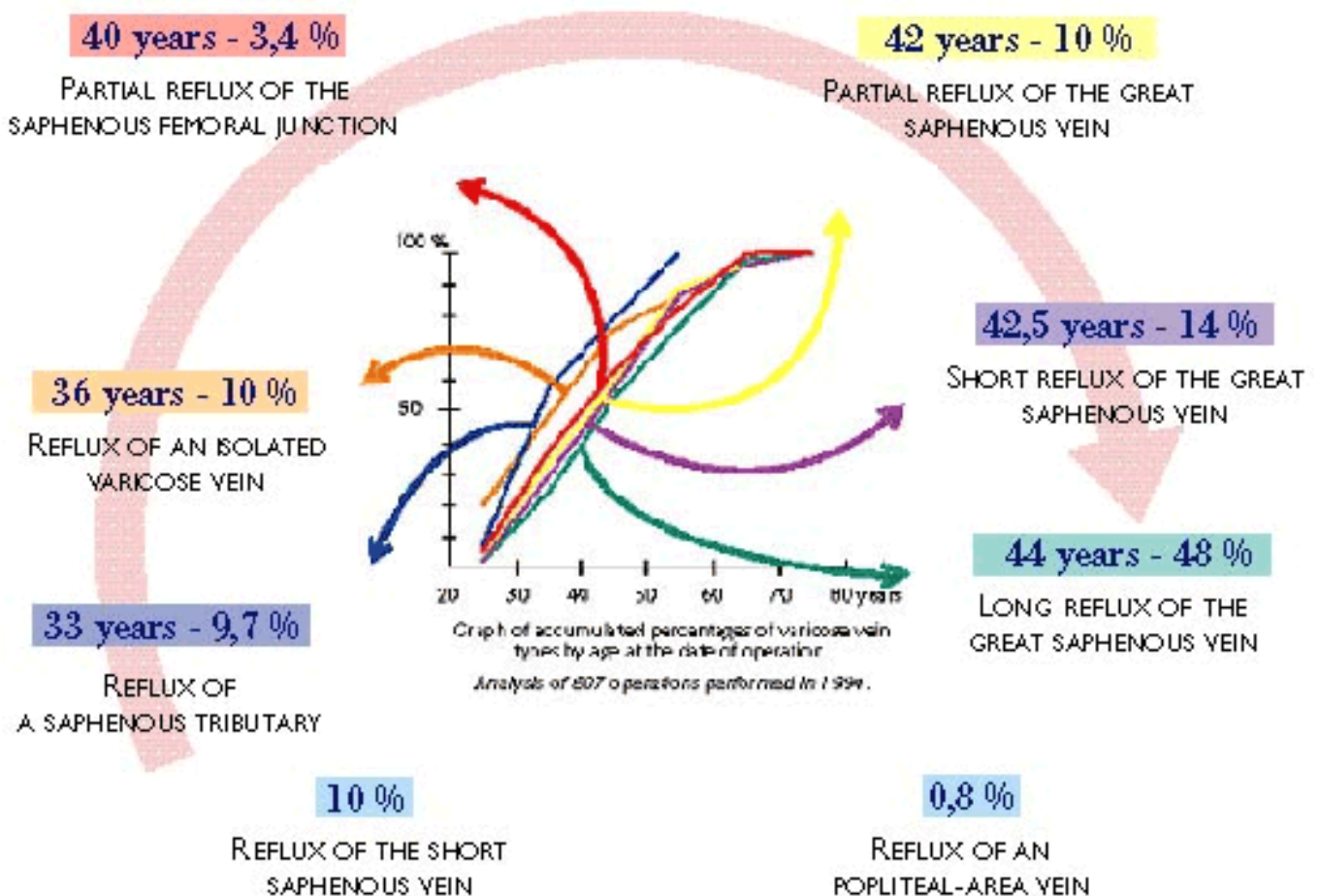


Varicose vein classification by venous duplex mappings

Evolution of varicose veins at different ages
D. Creton



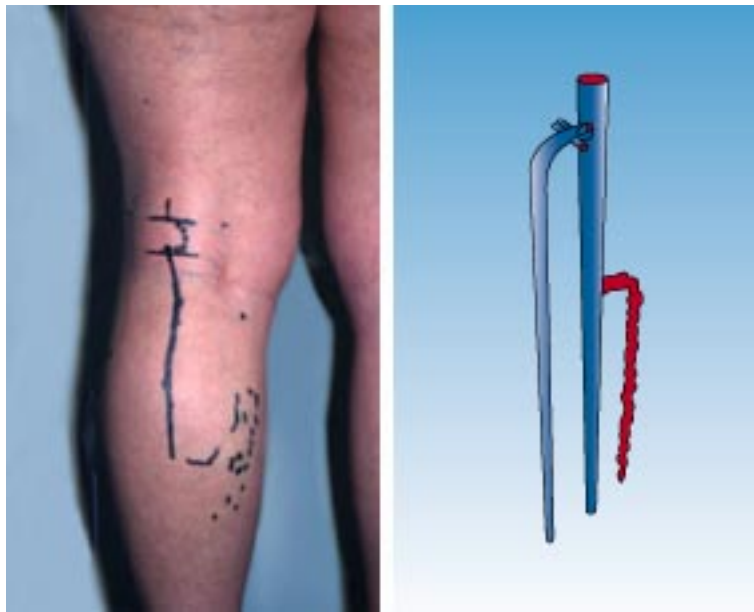
Varicose vein disease is a disease of saphenous tributary first before it becomes a disease of the trunk.

Does precocious ablation of the refluxing saphenous tributary preserve the saphenous function for longer periods ?

D. CRETON E.C. Ambroise Paré, rue Ambroise Paré F - 54100 Nancy
XII World Congress. Union Internationale de Phlébologie. LONDON 1995.

Reflux of the short saphenous vein

Reflux of short saphenous vein was found in 10% of the cases.



40 years - 3,4 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE SAPHENOUS FEMORAL JUNCTION

