

Office Based CHIVA

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Faculty disclosure

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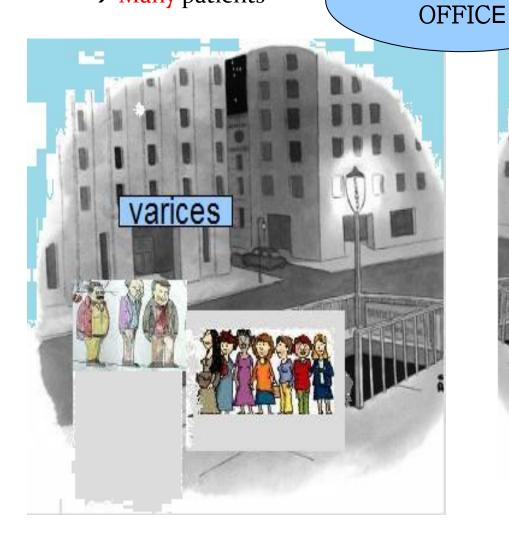
I have no financial relationships to disclose

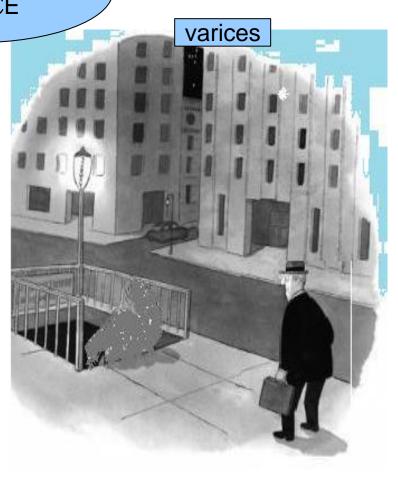
Ground floor and quick procedures

→ Many patients

10th floor and long procedures

→ A few patients





VENOUS

OB Chiva

Systematic organization of the working environment

reduce to a minimum

the instrumental and structural requirements

Chiva

ambulatory, but generally surgical

OB Chiva

- equipped medical-surgical office
- all the needed authorizations

PROCEDURES OF INTERVENTION

CHIVA	OB CHIVA
Crossotomy	RLDC
Phlebectomy of tributaries	Endovenous and perivenous Laser
	FUGS
Ligature of perforators	US guided Endovenous Laser
Devalvulation	Wire Guided Devalvulation (WGD)

OB Chiva immediate recall classic non surgical operators

- Day Surgery
- Ambulatory Surgery



security arrangements



Office Based Surgery

The organizing and structural requirements are then reduced

without

any change in security

Laser in Chiva

RLDC

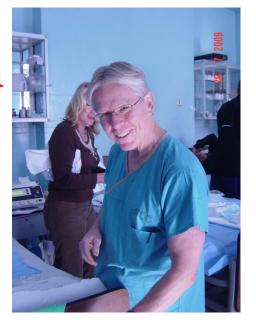
Riobamba Laser Draining Crossotomy

F. Passariello – N. Morrison





Riobamba 2009





Riobamba 2010







Riobamba 2014



Office Based Chiva (OB Chiva)

F. PASSARIELLO

The OB Chiva is a systematic organization of the working environment, in order to reduce to a minimum the instrumental and structural requirements. Centro Diagnostico Aquarius, Napoli

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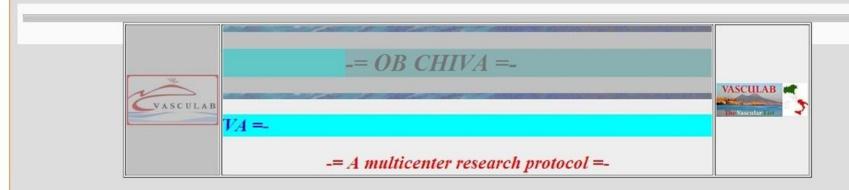
METHODOLOGY

