

Table VII. Classic open surgery versus CHIVA

2 articles. 2 RCTs

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
Open surgery versus CHIVA	Carandina S, Mari C, De Palma M, et al. Stripping vs haemodynamic correction (CHIVA): a long term randomised trial. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.</i> 2008;35:230-7.	<p>Monocenter study 150 patients with GSV incompetence with one or more incompetent tributary of the GSV No data on SSV, no deep vein anomaly CEAP clinical classification C2-C6 Group I (n=75): OS versus Group II (n=75): cure CHIVA Results at 10 years of follow-up: Less VV recurrence in group II compared with group I. (OR 2.2, 95% CI 1-5, P= 0.04)</p>
	Parés JO, Juan J, Tellez R, Mata A, Moreno C, Quer FX et al. Varicose vein surgery. Stripping versus the CHIVA method: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Ann Surg.</i> 2010; 251:624-31.	<p>Monocenter study 334 patients symptomatic or not with primary GSV incompetence No data on SSV. No previous DVT, interventional VV treatment on the same LL CEAP clinical class C2-C6 Group I (n=167): OS with clinical marking versus Group II (n=167): OS with duplex marking versus Group III (N=167): CHIVA Results at 5 years of follow-up: - Better clinical outcome (symptoms and signs) in group III compared with group I and II. - Clinical and duplex ultrasonographic assessment: Less recurrence in group III compared with group I and II (OR 2.01, CI 1.4-3. P< 0.001.</p>

Abbreviations:

CHIVA= Ambulatory Conservative Hemodynamic Management of Varicose Vein; DVT=deep venous thrombosis; GSV=great saphenous vein; LL=lower limb; OS= Open surgery: High ligation + Saphenous stripping+/- Perforator ligation +/- tributary phlebectomy; Great saphenous vein; SSV= short saphenous vein; VV= varicose veins