42 years - 10 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

36 years - 10 %

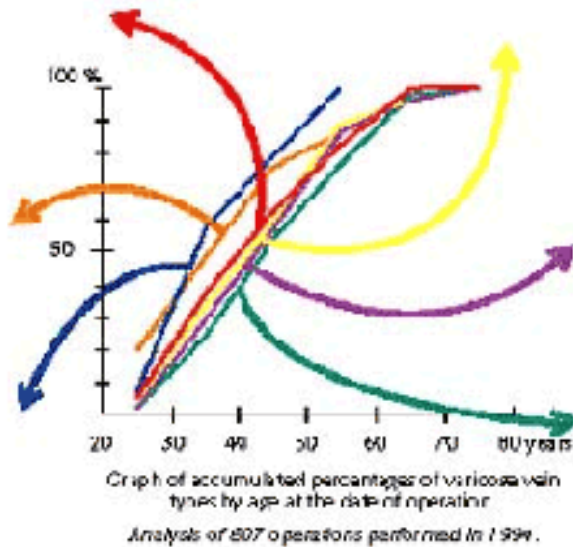
REFLUX OF AN ISOLATED VARICOSE VEIN

42,5 years - 14 %

SHORT REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

33 years - 9,7 %

REFLUX OF A SAPHENOUS TRIBUTARY



44 years - 48 %

LONG REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

10 %

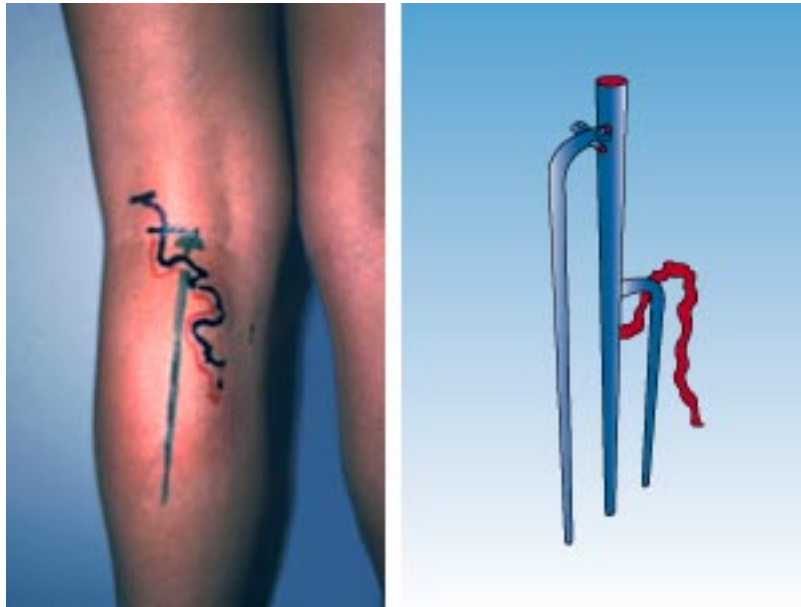
REFLUX OF THE SHORT SAPHENOUS VEIN

0,8 %

REFLUX OF AN POPLITEAL-AREA VEIN

Reflux of an popliteal-area vein

Reflux of a popliteal area vein was found in 0.8% of the cases.



40 years - 3,4 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE SAPHENOUS FEMORAL JUNCTION

42 years - 10 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

36 years - 10 %

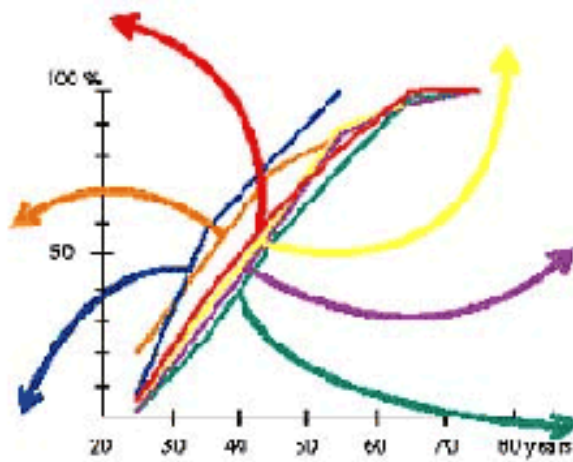
REFLUX OF AN ISOLATED VARICOSE VEIN

42,5 years - 14 %

SHORT REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

33 years - 9,7 %

REFLUX OF A SAPHENOUS TRIBUTARY



Graph of accumulated percentages of varicose vein types by age at the date of operation
Analysis of 807 operations performed in 1994.

