

# THE VEIN GLOSSARY

With index in:

*French*

*German*

*Italian*

*Portuguese*

*Russian*

*Spanish*



Michel Perrin  
Bo Eklöf  
Oscar Maletti



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- European Venous Forum
- Indian Association of Phlebology
- International Union of Phlebology
- Latin American Venous Forum

## ■ FOREWORD FOR GLOSSARY 2018

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Basic to the growth of knowledge about a given subject is the common understanding of the meaning of those words that express fundamentals and new developments in its sphere. In medicine, where the working field of knowledge involves the whole world, the need for accuracy and precision in its terminology is further compounded. The qualities needed to produce an authoritative compilation of this nature include the input of specialists from all aspects of the subject into a central site where this information is critically organized and vetted in one common language, and subsequently translated into other languages to assure an accurate understanding in disparate tongues.

This glossary is ideally organized to fulfill these requirements by its authors and editors who prove the expertise necessary for authoritative accuracy and the energy to influence contributors from around the world. The editors are world-traveling educators whose mission has been to understand venous practice in its many applications in foreign lands and to spread the rapid development of new “facts” from one source to another, always seeking the truly true “truth.” The task is huge and the details enormous, with the reward for this effort mainly in the satisfaction of having provided a service for a basic need for those who wish to understand the subject itself. This publication is an example of the support from industry to enable leading professionals to produce another valuable contribution to the practitioners who are treating patients.

A glossary provides the meaning of terms at a specific point in time. It can be expected that the understanding of disease and the effects of treatment will progress over time. There will be changes, even in the meaning of the terms, and so the glossary is the beginning of a dynamic process that will invite future reanalysis. Without the statement of the present day status, it is difficult to chronicle changes or to recognize the need to reexamine previously announced principles.

Over time, the understanding of venous physiology gains depth from explorations of cellular and molecular reactions. This understanding establishes the position and integrity (or lack thereof) of the venous valves, the subtle changes that activate the inflammatory cascade with and without the addition of events, such as local trauma or infection, the deleterious effect of venous reflux when combined with edema, the probable basic hereditary factors that render some individuals more susceptible to the development of venous dysfunction, and to name some of the complexities that need ongoing clarification. As the list of improvements becomes longer, the need to codify the terminology becomes greater, as this will be useful for achieving an understanding between authorities in different institutions and countries around the world.

This work provides a needed resource to improve the communication in phlebology and venous vascular surgery for physicians and researchers around the world. It is destined to become an important part of the library for all who are interested in understanding the emerging field of venous physiology and its multiple associations with basic science and clinical developments. We can thank Professors Perrin, Eklöf, and Maleti for donating their time, talent, and expertise to undertake the task of realizing this glossary.

**Robert L. Kistner, MD**





## ■ PREFACE

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### Why a glossary for phlebologists?

The short answer is that we lacked a glossary, which is something the phlebology community needs. In reality, the idea started in 2008 when, with the fruitful and essential collaboration of my great friend Bo Eklöf (Sweden), we created a transatlantic consensus document on chronic venous disorders named VEIN-TERM. This consensus document included thirty-three broadly used venous terms that are related to the management of chronic venous disorders of the lower extremities. In the literature on venous disease, there were discrepancies in the applicability and interpretation of these terms. The terms selected for inclusion in the VEIN-TERM consensus document were stratified into three different groups—clinical, physiological, and descriptive. To our knowledge, thirteen of the terms had never been defined previously in the venous literature.

My disciple in deep venous reconstructive surgery, Oscar Maleti (Italy), was enthusiastic about this very important project and was happy to join us in producing a glossary for phlebologists covering both acute and chronic venous disease. He agreed to revise the list of terms and their definitions with Bo and to be in charge of the illustrations and figures.

One of the difficulties of this project was deciding how to build the glossary. I first selected about 1000 terms to be defined, limiting the topic to anatomy, pathology, physiology, and pathophysiology affecting the upper and lower limbs, including the pelvis, in acute and chronic venous disease. The letters were divided into six groups, which each contained around 130 to 170 terms. For each group of terms, a team of four specialists was appointed to work on the definitions, and a leader was selected to head the group and to distribute the terms among the team members. Each group also contained at least one native English speaker.

Servier supported the entire project without intervening in the definitions provided by the teams of specialists. In addition, Servier also agreed to translate the English terms into six other languages—French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. An electronic version will also be made available, and the glossary will be updated regularly.

I must also thank the Servier team for its help, particularly Françoise Pitsch, who, from the beginning, heartily supported the project, and Marie Claire Rettori, who organized the planning of the glossary with her usual efficiency and who facilitated my task. Furthermore, I am particularly happy and proud that Robert Kistner (Hawaii, USA) wrote the foreword for this glossary. I sincerely believe that the glossary will be very useful for all scientists involved in phlebology.

It has been a tremendous adventure and I would like to thank all the participants for their constant support and help.

**Michel Perrin**



**A:**

A component of the CEAP classification  
 Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire  
 Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score  
 Accessory basilic vein  
 Accessory cephalic vein  
 Acenocoumarol  
 ACHENBACH's syndrome  
 Aching  
 Activated clotting time  
 Active venous ulcer. *See* venous leg ulcer  
 Acute central venous thrombosis (ACVT)  
 Acute deep vein thrombosis. *See* deep vein thrombosis  
 ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter  
 Adhesive bandage  
 Adhesive embolization. *See* glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation  
 Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification  
 Aescin. *See* horse chestnut seed or root extract  
 Aethoxysclerol solution. *See* polidocanol  
 Air-block technique  
 Air plethysmography  
 Air travel–related venous thromboembolism  
 AKónya Eliminator™ thrombectomy catheter  
 ALBANESE venous system  
 Alexandrite long-pulse laser  
 Alignment sign  
 Allograft valve  
 ALN filter  
 Alpha benzopyrone  
 Ambulatory phlebectomy. *See* ambulatory stab avulsion  
 Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)  
 Ambulatory stab avulsion  
 Ambulatory venous hypertension  
 Ambulatory venous pressure  
 American College of Phlebology (ACP) safety checklist  
 American Venous Forum (AVF)  
 American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines  
 AMPLATZ inferior vena cava filter  
 Anatomic score. *See* venous segmental disease score  
 Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins  
 Aneurysm. *See* venous aneurysm  
 AngioJet™  
 Angioma  
 Ankle blow-out syndrome  
 Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index  
 Ankle flare. *See* corona phlebectatica paraplantaris  
 Ankle stiffness  
 Antegrade venous flow  
 Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. *See* anterior accessory saphenous vein  
 Anterior accessory saphenous vein  
 Anterior accessory saphenous vein  
 Anterior interosseous veins

Anterior labial veins  
 Anterior leg perforator veins  
 Anterior scrotal veins  
 Anterior thigh circumflex vein  
 Anterior thigh perforator veins  
 Anterior tibial veins  
 Anthocyanins. *See also* bioflavonoids  
 Antiphospholipid syndrome  
 Antithrombin (antithrombin III)  
 Antithrombotic agents  
 Antithrombotic stockings  
 Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism  
 Apixaban  
 Argatroban  
 Arm/foot pressure differential  
 Arrow-TREOTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy  
 Arterial injection during sclerotherapy  
 Arteriovenous fistula  
 Arteriovenous malformation  
 Artificial venous valve  
 Ascending phlebography/venography  
 Ascending theory for varicose veins  
 Associated deep and superficial venous reflux  
 Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)  
 ATTRACT Study  
 Autologous vein valve  
 Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. *See* valve transplantation  
 Axial reflux  
 Axial vein  
 Axillary vein  
 Axillary vein transfer or transplantation  
 Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis  
 Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava  
 Azygos system  
 Azygos veins

**B:**

Balloon-expanding stent  
 Bandage. *See also* compression bandages  
 Basic CEAP classification  
 Basilic vein  
 Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)  
 BEHÇET's disease  
 Bioflavonoids  
 Biomatrix sclerofoam  
 Bird's nest filter  
 Bivalirudin  
 Body mass index  
 Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)  
 Bone perforator  
 Brachial veins  
 Brachiocephalic vein  
 BUDD-CHIARI syndrome  
 BUERGER's disease

**C:**

C component of the CEAP classification  
C<sub>06</sub> patient  
Calf muscle pump or calf pump  
Calf pump function  
Calf pump output  
Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf  
Capillary malformation  
CAPRINI score  
Catheter-directed thrombolysis  
Caval filters  
Caval vein. *See* vena cava  
Cavernous angioma  
CEAP classification. *See* Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Pathophysiological (CEAP) classification  
CEAP clinical classes. *See* clinical classes of the CEAP classification  
Celect™ Platinum Inferior vena cava filter  
Central venous catheter  
Central venous obstruction  
Cephalic vein  
Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire  
Chemical ablation  
Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy  
CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins)  
Chromated glycerin  
Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency  
Chronic postthrombotic change  
Chronic venous disease  
Chronic venous disorders  
Chronic venous insufficiency  
Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)  
CircAid  
ClariVein®  
Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems  
Clinical classes of the CEAP classification  
Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification  
Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score  
ClosureFAST™ catheter  
CLOVES syndrome  
COCKETT syndrome. *See* MAY-THURNER syndrome  
COCKETT's perforator vein ligation  
Coiling for deep venous reflux  
Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. *See also* pelvic vein embolization  
Collateral vein  
Common femoral vein  
Common iliac vein  
Communicating veins  
Compartment syndrome in venous disease  
Compression adherence  
Compression bandages  
Compression compliance  
Compression device  
Compression hosiery

Compression pressure  
Compression stockings. *See* compression hosiery  
Compression therapy  
Compression therapy for venous ulcers  
Computed tomography in venous disease  
Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography  
Concomitant phlebectomy. *See* phlebectomy  
Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis  
Congenital vascular malformation  
Congestion in the pelvic veins. *See* pelvic congestion syndrome  
Conservative treatment in venous disease  
Continuous-wave Doppler  
Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography  
Contrast venography  
Corona phlebectatica. *See* corona phlebectatica paraplanaris  
Corona phlebectatica paraplanaris  
Coumarin  
Cramp  
Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein  
Cross-pubic collateral veins  
Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass  
Cross-pubic venous bypass. *See* crossover bypass  
Crossectomy  
Crossover bypass  
Crux filter  
Cryopreserved venous valves  
Cryostripping  
Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy  
Cyanoacrylate embolization. *See* glue embolization

**D:**

D-dimer  
Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)  
Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)  
Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)  
Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test  
Deep circumflex iliac vein  
Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)  
Deep dorsal vein of the clitoris (female)  
Deep dorsal vein of the penis (male)  
Deep femoral vein. *See also* profunda femoral vein  
Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)  
Deep palmar venous arch  
Deep vein  
Deep vein reconstructive surgery  
Deep vein reflux  
Deep vein thrombosis  
Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis  
Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)  
Deep veins of the penis (male)  
Deep venous incompetence  
Deep venous obstruction  
Deep venous reflux  
Deep venous surgery  
Deep venous thrombosis. *See* deep vein thrombosis

Delayed phlebectomy. *See* phlebectomy  
Denali cava filter  
Dermal fibrosis  
Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)  
Descending phlebography/venography  
Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins  
Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy  
Digital subtraction phlebography  
Diode laser  
Diosmin  
Direct perforating veins  
Distal vein thrombosis. *See* calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf  
Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)  
Doppler ultrasound. *See* duplex ultrasonography  
Dorsal digital vein of the hand  
Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein  
Dorsal metacarpal veins  
Dorsal venous arch of the foot  
Dorsal venous network of the foot  
Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation  
Double ring radial fiber  
Double syringe system  
Duplex sonography. *See* duplex ultrasonography  
Duplex ultrasonography  
Dynamic stiffness index  
Dynamic venous pressure

## **E:**

E component of the CEAP classification  
Early Venous Reflux Ablation (EVRA) study  
Eccentric compression  
Echosclerotherapy. *See* ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy  
Economy class syndrome. *See* air travel–related venous thromboembolism  
Eczema  
Edema *See* venous edema  
Edinburgh vein study  
Edoxaban  
Effort thrombosis. *See* axillosubclavian vein thrombosis and PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome  
Egyptian eye  
EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. *See* autologous vein valve  
Ejection fraction. *See also* ejection volume  
Ejection volume  
EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system  
Elastic compression bandages  
Elastic compression stockings  
Electrical calf muscle stimulation device  
Electrocoagulation ablation. *See* intravenous electrocoagulation  
Embolectomy  
Emboli  
Embolism  
Embolization  
Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy  
Endoscopic perforator surgery. *See* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery

Endothermal treatment  
Endovascular recanalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)  
Endovenous  
Endovenous ablation of perforator veins  
Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. *See* KABNICK classification  
Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins  
Endovenous laser radial fiber  
Endovenous laser treatment. *See* endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins  
Endovenous procedure. *See* endovenous technique  
Endovenous radiofrequency ablation  
Endovenous steam ablation  
Endovenous technique  
Endovenous thermal ablation  
Endovenous treatment  
Enoxaparin  
Escape point  
Ethanalamine oleate  
European Board of Phlebology  
European Society for Vascular Surgery  
European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease  
European Venous Forum  
External iliac vein  
External pudendal vein  
External / extraluminal valvuloplasty  
External venous banding / cuff  
Extratrunclular venous malformation

## **F:**

Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)  
Factor VIII  
Fasciectomy in venous disease  
Fasciotomy in venous disease  
Fatigue  
Feeling of swelling  
Femoral vein  
Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition  
Femorilioicaval bypass  
Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass  
Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. *See also* deep vein thrombosis  
Fenprocoumon  
Fiber. *See* laser fibers  
Fibrin  
Fibrinolysis  
Fibrinolytic therapy  
Fibular or peroneal veins  
Filter retrieval  
First rib resection  
Flavonoids  
Flebogrif  
Flush ligation  
Foam sclerotherapy. *See also* sclerotherapy  
Fondaparinux  
Foot muscle pump

Foot volumetry  
Forearm and hand vein dilatation  
Free-floating thrombus  
French maritime pine bark

**G:**

G2 filter. *See also* GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter  
Gadolinium-based venography  
Gaiter zone  
Gamma benzopyrone. *See* flavonoids  
Gastrocnemius veins  
GIACOMINI vein  
GIANTURCO stent  
GINSBERG scale  
Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation  
Glycerin  
Gonadal vein embolization  
Gonadal veins  
Graduated elastic compression  
Grape seed extract  
Great saphenous vein  
GREENFIELD™ filter. *See also* G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter  
Groin varicose network. *See also* neovascularization  
Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers  
GULLMO's syndrome. *See* strain obstruction syndrome  
GUNTHER™ tulip filter. *See also* GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter

**H:**

HACH classification  
Hamburg classification  
Hand-held Doppler. *See also* continuous-wave Doppler  
HASTI™ score  
Heat or burning sensation  
Heat-induced thrombosis. *See* endovenous heat-induced thrombus  
Heaviness  
Heavy leg. *See* heaviness  
Hemangi endothelioma  
Hemangioma  
Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths  
Heparin  
Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia  
HERMAN's classification. *See* KISTNER's classification  
High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)  
High ligation  
High ligation and division  
High ligation and stripping  
Hirudin  
Holmium laser  
HOMANS sign  
Homburg varicose vein severity score  
Hook phlebectomy  
Horse chestnut seed or root extract  
Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)  
Hydrostatic pressure  
Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers

**I:**

Iliac vein compression  
Iliac vein obstruction  
Iliac vein occlusion  
Iliac vein stenting  
Iliocaval vein obstruction  
Iliocaval vein occlusion  
Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis  
Iliolumbar vein  
Impedance plethysmography  
Impression of swelling. *See* feeling of swelling  
Incompetent calf perforator  
Incompetent vein  
Increased outflow resistance  
Indigo® system  
Indirect perforating vein  
Inelastic bandage  
Inferior epigastric vein  
Inferior gluteal veins  
Inferior mesenteric vein  
Inferior rectal veins  
Inferior vena cava  
Inferior vena cava filter  
Inferior vena cava thrombosis  
Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease  
Infrapatellar perforator vein  
Intense pulsed light  
Interface pressure  
Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein  
Intermittent pneumatic compression  
Intermittent pneumatic compression device (IPCD)  
Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)  
Internal jugular vein  
Internal pudendal vein  
Internal valvuloplasty  
International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomalies). *See also* Hamburg classification  
International Union of Phlebology  
Intersaphenous vein(s)  
Interventional radiology (in phlebology)  
Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant  
Intramuscular pressure  
Intraosseous hemangioma  
Intraosseous venous malformation  
Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology  
Intravenous electrocoagulation  
Inverse graduated compression hosiery  
Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing  
Isolated calf venous thrombosis. *See* calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf  
Itching

**J:**

Jugular axillary vein bypass

**K:**

KABNICK classification. *See also* endovenous heat-induced thrombosis

KASABACH-MERRIT syndrome  
KISTNER's classification  
KISTNER's valvuloplasty  
KISTNER's vein transposition  
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome  
KTP laser

## L:

Laser ablation. *See* endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins  
Laser Assisted FOam Sclerotherapy (LAFOS)  
Laser Doppler flowmetry  
Laser fibers  
Laser generator  
Lateral ankle perforator veins  
Lateral brachial vein  
Lateral circumflex femoral vein  
Lateral foot perforator veins  
Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein  
Lateral gastrocnemius veins  
Lateral knee perforator vein  
Lateral leg perforator vein  
Lateral marginal vein of the foot (commonly replaced by a plexus)  
Lateral sacral veins  
Lateral thigh perforator vein  
Lateral venous system. *See* ALBANESE venous system  
Left renal vein compression (LRVC). *See* nutcracker syndrome  
Leg symptoms. *See* venous symptoms  
Leg ulcer. *See* venous leg ulcer  
Leiomyosarcoma  
LEJARS' sole  
Lepirudin  
Leukocyte activation  
Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders  
Ligation of the great saphenous vein at the saphenofemoral junction. *See* high ligation  
Linear Endovenous Energy Density (LEED)  
LINTON's operation. *See also* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
Lipedema  
Lipodermatosclerosis  
Liquid sclerotherapy  
Long-haul flight. *See* air travel-related venous thromboembolism  
Long-pulse Alexandrite laser. *See* Alexandrite long-pulse laser  
Low-flow venous malformation  
Low-molecular-weight heparin  
Lower gluteal vein  
Lumbar veins  
Lymphatic malformation  
Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS®)

## M:

MAFFUCCI syndrome  
Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)  
Magnetic resonance venography  
MALETI neovale construction

Malleolar flare. *See* corona phlebectatica paraplantar  
Manual calf compression/release  
MARJOLIN's ulcer  
MARTORELL's ulcer  
Mast cells in chronic venous disease  
Matrix metalloproteinases  
Matting  
MAY-HUSNI bypass. *See* saphenopopliteal bypass  
MAY-THURNER syndrome  
Mechanical thrombectomy  
Mechanochemical ablation  
Medial ankle perforator vein. *See* posterior tibial perforator veins  
Medial basilic vein  
Medial cephalic vein  
Medial circumflex femoral vein  
Medial foot perforator veins  
Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins  
Medial gastrocnemius veins  
Medial leg perforator veins  
Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)  
Medial marginal vein of the foot  
Medial plantar veins  
Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein  
Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal  
Median antebrachial vein  
Median cephalic vein  
Median cubital vein  
Median sacral vein  
Median vein of the elbow  
Median vein of the forearm  
Medical compression stockings  
Mesenteric vein thrombosis  
Metatarsal dorsal vein  
Metatarsal plantar vein  
Mickey Mouse sign  
Microfoam sclerotherapy. *See* foam sclerotherapy  
Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)  
Microphlebectomy. *See* ambulatory stab avulsion or  
MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy  
Middle rectal veins  
Midgluteal perforator vein  
Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)  
Milking test  
Mixed arterial and venous ulcer  
MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella  
MONDOR's disease  
MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy  
Multicomponent compression bandage. *See also* multilayered compression bandages  
Multilayered compression bandages  
Muscle cramp. *See* cramp  
Muscular veins

## N:

National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). *See* NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment  
ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)

Neosaphenofemoral junction  
Neovalve (autogenous)  
Neovascularization  
Nerve damage after stripping  
Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency  
Neuromuscular electrical stimulation  
NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment  
Night cramp. *See* cramp  
Nitinol stent  
Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava  
Nonsaphenous vein  
Nonthermal vein ablation  
Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion  
Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. *See* nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion  
North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study  
Nutcracker syndrome

## O:

Oasis® catheter  
Obturator veins  
Occlusion plethysmography  
Occupational leg swelling  
OESCH stripper. *See* PIN stripper.  
Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava  
OptEase® filter  
Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter  
Optionally retrievable filters  
Oral anticoagulant therapy  
Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis  
Oral vitamin K antagonists  
Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy  
Outflow fraction  
Outflow obstruction  
Outflow resistance  
Ovarian vein  
Ovarian vein embolization  
Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence  
Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers

## P:

P component of the CEAP classification  
PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome  
Pain. *See* aching  
Pain score  
PALMA operation. *See* femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition  
Pampiniform plexus  
Paraná maneuver  
Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis  
PARKES WEBER syndrome  
Paste boot. *See* UNNA boot  
PAVCNIK valve  
Peak reflux velocity  
Pedal vein  
Pelvic congestion syndrome

Pelvic varices  
Pelvic varicosity. *See* pelvic varices  
Pelvic vein embolization  
Pelvic vein reflux  
Pelvic venous disorders  
Pelvic venous incompetence. *See also* pelvic congestion syndrome  
Pentoxifylline  
Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins  
Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty  
Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins  
Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy  
Percutaneous valvuloplasty  
Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper. *See* PIN stripper  
Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. *See* PIN stripping  
Perforator vein  
Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation  
Perforator vein incompetence  
Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation  
Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery  
Perfusion scintigraphy  
Perineal varicosities  
Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)  
Permanent vena cava filters  
Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)  
PERTHES test  
Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis  
Phenindione  
Phlebectasia. *See also* venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity  
Phlebectomy  
Phlebectomy hook  
Phlebectomy power device. *See* powered phlebectomy  
Phlebitis  
Phlebography. *See* venography  
Phlebology  
Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)  
Phlebotonic drug. *See* venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs  
Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg  
Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg  
Photoplethysmography  
Photothermolysis  
Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation  
PIN stripper  
PIN stripping  
Plantar venous subcutaneous network  
Plethysmography. *See also* air plethysmography, photoplethysmography, and occlusion plethysmography  
Pneumatic compression device. *See* intermittent pneumatic compression  
Polidocanol  
Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization  
Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator  
Popliteal fossa varicose network  
Popliteal vein  
Popliteal vein aneurysm  
Popliteal vein entrapment



Popliteal vein external banding  
Portland valve or PAVCNK valve  
Port-wine stain  
Posterior accessory saphenous vein  
Posterior labial veins (female)  
Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein  
Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein  
Posterior scrotal veins (male)  
Posterior thigh circumflex vein  
Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral  
Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial  
Posterior tibial perforator veins  
Posterior tibial veins  
Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease  
Postthrombotic varicose vein  
Postural diameter change  
Postural vasoconstriction reflex. *See* venoarterial reflex  
Power pulse AngioJet™. *See also* AngioJet™  
Powered phlebectomy  
PREPIC study  
PREPIC 2 study. *See* PREPIC study  
PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)  
Primary venous incompetence  
Private venous circulation in the lower limb  
Profunda femoral vein  
Prophylactic caval filter  
Prostacyclin  
Prostatic venous plexus (male)  
Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty  
Prosthetic venous valve  
Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers  
Protein C deficiency  
Protein S deficiency  
Proximal deep venous thrombosis  
Proximal thrombosis  
Pruritis. *See* itching  
PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure  
Pubic vein  
Pudendal perforator veins  
Pudendal varicose veins  
Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)  
Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism  
Pulse repetition frequency  
Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. *See also* AngioJet™

## Q:

Quality of life in venous disease

## R:

Radial vein  
Radiofrequency ablation  
Radiofrequency generator  
Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy  
RAJU's valvuloplasty  
Randomized and Economic Assessment of Conservative and Therapeutic Interventions for Varicose veins (REACTIV trial)  
Recirculation index  
Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator

Recovery nitinol filter  
Recurrent deep venous thrombosis  
Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein  
Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)  
Refilling time  
Reflux elimination test  
Reflux quantification  
Refluxive valve. *See* valvular incompetence  
Renal vein  
Residual reflux  
Residual varicose vein or residual varice  
Residual venous obliteration (RVO)  
Residual volume fraction  
Restless legs  
Reticular varices or reticular varicose veins  
Reticular vein  
Retrievable cava filter  
Reversibility test. *See* reflux elimination test  
Reviparin (clivarine)  
Risk factors for chronic venous disease. *See* risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis  
Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence  
Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome  
Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)  
Risk factors for varicose veins  
Rivaroxaban  
ROKITANSKY stenosis  
Round ligament varices

## S:

Sacral venous external rectal plexus  
Sacral venous internal rectal plexus  
Saphenofemoral junction  
Saphenofemoral junction ligation. *See* high ligation and flush ligation  
Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve  
Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve  
Saphenopopliteal bypass  
Saphenopopliteal junction  
Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve  
Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve  
Saphenous compartment *See also* egyptian eye  
Saphenous eye *See* egyptian eye  
Saphenous insufficiency  
Saphenous recirculation  
Saphenous reflux  
Saphenous stripping  
Saphenous thrombophlebitis. *See* superficial venous thrombophlebitis  
Saphenous veins  
Sciatic vein  
Sclerosant agent  
Sclerosing foam  
Sclerotherapy

Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)  
Secondary patency  
Secondary venous incompetence  
Segmental reflux  
Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia  
Self-expanding stent  
SEPS. *See* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
Sequential pneumatic compression  
SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome  
Short-stretch bandage. *See* inelastic bandage  
Simon Nitinol Filter  
Simultaneous phlebectomy. *See* concomitant phlebectomy  
Skin hyperpigmentation  
Small saphenous vein. *See also* cranial extension of the small saphenous vein  
Sodium morrhuate  
Sodium tetradecyl sulfate  
SOTTIURAL's valvuloplasty  
Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous [SQOR-V] questionnaire  
Spider vein. *See* telangiectasia  
Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism  
Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy  
Staged phlebectomy. *See* delayed phlebectomy  
Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD filter  
Stasis dermatitis  
Static stiffness index  
Steam ablation  
Strain-gauge plethysmography  
Strain obstruction syndrome  
Streptokinase  
Strip test for valve competence. *See* milking test  
STURGE-WEBER syndrome  
Subclavian vein  
Subdermal varices. *See* telangiectasia  
Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein  
Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein  
Superficial circumflex iliac vein  
Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb  
Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb  
Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis  
Superficial epigastric vein  
Superficial external pudendal vein  
Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)  
Superficial palmar venous arch  
Superficial perineal veins  
Superficial thrombophlebitis. *See* superficial venous thrombophlebitis  
Superficial vein  
Superficial vein thrombosis  
Superficial venous insufficiency  
Superficial venous reflux or incompetence  
Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. *See* superficial vein thrombosis  
Superimposed leggings

Superior gluteal perforator vein  
Superior gluteal veins  
Superior mesenteric vein  
Superior rectal vein  
Superior vena cava  
Superior vena cava syndrome  
Supplying venous circulation  
Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)  
Suprapatellar perforator vein  
Suprapubic veins  
Suprarenal cava filter  
Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction  
Suprarenal or adrenal veins  
Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence  
Surgical venous thrombectomy  
Symptomatic varicose veins

## T:

Telangiectasia  
Telangiectatic matting  
Temporary arteriovenous fistula  
Terminal valve. *See* saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve  
TESSARI double syringe system  
TESSARI technique  
Test of reversibility. *See* reflux elimination test  
Testicular veins  
Thigh compression  
Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein  
Thoracic outlet syndrome  
Thread vein. *See* telangiectasia and spider veins  
Throbbing  
Thromboembolism hormone study  
Thrombolysis. *See* venous thrombolytic treatment  
Thrombophilia  
Thrombophlebitis  
Thrombus Obliteration by Rapid Percutaneous Endovenous intervention in Deep venous Occlusion (TORPEDO).  
Tightness  
Tilt table  
Tilted inferior vena cava filter  
Tingling  
Tinzaparin  
Tiptoe maneuver  
Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)  
Tissue plasminogen activator  
Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter  
Tourniquet effect  
Trabeculated vein  
Transabdominal pelvic vein ultrasound  
Transcommissural valvuloplasty  
Transilluminated powered phlebectomy  
Transmural valvuloplasty  
TrapEase® vena cava filter  
Trellis thrombectomy catheter  
TRENDELENBURG position  
TRENDELENBURG test  
TRIPATHI trap door valve repair

Trivex. **See** transilluminated powered phlebectomy  
Trophic changes. **See** venous skin changes  
Trophic disorders. **See** venous skin changes  
Truncal venous ablation  
Truncular malformation  
Tumescent anesthesia  
Tumescent solution

**U:**

Ulnar veins  
Ultrasonography  
Ultrasound  
Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis.  
**See** EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system  
Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters  
Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy  
Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation  
Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy  
Ultrasound mapping  
Ultrasound monitoring  
Unfractionated heparin  
UNNA boot  
Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis  
Ureteric vein reflux  
Urethral bulb veins (male)  
Urokinase  
Uterine veins (female)  
Uterine venous plexus (female)

**V:**

V block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)  
Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)  
Vaginal veins (female)  
Vaginal venous plexus (female)  
VALSALVA maneuver  
Valve. **See** venous valve  
Valve agger. **See** valvular agger  
Valve closure  
Valve closure time  
Valve commissure  
Valve cornua  
Valve cuspid or cusp  
Valve leaflet. **See** valve cuspid or cusp  
Valve opening  
Valve reconstruction  
Valve repair. **See** valve reconstruction  
Valve sinus  
Valve surgery  
Valve transplantation  
Valvular agger  
Valvular function  
Valvular incompetence  
Valvular reflux  
Valvuloplasty  
Varice or varicose vein ablation. **See** vein ablation  
Varice pathogenesis  
Varice, varicose vein, varicosity

Varicocele  
Varicography  
Varicose blebs or pearls  
Varicose reservoir  
Varicose reservoir  
Varicosity. **See** varice, varicose vein, varicosity  
Varithena®  
Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein Registry (VQI VVR)  
Vein  
Vein ablation  
Vein atresia  
Vein compression. **See** venous compression  
Vein obstruction. **See** venous obstruction  
Vein occlusion. **See** venous occlusion  
Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)  
Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)  
Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer.  
**See** valve transplantation  
Vein transposition  
Vein wall remodeling  
VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym  
Vena cava  
Vena Seal Closure System  
VenaTech low-profile filter  
Venectasia. **See also** phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity  
Venepuncture or venipuncture  
Venesuture  
Veniti Vici Venous stent  
Venoactive drugs  
Venoarterial flow index  
Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)  
Venoarteriolar response  
Venoconstriction  
Venography. **See also** ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography  
Venoplasty  
Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)  
Venotonic drugs. **See** venoactive drugs  
Venous ablation  
Venous aneurysm  
Venous Arterial Flow Index (VAFI)  
Venous back flow. **See** venous reflux  
Venous balloon angioplasty  
Venous bicuspid valve  
Venous bioprosthetic valve  
Venous blow down. **See** venous reflux  
Venous blow out  
Venous bypass  
Venous calf pump function  
Venous capacitance  
Venous claudication  
Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)  
Venous compliance  
Venous compressibility  
Venous compression  
Venous disability score  
Venous disease  
Venous disorders

Venous drainage index (VDI)  
Venous drugs  
Venous echogenicity  
Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)  
Venous edema (phlebedema)  
Venous embryology  
Venous filling index (VFI)  
Venous filling time (VFT)  
Venous flow  
Venous function  
Venous gangrene  
Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease  
Venous hemodynamic measurement  
Venous hemodynamics  
Venous hypertension. *See also* ambulatory venous hypertension  
Venous hypoplasia  
Venous incompetence  
Venous inflow  
Venous INSufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Studies on Quality-of-Life/Symptoms (VEINES-QoL/Sym) questionnaire  
Venous leg ulcer  
Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire  
Venous ligation  
Venous lumen  
Venous lumen shape measurement  
Venous malformation  
Venous mapping  
Venous obliteration  
Venous obstruction  
Venous occlusion  
Venous open surgery  
Venous outflow (VO)  
Venous pharmacotherapy  
Venous physiology  
Venous plethysmography  
Venous plugs  
Venous pressure  
Venous pump function  
Venous recanalization  
Venous reconstructive surgery  
Venous refill time. *See* refilling time  
Venous reflux  
Venous resistance  
Venous retrograde flow. *See also* venous reflux and reflux quantification  
Venous return  
Venous reversibility test. *See* reflux elimination test  
Venous segment transfer. *See* valve transplantation  
Venous segmental disease score  
Venous severity scoring  
Venous skin changes  
Venous sludge index (VSI)  
Venous stenosis  
Venous stenting  
Venous stripping

Venous surgery  
Venous symptoms  
Venous system  
Venous thermal ablation  
Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. *See also* PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome  
Venous thrombectomy  
Venous thromboembolism  
Venous thrombolytic treatment  
Venous thromboprophylaxis  
Venous thrombosis  
Venous thrombosis risk factors. *See* risk factors for deep venous thrombosis  
Venous thrombus. *See also* venous thrombosis  
Venous thrombus formation  
Venous thrombus resolution  
Venous tone  
Venous valve  
Venous valve incompetence  
Venous valve motion  
Venous volume  
Ventilation–perfusion scintigraphy  
VENTURI effect  
Venule  
Venulectasias  
VIDIO trial  
VILLALTA score  
VIRCHOW's triad  
Vitamin K antagonist  
Vulvar varicosities  
VVSymQ score

**W:**

Wallstent™  
Warfarin  
WARREN operation. *See* femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass  
Waterfall drainage  
Water-specific laser wavelengths  
Weight transfer maneuvers  
WELLS score  
White atrophy. *See* atrophie blanche  
WIDMER's classification  
Working compression pressure  
Working venous volume

**X:**

Xenograft valve  
Ximelagatran  
X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter  
X-vein

**Y:**

YAG laser. *See* ND-YAG laser

**Z:**

Z-stent™  
Zinc paste impregnated stockinette

**A** **A component of the CEAP classification**

Anatomy component of the CEAP (clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological) classification of venous disorders. It defines which vein systems are involved: superficial, perforator, and/or deep veins. The denominator code is the first letter of each word in lower case (s, superficial veins; p, perforator veins; d, deep veins; and n, no anatomical disorder identified). Adapted from the CEAP classification.

**Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire**

A 13-question survey addressing all elements of varicose vein disease. Signs, symptoms, and social issues, including pain, ankle edema, ulcers, compression therapy use, and the effect of varicose veins on daily activities, are examined, in addition to the effect of varicose veins from a cosmetic standpoint. The questionnaire is scored from 0 (indicating no effect from the varicose veins on the patient) to 100 (indicating a severe effect).

**Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score**

A tool frequently used at the clinic and in clinical trials to measure outcomes on clinical recurrence, postoperative complications, postoperative pain as measured using a visual analog scale, time to return to normal activities or work, and quality of life.

**Accessory basilic vein**

An infrequent anatomical variation located medial to the main basilic vein, which begins in the ulnar part of the dorsal venous network, ascending on the medial side of the brachial artery to the lower border of the teres major muscle, and continues onward to the axillary vein. The accessory basilic vein drains its blood content into the basilic vein.

**Accessory cephalic vein**

Arises either from a small tributary plexus on the back of the forearm or from the ulnar side of the dorsal venous network; it joins the cephalic vein below the elbow. In some cases, the accessory cephalic vein emerges from the cephalic vein above the wrist and joins it again higher up. A large oblique branch frequently connects the basilic and cephalic veins on the back of the forearm.

**Acenocoumarol**

A coumarin derivative that is used as an anticoagulant. Coumarin derivatives inhibit the reduction of vitamin K by the enzyme vitamin K reductase, which prevents carboxylation of the vitamin K–dependent clotting factors II, VII, X, and XI and interferes with coagulation. Hematocrit, hemoglobin, international normalized ratio, and liver function test results should be monitored. Patients on acenocoumarol are prohibited from giving blood.

**ACHENBACH's syndrome**

A disease described by the German physician ACHENBACH in 1958. ACHENBACH's syndrome is a rare clinical entity consisting of spontaneous paroxysmal bruising on the volar aspects of the fingers or hand, and it is associated with burning pain and swelling of the digits. It can also present as hematomas and purpuras on a finger or the palm, which is accompanied by abnormal sensations, such as pain, numbness, and coldness, without any apparent cause.

### **Aching**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Venous pain may be located along the course of a varicose vein (phlebalgia), but it is usually diffuse in the lower limb, mainly the calf. However, the pain may be related to other causes, such as the presence of painful lipodermatosclerosis, open ulcer, or venous claudication. Adapted from the SYM Vein consensus statement.

### **Activated clotting time**

Activated clotting time (ACT), also known as activated coagulation time, is a test of coagulation. The ACT test can be used to monitor anticoagulation effects, such as high-dose heparin before, during, and shortly after procedures that require intense anticoagulant administration, such as thrombolysis. It measures the seconds needed for whole blood to clot upon exposure to an activator of an intrinsic pathway by the addition of factor XII activators.

### **Active venous ulcer**

*See* venous leg ulcer.

### **Acute central venous thrombosis (ACVT) or central venous thrombosis (CVT)**

ACVT or CVT can be defined as the thrombosis of the internal jugular, subclavian, axillary, innominate veins, or superior vena cava. Two etiologies can be distinguished: primary or secondary. Whereas primary causes are related to effort thrombosis or thoracic outlet syndrome, secondary causes are mostly due to either malignancy or indwelling catheters. Nowadays, secondary causes have become more frequent.

### **Acute deep vein thrombosis**

*See* deep vein thrombosis.

### **ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter**

Developed for the partial interruption of the inferior vena cava to prevent a pulmonary embolism. It was a retroperitoneal procedure, which has been replaced by the percutaneous insertion of inferior vena cava filters.

### **Adhesive bandage**

1. Compression bandage with adhesive properties used for long-term compression therapy in venous diseases. 2. Sticking plaster used as a small medical dressing for injuries.

### **Adhesive embolization**

*See* glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation.

### **Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification**

Classification that groups similar types of patients for the study of both group and subgroup elements of C, E, A, and P. This complete classification, for example, enables any of the 18 named segments to be identified as the location of the venous disease. Consider a patient with pain, varicose veins, and lipodermatosclerosis, where the duplex scan confirms primary reflux of the great saphenous vein and incompetent perforators in the calf; the patient would be classified as: C<sub>2,4b-S</sub>, E<sub>p</sub>, A<sub>s,p</sub>, P<sub>2,3,18</sub>. Adapted from the CEAP Classification.

**Aescin**

*See* horse chestnut seed or root extract.

**Aethoxysclerol solution**

*See* polidocanol.

**Air-block technique**

Technique where a small amount of air is injected to clear the blood vessel prior to injecting the sclerosing solution, which is used to shrink unwanted or malformed vessels; intended to minimize the risk of inadvertent intradermal injection.

**Air plethysmography**

A noninvasive diagnostic tool that quantifies globally the pathophysiological components of chronic venous disease, such as chronic obstruction, valvular reflux, calf muscle pump function, and venous hypertension. Air plethysmography variables include venous volume, venous filling index, residual volume fraction, and ejection fraction.

**Air travel–related venous thromboembolism**

Development of a venous thromboembolism as a direct consequence of air travel. The risk of venous thrombosis is approximately 2- to 4-fold higher after air travel, but the absolute risk is unknown. It is widely accepted that the risk of symptomatic venous thrombosis after air travel is moderately increased, and rises with increasing exposure and in high-risk groups.

**AKónya Eliminator™ thrombectomy catheter**

Non–motor-driven mechanical thrombectomy device intended for the mechanical declotting of synthetic dialysis grafts. The catheter has directional control for navigation through tortuous vessels. Manual rotation and manipulation in the axial direction are used to remove the thrombus.

**ALBANESE venous system**

While closely related to the saphenous system, the ALBANESE venous system is situated in the lateral semicircle of the lower limbs. It is likely to be a remnant of the marginal vein of the embryo. Also known as the lateral venous system or lateral subdermic venous system of the lower limb.

**Alexandrite long-pulse laser**

Used for treating telangiectasias. Recent studies have shown that it may be effective for treating larger vessels and congenital vascular malformations that are resistant to treatment with the pulsed dye laser.

**Alignment sign**

A duplex ultrasonography sign characterizing the anterior accessory saphenous vein; it is aligned with the femoral vein, while the great saphenous vein is located more medially.

**Allograft valve**

A venous valve graft from a donor of the same species as the recipient, but not genetically identical. Allograft venous valves may be used for the extended venous reflux that is responsible for severe chronic venous insufficiency.

**ALN filter**

The ALN filter is a retrievable inferior vena cava filter, which is cone-shaped with 3 long curvilinear centering struts and 6 shorter anchoring struts with curved hooks for fixation. The filter is available with or without a hook on the filter base for retrieval.

**Alpha benzopyrone**

Oxygen-containing heterocyclic compound used in the preparation of drugs, especially anticoagulants, such as coumarins.

**Ambulatory phlebectomy**

*See* ambulatory stab avulsion.

**Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)**

Ablation of the varicose reservoir by selective tributary phlebectomy with conservation of a refluxing saphenous vein.

**Ambulatory stab avulsion**

An outpatient procedure for the removal of varicose veins. Venous extraction is performed through small skin incisions or needle puncture.

**Ambulatory venous hypertension**

Deep vein obstruction and/or venous valve dysfunction reduces the ability of the muscle pumps to reduce venous pressure, leading to ambulatory venous hypertension in the deep or superficial veins.

**Ambulatory venous pressure**

A global index of venous function in the lower limb. It is dependent on venous reflux/obstruction, arterial inflow, and the compliance, ejection fraction, and volume of the calf venous pump. Ambulatory venous pressure is conventionally defined by two parameters: pressure drop with exercise and venous recovery time.

**American College of Phlebology (ACP) safety checklist**

Safety checklist for phlebology procedures, developed by the ACP, addressing common risk factors and potential complications, in order to improve outcomes and increase awareness on overall patient safety.

**American Venous Forum (AVF)**

An organization dedicated to improving the care of patients with venous and lymphatic diseases. As a multidisciplinary, international medical society, the American Venous Forum spearheads many innovative initiatives designed to further its goals and advance its mission.

**American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines**

A set of clinical practice guidelines developed by the American Venous Forum and The Society for Vascular Surgery for the care of patients with acute and chronic venous disease.



**AMPLATZ inferior vena cava filter**

A prophylactic retrievable inferior vena cava filter designed to be used as either a permanent indwelling or a short-term percutaneously removable filter to prevent an embolism.

**Anatomic score**

*See* venous segmental disease score.

**Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins**

General, local, tumescent, spinal, femoral-block anesthesia may be used when treating varicose veins, but almost all interventions can be performed under local tumescent anesthesia.

**Aneurysm**

*See* venous aneurysm.

**AngioJet™**

A pharmacomechanical, peripheral, thrombectomy device that employs the VENTURI-BERNOULLI effect using multiple high-pressure and high-velocity saline jets to create a localized low-pressure zone that results in a vacuum effect for the removal of a bulky thrombus.

**Angioma**

An old term for vascular malformation, often confused with hemangioma, which is a vascular tumor and not a vascular malformation. Hemangiomas typically do not require treatment because their growth is self-limited, but corticosteroids and interferon alpha-2a are effective treatments. Lymphangioma is one type of vascular malformation, typically characterized by thin-walled cysts that are usually benign, but which can impinge on critical organs, requiring surgical removal or other treatments.

**Ankle blow-out syndrome**

This syndrome was described by COCKETT and JONES in 1953. The term was created by the author to differentiate ulcers related to venous valvular incompetence of saphenous veins from those due to incompetence of medial ankle perforators after deep venous thrombosis. Consequently, ligation of medial ankle perforators was

**Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index**

The ratio of the systolic blood pressure at the ankle to the pressure in the arm. To measure the ankle-brachial pressure index, a sphygmomanometer cuff is inflated around the lower leg above the ankle and the middle of the upper arm, respectively, and a continuous wave Doppler probe is used to indicate flow reappearance at cuff release. Ankle-brachial pressure index is used as a measure of the adequacy of arterial perfusion at the ankle and the relative safety of applying compression treatment to the leg.

**Ankle flare**

*See* corona phlebectatica paraplantaris.

**Ankle stiffness**

Restricted ankle mobility impairs muscle pump function and venous return. Ankle stiffness, when present, increases the risk of developing chronic venous insufficiency, including venous ulcers in patients presenting with chronic venous disease.

**Antegrade venous flow**

In healthy subjects, venous flow is from the distal part of the limbs to the heart.

**Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein**

*See* anterior accessory saphenous vein.

**Anterior accessory saphenous vein**

An accessory vein of the proximal great saphenous vein that joins the great saphenous vein close to the saphenofemoral junction running on the anterior side of the thigh in its own saphenous compartment. Its tributary typically runs from the anterior thigh to the lateral knee. The anterior accessory saphenous vein can only be distinguished from the great saphenous vein by means of duplex ultrasonography (*See* alignment sign). The anterior accessory saphenous vein is a common pathway for recurrent reflux following treatment of the great saphenous vein.

*See Figure 1.*

**Anterior interosseous veins**

Veins of the arm formed by the carpal venous network that drain into the ulnar veins.

**Anterior labial veins**

Any of the veins that connect the labia majora to the external pudendal veins draining the lips of the vulva.

**Anterior leg perforator veins**

Perforating veins of the leg that pierce the anterior tibial compartment connecting the anterior tributaries of the great saphenous vein to the anterior tibial veins.

**Anterior scrotal veins**

Tributaries of the femoral or external pudendal veins draining the anterior aspect of the scrotum and the skin and dartos fascia of the shaft and base of the penis.

**Anterior thigh circumflex vein**

Tributary of the great saphenous vein or the anterior accessory great saphenous vein that ascends obliquely in the anterior thigh. It may originate from the lateral venous system.

**Anterior thigh perforator veins**

Perforating veins that pierce the quadriceps femoris muscle and connect the superficial veins of the thigh with the femoral vein.

**Anterior tibial veins**

Deep veins of the leg, usually paired, which run parallel to the anterior tibial artery between the tibia and the fibula. They are formed by the venous network of veins on the dorsum of the foot. They merge with the tibial-peroneal trunk to form the popliteal vein. *See Figure 4.*

### **Anthocyanins**

Members of the bioflavonoid phytochemicals, anthocyanins are present in large amounts in diets high in berries and grapes. They are well recognized because of their strong red to blue coloring. Due to their antioxidant properties, they have positive effects on health and are used as ingredients for several venoactive drugs. *See also* bioflavonoids.

### **Antiphospholipid syndrome**

Systemic autoimmune disorder characterized by venous or arterial thrombosis and/or pregnancy morbidity in the presence of persistent laboratory evidence of antiphospholipid antibodies. Antiphospholipid syndrome usually occurs as a primary condition, but it can occur in the presence of systemic lupus erythematosus or another systemic autoimmune disease.

### **Antithrombin (antithrombin III)**

A glycoprotein produced by the liver that inactivates several serine proteases of the coagulation cascade, mainly the activated forms of factor X (Xa) and factor II (thrombin; IIa). Antithrombin deficiency, which may be congenital or acquired, results in an increased risk of venous thrombosis and, far less commonly, of arterial thrombosis.

### **Antithrombotic agents**

Drugs that reduce the formation of a thrombus. The most important components of a thrombus are fibrin (most important component of clots in veins) and platelets. There are two classes of antithrombotic drugs: (i) anticoagulants, which slow down clotting by reducing fibrin formation and preventing clots from forming and growing; and (ii) antiplatelet agents, which prevent platelets from clumping and clots from forming and growing.

### **Antithrombotic stockings**

Compression stockings that reduce the risk of venous thromboembolism by exerting graduated circumferential pressure. They increase blood flow velocity and promote venous return. In preventing venous distension, stockings are thought to reduce subendothelial tears and inhibit the activation of clotting factors. Stockings can be thigh- or knee-high, and they are the most widely used form of mechanical thromboprophylaxis.

### **Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism**

Clinical scoring system developed in Antwerp, Belgium, where a patient's level of risk for a pulmonary embolism is graded. The clinical score is graded from 0.5 to 6 and is comprised of 14 criteria. Total scores <3, 3 to 6, and >6 correspond to low, moderate, and high probabilities, respectively, of a pulmonary embolism. The combination of clinical assessments, a D-dimer assay, and a compression ultrasound reduces the need for helical spiral computed tomography by 40% to 50%.

### **Apixaban**

Direct, highly selective, orally active inhibitor of activated factor X (specifically factor Xa). Apixaban is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the prevention and treatment of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and for reducing the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation.

### **Argatroban**

Synthetic small molecule derived from L-arginine with specific antithrombotic activity. This direct thrombin inhibitor binds avidly and reversibly to the catalytic site of thrombin and does not require other cofactors to exert its antithrombotic action. It blocks both circulating and clot-bound thrombin. Argatroban is approved by the Federal Drug Administration for the prophylaxis or treatment of thrombosis in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

### **Arm/foot pressure differential**

Measurement that provides hemodynamic information on the severity of a venous obstruction and the adequacy of recanalization or of the collateral circulation. Venous pressures are recorded simultaneously in a vein in the foot and a vein in the hand with the patient at rest and during reactive hyperemia. These measurements are used to grade venous obstruction from 1 to 4 (RAJU's grading). The grade is higher when the obstruction is more proximal. Not used in routine practice.

### **Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy**

Percutaneous thrombectomy using a device that fragments the thrombus with a self-expanding 9-mm fragmentation cage. The indications approved by the Food and Drug Administration are thrombosed arteriovenous fistulae and dialysis grafts. Studies are ongoing to evaluate the Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy device in deep vein thrombosis.

### **Arterial injection during sclerotherapy**

Accidental injection of a sclerosing drug into an artery. This complication is one of the most dreaded complications of sclerotherapy. Depending on the injected artery, damage ranges from mild skin necrosis to limb amputation. The development of ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy has made this complication exceptional.

### **Arteriovenous fistula**

Generally represents one form of arteriovenous malformation with a direct connection between an artery and a vein with no nidus in between, such as a congenital vascular malformation. However, an acquired form of arteriovenous fistula can also develop, mostly following an injury. Large arteriovenous fistulae can cause complications, such as heart failure, thrombosis, or bleeding. An arteriovenous fistula can be surgically created for use in dialysis or as an adjunct to avoid thrombosis after thrombectomy or deep venous reconstruction.

### **Arteriovenous malformation**

Congenital anomaly of the vascular system in which an anatomic defect results in shunting of arterial blood to the venous system. Embryological classification distinguishes extratruncular and truncular forms. The complexity of some arteriovenous malformations makes treatment challenging.

### **Artificial venous valve**

Any venous valve substitute that is not a de novo autologous venous valve. Two general categories are considered: (i) nonautologous (cryopreserved or bioprosthetic valves); and (ii) autologous options. The search continues for an off-the-shelf venous valve that can be inserted percutaneously.

### **Ascending phlebography/venography**

Method to assess the deep veins. The examination is performed by injecting contrast medium into a vein on the dorsum of the foot and directing it into the deep veins with an ankle tourniquet. Until recently, ascending phlebography was the method of choice, but the development of duplex ultrasonography makes this method unnecessary in most cases. *See Figures 14 and 15.*

### **Ascending theory for varicose veins**

Progression of superficial venous reflux from the extrafascial veins to the saphenous veins. This concept is at variance with the traditional descending theory.

### **Associated deep and superficial venous reflux**

This association is often identified in patients with a CEAP classification of C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>. Correcting the superficial reflux is usually recommended as the first step of the treatment. Patients with proximal or segmental deep venous reflux of lower velocity are more likely to benefit from superficial ablative interventions than are patients with axial or higher velocity deep venous reflux.

### **Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)**

Localized, often circular whitish and atrophic skin areas surrounded by dilated capillaries and sometimes hyper-pigmentation. Atrophie blanche is not to be confused with healed ulcer scars, which may also exhibit atrophic skin with pigment changes, but are distinguishable from atrophie blanche by a history of ulceration, and are excluded from this definition. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

### **ATTRACT Study**

The ATTRACT Study is a multicenter, randomized, controlled clinical trial, in patients presenting with acute iliofemoral or femoral DVT, who were randomized between pharmacomechanical catheter-directed thrombolysis+standard therapy versus standard therapy alone (anticoagulants and graduated elastic compression stockings). The study found no significant difference in the incidence of post-thrombotic syndrome within 2 years, assessed using the VILLALTA score.

### **Autologous vein valve**

A venous valve that can be made from a length of vein using the EISEMAN and MALETTE technique. The basic technique involves an intussusception of the vein into itself with an appropriately constructed bicuspid valve.

### **Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein**

*See* valve transplantation.

### **Axial reflux**

Uninterrupted retrograde venous flow from the groin to the calf. Superficial reflux is confined to the superficial venous system, deep reflux is confined to the deep venous system, and combined reflux involves any combination of the three venous systems (superficial, deep, perforating). *See Figures 12 and 13.*

### **Axial vein**

Primitive vein of the thigh present in the embryo between 7 and 13 postovulatory weeks. It is located along the sciatic nerve and may persist in adults in 12% of cases, producing an axiofemoral trunk, which may be the only axis of the thigh (single-vessel configuration) or may produce a duplicated femoral vein (two-vessel configuration).

### **Axillary vein**

Deep vein of the upper limbs. It begins at the lower border of the teres major muscle where the paired brachial veins join the basilic vein, and it ends at the outer border of the first rib, becoming the subclavian vein after receiving the cephalic vein. It is a valved vein with the valves usually located proximal to the junction with the brachial and cephalic veins. *See Figure 6.*

### **Axillary vein transfer or transplantation**

Insertion of a segment of a competent valved vein in the incompetent deep venous network to address deep venous reflux in patients with severe postthrombotic syndrome. The size of the axillary vein is best suited for transfer to the femoral vein, while the brachial vein can be used in a small-caliber popliteal vein. TAHERI and RAJU described the first axillary vein transplant.

### **Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis**

A deep vein thrombosis of the upper arm that involves both the subclavian and axillary veins. It can occur in people who repeatedly use their arm in a raised position, especially young athletes, and people whose work involves repetitive use of the upper arm, but also in people with a central venous catheter in the subclavian vein, pacemaker, defibrillator, or a thoracic outlet syndrome. Also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome.

### **Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava**

An uncommon vascular anomaly that leads to a dilated azygos vein. The hepatic segment of the inferior vena cava is absent and the hepatic veins join and drain directly into the right atrium. Its prevalence is estimated to be 1.5%. In most cases, it is found incidentally in asymptomatic patients. Also known as the absence of the hepatic segment of the inferior vena cava with azygos continuation.

### **Azygos system**

Located in the mediastinum and comprised of two veins each coming from two abdominal roots along the vertebral column—the great azygos vein and the small azygos vein. The azygos system mainly drains the posterior wall of the thorax. It constitutes an anastomosis between the lower and upper caval systems.

### **Azygos veins**

The great azygos vein on the right drains through an arch into the superior vena cava at the fourth thoracic vertebra. The small azygos vein, composed of two hemi-azygos veins, joins the great azygos at the sixth cervical vertebra. Both azygos veins are fed by the intercostal veins and are connected to the vertebral venous plexuses.

**B Balloon-expanding stent**

Endovenous recanalization procedure for ilio caval venous occlusion. Balloon-expanding stents are mounted on a balloon and brought to the site through an introducer sheath. The balloon is inflated with the stent on it, then deflated and the stent stays in place at the diameter of the expanded balloon. A typical example of this device is the PALMAZ stent.

**Bandage**

Application of material wrapped around a limb. *See also* compression bandages.

**Basic CEAP classification**

Simplification of the advanced CEAP classification. The basic CEAP classification applies two simplifications: (i) the single highest descriptor can be used for the clinical classification, eg, a patient with varicose veins, swelling, and lipodermatosclerosis would be  $C_{4b}$  (as opposed to the advanced CEAP format of  $C_{2,3,4b}$ ); and (ii) the anatomic segments are deleted, eg, if the advanced CEAP format is  $C_{2,4b-S}$ ,  $E_p$ ,  $A_{sp}$ ,  $P_{1,2,3,1B}$ , this would then be simplified to  $C_{4b-S}$ ,  $E_p$ ,  $A_{sp}$ ,  $P_r$ .

**Basilic vein**

Main superficial vein of the upper limb running along the medial aspect of the arm and perforating the fascia at the lower third to become a deep vein. *See Figure 6.*

**Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)**

The BRAVVO questionnaire is a 15-item instrument that covers eight activity behaviors (tasks or actions an individual is capable of doing in an idealized situation) and seven participation behaviors (what the individual does in an everyday, real world situation) that have been identified as being important from the patient's perspective.

**BEHÇET's disease**

A rare, chronic, autoimmune, autoinflammatory disorder of unknown origin, named for the Turkish dermatologist Hulusi BEHÇET (1937). Its manifestations are thought to be caused by vasculitis resulting in damage to blood vessels throughout the body. Vascular manifestations include venous lesions (thrombosis), arterial lesions (pseudoaneurysms, occlusions/stenosis), or both venous thrombosis and arterial lesions. Also known as BEHÇET's syndrome.

**Bioflavonoids**

Antioxidants found in many natural foods, especially fruits and vegetables, such as citrus fruits, strawberries, red bell peppers or sweet peppers, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, tropical fruits, etc. They have a positive effect on health and are used in venoactive drugs, such as diosmin and micronized purified flavonoid fraction. Also known as flavonoids or gamma-benzopyrones.

**Biomatrix sclerofoam**

Novel viscous microfoam that uses a biomatrix based on denatured autologous blood proteins. It is characterized by an in vitro half-life longer than 60 minutes and fast disintegration within flowing blood.

### **Bird's nest filter**

Permanent vena cava filter that was introduced in 1982 and revised in 1986. It consists of four long, stainless-steel wires that are preshaped with many nonmatching, short-radius bends. The wires are attached to two v-shaped struts that anchor the filter to the vena cava wall. It can be placed using the femoral or jugular routes. Advantages include lower rates of access site and inferior vena cava thrombosis. Disadvantages include difficult placement and incompatibility with magnetic resonance imaging.

### **Bivalirudin**

Direct thrombin inhibitor frequently used for anticoagulation in invasive cardiology interventions, particularly percutaneous coronary interventions. It is characterized by a short half-life with low dependence on renal or liver function for removal. Direct thrombin inhibitors are the recommended alternative anticoagulant in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Bivalirudin is approved for patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia who require coronary angioplasty.

### **Body mass index**

Measurement of the body based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women: body mass divided by the square of the body height, expressed in units of  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ . It categorizes a person as underweight ( $<18.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ), normal weight ( $18.5$  to  $25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ), overweight ( $25$  to  $30 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ), or obese ( $>30 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ). It is postulated that obesity induces a physiologic obstruction to venous return and consequently increases venous hypertension in the lower limbs.

### **Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)**

BWTM can be used to evaluate calf muscle pump function as an alternative to the tiptoe maneuver and the dorsiflexion maneuver. The subject stands still with the leading foot ahead of the rear foot. The subject then rocks forward shifting most of the weight onto the leading foot and then back again onto the rear foot. This method measures the full potential of the calf pump. *See* Parana maneuver.

### **Bone perforator**

Large communicating vein between the superficial vein and the intraosseous network, through a round-shaped bone defect, almost always on the anterior aspect of the tibia. If the bone perforator is incompetent and feeds varices, it is easily detected with duplex ultrasound and may be confirmed by MRI. Treatment is achieved by sclerotherapy, surgery, or a combination of both. Although such a perforator may be seen occasionally in clinical practice, only about 40 cases have been reported in the literature.

### **Brachial veins**

Deep veins located in the area between the shoulder and the elbow that run alongside the brachial artery. *See Figures 6 and 7.*

### **Brachiocephalic vein**

Formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular veins in the root of the neck. The left brachiocephalic vein is longer than the right (6 cm vs 2.5 cm). The two veins drain blood from the head, neck, and upper extremities and join behind the junction of the right border of the sternum and the right first costal cartilage to form the superior vena cava. *See Figure 7.*



### **BUDD-CHIARI syndrome**

Liver disease caused by an obstruction of hepatic venous outflow (hepatic veins or terminal segment of the inferior vena cava). The main cause of the obstruction is a thrombosis (primary syndrome), but, although rare, it can also be caused by a tumor or another lesion or disease (secondary syndrome).

### **BUERGER's disease**

Inflammatory vasculopathy that is characterized by inflammatory endarteritis, which causes a prothrombotic state and subsequent thrombosis of small- and medium-sized arteries as well as veins of the upper and lower extremities (usually superficial vein thrombosis). It is strongly associated with heavy smoking. First reported by BUERGER in 1908. Also called thromboangiitis obliterans.