The office based CHIVA

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Fausto Passariello¹ Stefano Ermini² Massimo Cappelli³ Roberto Delfrate⁴ Claude Franceschi⁵ **Abstract:** The cure Conservatrice Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (CHIVA) can be office based (OB). The OB-CHIVA protocol is aimed at transferring CHIVA procedures to specialists rooms. The protocol will check the feasibility of OB-CHIVA, data pertaining to recurrence, and will offer the opportunity to study saphenous femoral junction (SFJ) stump evolution, the role of the washing vessels and the arch recanalization rate, and gather new data

The OB Chiva Web Page

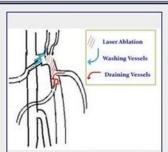


Index

- The Office Based CHIVA Protocol
 - · The protocol
 - Team registration
 - Registered access: coming soon
- Medical and Surgical Teams
 - No Disclosure Team
 - Protocol Agreement
 - Consenso al Protocollo
 - Consenso a Non

The Office Based CHIVA Protocol

- · LASER, RF, Steam, Mechanical ablation, Glue/Super-Glue
- The Protocol is constituted by some public or already published material, which can be used and redistributed (citing the Authors
 and the source) and by several internal documents, which are private and are (or will be) available only to registered
 participants, Centers and Companies.







Registered access: coming

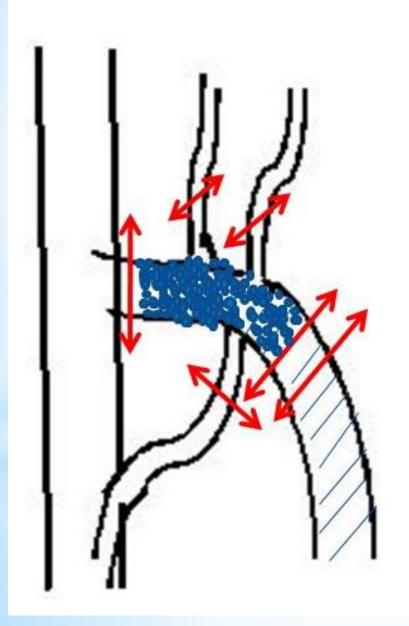
Several kinds of Crossotomy

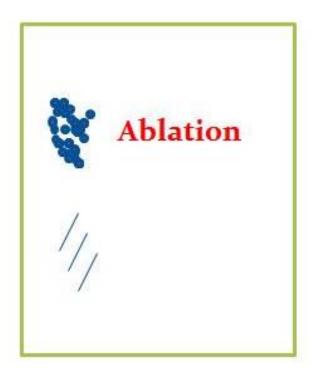
Traditional Crossectomy

CHIVA Crossotomy

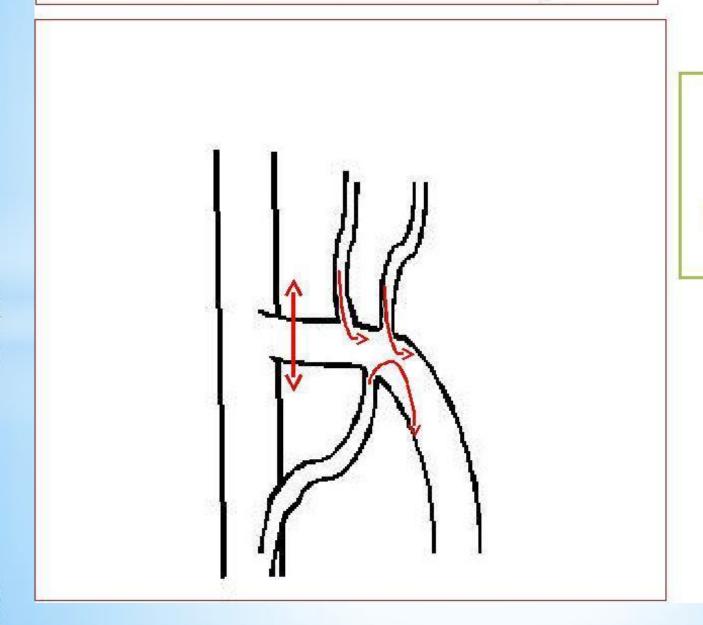
✓ R.L.D.C. Crossotomy

Traditional Crossectomy





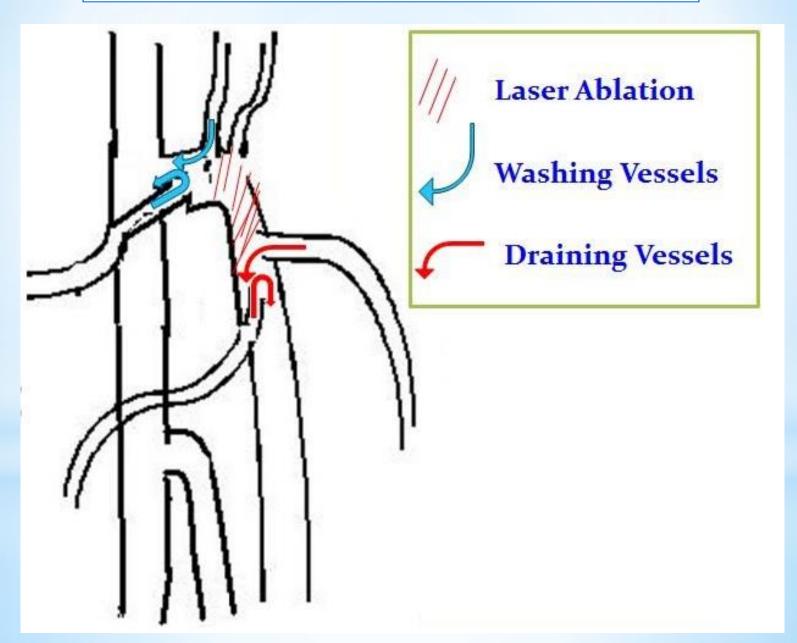
CHIVA Crossotomy



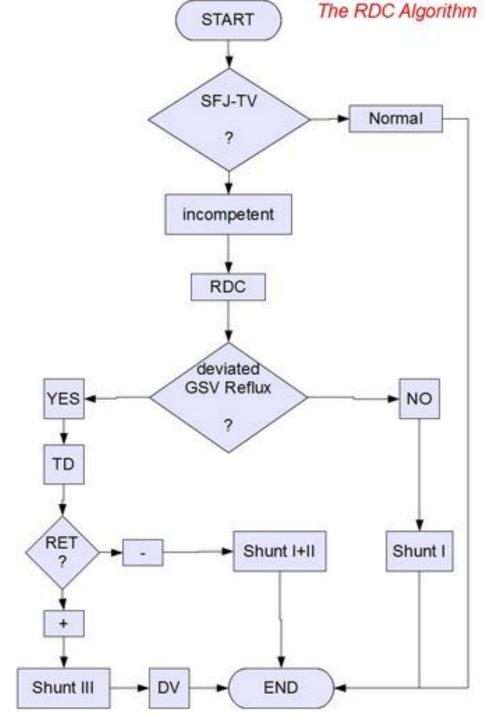


Draining Vessels

R.L.D.C. Crossotomy







The RDC Algorithm

Test

- SFJ TV incompetence
- Deviated reflux
- RET

R.L.D.C. Materials and Methods

LASER equipment and fibers for endovenous treatments Surgical Instruments for phlebectomy

Echo device: a careful study of

- ✓ the SFJ
- the washing vessels
- **✓** the draining vessels

R.L.D.C. Main variables

- #w number of washing vessels
- w max caliber of washing vessels
- #d number of draining vessels
- max caliber of draining vessels
- Lenght of LASER obliterated GSV arch at start
- LT lenght of LASER obliterated GSV arch at follow up
- LS lenght of LASER sub-occluded GSV arch at follow up

R.L.D.C. Indications

Relative contra-indications to surgical crossotomy □Local (obesity) ✓ To avoid local adverse effects □ General (coagulation, epatopathies, cardiopathies, ...) ✓ To reduce the lasting time of interventions Hemodynamics