44 years - 48 %

LONG REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

10 %

REFLUX OF THE SHORT SAPHENOUS VEIN

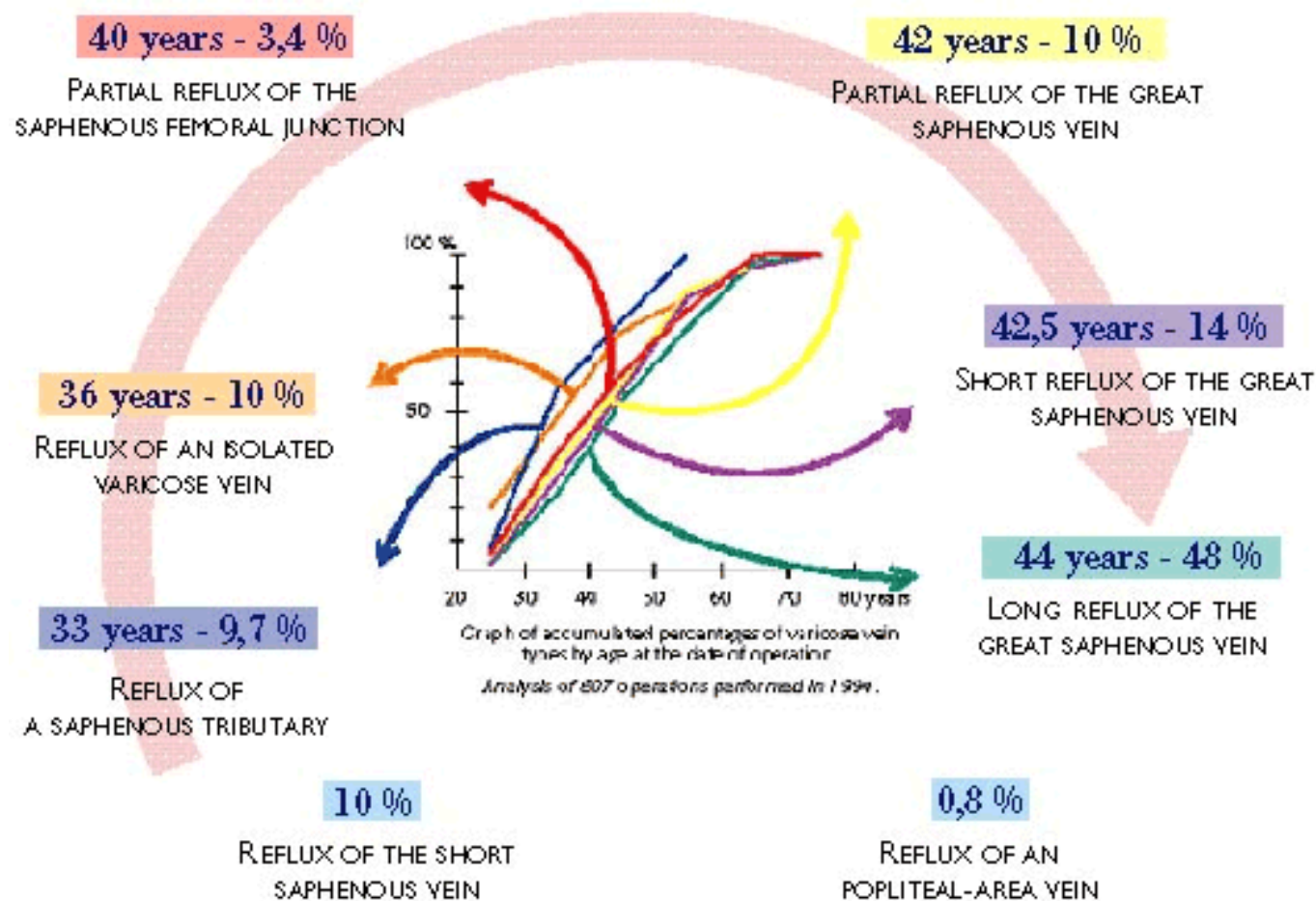
0,8 %

REFLUX OF AN POPLITEAL-AREA VEIN

Reflux of a saphenous tributary

Isolated insufficiency of only a tributary of the great saphenous vein with a normal function of the trunk was found in 9.7% of cases. 50% of these hemodynamic disorders were operated on at 33.

Treatment consisted on only phlebectomy of the tributary. The previous dilation of the upper part of the trunk generally reduced after the operation.



Reflux of an isolated varicose vein

Isolated varicose vein without connection with the great saphenous vein or the short saphenous vein was found in 10% of the cases and 50% of these were operated on at 36.



