

Preservation of Saphenous Trunks: EXTERNAL VALVULOPLASTY

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Faculty disclosure Sante Camilli MD

I am the proposer of the Stretching Valvuloplasty technique, but ...

I have no financial relationships to disclose.

Varicose Veins and SFJ Reflux

What Treatment?

Onida S et Al (UK). Practitioner 2013;257:21-4.
 Improving the management of varicose veins.

"... recommends that endothermal ablation, in the form of RF or Laser treatment, should be offered as treatment"

- Carroll C et Al (UK). Health Technol Assess 2013;17:1-141.
 Clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of minimally invasive techniques to manage varicose veins: a systematic review and economic evaluation.
 - "... Foam Sclerotherapy might offer the most cost-effective alternative to stripping, within certain time parameters."



Trials with 5 years f-u

(HighLigation+Stripping, EVLAser)

RCT on 137 legs, up to 5 years	HL+S	EVLA
Clinical recurrence	55%	47%
Reoperation	38%	39%
VCSS (Venous Clinical Severity Score)	=	=

Rasmussen L. (DK): J Vasc Surg. 2013;58:421-6

... did not show **any significant difference** between the two groups

Variouse Veins and SFJ Reflux

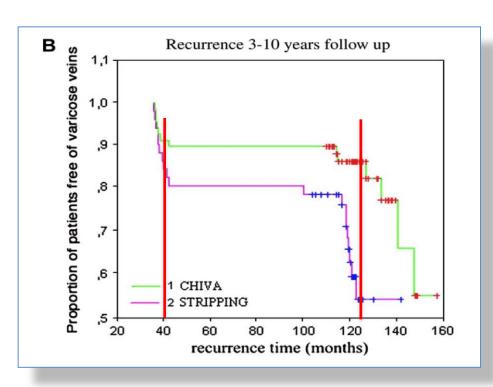
Causes of Recurrence

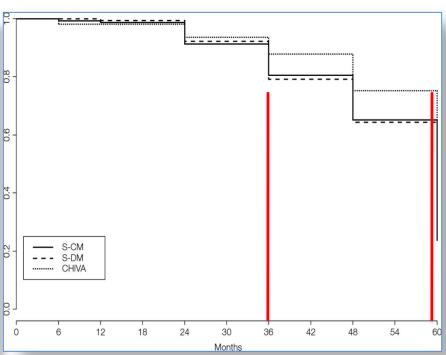
- Ostler AE et Al (UK). Phlebology 2014. Strip-tract revascularization as a source of recurrent venous reflux following high saphenous tie and stripping: results at 5-8 years after surgery.
 - "... 82% of legs of patients showed some strip-tract revascularization and reflux, ... 12% showed total revascularization and reflux of the stripped GSV"
- Recek C (A). Int J Angiol 2012;21:181–6. The hemodynamic paradox as a phenomenon triggering recurrent reflux in varicose vein disease.
 - "... explains why varicose vein and reflux **recurrence** can occur **after any mode of therapy."**



The Matter: VVs Recurrence

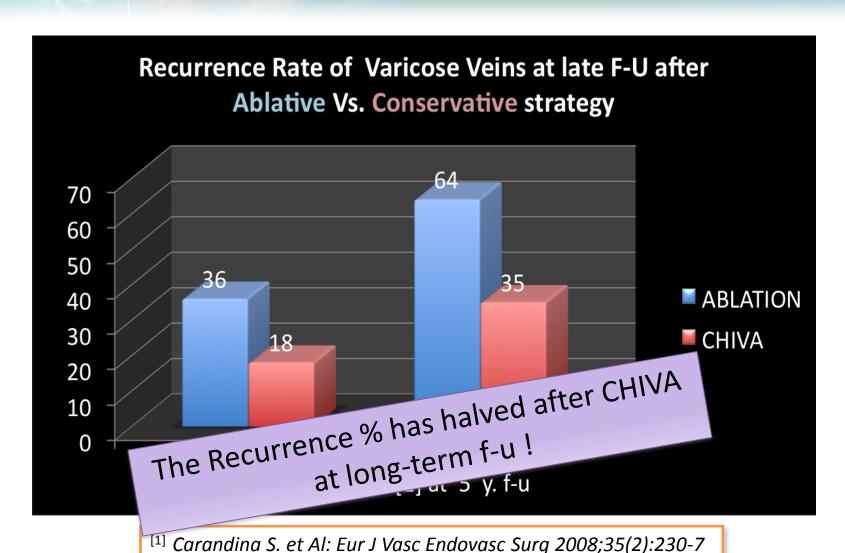
Diverging lines after 3 years f-u





[1] Carandina S. et Al: Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2008;35(2):230-7 ^[2] Parès JO et Al: Ann Surg 2010;251(4):624-31





^[2] Parès JO et Al: Ann Surg 2010;251(4):624-31



Why the Gap?