□ Sh I

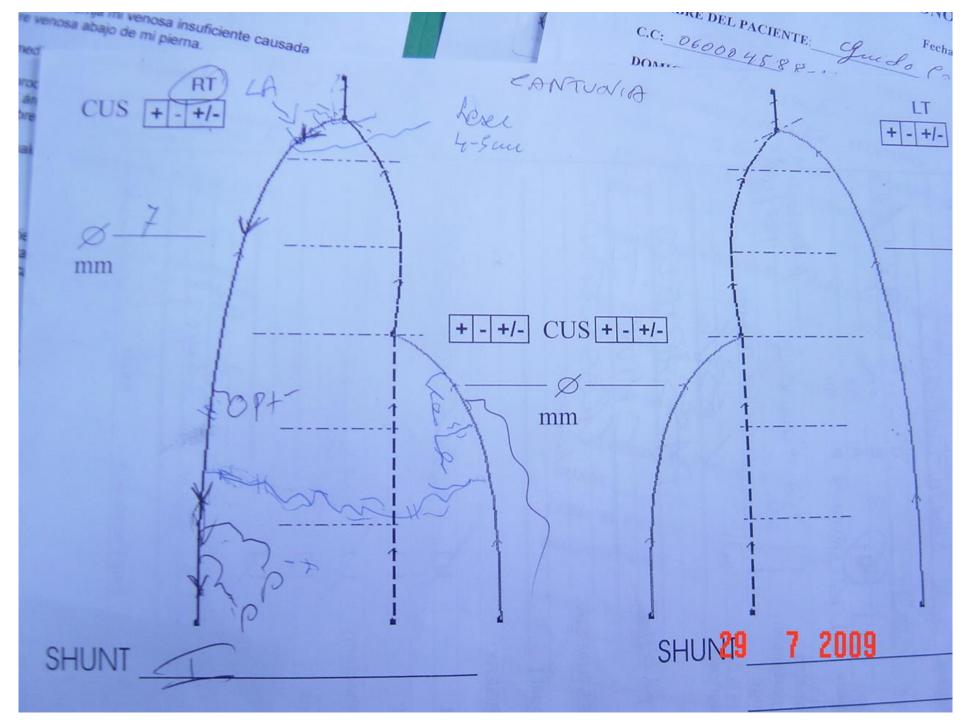
☐ Sh I+ II

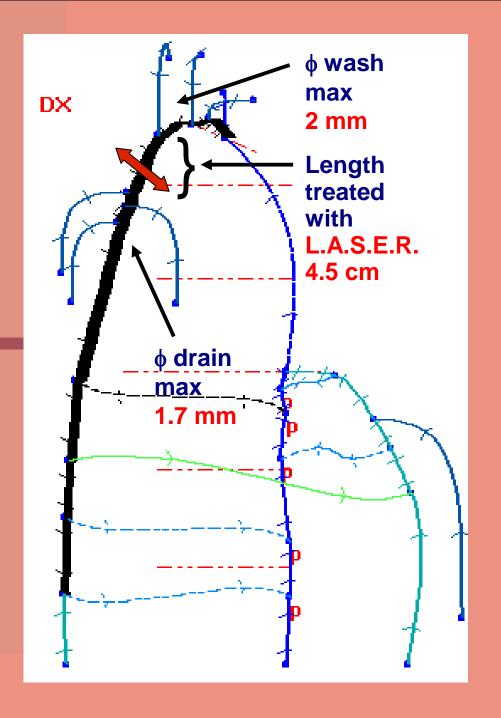
R.L.D.C. Contraindications

No real contra-indication

- √ difficulties in the isolated ShIII
 - √ devalvulation difficult to perform
 - √ very hypoplasic peripheral GSV trunk

