

Table IX.

Operative procedure	Reference <i>Abstracts corresponding to references can be found using the listing "RCTs by alphabetical order" or "RCTs by topic."</i>	Summary
<p>Open surgery versus EVTA (EVLA, RFA)</p>	<p>Dzieciuchowicz L, Espinosa G, Páramo JA. Hemostatic activation and Inflammatory response after three methods of treatment of great saphenous vein incompetence. <i>Phlebology</i>. 2014;29:154–163.</p>	<p>45 patients presenting with GSV incompetence chose between OS and EVTA. The EVTA group was randomized for RFA or EVLA Group I (N=11): OS Group II (N=14): EVLA Group III (N=13): RFA Incompetent tributaries treated in all patients by phlebectomy General or local anesthesia Results at 1 day post-surgery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>D-dimer</i> increased in group I compared to groups II and III (P=0.002). No difference in D-dimer between group II and III · <i>PAI-1</i> decreased in group III, was unchanged in group II, and increased in group I · <i>CRP</i>: Highest increase was in group I <p>Results at 10 days of follow-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>D-Dimer</i> significantly increased in group I (P=0.04) · <i>CRP</i> significantly increased more in group I compared with groups II and III (P=0.01) <p>Conclusion: EVTA is associated with significantly less active hemostasis and inflammatory response compared to OS procedure</p>

Abbreviations:

CRP=C-reactive protein ; EVTA=endovenous thermal ablation ;EVLA = endovenous laser ablation ; GSV = Great saphenous vein ; OS= Open surgery: High ligation + Saphenous stripping+/- Perforator ligation +/- tributary phlebectomy; PAI-1= plasminogen activator inhibitor; RFA= radiofrequency ablation