

CLINICAL AND ANATOMICAL STUDY OF VARICOSE VEIN AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Surgery

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Abstract:

Varicose veins are a combination of dilated veins which are permanently elongated, tortuous path, circulation have pathology and a is a common cause of problems in the lower limbs. The problems are non pathological to a pathological one.

The aim of the study was Clinical and anatomical study of varicose vein and its management. This prospective study was carried out over a period of 12 months from January 2017 to December 2017 in the Department of General Surgery at the Gajra Raja Medical College Gwalior MP. Patients with varicose vein in lower limb were included in the study, were assessed on the basis of clinical and anatomical examination. Confirmed by venous Doppler. Classified on the basis of Clinico-Etiological-Anatomical-Pathological classification (CEAP Classification). In our study men were affected more than females. In our study it was found that middle age group was mostly affected. Our study have most patient with presentation of varicose veins with dull pain. Most patient have long standing hours as etiology. Valves are consistently located at specific locations in the deep veins of the leg, although there is often significant variability between subjects. This could explain why some deep veins are more commonly involved than others. In our study it was observed that the most common involvement was that of the common femoral vein, followed by popliteal and tibial veins. In the study out of 69 lower limb presentations, 32 were given conservative management and 37 limbs underwent surgical treatment. All patients were asymptomatic in one year followup period

Key words – Varicose Vein, Anatomy, Surgery

Introduction

Varicose veins are a combination of dilated veins which are permanently elongated, tortuous path, circulation have pathology and a is a common cause of problems in the lower limbs. The problems are non pathological to a pathological one .

Up to 80% varicose vein surgery are successful, while 20% are recurrent. Recurrent varicose veins are due to

inadequate technique or inadequate treatment. Best investigation for this entity is sonography. New techniques of treatment and cosmetic awareness has changed the course of this disease.^{1,2}

The aim of the study - Clinical and anatomical study of varicose vein and its management

Conclusion

The C-E-A-P classification is a recent scoring system that stratifies venous disease based on clinical presentation, etiology, anatomy, and pathophysiology. This classification scheme is useful in helping to thoughtfully assess a limb afflicted with venous insufficiency and then arrive at an appropriate treatment plan. Patients with CEAP Class 4 or more will invariably be symptomatic and even if SFJ/SPJ are competent they should undergo surgical treatment specially to avoid any future ulceration.

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