40 years - 3,4 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE SAPHENOUS FEMORAL JUNCTION

42 years - 10 %

PARTIAL REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

36 years - 10 %

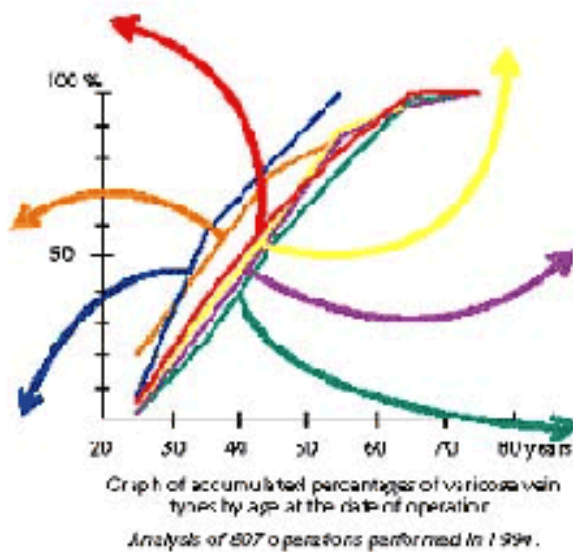
REFLUX OF AN ISOLATED VARICOSE VEIN

42,5 years - 14 %

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33 years - 9,7 %

REFLUX OF A SAPHENOUS TRIBUTARY



44 years - 48 %

LONG REFLUX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

10 %

REFLUX OF THE SHORT SAPHENOUS VEIN

0,8 %

REFLUX OF AN POPLITEAL-AREA VEIN

Partial reflux of a saphenous femoral junction

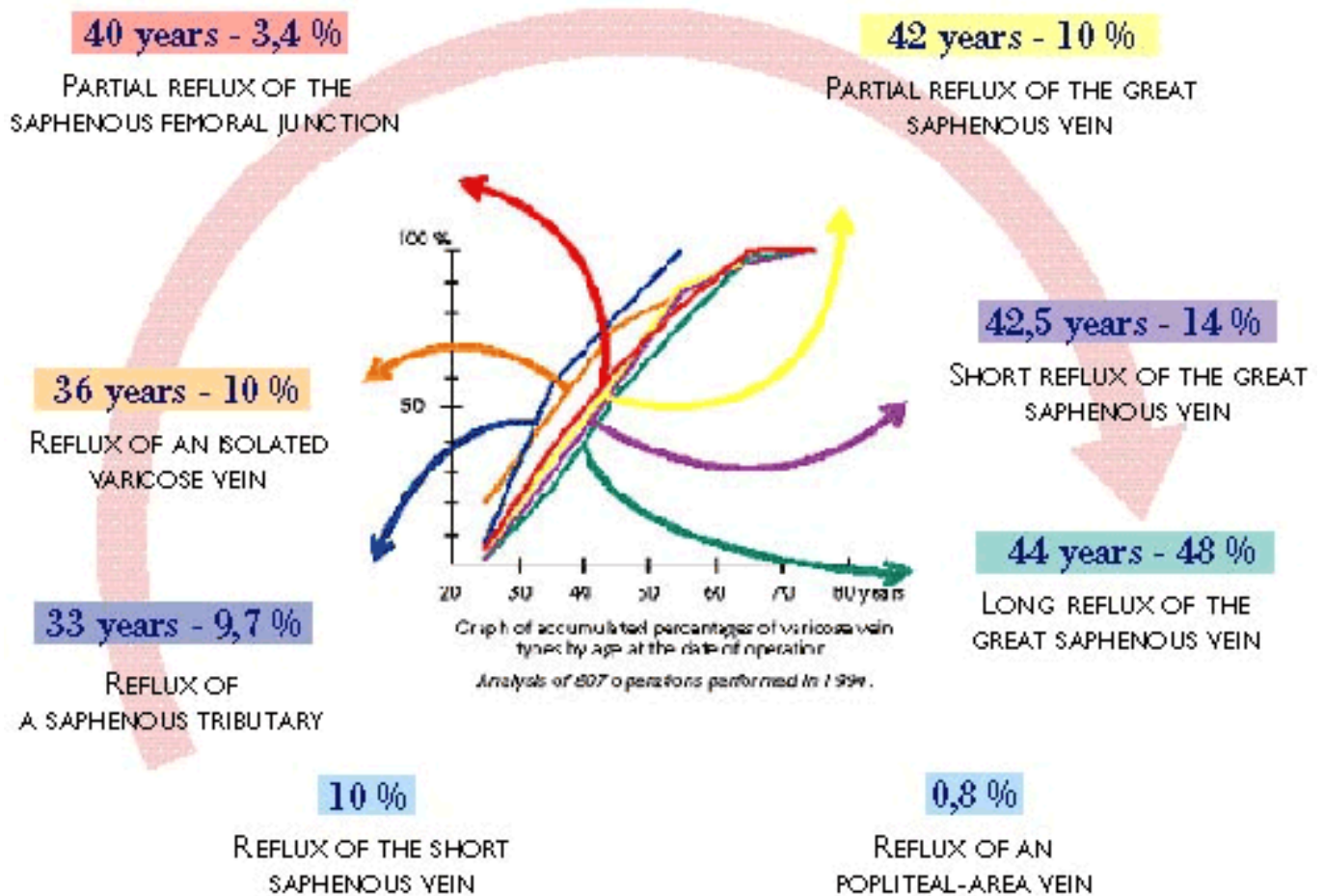
Partial reflux of the saphenofemoral junction could be called insufficiency of only the first lateral tributary of the great saphenous vein.