OB CHIVA CLINICAL CASES





eq2_GAC

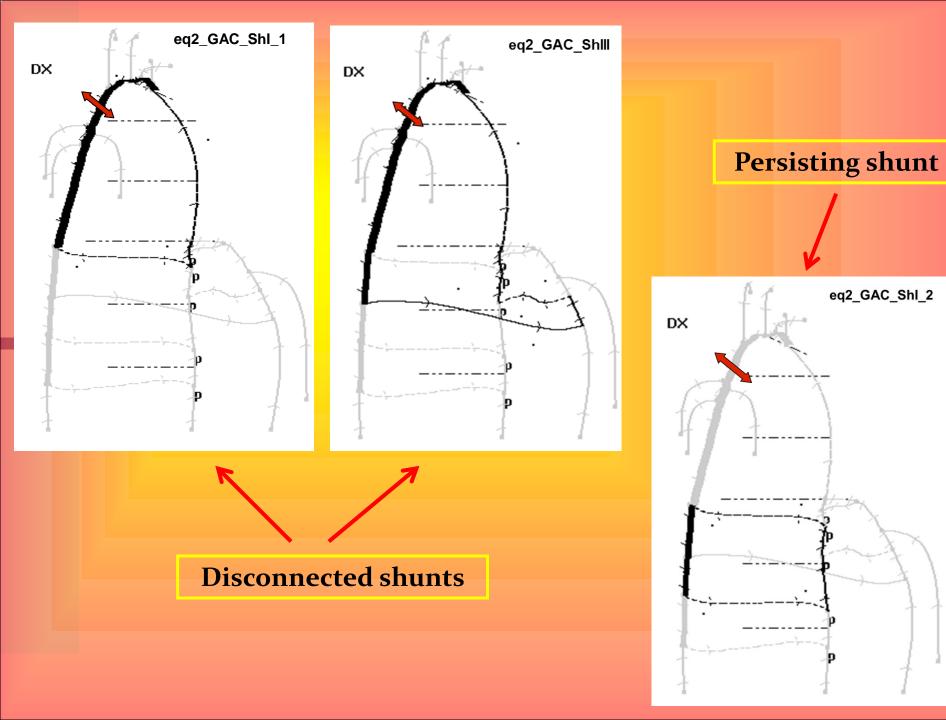
R. L. D. C

Riobamba

LASER

Draining

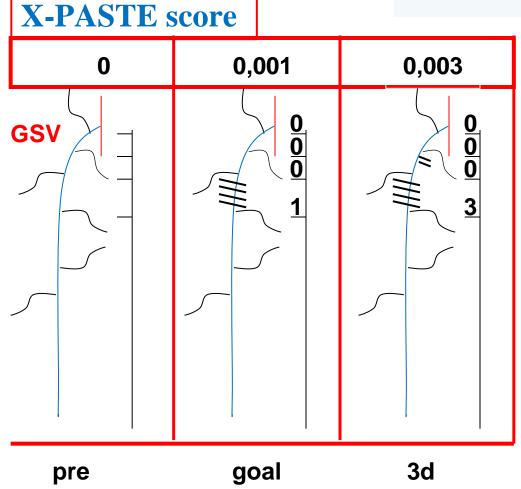
Crossotomy



X-PASTE evolution

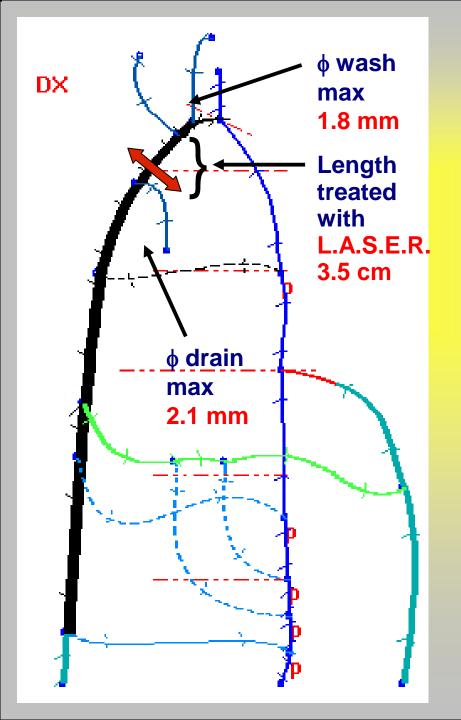
GSV LASER treatment

Thrombosis echogenicity extention hyper partial mixed complete hypo



GAC

Time of follow-up



eq3_VL

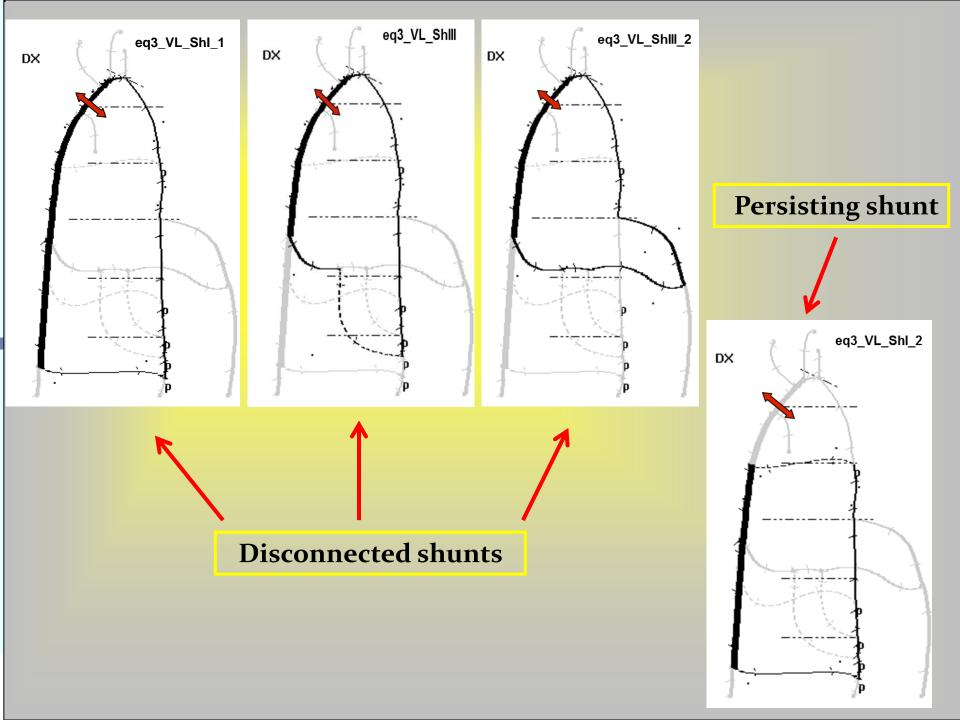
R. L. D. C

Riobamba

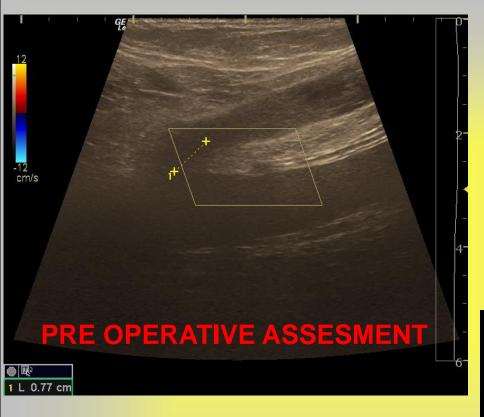
LASER

Draining

