



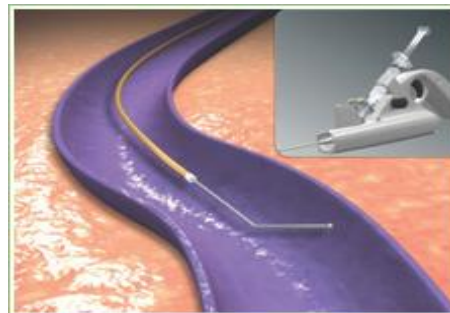
SCLEROMOUSSE DEGLI ASSI SAFENICI



**Servizio di Medicina Vascolare -
Chirurgia delle vene
Fausto Campana**

Trattamenti endovascolari

THERMAL TREATMENT	MIXED TREATMENT	NON THERMAL TREATMENT
• Laser	✓ Clariven	☐ Varithena
• Radiofrequenza	✓ Sclerolux LaFos	☐ Scleroterapia ecoguidata
• EVSA (vapore)		☐ LCFS ☐ Glue



Dati letteratura

Randomized clinical trial comparing endovenous laser ablation,
Radiofrequency, foam sclerotherapy and surgical stripping.....
L.H. Rasmussen 2011..... **580 legs GSV follow-up : 1 anno**

LASER: 5,8%
RF: 4,8%
UGFS: 16,3%
SURG: 4,8%

GSV pervie

Randomized clinical trial comparing surgery, endovenous
laser ablation and UGFS for treatment varicose veins
Venermo 2016..... **214 pz. GSV Follow up: 1 anno**

LASER: 97%
UGFS: 51%
SURG: 97%

GSV assenti od occluse

Five years results of randomized clinical trial of
conventional surgery, endovenous laser ablazione
and UGFS.....

S.K Van Der Velden 2015 **193 GSV follow-up 5 anni**

LASER: 77%
UGFS: 42%
SURG: 82%

GSV assenti od occluse

Dati della letteratura

**In letteratura il tasso di successo, definito come
OCCLUSIONE della
VGS ad 1 anno dopo scleroterapia ecoguidata varia dal
77,4% al 88%**

Rasmussen.. Coleridge Smith... Gonzalez -Zeh

- ✓ Il tasso di fallimento tecnico è più alto dopo UGFS rispetto laser, RF e chirurgia dopo follow up di 1 anno con una percentuale maggiore di VGS pervie.
- ✓ Laser e chirurgia sono più efficaci della UGFS a 5 anni di follow-up considerando il tasso di oblitterazioni della VGS

La RF e la UGFS sono associate ad una precoce ripresa delle normali attività e meno dolore post trattamento

Dati della letteratura

conclusioni

- ✓ 1 – 2 sedute di scleroterapia
- ✓ Dati su pervietà della VGS, ma non su reflusso, flusso anterogrado ecc.
- ✓ Pochi dati sulla clinica e ricomparsa delle varici
- ✓ Nessun dato sui costi

**Se la vena grande safena si riapre
è da considerarsi un insuccesso ?**

Sclerotherapy and foam sclerotherapy for varicose veins

P Coleridge Smith

British Vein Institute, London, UK

PRINCIPALI FATTORI PROGNOSTICI NEGATIVI NELL' OUTCOME DEI TRATTAMENTI SCLEROTERAPICI CON SCHIUMA

- **CALIBRO DELLE VENE**
- **INFLOW DALLE TRIBUTARIE E PERFORANTI**
- **SANGUE**

Gonzalez-zeh et al. J Vasc Surg 2008

Endovenous laser and UGFS ablation in GSV reflux:.....

	Tasso oblitterazione Ad 1 anno	Tasso oblitterazione A d 1 anno in rapporto al diametro GSV
LASER	93%	10% GSV > 12 mm
3% ATX FOAM	77%	93% GSV < 8 mm 33% GSV > 12 mm

Meier KA:..... J Vasc Endovasc
Surg 2007

Outcome of UGFS for varicous vein.....

- Rischio di recidiva maggiore nelle VGS > 6 mm
- Maggior oblitterazioni se usati piu di 12 ml per sessione
- Più recidive se iniezione a partenza da tributaria e non diretta in safena

	Tasso oblitterazione A 3 anni
tributarie	83%
GSV	53%
SSV	36%

J. Biomater. Sci.: Polym. Ed. 2008. 20: 1231–1238

www.intechopen.com

In vitro Effects of Detergent Surfactants on Antithrombotic Mechanisms

K. Pars^{a,b,*}, T. Exner^a, J. Low^a, D. Dang Fung Ma^{a,b}, J. Joseph^{a,b}

^aHemostasis Research Laboratory, St. Joseph's Hospital, Sydney, Australia

^bThe University of the South Wales, Spelthorpe, Surrey, Australia

^cHemostasis Research Laboratory, Spelthorpe, Surrey, Australia

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Submitted 17 December 2008; accepted 28 March 2009

available online 19 May 2009

KEYWORDS

Detergent surfactants

Platelet C

Protein C

Antithrombotic

Abstract Objectives: To investigate the *in vitro* effects of detergent surfactants on erythrocyte membrane, platelets and proteins. Platelets C and antithrombotic proteins were assigned to normal plasma and increasing concentrations of sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS) or poloxamer 188.

Results: Platelet protein C was investigated by using normal plasma with platelets and testing with the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and dilute Russell's viper venom time in the presence and absence of SLS. The effect on factor VIIIa, factor VIII and von Willebrand factor (vWF) were investigated using the APTT method.

Results: High concentration (1.64%) of SLS destroyed von Willebrand factor C and vWF factor VIII, but caused a mild reduction in factor VIII and vWF and moderate effects on APTT in 0.25%. SLS potentiated the anticoagulation effect of APC-vitronectin (SLS increased APC activity 35%); however, it decreased or destroyed significant vWF and vitronectin. SLS demonstrated a concentration effect on platelet protein C to be lost 100% - even at 0.001% SLS potentiated the anticoagulation effect of heparin with SLS, but not alone.

Conclusion: SLS may be detrimental to platelets and von Willebrand factor and vitronectin on the antithrombotic mechanisms. These effects were concentration dependent and in general, SLS had the greatest effect on antithrombotic proteins.

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Introduction

Detergent surfactants such as sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS) and poloxamer 188 are used in a wide range of medical applications of the largest vessels and medical implants and devices. These detergents are used to clean the vascular filters and catheters, blood pump mechanical components, dialysis membranes and other medical devices that require the chemical that triggers the formation of a fibrin clot. Polymers

In Vitro Effects of Detergent Surfactants on Coagulation, Platelets and Microparticles

*K. Pars^{a,b}, T. Exner^a, D. Dang Fung Ma^{a,b} and J. Joseph^{a,b}

^aHemostasis Research Laboratory, St. Joseph's Hospital, Sydney, Australia
^bThe University of the South Wales, Spelthorpe, Surrey, Australia

Objectives: To investigate the *in vitro* effect of the drug Sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS) on Platelet C and SLS on diluting time, diluting platelets, platelets and microparticles.

Results: Platelet C and dilute Russell's viper venom (dRVVT) assays were evaluated with varying concentrations of SLS. Platelet C and dilute Russell's viper venom (dRVVT) assays were performed.

Results: SLS at high concentration (1.64%) destroyed platelet C and dilute Russell's viper venom (dRVVT) assays were evaluated with varying concentrations of SLS.

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doi:10.1080/10657930802611111

- ✓ **L'albumina inibisce in maniera significativa il liquido o la schiuma sclerosante**
- ✓ **Gli sclerosanti detergenti sono inattivati e consumati dalle cellule circolanti del sangue !!!!!!!!!!!**
- ✓ **L'azione chimica della schiuma sclerosante in VGS è inversamente proporzionale alla distanza dal punto di iniezione !!!!!!!!!!!!!**

Deactivation of sodium tetradecyl sulphate injection by blood proteins.

