

**Table XXXXVI. External valvuloplasty in deep vein reflux
2 articles 2 RCT.**

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
<p>Effect of external valvuloplasty of the deep vein in the treatment of chronic venous disease of the lower extremity</p>	<p>Belcaro G, Nicolaidis AN, Ricci A, Laurora G, Errichi BM, Cesarone MR, De Sanctis MT. Incandela L. External femoral vein valvuloplasty with limited anterior plication (LAP): a 10-year randomized, follow-up study. <i>Angiology</i>. 1999;50:531-536. PMID: 10431992</p>	<p>Multi-center study Forty-four patients presenting primary VV and primary deep reflux were treated. No detail on GSV and SSV incompetence CEAP clinical classification C2-C6 but not detailed Group I: Isolated treatment of VV, not detailed Group II: Isolated treatment of VV, not detailed+ External valvuloplasty of the (superficial) femoral vein by plication of the anterior wall. Outcome at 5 and 10-year: 35 patients assessed - At 5 and 10-year quality of life was better in group II. P>0.05 - At 10-year AVP, RT were better in group II. P>0.05</p>
<p>External valvuloplasty of the deep veins in CVI</p>	<p>Wang SM, Hu ZJ, Li SQ, Huang XL Ye CH. Effect of external valvuloplasty of the deep vein in the treatment of chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremity. <i>JVS</i> 2006;44:1296-1300</p>	<p>Single center study. Forty patients with PCVI of the bilateral LL with deep vein reflux grade 3 according to Herman classification (Moderate incompetence; reflux occurs below the knee) No data on SSV, no PTS CEAP clinical severity C2-C4</p>

		<p>Group I (n=40 LL) Stripping of the GSV and percutaneous continuous circumsture of the varicose veins of the leg.</p> <p>Group II (n= 40 LL) Stripping of the GSV and percutaneous continuous circumsture of the varicose veins of the leg + external valvuloplasty of the femoral vein</p> <p>Outcome 1 month, 1 and 3 years</p> <p>Heaviness was relieved In 90% in group II and in 55% in group I but no data concerning its duration.</p> <p>Femoral vein competence in group II were 100% competent at 1 month and 98.1%, 90% at 1 and 3 years respectively.</p> <p>By using color doppler and air plethysmography different parameters were measured: reflux volume, VFI, EF, RVF.</p> <p>All of them were improved in group II compared to group I. P>0.01</p>
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Abbreviations: AVP= ambulatory venous pressure; EF= ejection fraction; GSV = great saphenous vein; LL=Lower limb; PVI = primary chronic venous insufficiency; PTS=postthrombotic syndrome; RT=refilling time; RVF=reserve volume fraction; SSV=short saphenous vein; VFI=venous filling index