities for Small Saphenous Vein Insufficiency: Systematic Review and Meta- analysis <u>Endovasc Theor</u> , November 2015 Soersma Deea			
Type of intervention	Number of patients	Occlusion rate %	Paresthesia
SURG	798	<mark>58.0%</mark> (40.% à 75%)	19.6%
EVLA	2950	98.5% (97.7% à 99.2%)	4.8%
RFA	386	<mark>97.1%</mark> (94.3% à 99.99%)	9.7%
UGFS	494	<mark>63.6%</mark> (95% à 47.1%)	
MOCA	50	94%	





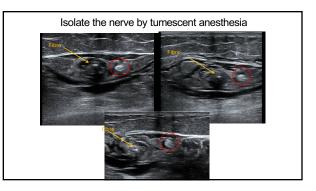






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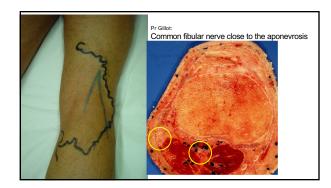




ANESTHESIA

Only local anesthesia (tumescent)
No or light sedation (patient be aware)

Never general anesthesia
Never spinal anesthesia

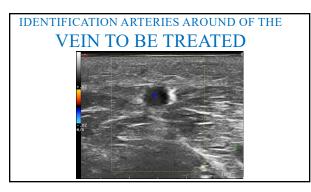


NECROSIS

Mistakenly injecting the artery companion to the SSV











Pastel pencil delimits 2 zones, after ensuring the absence of small arteries in the area of puncture

CONCLUSION

- Thrombosis : very rare incidence; respect volume foam less 10 cc foam ; respect gastrocnemian veins
- Paresthesia (nerve injury): identify nerves and isolate them with tumescent anethesia
- Necrosis: identify arteries to inject in a safe
- zone