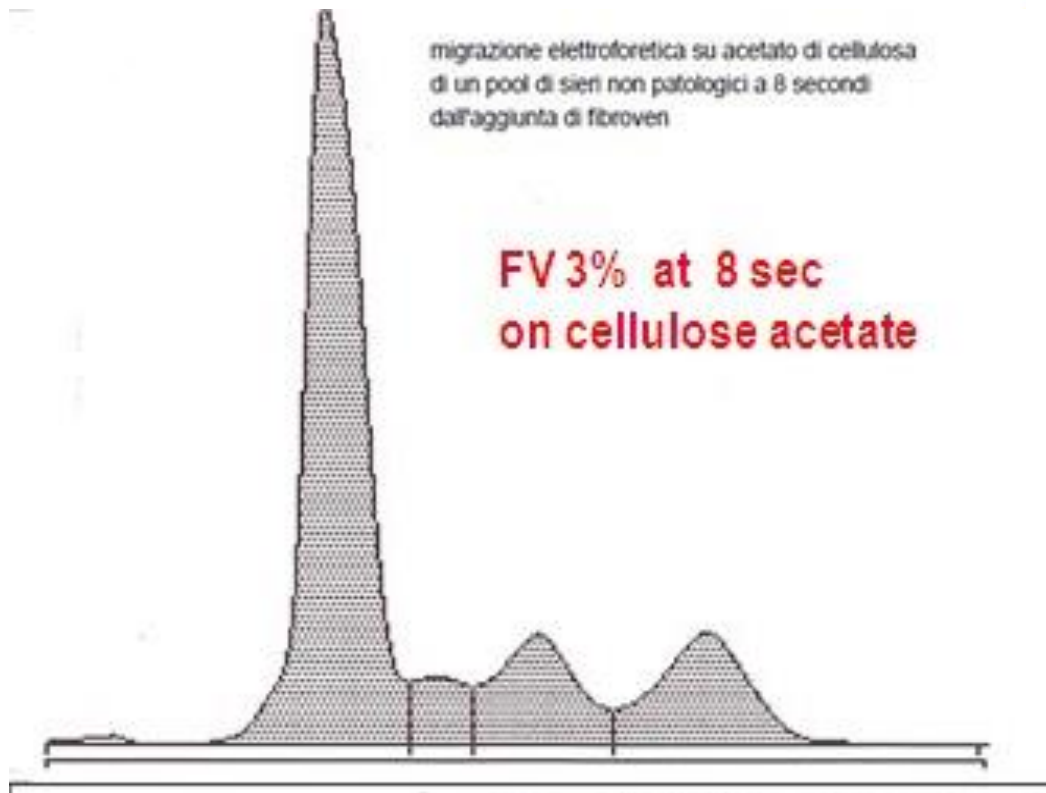
Watkins MR: Eur J Vas. Endovasc Surg 2011 Apr; 41(4):521-5

**Approssimativamente 2 ml di un 4% di una
soluzione di proteine del sangue
disattivano 1 ml di STD al 3%, che significa
che 0,5 ml di sangue intero disattivano 1
ml di STD al 3%**

Timing and modality of the sclerosing agents binding to the human proteins: laboratory analysis and clinical evidences

www.veinsandlymphatics.org

- In vivo and in vitro studies to assess protein binding on sclerosant drugs



**Il farmaco
sclerosante
viene inattivato
già alcuni
secondi dopo
la sua
infusione**

Tumescenza in foam sclerotherapy

- P.Thibault 2006 (post-injection)
- K. Parsi, K.Myers , Cavezzi 2008 (pre-injection)
- Tessari- Cavezzi (Phlebology 2009)
- B.Kahle and coll.(EJVES 2013)
- Low level of evidence (newborn method..)



By kind courtesy of N.Morrison and coll.

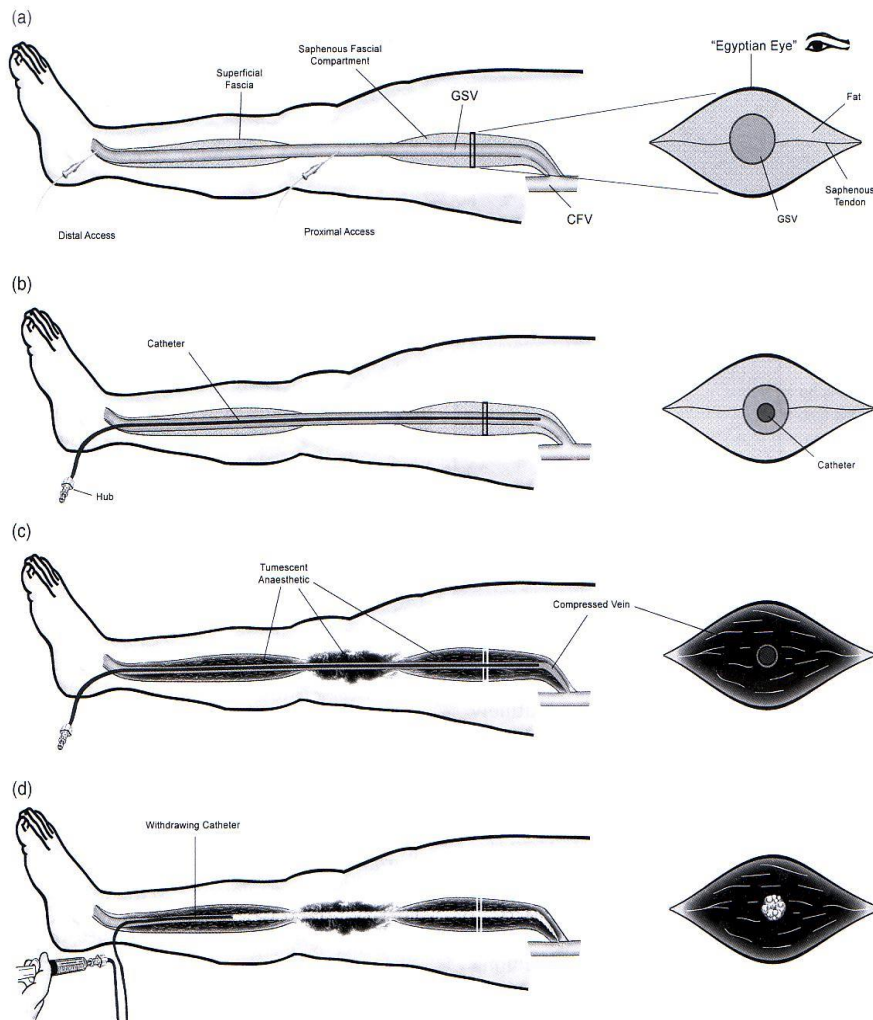
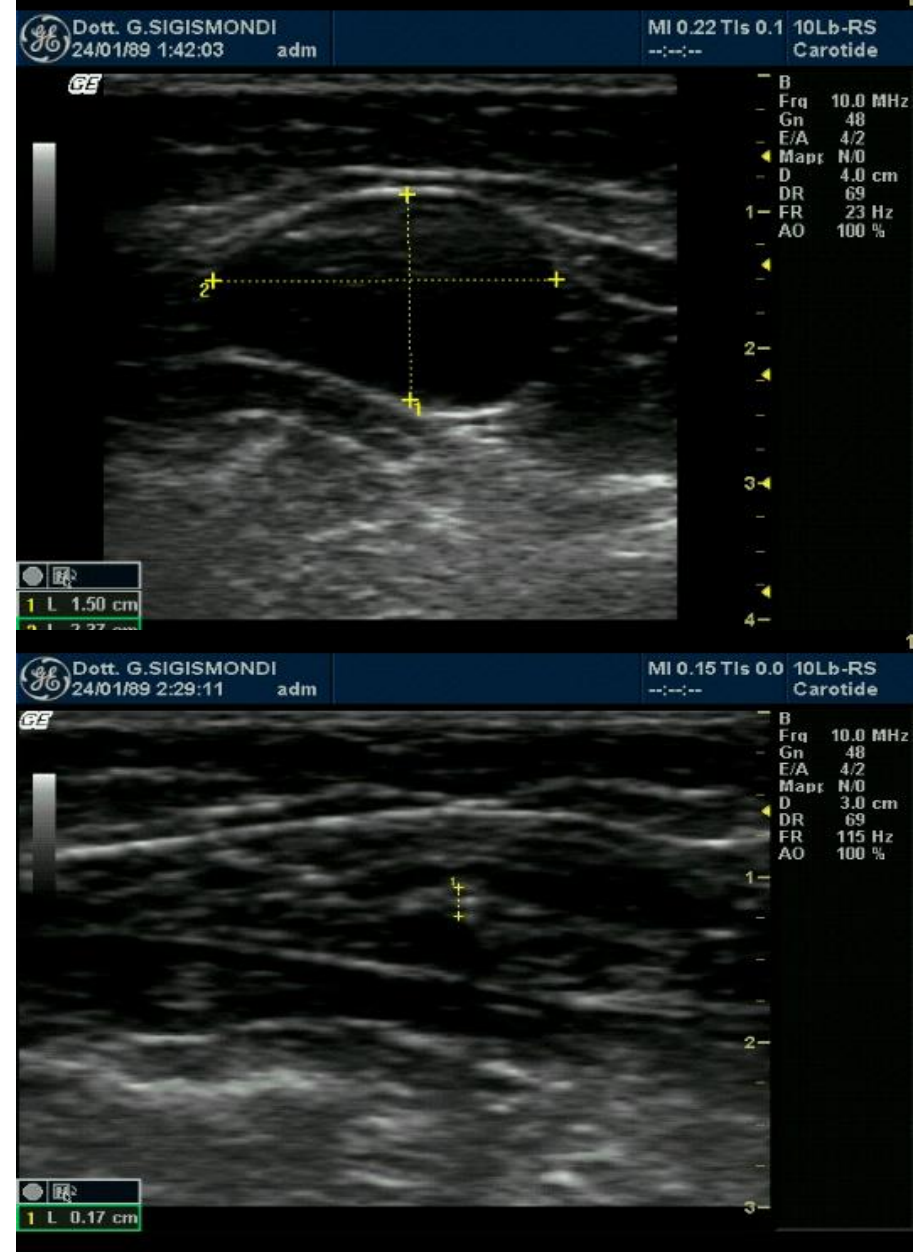