The reflux was fed by the normal flow of the great saphenous vein or by the insufficiency of the saphenofemoral junction ; in that case the last normal valve of the trunk protect him against the reflux.

Isolated resection of the first tributary could be sufficient for the treatment.

This case was found in 3.4% of the cases and 50% of these were operated on at 40.

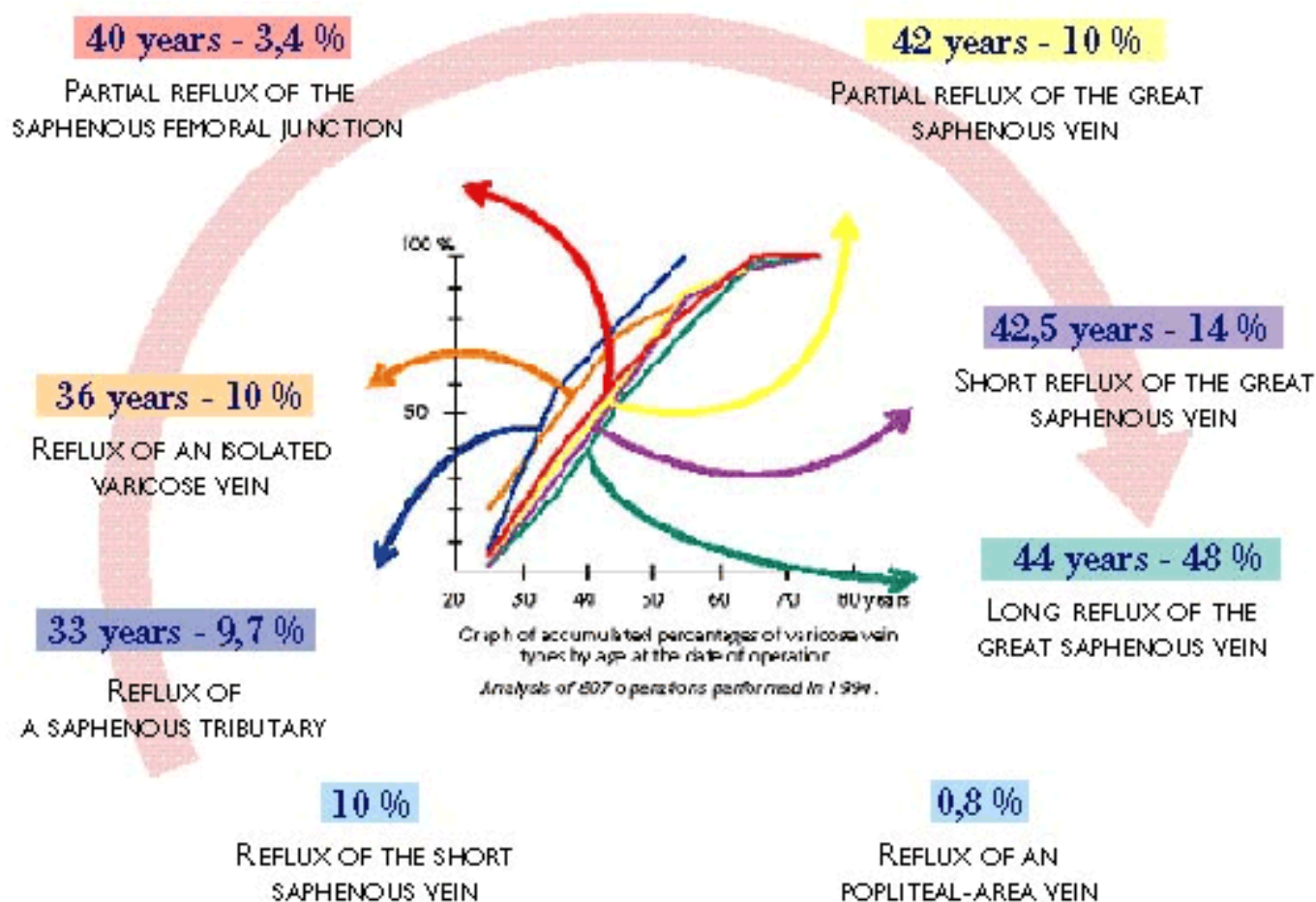




Partial reflux of the great saphenous vein

Partial insufficiency of the great saphenous trunk was found in 10% of the cases. This hemodynamic disorder concerned either the high part of the trunk and stopped on a tributary, either the mid-part of the trunk fed by pudental veins or thigh perforators, or the lower part of the trunk fed by a mid-thigh perforator.

Collected in 10% of the cases, 50% of these cases were found at 42.



Short reflux of the great saphenous vein

