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Mechano-chemical ablation of saphenous veins with "Phlebogriffe" catheter.

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DISCLOSURE S

Financial Support: None.

Conflict of Interest: Non profit cooperation in "Phlebogriffe" project with BALTON Industry The model pathological mechanism of classical sclerotherapy of the varicose veins is veins shrinking and fibrosis due to the inflammatory process being the consequence of chemical damage of endothelium <u>initialized by mechanical</u> <u>injury of the vessel wall</u>. The aim of this talk is to present the technique and midterm results of mechano-chemical sclerotherapy with the new device called *Phlebogriffe*. Phlebogriffe is a simple endovenous catheter equipped with the steel retractable claws to scratch endothelium during catheter movement and simultaneous delivering the sclerosant agent.



Sclerotherapy

Chemical-Polidocanol

Mechanical – endothelium scratching



Phlebogriffe (Flebogrif) (more fibrosis, less thrombosis)

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Objective

 To evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of sclrotherapy with Phlebogriffe

 To find any adventages of Phlebogriffe sclerotherapy in comparison with the cammon sclerotherapy methods

Method

 39 patients with varicose veins (CVD;C2-C6) have been treated with Phlebogriffe catheter.

③ 31GSV and 8 SSV



- Two similar (CVD;C2-C6) control groups were created:
- 39 patients treated with long catheter foam sclerotherapy,
- 38 patients treated with foam sclerotherapy from direct injections without any catheters.



- Follow up 12 months.
- Protocol:
 - clinical assesment and
 - US evaluation of obliterated veins
 - 1, 6 and 12 months post op
 - Total or partial exclusion of the vein
 - Thickness of the vein`s wall
 - Recanalization

Technique of procedure

 The procedure is similar to the standard long catheter sclerotherapy of saphenous veins under US control.



- No anesthesia
 - (except in the place of skin puncture),

No sophisticated equipment needed

No hospitalization required.

Phlebogriffe









Phlebogriffe



















AE foam 1:4 , Tessari (2%, 10ml)





Compression therapy for 2 weeks

RESULTS US Doppler control after 1 month

	Phlebogriffe	Long Cath	Direct.Inject.
Total exclusion of the vein	97,44% 38/39	89,74% 35/39	86,84% 34/38
Average thickness of vein`s wall	1,7 mm ±0,37	1,2 mm ±0,31	1.0 mm ±0,26

RESULTS US Doppler Control after 12 months

	Phlebogriffe	Long Cath	Direct.Inject.
Total recanalisation	0%	7,7%	13,1%
	0/39	3/39	5/38
Segmental recanalisation	10,3%	17,9%	18,4%
	4/39	7/39	7/38

RESULTS US Doppler control after 12 months

	Phlebogriffe	Long Cath	Direct.Inject.
Total	89,7%	74,3 %	68,4%
occusion	35/39	29/39	26/38

Conclusions

- The first experience with Phlebogriffe catheter and mechano-chemical sklerotherapy is promissing.
- The method is attractive because of its simplicity and high efficacy.
- The shift of the point of balance in mechanism of action of sclerotherapy due to mechanical injury to endothelium from thrombosis to fibrosis seems to be the most important factor affecting results.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Phlebogriffe v3