Figure 7 (a) Tumescent ELLE – access can be gained at the level of the knee to treat the proximal great saphenous vein or at medial ankle to treat the full length of the vein; (b) Tumescent ELLE – catheter is advanced to approximately 5 cm from the saphenofemoral Junction; (c) Tumescent ELLE – the administration of tumescent anaesthesia compresses the vein and achieves an ‘empty vein’; (d) Tumescent ELLE – foam is injected as the catheter is withdrawn

K. Parsi, Phlebology 2009



Thanks to Nick Morrison and Diana Neuhardt

Ultrasound-guided perisaphenous tumescence infiltration improves the outcomes of long catheter foam sclerotherapy combined with phlebectomy of the varicose tributaries

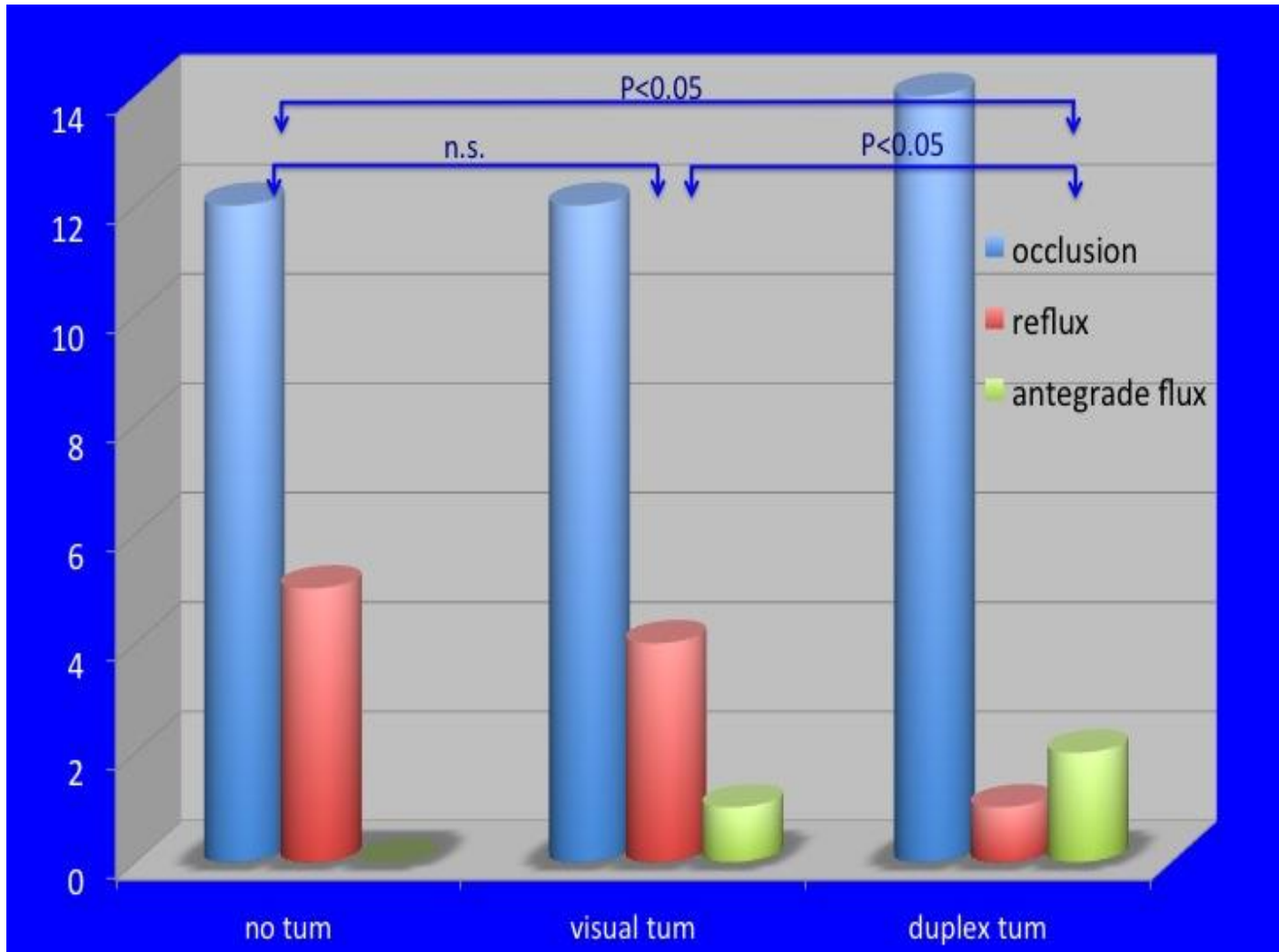
**Attilio Cavezzi,¹ Giovanni Mosti,²
Sonia Di Paolo,³ Lorenzo Tessari,⁴
Fausto Campana,³ Simone Ugo Urso¹**

**¹Eurocenter Venalinfa, S. Benedetto del Tronto (AP); ²Clinica Barbantini, Lucca;
³Clinica Stella Maris, S. Benedetto del Tronto (AP); ⁴Fondazione Glauco Bassi, Trieste; ⁵Vascular Medicine Unit, Cesena Hospital, Cesena (FC), Italy**

- **EUROPEAN VENOUS FORUM, Florence 2012**
- **Phlebology 2012 (Abstract), PUBLISHED in 2015 in “Veins and Lymphatics” www.veinsandlymphatics.org**

PAZIENTI E METODI

51 pazienti trattati consecutivamente con LCFS + flebectomie in anestesia locale e seguiti con follow up clinico-strumentale tra 2007 e 2012



PRZEGLĄD FLEBOLOGICZNY PHLEBOLOGICAL REVIEW

Oficjalne pismo naukowe Polskiego Towarzystwa Flebologicznego
oraz
Litewskiego i Łotewskiego Towarzystwa Flebologicznego



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wersja elektroniczna

Zastosowanie skleroterapii piankowej w leczeniu przewlekłej niewydolności żylniej: 6-letnie obserwacje

Aleksandra Jaworucka-Kaczorowska, Marek Jaworucki

Centrum Chirurgii Jaworucy w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim

Cel pracy: Analiza wyników leczenia pacjentów leczonych metodą skleroterapii piankowej z powodu przewlekłej choroby żylniej w latach 2008–2013.

