

**Table XX**

<p><b>Operative procedure</b></p>	<p><b>Reference</b> <i>Abstracts corresponding to references can be found using the listing "RCTs by alphabetical order" or "RCTs by topic."</i></p>	<p><b>Summary</b></p>
<p>Liquid sclerotherapy <i>versus</i> foam sclerotherapy</p>	<p>Hamel-Desnos C, Desnos P, Wollmann J, Ouvry P, Mako S, Allaert FA. Evaluation of the efficacy of polidocanol in the form of foam compared with liquid form in sclerotherapy of the greater saphenous vein: initial results. <i>Dermatol Surg.</i> 2003;29:1170–75.</p>	<p>Multicentre study including 83 patients with incompetent GSV</p> <p>Group I (N=45): polidocanol 3%; V= 2-2.5 mL; UGFS Turbofoam® <i>versus</i> Group II (N=43): UGLS Direct puncture technique Injection at upper or middle-third of the thigh Complementary UGFS or UGLS if presence of- persistent reflux identified</p> <p><b>Results at 3 weeks of follow-up:</b> Reflux suppression: 84% in group I (UGFS) vs 40% in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>Results at 6-12 months of follow-up:</b> Recanalization: 2 in group I (UGFS) <i>versus</i> 6 in group II (UGLS)</p>
	<p>Yamaki T, Nozaki M, Iwasaki. Comparative Study of Duplex-Guided Foam Sclerotherapy and Duplex-Guided Liquid Sclerotherapy for the Treatment of Superficial Venous Insufficiency. <i>Dermatol Surg.</i> 2004;30:718-722.</p>	<p>77 patients with incompetent GSV Polidocanol 3%; V= 1 mL Polidocanol 1%; V= 2 mL</p> <p>Group I (N=37): UGFS using Tessari method Group II (N=40): UGLS</p> <p><b>Results at 3-12 months of follow-up:</b> Occlusion of treated vein : 67.6% in group I (UGFS) vs 17.5% in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.0001</p> <p>Recurrent varicose veins: 8.1% in group I (UGFS) vs 25% in group II (UGLS); P=0.048</p> <p>Venous filling index (APG): significant difference in favour of group I (UGFS); P&lt;0.0005</p>
	<p>Alos J, Carreno P, Lopez JA, Estadella B, -Prat M, Marinel-lo J. Efficacy and safety of sclerotherapy polidocanol foam: a controlled clinical trial. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.</i> 2006;31:101-7.</p>	<p>Monocentre study including 75 symptomatic patients with reticular varices and REVAS Polidocanol 0,5.- 2, 5%. V= 0,5-2 mL according to vein size Injection only in one varicose vein</p> <p>Group I (N=75): UGFS according to Tessari method <i>versus</i> Group II (N=75): UGLS In the same patient for identical lesions</p> <p><b>Results at 2-4 weeks of follow-up:</b> Pain: UGFS is a less painful procedure compared with UGLS (P&lt;0.001) <b>Results at 3 months of follow-up:</b> Occlusion of treated vein : 94.4% in group I (UGFS) vs 53% in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.001</p>

		<p><i>Occlusion length:</i> 10.1 cm in group I (UGFS) vs 7.2 cm in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>Results at 1 year of follow-up:</b>  <i>Patient satisfaction using numerical scale (0-10):</i> 7.4 in group I (UGFS) vs 7.2 in group II (UGLS); P=NS</p> <p><i>Pigmentation</i>  Less pigmentation in group I (UGFS) compared with group II; P&lt;0.0001</p>
	<p>Ouvry P, Allaert FA, Desnos P, Hamel-Desnos C. Efficacy of polidocanol foam versus liquid in sclerotherapy of the great saphenous vein: a multicentre randomised controlled trial with a 2 year follow-up. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.</i> 2008;36:366-70.</p>	<p>Multicentre study including 95 patients C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, with incompetent GSV</p> <p>Group I (N=47): polidocanol 3%; V= 2-2.5 mL; UGFS Turbofoam®  <i>versus</i>  Group II (N=48): UGLS  Complementary UGFS or UGLS if presence of- persistent reflux identified</p> <p><b>Results at 3 weeks of follow-up:</b>  <i>Reflux suppression:</i> 85% in group I (UGFS) vs 35% in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>Results at 24 months of follow-up:</b>  <i>Occlusion of treated vein :</i> 53% in group I (UGFS) vs 12% in group II (UGLS)</p>
	<p>Rabe E, Otto J, Schliephake D, Pannier F. Efficacy and safety of great saphenous vein sclerotherapy using standardised polidocanol foam (ESAF): a randomised controlled multicentre clinical trial. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.</i> 2008;35:238-45.</p>	<p>Multicentre study including 108 patients C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, with incompetent GSV  polidocanol 3%; V= 3.3-3.8 mL;  Group I (N=55): UGFS Turbofoam®  <i>versus</i>  Group II (N=53): UGLS  Catheter technique  Injection at middle-third of the thigh</p> <p><b>Results at 3 months of follow-up:</b>  <i>Reflux suppression:</i> 69% in group I (UGFS) vs 27% in group II (UGLS); P&lt;0.001</p> <p><i>Occlusion of treated vein :</i> 54% in group I (UGFS) vs 17% in group II (UGLS); P=0.0001</p> <p><i>Total number of sessions:</i> 1.3 in group I (UGFS) vs 1.6 in group II (UGLS)  <i>Refilling time:</i> 19.5 s in group I (UGFS) vs 13.6 s in group II (UGLS); P=0.0017  <i>Patients' satisfaction (CIVIQ):</i>  Better in group I (UGFS) vs group II; (P&lt;0.0001)</p>
	<p>Ukrimanoroat T. Comparison of efficacy and safety between foam sclerotherapy and conventional sclerotherapy: a controlled clinical trial. <i>J med Assoc Thai</i> 2011;94. Suppl 2:535-540.</p>	<p>50 patients with primary reticular varicose veins (more than 2 mm in diameter) or postoperative varices without truncal varices and SFJ incompetence.  Group I (50 sites) treated with foam by injection of 0.5mL of polidocanol + air ratio 1:4)  <i>versus</i>  Group II (50 sites) treated with liquid injection of 0.5mL of polidocanol</p>

		<p><b>Results at 15 to 90 days of follow-up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <i>Vein occlusion:</i> in favour of group II compared to group I (<math>P &lt; 0.001</math>)</li> <li>· <i>pain, inflammation and hyperpigmentation:</i> less frequent in group I (<math>P &lt; 0.001</math>).</li> </ul>
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**Abbreviations:**

APG= air plethysmography. GSV= great saphenous vein; REVAS= Recurrent varices after surgery. UGLS= ultrasound guided liquid sclerotherapy; UGFS= ultrasound guided foam sclerotherapy; V = injected volume.