Crossotomy



X-PASTE evolution **Thrombosis** echogenicity extention **GSV LASER treatment** hyper partial complete mixed hypo **X-PASTE** score VL 0,01 0,01 0 <u>0</u> 0 **GSV 3d** goal pre Time of follow-up

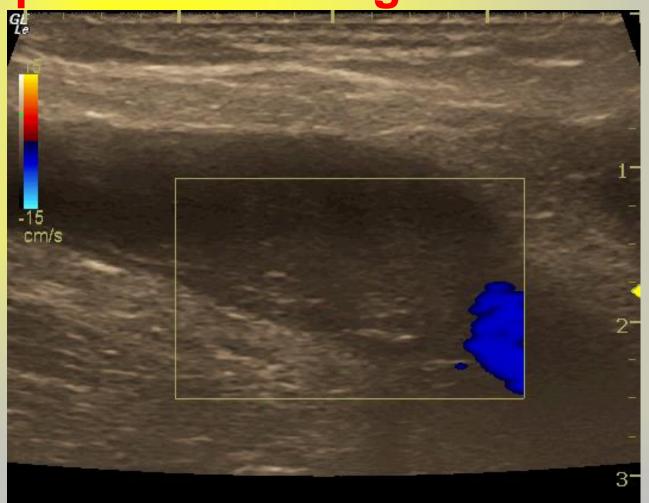




POST OPERATIVE RESULT TRUNK DRAINING distal floating thrombus



POST OPERATIVE RESULT SFJ WASHING proximal floating thrombus



OB CHIVA STATISTICS

OB CHIVA CASES

N Patients 13

Sex 6M 7F

Age 47.9 +/- 15.2 yo (32-78yo)