Materiał i metody: Analizę objęło 784 pacjentów, których podzielono na sześć grup w zależności od klasyfikacji przewlekłej choroby żylniej wg CEAP: C1 – 178 pacjentów (22,76%), C2 – 378 (48,15%), C3 – 145 (18,47%), C4 – 52 (6,62%), C5 – 11 (1,4%) i C6 – 20 chorych (2,55%). Żyłaki pierwotne stanowiły 87%, nawrotowe 13%. Łącznie wykonano 1794 zabiegów skleroterapii piankowej.

W każdej z badanych grup oceniano średnią liczbę zabiegów potrzebnych do zamknięcia niewydolnych naczyń i satysfakcji pacjenta, liczbę powikłań po zabiegu, takich jak: zakrzepica żył głębokich, przebarwienia, *matting*, martwica, zapalenie żył powierzchownych, obrzęk leżonej kończyny, uczulenie, wstrząs anafilaktyczny, migrena oraz czas ustępowania powikłań. Wyniki leczenia, w tym stopień zamknięcia niewydolnych żył oraz liczbę nawrotów, oceniano klinicznie i ultrasonograficznie miesiąc, 3 i 6 miesięcy po zabiegu, a u 276 (35,2%) chorych uzyskano wyniki odległe rok do 5 lat po zakończeniu leczenia.

Wyniki badań dowodzą, że skleroterapia piankowa jest bezpieczną i skuteczną metodą leczenia chorych z przewlekłą chorobą żylną.

Echoskleroterapia piankowa przy użyciu wenflonów wspomagana tumescencją w leczeniu przewlekłej niewydolności żyły odpiszczelowej

Aleksandra Jaworucka-Kaczorowska, Marek Jaworucki

Centrum Chirurgii Jaworucy w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim

Cel pracy: Przedstawienie metody echoskleroterapii piankowej przy użyciu wenflonów, wspomaganej tumescencją (UGFSivP-TA) w leczeniu przewlekłej niewydolności żyły odpiszczelowej i dopyłów oraz porównanie tej metody leczenia z echoskleroterapią piankową przy użyciu wenflonów bez wykonania tumescencji (UGFSivP) i z echoskleroterapią piankową bez użycia wenflonów (UGFS).

Materiał i metody: W latach 2009–2013 leczono 410 pacjentów z przewlekłą niewydolnością żyły odpiszczelowej (wg CEAP: C2–C6). Zastosowano 3 techniki skleroterapii piankowej: UGFSivPTA – 35 chorych, UGFSivP – 97 chorych, i UGFS – 278 chorych. Pacjentom podano 8 ml piany 3% polidocanolu i 8 ml piany 1% polidocanolu. Porównywano stopień zamknięcia żyły

odpiszczelowej po jednym zabiegu, liczbę zabiegów potrzebnych do zamknięcia żyły odpiszczelowej wraz z jej dopywami, liczbę powikłań w zależności od zastosowanej techniki skleroterapii oraz stopień zamknięcia żyły odpiszczelowej wraz z dopywami 3 i 6 miesięcy po zakończeniu leczenia.

Wyniki: Miesiąc po pierwszym zabiegu skleroterapii całkowite zamknięcie żyły odpiszczelowej uzyskano u 91,42% leczonych UGFSivPTA, 70,1% pacjentów po UGFSivP oraz u 54,6% chorych po UGFS. Pierwszy zabieg UGFSivPTA zakończył się całkowitym zamknięciem żyły odpiszczelowej i dopyłów u 54,3% pacjentów i chorzy ci nie wymagali dalszych zabiegów skleroterapii. Z kolei w przypadku zastosowania UGFSivP lub UGFS jedynie u ok. 18% pacjentów pierwszy zabieg skleroterapii był ostatecznym zabiegiem, natomiast ponad 80% chorych wymagało dalszego leczenia żyły odpiszczelowej i dopyłów. Średnia liczba zabiegów potrzebna do zamknięcia żyły odpiszczelowej i dopyłów wynosiła: 1,51 dla UGFSivPTA, 2,2 dla UGFSivP oraz 2,64 dla UGFS. Liczba powikłań w trzech badanych grupach była porównywalna.

Wnioski: Echoskleroterapia piankowa przy użyciu wenflonów wspomagana tumescencją jest skuteczną metodą leczenia przewlekłej niewydolności żyły odpiszczelowej wraz z jej dopywami, porównywalną z leczeniem operacyjnym i wewnątrżylną ablacją.

Endowaskularna laserowa ablacja żył powierzchownych w leczeniu przewlekłych owrzodzeń żylnych kończyn dolnych

