Mechanochemical ablation of saphenous vein: 3 years of experience
Mattia Mirandola, Andrea Griso, Bruno Migliara, Marcello Lino
Vascular and Endovascular Surgery Department - Pederzoli Hospital - Peschiera del Garda (Verona) - Italy

Observational study ➔ September 2012 – June 2015 ➔ 205 pt
186 GSV and 19 SSV; mean follow up time 15 months (6-39 months)

The main objective of this study is to evaluate vein occlusion in the middle period. The secondary aim is to identify some factors that can influence vein occlusion and lead to modify the indication to treatment.

ClariVein advantages
No need power generator >>>> low initial investment
No risk of thermal damage >>>> no nerve’s lesion
Nor thumescence anesthesia nor sedation >>>> low procedural pain
Low procedural time >>>> 14 minutes medium (9-26 minutes)

ClariVein personal results
94% occlusion rate at 1 year; 88% at 2 year (in the first 35 pt we experienced the major part of recanalization)
99% technical success rate (in 3 pt uncomplete treatment due to spasm)
No major complications >>>> thrombus progression in deep vein
in 6 patients at 1 week; at 1 month thrombus was no more visible.
Minor complications >>>> superficial thrombophlebitis (3%),
induration along the course of the treated vein (6%)

Limits/Tips&Tricks
Possibility to treat very superficial vein
Results are unrelated to vein diameter (up to 23 mm dilatation)
No complications nor recanalizations after 6 months
Half of the total recanalizations are related to a severe spasm during procedure
Sclerosant injection from the first cm from sapheno-femoral junction
- reduces recanalizations
- increase rate of thrombus progression in deep vein (even if it’s not necessary a therapy because it’s not a real thrombosis)