

Contents

Subjects	Page
List of abbreviations.....	II
List of Figures	III
List of Tables	V
• Introduction	1
• Aim of the work	3
• Anatomy of venous system of lower limbs	4
• Pathophysiology of lower limbs varicose veins	21
• Diagnosis of lower limbs varicose veins	33
• Management of short saphenous varicose veins	40
• Minimally invasive techniques	51
• Endovenous laser ablation of short saphenous varicose vein	62
• Summary	74
• Conclusion	75
• References	76
• Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

CEAP	: Clinical-Etiologic-Anatomic-Pathologic
CVI	: Chronic Venous Insufficiency
DVT	: Deep Vein Thrombosis
EVLT	: Endo-Venous Laser Therapy
GSV	: Great Saphenous Vein
HHD	: Hand held continuous wave Doppler
HRQoL	: Health-related quality of life
IPV's	: Incompetent Perforating Veins
NIH	: National Institutes of Health
REVAS	: Recurrent Varicose Veins After Surgery
RFA	: Radio-Frequency Ablation
SPJ	: Sapheno-Popliteal Junction
SSV	: Short Saphenous Vein
UGFS	: Ultrasound-Guided Foam Sclerotherapy

List of Figures

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Deep and superficial veins of the lower limbs.	5
<u>2</u>	Colour Doppler images of the popliteal vein.	7
<u>3</u>	The common femoral vein.	8
<u>4</u>	The long saphenous vein and its tributaries	10
<u>5</u>	Areas of distribution for the (A) small saphenous vein (SSV), (B) sural nerve (SN), and (C) overlap in area of distribution shown on a computer-assisted surgical anatomy mapping (CASAM).	13
<u>6</u>	Small saphenous vein (SSV) and sural nerve (SN) are shown in relation to the fascia layers, with computer-assisted surgical anatomy mapping (CASAM).	14
<u>7</u>	The major perforating veins in the lower limb.	16
<u>8</u>	Longitudinal sonographic image of a deep vein at the level of a Bicuspid venous valve (Arrows).	18
<u>9</u>	Normal functioning valves compared to incompetent valves with subsequent reversal of flow.	22
<u>10</u>	a: Superficial spider veins (reticular veins),b: Simple varicose veins, c Ankle edema (due to venous disease), d: Skin pigmentation in the gaiter area (e.g. lipodermatosclerosis, medical calf fibrosis), e: An open venous ulcer.	33
<u>11</u>	Flow augmentation maneuvers elicit reflux in incompetent veins.	37

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>12</u>	A transverse scan of the saphenofemoral junction is displayed.	38
<u>13</u>	Short saphenous vein bulge through the deep fascia.	49
<u>14</u>	Liquid sclerotherapy injection.	53
<u>15</u>	US image of tumescent anesthesia of varicose vein.	64
<u>16</u>	Delivery of tumescent anesthesia with the hand injection method. B, Delivery of tumescent anesthesia with a refillable syringe. C, HK Klein tumescent pump (HK Surgical Inc, San Clemente, Calif)	66
<u>17</u>	47year-old woman with varicose vein in left posterior calf.(pre and post intervention)	70
<u>18</u>	Survival curves for treatment failure and development of reflux in new sites.	72

List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Classification, known as clinical, etiologic, anatomic, pathologic (CEAP).	26
<u>2</u>	Endovenous Options for the Treatment of Reflux.	51
<u>3</u>	Tumescent anesthesia solution preparation.	65



Introduction





Aim of the Work





Anatomy of Venous System of Lower Limbs





Pathophysiology of Lower Limbs Varicose Veins





Diagnosis of Lower Limbs Varicose Veins





Management of Short Saphenous Varicose Veins





Minimally Invasive Techniques





Endovenous Laser Ablation of Short Saphenous Varicous Vein





Summary





Conclusion