Jarosław Kalemba^{1,2}, Mirosław Wróbel²

¹Estmed w Strzelcach Opolskich

²Lasermed w Kędzierzynie-Koźlu

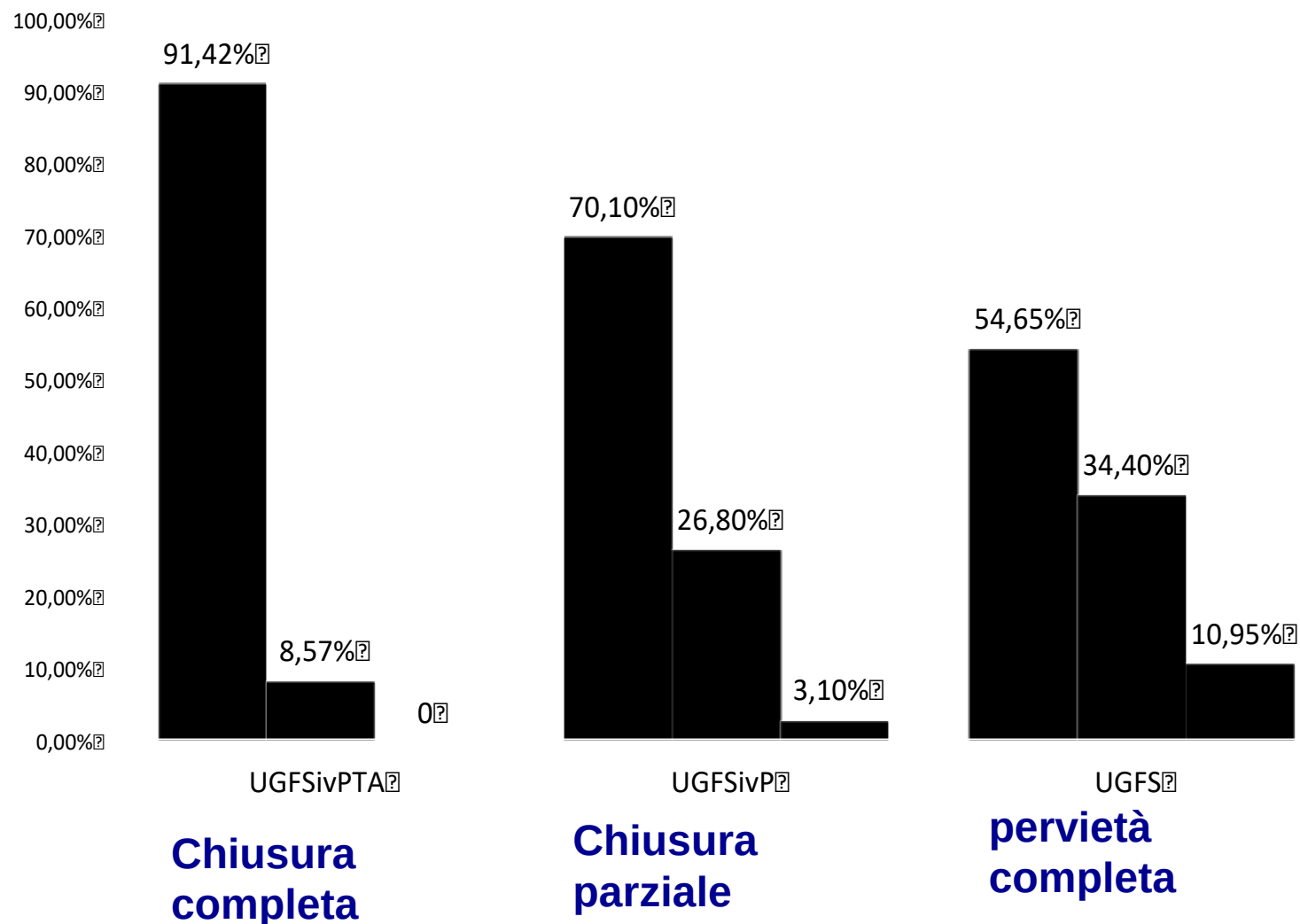
Przewlekłe owrzodzenia żyłne (POŻ) stanowią poważny problem współczesnej medycyny. Ocenia się, że liczba przewlekłych owrzodzeń kończyn dolnych w Polsce wynosi 56 793. Około 57% z tych owrzodzeń to przewlekłe owrzodzenia żyłne. W pracy przedstawiono algorytm leczenia POŻ z zastosowaniem laserowej ablacji żył odpiszczelowych i odstrzałowych. Od 2008 r. leczono 41 pacjentów z przewlekłym owrzodzeniem żylnym z użyciem wewnątrżylnych terapii laserowej (*endovenous laser therapy* – EVLT). Z obserwacji wyłączono pacjentów z owrzodzeniem mieszanym tętniczo-żylnym. Przed zastosowaniem EVLT starano się uzyskać wygojenie owrzodzenia za pomocą kompresjoterapii.

Zabieg EVLT wykonano u 8 pacjentów z czynnym owrzodzeniem oraz u 33 pacjentów z wygojonym owrzodzeniem. U wszystkich osób uzyskano wygojenie owrzodzenia, które trwało od 3 tygodni do 14 miesięcy. U jednego pacjenta nastąpił nawrót owrzodzenia po 2 latach od zabiegu. Pacjenta tego poddano ponownemu zabiegowi z użyciem EVLT.

Zabiegi EVLT mogą być przeprowadzane z dobrym efektem u pacjentów z wygojonym i czynnym owrzodzeniem żylnym.

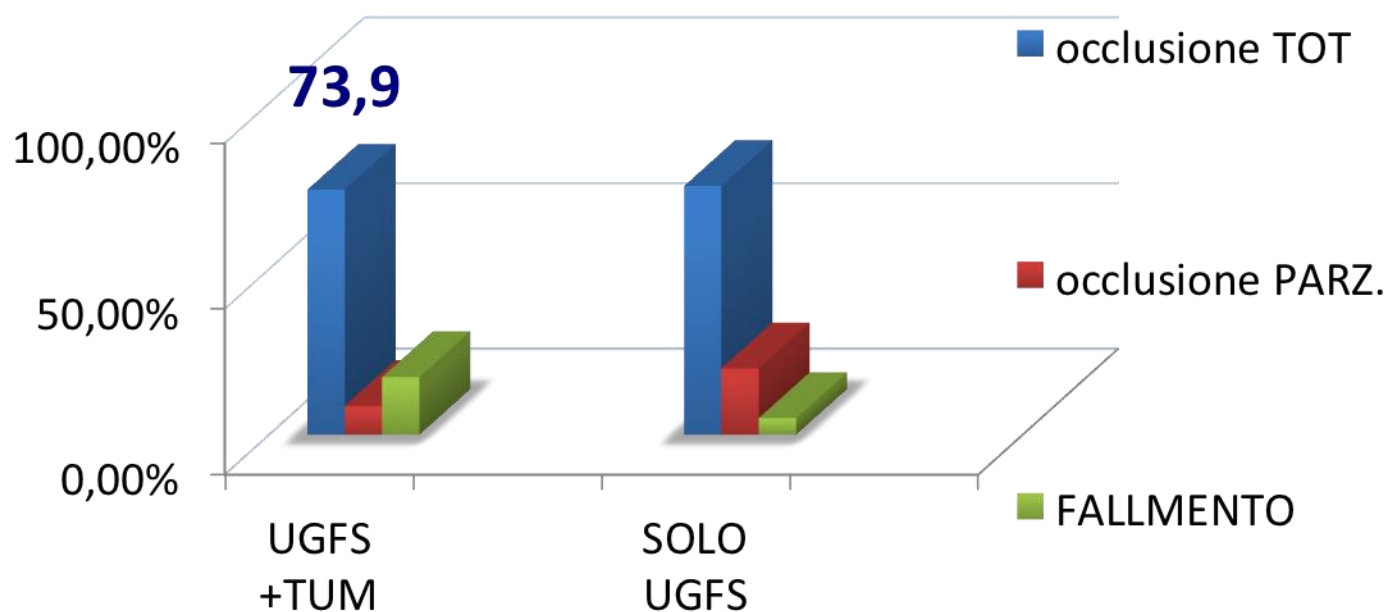
Risultati a 6 mesi di follow up:

Con tumescenza



Catheter-directed Foam Sclerotherapy of Great Saphenous Veins in Combination with Pre-treatment Reduction of the Diameter Employing the Principals of Perivenous Tumescant Local Anesthesia

Devereux N, Recke AL, Westermann L, Recke A, Kahle B
EJVES 2014; 47:187-195

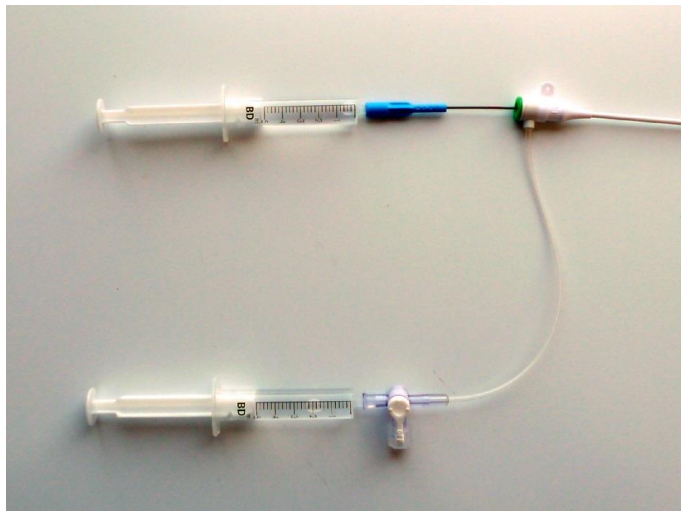


Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy using liquid sclerosant after preliminary saline flush

Kenneth A. Myers, Amy May Clough
Victoria Vein Clinic, Melbourne, Australia

Veins and Lymphatics 2014; volume 3:1933

L'infusione di liquido sclerosante preceduta da infusione di soluzione salina da risultati identici comparabili con quelli ottenuti con l'uso della schiuma sclerosante



Foam sclerotherapy techniques: different gases and methods of preparation, catheter versus direct injection