- Ablation Vs CHIVA -

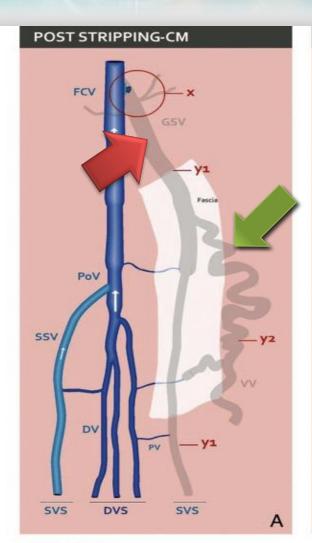
Each study can be criticized for anything,
 but until a more reliable one proves the contrary,
 it remains valid

Between the two strategies, CHIVA shows anatomic
 & patho-physiological peculiar difference:

the VGS preservation

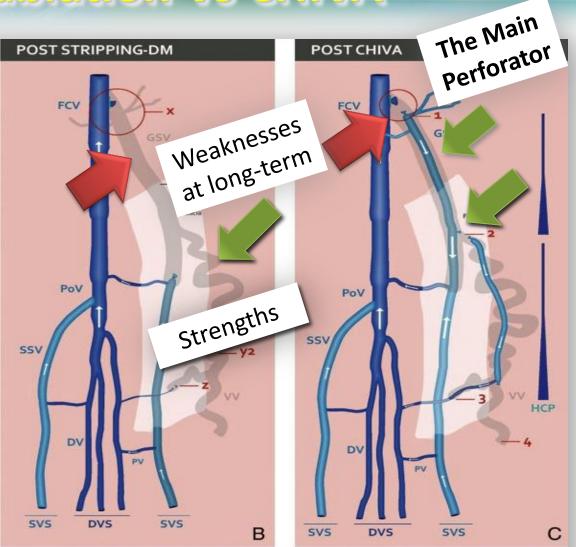


GSV: ablation Vs CHIVA



X: High ligation

y: Stripping GSV (y1), Phlebectomy of tributary VV (y2)

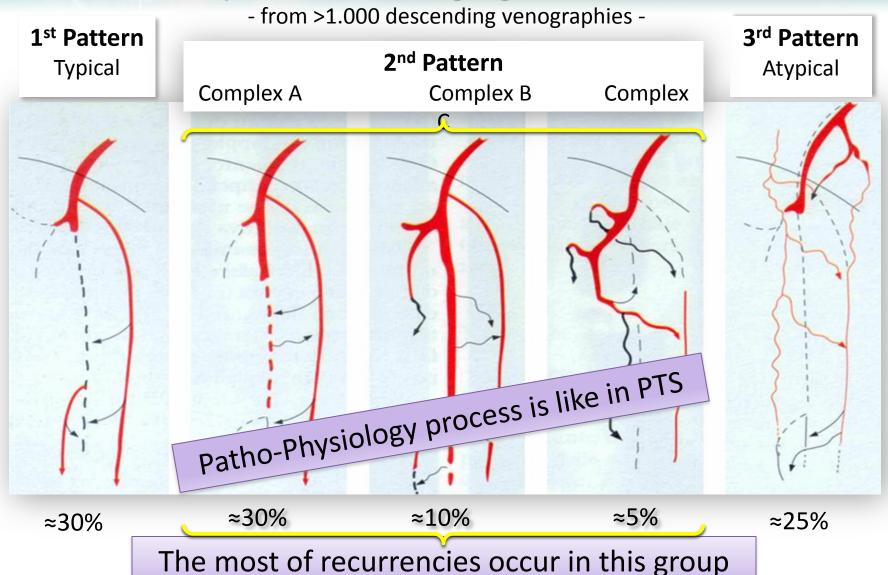


- X: High ligation
- y: Single Stripping of the incompetent segment GSV (y1), Phlebectomy of VV (y2)
- Z: Subfascial closure of the Re-entry Point (PV)
- 1: High ligation
- 2: Disconnection of secondary Reflux Point
- 3: Preservation of the Re-entry Point (PV)
- 4: Phlebectomy of non-draining tributary VV

Reilux Patterns in Ws



by: Camilli S. Minerva Angiologica 1992;17:59-62



Wys: Ablative Vs Conservative



In case of CVI and VVs,

The best Option should be:

- 1 Hemodynamic approach (like in CHIVA) by:
 - DUS + Reflux mapping
- 2 Valvuloplasty (if eligible) to:
 - Valve Repair & Reflux stopping
 - Maintain forward drainage
- 3 GSV Conservative techniques by:
 - CHIVA, Müller, ASVAL, Sclero-foam, others ...