### **C C component of the CEAP classification**

Clinical component of the CEAP classification. It corresponds to seven clinical classes based upon objective signs of venous disorders: C<sub>0</sub> – no visible or palpable signs of venous disease; C<sub>1</sub> – telangiectasia or reticular veins; C<sub>2</sub> – varicose veins; C<sub>3</sub> – edema; C<sub>4a</sub> – pigmentation or eczema; C<sub>4b</sub> – lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche; C<sub>5</sub> – healed venous ulcer; and C<sub>6</sub> – active venous ulcer. Each clinical class is further characterized by a subscript for the presence of symptoms (S, symptomatic) or absence of symptoms (A, asymptomatic). Adapted from the CEAP classification.

### **C<sub>0S</sub> patient**

In the Vein Consult Program, C<sub>0S</sub> patients represented 20% of the cohort. C<sub>0S</sub> patients complain about venous symptoms, but do not have visible signs of venous disease. In this clinical class, two subgroups of patients can be identified: (i) those with a pathophysiological abnormality in an anatomical territory are classified as C<sub>0S</sub>, E<sub>p or s</sub>, A<sub>s and/or d and/or p</sub>, P<sub>1 or 0</sub>; and (ii) those with no abnormality on routine instrumental investigation are classified as C<sub>0S</sub>, E<sub>n</sub>, A<sub>n</sub>, P<sub>n</sub>.

### **Calf muscle pump or calf pump**

Action of the calf muscles (soleus and gastrocnemius, but mainly related to the medial gastrocnemius). When contracting, they compress the intramuscular vein and increase kinetic energy in the femoropopliteal segment, which is the motive force enhancing venous blood return from the lower extremities to the heart.

### **Calf pump function**

The calf functions by contracting the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles and expelling blood into the large-capacity popliteal vein. A normal calf has a blood volume of 100 to 150 mL, and a single contraction ejects over 60% of the volume: this can be measured as the “ejection fraction” during air plethysmography.

### **Calf pump output**

Blood volume ejected from the calf veins per minute following calf pump contraction. Measured by air plethysmography.

**Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf**

Calf thrombosis, also called isolated distal deep venous thrombosis, is a deep venous thrombosis with no proximal component, located only below the knee and confined to the calf veins peroneal, posterior tibial, anterior tibial, and muscular veins, such as the gastrocnemius or soleal veins.

**Capillary malformation**

Usually referred to as port-wine stains or nevus flammeus. They are congenital malformations of the dermal capillary vessels, usually present at birth, whose size grows commensurate to the child. They are present for life, have no tendency to involution, and usually involve the head and the neck, but may occur anywhere on the body surface.

**CAPRINI score**

Risk assessment tool for the occurrence of venous thromboembolism among surgical patients. The CAPRINI score ranges from 0 to 5, with the following distribution: (i) 0 to 1 – low risk of venous thromboembolism; (ii) 2 – moderate risk of venous thromboembolism; (iii) 3 to 4 – high risk of venous thromboembolism; and (iv)  $\geq 5$  – highest risk of venous thromboembolism.

**Catheter-directed thrombolysis**

Fluoroscopically guided invasive procedure used in acute iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis, in which an infusion catheter is inserted directly into the venous thrombus, to deliver thrombolytic agents in situ. This technique has several advantages since it provides high intrathrombus concentrations of thrombolytic agent, which is therefore not lost via collaterals around the thrombosed vein.

**Caval filters**

Devices implanted in the inferior vena cava. They can be permanent or temporary and are designed to capture venous emboli, blocking their proximal progression into the heart or pulmonary circulation.

**Caval vein**

*See* vena cava.

**Cavernous angioma**

An incorrect term for a venous malformation that should not be used.

**CEAP classification**

*See* Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Pathophysiological (CEAP) classification. The CEAP classification is currently under revision.

**CEAP clinical classes**

*See* clinical classes of the CEAP classification.

**Celect™ Platinum Inferior Vena Cava Filter**

The Celect™ Platinum vena cava filter can be used as either a permanent or a retrievable device. Its secondary strut design is intended to help center the filter during placement, while its specially designed anchors allow for secure, atraumatic fixation.

**Central venous catheter**

A central venous catheter, also known as a central line, central venous line, or central venous access catheter, is a catheter placed into a large vein. Catheters can be placed in veins in the neck (internal jugular vein), chest (subclavian vein or axillary vein), groin (common femoral vein), or be inserted through veins in the arms (also known as a PICC line or peripherally inserted central catheter).

**Central venous obstruction**

Also named central venous occlusive disease, central venous obstruction can be defined as the occlusion or reduction of at least 50% of the lumen of the internal jugular, subclavian, axillary, innominate veins, or superior vena cava. The majority of cases of stenosis or occlusion of central veins are the result of central catheters, arteriovenous fistulas, neoplasms, or traumas and these conditions can cause severe cases of venous hypertension or reduce the flow through fistulas.

**Cephalic vein**

Main superficial vein of the upper limb first running along the lateral aspect of the arm, then in the deltopectoral groove to join the subclavian vein. *See Figure 6.*

**Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire**

A standardized questionnaire designed to assess quality of life, specifically in patients with venous leg ulceration. It comprises questions related to physical discomfort, effects on daily and social activities, emotional consequences, and perspectives regarding dressings and mobility. It provides a consistent measure of patient-reported quality of life in cases of venous ulcers, regardless of the treatment selected.

**Chemical ablation**

Endovenous injection of a chemical drug or solution to achieve endoluminal fibrosis and subsequent vein occlusion.

**Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy**

Solution or drug used for sclerotherapy that is directly injected into the target vein, causing cell wall damage by caustic destruction of the endothelium, which leads to its occlusion and subsequent fibrosis.

**CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins)**

Surgical technique based on the principles of preserving the saphenous vein and venous drainage into the deep system. The goals of CHIVA are to decrease hydrostatic pressure in the saphenous veins and tributaries and to disconnect the closed and open derivative shunts by ligation placed in specific areas of the superficial venous system and to maintain drainage of the superficial veins, usually via a reversed flow.

**Chromated glycerin**

Sclerosing agent that causes irreversible endothelial damage by contact. The principal component, glycerin, acts as a corrosive agent and destroys cell surface proteins by affecting chemical bonds.

### **Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency**

Hemodynamic condition in which cerebrospinal venous drainage is altered and inhibited. Outflow obstructions of the internal jugular veins, vertebral veins, and/or azygos vein and their tributaries result in stasis or reflux in these outflow veins and redirection of flow through vicarious circuits. Cerebral blood flow and brain perfusion are retarded and may result in cerebral atrophy, venous microhemorrhage, and cerebral hypertension. Its association with multiple sclerosis is controversial.

### **Chronic postthrombotic change**

The fibrotic material that persists in the lumen of a deep vein on ultrasound after an acute DVT. The terms “chronic thrombus” or “residual thrombus” for the residual material may be misinterpreted and lead to inappropriate anticoagulation for presumed persistent thrombus.

### **Chronic venous disease**

Morphological and functional abnormalities of the venous system of long duration manifested by symptoms or signs or both indicating the need for investigation and/or care. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Chronic venous disorders**

This term includes the full spectrum of morphological and functional abnormalities of the venous system. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Chronic venous insufficiency**

A term reserved for advanced chronic venous disease (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> classes of the CEAP classification) that is applied to functional abnormalities of the venous system producing edema, skin changes, or venous ulcers. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Chronic Venous Insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)**

CIVIQ is a self-administered questionnaire for patients. Twenty questions concerning pain, psychological, social, and physical factors are included in the questionnaire. Each question consists of 5 possible answers (1-5). The minimum score is 20 and the maximum score is 100. CIVIQ is an excellent tool for assessing the effects of venous disorders in patients suffering from C<sub>0S</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> disease.

### **CircAid**

CircAid is a legging orthosis consisting of multiple, rigid, adaptable compression bands that is used to control edema. These bands are wrapped around the leg, usually from the ankle to the knee, sometimes including the foot and they are fixed with Velcro strips. As the bands are adjustable, the CircAid device can be tailored to the individual and can be adapted during the day as leg edema decreases.

### **ClariVein®**

Nonthermal, nontumescent, mechanochemical ablation device used for endovascular ablation of varicose veins. This occlusion catheter system combines mechanical damage to the endothelial cells of the vein wall and chemical injury with a liquid sclerosant that causes apoptosis and vein fibrosis. The combined effect results in endovenous occlusion of the target vessel and subsequent treatment of the venous superficial reflux.

### **Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems**

Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy devices used in acute and subacute deep venous thrombosis. These devices operate by spinning a flexible S-shaped guide wire within the vessel to be treated, allowing the thrombus to be macerated, after which it is aspirated through an introducer sheath.

### **Clinical classes of the CEAP classification**

C component of the CEAP classification.

The CEAP classification is currently under revision.

### **Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Pathophysiological (CEAP) classification**

The classification is a comprehensive system for standardizing the reporting and treatment of the diverse manifestations of chronic venous disorders.

*The fundamentals of the CEAP classification include:*

#### **Clinical classification (C)**

- C<sub>0</sub> no visible or palpable signs of venous disease
- C<sub>1</sub> telangiectasias or reticular veins
- C<sub>2</sub> varicose veins
- C<sub>3</sub> edema
- C<sub>4a</sub> pigmentation and/or eczema
- C<sub>4b</sub> lipodermatosclerosis and/or atrophie blanche
- C<sub>5</sub> healed venous ulcer
- C<sub>6</sub> active venous ulcer
- S symptomatic
- A asymptomatic

#### **Etiological classification (E)**

- E<sub>c</sub> congenital
- E<sub>p</sub> primary
- E<sub>s</sub> secondary (postthrombotic)
- E<sub>n</sub> no venous etiology identified

#### **Anatomical classification (A)**

- A<sub>s</sub> superficial veins
- A<sub>p</sub> perforating veins
- A<sub>d</sub> deep veins
- A<sub>n</sub> no venous location identified

#### **Pathophysiological classification (P)**

- P<sub>r</sub> reflux
- P<sub>o</sub> obstruction

Adapted from the CEAP classification. The CEAP classification is currently under revision.

**Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score**

Standardized validated score used by the physician and based upon the presence or absence of specific clinical features, and whose result allows for risk assessment and classification of the patients in a study. The most frequently used clinical scoring system is the Venous Clinical Severity Score, revised in 2010 by VASQUEZ, which includes symptoms, signs, and compression therapy and uses a scale ranging from 0 to 30.

**ClosureFAST™ catheter**

Minimally invasive, endovenous, radiofrequency ablation device used for the treatment of venous incompetence. This device heats the vein wall to 120°C, causing denaturation of the collagen and subsequent contraction of the vessel, such that no blood can flow through it.

**CLOVES syndrome (Congenital Lipomatous asymmetric Overgrowth of the trunk with lymphatic, capillary, venous, and combined-type Vascular malformations, Epidermal naevi, spinal/Skeletal anomalies and/or scoliosis)**

CLOVES syndrome belongs to the spectrum of overgrowth syndromes with complex vascular anomalies caused by mosaic mutations in the *PIK3CA* gene. It may affect the soft tissue, blood vessels, bone, and internal organs. These abnormalities are typically present at birth.

Venous anomalies consist of dilated veins in the chest, and upper and lower extremities that may cause clot formation and occasionally serious pulmonary embolism.

**COCKETT syndrome**

*See* MAY-THURNER syndrome.

**COCKETT's perforator vein ligation**

Surgical procedure consisting of extrafascial ligation of COCKETT's perforating veins, with concomitant excision of venous ulcers, if present.

**Coiling for deep venous reflux**

Selective coil embolization of refluxing deep veins (eg, ovarian or internal iliac tributaries) used to reroute the blood through competent venous trunks; it is usually used in pelvic congestion syndrome or for varices arising from a pelvic source.

**Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins**

Occlusion of incompetent pelvic or ovarian veins by means of selective coil deployment in the target vessels, usually performed in pelvic congestion syndrome. *See also* pelvic vein embolization.

**Collateral vein**

Branch of a vein running near the main trunk that is an alternative vessel through which the blood flows in the case of main vessel occlusion.

**Common femoral vein**

Formed by the femoral and profunda femoral veins, it accompanies the femoral artery in the femoral sheath, eventually ending at the inferior margin of the inguinal ligament, where it becomes the external iliac vein. The great saphenous vein ends in the common femoral vein. Adapted from the Nomenclature of the veins of the lower limbs. *See Figures 1, 4 and 5.*

**Common iliac vein**

Deep pelvic vein, formed by the internal and external iliac veins, that continues into the caval vein together with the contralateral common iliac vein. *See Figure 5.*

**Communicating veins**

Veins connecting two superficial or two deep veins without perforating the muscle fascia. *See Figure 3.*

**Compartment syndrome in venous disease**

Acute obstruction of the venous outflow from the leg in iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis, eg, in phlegmasia cerulea dolens, which leads to rapid elevation of compartment pressures in the calf and impaired arterial inflow. Chronic obstruction, eg, in popliteal entrapment syndrome, can result in intermittent pain and swelling.

**Compression adherence**

The extent to which a patient continues to use compression treatment in the way agreed with the physician. Using sensors for pressure or temperature in compression devices, the patient's wearing of compression hosiery can be monitored objectively and independently of the information given by the patient.

**Compression bandages**

Materials used to provide sustained compression, usually of the lower limbs, to reduce venous reflux and therefore to control and reduce edema.

**Compression compliance**

Consistency and accuracy with which a patient follows the regimen of compression treatment prescribed by a physician.

**Compression device**

Devices that exert external venous compression, either continuous or intermittent, to enhance venous return and therefore prevent venous thrombosis or improve symptoms related to venous reflux or obstruction.

**Compression hosiery**

Compression stockings, usually used in conditions involving lower limb veins or lymphatic insufficiency, such as varicose veins, lymphedema, and venous trophic changes, including ulcerations related to superficial and/or deep vein pathophysiological anomalies of primary or secondary etiology.

**Compression pressure**

Pressure exerted by compression devices during compression therapy.

**Compression stockings**

*See* compression hosiery.

**Compression therapy**

Treatment of venous or lymphatic disorders by means of continuous external compression exerted by bandages, stockings, or intermittent pneumatic compression.

**Compression therapy for venous ulcers**

Treatment of venous ulcers by means of continuous external compression exerted by bandages or stockings. Compression therapy is the mainstay of venous ulcer healing.

**Computed tomography in venous disease**

Computer-processed combinations of many x-ray images to produce cross-sectional (tomographic) images, which are used to identify venous obstruction or stenosis. It also enables optimal visualization of venous patency, obstructed segments, intraluminal thrombus, collateral venous pathways, and venous malformations.

**Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography**

Computed tomography venography imaging using spiral computed tomography to evaluate blood flow in peripheral veins and diagnose deep venous thrombosis. This technique provides volume data on the limbs, making a 3D reconstruction of the whole limb possible. Commonly, it uses a contrast agent and provides submillimeter venous resolution.

**Concomitant phlebectomy**

Surgical procedure to remove incompetent saphenous tributaries in the same session as the saphenous ablation. *See* phlebectomy.

**Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis**

Concomitant presence of deep venous thrombosis in a patient with acute superficial venous thrombosis. In most cases, deep venous thrombosis appears in the same limb, but, in 2% of cases, it develops in the contralateral limb. The association between these two phenomena may be explained by the presence of a state of hypercoagulability or by a proximal progression of the thrombus toward the deep venous system via the saphenofemoral, saphenopopliteal, or perforating veins.

**Congenital vascular malformation**

Malformed vessel that results from developmental arrest during embryogenesis and presents at birth as an inborn vascular defect, which continues to grow at a rate that is proportional to the growth rate of the body, regardless of its type.

**Congestion in the pelvic veins**

*See* pelvic congestion syndrome.

**Conservative treatment in venous disease**

Noninterventional treatment including physical measures, such as leg elevation or walking, compression therapy with bandages, hosiery, or pneumatic devices, and the use of venoactive drugs. Medical treatment may also include anticoagulants in thromboembolic venous diseases.



**Continuous-wave Doppler**

Technique for screening for venous flow abnormalities (reflux, continuous flow) in the superficial and deep venous system in which the transducer emits and receives the ultrasound beam continuously. Continuous-wave Doppler does not identify which vessel is assessed.

**Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography**

Magnetic resonance imaging of the veins using magnetic resonance contrast media.

**Contrast venography**

A venogram is an x-ray investigation that involves injecting contrast material into a vein to show how blood flows through veins. It can be used to determine the condition of the veins.

**Corona phlebectatica**

*See* corona phlebectatica paraplantaris.

**Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris**

Fan-shaped pattern of numerous small intradermal veins on the medial or lateral aspects of the ankle and foot. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

**Coumarin**

Organic compound (benzopyrone class) found in many plants with antiedematous properties. Used in some venoactive drugs. Not to be confused with Coumadin® (warfarin) or dicoumarol.

**Cramp**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. A cramp is an involuntary painful contraction of the muscles. Venous cramps are usually located in the calf (gastrocnemius and soleus muscles) and occur mainly at night. Adapted from SYM Vein.

**Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein**

Runs in the groove between the biceps femoris and the semimembranosus muscles; it has been called the femoropopliteal vein. A cranial extension of the small saphenous vein that communicates with the great saphenous vein via the posterior thigh circumflex vein is often termed the GIACOMINI vein. Adapted from the Nomenclature of the veins of the lower limb. Synonyms are dorsal extension, thigh extension, or postaxial extension of the small saphenous vein.

**Cross-pubic collateral veins**

Collateral veins between the femoral veins, indicating an iliac vein obstruction on one side.

**Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass**

Prosthetic bypass between the left and right femoral veins or vice versa in patients with an iliac vein occlusion on one side.

**Cross-pubic venous bypass**

*See* crossover bypass.

**Crossectomy**

Ligation and resection of the termination of the great saphenous vein at its confluence with the common femoral vein, including ligation and division of all upper great saphenous vein tributaries. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

**Crossover bypass**

Bypass between the femoral veins in patients with an iliac vein obstruction on one side, using prosthetic or venous material.

**Crux filter**

This is a retrievable vena cava filter composed of a nitinol frame made of sinusoidal wave forms connected at the end. When deployed, the filter forms a partially sandwiched figure 8 within the inferior vena cava. One loop contains a webbed expanded polytetrafluoroethylene mesh to trap the emboli. There are 5 tissue anchors along the outer frame to secure the filter in place. There are retrieval tails at either end of the filter permitting bidirectional re-retrieval.

**Cryopreserved venous valves**

Cryopreserved allograft used to correct deep venous valve reflux.

**Cryostripping**

Stripping of the great saphenous vein using a cryocatheter, freezing the saphenous vein to the catheter and extracting it proximally.

**Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy**

Skin necrosis is an adverse event after sclerotherapy caused by an intra-arterial injection, a paravenous injection of high-concentration sclerosant, or a high-volume injection in the veins.

**Cyanoacrylate embolization**

*See* glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation.

**D D-dimer**

A product of fibrin degradation that represents two cross-linked D fragments of the fibrin protein. It is released from fibrin by the action of plasmin. D-dimer is used as a highly sensitive biomarker for venous thromboembolism in outpatients with a low clinical probability of the disease. Increased D-dimer during anticoagulation treatment might be associated with deep venous thrombosis recurrence.

**Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)**

An oral anticoagulant that affects coagulation by direct, competitive, and reversible inhibition of the active site of thrombin. The drug is of proven efficacy in treating acute deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, in reducing the risk of venous thromboembolism recurrence, and in preventing venous thromboembolism following hip and knee replacement surgery. Dabigatran appears to be as effective as warfarin, but may be associated with a lower risk of life-threatening bleeding. No monitoring is necessary during treatment.

**Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)**

A low-molecular-weight heparin that enhances the inhibitory effect of antithrombin on factor Xa and thrombin. The current indications are treatment of acute venous thromboembolism, prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis in abdominal and orthopedic surgery, prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis in immobilized or acutely ill patients, and extended treatment of venous thromboembolism in cancer.

**Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)**

A mixture of glycosaminoglycans derived from porcine gut mucosa that has an antithrombotic effect through antithrombin-mediated inhibition of factor Xa and thrombin. The current indications include treatment of patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and prevention of deep vein thrombosis in patients undergoing general or orthopedic surgery.

**Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test**

Superficial vein reflux identified by duplex ultrasound (DUS) scanning may be variable according to the time of the day the measurement is performed. DUS is performed in the morning, before 10 AM, and is repeated in the evening, after 6 PM, after prolonged vertical "loading" during the day. This DOL test has been used for predicting reversibility of great saphenous vein reflux after single phlebectomy of all varicose tributaries, without treatment of the saphenous trunk.

**Deep circumflex iliac vein**

Formed by the junction of the veins accompanying the deep iliac circumflex artery, this vein runs along the crest of the ilium on its medial aspect toward the anterior superior iliac spine, passes above and parallel to the inguinal ligament, and joins the external iliac vein about 2 cm above the inguinal ligament.

**Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)**

Starting from the venous plexus of the toes, the deep dorsal digital veins pass on the top of the foot, abundantly communicate with the plantar digital veins in the clefts between the toes, and unite to form the deep dorsal metatarsal veins. Deep plantar digital veins go along the sole of the foot and link to form the deep plantar metatarsal veins.

**Deep dorsal vein of the clitoris (female)**

Begins in the prepuce of the clitoris and approaches the root of the clitoris within its fibrous sheath, draining the corpora cavernosa and clitoral gland, and then exits between the arcuate pubic ligament and the inferior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm entering the vaginal plexus.

**Deep dorsal vein of the penis (male)**

Begins with 5 to 8 veins emerging from the glans penis to form a retrocoronal plexus. Then, it lies in the midline groove between two cavernous bodies under the deep fascia and superficial to the tunica albuginea where it receives blood from the emissary and circumflex veins. Passing underneath, the pubic symphysis drains into the prostatic plexus at the suspensory ligament vein.

**Deep femoral vein**

Vein that originates from the veins draining the muscles of the posterior and lateral thigh, ie, the deep femoral communicating veins; it is frequently formed by two or more branches. The vein above the confluence of the deep femoral vein and the femoral vein is named the common femoral vein. *See also* profunda femoral vein. *See Figure 4.*

**Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)**

Deep dorsal metatarsal veins originate from the confluence of the deep dorsal digital veins, run backward in the metatarsal spaces under the deep fascia and unite to form the pedal vein, which continues to the anterior tibial veins. Deep plantar metatarsal veins lying under the deep fascia originate from the confluence of the deep plantar digital veins and unite to form the deep plantar venous arch, which drains into the posterior tibial veins.

**Deep palmar venous arch**

Formed by the interconnection of the deep palmar metacarpal veins, the deep palmar venous arch lies under the flexor tendons, which are parallel to the corresponding arteries. It gives rise to the ulnar and radial veins. *See Figure 7.*

**Deep vein**

Vein located deep in the upper and lower limbs beneath the muscle fascia along the arteries. *See Figures 16-18.*

**Deep vein reconstructive surgery**

Surgery to correct deep vein obstruction or reflux. Operative treatment of deep venous obstructions includes stenting, venous bypass, and prosthetic bypass. To correct the reflux, the most used operative procedures include valvuloplasty, vein transposition, venous valve transplantation, and neovalve construction.

**Deep vein reflux**

*See* Deep venous reflux.

**Deep vein thrombosis**

Characterized by the formation of thrombi, predominantly in the lower extremities. Based on the anatomical distribution, they may be classified as calf, femoropopliteal, or iliofemoral deep vein thrombi. Many risk factors have been identified. They may be inherited, transient and reversible, or acquired and nonreversible. Pulmonary embolism and postthrombotic syndrome are common complications.

**Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis**

A set of measures to reduce the incidence of deep vein thrombosis. Primary prevention relates to first-time thrombosis; secondary prevention aims to prevent recurrence. Pharmacological prophylaxis (anticoagulation), mechanical prophylaxis (elastic compression, intermittent pneumatic compression), and early ambulation are of proven efficacy in selected individuals. Prevention may also include awareness-raising, education, and assessment of the individual risk of deep vein thrombosis.

**Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)**

An unpaired vein that drains blood from small, unnamed veins of the erectile tissue of the clitoris into the vesicle venous plexus. It passes anterior and superior to the urogenital diaphragm between the arcuate pubic ligament and the transverse ligament of the perineum to enter the pelvic cavity.

### **Deep veins of the penis (male)**

All veins lying within and under the deep penile fascia (BUCK's fascia). Venous drainage from the cavernous bodies of the penis is performed by small, unnamed venules that coalesce into the subtunical venous plexus and then drain dorsally through the emissary veins into the single, deep dorsal vein, ventrally into the paired bulbourethral vein, and laterally into the circumflex veins. The deep dorsal veins of the penis drain the blood into the prostatic plexus.

### **Deep venous incompetence**

A condition in which the normal drainage function of the deep veins of the lower extremities is impaired, which causes deep vein reflux. Primary deep venous incompetence is caused by primary valve incompetence. Secondary deep venous incompetence is commonly caused by deep venous thrombosis, which impairs the valves. Congenital valve incompetence is related to valve agenesis or dysplasia.

### **Deep venous obstruction**

A reduction in lumen patency that can be occlusive or nonocclusive and acute or chronic. When hemodynamically efficient, occlusion can usually provoke an increase in venous resistance for the outflow of the upper or lower extremities. Deep venous obstruction can be primary and secondary. The latter is related to poor recanalization after deep venous thrombosis in postthrombotic syndrome. Acute venous obstruction, usually occlusive, is commonly caused by acute deep vein thrombosis.

### **Deep venous reflux**

A prolonged retrograde flow in any segment of the deep venous system of the lower extremities that is frequently detected by duplex ultrasonography after a provocative maneuver. Manual or automatic calf compression and the VALSALVA maneuver can be used to evaluate reflux. Currently, and until new data emerge, a retrograde flow >1000 ms may be used to define deep venous reflux. Extension of reflux is detailed in KISTNER's classification.

### **Deep venous surgery**

Technique designed to improve venous outflow obstruction and/or restore deep valvular competence to suppress reflux.

### **Deep venous thrombosis**

*See* deep vein thrombosis.

### **Delayed phlebectomy**

Surgical procedure to remove incompetent saphenous tributaries performed in a second stage, several weeks or months after saphenous ablation. *See* phlebectomy.

### **Denali cava filter**

The Denali cava filter can be used as either a permanent or a retrievable device. This filter is composed of 12 shape-memory struts that are divided into 6 upper and lower filter arms to provide two levels of embolic filtration. The filter is designed to resist superior and inferior migration as well as to provide points for incorporation into the caval wall should the filter be left in permanently. The retrieval hook is located at the filter apex.

**Dermal fibrosis**

Nonspecific term indicating different underlying dermatological problems. In phlebology, it usually indicates lipodermatosclerosis. *See* lipodermatosclerosis.

**Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)**

A noninfectious inflammatory skin disease that is caused by impaired venous drainage. Venous dermatitis together with hyperpigmentation is classified as C<sub>4a</sub> according to the CEAP classification. The skin on the lower third of the legs is most commonly affected. Pruritus, pain, red skin discoloration, oozing, scaling, and crusting are common clinical signs and symptoms.

**Descending phlebography/venography**

A method for detecting reversed blood flow. This investigation is usually performed with the patient in a semi-erect position or in a supine position with an associated VALSALVA maneuver. Valvular incompetence is diagnosed by the downward movement of the contrast medium and the severity of reflux is classified according to KISTNER's classification. *See Figures 12 and 13.*

**Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins**

A hypothesis to suggest the sequence of events leading to varicose veins. According to this hypothesis, the disease begins from the incompetence of the most proximal valve of the great or small saphenous vein. Emerging reflux leads to progressive dilatation and valvular incompetence of the saphenous vein in a distal direction. Varicose veins are epifascial venous tributaries that dilate due to impaired blood drainage into the refluxing saphenous vein.

**Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy**

A substance that induces sclerosis of the vein wall by damaging the endothelium via an interaction with the lipid molecules in the cell membrane. The two most commonly used detergents are polidocanol and sodium tetradecyl sulfate; sodium morrhuate and ethanolamine oleate have also been used.

**Digital subtraction phlebography**

A type of phlebography where the final phlebogram is produced by subtracting a precontrast image or mask from the later images obtained with contrast medium injected into a vein. This technique may be used to improve the visualization of veins in a dense, soft-tissue environment.

**Diode laser**

Electrically pumped semiconductor laser in which the active laser medium is formed by a p-n junction of a semiconductor diode similar to that found in a light-emitting diode.

**Diosmin**

A naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, which can be isolated from various plants or derived from the flavonoid hesperidin. Diosmin was first isolated in 1925 from common figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*), and introduced as a therapeutic agent in 1969. As a flavonoid, diosmin also has anti-inflammatory, free radical-scavenging, and antimutagenic properties. Diosmin is a vascular-protecting agent used to treat chronic venous disease, hemorrhoids, and lymphedema.

**Direct perforating veins**

Veins that connect the main saphenous trunks (great saphenous vein and small saphenous vein) directly with the deep veins, ie, not through the tributaries (eg, DODD perforating vein).

**Distal vein thrombosis**

*See* calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf.

**Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)**

Devices that can help the patient apply and remove compression stockings. If these devices make it easier to put on compression stockings, patient adherence to treatment may improve.

**Doppler ultrasound**

*See* duplex ultrasonography.

**Dorsal digital vein of the hand**

Veins that run along the sides of the fingers and connect with each other through diagonal branches. The dorsal digital veins from the adjacent sides of the fingers form three dorsal metacarpal veins. The dorsal digital vein from the index finger's radial side and the thumb's dorsal digital veins join the radial venous network. The dorsal digital vein of the little finger's ulnar side drains into the ulnar part of the network.

**Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein**

Perforating veins of the foot. Although the dorsal foot perforating veins belong to the great saphenous vein territory, the most important reentry perforators are located more proximally. The foot perforating veins are unique in that they direct flow toward the superficial veins, while all others direct flow to the deep system.

**Dorsal metacarpal veins**

Three dorsal digital veins that drain the dorsal digital veins servicing the fingers. These veins stop in a dorsal venous network across from the center of the metacarpus. Around the center of the forearm, the dorsal venous network often connects with the cephalic vein by way of a communicating branch. The dorsal metacarpal veins of the hand are a popular site for peripheral venous cannulation.

**Dorsal venous arch of the foot**

A superficial vein that receives blood from the dorsal metatarsal veins and connects the great and small saphenous vein. It is located at the point where the first and fifth digital dorsal veins run into the small and great saphenous veins. It is very superficial (limited to the fat layer), easily visible (esthetically demanding), and contiguous with the cutaneous nerves (easily encountered during foot phlebectomies).

