

COLA trial

Wendy S.J. Malskat
Erasmus MC Rotterdam, The Netherlands
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Randomized clinical trial

Randomized clinical trial of 940- versus 1470-nm endovenous laser ablation for great saphenous vein incompetence

W. S. J. Malskat, J. Giang, M. G. R. De Maeseneer, T. E. C. Nijsten and R. R. van den Bos

Department of Dermatology, Erasmus MC, Burgemeester s' Jacobplein 51, 3015 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands

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Methods



- Single center RCT (Erasmus MC)
- 940 nm and 1470 nm EVLA
- Tulip tip fibers, 10 Watt, 40 J/cm
- Inclusion criteria
 - Age > 18 years
 - Informed consent
 - Symptomatic primary incompetent GSV
 - Reflux > 0,5 sec
 - Diameter GSV > 0,5 cm

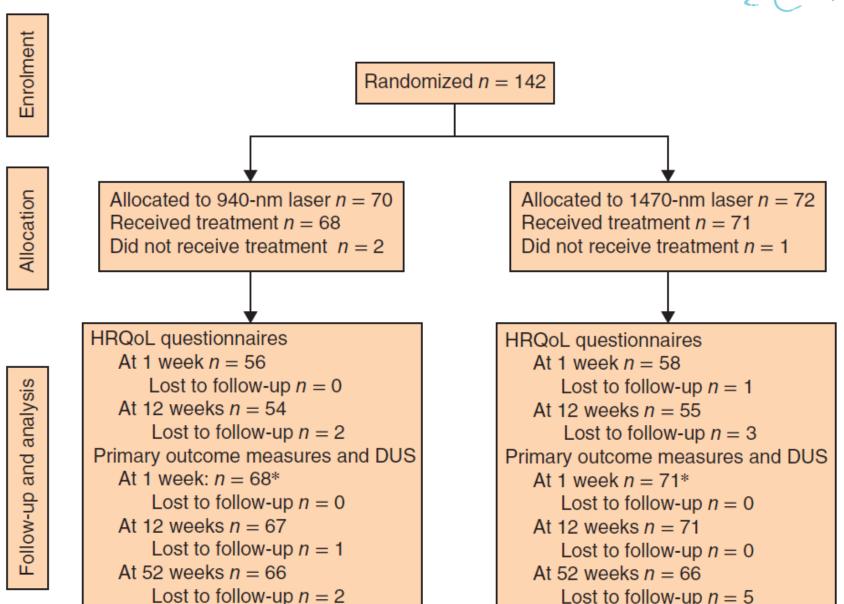


- Exclusion criteria
 - Acute deep or superficial venous thrombosis
 - Post-thrombotic syndrome obstructive type
 - Agenesia/malformations deep venous system
 - Pregnancy
 - Immobility
 - Arterial insufficiency
 - Allergy to lidocaine

Methods



- Outcome measures
 - Patient-reported outcomes
 - Pain, satisfaction, analgesia use, limitations in daily life
 - Health-related quality of life (AVVQ en EQ-5D questionnaires)
 - Treatment success
 - Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS)
 - Complications
- Follow-up
 - 1, 12 and 52 weeks



Demografics



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	P
Number of legs	70	72	
Number of patients	66	69	
Age (years)	49.8 (36.8-67.4)	54.8 (45.1-65.1)	.551
Gender			.717
Male			
Legs	29 (44)	32 (45)	
Patients	28 (41)	31 (44)	
Female			
Legs	37 (56)	38 (55)	
Patients	41 (59)	40 (56)	

Demografics (2)



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	P
CEAP classification			.571
C1	0 (0)	0 (0)	
C2	14 (20)	15 (21)	
C3	38 (54)	41 (57)	
C4	15 (21)	14 (19)	
C5	2 (3)	2 (3)	
C6	1 (1)	0 (0)	

Treatment characteristics



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	Р
Side (legs)			.019
Right	37 (53)	34 (33)	
Left	33 (47)	48 (67)	
Unilateral	56 (80)	60 (83)	
Bilateral - same EVLA	8 (11)	6 (8)	
Bilateral - different EVLA	6 (9)	9 (8)	
GSV diameter (mm)	6.0 (6.0-6.8)	6.0 (5.4-6.9)	.410
Saphenofemoral junction			.773
Competent	17 (24)	19 (26)	
Incompetent	53 (76)	53 (74)	
Length of treated GSV (cm)	33.4 (10.1)	33.1 (7.7)	.844
Energy (J/cm)	39.3 (37.8-41.6)	39.0 (36.7-40.7)	.204
Additional phlebectomy	39 (56)	34 (47)	.311

Results - patient-reported outcomes and HRQoL



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	Р
Pain (VAS)	6 (3-8)	3 (2-7)	.004
Satisfaction (VAS)	8 (7-9)	9 (8-10)	.062
Duration analgesia use (days)	2 (0-5)	1 (0-3)	.037
Limited in daily life (days)	0 (0-4)	0 (0-2)	.205
Changes in HRQoL (12 weeks)			
AVVQ	-4.45 (-7.96 to -1.13)	-3.44 (-8.00 to -0.77)	.773
EQ-5D	0.034 (0-0.193)	0.090 (0-0.157)	.619
EQ VAS	0 (-5 to 10)	0 (-2 to 5)	.624

Results - treatment success and VCSS



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	Р
Treatment success			
After 12 weeks	66 of 67 (99; 95-100)	70 of 71 (99; 95-100)	1.000
After 52 weeks	60 of 66 (91; 83-97)	62 of 66 (94; 88-99)	.511
Change in VCSS (12 weeks)	-3 (-5 to -1)	-3 (-5 to -1)	.883

Results - complications



	940 nm EVLA	1470 nm EVLA	Р
After 1 week			
Deep venous thrombosis	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
Superficial venous thrombosis	3 (4)	10 (14)	.050
Nerve injury	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
Skin burn	0 (0)	0(0)	-
Skin infection	0 (0)	1 (1)	.326
Ecchymosis (cm ²)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	.668
Hyperpigmentation (cm ²)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	-
After 12 weeks			
Deep venous thrombosis	1 (1)	0 (0)	.486
Superficial venous thrombosis	0 (0)	2 (3)	.497
Nerve injury	1 (1)	0 (0)	.486
Hyperpigmentation	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	.916

Conclusions



- First RCT comparing solely the effect of EVLA wavelength on postoperative patient-reported outcomes
- Patients treated with 1470 nm EVLA reported significantly less pain and a shorter duration of analgesia use 1 week after treatment
- Treatment success, adverse events and improvements in HRQoL and VCSS were comparable between 1470 and 940 nm EVLA

Thank you



