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UGFS of Great Saphenous Vein: How to Make Immediate Results Better?

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Aim. The objective of these case series is to present immediate results of the occlusion of great saphenous vein (GSV) with axial reflux using UGFS with specified parameters of the technique.

Methods. A group of 117 patients (132 GSV, the mean diameter was 6.7 mm) comprised these case series (2013 year). UGFS using 1-3% cold polidocanol was employed. For ideal exsanguination of the vein and prevention of the migration of foam to the distal stream, 60° elevation and bandage of the crus before injection was applied. The patients were examined with DUS before treatment and after 1 week.

Results. At 1-week follow-up complete occlusion (t< compressibility) of the femoral segment of GSV was 129 cases (97.7%). Reflux > 1 sec was observed in 2 c antegrade flow without reflux (< 0.5 sec) in 1 case. T size of the internal diameter of the vein was decreased. 4,5 mm (44.8%). The distal segment of GSV and its tr were empty due to compression of the crus. These ve treated during the next session of the sclerotherapy.

Conclusions. Using required measure of the p: (60° elevation of the leg, bandage of the crus, use of; rosant) allow to achieve the occlusion of the femora, of GSV almost in 100% of cases after first treatment.