Valvuloplasty

... on which cases?

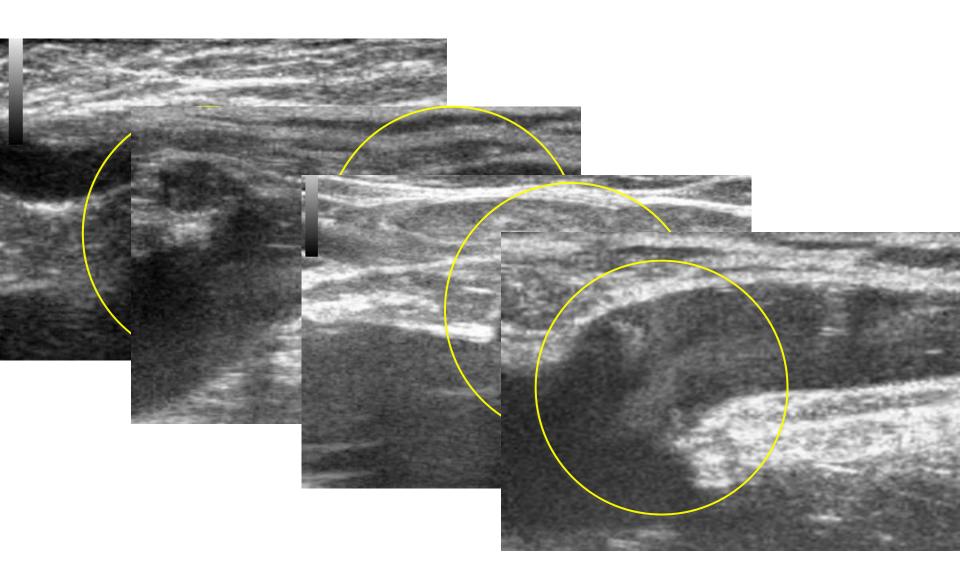
ELIGIBILITY:

- ♦ VALVE CUSPS, visible, freely floating, symmetric
- ♦ GSV, having segmental (or subtotal) reflux
- ♦ PATIENT, with recent VVs (early stage) or young age EXCLUSION:
- ♦ VALVE CUSPS, undetectable, frozen, asymmetric
- ♦ GSV, with previous phlebitis
- → PATIENT, with severe VVs or aged (or other excluding conditions)



Valves: Some features MEETE

- duplex imaging -



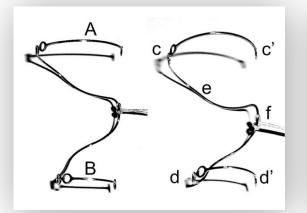


Valvuloplasty

... which Technique?

The Stretching Valvuloplasty with OSES device implant

(Oval Shaped External Support)



Specifications:

 $\diamond A - B$

♦ f

: NiTi alloy (Nitinol)

: active elements

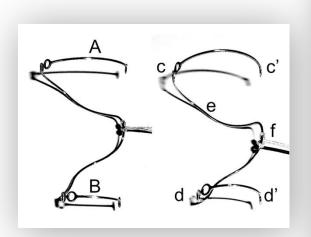
: eyelets for fixation

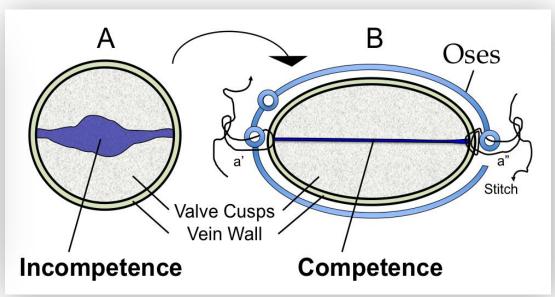
: connecting element

: handling means



OSES: The Working Concept





The OSES device:

- must be oversized (of about +30%) with respect to the native valve diameter
- must be **sutured** in correspondence of the intercommissural apices
- → must obtain the oval shaped valve cross section

OSES Valvuloplasty: The procedure





Stretching Valvuloplasty

- Personal series on 2014 -

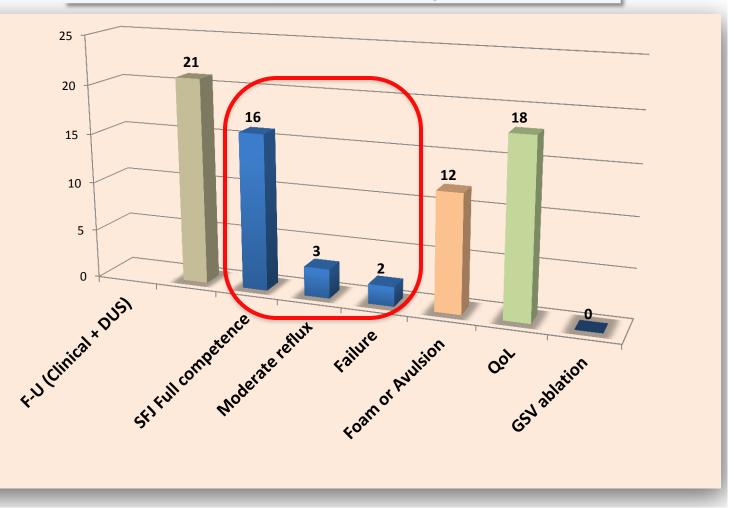
	Cases	F-U	Reflux	Reflux	Fail	Post-	GSV
Patology	N°	at 5 aa	stopp ed	reduce d	ure	op. proce	Stripp ing
			- Cu			dures	в
Primary VVs (GSV)	42	21	16	3	2	12	0
Secondary VVs in PTS (GSV)	3	-	3	-	-	3	0
Recurrent VVs + PDVI (SFV)	2	2	2	-	-	2	*
* Bilateral, in a prevous time							_

A multicentric **DATA REGISTRY** for **STRETHCING VALVULOPLASTY** is being formed



Long-term Results of V-OSES intervention in Primary VVs

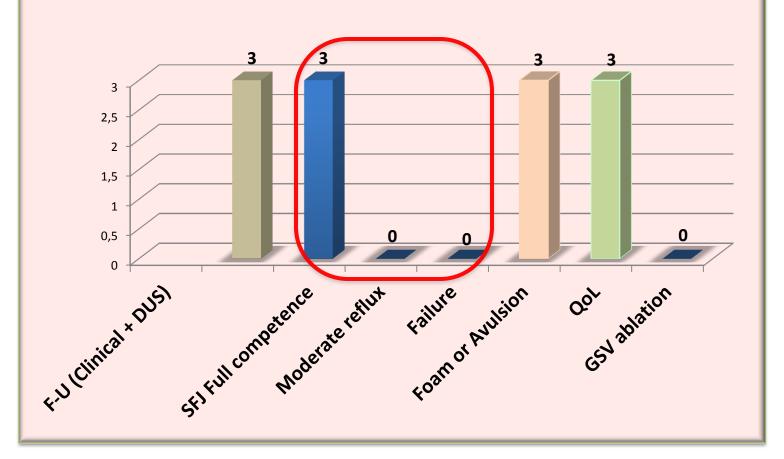
No. 21/42 cases at 5 y. FU





Short-term Results of V-OSES intervention in Secondary VVs in PTS

No. 3/3 cases at 20th-18th-3rd mo. FU





Conclusions

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Conclusions 1

- AIM: to have better long-term results in VVs -

ReVas PREVENTION:

- 1 Hemodynamic Approach (like on CHIVA)
 - DUS (deep & superficial) + Reflux mapping
- 2 Valvuloplasty in eligible cases
 - SFJ Valve Repair & Reflux stopping
 - Maintain forward (as well as backward) drainage
- 3 GSV Conservative (any technique?)
 - CHIVA, Müller, ASVAL, Sclero-foam, others ...



Conclusions 2

- we need the S-Valvuloplasty procedure's validation -

For ELIGIBILITY

- Better knowledge on venous valves
 - anatomy, DUS, pathology, ...

For EFFICACY

Larger Clinical Experience and RCT

A **DATA REGISTRY** is being formed:

If you are **interested** in participating,

you can join by e-mail



God Save the Vein!

EXTERNAL VALVULOPLASTY

Thanks for your Attention

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