Limb 10RT 3LT

CEAP C1 0, C2 10, C3 0, C4 2, C5 0, C6 1

Anthropometry and GSV caliber

- height of the groin 74.5 +/- 6.1 cm
- height of the first re-entry perf 36.3 +/- 14.2 cm
- mid-thigh GSV caliber 7.4 +/- 3.2 mm

SFJ study

- number of washing vessels 2.5 +/- 1.1
- max washing caliber 3.3 +/- 1.7 mm
- number of draining vessels 1.9 +/- 0.7
- max draining caliber 2.1 +/- 0.5 mm

PROCEDURES

- LASER
- 12 808nm power 14w pullback speed 0,1 cm/s LEED 140 J/cm
- ✓ 1 1470nm power 6w pull back speed 0,1 cm/s LEED 60 J/cm

associated phlebectomies 8/13 associated UGS 5/13

MISMATCH BETWEEN PLANNED AND PERFORMED PROCEDURE

- planned GSV length
 - •7.7 +/- 3.6 cm

- treated GSV length
 - •6.8 +/- 5.3 cm

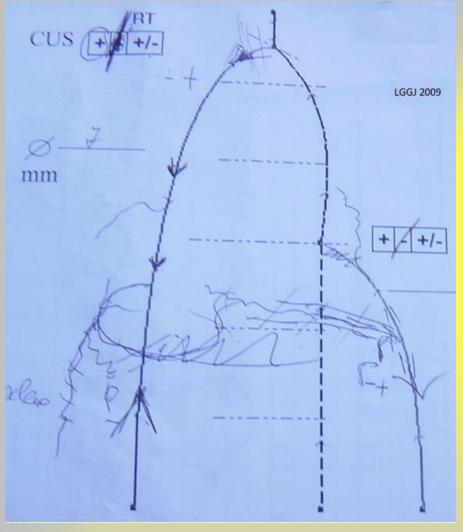
R.L.D.C. Results

```
Reflux
            13
#cases
                         %
reflux
                          23
                          insufficient administered
                          energy, open SFJ
                          incompetence of one of the
                           washing vessels,
                            not detected pre-operatively
                            by reflux competition
```

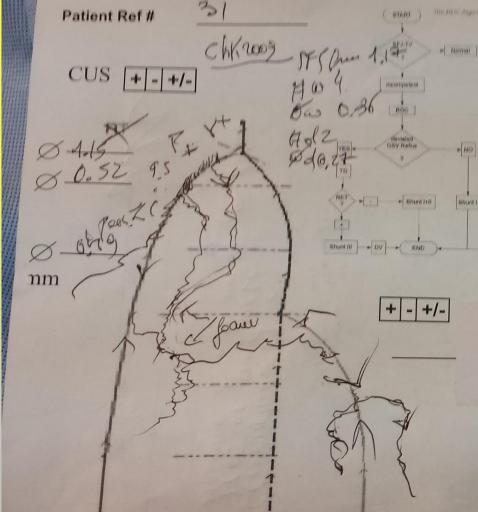
Riobamba Laser Draining Crossotomy (*RLDC*) an anecdotal long term follow-up

1 GSV case treated in 2009
 Instrumental Follow-up at 5 years

1 GSV case treated in 2010
 Only Clinical Follow-up at 4 years



pre - intervention



5 y follow up



Follow up

LGGJ - 2009/2014

	2009 (pre)	2009 (3 days)	2014 (5 years)
# w	4	4	4
$\phi \mathbf{w}$	2.9	2.9	3.6
# d	2	2	2
ϕ d	2.9	2.9	2.76
PASTE	0st 4t 0st	5st 4t 0st	0st 9.5t 4st
X-Paste	0.0001	0.0003	0.001107

Clinical results at 5 y

- ✓ Very well
- ✓ He complains for some varicosities in the leg (partially fed by the medial accessory)
- ✓ He is satisfied and asks for an intervention also on the other limb.

