

**Table XXXIX.**

<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>N-Butyl Cyanoacrylate <i>versus</i> EVLA <i>versus</i> RFA</p>	<p>Eroglu E, Yasim A. A Randomised Clinical Trial Comparing N-Butyl Cyanoacrylate, Radiofrequency Ablation and Endovenous Laser Ablation for the Treatment of Superficial Venous Incompetence: Two Year Follow up results. <i>EJEVS</i>. 2018;56:553-560.</p>	<p>525 patients C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> presenting GSV or SSV incompetence Group I EVLA (N=175) Group II RFA (N=175) Group III CAA (N=175) Group I and II tumescent anesthesia No simultaneous phlebectomy <b>Outcome from 2 days to 2 years</b> <i>Patients lost to follow-up</i> Group I (N=36) Group II (N=26) Group III (N=7) <i>Postprocedural pain score were lower as return to work in group III compared to group II and to group I (P&lt;0.001)</i> <i>Occlusion at 6 to 24 months</i> No difference between the 3 groups VCCS score was lower in group III at 6 months and 2 years (P&lt;0.001)</p>

**Abbreviations**

CAA= cyanoacrylate ablation; EVLA= endovenous laser ablation. GSV = great saphenous vein; RFA= radiofrequency ablation ; SSV= short saphenous vein; VCCS= venous clinical score