

**Table XXXXVIII. GSV incompetence treated by UGFS with blocking or not the SFJ
1 article, 1RCT.**

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
<p>GSV incompetence treated by UGFS with blocking or not the SFJ</p>	<p>Ceulen RPM, Jagtman EA, Sommer A, Teule GJJ, Schurink GWH, Kemerink GJ. Blocking the Saphenofemoral Junction during Ultrasound-Guided foam sclerotherapy. Assessment of a presumed safety-measure procedure. EJVES 2010 ;40 :772-6</p>	<p>Multi-center study. Eight patients with primary Isolated GSV were treated by UGFS with Polidocanol as sclerosing agent. No data on CEAP clinical severity class Group I (n=3 LL): Ligation of the SFJ ,14 days before UGFS. Group II (n=3 LL): Compression of the SFJ during UGFS session. Group III (n=2 LL): isolated UGFS For detecting diffusion of the microbubble, a radioactive pertechnetate ($^{99m}\text{TcO}_4$) was added to the foam solution. Results Reduction of ^{99m}Tc activity in GSV in percent point per minute and remaining ^{99m}Tc activity remaining after 2.6 min following polidocanol-^{99m}Tc foam injection. Group I: Average 23% Group II: Average 17% Group III: Average 34% In conclusion, blockage of the SF junction by ligation or compression may reduce, but does not completely stop, sclerosant foam from entering the deep venous system.</p>

Abbreviations: GSV = great saphenous vein; LL=lower limb; SFJ= saphenofemoral junction; UGFS= ultrasound guided foam sclerotherapy