X-PASTE evolution **Thrombosis** echogenicity extention **GSV LASER treatment** hyper partial complete mixed hypo **X-PASTE** score **LGGJ** 0,0001 0,0003 0,001107 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 **GSV** <u>3</u>

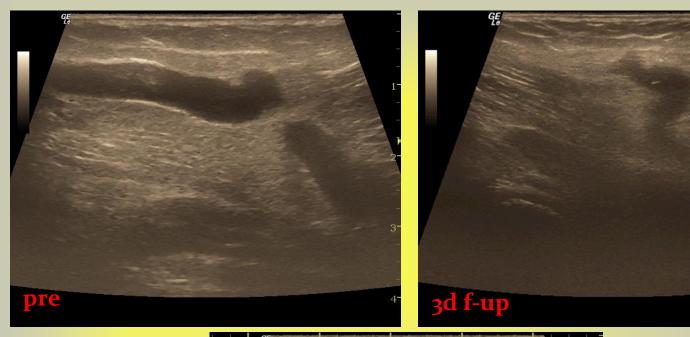
pre goal 3d 5y

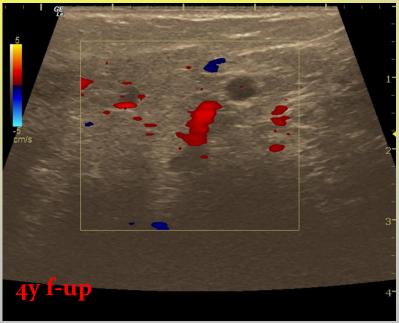
Time of follow-up

Riobamba Foam Draining Crossotomy (RFDC)

1 SSV case treated in 2010
 Follow-up at 4 years

E12 SSV - Foam Injection





Post-LASER Recanalization

The patient feels much better and both the ulcers quickly healed in 3 months after the intervention, though it was hemodynamically a failure.

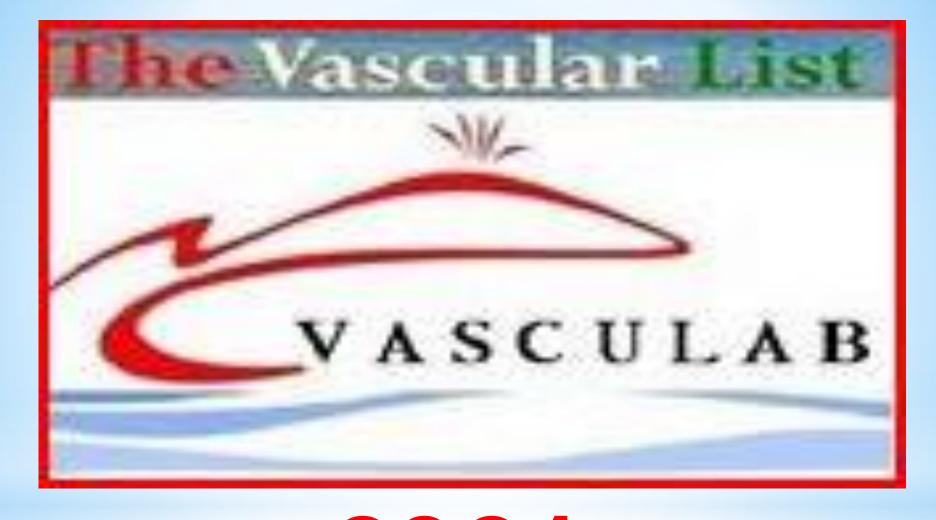
A marked improvement of QoL scores was registered at 1 year of follow-up.



pre-intervention







!! 2321 !! subscribers