

Table III. Classic open surgery versus cryostripping.
2 articles, 2 RCTs.

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
Classic open surgery versus cryostripping	Menyhei G, Gyevnar Z, Arato E, Kelemen O, Kollar L. Conventional stripping versus cryostripping: a prospective randomised trial to compare improvement in quality of life and complications. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.</i> 2008;35:218-23	<p>Monocenter study. 165 patients with GSV incompetence less than 12 mm in diameter No SSV reflux. No data on deep vein. CEAP clinical classification C2-C4S in the lower limb treated. Spinal or general anesthesia. No complementary VV phlebectomy at thigh in both groups. Group I (n=86): OS <i>versus</i> Group II (n=79): HL+ cryostripping Post-operative course: . No difference between group I and II in terms of pain . Less bruising in group II compared with group I. P=0.01 Results at 6 months of follow-up: . No difference between group I and II in terms of clinical results.</p>
	Klem TMAL, Schnater JM, Schütte PR, Hop W, van der Ham AC, Wittens CHA. A randomized trial of cryostripping versus conventional stripping of the great saphenous vein. <i>J Vasc Surg.</i> 2009;49:403-409	<p>Multi-center study. 494 patients with GSV incompetence. No SSV reflux, no deep vein obstruction. CEAP clinical classification C2-C4S in the lower limb treated. Group I (n=245): OS <i>versus</i> Group II (n=249): HL+ cryostripping Post-operative course Median operation time was significantly shorter in group II. Results at 6 months of follow-up: The percentage of patients with residual GSV at 6 months (primary outcome) was better in group I. P < .001. The AVVQ showed small but significantly better results in group I</p>

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Abbreviations:

AVVQ Aberdeen varicose vein questionnaire; GSV=Great saphenous vein; HL= High ligation; OS= Open surgery: High ligation + Saphenous stripping +/- Perforator ligation +/- Tributary phlebectomy below the knee; SSV =small saphenous vein; VV= varicose veins