**Dorsal venous network of the foot**

A superficial network of fine veins on the dorsum of the foot. For each toe, there are two dorsal and two ventral veins, which drain into the metatarsal veins, which drain into the dorsal vein loop. The medial extension of this dorsal vein loop forms the origin of the great saphenous vein, while the lateral extension forms the small saphenous vein.

### **Double puncture for complex endovenous ablation**

This technique can be used in patients with saphenous incompetence treated by endovenous ablation. Puncturing at two sites may be used for combined endovenous ablation of two adjacent incompetent saphenous trunks or when guidewire/catheter passage into the complete course of the target saphenous vein is not possible because of tortuosity, focal dilatation, etc. This technique helps achieve effective and successful application of endovenous ablation in the case of complex venous anatomy.

### **Double ring radial fiber**

Employs two concentric rings of laser energy emission at the tip of the laser fiber. Endovenous thermal ablation is expected to be more accurate because of better delivery of thermal energy.

### **Double syringe system**

Two 2- to 10-mL syringes connected with a three-way stopcock. Air and liquid sclerosant are then mixed to form foam in approximately 20 passages between the syringes. The ratio of air and liquid can vary.

### **Duplex sonography**

*See* duplex ultrasonography.

### **Duplex ultrasonography**

Incorporates gray-scale ultrasound (B-mode) to visualize the vessel and the surrounding structure combined with color Doppler or spectral Doppler to visualize the flow in veins or arteries. Both displays are present on the same screen (duplex) as overlapping images to facilitate interpretation. Duplex ultrasonography is commonly used to evaluate venous morphology and blood direction and velocity. Also known more commonly, but less correctly, as duplex ultrasound.

### **Dynamic stiffness index**

Based on the dynamic pressure profile and defined as the increase in pressure when the variation in circumference equals 1 cm at a frequency of 1 Hz (mm Hg/cm measured at 1 Hz). The variation in the dynamic stiffness indices between medical elastic compression stockings of the same compression class suggests that a different therapeutic effectiveness may be expected.

### **Dynamic venous pressure**

Caused by propagation of the arterial pulsation from the pumping heart. Through precapillary arterial vasoconstriction, among other factors, most of the dynamic pressure is decreased to 12 to 18 mm Hg in the venous side of the capillary. The atrial pressure of 4 to 7 mm Hg causes the resulting dynamic gradient to facilitate return of blood in the supine position.

### **E Etiological component of the CEAP classification**

Etiological component of the clinical etiological, anatomical and pathophysiological classification that provides a description of the etiology or cause of chronic venous disorders. It can be subdivided into congenital ( $E_c$ ), primary ( $E_p$ ), secondary ( $E_s$ ), and no etiology identified ( $E_n$ ). Adapted from the CEAP classification.



**Early Venous Reflux Ablation (EVRA) study**

A large, UK, randomized, controlled study in patients presenting with venous ulcer who received either compression therapy and early endovenous ablation of superficial venous reflux within 2 weeks after randomization (early-intervention group) or who received compression therapy alone with consideration of endovenous ablation deferred until after the ulcer was healed or until 6 months after randomization (deferred-intervention group). Early endovenous ablation resulted in faster healing of venous leg ulcers and more time free from ulcers than deferred endovenous ablation in patients presenting with superficial reflux with or without deep reflux and in the absence of deep venous obstruction.

**Eccentric compression**

Application of different kinds of material, such as silicone gels, foam pads, and other materials on the skin, under bandages, elastic stockings, and tapes, which increase the local force of compression considerably by reducing the curve ray, according to LAPLACE's Law. Eccentric compression can reduce postoperative inflammation and pain when used after stripping, phlebectomy, thermal ablation, and sclerotherapy.

**Echosclerotherapy**

*See* ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy.

**Economy class syndrome**

*See* air travel-related venous thromboembolism.

**Eczema**

Eczema or erythematous dermatitis that may progress to blistering, weeping, or scaling eruption of the skin of the leg. Most often near varicose veins, but may be located anywhere in the leg. Usually seen in uncontrolled chronic venous disease, but may reflect sensitization to local therapy. *See also* venous eczema. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

**Edema**

*See* venous edema.

**Edinburgh vein study**

A cross-sectional population study of a geographically and socioeconomically distributed random sample of >1500 people aged 18 to 64 years in Edinburgh, UK. It assessed self-reported lower limb symptoms, clinical examinations for signs of venous disease, and lower limb venous duplex ultrasonography. The cohort was then followed up after 13 years.

**Edoxaban**

Direct oral anticoagulant drug that acts as a direct factor Xa inhibitor.

**Effort thrombosis**

*See* axillosubclavian vein thrombosis and PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome.

**Egyptian eye**

The appearance of the great saphenous vein in the saphenous compartment above the knee. The upper eyelid is the hyperechoic linear saphenous fascia, the hyperechoic lower eyelid arises from the muscle fascia in the groin, but not in the thigh, and the iris represents the great saphenous vein. Adapted from the Duplex Ultrasound Investigation of the Veins. *See Figures 9 and 9 bis.*

**EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures**

*See* autologous vein valve.

**Ejection fraction**

The volume of blood ejected with one tiptoe maneuver divided by the venous volume. It quantifies venous calf pump function and is measured by air plethysmography. *See also* ejection volume.

**Ejection volume**

Measured by air plethysmography and known as expelled volume. It is the volume of blood ejected from the leg with one tiptoe maneuver. It quantifies venous calf pump function.

**EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system**

A type of thrombolysis enhanced with ultrasound. The catheter is a multi-sidehole drug infusion catheter with a microsonic core wire containing ultrasound elements. The wire is placed inside the infusion catheter during ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis. The principle is that the ultrasound pulses improve penetration of the thrombolytic agent into the thrombus.

**Elastic compression bandages**

Bandages used in association with short-stretch compression in multilayer bandages.

**Elastic compression stockings**

Knitted or woven garments applied like an item of clothing to provide compression to the limb in patients with chronic venous disorders.

**Electrical calf muscle stimulation device**

Application of current pulses using skin surface electrodes to produce an artificial muscle contraction in the associated muscle. This calf muscle activation produces venous flow similar to that of a voluntary muscle contraction. It has applications in preventing postoperative deep venous thrombosis and aiding ulcer healing.

**Electrocoagulation ablation**

*See* intravenous electrocoagulation.

**Embolectomy**

Emergency surgical removal of emboli that are blocking the blood circulation. It can be performed with a Fogarty balloon catheter (or an aspiration catheter). Surgical embolectomy of a massive pulmonary embolism has become a rare procedure, and thrombolytic therapy is the treatment of choice.

**Emboli**

Abnormal masses of material (solid, liquid, or gas) that are carried in the blood stream from one part of the circulation to another and cause an occlusion of a blood vessel resulting in ischemia.

**Embolism**

Occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus that becomes stuck while traveling through the blood stream. For example, a pulmonary embolism occurs when a thrombus that forms in a deep vein travels to the pulmonary circulation.

**Embolization**

A minimally invasive surgical technique designed to prevent blood flow to an area of the body. It involves introducing a substance (eg, gelatin sponge, particulate agents, metal coils, liquid sclerosing agent, or glue) into a vessel in order to occlude it. Examples include ovarian vein embolization to treat pelvic congestion syndrome and testicular vein embolization to treat varicocele.

**Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy**

Surgical disobliteration of the endovenous scar tissue causing partial obstruction of postthrombotic veins. The dense fibrinous tissue and web-like synechiae are removed with a combination of blunt and sharp dissection and the venotomy is usually closed with a patch. Frequently performed in the common femoral vein in combination with iliac vein stenting in postthrombotic obstruction.

**Endoscopic perforator surgery**

*See* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery.

**Endothermal treatment**

A specialized form of endovenous treatment that ablates via thermal damage to the vein wall.

**Endovascular recanalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)**

Endovascular access is obtained through the popliteal, femoral, or right internal jugular vein. A hydrophilic guide wire combined with an angiographic catheter is used to traverse the chronically obstructed vein and intermittent injection of contrast material offers a depiction of where the channels within the vein go. The glide catheter is then advanced over the wire with a forward spinning motion. The glide wire is further exchanged for a stiffer wire and sequential balloon dilatations are performed before stent deployment.

**Endovenous**

Means within the vein; usually applied as a prefix to treatments, such as sclerotherapy, laser ablation, or radiofrequency ablation, which work by ablating and/or sclerosing.

**Endovenous ablation of perforator veins**

Thermal ablation (laser, radiofrequency) or nonthermal ablation (ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy, cyanoacrylate glue) can be used to treat incompetent perforating veins. Duplex ultrasound (DUS) investigation identifies incompetent perforators and is used for ultrasound guidance during the procedure.

**Endovenous heat-induced thrombus**

Formation of a thrombus in a deep vein after superficial venous thermal ablation, most commonly extending from the great saphenous vein into the common femoral vein. *See* KABNICK classification.

**Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins**

A minimally invasive ultrasound-guided technique where laser energy is used to close the vein. Different wavelengths from a laser fiber are used to target hemoglobin (lower) or water (higher) with little evidence that any wavelength is better than another. There are many different fiber designs with the majority being forward firing. A newer design is the radial fiber where the energy is directed outward from the tip directly around the vein wall.

**Endovenous laser radial fiber**

The principle of the radial fiber is to emit the laser energy circumferentially over 360° from the side of the fiber tip. Potential benefits of a radial-firing laser may be a deeper penetration of thermal damage of the radial-firing laser fiber compared with the forward-firing fiber.

**Endovenous laser treatment**

*See* endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins.

**Endovenous procedure**

*See* endovenous technique.

**Endovenous radiofrequency ablation**

Ultrasound-guided, minimally invasive, vein treatment that applies radiofrequency energy to heat the vein, causing it to collapse and seal shut. The newest system delivers infrared energy to vein walls by directly heating a catheter tip with radiofrequency energy; the catheter and the vein wall need to be in direct contact. As the vein is denatured by heat, it contracts around the catheter.

**Endovenous steam ablation**

A thermal ablation technique that works by heating the vein with high-pressure steam pulses at 120°C. It utilizes around 2 mL of sterile water to treat one saphenous vein and is performed in a similar fashion to endovenous laser ablation.

**Endovenous technique**

A technique performed from within the vein.

**Endovenous thermal ablation**

Any endovenous technique employing heat to destroy the vein, including laser, radiofrequency, or steam. The goal is to deliver sufficient thermal energy to the wall of an incompetent vein segment to produce irreversible occlusion and fibrosis.

**Endovenous treatment**

A treatment performed within the vein.

### **Enoxaparin**

A low-molecular-weight heparin anticoagulant used to treat and prevent deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. It is usually administered by subcutaneous injection. It has predictable pharmacokinetics and does not require monitoring.

### **Escape point**

Feeding points of venous hypertension and junctions between the superficial and deep venous systems where abnormal reverse flow occurs. Identifying and treating these escape points and correcting the venous hemodynamics is the principle behind the CHIVA strategy.

### **Ethanolamine oleate**

A sclerosing agent more commonly used to treat esophageal varices and hemorrhoids.

### **European Board of Phlebology**

The European Board of Phlebology is a body created by the Multidisciplinary Joint Committee on Phlebology of the Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes (UEMS).

It has determined the European Training Requirements that apply to training centers in Phlebology and will certify competency degrees in phlebology and phlebological procedures. Phlebology is not considered a separate specialty within UEMS.

### **European Society for Vascular Surgery**

A society that commissions and publishes guidelines, supports research, provides educational opportunities, organizes meetings and conferences, and sponsors the *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*. Membership is open to medical specialists involved in the care and treatment of patients suffering from vascular disease.

### **European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease**

Clinical practice guidelines for the care of chronic venous disease. Published as Wittens C et al. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*. 2015;49(6):678-737.

### **European Venous Forum**

Society that was founded in Lyon, France in 2000 with the objective to develop education, scientific knowledge, research, and clinical expertise of the highest quality and establish standards in the field of venous disease. Membership is open to anyone who has an interest in the field.

### **External iliac vein**

A continuation of the common femoral vein that is proximal to the inguinal ligament. It unites with the internal iliac vein to form the common iliac vein. Its tributaries include the deep circumflex iliac, inferior epigastric, and pubic veins. *See Figure 5.*

### **External pudendal vein**

Deep and superficial veins of the pelvis that drain into the great saphenous vein. They receive the superficial dorsal veins of the penis or clitoris and the anterior scrotal or labial veins. *See Figure 1.*

### **External / extraluminal valvuloplasty**

Interrupted or continuous nonabsorbable sutures that are placed to reduce the intercommissural angle; it can be either transmural or transcommissural. First described by Robert KISTNER.

**External venous banding / cuff**

Placing a synthetic or biologic sleeve or cuff around a vein to correct venous reflux. The purpose is to correct valvular incompetence by narrowing the valvular ring. This method is also used in addition to valve reconstruction procedures to prevent postoperative dilatation.

**Extratrunular venous malformation**

A venous malformation that originates early in embryonic life. It usually has less severe hemodynamic consequences than do truncular lesions. They retain the potential of angioblasts to grow and proliferate when stimulated and therefore may continue to grow and recur after therapeutic intervention.

**F Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)**

A mutation in the gene for factor V, which increases the tendency to coagulate. This is called activated protein C resistance because the factor V Leiden mutation is more resistant to inactivation by protein C. Patients heterozygous for the factor V Leiden mutation have a moderately increased risk (x15 compared with no mutation) for thrombosis, and a homozygous mutation leads to a severely increased risk (x50) of thrombosis.

**Factor VIII**

When a blood vessel is damaged, factor VIII adheres to the collagen in the vessel wall and blood coagulation is activated. Activated factor VIII ensures adhesion of platelets and thus promotes clot formation. A shortage of factor VIII can lead to bleeding. An increased factor VIII concentration in the blood can be found in acute stress situations, such as infections and inflammation. Also known as von WILLEBRAND factor.

**Fasciectomy in venous disease**

Partial surgical removal of the muscular fascia of the lower leg on occasion; it may be used in association with debridement and excision of venous ulcers.

**Fasciotomy in venous disease**

An incision in the fascia surrounding the muscle compartment in the leg. The purpose is to decrease the intracompartmental pressure, which may be elevated due to trauma, surgery, ischemia, reperfusion, hematoma, or other causes (it is also called compartment syndrome). Fasciotomy can also be carried out as a treatment for chronic compartment syndrome, which is caused by venous hypertension.

**Fatigue**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Fatigue is slightly different from heaviness, and it is described by patients as a feeling of tiredness occurring after any kind of physical activity. It may also occur after standing still for a long time. Adapted from SYM Vein.

**Feeling of swelling**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. The feeling of swelling is different from the sign of edema, which can be measured. Even though patients feel that their legs are swollen, edema is not always present at clinical examination. Adapted from SYM Vein.

### **Femoral vein**

Deep vein in the thigh that connects the popliteal vein with the common femoral vein. This vein may be duplicated and is anatomically situated next to the superficial femoral artery. The term superficial femoral vein is no longer used. *See Figures 4 and 11.*

### **Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition**

In the treatment of a postthrombotic obstruction of the iliac vein, the contralateral great saphenous vein is divided distally and transposed subcutaneously to the affected side (called the PALMA procedure). The operation can also be performed with a prosthetic bypass.

### **Femoroiliocaval bypass**

A surgical treatment for occlusive disease of the iliac vein, most commonly in postthrombotic syndrome. A bypass procedure can be performed using prosthetic or autologous material to connect the common femoral vein to the iliac or caval vein.

### **Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass**

A surgical technique in which the great saphenous vein in situ is used as a conduit to bypass a postthrombotic occluded femoral vein (frequently named the MAY–HUSNI procedure, but WARREN was the first to perform this technique). The distal anastomosis is associated with the popliteal vein or, more seldomly, a tibial vein.

### **Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis**

A deep vein thrombosis affecting the popliteal vein and extending into the femoral vein. The saphenofemoral junction, the common femoral vein, and iliac veins are free of thrombus. Veins in the calf may be involved. *See also* deep vein thrombosis.

### **Fenprocoumon**

Marketed under the brand names Marcoumar, Marcumar, and Falithrom, this vitamin K antagonist, a derivative of coumarin, is a long-acting oral anticoagulant. It inhibits coagulation by blocking synthesis of the coagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X. It is used in the prophylaxis and treatment of thromboembolic disorders.

### **Fiber**

*See* laser fibers.

### **Fibrin**

Called Factor I, fibrin is a protein involved in blood clotting that is formed by the action of the protease thrombin on fibrinogen, which causes fibrin to polymerize. Polymerized fibrin together with platelets forms a hemostatic plug or clot over a wound site. Excessive generation of fibrin due to activation of the coagulation cascade leads to thrombosis. Ineffective generation or premature lysis of fibrin increases the likelihood of hemorrhage.

### **Fibrinolysis**

There are two types of fibrinolysis. Primary fibrinolysis is a normal clot-dissolving process that occurs in the body. Secondary fibrinolysis means clot dissolution carried out as a medical treatment or resulting from a disorder or other causes. In fibrinolysis, a fibrin clot is dissolved by the active enzyme, plasmin, which cuts the fibrin mesh at various places.

### **Fibrinolytic therapy**

An example of secondary fibrinolysis. Specific therapeutic drugs, such as tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA), recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA), urokinase, and streptokinase, are used. These drugs convert plasminogen to plasmin, the active enzyme, allowing fibrinolysis to occur. They can be administered parenterally (systemic fibrinolysis) or injected into a thrombus (catheter-directed thrombolysis). Systemic t-PA is still used for pulmonary embolism and stroke due to embolization or thrombosis.

### **Fibular or peroneal veins**

Veins forming part of the deep venous system in the leg. They are duplicated and accompanied by the fibular artery and nerve. Anatomically, the fibular or peroneal veins are situated in the lateral part of the calf behind the fibula and are surrounded by the peroneus brevis and the flexor hallucis longus muscles. They receive the huge lateral veins of the soleus muscle. *See Figure 4.*

### **Filter retrieval**

Removal of a cava filter, once the risk of a clot traveling to the lung has passed. Filter removal eliminates any long-term risks from having the filter in place, such as vein perforation, migration, fracture, and filter thrombosis. Filter retrieval is mostly done via jugular access, depending on the filter type.

### **First rib resection**

A surgical intervention used in the treatment of the thoracic outlet syndrome. The subclavian vein or artery can become compressed between the scalene muscles, the first rib, and the clavicle. An aberrant cervical rib may also be the cause of compression. One of the possible surgical release options is the removal of the first rib, which can be performed using a supraclavicular approach or transaxillary access.

### **Flavonoids**

Flavonoids (from the Latin word flavus meaning yellow, one of their colors in nature) are a class of secondary metabolites. They are found in almost all fruits and vegetables. Flavonoids are the largest group of phytonutrients, with more than 6000 types. They are powerful antioxidants with anti-inflammatory and immune system benefits. Flavonoids are used in the treatment of chronic venous disorders, including venous ulcers.

### **Flebogrif**

This device is for mechanochemical ablation of incompetent saphenous veins. Into a typical diagnostic catheter a metal shank, attached to which are 5 thin, curved, springy wires with sharpened ends, is introduced. After being pushed out of the catheter, these wires deploy into a cat's claw pattern. While the whole device – the catheter and shank with open claws – is being pulled out, sclerosing foam is administered.

### **Flush ligation**

Flush ligation means tying up the great saphenous vein flush to its junction with the common femoral vein; this may be part of a surgical treatment for varicose disease. The aim is to avoid having a saphenous stump on the femoral vein, which can be a potential site for thrombus formation. Leaving a stump after ligation of the saphenous vein may also promote subsequent recurrence of varicose veins.



### Foam sclerotherapy

Sclerotherapy is a treatment for varicose veins or spider veins that involves injecting a solution called a sclerosant. This product chemically destroys the endothelial layer of the vein and induces occlusion of the treated vein. When this sclerosant is injected as a foam suspension, it is called foam sclerotherapy. This increases the viscosity of the injected product so it remains in contact with the inner vein wall for longer. *See also* sclerotherapy.

### Fondaparinux

An anticoagulant that is related to low-molecular-weight heparins. It is administered by subcutaneous injection. Fondaparinux binds to antithrombin III and therefore neutralizes factor Xa, which prevents thrombus formation. Coagulation tests are not influenced by the use of fondaparinux. The drug is used in the treatment and prevention of thromboembolic diseases, such as deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, unstable angina pectoris, and myocardial infarction.

### Foot muscle pump

Also known as the venous foot pump, the foot muscle pump is located in the medial, but mostly, lateral plantar veins, and is often plexus shaped. The plantar veins are emptied on weight bearing and compressed by the plantar aponeurosis during step impulsion. This pump, together with the calf muscle pump, is very important in lower limb venous hemodynamics.

### Foot volumetry

First described by Olav THULESIUS (Sweden). Foot volumetry provides a simple method of assessing venous function in both the thigh and the calf. An open, water-filled plethysmograph is used to measure changes in foot volume due to translocation of blood from the periphery during exercise or elevation. Volume reduction during exercise and refilling rate are important parameters for the evaluation of venous valve function and therefore venous insufficiency.

### Forearm and hand vein dilatation

Prominent dilated veins of the forearm and hand usually do not cause any pain, but the veins do become more noticeable. Due to their bluish color, they can change the overall coloration of the hands. There are a few risk factors that help develop bulging of hand and forearm veins, either by themselves or combined: age, physical exercise, hot weather, and vascular disease.

### Free-floating thrombus

In patients with deep venous thrombosis, the presence of an unattached or free-floating thrombus at the proximal edge of the thrombus may be noted, which is an indication for immediate anticoagulation. If the top of the thrombus involves the iliac vein or inferior vena cava, early thrombus removal should be considered. A free-floating thrombus can also be an indication for the placement of an inferior vena cava filter.

### French maritime pine bark

The bark of the French maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) yields a standardized extract composed of a mixture of flavonoids, procyanidins, and phenolic acids. Marketed as Pycnogenol®, this extract has been reported to have cardiovascular benefits, such as a vasorelaxant activity, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition, and an ability to enhance the microcirculation by increasing capillary permeability. Pycnogenol® can also improve venous symptoms and edema.

**G G2 filter**

Retrievable inferior vena cava filter. This small, metal device is designed to stop a blood clot from traveling to the lungs, which is known as a pulmonary embolism. This filter is intended to be used in an inferior vena cava with a diameter  $\leq 28$  mm. It is designed as a permanent filter, but can be removed after implantation. *See also* GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter.

**Gadolinium-based venography**

Gadolinium is a rare earth element that is very useful in magnetic resonance imaging of blood vessels. In magnetic resonance venography (MRV), a bolus of gadolinium-based contrast agent is injected directly into a vein while continuously scanning the area of interest. This procedure provides 3D, contrast-enhanced MRV reconstructions of the venous system.

**Gaiter zone**

The skin just proximal to the medial malleolus, known as the “gaiter zone”, is the usual site for venous ulceration, whereas the skin and dorsum of the foot are generally unaffected. Ulcers often found at these sites are so-called venous stasis ulcers and are caused by venous hypertension.

**Gamma benzopyrone**

*See* flavonoids.

**Gastrocnemius veins**

Muscular sural veins classified as gastrocnemius veins that include the medial gastrocnemius vein and lateral gastrocnemius vein. Gastrocnemius veins draining the two heads of the gastrocnemius muscle usually end in the popliteal vein, distal to the confluence of the small saphenous vein with the popliteal trunk. They may join the popliteal vein directly or merge with the small saphenous to form a common trunk that ends in the popliteal vein.

**GIACOMINI vein**

The GIACOMINI vein, also called the intersaphenous vein, is a communicating vein between the great saphenous vein and the small saphenous vein. It is named after the Italian anatomist Carlo GIACOMINI (1840-1898). It is located underneath the superficial fascia and is found in over two-thirds of the examined limbs.

**GIANTURCO stent**

A self-expandable Z-stent that can be used to treat venous obstruction. It is the most commonly used stent in the treatment of superior or inferior vena cava syndrome. The Z-stent has a high radial force, making it particularly well suited for caval strictures. The GIANTURCO stent also has anchoring hooks to prevent migration.

**GINSBERG scale**

Clinical scale to classify patients after a deep venous thrombosis as having or not having a postthrombotic syndrome. Postthrombotic syndrome is defined by the presence of daily leg pain and swelling, occurring 6 months or more after deep venous thrombosis, and it is made worse by standing/walking and relieved by rest/leg elevation. In contrast to the VILLALTA scale, the Ginsberg scale seems to identify patients with more severe disease.

### Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation

By injecting an embolic agent into a vein or artery, the vessel can be occluded. One of the most common liquid embolic agents is butyl cyanoacrylate, which polymerizes immediately upon contact with ions and undergoes an exothermic reaction, which destroys the vessel wall. Recently, glues have been used for ablation of incompetent saphenous veins. The advantage of glue embolization is that tumescent local anesthesia and postoperative compression can be avoided.

### Glycerin

Glycerin or glycerol is a simple polyol compound. It is a colorless, odorless, viscous liquid that is sweet tasting and nontoxic. It is widely used in the food industry as a sweetener and humectant and in pharmaceutical formulations. Glycerin can also be used as a sclerosant. It is classified as an irritant/corrosive agent and acts by a variety of mechanisms to destroy cell membranes.

### Gonadal vein embolization

This is embolization of the ovarian vein in female patients and the spermatic vein in male patients. Embolization involves the selective occlusion of blood vessels. The target vein is selectively catheterized and the embolization agent, usually stainless steel or platinum coils (solid embolic agent) and sclerosant, is introduced through the vascular catheter into the distal vein, resulting in its occlusion.

### Gonadal veins

The gonadal veins are paired structures that drain the gonads. In males the vein is called the testicular vein or spermatic vein and in females it is called the ovarian vein. The gonadal veins ascend with the gonadal arteries in the abdomen along the psoas muscle anterior to the ureters. In female patients, incompetent ovarian veins may cause pelvic congestion syndrome. In male patients, they may cause a varicocele.

### Graduated elastic compression

Graduated compression stockings are used in the treatment of venous disorders. They exert the greatest degree of compression at the ankle, with a level of compression that decreases gradually up the garment. The lowest pressure is therefore exerted proximally and stockings are classified according to the pressure at the ankle.

### Grape seed extract

Grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) have been lauded for their medicinal and nutritional value for thousands of years. Grape leaves were used to stop bleeding, inflammation, and pain, due, for example, to hemorrhoids. Vitamin E, flavonoids, linoleic acid, and oligomeric proanthocyanidin complexes are highly concentrated in grape seeds. They have antioxidant effects. Grape seed extract, especially oligomeric proanthocyanidin complexes, can reduce symptoms of chronic venous disorders. They also seem to reduce edema.

### Great saphenous vein

A superficial venous trunk originating from the medial marginal vein of the foot. Running vertically along the medial aspect of the leg, knee, and thigh and terminating in the femoral vein at the groin level with the saphenofemoral junction. By means of duplex ultrasonography, the great saphenous vein can be distinguished from the anterior accessory saphenous vein by alignment sign and from other tributaries located just below the skin, as the great saphenous vein is located in between two fascia layers. *See Figures 1, 2, 9, and 9b.*

**GREENFIELD™ filter**

An inferior vena cava filter. This medical device can be implanted percutaneously into the inferior vena cava to prevent life-threatening pulmonary emboli. The device resembles a metal cage. The filters are used in patients at high risk of developing clinically significant pulmonary emboli, which cannot be adequately anticoagulated. *See also* G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter.

**Groin varicose network**

The presence of multiple, new, small veins in anatomical proximity to a previous venous intervention, and it is often found at the saphenofemoral and saphenopopliteal junction after previous high ligation. It is a complex network of tortuous vessels reconnecting the cut ends of the saphenous vein and the tributaries. Another theory argues that these networks cross the lymph nodes and rather than being new vessels are likely the result of remodeling of preexisting veins. This neovascularization is a major cause of recurrence. *See also* neovascularization.

**Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers**

A detailed document of practice guidelines drawn up by the Society for Vascular Surgery/American Venous Forum for the management of venous ulcers, including definition, pathophysiology, clinical evaluation, laboratory evaluation, investigations, treatments and their outcomes, as well as primary prevention.

**GULLMO's syndrome**

*See* strain obstruction syndrome.

**GUNTHER™ tulip filter**

A retrievable inferior vena cava filter. *See also* GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter.

**H HACH classification**

A classification according to the extension of great saphenous vein reflux from the junction and distally in four stages: refluxing only at the junction region, in the thigh, further below the knee, and reflux to the ankle. The classification is not useful in daily practice.

**Hamburg classification**

A classification of congenital vascular malformations in six predominant types based on anatomical, morphological, pathological, and embryological criteria. The classes include: (i) arterial defects; (ii) venous defects; (iii) arteriovenous shunting defects; (iv) lymphatic defects; (v) capillary defects; and (vi) combined vascular defects. The defects are subclassified in a truncal form with aplasia/hypoplasia/hyperplasia, which causes obstruction or dilatation, and an extratruncal form in diffuse or localized infiltration.

**Hand-held Doppler**

A device utilizing Doppler ultrasound that permits insonation of the blood to determine flow velocity in the veins. The method has been mainly used for superficial veins. However, the method does not identify the specific vein where the flow is measured. *See also* continuous-wave Doppler.

**HASTI™ score**

Patient-reported assessment of the most important symptoms in patients presenting with varicose veins: Heaviness in the legs, aAchiness, Swelling, Throbbing, and Itching. These symptoms are scored separately using a visual analog scale (0-5).

**Heat or burning sensation**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. A burning sensation is usually described as diffuse heat in the legs, but sometimes as a burning comparable to the feeling perceived when in contact with a hot object. Adapted from SYM Vein.

**Heat-induced thrombosis**

*See* endovenous heat-induced thrombus.

**Heaviness**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Patients describe this symptom as heavy legs occurring after a prolonged time in a standing or seated position or when changing from lying to standing. Adapted from the SYM Vein.

**Heavy leg**

*See* heaviness.

**Hemangioendothelioma**

Describes a group of rare vascular neoplasms that may be considered benign as well as malignant. The tumors can appear in infancy and adulthood. Treatment is dependent on tumor involvement and metastases. Treatment options are surgical resection, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy.

