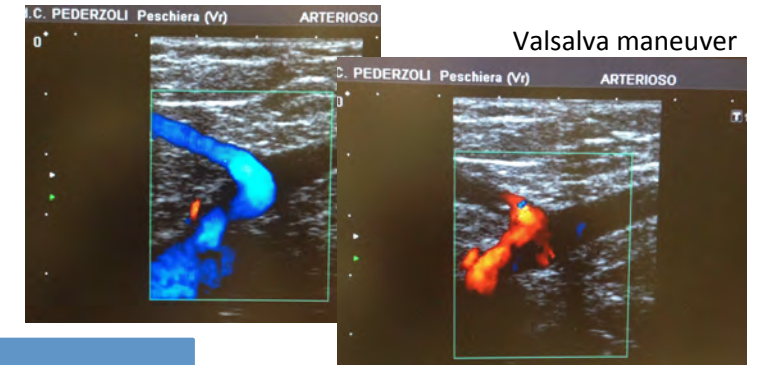


Observational study → September 2012 – June 2015 → 205 pt
 186 GSV and 19 SSV; mean follow up time 15 months (6-39 months)

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.

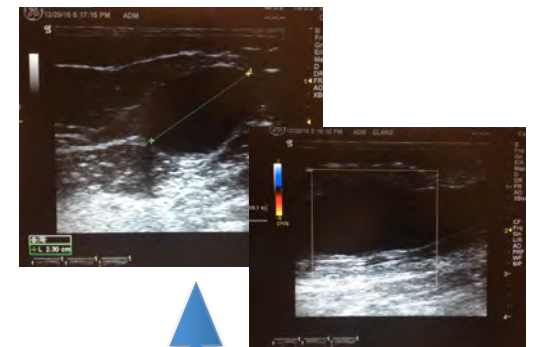
ClariVein advantages

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



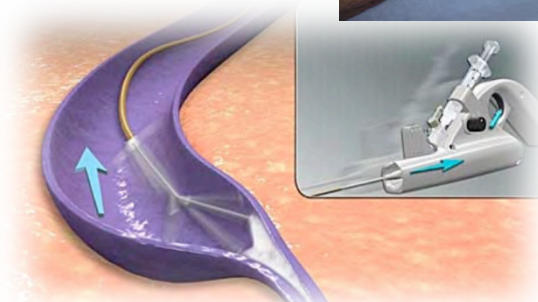
ClariVein personal results

- 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 incomplete 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%)



1 week post-op

1 month post-op



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)