

Table XXXVIII.

<p>Operative procedure</p>	<p>Reference <i>Abstracts corresponding to references can be found using the listing "RCTs by alphabetical order" or "RCTs by topic."</i></p>	<p>Summary</p>
<p>EVLA/RFA+ tributary phlebectomy with buffered local tumescent anesthesia (LTA) vs non-buffered LTA</p>	<p>Nandrah S, Wallace T, El-Sheika J, Leung C, Carradice D, Chthesia during tter I. A Randomised clinical trial of buffered tumescent local anesthesia during endothermal ablation for superficial venous incompetence. <i>EJVES</i>. 2018,56:699-708.</p>	<p>97 patients presenting superficial venous incompetence treated by endothermal ablation (EVLA or RFA) with concomitant phlebectomy. Group I (47) buffered tumescent anesthesia Group II (50) non-buffered tumescent anesthesia Results. Follow-up assessment at 1, 6 and 12 W - Peri-procedural pain score measured by VAS. Best result in Group I. P= 0.001 - Pain score and analgesic use in the subsequent W Best result in Group I. P=0.008. - No difference in terms of VQQ, SF36,and EQ-5D scores between the 2 groups Conclusion Buffered local tumescent anesthesia provides better results</p>

Abbreviations:

AVQQ=Aberdeen Varicose; Vein Questionnaire; SF-36=Medical Outcome Study Short Form – 36; EQ-5D= standardized measure of health status developed by the EuroQol Group; W= week