**Hemangioma**

A vascular tumor originating from endothelial cells. The infantile type is the most common vascular tumor of infancy. Visible just after birth, it grows rapidly thereafter for 3 to 6 months. Hemangioma is diagnosed in 2% to 3% of newborns and in 10% of 1-year-old children. It occurs more frequently in females (two-thirds of cases). The involution phase is characteristic and total disappearance is seen by school age or near puberty in the vast majority of patients. Half of the lesions are present on the head and neck.

**Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths**

Wavelengths of less than 1000 nm that are absorbed predominantly by hemoglobin (target chromophore) and water, resulting in thermal damage and the release of steam bubbles, which cause denaturation with fibrotic occlusion of the vein, ie, vein ablation.

**Heparin**

Discovered 100 years ago, heparin is a glycosaminoglycan derived from porcine intestines that is used as an anticoagulant to prevent and treat deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Unfractionated heparin is given intravenously (preferably) and subcutaneously and binds to and increases antithrombin. Heparin has a short half-life (30 to 150 minutes) and is monitored using activated partial thromboplastin time. Protamine sulfate functions as an antidote. The fractionated form is known as low-molecular-weight heparin.

### **Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia**

Occurs in 0.5% to 3% of patients receiving heparin, usually beginning 5 to 10 days after administration; it is caused by a heparin-dependent immunoglobulin G antibody. The antibody induces platelets to aggregate. The diagnosis is suspected when the platelet count drops by  $\geq 50\%$  or is  $< 100\,000/\mu\text{L}$  during therapy. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is highly suspected when a patient develops thrombosis. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is less common in the patients receiving low-molecular-weight heparin.

### **HERMAN's classification**

*See* KISTNER's classification.

### **High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU)**

HIFU is a technology with several therapeutic applications that has also recently been used for transcatheter venous ablation. A high-energy ultrasound beam delivers a large amount of acoustic energy to a targeted area (the vein wall), causing localized hyperthermia responsible for irreversible protein denaturation and vein wall coagulation, while overlying and surrounding tissues are spared. At the center of the transducer, an imaging array of 7.5 MHz is integrated to allow perfect alignment between the imaging and the focal point.

### **High ligation**

Refers to ligation of the great saphenous vein at the saphenofemoral junction. Originally, high ligation was not combined with division of the tributaries. This method is obsolete as a stand-alone procedure.

### **High ligation and division**

Division of the great saphenous vein with ligation or transfixation with absorbable or nonabsorbable sutures or closing with a running nonabsorbable suture; a clip can be used. Ligation is flush with the common femoral vein. The distal part of the saphenofemoral junction is ligated or clipped and the vein is divided between the two ligations, after ligation of the tributaries. The method is not recommended without stripping.

### **High ligation and stripping**

The above procedure combined with removing the great saphenous vein, usually to just below the knee with a PIN (Perforation-INvagination) stripper or a similar Babcock device, pulling the great saphenous vein out either from the groin or from a distal point.

### **Hirudin**

A polypeptide isolated from leeches that has a direct antithrombin effect. Its half-life is 1 to 2 hours. Lepirudin and desirudin are modified, recombinant forms of hirudin. There is no available antidote. Use is limited.

### **Holmium laser**

This is a special laser device, used in combination with foam sclerotherapy for saphenous ablation, a technique known as laser-assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS). The holmium laser induces a lower average temperature (42 °C) at the level of the vein wall in comparison with the traditional radiofrequency and endovenous laser ablation devices. The advantage of the holmium YAG laser is the fact that it does not require tumescent anesthesia. In this way it allows immediate, subsequent foam sclerotherapy. *See* Laser-assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS).

**HOMANS sign**

Pain in the calf with the knee in a semi-flexed position with a forcibly dorsiflexed ankle. The sign was originally considered to be suggestive of deep venous thrombosis; however, it is highly nonspecific.

**Homburg varicose vein severity score**

One of many scoring systems for varicose veins. It is based on 3 categories, including 5 symptoms and signs correlating to C in the CEAP classification, and a hemodynamic refilling time with 4 grades. A value is given between 0 and 33, with 33 being the worst.

**Hook phlebectomy**

A surgical technique to remove superficial varicosities, usually involving a special hook for the local resection of a varicose vein using a mini-incision or a stab avulsion of 1 to 3 mm. Also known as hook avulsion, ambulatory stab avulsion, or ambulatory phlebectomy.

**Horse chestnut seed or root extract**

A plant derivative that belongs to the group of venoactive drugs. It seems to reduce pain and leg edema in patients with chronic venous disorders. Its clinical use has, however, remained limited.

**Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)**

This technique consists of surgical thrombectomy with balloon angioplasty with or without iliac vein stenting through a single incision in the common femoral vein combined with thrombectomy (Fogarty No. 4) of the distal thrombus in antegrade fashion under fluoroscopic guidance. The advantage of HOT is that thrombus resolution is established in one operation and length of hospital stay is significantly reduced. Moreover, HOT avoids thrombolytic therapy, which may reduce major bleeding events.

**Hydrostatic pressure**

Caused by gravity and exerts pressure on the venous system. The pressure is determined by measuring the vertical distance between the heart and the point of interest. Gravity represents the major component of the venous pressure in an immobile and upright position.

**Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers**

Treatment with inhaled oxygen (up to 100%) at 2 to 3 times the atmospheric pressure; it is used for many medical conditions. The treatment can produce an arterial oxygen tension >2000 mm Hg and 400 mm Hg in tissues to promote a healing process. The treatment is mostly used for carbon monoxide poisoning, arterial gas embolism, decompression sickness, necrotizing fasciitis, and problem wounds (mainly of ischemic origin).

**1 Iliac vein compression**

Compression causing partial or complete obstruction of iliac vein outflow, such as MAY-THURNER syndrome, where the left common iliac vein is compressed by the overlying common iliac artery. Other variations, such as different arterial compression, may be present. Additionally, compression may be caused by a neoplastic process or postradiation retroperitoneal fibrosis. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

**Iliac vein obstruction**

Any degree of stenosis of the iliac vein that has external or internal causes. Adapted from VEIN-TERM. *See Figures 14 and 15.*

**Iliac vein occlusion**

Acute or chronic complete occlusion of an iliac vein (common, internal, external), most commonly as a result of thrombosis, but external compression, as in MAY-THURNER syndrome, or from a neoplastic process, may occasionally be the cause. Retroperitoneal fibrosis secondary to radiation therapy is a less common cause of occlusion. In the case of deep venous thrombosis, postthrombotic syndrome may occur in up to 40% or more of patients.

**Iliac vein stenting**

Placement of a stent to improve or reestablish venous outflow following angioplasty of deep venous obstruction in the external and common iliac veins.

**Iliocaval vein obstruction**

Obstruction of the iliac vein and inferior vena cava that is produced most often by deep venous thrombosis and rarely by a neoplasm.

**Iliocaval vein occlusion**

Occlusion of the iliac vein and the inferior vena cava.

**Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis**

Thrombotic process involving the femoral vein extending into the iliac vein. May be acute or chronic, and determination of the age of the thrombus is important for the treatment decision.

**Iliolumbar vein**

Accompanies the iliolumbar artery and drains the iliac fossa, and the psoas and iliacus muscles, and usually empties into the common iliac vein, commonly continuing with the ascending lumbar vein in a common trunk. It could be considered as the fifth lumbar vein. *See Figure 5.*

**Impedance plethysmography**

Allows venous flow to be assessed, with a proven sensitivity for deep venous obstruction (in deep venous thrombosis mainly). The technique was developed in Grenoble, France by A. FRANCO and colleagues in the 1970s and served as a diagnostic tool for deep venous thrombosis in association with continuous-wave Doppler until the mid-1980s when duplex ultrasonography became the best choice.

**Impression of swelling**

A symptom that cannot always be evidenced, whereas the clinical sign edema can be measured. Frequently called swelling. *See* feeling of swelling.

**Incompetent calf perforator**

The flow in the perforator veins in the calf is usually bidirectional, outward during muscular contraction and inward during relaxation. In normal legs and in the majority of patients with primary uncomplicated varicose veins, the net flow is inward from superficial to deep



and inward even in patients with femoral vein reflux, provided that the popliteal valves are competent. Conversely, flow is predominantly outward in the presence of popliteal valve incompetence (axial reflux), especially when there is associated deep venous obstruction.

### **Incompetent vein**

A vein where the blood flow could move both along its usual antegrade path and backward in the opposite direction due to malfunctioning (incompetent) venous valves.

### **Increased outflow resistance**

Increased resistance to the venous drainage that is most often caused by deep venous thrombosis, sometimes by external compression of the vein or by other modifications of venous compliance.

### **Indigo® system**

Indigo® Mechanical Thrombectomy System initially used in the arterial system has been used to remove thrombi from veins affected by deep vein thrombosis (DVT.).

The Indigo Aspiration System is a combination of several devices: Indigo Mechanical Thrombectomy Catheter, Pump MAX™, Indigo Pump/Canister, aspiration tubing and separator™. Given the novel nature of the device, further observation is needed to demonstrate the safety and comparative efficacy of this method in the treatment of patients with DVT.

### **Indirect perforating vein**

Veins that connect with the deep veins through tributaries and not directly with the main saphenous trunks (ie, the great saphenous vein and small saphenous vein). Most of the medial leg perforating veins are indirect.

### **Inelastic bandage**

Nonstretchable bandage containing no or few elastic fibers, with little or no increase in length when stretched. Inelastic bandages, such as the Unna boot, are used to apply high working pressure and low resting pressure on a limb.

### **Inferior epigastric vein**

Opens in the external iliac vein just below the inguinal ligament and anastomoses with the superior epigastric vein. Along its course, it is followed by the inferior epigastric artery.

### **Inferior gluteal veins**

Follow the inferior gluteal artery and can be traced on the back of the upper thigh where they anastomose with the medial femoral circumflex veins. They enter the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen below the piriformis muscle and join to form a single trunk that empties into the internal iliac vein.

### **Inferior mesenteric vein**

Drains the blood of the hindgut (rectum, sigmoid, and descending colon). At the pelvic brim, the superior rectal vein, which is named the inferior mesenteric vein, runs vertically upward on the left of the inferior mesenteric artery beneath the peritoneal floor of the left infracolic compartment. It passes behind the pancreas in front of the renal vein and joins the splenic vein in a common trunk (spleno-mesaraic trunk) and joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein.

### Inferior rectal veins

Drain the inferior lower third of the hemorrhoidal plexus to the pudendal vein. These veins may become varicose, resulting in external hemorrhoids or piles.

### Inferior vena cava

Formed by the confluence of the right and left common iliac veins at a slightly lower level than the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta. It runs on the right side of the aorta and lies on the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae, crosses the right renal artery, pierces the diaphragm at the eighth thoracic vertebra, and empties into the right atrium. It carries deoxygenated blood from the lower half of the body to the heart. *See Figure 5.*

### Inferior vena cava filter

A shaped medical device that is implanted in the inferior vena cava to trap blood clots and prevent the development of a pulmonary embolism. Inferior vena cava filters used to be implanted under x-ray guidance, but their placement is now controlled using ultrasound investigation.

### Inferior vena cava thrombosis

A deep vein thrombosis that is caused by the development of a thrombus in the inferior vena cava.

### Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease

In peripheral blood of patients with chronic venous disease (CVD), readily available inflammatory cell biomarkers like neutrophil count, lymphocyte count, and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio may reflect the degree of severity of CVD. A significantly higher neutrophil count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio was found in patients with severe chronic venous disease (C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) compared with those with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> disease.

### Infrapatellar perforator vein

Belongs to the group of perforator veins of the knee that are classified according to their location as follows: medial knee perforators, suprapatellar perforators, lateral knee perforators, infrapatellar perforators, popliteal fossa perforators. Adapted from the Nomenclature of the veins.

### Intense pulsed light

Differentiated from a laser because it produces a wide range of high-energy wavelength light. It has been proposed for laser treatment of telangiectasia.

### Interface pressure

The pressure measured between a compression system that is applied to the extremity and the skin. The pressure is measured in mm Hg using pressure sensors at standardized points using a Kikuhime device and PICO process (P – patient, problem, or population; I – intervention; C – comparison, control, or comparator). Compression systems submitted to such measurements include bandages, stockings, and nonelastic leggings.

### Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein

Located between the two gastrocnemii muscles, just below the small saphenous vein compartment. Also called the “vein of the sural nerve” because it is the companion vein of this nerve together with the small saphenous artery.

### **Intermittent pneumatic compression**

A noninvasive technique that uses an air pump, connecting tubes, and inflatable sleeves, which are applied on the upper or lower extremities to increase blood flow. It is designed to improve venous circulation and subsequently decrease the risk of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. It is also used in patients with critical limb ischemia because there is evidence that it improves symptoms by augmenting the collateral circulation. It also reduces edema.

### **Intermittent pneumatic compression device (IPCD)**

An inflatable jacket (sleeve, glove, or boot) encloses the limb requiring treatment and pressure lines connect the jacket to the air pump. When activated, the pump fills the air chambers of the jacket in order to pressurize the tissues in the limb, thereby forcing fluids, such as blood and lymph, out of the pressurized area. A short time later, the pressure is reduced, allowing increased blood flow back into the limb. The sequential IPCD is the most used.

### **Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)**

Begins at the great sciatic foramen, goes upward behind the internal iliac artery, and, at the brim of the pelvis, it opens in the external iliac vein to form the common iliac vein. It is responsible for most pelvic venous drainage, and it specifically drains blood from the reproductive system, the urinary system, and the lower part of the rectum. In most cases, the internal iliac vein is valveless. *See Figure 5.*

### **Internal jugular vein**

Emerges from the jugular foramen at the base of the skull, it passes down on the lateral aspect of the internal carotid and common carotid artery. On the lowest part of its course in the neck, it is covered by the sternocleidomastoid muscle. At the sternal and clavicular head of the sternocleidomastoid, it joins the subclavian vein to form the brachiocephalic vein. It drains blood from the brain, face, and neck. *See Figure 7.*

### **Internal pudendal vein**

Accompanies the internal pudendal artery in the ALCOCK or pudendal canal and opens in the internal iliac artery. It drains blood from the perineum, the bulb of the penis or the clitoris, the lower anal canal, and the urogenital triangle.

### **Internal valvuloplasty**

A procedure that aims to reestablish valvular competence in a leaky/floppy deep venous valve by tightening the leaflets of the valve under direct vision after venotomy through an open surgical procedure. First described by R.L. KISTNER, USA.

### **International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomalies)**

A comprehensive classification of vascular malformations and vascular tumors, considered collectively as vascular anomalies. It has the special merit of identifying various vascular tumors in addition to the flow-based classification of congenital vascular malformations. Despite the complexity of the classification, due to the accommodation of numerous preexisting name-based syndromes as a part of new congenital vascular malformation classification, its major value is that it differentiates vascular tumors/hemangiomas from congenital vascular malformations. *See also* Hamburg classification.

### **International Union of Phlebology**

An organization that includes most national phlebological societies worldwide.

### **Intersaphenous vein(s)**

Vein(s) coursing obliquely in the leg to connect the small saphenous vein (SSV), or its thigh extension, with the great saphenous vein (GSV). In chronic venous disease, flow direction in intersaphenous vein(s) may be inverted and reflux may be transmitted from the GSV to the SSV (or vice versa). The Giacomini vein is a typical example of an intersaphenous vein. *See* GIACOMINI vein.

### **Interventional radiology (in phlebology)**

Adds therapeutic procedures to venous imaging: venogram, computed tomography scan, magnetic resonance imaging. Most commonly used during angioplasty, stenting, and endovenous thermal ablation.

### **Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant**

Accidental injection of sclerosant into the arteries during sclerotherapy. Intra-arterial injections have been responsible for severe accidents and subsequent sequelae (skin and/or muscle necrosis, palsies, amputations). The frequency of this has been reduced due to advancements in ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy. Although dramatically reduced, the risk remains, meaning that the implementation of the technique needs continued improvement.

### **Intramuscular pressure**

Measured with the Striker<sup>®</sup> device or the wick catheter technique, mainly in the muscle compartments of the calf. A compartment syndrome, either acute or chronic, is a condition in which increased pressure within the compartment compromises the circulation to the tissues within the space.

### **Intraosseous hemangioma**

A nongenuine hemangioma that belongs to the vascular tumor group. It is the same as an intraosseous venous malformation, but has been misnamed a venous malformation based on an old concept. However, these venous malformations can be found in any bone, most frequently the vertebra and skull. They are generally asymptomatic, but may cause symptoms through compression of adjacent structures as a mass effect. Treatment options include surgical resection and sclerotherapy.

### **Intraosseous venous malformation**

One form of venous malformation that affects the bony tissue; it is rarer than is soft tissue involvement. It accounts for <1% of all intraosseous neoplasms and frequently involves the vertebral column and calvaria. Among the facial bones, the mandible, maxilla, and nasal bones are commonly affected. It grows slowly and becomes visible between the second and fifth decade of life. Early diagnosis warrants prevention of uncontrollable hemorrhage.

### **Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology**

Procedure that uses a catheter-bound rotating ultrasound probe and gives an image centered on the lumen of the vessel. It provides a very precise analysis of vessel structure, diameter, wall thickness, external compression, etc. Since the probe is disposable, the cost remains an obstacle to the generalization of the method. *See* **Figures 19 and 20.**

**Intravenous electrocoagulation**

The technique consists of applying energy in order to achieve selective destruction of the vessel wall layers and vein occlusion, in patients presenting with varices, by using a stainless steel endovascular electrocoagulator. When its distal part is open, the 4 wires touch the intimal layer of the vein and dissipate the electric current. The entire procedure is performed under ultrasound guidance and under spinal anesthesia, without tumescence.

**Inverse graduated compression hosiery**

A stocking with a higher interface pressure over the calf than at the ankle.

**Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing**

Standardizing the duplex ultrasound for venous investigations can improve reliability. Reports should include the time of the test, the position of the patient, and the provocative maneuver that produced the reflux.

**Isolated calf venous thrombosis**

*See* Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf.

**Itching**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Itching can be present in association with skin changes, including eczema, lipodermatosclerosis, and uncomplicated varicose veins. Adapted from SYM Vein.

**J Jugular axillary vein bypass**

In patients with subclavian occlusion and ipsilateral venous hypertension in the arm, this technique may prove useful in cases when percutaneous angioplasty is technically not feasible or long-term patency is not expected (malignancies).

**K KABNICK classification**

Classification of the heat-induced thrombosis following endovenous thermal ablation of saphenous trunks. In class 1, the thrombus extends to the junction and does not project into the deep vein. In class 2, the thrombus extends into the deep vein (less than 50% stenosis of the deep vein). In class 3, the thrombus extends into the deep veins causing more than 50% stenosis. In class 4, the extension of the thrombus causes complete obliteration of the deep vein. *See also* endovenous heat-induced thrombus.

**KASABACH-MERRIT syndrome**

A vascular tumor that causes consumptive coagulopathy and, as a result, the platelet count and clotting factors, such as fibrinogen, decrease. These patients develop petechia, persistent bleeding, or a tense, rapidly enlarging hemangioma because of intralesion bleeding. These tumors are rare; they can be found in the extremities, the trunk, the retroperitoneum, and the face.

**KISTNER's classification**

A classification of deep venous reflux that grades deep venous reflux of the leg by using descending venography performed with the patient in a semi-erect position at 60 degrees while performing a VALSALVA maneuver. There are 4 grades of reflux: (i) no reflux; (ii) reflux down to the upper thigh; (iii) reflux in the lower thigh down to the popliteal level; and (iv) axial reflux through the popliteal vein and down to the calf.

**KISTNER's valvuloplasty**

The first valve repair technique described by Robert KISTNER in 1968. It is a direct valve repair technique by means of a longitudinal incision through the anterior commissure of the valve. The free borders of the cusps are shortened by applying stitches at the posterior and anterior commissure.

**KISTNER's vein transposition**

Surgical repair technique of deep venous valve incompetence. The incompetent femoral vein is cut at its termination, more frequently to the profunda femoral vein and less frequently to the great saphenous vein. The receiving veins should have competent valves above the anastomosis. This technique was first described by Robert KISTNER in 1979.

**KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome**

A name-based eponym for congenital vascular malformations, originally described as the "triad": unilateral, atypical varicose veins, port-wine staining of the skin, and limb overgrowth by bony and soft tissue hypertrophy. Typical is the presence of large lateral veins. This unique condition represents a clinical manifestation of a complex form of congenital vascular malformations as the outcome of defective development that occurred during various stages of embryogenesis. It consists of venous, lymphatic, and capillary malformations.

**KTP laser**

A laser beam in the green visible spectrum and a wavelength of 532 nm that is absorbed particularly by skin chromophores, such as melanin. It is especially suitable for the management of fascial telangiectasia. As melanin is affected by the 532 nm wavelength, the KTP laser is seldom used for individuals with dark skin.

**L Laser ablation**

*See* endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins.

**Laser Assisted FOam Sclerotherapy (LAFOS)**

This technique uses a holmium YAG laser to reduce vein diameter immediately before foam sclerotherapy of incompetent saphenous veins. This laser pretreatment is capable of shrinking the vein lumen, resulting in a reduction in the foam volume needed to affect the intima, which is essential for effective sclerotherapy. The technique was proposed in 2003 by FRULLINI (Italy). At present, no middle- or long-term outcomes have been reported.

*See* holmium laser.

**Laser Doppler flowmetry**

Noninvasive test using a narrow monochromatic incident light source (laser) to assess the speed of blood particles, mainly red blood cells moving in the dermal microcirculation. The term red blood cell flux has been used to describe the measurement. This signal is a product of the number of moving red blood cells in the sample volume and their mean velocity (flux = mean velocity x red blood cell volume fraction). Laser Doppler flowmetry has been used to detect microangiopathy and to predict certain clinical outcomes.

**Laser fibers**

Optical fibers, generally with a diameter of 200 to 600  $\mu\text{m}$ , that are used to conduct light energy produced by a laser generator to the point of delivery (ie, venous lumen). A bare-tipped fiber was proposed in earlier models, but manufacturers are now offering radial-emitting fibers, tulip-shaped catheters, and jacketed fibers to avoid direct vein wall contact and promote a uniform delivery of laser energy. It is thought that they reduce the incidence of vein wall perforations during endovenous laser ablation.

**Laser generator**

Provides the light energy that is applied to the vein through the optic fiber for endovenous laser ablation. The first generators used 810 nm diode lasers. The constant evolution of technology has led to the use of longer wavelengths (up to 1470 nm). Although the latter may cause less bruising, the efficacy of all wavelengths has been evidenced.

**Lateral ankle perforator veins**

Connect the veins of the lateral venous plexus with the fibular veins; classified as perforator veins. Adapted from the Nomenclature of the veins of the lower limb.

**Lateral brachial vein**

One of the two deep veins of the arm with the medial brachial vein arising from the junction of the ulnar and radial veins. The brachial veins frequently meet in the middle part of the arm to form a single brachial vein. The brachial veins take the name of axillary vein beneath the lower edge of the pectoralis major muscle.

**Lateral circumflex femoral vein**

Tributary of the common femoral vein ending in the posterior aspect of the common femoral vein just in front of the saphenofemoral junction. Usually connected with the obturator vein, which provides a derivative route toward the pelvic veins in the case of femoral obstruction.

**Lateral foot perforator veins**

Foot perforator veins located laterally in the foot: intertendinous perforator veins, infratendinous perforator veins (between the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis muscles) that join in a common trunk, which forms the posterior root of the small saphenous vein.

**Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein**

Part of the group of posterior calf perforating veins, this vein drains into the lateral gastrocnemius vein. It may not be connected to the small saphenous vein and usually arises halfway down the posterior calf, lateral to the intergemellar perforating veins.

**Lateral gastrocnemius veins**

Muscular sural vein that drains the lateral head of the gastrocnemius muscle and usually ends in the popliteal vein by a unique collector, distal to the confluence of the small saphenous vein with the popliteal vein. May join the popliteal vein directly or merge with the small saphenous vein to form a common trunk that ends in the popliteal vein.

**Lateral knee perforator vein**

Knee perforator vein located laterally in the knee.

**Lateral leg perforator vein**

Leg perforator veins that connect veins of the lateral plexus with the fibular veins.

**Lateral marginal vein of the foot (commonly replaced by a plexus)**

Superficial veins of the foot that course through the lateral foot and form the anterior root of the small saphenous vein.

**Lateral sacral veins**

The plexus-shaped lateral sacral veins constitute the posterior parietal branches of the internal iliac vein. They are formed by three horizontal branches—superior, middle, and inferior lateral sacral veins. They are connected by two vertical anastomoses, which join upward on the vertebral venous plexuses in the midline.

**Lateral thigh perforator vein**

Thigh perforator vein that pierces the lateral muscle of the thigh.

**Lateral venous system**

*See* ALBANESE venous system.

**Left renal vein compression (LRVC)**

Anatomically, the left renal vein can be compressed between the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery in the aortomesenteric fork (type A or anterior compression), but also between the lumbar spine and the aorta (type B or retro-aortic compression). Secondary to the compression, a collateral compensatory circulatory system will be formed in the left gonadal vein, which in turn will generate pelvic and/or lower limb varices. It is worth noting that LRVC does not always induce nutcracker syndrome. *See* Nutcracker syndrome.

**Leg symptoms**

*See* venous symptoms.

**Leg ulcer**

*See* venous leg ulcer.

**Leiomyosarcoma**

Primary venous leiomyosarcomas are rare, but more common than arterial ones. Sixty percent of primary venous leiomyosarcomas involve the inferior vena cava, frequently the suprarenal segment. They are more prevalent in women and occur over a wide age range. The tumors are firmly attached to the vessel wall and exhibit less intratumoral hemorrhage and necrosis than do other retroperitoneal sarcomas. The most common growth pattern is intraluminal, but primary venous leiomyosarcomas can invade the cava wall and infiltrate adjacent organs or structures.

**LEJARS' sole**

Dilatation of the superficial network of the sole obtained by LEJARS as an anatomical preparation. They were misunderstood as foot venous pumps, but they are only an artifact: the true foot pump location is in the plantar veins.



### **Lepirudin**

This recombinant hirudin is a specific and irreversible thrombin inhibitor. Clot-bound thrombin, an important thrombotic risk factor, which is inaccessible to antithrombin III-heparin, is effectively inhibited by hirudin.

### **Leukocyte activation**

The etiology of chronic venous insufficiency and the cause of venous ulceration is primarily a chronic inflammatory process. Numerous investigators have attempted to evaluate the microcirculation of patients with chronic venous insufficiency. Secondary to venous hypertension, leukocyte activity and interaction with endothelial cells initiate a cascade of inflammatory events that leads to trophic changes, including venous ulcer formation.

### **Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders**

Patients with chronic venous disorders should be encouraged to engage in regular physical activity, elevate the legs at night, avoid heat, and wear appropriate shoes and stockings.

### **Ligation of the great saphenous vein at the saphenofemoral junction**

*See* high ligation.

### **Linear Endovenous Energy Density (LEED)**

To calculate the average linear endovenous energy density (LEED, J/cm) obtained during endovenous laser treatment, the total laser energy in joules is divided by the treated vein length in centimeters. The optimal LEED for successful treatment of the saphenous vein is still a matter of discussion.

### **LINTON's operation**

Surgical intervention with ligation of subfascial medial leg perforator veins through a long medial incision to treat or prevent venous ulcers. First suggested by LINTON in 1938, its efficacy was disputed and cutaneous complications were numerous. In the 1990s, it was replaced by subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery. *See also* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery.

### **Lipedema**

Abnormal, disproportionate depositions of subcutaneous fat in the legs and sometimes the arms. Generally, it affects women and often starts during puberty. The most common complaints include sensations of heaviness and discomfort in the legs, with increased sensitivity to digital pressure; it is frequently accompanied by (mild) edema. A typical sign of lipedema tissue is a sharp separation between normal and abnormal tissues at the ankle.

### **Lipodermatosclerosis**

One of the signs associated with chronic venous insufficiency, ie, grade C<sub>4b</sub> of the CEAP classification. It consists of an inflammatory, edematous, fibrotic plaque of the medial lower third of the lower leg. It can be associated with stasis purpuric dermatitis and atrophie blanche. Often extremely painful, it can be the start of an ulcer.

**Liquid sclerotherapy**

Injection sclerotherapy officially started in 1851 when J-P. PETREQUIN (France), using the recently invented syringe and hallowed trocar, ie, needle by PRAVAZ, injected a liquid sclerosing agent into a varicose vein to destroy it. The mechanisms that occur in vein sclerosis involve endothelial swelling with desquamation, deposition of a mixed thrombus, connective organization, and fibrosis. Sclerotherapy is also presently used in the treatment of venous malformation. Since the 1990s, liquid sclerotherapy has frequently been replaced by foam sclerotherapy in varicose veins >3 mm.

**Long-haul flight**

*See* air travel–related venous thromboembolism.

**Long-pulse Alexandrite laser**

*See* Alexandrite long-pulse laser.

**Low-flow venous malformation**

These are congenital vascular malformations of the veins, capillaries, or lymphatic vessels or a combination of the previous, without an arteriovenous fistula, only with low-flow velocities at investigation. Compressive garments are frequently used as a first-line treatment option for low-flow venous malformations of the extremities with the purpose of relieving symptoms.

**Low-molecular-weight heparin**

The various low-molecular-weight heparins are not interchangeable. They have pharmacokinetic advantages over heparin because the bioavailability of low-molecular-weight heparin after a subcutaneous injection is about 90% and low-molecular-weight heparin produce a more predictable anticoagulant response than heparin. Since they are predominately cleared by the kidneys, their biologic half-life may be prolonged in patients with renal failure. Low-molecular-weight heparin is typically administered in fixed or weight-adjusted doses for thromboprophylaxis and in weight-adjusted doses for therapeutic purposes. Coagulation monitoring is not generally necessary, but is advisable in obese patients with renal insufficiency. Platelet count monitoring remains necessary.

**Lower gluteal vein**

Tributary of the internal iliac vein; it leaves the pelvic area below the belly of the piriform muscle, while the superior gluteal vein leaves above the same muscle.

**Lumbar veins**

Metameric venous system at each vertebra. The main function of the lumbar veins (5 veins for each side) is to drain the internal vertebral venous plexuses. For each side, the lumbar veins are connected vertically by the ascending lumbar vein located inside the psoas muscle.

**Lymphatic malformation**

One of the congenital vascular malformations. They are the outcome of defective development that only affects the lymphatic system during two different stages of embryogenesis: primary lymphedema from the truncular/late stage of lymphangiogenesis and lymphangioma from the extratruncular/early stage. Together with venous malformations, lymphatic malformations are the most common birth defect of the circulation system, often existing together (eg, Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome).

**Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS®)**

A system that uses a high-frequency catheter and low-powered ultrasound to lyse a thrombus.

**M MAFFUCCI syndrome**

A combination of multiple asymmetric enchondromas of the extremities (most commonly the hands, less commonly the feet) and multiple vascular malformations (venous or lymphatic). Although congenital, most cases become apparent by puberty. It is commonly associated with deformities to the extremities and pathologic fractures. Sarcomatous degeneration may occur in up to 30% of patients. MAFFUCCI syndrome should be differentiated from OLLIER disease, a more common disease without the associated vascular malformations.

**Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)**

Debridement most commonly using disinfected *Phaenicia sericata* fly larvae; a very effective treatment for wounds with necrotic and even infected tissue that leaves the viable tissue intact.

**Magnetic resonance venography**

Diagnostic imaging that combines magnetic resonance using an intravenous contrast dye and pulsed sequencing timed to ensure adequate visualization of target veins. This imaging technique is especially useful for suspected abdominal and pelvic venous disorders, and it allows for 3D reconstruction imaging.

**MALETI neovalue construction**

A reconstructive surgery technique for the lower limbs, deep vein reflux correction in secondary valve incompetence, and valve agenesis or aplasia. The principle is to perform an autologous valve by dissecting the venous wall to obtain one or two flap(s). In postthrombotic syndrome, endophlebectomy is frequently combined. The choice between moncuspid and bicuspid depends on the postthrombotic wall features. This procedure should be performed by skilled operators.

**Malleolar flare**

*See* corona phlebectatica paraplantaris.

**Manual calf compression/release**

During duplex ultrasound, venous reflux can be elicited either manually by calf compression/release or by pneumatic cuff inflation/deflation. Although the latter can be performed in a more standardized way, previous studies did not indicate any significant difference between these maneuvers in patients with superficial venous reflux. This point is contested by several studies.

**MARJOLIN's ulcer**

Malignant degeneration to well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma in a chronic wound, such as a burn site or venous ulcer. The lesion is locally aggressive, painless, and diagnosed by wedge biopsy of any nonhealing wound. Treatment is a wide excision and/or radiation therapy.

**MARTORELL's ulcer**

Leg ulcer frequently associated with malignant blood pressure elevation. It is usually very painful, but, after excision, skin grafts may be beneficial. Sometimes referred to as necrotic angiodermatitis.

### **Mast cells in chronic venous disease**

Produce the enzyme chymase, which is a potent activator of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-1 and -3, and release transforming growth factor  $\beta$ -1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1), which is secreted by activated endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and platelets from extracellular matrices. The release and activation of TGF- $\beta$ 1 initiates a cascade of events in which macrophages and fibroblasts are recruited and stimulated during the chronic inflammation that is secondary to venous hypertension associated with chronic venous disease.

### **Matrix metalloproteinases**

Wound healing is an orderly process that involves inflammation, reepithelialization, matrix deposition, and tissue remodeling. Tissue remodeling and matrix deposition are processes controlled by matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and tissue inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases (TIMPs). Several studies have demonstrated that prolonged and continuous transforming growth factor-1 production causes tissue fibrosis by stimulating extracellular matrix production and inhibiting degradation by affecting MMP and TIMP production. Alterations in MMP and TIMP production may similarly modulate the fibrosis of the lower extremities in patients with chronic venous insufficiency.

### **Matting**

Multifactorial response, usually following sclerotherapy or tissue manipulation, resulting in exuberant angiogenesis in the treated area and a red, blotchy appearance.

### **MAY-HUSNI bypass**

*See* saphenopopliteal bypass.

### **MAY-THURNER syndrome**

Venous symptoms and signs caused by narrowing or occlusion of the left common iliac vein due to external compression between the right common iliac artery and the vertebral column. Diagnostic investigations include duplex ultrasound venography, magnetic resonance imaging, and intravenous ultrasound. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Mechanical thrombectomy**

A technique for the percutaneous removal of a deep venous thrombus using a powered system combining thrombus disruption through mechanical means followed by aspiration. This technique is often preceded by catheter-directed thrombolysis to decrease the thrombus load as completely as possible. A variety of mechanical means have been developed, including the use of rheolytic, rotational, and ultrasonic instruments.

### **Mechanochemical ablation**

Technique used to ablate superficial veins. An oscillating rotating wire disrupts the endothelial lining of target veins allowing the simultaneously injected sclerosant to penetrate the deeper layers of the vein wall, ultimately resulting in vein sclerosis. The advantages of this technique include percutaneous access, endovenous treatment, no need for tumescent anesthesia, and a short procedure time. Since the system does not use thermal energy, the potential for nerve damage is minimized. The results from venous occlusion are similar to those from other endothermal methods.

**Medial ankle perforator vein**

*See* posterior tibial perforator veins.

**Medial basilic vein**

Medial branch of the middle antebrachial vein that joins the basilic vein near the elbow.

**Medial cephalic vein**

Lateral branch of the middle antebrachial vein that joins the cephalic vein near the elbow.

**Medial circumflex femoral vein**

A deep vein tributary of the common femoral vein that can end in the internal iliac vein.

**Medial foot perforator veins**

Perforators located in the medial aspect of the foot, which include, from bottom to top: perforator vein of the first metatarsal interspace, cuneal perforator vein, scaphoid or navicular perforator vein, and inframalleolar perforator vein. Together with the medial plantar veins (deep), they should be considered as a medial functional unit of the foot veins.

**Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins**

Part of the group of posterior calf perforating veins, this vein drains into the medial gastrocnemius vein. It may not be connected to the small saphenous vein and usually arises halfway down the posterior calf, medial to the intergemellar perforating veins. It is usually a large-caliber vein and can work as a re-entry point for great saphenous vein reflux via an oblique communicating vein of the calf, which is explained by the power of the medial gastrocnemius pump.

**Medial gastrocnemius veins**

Muscular sural vein that drains the medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle and usually ends in the popliteal vein by a unique collector, distal to the confluence of the small saphenous vein with the popliteal trunk. May join the popliteal vein directly or merge with the small saphenous vein to form a common trunk that ends in the popliteal vein.

**Medial leg perforator veins**

The medial leg perforators belong to two groups: the posterior tibial perforator veins and the paratibial perforator veins, including the lower and upper paratibial perforator veins. The paratibial perforators drain the tributaries of the great saphenous vein into the posterior tibial veins.

**Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)**

The medial calf perforators are classified into two groups: posterior tibial and paratibial perforator veins. Three groups (lower, middle, upper) posterior tibial perforator veins (COCKETT I–III perforator veins) connect the posterior accessory great saphenous vein to the posterior tibial veins.

**Medial marginal vein of the foot**

The superficial venous system of the foot is divided into the dorsal and plantar subcutaneous venous network. Superficial vein tributaries drain blood into the dorsal venous arch on the dorsum of the foot at the level of the proximal head of the metatarsal bones. The medial and lateral end of this arch continues through the medial and lateral marginal veins into the great saphenous vein and the small saphenous vein, respectively.

**Medial plantar veins**

On the sole, the richly anastomosing deep plantar venous arch collects blood from the toes and the metatarsals. The deep plantar venous arch continues into the medial and lateral plantar veins, which become the posterior tibial veins behind the medial ankle.

**Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein**

Perforator veins that connect tributaries of the great saphenous vein to the femoral vein in the proximal thigh.

**Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal**

Perforator vein of the femoral canal that connects tributaries of the great saphenous vein to the femoral vein.

**Median antebrachial vein**

Accessory of antebrachial veins, originates from the superficial palmar venous plexus and runs on the ventral side of the forearm. It joins the basilica or the cephalic vein or both in the proximal forearm. *See Figure 6.*

**Median cephalic vein**

Lateral branch of the middle antebrachial vein that joins the cephalic vein near the elbow.

**Median cubital vein**

Connects the basilic and cephalic veins in the antecubital fossa. *See Figure 6.*

**Median sacral vein**

The only tributary of the right common iliac vein is the right ascending lumbar vein, whereas the left common iliac vein drains the left ascending lumbar and median sacral vein.

**Median vein of the elbow**

The median cubital vein connects the cephalic and basilica veins in the antecubital fossa.

**Median vein of the forearm**

Originates from the superficial palmar venous plexus and runs on the ventral side of the forearm. It joins the cephalic or basilica or both in the proximal forearm.

**Medical compression stockings**

Knitted or woven elastic stockings used in the control and treatment of lower extremity edema due to venous or lymphatic disease and ulcerations. The interface pressure measured at the ankle ranges from 8 mm Hg to 60 mm Hg, usually graduated with higher pressure distally or lower pressure proximally. Different countries have different classification systems, leading to confusion if only the class of compression is used in scientific reporting.

**Mesenteric vein thrombosis**

Usually involves the superior mesenteric vein before the confluence of the splenic vein to form the portal vein. It can present acutely with severe abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea, and it represents a true emergency with frequent fatal outcomes. It may also present subacutely with

cramping abdominal pain, especially after eating. Diagnosis can be established using a computed tomography angiogram or magnetic resonance angiogram. Treatment in the acute phase ranges from anticoagulation to thrombolysis and even emergent bowel resection for ischemia.

### **Metatarsal dorsal vein**

On the dorsum of the foot, the pedal vein drains the deep dorsal digital veins through the dorsal metatarsal veins. The pedal vein continues in the anterior tibial veins.

### **Metatarsal plantar vein**

On the sole, the richly anastomosing deep plantar venous arch collects blood from the toes and the metatarsal plantar veins. The deep plantar venous arch continues into the medial and lateral plantar veins.

### **Mickey Mouse sign**

Transverse ultrasound image near the saphenofemoral junction in which the femoral vein, anterior accessory vein, and great saphenous vein form an image characteristic of the Walt DISNEY character, Mickey Mouse. The femoral vein is the head, while the anterior accessory and great saphenous veins are the ears. This sign is often used to differentiate the anterior accessory vein correctly from the great saphenous vein.

### **Microfoam sclerotherapy**

*See* foam sclerotherapy.

### **Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)**

This venoactive drug is a purified micronized mixture of diosmin (90%) and active flavonoids (10%): hesperidin, diosmetin, linarin, and isorhoifolin. MPFF increases venous tone, inhibits the inflammatory processes in venous valves and wall, and improves lymphatic drainage present in chronic venous disorders. Due to its free radical scavenging properties and the reduced expression of adhesion molecules, capillary hyperpermeability, edema, and perivascular infiltration of leukocytes are reduced. MPFF has been proven to decrease symptoms at all stages, including the C<sub>0s</sub> patients.

### **Microphlebectomy**

*See* ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy.

### **Middle rectal veins**

Intrapelvic tributaries of the internal iliac vein include the lateral sacral and several visceral (middle rectal, vesical, uterine, and vaginal) veins; they drain the presacral venous plexus and the pelvic visceral plexuses. These plexuses and the additional superficial (pudendal) plexus provide free communication for venous flow between the two sides of the pelvis.

### **Midgluteal perforator vein**

The gluteal veins anastomose with the medial circumflex femoral vein and receive numerous perforator veins from the corresponding superficial veins.

### **Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)**

MSVT is an entity characterized by repeated inflammation of the vein wall (with or without thrombus) developing in the superficial veins at varying sites, but most commonly in the lower extremities. Previously known as thrombophlebitis migrans.

### **Milking test**

Test to analyze valve competence. During the perioperative test, the segment containing the repaired valve or the transplanted or grafted competent vein is emptied between two bulldog clamps or fingers, then the upper one is released. If the entire vein bulges immediately, the valvular incompetence has not been corrected, meaning that the repair has failed.

### **Mixed arterial and venous ulcer**

Of all leg ulcers, 15% to 30% have a mixed etiology, including venous hypertension and arterial insufficiency. Historically, the use of compression stockings for leg ulcers was contraindicated in patients with an ankle-brachial index  $<0.8$ . However, recent studies have produced evidence that compression alone can be effective for treating these mixed ulcers if the ankle-brachial index is  $>0.5$ .

### **MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella**

One of the early inferior vena cava filters that was first reported in 1971 and withdrawn in 1986. It was inserted through an open femoral venotomy; however, filter migration was an important complication.

### **MONDOR's disease**

Superficial thrombophlebitis in subcutaneous veins on the chest wall, originally described by Henri MONDOR in 1939 and is most common in women with associated breast cancer. Later, it was also described for penile superficial thrombosis presenting as firm painless cords on the dorsal aspect of the penis. Several cases of abdominal superficial venous thrombosis have been reported in BEHÇET's disease. No specific treatment is indicated because of its benign nature.

### **MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy**

A technique for the treatment of varicose veins that was first described by Robert MULLER, a Swiss dermatologist, in 1966. Veins are removed in an outpatient setting, under tumescent local anesthesia through mini-incisions (2 to 3 mm) without ligation or a dermal suture, but appropriate bandage compression followed by early ambulation, and a rapid return to normal activities. This technique has largely replaced the more formal varicose vein excision with ligation through larger incisions performed in the operating room.

### **Multicomponent compression bandage**

Bandage with different materials used as multilayered compression bandage.

*See also* multilayered compression bandages.

### **Multilayered compression bandages**

Compression therapy for venous ulcers, venous edema, and lymphedema that consists of several components, usually including a padding layer and 2 or 3 bandages of various elastic properties. This results in an inelastic bandage with high stiffness that achieves a high



working pressure and low resting pressure. Initially made of 4 layers, the trend is currently to use 2 composite bandages with similar properties (foam, cohesive, etc).

### **Muscle cramp**

*See* cramp.

### **Muscular veins**

Deep veins located below the muscular aponeurosis. They comprise the axial veins and the muscular veins from the muscles.

### **N National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE)**

*See* NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment.

### **ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)**

Laser with a long wavelength (1064 nm) used for treating telangiectasia and reticular veins.

### **Neosaphenofemoral junction**

Term that is sometimes used after failure of high ligation identified by ultrasound investigation. It is mainly due to new, small veins connecting the common femoral vein and a remaining refluxive superficial vein.

### **Neovalve (autogenous)**

Any kind of neovalve constructed with autogenous venous tissue.

### **Neovascularization**

Presence of multiple new, small tortuous veins close to the site of a previous intervention, which are venous vessels, developing mainly around the saphenofemoral junction and/or the saphenopopliteal junction, which may enlarge and connect deep to superficial veins, causing clinical recurrence after a few years.

### **Nerve damage after stripping**

Early nerve complications of surgical stripping or thermal ablation of the great saphenous vein (saphenous nerve) or small saphenous vein (sural nerve) with numbness and tingling over the inner side of ankle and foot (great saphenous vein) or outer border of the ankle or foot (small saphenous vein). Occasionally temporary pain is felt in the area. It is rarely observed today with modern techniques.

### **Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency**

The use of electrical impulses to elicit muscle contraction in patients with chronic venous insufficiency. Neuromuscular electric stimulator simulates the effect of exercise by activating the calf muscle pump, which can be useful in treating orthostatic limb edema in patients who remain seated for a long time.

### **Neuromuscular electrical stimulation**

By using a nerve stimulator applied to the peroneal nerve discharging a rate of 1 impulse/s, venous flow in the lower limbs is enhanced and popliteal vein sludge is reduced in healthy subjects. By extrapolation of these data, the common peroneal nerve stimulator has been approved for prevention of venous thromboembolism in patients at risk (in the UK).

**NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment**

Recommendations for the treatment and care of people with specific diseases and conditions in the National Health Service in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

**Night cramp**

*See* cramp.

**Nitinol stent**

Type of stent that will reexpand if compressed or crushed. Nitinol stents are available in long lengths, which are suited better to curved vessels, are easily deployed, and can be placed accurately as they will not foreshorten significantly upon deployment and dilatation. On the other hand, they can be deformed by external forces, such as the overlying right common iliac artery, taking on a fish mouth appearance, which limits the luminal size and causes hemodynamically significant narrowing.

**Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava**

Chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava (IVC) results from previous IVC thrombosis or a congenital anomaly.

**Nonsaphenous vein**

Superficial veins that are not the great or small saphenous veins. They are classified as A<sub>s5</sub> according to the CEAP classification. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

**Nonthermal vein ablation**

Treatment for truncal venous reflux in varicose veins that does not use heat, and, as of today, these treatments include ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy, mechanochemical ablation, and cyanoacrylate glue.

**Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion**

Obstruction of blood flow in the common and/or external iliac vein, of nonthrombotic origin, most frequently on the left side where the artery crosses the vein. It can, by itself, predispose patients to deep vein thrombosis.

**Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction**

*See* nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion.

**North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study**

North American register of the mid-term (24 months) results of 148 SEPS performed in 146 patients in 17 US centers between August 1, 1993 and February 15, 1996. The interruption of perforators with ablation of the superficial reflux effectively reduces the symptoms of chronic venous insufficiency and rapidly heals ulcers. Recurrence or new ulcer development, however, is still significant in postthrombotic limbs and particularly in deep vein occlusion.

**Nutcracker syndrome**

This is the clinical equivalent of nutcracker phenomenon and refers to compression of the left renal vein (LRV) with impaired blood outflow that is often accompanied by distention of

the distal portion of the LRV. Symptoms and signs are often aggravated by physical activity and commonly include hematuria, pain or gonadal vein syndrome, varicocele, orthostatic proteinuria, and orthostatic intolerance. *See* left renal vein compression (LRVC).

### **0 Oasis® catheter**

Mechanical thrombectomy hydrodynamic device that uses the VENTURI effect. The 6Fr over-the-wire percutaneous catheter of this device is used to remove a thrombus from native vessels and grafts, and it has three lumens: one for the guidewire, one for saline inflow that allows contrast injection, and one for outflow aspiration of the fragmented thrombi.

### **Obturator veins**

Veins that begin in the upper portion of the adductor region of the thigh. They are formed by tributaries that drain the hip joint and the obturator and adductor muscles, they enter the pelvis through the obturator foramen as accompanying veins of the obturator artery and run on the lateral wall of the pelvis below the obturator artery, passing between the ureter and the internal iliac artery before emptying into the internal iliac vein.

### **Occlusion plethysmography**

Technique that assesses venous function by measuring changes in the size of the extremity in response to exercise, postural change, and the application of a venous tourniquet. The main assumption of these examinations is that the arterial blood supply to the extremity and transcapillary fluid exchange do not change significantly in response to the utilized maneuver. Therefore, changes in the extremity volume are attributed to the filling and emptying of the veins.

### **Occupational leg swelling**

Evening leg edema is a physiologic phenomenon occurring in people with a sitting or standing profession (eg, hairdressers, flight attendants, etc) due to long periods of sitting and/or standing. There is no evidence of venous disease.

### **OESCH stripper**

*See* PIN stripper.

### **Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava**

A range of surgical reconstructive procedures for occlusion of the inferior or superior vena cava. Autologous spiral saphenous vein grafts, femoral vein grafts, homografts, and externally supported expanded polytetrafluoroethylene grafts have been used mostly for patients with persistent symptoms of caval obstruction.

### **OptEase® filter**

Percutaneously placed and retrievable inferior vena cava device to be used in selected patients with venous thromboembolism to prevent a primary or secondary pulmonary embolism. Its design features a Nitinol platform, barbs to provide resistance to migration, and a self-centering design to optimize thrombus capture and to avoid filter tilting.

### **Option™ Elite retrievable vena cava filter**

This retrievable vena cava filter is approved for over-the-wire delivery. The self-centering Option™ Elite consists of shape memory nitinol struts emanating from a central location and is designed for optimal clot capture. Retention anchors are located at the caudal portion of the filter. These anchors are intended for filter fixation to the vessel wall. The filter is intended to be used in caval diameters up to 30 mm.

### **Optionally retrievable filters**

A filter that is temporarily implanted in and then removed from the inferior vena cava. The time of retrieval for these filters varies with devices and the clinical status of the patient.

### **Oral anticoagulant therapy**

Orally administered medications that inhibit the action or synthesis of one or more factors of the thrombosis cascade to halt the process of thrombus formation. Indications include treatment and secondary prevention of venous thromboembolism and treatment of patients with superficial vein thrombosis in close proximity to the saphenofemoral or saphenopopliteal junctions. These agents include vitamin K antagonists (warfarin, acenocoumarol, etc) and the newer direct oral anticoagulants, which target factors X or II.

### **Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis**

Thrombotic events, mostly in the form of venous thromboembolism, but also myocardial infarction and stroke, that are associated with the use of oral contraceptives, which frequently contain estrogen. The risk of thrombotic events is increased 3- to 5-fold and is associated with the dose of estrogen, which increases the plasma concentration of clotting factors. All generations of oral contraceptives carry a risk for thrombosis.

### **Oral vitamin K antagonists**

These agents, including warfarin, acenocoumarol, and phenprocoumon, inhibit the enzyme vitamin K epoxide reductase, which recycles oxidized vitamin K<sub>1</sub> to its reduced form, halting the process of carboxylation and the synthesis of blood coagulation proteins, including liver-dependent factors II (prothrombin), VII, IX, and X. They do not antagonize vitamin K, but rather antagonize vitamin K<sub>1</sub> recycling and deplete active vitamin K<sub>1</sub>. It normally takes 2 to 3 days for these drugs to be effective.

### **Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy**

Sclerosing agents that dehydrate through osmosis and destroy the endothelial cells of the vessels in which they are injected. Hypertonic saline (typically 23.4%) is the simplest agent, but a combination of hypertonic saline 10% with dextrose 25% is also used. Hypertonic saline injections are painful, but they lack the potential for allergic reactions.

### **Outflow fraction**

An indirect assessment of physiological venous outflow obstruction obtained from air plethysmography venous volume readings after the additional use of an upper thigh tourniquet that is inflated to 80 mm Hg to obtain the venous volume (VV) estimate and then suddenly deflated to obtain the venous volume emptied in one second (V1). The percentage of venous volume emptied in one second in relation to venous volume corresponds to outflow fraction (OF).  $OF = (V1/VV) \times 100$ .

### **Outflow obstruction**

Hemodynamic anomaly, more often related to anatomical lesions: venous compression, venous obliteration, venous occlusion. Outflow obstruction is frequently underdiagnosed, in part because of limitations in the imaging methods and the difficulty of measuring its severity. *See also* venous obstruction.

### **Outflow resistance**

Includes viscous resistance and geometrical resistance. At any given blood viscosity, outflow resistance is inversely proportional to the flow rate and directly proportional to the pressure gradient. Due to the variable nature of venous flow, dynamic resistance (impedance) also depends on the ability of the vein wall to extend, and thus may be increased by wall fibrosis and synechia.

### **Ovarian vein**

A paired gonadal vein in females, which drains the ovaries; it corresponds to the testicular vein in males. The right ovarian vein runs through the broad ligament and usually joins the inferior vena cava. However, the left ovarian vein typically drains into the left renal vein instead of the inferior vena cava. Anatomical variations of drainage patterns do exist.

### **Ovarian vein embolization**

A percutaneous interventional procedure designed to occlude a symptomatic and incompetent ovarian vein. Its main indications include management of pelvic congestion syndrome, but also the treatment of labial, vulvar, perineal, gluteal, or leg varicosities. It is more commonly necessary for the left ovarian vein. The materials most often used for this procedure include coils, glue, foam, and liquid sclerosing agents.

### **Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence**

Incompetence of the valves of the ovarian vein leading to pelvic vein hypertension, resulting in varices and symptoms of pelvic congestion syndrome or labial, vulvar, perineal, gluteal, and lower limb varicosities.

### **Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers**

Use of high pressure oxygen, typically a few times above the ambient pressure, maintained in special chambers where the patient is placed for the duration of the treatment session. Usually used to promote healing of chronic leg ulcers of venous or other origin that have failed to heal. A milder pressure may be applied using personal, portable devices.

## **P** **P component of the CEAP classification**

Detailed information on the underlying pathophysiological findings of a patient with a chronic venous disorder, including the presence and location of superficial and/or deep vein obstruction and/or reflux in 18 defined segments of the leg veins. There is a basic CEAP classification where the anomaly location is not noted ( $P_r$ : reflux,  $P_o$ : obstruction,  $P_{r,o}$ : reflux and obstruction, and  $P_n$ : no identifiable venous pathophysiology) and an advanced CEAP classification with additional numerical anatomy descriptors from 1 to 18. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

### **PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome**

This syndrome refers to upper extremity vein thrombosis that affects the axillary and/or subclavian vein; it is often called “effort thrombosis” because it frequently occurs after strenuous arm exercise. It is often the result of thoracic inlet syndrome, which causes an impingement of the vein, where surgical decompression may be required. Named after PAGET and von SCHRÖTTER.

### **Pain**

*See* aching.

### **Pain score**

The first component of the venous clinical severity score, where pain is graded on a scale from 0 to 3. Alternatively, pain may be graded on a visual analog scale ranging from 0 to 10 as a stand-alone scoring tool, where 0 corresponds to no pain and 10 to the maximum pain a person could experience.

### **PALMA operation**

*See* femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition.

### **Pampiniform plexus**

A loose network of small veins that drain each gonad. In females, it forms the ovarian vein, while in males it also drains the epididymis and ascends as part of the spermatic cord. Intra-abdominally, the plexus of veins forms the testicular vein. Abnormal dilatation of the pampiniform plexus, which may cause male infertility, is called a varicocele.

### **Paraná maneuver**

Named after the town of Paraná, Argentina, this maneuver makes use of a proprioceptive reflex to test venous-muscle-pump–induced flow by pushing a standing patient slightly off-balance to cause muscle contraction to maintain posture, followed by muscle relaxation. This maneuver is very useful for detecting valvular incompetence by using duplex ultrasonography, when legs are painful or very edematous and therefore manual or cuff compression may cause discomfort.

### **Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis**

Theory of varicose vein pathogenesis that supports the concept that dilatation of the vein wall is related to a primary weakness of the wall due to a loss of elastic fibers. Due to the vein lumen dilatation, the venous valves progressively become incompetent.

### **PARKES WEBER syndrome**

Another complex form of congenital vascular malformations similar to KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome, but it also has an additional vascular malformation, ie, an arteriovenous malformation besides a venous, lymphatic, and capillary malformation. The clinical aspects are similar to those of KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome with a port-wine stain, limb overgrowth, and dilated superficial veins, but the existence of one or more arteriovenous malformations remains a main vascular defect of PARKES WEBER syndrome. Most cases are sporadic, although recent studies suggest that it might be caused by mutations in the RASA1 gene.

**Paste boot**

*See* UNNA boot.

**PAVCNIK valve**

A percutaneously placed bioprosthetic venous valve that contains a venous segment attached by fine Prolene® sutures to a metal exoskeleton.

**Peak reflux velocity**

The maximum velocity of the retrograde flow that occurs inside an incompetent venous segment; it is measured using pulsed-wave or continuous-wave Doppler during a provocation measure (eg, VALSALVA maneuver or sudden release of a distal manual or cuff compression or alternative maneuvers).

**Pedal vein**

A deep vein located on the dorsum of the foot. It drains the deep dorsal digital and metatarsal veins and continues in the anterior tibial veins.

**Pelvic congestion syndrome**

Condition characterized by dull, noncyclical, positional (exacerbated by activity or prolonged standing) lower back, pelvic, and upper thigh pain, which worsens throughout the day, dyspareunia, and postcoital discomfort, as a result of ovarian or internal iliac vein tributary reflux that may or may not be accompanied by varicosities of the pelvis, vulvar, perineal, posterior thigh, and gluteal areas. It occurs mostly in multiparous women. Diagnosis is confirmed by transcutaneous ultrasound exploration, transvaginal ultrasound and venography or magnetic resonance venography. Percutaneous embolization may be used to treat this condition.

**Pelvic varices**

Abnormally dilated veins of the pelvis that are most often the result of ovarian or internal iliac vein tributary reflux.

**Pelvic varicosity**

*See* pelvic varices.

**Pelvic vein embolization**

A percutaneous interventional procedure to treat reflux of the pelvic vein tributaries of the internal iliac veins and ovarian veins. Its main indications include management of pelvic congestion syndrome, but also the treatment of labial, vulvar, perineal, gluteal, or leg varicosities. The most used embolic material includes coils, glue, foam, and liquid sclerosants.

**Pelvic vein reflux**

Incompetence of the pelvic venous valves, mainly the internal iliac vein tributaries and the ovarian veins, that leads to pelvic vein hypertension, resulting in varices and symptoms of pelvic congestion syndrome or labial, vulvar, perineal, gluteal, and leg varicosities that frequently present with an atypical pattern.

### **Pelvic venous disorders**

This term is suggested to replace the less appropriate term pelvic congestion syndrome. This new term includes 4 different clinical presentations: chronic pelvic pain (pain, dyspareunia, dysuria), pelvic varices (gluteal, perineal, vulvar), renal symptoms or signs (flank pain, hematuria), and lower limb varices. A classification system is under the development by American Vein and Lymphatic Society.

### **Pelvic venous incompetence**

Reflux in the ovarian vein(s) and/or in the internal iliac vein(s) or in their tributaries, with or without an obstructive flow component. *See also* pelvic congestion syndrome.

### **Pentoxifylline**

A xanthine derivative originally used to treat intermittent claudication and shown to be relatively effective in treating venous leg ulcers with or without concomitant compression. Pentoxifylline acts primarily by increasing red blood cell deformability, reducing blood viscosity, and decreasing the potential for platelet aggregation and thrombus formation.

### **Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins**

Minimally invasive interventional technique that involves directly puncturing the incompetent perforating vein and delivering energy by means of radiofrequency or laser, leading to the denudation of the endothelium, coagulation of the blood, and shrinkage of the vessel wall, effectively ablating the perforating vein.

### **Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty**

Minimally invasive interventional technique used to dilate obstructed or occluded deep vein segments in patients with signs, such as edema or other clinical signs and symptoms of chronic venous insufficiency. It involves accessing the vein by puncture, guidewire, and sheath introduction, crossing the lesion with a guidewire, and placing a balloon across the lesion; the balloon is then inflated, which reestablishes the vein lumen. In most cases of iliac or ilio caval angioplasty, additional stenting is required.

### **Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins**

Laser light is emitted from a laser device and transmitted through the skin to the targeted vessel, which leads to heating, coagulation, and destruction of the telangiectasia or varicose vein. Laser light is selectively absorbed by oxyhemoglobin and converted to thermal energy, minimizing damage to the surrounding tissues.

### **Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy**

Minimally invasive interventional technique that removes a thrombus from native vessels, including veins, and bypass grafts. Used mainly for deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, it has a lower risk of hemorrhagic complications compared with thrombolysis. Most devices use the hydrodynamic or the mechanical fragmentation principle.

