

## Complications after thermal ablation and how to avoid them

Renate R van den Bos Erasmus MC Rotterdam

www.cacvs.org



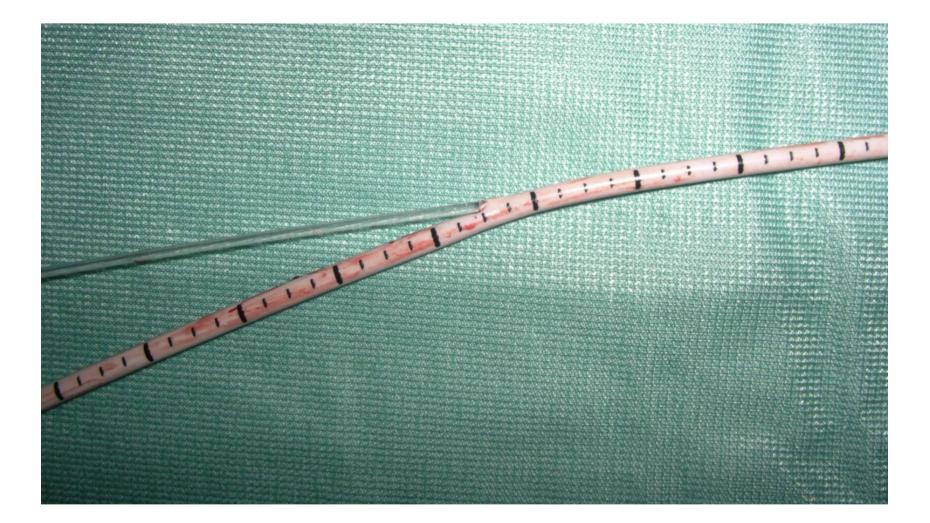
<ul> <li>Owner of a healthcare company</li> </ul>					
Shareholder in a healthcare company					
Employment in industry					
Consulting					
I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:					
Renate van den Bos					
Speaker name:					
Disclosure					

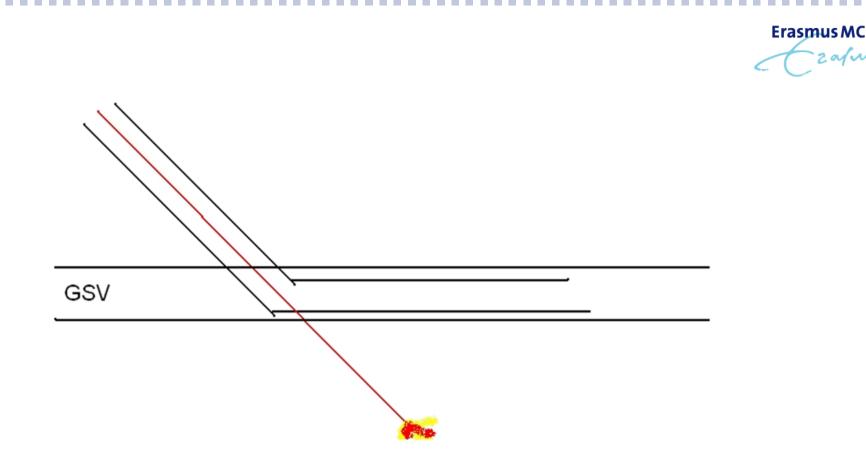
........

...................

