

Table-XXXII. Cyanoacrylate glue versus RFA versus EVLA

1 Article, 1 RCT

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">N-Butyl Cyanoacrylate versus EVLA versus 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. EJEVS.2018;56:553-560</p>	<p>Monocenter study. 525 patients presenting GSV (minimum diameter 5.5 mm) or SSV (minimum diameter 4 mm) incompetence. No data on deep veins. CEAP clinical classification class C2-C6 Group I EVLA (N=175) versus Group II RFA (N=175) versus Group III CAA (N=175) Group I and II tumescent anesthesia No simultaneous phlebectomy Outcome from 2 days to 2 years . Operative time shorter in group II. P<0.001 . Postprocedural pain score was lower in group II compared to group I compared to group I. P<0.001 . Occlusion rate at 1month better for group II. P<0.001 . Occlusion rate at 6 to 12 months. . No difference between the 2 groups VCCS and quality of life (AVVQ) at 12 months, improved in both groups with a non-significant difference in favour of group II. P= 0.062.</p>

Abbreviations

AVVQ= Aberdeen varicose vein questionnaire; CAA= cyanocrylate ablation; EVLA= endovenous laser ablation; GSV = great saphenous vein; RFA=radiofrequency ablation; SFJ= saphenofemoral junction; SSV=small saphenous vein; VCCS= venous clinical score