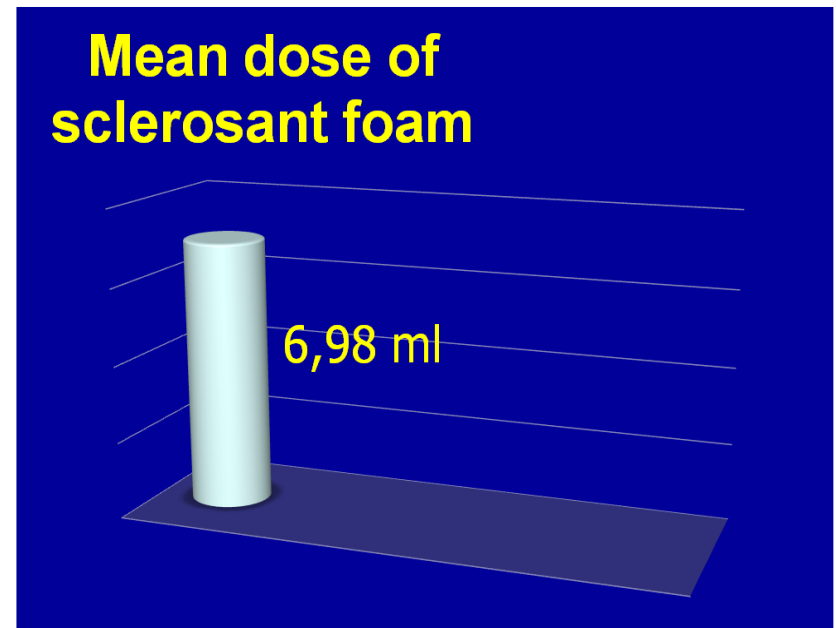
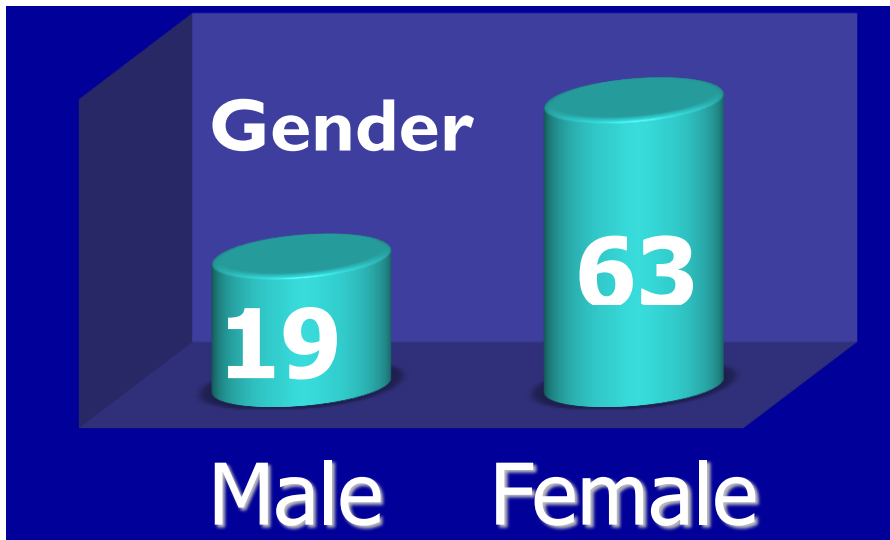
**Cavezzi A, Tessari L.
Phlebology. 2009 Dec;24(6):247-51**

long catheter, ultrasound guided **tumescence** infiltration and saphenous **irrigation** in foam sclerotherapy

Catheter foam sclerotherapy of great saphenous vein, with peri-saphenous tumescence infiltration and saphenous irrigation.

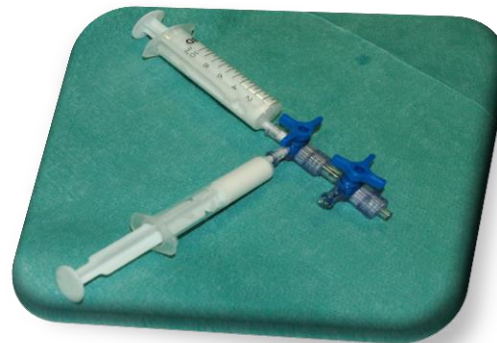
A. Cavezzi, G. Mosti, F. Campana, L. Tessari, U.S Urso.

82 pazienti (età media 55,7 aa), 88 arti con varici essenziali da insufficienza della VGS.



Materiali e Metodi

- Infiltrazione perivenosa di soluzione tumescente sottoguida ecografica
- Composizione della tumescenza : 5 ml of 1% mepivacaina e 5-10 mg of etilefrina, diluiti in 250 ml di soluzione salina. Quantità circa 140 ml per procedura
- Perfusioni continue con soluzione salina (5') della GSV prima della somministrazione della foam e durante l'infiltrazione della tumescenza
- LCFS : 3% STS and CO² 70%+O² 30% per la preparazione della schiuma con il metodo tessari iniettata attraverso un catetere lungo di 4F
- Valutazione clinica ed ecocolordoppler a 1-6-12-18-36 mesi