Short insufficiency of the great saphenous vein from the groin to below the knee was found in 14% of the cases and 50% of these cases were found at 42.5 years.

The treatment is named short stripping of the great saphenous vein.



40 years - 3,4 %

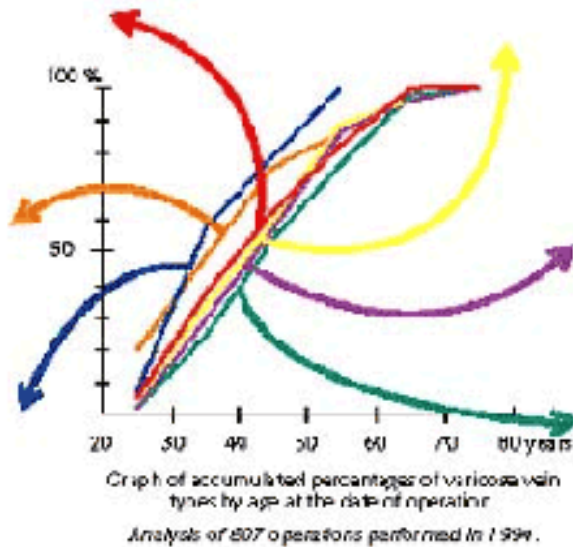
PARTIAL REFLEX OF THE SAPHENOUS FEMORAL JUNCTION

42 years - 10 %

PARTIAL REFLEX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

36 years - 10 %

REFLUX OF AN ISOLATED VARICOSE VEIN



42,5 years - 14 %

SHORT REFLEX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

33 years - 9,7 %

REFLUX OF A SAPHENOUS TRIBUTARY

44 years - 48 %

LONG REFLEX OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

10 %

REFLUX OF THE SHORT SAPHENOUS VEIN

0,8 %

REFLUX OF AN POPLITEAL-AREA VEIN

Long reflux of the great saphenous vein

Complete insufficiency of the great saphenous vein was found in 48% of the cases.

Among these, 50% of the cases were collected at 44 years.

It corresponds to the long stripping of the great saphenous vein.