### **Percutaneous valvuloplasty**

Percutaneous valvuloplasty is a minimally invasive method to eliminate venous reflux in the great saphenous vein while preserving the target vein. It may be performed using large-particle hyaluronan or smoother gels. The procedure is currently under assessment.



**Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper**

*See* PIN stripper.

**Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping**

*See* PIN stripping.

**Perforator vein**

A vein that perforates the muscular fascia to connect superficial veins with deep veins. In the lower limbs, it usually presents with inward flow, from the superficial to the deep veins, except in the foot. Perforator veins may or may not contain valves.

**Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation**

Surgical removal or percutaneous closure of a perforator vein by means of thermal, nonthermal, or chemical ablation.

**Perforator vein incompetence**

Reverse (outward) flow in a perforating vein of the lower extremity for >0.5 seconds: a pathologic perforator vein has a diameter  $\geq 3.5$  mm and may be located beneath a healed or open venous ulcer (C<sub>5</sub> or C<sub>6</sub> of the CEAP classification).

**Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation**

Surgical ligation or clipping of an incompetent perforating vein that can be performed by means of a direct approach with a small incision or as part of a subfascial endoscopic perforating vein surgery.

**Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery**

Surgical ligation or clipping of incompetent perforating veins using any kind of open surgical procedure.

**Perfusion scintigraphy**

Diagnostic technique using a radioactive tracer and scintillation counter to produce images (scintigrams) of internal parts of the body, particularly the lungs, to exclude or confirm a suspected pulmonary embolism.

**Perineal varicosities**

Varicose veins situated in the perineum (the surface region in both males and females between the pubic symphysis and the coccyx, inferior to the pelvic diaphragm, and between the lower limbs). It includes varicose veins at the anogenital region and the vagina in females. Perineal varicosities may be related to pelvic vein incompetence; they are more common in multiparous women.

**Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)**

PICC is a form of intravenous access that can be used for a prolonged period of time for long chemotherapy regimens, extended antibiotic therapy, or total parenteral nutrition or for administration of substances that should not be done peripherally. It is a catheter that enters percutaneously at a peripheral site, extends to the superior vena cava and stays in place for days or weeks. First described in 1975 by HOSHAL, it is an alternative to central venous catheters in major veins.

### **Permanent vena cava filters**

Permanent filters are placed with the intention of providing life-long protection from pulmonary embolism and are therefore designed to stay fixed to the caval wall. They increase the risk of thrombosis of the inferior vena cava distally from the filter.

### **Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)**

The sciatic vein is an embryologic venous structure that disappears during embryologic development. It rarely persists as PSV and it either communicates with the small saphenous vein or with the popliteal vein. This anomaly is most often associated with KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY or PARKES WEBER syndrome, or may rarely be found as an isolated anomaly.

### **PERTHES test**

A clinical test, which is no longer used, that attempted to establish the competence of deep veins and perforator veins. With the patient standing up, a tourniquet was positioned on the limb. After prolonged exercise, the varicose veins below the tourniquet empty if the deep system is patent and competent, and the perforator veins are competent. Conversely, if the varicose veins do not empty below the tourniquet, the deep system is abnormal and/or the perforator veins are incompetent.

### **Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis**

A technique for clot removal for iliofemoral or cavoiliofemoral deep vein thrombosis that aims to restore deep venous patency rapidly and to preserve or limit damage to the infrainguinal deep venous valves. This procedure uses a combination of catheter-directed thrombolysis and the adjunctive use of mechanical devices, involving rotational, rheolytic, or ultrasound technologies, to deliver the thrombolytic agent as well as produce some combination of thrombus fragmentation, distribution of thrombolytic drug through the thrombus, and/or thrombus aspiration.

### **Phenindione**

An oral anticoagulant indandione, which functions as a vitamin K antagonist, similar to warfarin. It is a synthetic anticoagulant that acts by interfering with factors II, VII, IX, and X. It produces its effect 36 to 48 hours after the initial dose; the effect wanes over a period of 48 to 72 hours after it has been stopped. It is now rarely used because of a high incidence of severe adverse effects.

### **Phlebectasia**

Dilation of the veins. *See also* venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity.

### **Phlebectomy**

Surgical removal of a vein or a segment of a vein that is usually performed through a mini skin incision and a phlebectomy hook. The phlebectomy hook is inserted through the mini incision and then the varicose vein is hooked, extracted, and subsequently fixed with a clamp (eg, mosquito clamp). Next, the vein loop is usually divided and the two ends are sequentially pulled out with gentle traction using two clamps.

### **Phlebectomy hook**

Surgical instrument specifically designed to draw a vein out through a mini incision. The stainless steel hook is similar to a tiny crochet hook with a blunt tip and a straight shaft.

Different types of hooks are available, including the MULLER hook, OESCH hook, RAMELET hook, VARADY hook, etc.

### **Phlebectomy power device**

*See* powered phlebectomy.

### **Phlebitis**

Aseptic inflammation of a vein, usually referring to a superficial vein, that is mainly caused by thrombosis due to venous stasis, hypercoagulability, and local endothelial trauma due to an injury, indwelling catheter, or surgery. It is more properly called superficial vein thrombosis. It may occur as part of a systemic disorder (thromboangiitis obliterans, BEHÇET's syndrome, etc). Clinically, the inflamed area swells and becomes red and warm. A tender cord-like mass may form under the skin.

### **Phlebography**

*See* venography.

### **Phlebology**

Phlebology (from Greek Phlebo = vein and Logos = speech) is the part of medicine that studies the anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of acute and chronic vein disorders. Modern Phlebology is an interdisciplinary science that is in continuous evolution. Phlebology societies do exist in most countries.

### **Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)**

The act of drawing or removing blood from the venous system through a small incision or puncture to obtain a sample for analysis and diagnosis. Therapeutic phlebotomy may be performed for certain blood disorders (eg, hemochromatosis, polycythemia vera). Venotomy is also the opening of the vein wall to perform an endoluminal procedure.

### **Phlebotonic drug**

*See* venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs.

### **Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg**

Acute painful swelling and pallor of the entire lower limb due to extensive deep vein thrombosis, usually involving the iliofemoral segment with obstruction of the outflow tract; phlegmasia is an old term for inflammation. In patients presenting with this condition, early thrombus removal may be considered.

### **Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg**

Extremely acute painful swelling and cyanosis of the entire leg due to extensive deep and superficial vein thrombosis, usually involving the iliofemoral segment with complete obstruction of the outflow tract. It may progress to venous gangrene if left untreated. The patient is in severe pain and develops tachycardia, circulatory collapse, and shock. The mortality of this condition is high, if left untreated. It requires an immediate intervention using catheter-directed thrombolysis, mechanical thrombectomy, or surgical thrombectomy. Fasciotomy may be indicated for urgent reduction of the compartment pressures in the calf.

### **Photoplethysmography**

An optical technique to evaluate blood volume changes in the microvascular bed of tissue, using a simple, low-cost, and portable device. A probe consisting of a light source and a light-sensitive diode is positioned on the skin. Changes in the number of red cells in the dermis affect the backscatter of light, which is detected by the light-sensitive diode. In practice, photoplethysmography estimates the venous refilling time; it is also known as light reflection rheography.

### **Photothermolysis**

Technique where laser energy is applied to the skin to remove cosmetically unappealing blemishes in skin color and texture. In phlebology, it may be used to treat telangiectasia, localized capillary malformations, etc.

### **Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation**

Darkening of an area of the skin that may be due to an excess of melanin, or, in the context of venous disease, increased hemosiderin deposits. It is one of the clinical signs of chronic venous insufficiency, caused by venous hypertension. It is classified as C<sub>4a</sub> according to the CEAP classification.

### **PIN stripper**

An instrument used for invaginated stripping of a saphenous trunk.

### **PIN stripping**

Surgical removal of a saphenous vein by means of a PIN stripper, which is inserted in a saphenous trunk. The stripper is then advanced retrogradely through the vein and exteriorized through a small distal skin incision. The stripper is encircled by a suture in the proximal end of the vein and the vein is inverted as it is stripped out of the leg.

### **Plantar venous subcutaneous network**

Superficial veins in the sole of the foot.

### **Plethysmography**

A method of assessing the volume of blood flowing through a limb (or other body part) by measuring the changes in volume using strain gauges, air cuffs, impedance electrodes, or other methods.

*See also* air plethysmography, photoplethysmography, and occlusion plethysmography.

### **Pneumatic compression device**

*See* intermittent pneumatic compression.

### **Polidocanol**

Sclerosing agent that is used intravenously to treat incompetent veins, including telangiectasia, reticular veins, and varicose veins, including saphenous trunks. It can be used in its liquid form or injected as foam after mixing the sclerosing agent with air or physiological gas. Different concentrations are available (0.25%, 0.5%, 1%, 2%, and 3%).

### **Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization**

A small prosthetic patch (2 x 3 cm) used after saphenofemoral junction ligation or after repeat saphenofemoral junction ligation to contain neovascularization. It is secured to the

saphenous stump and/or the common femoral vein to cover the anterior half of the latter. The patch is intended to form a physical barrier to prevent the extension of neovascularization.

### **Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator**

Perforating vein that is connected with the popliteal vein; it usually has a tortuous course when it is incompetent. It can be recognized on duplex ultrasonography from its typical location in front of the lateral condyle of the femur, lateral from the saphenopopliteal junction. It is commonly described, mistakenly, as a recurrence after small saphenous vein surgery.

### **Popliteal fossa varicose network**

Tortuous network of varicosities at the saphenopopliteal junction after previous intervention in the popliteal fossa, such as ligation or thermal ablation. These varicose veins may connect directly to the popliteal vein or they may connect with incompetent veins in the thigh (eg, GIACOMINI vein, cranial extension of the small saphenous vein, gluteal or pelvic veins, sciatic nerve varices, and sciatic veins). Also called neovascularization at the saphenopopliteal junction.

### **Popliteal vein**

Deep vein accompanying the popliteal artery, formed by the union of the transverse crural deep veins (anterior tibial veins) and the longitudinal crural deep veins (posterior tibial and fibular veins). The popliteal vein is often duplicated; it ascends through the popliteal fossa and enters the adductor canal as the femoral vein. The soleal and gastrocnemius veins drain in the popliteal vein as well as usually the small saphenous vein, which ends at the saphenopopliteal junction. *See Figures 4 and 10.*

### **Popliteal vein aneurysm**

A localized dilatation of the popliteal vein. Its definition remains controversial: a dilatation with a diameter of at least two or three times the diameter of the vein above or below, or a diameter of >20 mm. It may be fusiform, saccular, or eccentric. It may be a life-threatening disorder due to the risk of pulmonary embolism. The options for repair include tangential excision and primary repair, excision with interposition, or surgical ligation. *See Figure 4.*

### **Popliteal vein entrapment**

External compression of the popliteal vein by aberrations or hypertrophy of the gastrocnemius muscles or other anatomic structures. It may cause symptoms and signs of chronic venous disease and even deep vein thrombosis.

### **Popliteal vein external banding**

Surgical procedure consisting of local reduction in the size of the popliteal vein by externally encircling it with a piece of vascular graft to restore deep venous valvular competence in limbs with KISTNER grade 3 and grade 4 deep venous reflux and chronic venous insufficiency.

### **Portland valve or PAVCNIK valve**

Bioprosthetic venous valve consisting of processed small intestinal submucosa (predominantly collagen with some residual growth factors) stretched between a nitinol square stent and fashioned to create a bicuspid valve design.

**Port-wine stain**

A cutaneous and/or mucosal capillary malformation (according to the current International Society for the Study of Vascular anomalies classification) that is usually present from birth. The term port wine refers to the dark crimson color that is commonly seen. Previously known as nevus flammeus.

**Posterior accessory saphenous vein**

Superficial, often extr fascial, vein in the thigh and/or leg that tracks posterior and parallel to the great saphenous vein. It usually drains into the proximal great saphenous vein near the saphenofemoral junction. In the lower leg, it may also be referred to as the LEONARDO's vein or the posterior arch vein. *See Figure 1.*

**Posterior labial veins (female)**

Female equivalent of the posterior scrotal veins. A collection of veins that drain the female perineum into the vesical venous plexus. It drains into the internal iliac vein via an anterior division corresponding to the arterial supply.

**Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein**

Part of a group of posterior calf perforating veins. It drains into the lateral gastrocnemius vein, it may not be connected to the small saphenous vein, and it usually arises halfway down the posterior calf, lateral to the intergemellar perforating veins.

**Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein**

Part of a group of posterior calf perforating veins. It drains into the medial gastrocnemius vein, it may not be connected to the small saphenous vein, and it usually arises halfway down the posterior calf, medial to the intergemellar perforating veins.

**Posterior scrotal veins (male)**

Male equivalent of the posterior labial veins. Venous drainage for the scrotum into the vesical venous plexus. Drains into the internal iliac vein via an anterior division corresponding to the layout.

**Posterior thigh circumflex vein**

A tributary of the great saphenous vein or the posterior accessory saphenous vein, which ascends obliquely in the posterior thigh. It may arise from the small saphenous vein, from the proximal extension of the small saphenous vein, or from the lateral venous plexus of the proximal thigh. An extension of the small saphenous vein that communicates with the great saphenous vein via the posterior thigh circumflex vein. May also be referred to as the GIACOMINI vein.

**Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral**

Perforating vein that pierces the semitendinosus and biceps femoris muscles usually 10 to 20 cm above the popliteal fossa. It drains into the femoral and/or deep femoral veins.

**Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial**

Perforating vein that pierces the adductor muscles. It usually drains into the femoral vein.

### Posterior tibial perforator veins

The posterior tibial veins are the lower medial perforator veins of the leg, first described by Franck COCKETT, and divided into 3 groups: higher, middle, and lower, located 11, 8, and 5 cm above the medial malleolus, respectively. They are commonly connected to the tributaries of the great saphenous vein. The lower one could be considered a medial ankle perforator vein.

### Posterior tibial veins

Usually paired veins located alongside the posterior tibial artery. They drain the plantar aspect of the foot and posterior compartment of the leg and form the popliteal vein with the anterior tibial vein. They usually receive several perforating veins along the medial aspect of the lower leg. *See Figure 4.*

### Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease

A long-term complication of deep vein thrombosis. Patients with postthrombotic syndrome present with a spectrum of disease due to venous hypertension secondary to deep venous obstructive disease and/or valvular incompetence. Disease severity can be assessed using the VILLALTA score and the GINSBERG score, and may be mild, moderate, or severe. The severity of postthrombotic syndrome is associated with the proximal extent of the deep vein thrombosis, with iliofemoral thrombosis most likely to result in postthrombotic syndrome.

### Postthrombotic varicose vein

Chronically scarred or occluded superficial vein or varicosity after superficial vein thrombosis. May leave a residual firm lump or cause recurrent episodes of superficial vein thrombosis.

### Postural diameter change

Observed decrease in saphenous vein diameter from the standing to supine positions. The decrease in vein diameter is thought to be around 20% to 25% and may be less apparent in older and overweight patients and in those with saphenous reflux. The postural diameter change is calculated as a percentage using the following formula:  $(\text{standing diameter} - \text{lying diameter}) / \text{standing diameter} \times 100$ . It reflects the elasticity of the vein wall when exposed to different hydrostatic pressures.

### Postural vasoconstriction reflex

*See* venoarterial reflex.

### Power pulse AngioJet™

Pharmacomechanical peripheral thrombectomy device for recanalization of acutely thrombosed arteries and veins. Designed for vessel recanalization with a single treatment, it consists of a treatment catheter and control console. The treatment involves high-pressure delivery of lytic drugs into the thrombus using the power pulse™ technique, followed by aspiration of the thrombus material. *See also* AngioJet™.

### Powered phlebectomy

Treatment for nonsaphenous varicose veins as an alternative to traditional phlebectomy. Powered phlebectomy involves inserting an endoscopic transilluminator to visualize the varicose vein clusters. A suction device with protected surgical blades is inserted through a second incision in the leg and the varicosities are cut and removed by suction. This procedure is usually performed under general anesthesia in addition to a saphenous procedure.

### **PREPIC study: Prévention du Risque d'Embolie Pulmonaire par Interruption Cave (inferior vena cava interruption for preventing pulmonary embolism study)**

Randomized clinical trial (published in 1998) that evaluated the role of inferior vena cava filters in patients with proximal deep vein thrombosis. A 2 x 2 design was used (inferior vena cava filter vs no filter; unfractionated heparin vs low-molecular-weight heparin). The study concluded that the routine use of inferior vena cava filters in addition to anticoagulation led to a modest reduction in the risk of pulmonary embolism, but this was offset by a doubling of the risk of recurrent deep venous thrombosis at 2 years.

### **PREPIC 2 study**

Randomized clinical trial (published in 2015) that evaluated the role of inferior vena cava filters in reducing the risk of recurrent pulmonary embolism in high-risk patients. The study showed that, in patients with acute pulmonary embolism and a high risk of recurrence, the routine use of retrievable inferior vena cava filters did not reduce the risk of symptomatic pulmonary embolism compared with anticoagulation alone. *See* PREPIC study (to understand the acronym).

### **PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)**

A term used to describe the presence of either residual or recurrent varices after a previous intervention. Although residual varicose veins after incomplete treatment and new, recurrent varicose veins are clinically distinct entities, there can be considerable difficulty in accurately classifying varicose veins after a previous treatment. Therefore, PREVAIT was introduced as an all-encompassing term to describe all patients with varicose veins after previous interventions. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Primary venous incompetence**

A condition of a vein or venous segment in which abnormal retrograde flow is present; it is caused by idiopathic venous valve failure.

### **Private venous circulation in the lower limb**

The phenomenon of blood refluxing down the great saphenous vein, entering the deep veins via perforating veins, moving cephalad on calf muscle contraction, and with a proportion refluxing again down the great saphenous vein, thus taking a circular pathway, according to TRENDLENBURG's description.

### **Profunda femoral vein**

Accompanies the profunda femoris artery and receives multiple perforating veins to facilitate venous drainage of the thigh. It joins the femoral vein by means of one or more branches in the proximal thigh to form the common femoral vein. It is an extremely important inflow vessel to the iliofemoral venous segment. *See also* deep femoral vein. *See Figure 4.*

### **Prophylactic caval filter**

Several designs of filters in various sizes and shapes are placed in the infrarenal segment of the inferior vena cava, specifically to trap emboli and prevent a pulmonary embolism.



**Prostacyclin**

A physiologically active lipid compound that inhibits platelet activation and therefore prevents the formation of the platelet plug required for primary hemostasis. Prostacyclin also acts as a vasodilator, which is prescribed for pulmonary hypertension, RAYNAUD's disease, and other causes of limb ischemia. Clinically available prostacyclin analogs include epoprostenol and iloprost. Also known as prostaglandin I<sub>2</sub>.

**Prostatic venous plexus (male)**

Responsible for the venous drainage of the prostate and consists of a well-defined plexus formed by prostatic veins. The plexus communicates with the vesical venous plexus and drains into the internal iliac vein.

**Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty**

Surgical procedure to restore valvular competence to a dilated incompetent vein. The VEDENSKY spiral is a sleeve of Dacron, polytetrafluoroethylene, or metal, etc, which is used to constrict and compress the vein circumferentially, to approximate the valve leaflets better, and to restore valvular competence. This technique did not achieve good long-term results.

**Prosthetic venous valve**

Implantable venous valve designed to restore venous competence. Proposed venous valve designs have usually consisted of a metal scaffold with an organic or inorganic material to form the valve shape. It must be of low thrombogenicity and immunogenicity, and made of material with suitable flexibility and durability.

**Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers**

High levels of protease (=enzyme) in a wound are thought to slow down wound healing. The protease-modulating matrix (PMM) dressing is designed to remove these proteases from wound fluid, which is expected to help the wound heal. Currently, the different trials using PMM treatment are not conclusive.

**Protein C deficiency**

Congenital or acquired condition resulting in thrombophilia. Activated protein C is a natural anticoagulant, so deficiency results in a prothrombotic tendency. Heterozygous protein C deficiency is inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion. Genetic mutations cause either type I (quantitative) or type II (functional) protein C deficiency.

**Protein S deficiency**

Congenital or acquired condition resulting in thrombophilia. Protein S is a cofactor for the action of activated protein C, so a deficiency results in a prothrombotic tendency. Hereditary protein S deficiency is autosomal dominant and thrombosis may be seen with heterozygous or homozygous deficiencies.

**Proximal deep venous thrombosis**

A deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in any vein above the crural veins, including the popliteal vein, femoral vein, deep femoral vein, common femoral vein, iliac veins, and inferior vena cava. The term is considered as inadequate and too imprecise for use in clinical practice and in studies. Instead, the following terms should be used: (ilio)caval, iliofemoral, femoropopliteal, and calf vein DVT.

**Proximal thrombosis**

Refers to any lower extremity deep venous thrombosis located in the popliteal, femoral, or iliac veins or the inferior vena cava. In modern practice, anatomical classification of acute deep venous thrombosis as iliofemoral or femoropopliteal is more commonly used, because these terms differentiate disease severity, management strategy, and prognosis better. Also known as proximal deep vein thrombosis.

**Pruritis**

*See* itching.

**PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure**

Surgical procedure to restore venous valve competence in the popliteal vein. A silastic sling is looped around the popliteal vein and attached medially to a knee flexor tendon and laterally to the biceps femoris. The action is intended to be dynamic, with the popliteal vein open when the leg is straight, but kinked shut (by the tense silastic sling) during knee flexion. This procedure superseded earlier descriptions using gracilis or biceps femoris tendons.

**Pubic vein**

Usually arises from the obturator vein and ascends on the posterior surface of the body of the pubis. It drains into the external iliac vein.

**Pudendal perforator veins**

Veins connecting superficial venous tributaries in the groin, proximal thigh, perineum, and genital region (including the vulva and labia) to pudendal or other deep pelvic veins.

**Pudendal varicose veins**

Varicosities in the proximal medial thigh or genital region arising from the genital-vulvar area, which often travel down the leg. They frequently appear during and after pregnancy.

**Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)**

Venous plexus lying behind the lower part of the symphysis pubis and arcuate pubic ligament; it lies anterior to the bladder and prostate. The main tributary is the dorsal vein of the penis, and the pudendal plexus communicates with prostatic and vesical plexuses. It drains via the vesical plexus into the internal iliac vein (anterior division).

**Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism**

Obstruction of a pulmonary artery caused by an embolus. The cause is usually thromboembolic secondary to lower extremity deep vein thrombosis, but the embolic source may not be apparent. A pulmonary embolism is commonly subclinical, but common presenting symptoms include dyspnea, tachypnea, pleuritic chest pain, and hemoptysis. Pulmonary embolism is a common cause of sudden death.

**Pulse repetition frequency**

The number of pulses of ultrasound (send and receive cycles) sent by the transducer per second. Optimization of pulse repetition–frequency settings allows for accurate duplex ultrasonography assessment of blood flow. Low pulse repetition frequency (also referred to

as low scale) may be used to examine low velocities, such as venous flow. However, higher flow, such as arterial flow, will result in aliasing if the pulse repetition frequency is too low.

### **Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis**

Technique for high-pressure delivery of a lytic agent into a thrombus during thrombolysis procedures to achieve better thrombus resolution and shorter treatment times. It may be used in isolation using a multiple sidehole catheter or as part of a pharmacomechanical thrombolysis procedure. *See also* AngioJet™.

### **Q Quality of life in venous disease**

A patient-reported assessment of chronic venous disease severity and an important outcome measure after venous interventions. Quality of life can be quantified using generic and disease-specific questionnaires. Generic questionnaires allow comparisons to be made across populations of patients with different diseases based on standard elements. Disease-specific questionnaires, using specific scales, provide precise details about the impact of a disease or therapeutic effects. Combining the two questionnaires is the best strategy when using quality of life.

### **R Radial vein**

Deep veins of the upper limb that are usually paired; the two radial veins are a continuation of the palmar metacarpal veins that accompany the radial artery on the lateral aspect of the forearm just distal to the elbow. They join the ulnar veins to form the brachial veins. *See Figure 7.*

### **Radiofrequency ablation**

A minimally invasive endovenous thermal ablation procedure used in the treatment of varicose veins. Vein puncture, catheter positioning, and tumescent anesthesia are all performed under ultrasound guidance. The impedance in the vein wall to the passage of the radiofrequency energy causes heat destruction. In addition, a secondary inflammatory response enhances vein wall destruction. Continuous pullback and segmental radiofrequency ablation systems are available.

### **Radiofrequency generator**

A medical device that generates radiofrequency energy, which is designed to heat an element. Depending on the specific generator, monopolar or bipolar electrodes may be used and power settings may be adjusted. In the context of venous disease, radiofrequency generators are used for endovenous radiofrequency thermal ablation procedures where treatment temperatures vary from 85°C to 120°C.

### **Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy**

An endovenous thermal ablation technique for the treatment of incompetent superficial veins (introduced in 2007). The technique is similar to other endovenous thermal ablation procedures. A flexible catheter (5Fr in diameter, spherical tip) with a distal bipolar thermal electrode (1.5 cm in length) is heated with a continuous pullback in the vein, with a foot switch control. The impedance of the venous tissue is indicated by an acoustic signal (impedance feedback).

### **RAJU's valvuloplasty**

This valvuloplasty procedure, which was described by RAJU in 1983, was a modification of the KISTNER internal valvuloplasty; it used a transverse supra-avalvular venotomy through which the free margins of the valve leaflets were plicated and tightened under direct vision. Conversely, the transcommissural valvuloplasty proposed by RAJU in 2000 is an external valvuloplasty technique performed by placing transluminal sutures along the valve attachment lines, which simultaneously close the valve attachment angle and tighten the valve cusps.

### **Randomized and Economic Assessment of Conservative and Therapeutic Interventions for Varicose veins (REACTIV trial)**

The objective of this study was to establish the cost-effectiveness of surgery and sclerotherapy for the treatment of varicose veins. Randomized controlled trials were carried out for conservative treatment, sclerotherapy, and surgery. Patients were randomized in 3 groups.

**Group 1.** Minor varicose veins with no reflux, randomized between conservative treatment and sclerotherapy.

**Group 2.** Moderate varicose veins with reflux, randomized between surgery and sclerotherapy.

**Group 3.** Severe varicose veins with reflux, randomized between conservative treatment and surgery.

An economic analysis was carried out alongside this randomized trial.

### **Recirculation index**

Ratio of the volume of venous blood refluxing down the saphenous vein divided by the antegrade volume. It is measured using duplex ultrasonography with the subject standing and bearing weight on the contralateral leg. Reflux is induced with a calf compression or contraction maneuver, manually or with a pump. A recirculation index  $>1$  indicates recirculation. It may be used to quantify reflux and superficial venous insufficiency.

### **Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator**

Tissue plasminogen activator is a protein involved in thrombolysis (breakdown of thrombus). It is a protease that catalyzes the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin, which is the major enzyme responsible for thrombus breakdown. Tissue plasminogen activator may be manufactured using recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid technology, referred to as recombinant tissue plasminogen activator. In the treatment of acute deep vein thrombosis, tissue plasminogen activator may be delivered into the thrombus by catheter-directed thrombolysis or a pharmacomechanical thrombolysis technique.

### **Recovery nitinol filter**

The Recovery nitinol filter is a retrievable inferior vena cava filter composed of 12 nitinol wires, 6 arms, and 6 legs, resulting in dual-level protection. Nitinol is a metal alloy of nickel and titanium that exhibits two closely related and unique properties: shape memory effect (reforms at a predetermined design filter shape at body temperature) and super elasticity. The filter is designed for inferior vena cava diameters up to 28 mm.

### **Recurrent deep venous thrombosis**

Symptomatic relapse of deep venous thrombosis, which is usually confirmed with duplex ultrasonography. Treatment principles should be the same as for primary deep venous thrombosis, but long-term anticoagulation is usually required if a nonreversible risk factor is

present or in case of unprovoked deep venous thrombosis. Recurrent deep venous thrombosis is associated with an increased risk of postthrombotic syndrome.

### **Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein**

Three patterns of varices may occur, including true recurrences, residual veins, and new varicose veins after interventional treatment. True recurrences represent varices emerging in the same territory (neovascularization, recanalization after endovenous treatment, etc). Varices visible at 1 month postoperatively are defined as residual varices (tactical error, technical failure). Varicose veins in a new territory or in veins normal at the time of initial treatment are quoted as progression of the disease. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

### **Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)**

In 1998, the acronym REVAS was defined as the presence of varicose veins in a lower limb previously treated with varicose vein surgery. REVAS has been replaced with PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment), which includes surgery as well as any kind of interventional treatment. Adapted from REVAS.

### **Refilling time**

Venous refill time or refilling time is the time taken to return to 90% of the baseline resting venous volume after a period of calf muscle contraction. Calf-muscle contraction maneuvers are performed to empty the foot and lower leg of venous blood. The return of venous blood can then be assessed using an ambulatory venous pressure measurement, photoplethysmography, or air plethysmography. A venous refill time <18 to 20 seconds is associated with chronic venous insufficiency.

### **Reflux elimination test**

The aim of this test is to investigate whether digital compression of a saphenous tributary results in disappearance of reflux in the related saphenous trunk during compression release (positive test); if truncal reflux persists, the test is negative. This test may be helpful to decide whether a patient presenting with varicose veins could benefit from single phlebectomies without ablation of the saphenous trunk. *See* Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia.

### **Reflux quantification**

Venous reflux is defined as retrograde flow in a vein segment lasting >0.5 seconds in the superficial and >1 second in the deep venous system; it is usually assessed using pulsed-wave Doppler or color technology. Reflux time does not correlate with the severity of chronic venous disease. Assessing other hemodynamic parameters, such as peak reflux velocity (cm/s), mean reflux velocity (cm/s), and total refluxing volume (mL) may improve discrimination between various clinical stages of chronic venous disease.

### **Refluxive valve**

*See* valvular incompetence.

### **Renal vein**

The left renal vein courses anteriorly between the superior mesenteric artery and the aorta before emptying into the inferior vena cava; it drains the lumbar, ovarian/gonadal, and suprarenal veins. The right renal vein opens directly into the inferior vena cava with a shorter course from the kidneys and drains the ovarian vein in 10% of cases.