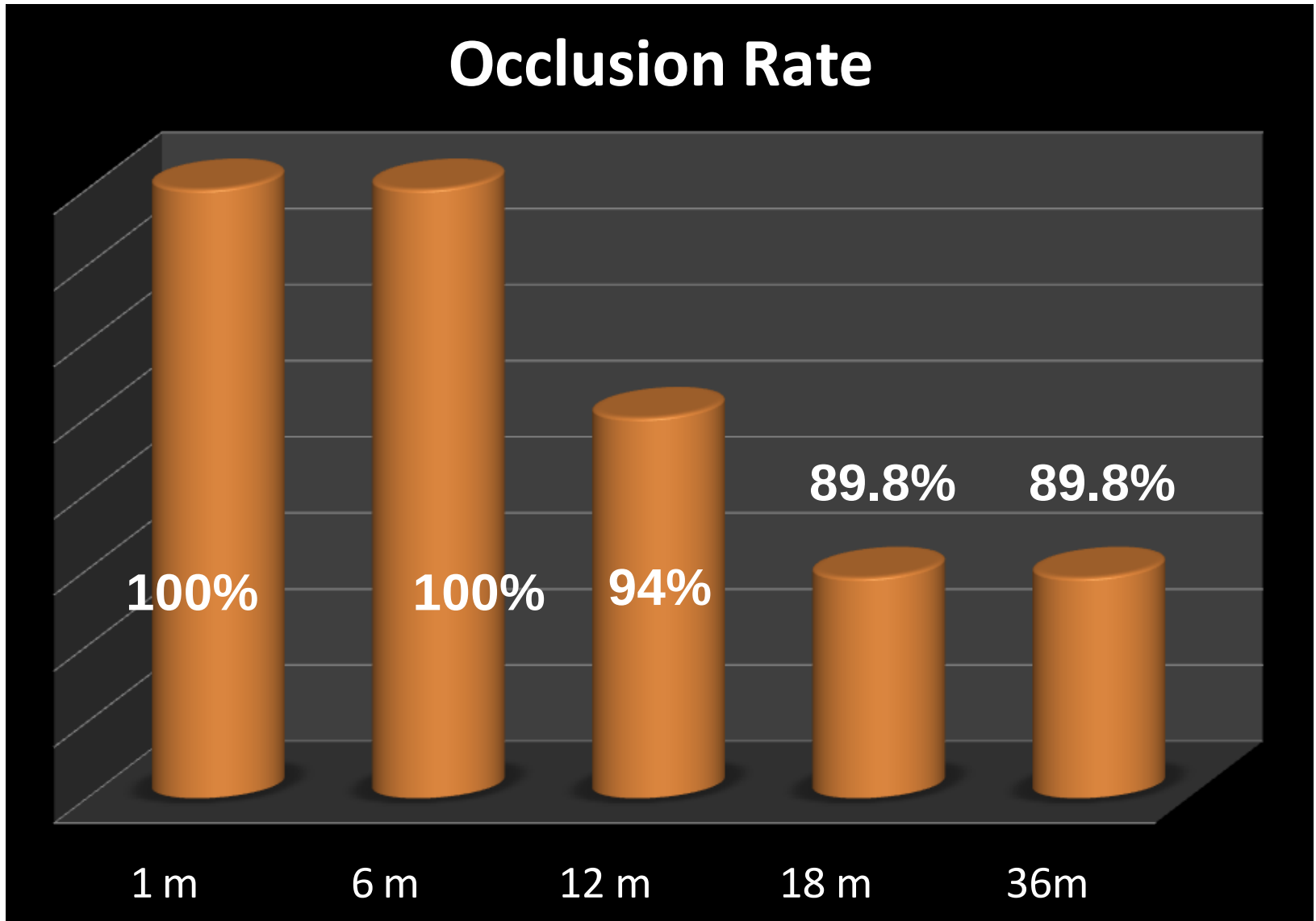


RISULTATI CLINICI : varici recidive

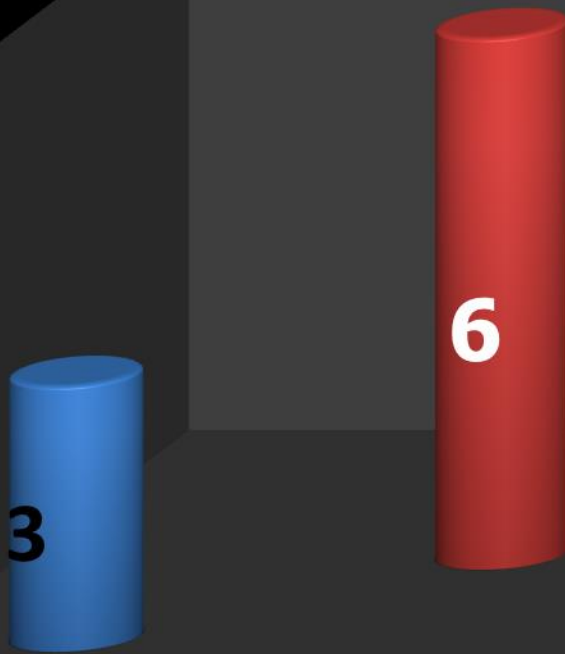
at 1 month:	0%
at 6 months:	0%
at 12 months:	0%
at 18 months:	0%
at 36 months:	5%

...benefici delle flebectomie....