## Exceptional complications Relevant for daily practice?

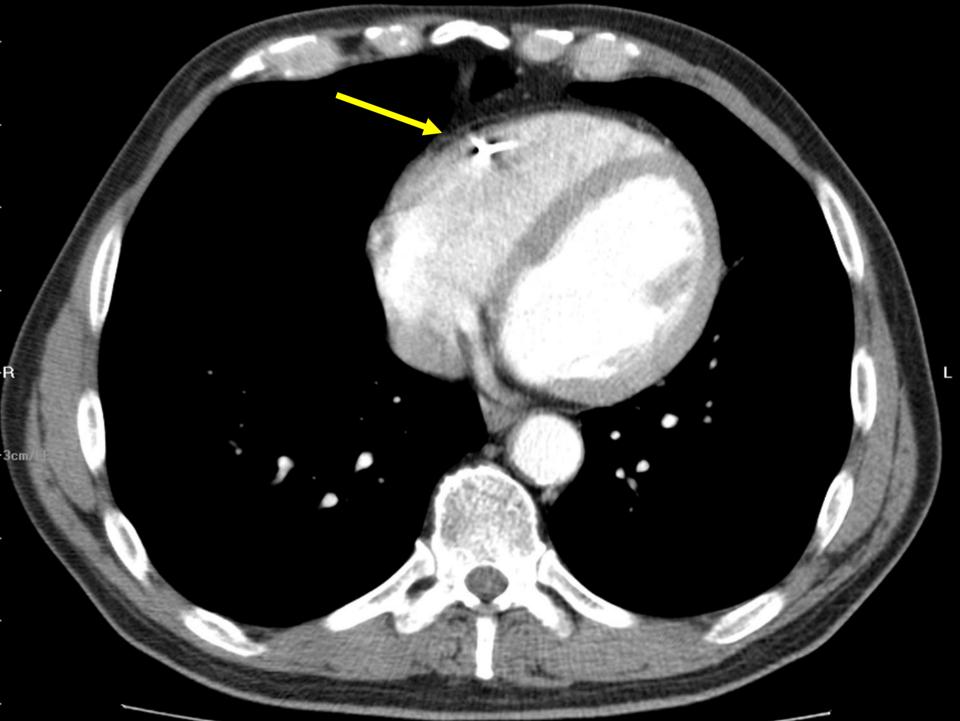






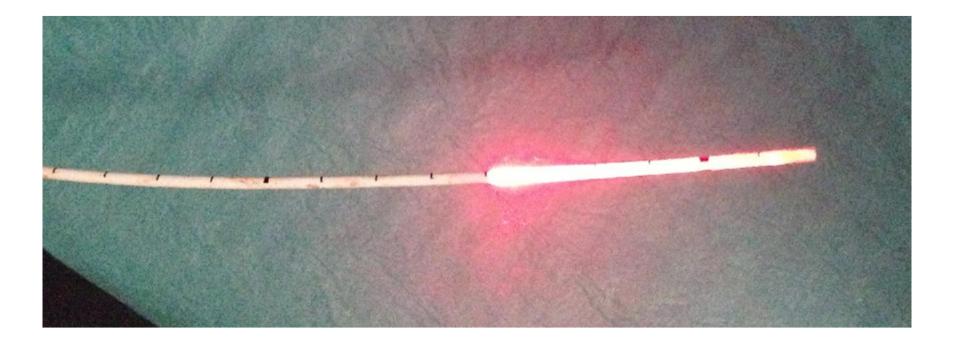
zafino

## Listen to your patient **Be careful in obese patients**



## Fiber inside catheter will disconnect distal end





### Check devices (length, completeness) Check connection

## **Complications in daily practice**



- Minor complications that occur often (bruising, hematoma, pain, phlebitis, hyperpigmentation)
- Major complications that occur seldom (and may need prevention) (DVT and PE, sural nerve damage, arterial damage)



#### Journal of Vascular Surgery Venous and Lymphatic Disorders™

# Complications of endovenous ablation in randomized controlled trials

Meghan Dermody, MD, MS,<sup>a</sup> Thomas F. O'Donnell, MD,<sup>a</sup> and Ethan M. Balk, MD, MPH<sup>b</sup> Boston, Mass

- 17 RCTs
- Short-term complications <1year</p>
- 2282 patients
  - 592 RFA
  - 1057 EVLA
  - 975 L&S

		LĊS	RFA-CF	EVLA			
	No. of treated limbs	975	330	1057		P values	
	No. of studies	15	4	13	L&S vs RFA	L&S vs EVLA	RFA vs EVLA
DVT/PE	Pooled incidence, %	0.7	0.5	0.4	.71	.52	.84
	95% CI, %	0.2, 1.3	0.1, 1.2	0.1, 1.0			
	No. of studies reporting event	12	4	10			
Infection	Pooled incidence, %	2.1	1.0	0.7	.094	.006	.52
	95% CI, %	1.3, 3.1	0.3, 2.0	0.3, 1.3			
	No. of studies reporting event	12	4	12			
Paresthesia	Pooled incidence, %	6.7	7.8	3.3	.43	<.001	<.001
	95% CI, %	5.3, 8.3	5.8, 10.1	2.4, 4.5			
	No. of studies reporting event	15	4	12			
SVT	Pooled incidence, %	2.9	5.2	5.5	.003	.003	.6
	95% CI, %	1.9, 4	3, 7.8	4.2, 7			
	No. of studies reporting event	12	4	11			
Bruising	Pooled incidence, %	36.1	3.1	34.5	<.001	.55	<.001
	95% CI, %	32.6, 39.6	0.12, 9.9	31.2, 38			
	No. of studies reporting event	8	1	8			
Hematoma	Pooled incidence, %	13.5	0.2	2.1	<.001	<.001	.8
-	95% CI, %	11.1, 16.1	0, 1.3	1.1, 3.5			
	No. of studies reporting event	11	2	6			
Skin burn	Pooled incidence, %		0.7	0.7			.74
	95% CI, %		0.04, 2.3	0.2, 1.4			
	No. of studies reporting event		2	6			

Table IV. Complications by intervention

CI, Confidence interval; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; EVLA, endovenous laser ablation; L&S, conventional ligation and stripping; PE, pulmonary embolism; RFA, radiofrequency ablation; RFA-CF, ClosureFAST catheter; SVT, superficial venous thrombosis or thrombophlebitis. Bold values indicate statistical significance.

## **Technically and tactically demanding steps**



- Vein puncture (watch out for sural and saphenous nerve, do not proceed when blood stops dripping)
- **Catheter advancement** (watch out when there is resistence)
- Positioning catheter tip (both transversal and longitudinal, move the tip to make sure you see the distal end, be aware of the difference between catheter and laser tip)
- **Thermal ablation** (listen tot the patient and watch your screens)

## **Prevention of complications**



DVT	Mobilisation DUS guided positioning tip	Analgesics Profylactic LMWH in high risk patients
Paresthesia	Liberal use of tumescent	Not below mid-calf with SSV treatment
SVT	Liberal use of tumescent	Concomitant phlebectomies
Bruising/hematoma	Liberal use of tumescent	Adequate hemostasis
Pain	Liberal use of tumescent Laser parameters	Analgesics



#### CONTROVERSES ET ACTUALITÉS EN CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE CONTROVERSIES & UPDATES IN VASCULAR SURGERY JANUARY 19-21 2017 MARRIOTT RIVE GAUCHE & CONFERENCE CENTER PARIS, FRANCE

Thanks for your attention