

Table XVIII.

Operative procedure	Reference <i>Abstracts corresponding to references can be found using the listing "RCTs by alphabetical order" or "RCTs by topic."</i>	Summary
EVLA versus cryostripping	Disselhoff BC, der Kinderen DJ, Moll FL. Is there a risk for lymphatic complications after endovenous laser treatment versus cryostripping of the great saphenous vein ? A prospective study. <i>Phlebology</i> . 2008;23:10-14.	33 patients with incompetent GSV Group I (N=17): 810-nm diode laser, bare fiber, continuous laser withdrawal <i>versus</i> Group II (N=16): HL+ cryostripping Anesthesia: general (day case procedure) or local (outpatient procedure) Results at 6 months of follow-up: One complication in group II (=Lymphedema grade1)
	Disselhoff BC, der Kinderen DJ, Kelder JC, Moll FL. Randomized clinical trial comparing endovenous laser with cryostripping for great saphenous varicose veins. <i>Br J Surg</i> . 2008; 95:1232-1238.	120 patients with incompetent GSV Group I (N=60): 810-nm diode laser, bare fiber, continuous laser withdrawal <i>versus</i> Group II (N=60): HL+ cryostripping Anesthesia: general (day case procedure) or local (outpatient procedure) Post-operative results: Cryostripping procedure (group II) quicker than EVLA (P<0.001) Less post-operative pain in group I (EVLA) compared with group II (P=0.003) Shorter time to return to normal activity in group I (EVLA) compared with group II (P<0.001) Results at 2 years of follow-up: No difference between groups in terms of VV recurrence, HRQoL improvement (AVVSS) or clinical amelioration (VCSS)
	Disselhoff BC, Buskens E, Kelder JC, der Kinderen DJ, Moll FL Randomized comparison of Costs and Cost-effectiveness of cryostripping and Endovenous Laser ablation for Varicose veins: 2 –Year results. <i>Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg</i> . 2009;37:357-63.	120 patients with incompetent GSV Group I (N=60): 810-nm diode laser, bare fiber, continuous laser withdrawal <i>versus</i> Group II (N=60): HL+ cryostripping Anesthesia: general (day case procedure) or local (outpatient procedure) Results at 2 years of follow-up: Cryostripping procedure (group II) less expensive (P=0.234), more cost-effective (P=0.788) and with a better QALY (P=0.824) than EVLA
	Disselhoff BC, der Kinderen DJ, Kelder JC, Moll FL. Five- year results of a randomized clinical trial comparing endovenous laser ablation with cryostripping or great saphenous varicose veins. <i>Br J Surg</i> . 2011;98:1107-1111.	120 patients with incompetent GSV Group I (N=60): 810-nm diode laser, bare fiber, continuous laser withdrawal <i>versus</i> Group II (N=60): HL+ cryostripping Anesthesia: general (day case procedure) or local (outpatient procedure) Results at 5 years of follow-up: VCSS and AVVSS values improved significantly after treatment in both groups, and were maintained for 5 years, but with no significant difference between the groups. Neovascularization was more common after cryostripping, but incompetent tributaries were more common after EVLA.

Abbreviations :

AVVSS= Aberdeen varicose vein severity score ; EVLA = endovenous laser ablation ; HL = high ligation ; HRQoL= health- related quality of Life ; QALY= Quality Adjusted Life Year; VCSS= venous clinical severity score

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