COLOUR-DUPLEX ULTRASOUND FOLLOW-UP



Recanalized GSV after 18 months



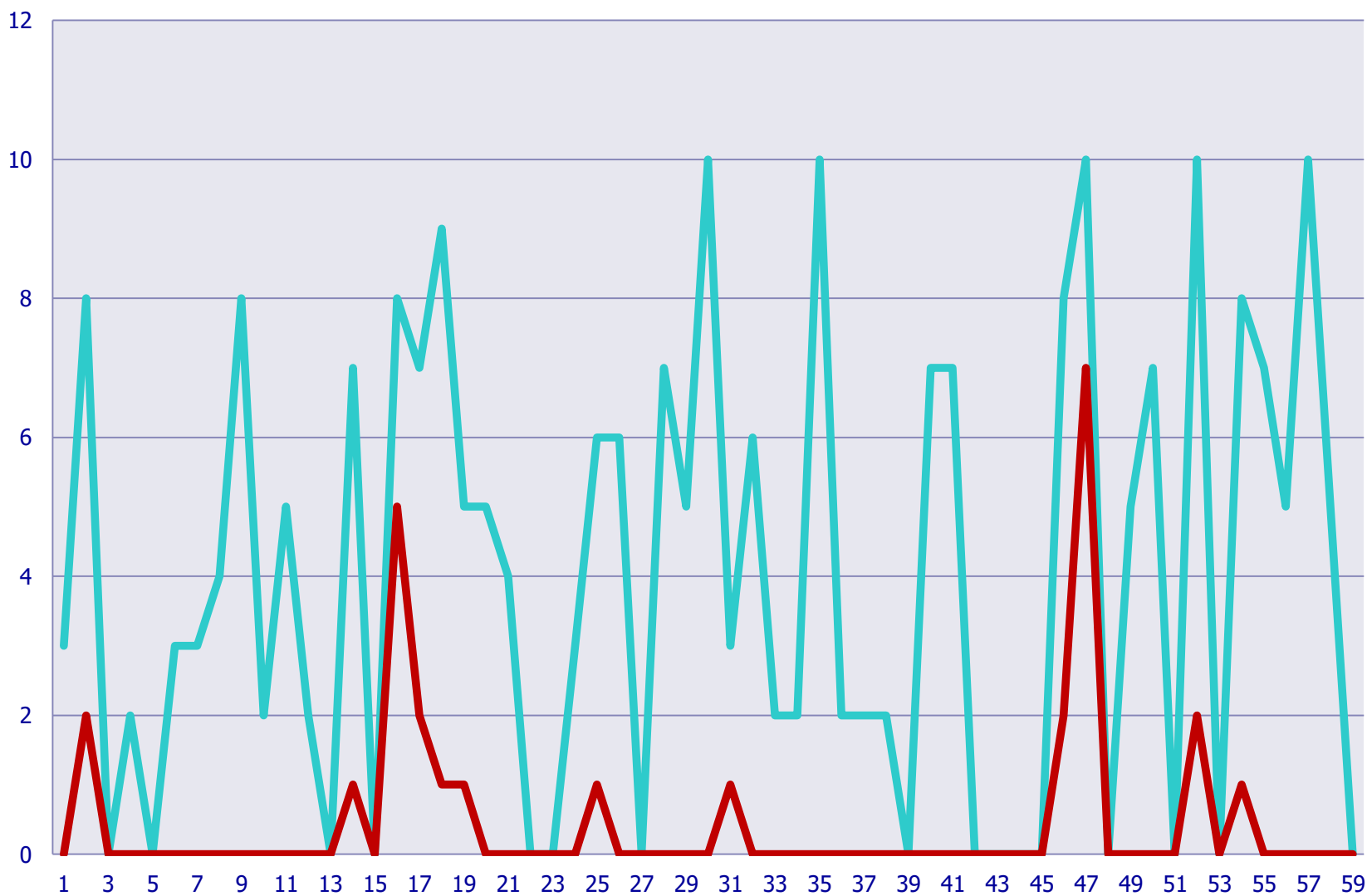
Residual calibre
1,4_{mm}

reflux

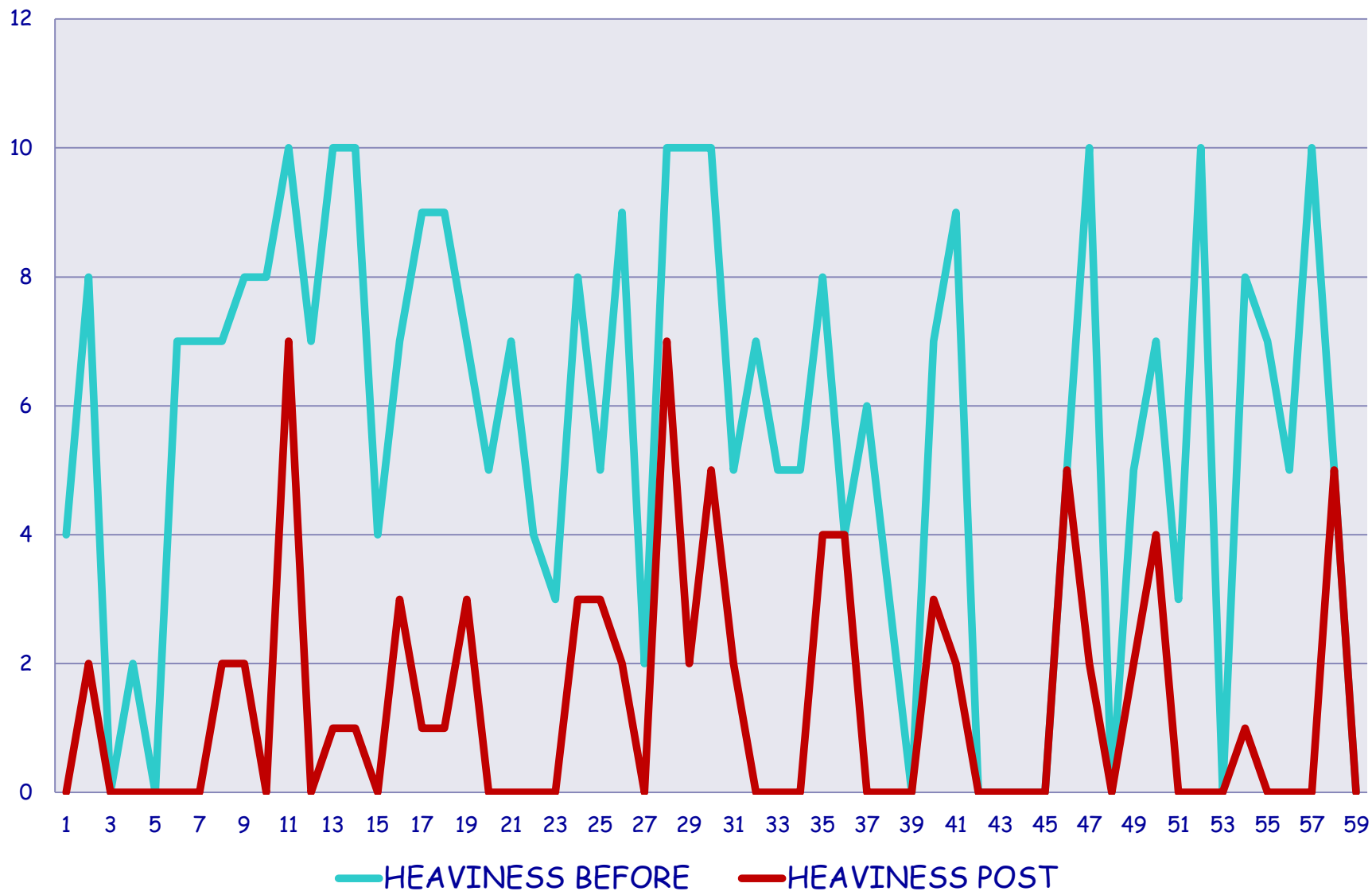
antegrade
flow

DOLORE

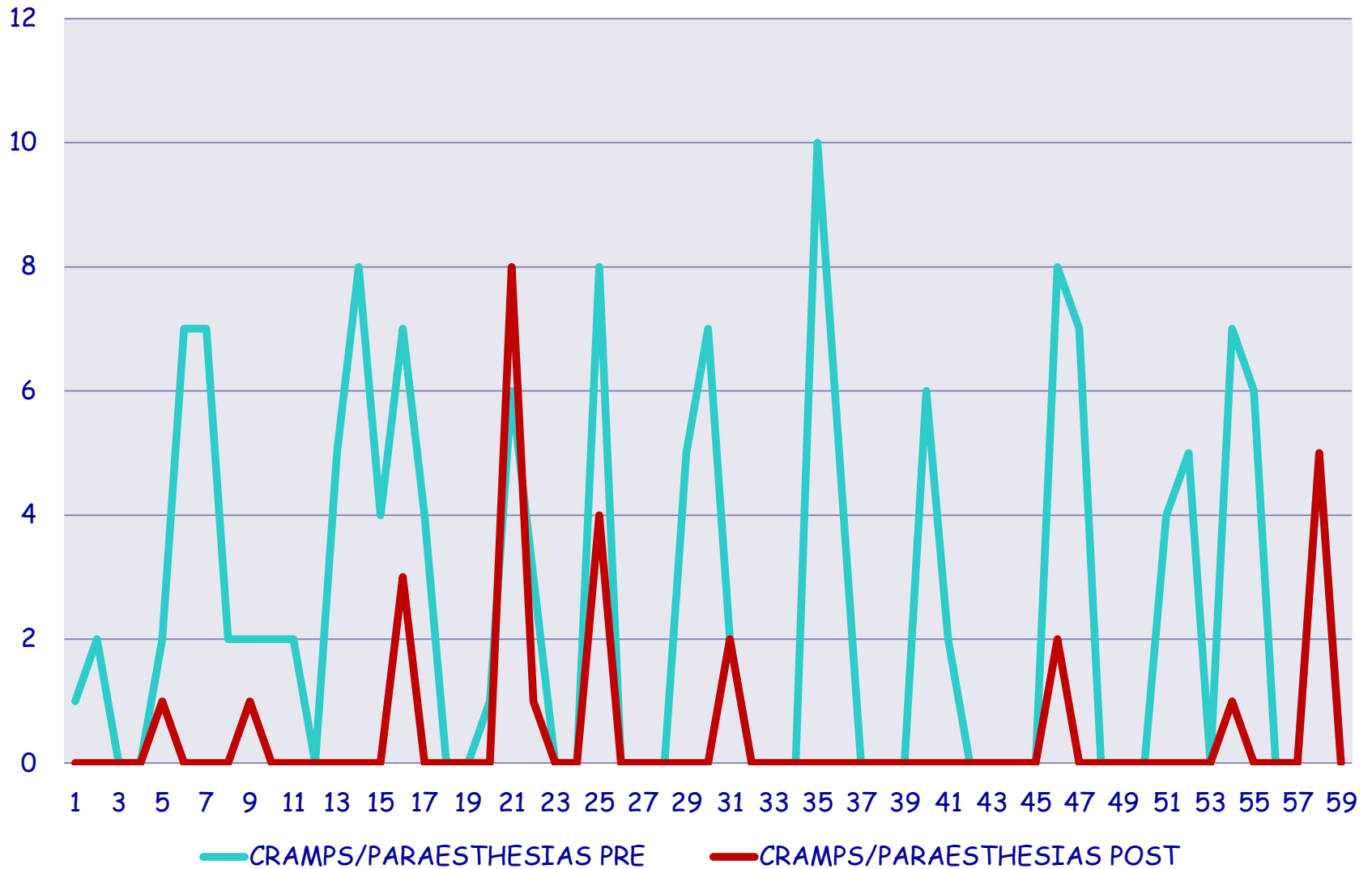
— PAIN BEFORE — PAIN AFTER



PESANTEZZA



CRAMPI E PARESTESIE



CATHETER FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY

Authors	N.limbs	Follow-up	Occlusion rate
Brodersen 2007	30	6 m	90%
Liu 2008	30	3 m	90%
Tan 2012	66	12 m	80%
Williamson 2012	94	12 m	70%
Asciutto 2012	188	12 m	67%
Devereux 2014	50	12 m	73.9 -75%
Kurdal 2015	108	12 m	89%



UD Occlusion GSV



CONCLUSIONI

❑ La scleroterapia con mousse è una metodica sicura, efficace facilmente eseguibile con buoni risultati anche a distanza ma solo con le giuste indicazioni e con trattamenti ripetuti

❑ La scleroterapia con schiuma attraverso catetere lungo ed infiltrazione per tumescenza preceduta da irrigazione con soluzione salina associata a flebectomie sec Muller è un trattamento sicuro, efficace che può risultare in:

- ✓ Bassa incidenza di recidiva clinica
- ✓ Significativa riduzione dei sintomi
- ✓ Buoni risultati alla valutazione ECD ad un follow up a medio termine
- ✓ Bassi costi
- ✓ Possibilità di trattare grossi calibri
- ✓ Maggior sicurezza per uso minor dosaggi

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE



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