### **Residual reflux**

A nonspecific term to describe reflux or retrograde flow that remains after an intervention used to treat venous incompetence. Examples include: reflux (>0.5 seconds) in the below-knee segment of the great saphenous vein after a successful above-knee ablation; reflux in the trunk following endothermal treatment; remaining reflux in the leg after only one incompetent system has been treated successfully; reflux (>1 second) after a deep valve repair for gross deep venous incompetence.

### **Residual varicose veins or residual varices**

Residual varicose veins are varices remaining after interventional treatment. Causes of residual varices may be incomplete diagnosis, tactical error (intentional or unintentional decision not to treat a significantly refluxing vein), technical error, or treatment failure, ie, when the treated vein remains patent. Adapted from REVAS and VEIN-TERM.

### **Residual venous obliteration (RVO)**

After treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), the vein lumen may remain partially or fully obliterated by residual fibrotic postthrombotic changes or RVO. Severity of RVO is one of the potential risk factors for recurrent DVT. Increased RVO burden on follow-up duplex ultrasound may help to guide the duration of anticoagulation. RVO is frequently called inappropriately residual venous obstruction or residual venous thrombosis. *See* Postthrombotic change.

### **Residual volume fraction**

A term used in plethysmography that is the ratio of the volume of the leg after exercise divided by the volume at baseline prior to exercise. It describes the ability of the muscle pump to empty the venous volume of the leg.

### **Restless legs**

Common neurologic disease (prevalence 5% to 8.8%), also called WILLIS-EKBOM disease, that is defined by bilateral leg (or arm) movements with dysesthesia occurring at night and decreasing with movement, such as walking. Low serum iron levels contributing to dopamine synthesis are recognized as a possible pathophysiological mechanism. Brain function abnormalities of the thalamus and probably genetic susceptibility may play a role, but precise pathophysiological mechanisms remain unproven. Dopamine agonists can be used to treat severe symptoms. This can also be a rare symptom in chronic venous disorders.

### **Reticular varices or reticular varicose veins**

Tortuous dilatation of the reticular veins, with a reflux detectable at ultrasound, frequently nourishing clusters of telangiectasias. Classified as C<sub>1</sub> in the CEAP classification.

### **Reticular veins**

A cutaneous reticulate network drains the skin and hypodermis, including a subpapillary and a deep dermal vascular plexus. These networks may be visible (blue veins); they can also dilate and develop as reticular varicose veins (C<sub>1</sub>).

### **Retrievable cava filter**

A type of inferior vena cava filter, which is an endovascular device implanted into the inferior vena cava to trap embolic material and prevent life-threatening pulmonary emboli. Indications for inferior vena cava filters include contraindication to anticoagulants and recurrent venous

thromboembolism despite optimal anticoagulation. Retrievable inferior vena cava filters are designed to be removed once the high-risk period has elapsed. However, in clinical practice, not all retrievable filters are removed.

### **Reversibility test**

*See* reflux elimination test.

### **Reviparin (clivarine)**

A low-molecular-weight heparin used in a weight-dependent dose; it is extracted from porcine intestinal mucosa. The average molecular weight is about 3900 Daltons. It is used to prevent (once-daily dose) or treat (twice-daily dose) deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. In patients with renal insufficiency or obese patients, antifactor Xa levels should be measured and doses adjusted accordingly. It has been withdrawn from the market in several countries.

### **Risk factors for chronic venous disease**

*See* risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>).

### **Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)**

Advanced age is the most important risk for chronic venous insufficiency. Obesity and genetic predisposition play an important additional role as well as stiff ankle and calf pump deficiency. There is no obvious sex difference for the prevalence of chronic venous insufficiency. Extended periods of standing or sitting and connective tissue laxity (previous hernia surgery or flat feet) may also be risk factors for both moderate and severe disease. In addition, a previous deep vein thrombosis is an important risk factor for developing chronic venous insufficiency.

### **Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis**

Transient and reversible risk factors include injury or any surgery, pregnancy, abortion, oral contraception or hormone replacement therapy, smoking, prolonged bed rest in the hospital or at home, and long journeys (driving or flying). Permanent risk factors include age (>60), personal or family history of deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, neoplasm, chemotherapy, previous central venous catheterization or pacemaker placement, thrombophilia, neurologic disease with extremity paresis, obesity, limited mobility, heart failure, and inflammatory bowel disease.

### **Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence**

The same risk factors mentioned for primary deep venous thrombosis also increase the risk of recurrent deep venous thrombosis. Additional risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence include blood disorders, immobility, and inadequate anticoagulation. Patients with severe thrombophilia, including a natural inhibitor deficiency, lupus anticoagulant, or double heterozygous or homozygous carriers of factor V Leiden or the prothrombin mutation are at a high risk for deep venous thrombosis recurrence.

### **Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome**

Iterative iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis is the strongest risk factor; it is associated with a 1.3-fold increased risk of postthrombotic syndrome compared with deep venous thrombosis in the popliteal vein. The risk of postthrombotic syndrome is also higher after recurrent deep venous thrombosis. Obese patients, patients with an inefficient calf pump, and patients who already have varicose veins have an increased risk of postthrombotic syndrome.

**Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)**

In general, risk factors for PREVAIT are incomplete or incorrect identification of the sources of reflux, technical or tactical failure, neovascularization (mainly after classic open surgery), and progression of the disease due to genetic predisposition, underlying anatomical anomalies, etc. In women, a subsequent pregnancy after a previous intervention for varicose veins may be a risk factor for recurrence.

**Risk factors for varicose veins**

Different conditions may increase the likelihood of developing varicose veins. For primary varicose veins, risk factors are family history (about half of all people who have varicose veins have a positive family history), older age, sex (more often higher in women than in men), pregnancy, overweight and obesity, lack of physical movement, and leg trauma. For secondary varicose veins, the obvious risk factor is postthrombotic syndrome. In some exceptional patients, varicose veins are congenital.

**Rivaroxaban**

A selective, direct antifactor Xa inhibitor that prevents thrombin activation and thrombus formation; it does not have an effect on platelets. This drug provides an oral anticoagulation therapy alternative to vitamin K antagonists. Irrespective of age (above 18 years of age), body weight, or sex, there is no dose adjustment. It is used for stroke prevention in nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, treatment of deep venous thrombosis and acute pulmonary embolism, and after hip and knee surgery to prevent venous thromboembolism.

**ROKITANSKY stenosis**

A long and diffuse segment of iliac vein stenosis with no collateral formation. As the severe inflammation of the wall subsides (phlebitis), cylinder fibrosis and scarring may impede any collateral development and expansion of the vein. Due to the lack of collaterals, this significant outflow obstruction may escape diagnosis with conventional techniques.

**Round ligament varices**

Round ligament varices (RLV) arise from the veins draining the round ligament and the inguinal canal into the inferior epigastric vein. RLV are especially seen in pregnancy. They mostly present with swelling and pain in the groin. The differential diagnosis with strangulated inguinal hernia is important, as the latter may require emergency surgical intervention in pregnancy. In general, RLV do not require surgery and resolve spontaneously after delivery.

**S Sacral venous external rectal plexus**

The net of interconnected veins outside the muscular layer of the rectum. The lower and middle parts of the plexus drain into the internal iliac vein. The upper part of the external plexus drains into the portal vein via the superior rectal vein, a tributary of the inferior mesenteric vein. The external rectal plexus is surrounded by loose connective tissue, which is prone to significant dilation in response to increased venous pressure.

**Sacral venous internal rectal plexus**

The net of interconnected submucosal veins that are arranged in a circular pattern immediately above the anal orifice.



### **Saphenofemoral junction**

The anatomical connection of the great saphenous vein with the common femoral vein. The location of the saphenofemoral junction is constant, with very few variations. The term saphenofemoral junction is used to describe a segment that is more extended than the anatomical junction, which extends distally along the saphenous trunk to the penultimate preterminal valve. The saphenofemoral junction is one of the three major anatomical connections between the superficial and deep veins of the lower extremities. The other two are the saphenopopliteal junction and the perforating veins. *See Figure 1.*

### **Saphenofemoral junction ligation**

*See* high ligation and flush ligation.

### **Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve**

The first valve located distal (caudal) to the most proximal tributary of the great saphenous vein, usually within 4 cm of the saphenofemoral junction. In the presence of the terminal valve, it is the second most proximal valve of the great saphenous vein.

### **Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve**

The most proximal valve of the great saphenous vein that lies between the orifice of the great saphenous vein and the most proximal tributary. Its incidence is about 70%, and it can be a monocusp valve.

### **Saphenopopliteal bypass**

The ipsilateral great saphenous vein in the lower limb with femoral vein obstruction is distally divided and the proximal end anastomosed end-to-side to the popliteal vein below the obstructed femoropopliteal axis. A complementary arteriovenous fistula between the popliteal artery and the caudal vein to the saphenopopliteal anastomosis is recommended in the presence of poor inflow.

### **Saphenopopliteal junction**

The anatomical connection of the small saphenous vein, which is usually in the popliteal vein; the termination of the small saphenous vein is quite variable. In reality, the term saphenopopliteal junction is used to describe a segment that is more extended than the anatomical junction, which extends distally along the saphenous trunk to the penultimate preterminal valve. It is one of the three major anatomical connections between the superficial and deep veins of the lower extremities. The other two are the saphenofemoral junction and the perforating veins. *See Figures 3 and 10.*

### **Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve**

The first valve located distal (caudal) to the most proximal tributary of the small saphenous vein. In the presence of the terminal valve, it is the second most proximal valve of the small saphenous vein.

### **Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve**

The most proximal valve of the small saphenous vein that lies between the orifice of the small saphenous vein and the most proximal tributary.

**Saphenous compartment**

Subcutaneous adipose tissue surrounded by two layers that contains the great saphenous vein. *See Figure 9bis. See also* egyptian eye.

**Saphenous eye**

*See* egyptian eye.

**Saphenous insufficiency**

Presence of pathological saphenous reflux, which is defined as reflux that lasts longer than a certain time (usually 0.5 sec).

**Saphenous recirculation**

The flow of blood that escapes from the deep veins into the superficial veins, travels downward, and reenters the deep veins. TRENDELENBURG, who first described this process, called it private circulation.

**Saphenous reflux**

A phenomenon of a flow reversal in response to a provoking maneuver, such as the VALSALVA maneuver, or a rapid release of compression of a more distal leg.

**Saphenous stripping**

Surgical removal of a saphenous vein using a stripper, ie, a device that is inserted into the lumen of the vein and removes the venous segment between two incisions. In some procedures, such as cryostripping and other techniques, lower incisions are avoided. Saphenous ablation is usually segmental.

**Saphenous thrombophlebitis**

*See* superficial venous thrombophlebitis.

**Saphenous veins**

All longitudinal veins running in the interfascial space (including the great saphenous vein and the small saphenous vein). The other superficial veins (accessory saphenous veins as well other tributaries) are quoted as nonsaphenous veins and numbered A<sub>6-9</sub> in the CEAP classification.

**Sciatic vein**

1. Dilated vein of the sciatic venous plexus. The veins of the plexus are valveless and, in rare cases, can dilate, forming varices as one of the manifestations of chronic venous disease.
2. Persistent sciatic vein is an embryonic vascular remnant of the axial vein, which is the main deep vein of the human embryo at 8 to 15 weeks. This vein becomes, in 90% of the adults, a small venous arcade along the ischiatic nerve connected to the hypogastric vein.

**Sclerosant agent**

A chemical agent that, upon injection into the vein lumen, causes endothelial damage leading to sclerosis of the venous segment.

**Sclerosing foam**

Foam made from a sclerosant agent and a gas.

## **Sclerotherapy**

Treatment of veins with liquid sclerosant agents or sclerosing foam.

## **Sclerotherapy in Tumescence Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)**

A technique that is based on the application of perivascular compression when injecting a liquid solution or foam into telangiectases and/or reticular veins. This perivascular compression is achieved by intradermal and subcutaneous infiltration with saline or diluted anesthetic solution. Tumescence of the tissues induces mechanical obliteration of cutaneous veins, which is more effective than is elastic compression. START is supposed to be less painful than conventional sclerotherapy, thus enhancing its effects and yielding better results.

## **Secondary patency**

Patency of a vessel restored by an invasive (surgical or endovascular) treatment after the vessel was occluded despite a previous intervention. Secondary patency rate, as a percent of successful reinterventions after an initial failure of vascular reconstruction, is one of the three technical outcome measures of vascular reconstructions along with primary and primary-assisted patency rates.

## **Secondary venous incompetence**

A condition of a vein or venous segment in which abnormal retrograde flow is present, caused by recanalization of a thrombus, or damage to a venous valve by an acute thrombus and postthrombotic scarring.

## **Segmental reflux**

Any anatomical segment, including femoral, popliteal, crural for deep veins and above and below the knee for the great saphenous vein.

## **Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia**

In this method, the primary goal of the treatment is a suppression of the varicose reservoir and not the suppression of truncal reflux. The method was popularized in the 80's when M. Hume, past president of AVF created the "Society for the preservation of the main trunk of the saphenous vein" in the US. The French surgeons P. PITTALUGA and S. CHASTANET reintroduced the concept known as ASVAL, French acronym of Ablation Sélective des Varices sous Anesthésie Locale.

## **Self-expanding stent**

A stent that expands upon its release from a holder; it does not require the use of additional devices to expand it to its full size after positioning in a vessel.

## **SEPS**

*See* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery.

## **Sequential pneumatic compression**

A submodality of intermittent pneumatic compression in which several bladders of the compression garment are inflated and deflated in a timed sequence.

**SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome**

An eponym used to represent a complex form of vascular malformations. It is characterized by venous or, rarely, arterial malformations and bony hypoplasia, which usually affects the limbs. Destruction of the spongiosa and cortical bone by intraosseous vascular malformations causes a unique condition of bone hypotrophy, which results in a shortening of the limb with cystic changes in the medullary cavity and destruction of the joints. Also known as angio-osteohypotrophic syndrome.

**Short-stretch bandage**

*See* inelastic bandage.

**Simon Nitinol filter**

This permanent filter has a conical array of six struts with hooks at the base, and a daisy-wheel configuration of wires at the filter apex, in effect providing 2 levels of filtration. The filter can be deployed from the femoral, jugular, or antecubital routes.

**Simultaneous phlebectomy**

*See* Concomitant phlebectomy.

**Skin hyperpigmentation**

Abnormally increased pigmentation that may be related to venous disease. Its presence indicates a C<sub>4a</sub> clinical class according to the CEAP classification. Pigmentation can also be adverse sequelae of sclerotherapy, transcutaneous laser, or high-intensity pulsed light.

**Small saphenous vein**

A superficial venous trunk originating from the dorsal venous arch of the foot and usually terminating in the popliteal vein. It runs along the posterior aspect of the calf. In more than 75% of extremities, the small saphenous vein terminates at the saphenopopliteal junction. Less frequently, it continues in the small saphenous vein extension. *See also* cranial extension of the small saphenous vein. *See Figures 3 and 10.*

**Sodium morrhuate**

Sclerosant that contains the sodium salts of the fatty acids of cod liver oil mixed with a local anesthetic. It was found to be responsible for local tissue damage if extravasated and potential allergenic reactions, including anaphylaxis.

**Sodium tetradecyl sulfate**

An anionic surfactant that is used as a sclerosant in a sterile nonpyrogenic solution preparation.

**SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty**

Internal valvuloplasty using a T-shape venotomy that combines supra-avalvular semicircular and longitudinal venotomies for better valve exposure. First described by SOTTIURAI.

**Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous [SQOR-V] questionnaire**

A questionnaire developed by a dedicated committee, consisting of 46 items, with special attention to their relevance for venous disorders and the patients' main complaints. In the SQOR-V, each

item is given a value by the patient and items are grouped in five dimensions. Each dimension is weighted to a maximum value of 20, yielding an overall maximum score of 100.

### **Spider vein**

*See* telangiectasia.

### **Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism**

Currently, the most accurate test for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.

### **Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy**

A technique to remove varicose veins via several small incisions.

### **Staged phlebectomy**

*See* delayed phlebectomy.

### **Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD filter**

This permanent vena cava filter has 6 stainless steel struts in a cylindrical cap with a hole through which the guidewire can pass. The hooks of four of the legs point proximally and 2 opposite hooks point distally to prevent migration. There are separate femoral and jugular versions of the filter.

### **Stasis dermatitis**

Dermatitis or skin inflammation presents various patterns, including circumscribed, diffuse, and disseminated. In addition, stasis dermatitis can be acute or chronic. The presence of this sign classifies patients as C<sub>4a</sub> according to the CEAP classification. Also called varicose eczema.

### **Static stiffness index**

An index computed by the difference in interface pressure measured in both lying and standing positions. It characterizes the "stiffness" of the compression device (bandages or stockings). By definition, a static stiffness index  $>10$  characterizes a stiff device and  $\leq 10$ , a nonstiff device.

### **Steam ablation**

A thermal ablation technique that utilizes steam as an energy source.

### **Strain-gauge plethysmography**

A plethysmographic technique that uses strain gauge around the leg filled with mercury or an alloy. Changes in electrical resistance, which are proportional to changes in leg circumference, are used to calculate volume changes or flow in mL/100 mL of tissue/min.

### **Strain obstruction syndrome**

Strain obstruction syndrome of the femoral vein was first reported in 1956 by Åke GULLMO (Sweden). He observed that, in patients with venous disorders of the leg, straining was often accompanied by complete obstruction of the femoral vein induced by hernia protrusions. This strain obstruction of the femoral vein creates a sudden large pressure increase in the deep and superficial veins of the leg.

**Streptokinase**

The enzyme produced by  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci. Medical preparations were used as a thrombolytic agent for systemic and catheter-directed thrombolysis.

**Strip test for valve competence**

*See* milking test.

**STURGE-WEBER syndrome**

A complex vascular malformation of mesodermal and ectodermal origin manifested by a port-wine stain on the forehead and scalp. Also present are various neurological manifestations caused by malformed blood vessels in the pia mater overlying the brain on the same side of the head as the birthmark. Neurological manifestations include seizures, mental retardation, and ipsilateral leptomeningeal angioma and glaucoma. Also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis.

**Subclavian vein**

A segment of the deep venous system of the upper extremities located between the axillary vein and the junction with the internal jugular vein where the two form the brachiocephalic vein. It follows the subclavian artery, but lies anterior to the anterior scalene muscle, while the subclavian artery lies posterior to this muscle. *See Figure 7.*

**Subdermal varices**

*See* telangiectasia.

**Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery**

A minimally invasive surgical technique to treat incompetent perforating veins. It utilizes endoscopic instrumentation in the subfascial space to visualize directly and interrupt the perforating veins under the deep fascia.

**Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein**

Thigh or lower leg tributary of the great saphenous vein. It runs parallel and lateral to the great saphenous vein and joins it very close to the saphenofemoral junction. Sometimes it may join the common femoral vein or the external pudendal vein directly. The upper third of this vein is located under the superficial fascia, but, further down, its course is superficial.

**Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein**

Lower leg tributary of the small saphenous vein. It runs parallel and lateral to the small saphenous vein and joins it very close to the saphenopopliteal junction when present.

**Superficial circumflex iliac vein**

A tributary of the great saphenous vein that runs with its corresponding artery into the groin and usually drains into the great saphenous vein or sometimes directly into the common femoral vein. *See Figure 1.*

**Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb**

In the lower limb, the dorsal digital veins are located on the dorsum of the foot. They receive, in the clefts between the toes, the intercapitular veins from the plantar digital veins and join

to form the short common digital veins. The plantar digital veins originate from plexuses at the plantar aspects of the digits and unite to form the four metatarsal veins. Prior to this, they receive intercapitular veins to join the dorsal digital veins.

### **Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb**

In the upper limb, the dorsal digital veins run from both sides of the fingers and unite to form the three dorsal metacarpal veins, which are the preferred site for venous cannulation. The palmar digital veins are connected to the dorsal veins with the oblique intercapitular veins.

### **Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis**

A pair of veins on the dorsal aspect in each side of the penis or clitoris that are tributaries of the external pudendal vein.

### **Superficial epigastric vein**

Drains the lower and medial part of the anterior abdominal wall. It joins the great saphenous vein near the saphenofemoral junction. It is also connected with the paraumbilical and thoracoepigastric veins. The inferior vena cava and portal vein systems are linked through these two connections of the superficial epigastric vein, thereby establishing a portacaval communication. *See Figure 1.*

### **Superficial external pudendal vein**

Vein that receives blood from the skin and superficial fascia of the penis or clitoris, ie, the anterior scrotal, labial, and pubic region, and drains into the great saphenous vein or the common femoral vein.

### **Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)**

The dorsal metatarsal veins receive blood from the dorsal digital veins and drain the metatarsal area of the foot to provide blood to the dorsal venous arch of the foot. The plantar metatarsal veins run along the metatarsal spaces and unite to form the plantar venous arch, which accompanies the plantar arterial arch. In addition, these veins communicate with the dorsal veins of the foot via the perforating veins.

### **Superficial palmar venous arch**

This arch is in the hand and receives blood from the common palmar digital veins. It drains the oxygen-depleted blood from the hand to the ulnar vein. *See Figure 7.*

### **Superficial perineal veins**

Tributaries that collect blood from the superficial structures of the perineum, such as the external genitalia, labia, and scrotum. They drain into the external veins, such as the external pudendal vein, but they also communicate with the internal veins that drain into the internal iliac venous system. These veins are responsible for the development of atypical lower limb varicose veins in the case of pelvic congestion insufficiency.

### **Superficial thrombophlebitis**

*See* superficial venous thrombophlebitis.

**Superficial vein**

Truncal and tributary veins located in the superficial compartment delineated on the surface by the skin and in its deep plane by the muscle fascia (aponeurosis), such as the great saphenous vein and its tributaries in the lower limbs or the basilic vein in the upper limbs.

**Superficial vein thrombosis**

Thrombosis that develops in the superficial veins near the surface of the skin. It presents with skin redness and tenderness around the hardened vein due to the associated inflammation.

**Superficial venous insufficiency**

This term is usually used in presence of great saphenous or/and small saphenous incompetence or reflux.

**Superficial venous reflux or incompetence**

The presence of retrograde flow in the superficial veins due to the compromised function of the valves; it can be primary or secondary and, in this etiology, it can be related to either superficial vein thrombosis or deep vein obstruction or reflux.

**Superficial venous thrombophlebitis**

*See* superficial vein thrombosis.

**Superimposed leggings**

Leggings designed to overcome the problem of nonadherence to wearing compression stockings because of difficulties in putting them on and the feeling of constraint. Superimposed leggings are a kit of stockings composed of understockings, which are superimposable.

**Superior gluteal perforator vein**

The vein that accompanies the corresponding superior gluteal perforator artery. There are several perforator veins (and arteries) that drain blood from the superior gluteal musculocutaneous structures to the superior gluteal veins. The superior gluteal perforator vein and artery are very important when a superior gluteal artery perforator flap transfer is planned in plastic surgery.

**Superior gluteal veins**

The veins that receive tributaries from the buttock and accompany the superior gluteal artery. They enter the pelvis via the greater sciatic foramen and very often unite before their confluence with the internal iliac vein.

**Superior mesenteric vein**

The vein that drains blood from the small bowel (jejunum and ileum) and cecum. It follows a path similar to that of the superior mesenteric artery. At its termination, behind the neck of the pancreas, it joins the splenic vein to form the hepatic portal vein.

**Superior rectal vein**

This vein originates from the hemorrhoidal plexus, which communicates with the middle and inferior hemorrhoidal veins. From the lower pelvis, it crosses, along with the superior rectal artery, the left common iliac vessels, and, as it proceeds upward, it becomes the inferior mesenteric vein. Also called the superior hemorrhoidal vein.



### **Superior vena cava**

A short vein with a large diameter that is formed from the brachiocephalic veins in the anterior right superior mediastinum. This vein does not have valves. It receives blood from the head, neck, upper limbs, and chest (except for the heart) and drains into the right atrium.

### **Superior vena cava syndrome**

Syndrome caused by an obstruction of the superior vena cava, which is frequently due to a malignant disease in the chest. As the venous return from the upper part of the body is seriously compromised, dilated collateral veins in the anterior chest wall develop. The syndrome is characterized by face and upper limb edema, shortness of breath and coughing, headache, difficulty swallowing, and stridor. Rarely, it may become life-threatening, except if severe neurological symptoms and airway obstruction occur.

### **Supplying venous circulation**

In the presence of a venous obstruction, a collateral network develops to drain the venous blood from the involved tissues.

### **Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)**

SSVT is a superficial vein thrombosis with inflammation and bacteremia, associated with the use of an intravenous cannula. The associated signs and symptoms include purulence at the intravenous puncture site, fever, leukocytosis, and intense local pain.

### **Suprapatellar perforator vein**

Knee perforator veins that connect tributaries of the anterior accessory vein, the external marginal vein, or the thigh anterior circumflex veins with the articular veins of the knee or with the patellar vein. Adapted from the Nomenclature of the veins of the lower limb: an international interdisciplinary consensus statement.

### **Suprapubic veins**

The superior, inferior, and superficial epigastric veins that drain into the saphenofemoral junction or directly into the femoral vein, or into an obturator vein. In the case of internal iliac or common iliac vein thrombosis, compression, agenesis, or hypoplasia of an iliac vein, these veins dilate and produce suprapubic varicose veins.

### **Suprarenal cava filter**

A filter implanted in the suprarenal inferior vena cava in the case of inferior vena cava thrombosis that extends up to the confluence of the renal veins. This procedure is done to prevent a pulmonary embolism, a potentially life-threatening complication, in patients who cannot receive full anticoagulation therapy or in those who, despite full anticoagulation therapy, have experienced a pulmonary embolism.

### **Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction**

Reconstruction of the inferior vena cava, which extends from the renal veins to the right atrium. Curative or palliative resection and reconstruction of this vein may be required when invaded by tumors. Restoration of the lumen is achieved using a ringed, reinforced, polytetrafluoroethylene graft or a conduit constructed from the femoral vein or bovine pericardium.

### **Suprarenal or adrenal veins**

The two veins, also called veins of WALSHAW, receive blood from the adrenal glands. The right one drains into the inferior vena cava and the left into the left renal or left inferior phrenic vein. They sometimes form anastomoses with the inferior phrenic veins.

### **Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence**

This term encompasses different procedures: valvuloplasty when valves are present and reparable (primary incompetence) and other techniques (valve transposition, valve transplant and neovalve) when valves are absent or destroyed (congenital and secondary incompetence).

### **Surgical venous thrombectomy**

Removal of a thrombus from an acutely thrombosed proximal deep vein, most often the iliac veins, to treat phlegmasia cerulea dolens, a potentially limb-threatening complication of deep vein thrombosis. The procedure entails exposing the common femoral vein, venotomy, Fogarty thrombectomy of the iliac veins, compression evacuation of the thrombus from the veins distal to the venotomy, and closure of the venotomy, with an option of creating an arteriovenous fistula to prevent early rethrombosis.

### **Symptomatic varicose veins**

Varicose veins associated with symptoms, such as pain, limb heaviness, cramping, burning, swelling, or itchiness, etc. Adapted from SYM Vein.

## **T** **Telangiectasia**

Small, dilated, flat, thin-walled, blue or red veins <1 mm in diameter that are seen near the surface of the skin. Numerous telangiectasias near the foot and ankle are termed corona phlebectatica paraplantaris. Commonly termed spider veins, they are distinguished from reticular veins by having no profile, but telangiectasia, spider veins, and reticular veins are all classified as C<sub>1</sub> according to the CEAP classification. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

### **Telangiectatic matting**

A description of the appearance of many tiny new vessels (<0.1 mm in diameter) following sclerotherapy. The process reflects the response of the skin to injury in susceptible patients. High injection pressures or persisting reflux in telangiectatic areas has been considered causal. Telangiectatic matting usually resolves after a few months.

### **Temporary arteriovenous fistula**

A surgically constructed communication between an artery and a vein with the purpose of increasing the venous velocity flow and preventing early thrombosis of the proximal vein segment. An example is its use after the deployment of an iliac vein stent and concurrent femoral endovenectomy. The intention is to facilitate venous patency in the early postoperative period when the reconstruction is at the highest risk of thrombosis, but its real efficacy has been challenged.

### **Terminal valve**

*See* saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve.

**TESSARI double syringe system**

Two 2- to 10-mL syringes connected with a direct stopcock used to produce foam by using the TESSARI technique. Named after L. TESSARI (Italy). *See* TESSARI technique.

**TESSARI technique**

Method of producing foam for immediate use by agitating liquid sclerosant with air or gas at a predefined ratio (1:4 or 1:5) using two syringes and a three-way stopcock. The two syringes are pumped back and forth rapidly about 10 to 15 times until compact foam with microscopic bubbles is produced. Named after L. TESSARI (Italy).

**Test of reversibility**

*See* reflux elimination test.

**Testicular veins**

Veins arising from the pampiniform plexus of the testis as multiple veins, which enter the spermatic cord; they unite to form a single vein. The right one usually drains into the inferior vena cava and the left into the left renal vein. If they become incompetent, they exert back pressure into the pampiniform plexus producing a varicocele.

**Thigh compression**

Compression that is commonly in the form of a tubular compression sleeve made of elastic material to support and protect the thighs during sporting and day-to-day activities. Medically, thigh compression using bandages or medical stockings is used to provide support after venous surgery or venous ablation procedures. However, this is usually in conjunction with concurrent calf compression. Strategically placed foam pads can provide extra pressure over treated areas.

**Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein**

A branch of the small saphenous vein that can continue up the thigh, where it may have 4 terminations: (i) direct connection with the great saphenous vein; (ii) connection with the posterior accessory saphenous vein, (iii) termination into the deep veins via a perforating vein; and (iv) termination as multiple deep or superficial tributaries.

**Thoracic outlet syndrome**

Describes a group of heterogeneous, multifactorial symptoms because of solitary venous, arterial, or nerve compression or a combination of these when the subclavian vein, artery, and trunks of the brachial plexus are compressed between the first rib and the clavicle. Also known as the thoracobrachial outlet syndrome to include the brachial plexus, which is not a structure arising out of the thorax. The clinical manifestations and treatment are specific to the organ affected.

**Thread vein**

*See* telangiectasia and spider veins.

**Throbbing**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Throbbing is described by patients as a pulsating pain along the lower limb. Adapted from SYM Vein.

### **Thromboembolism hormone study**

A study investigating the importance of acquired and genetic risk factors for venous thromboembolism (VTE) in pre- and postmenopausal women. The conclusion of this study was that menopausal status had only a minor influence on risk levels. Acquired transient risk factors conveyed the highest risks for VTE.

### **Thrombolysis**

*See* venous thrombolytic treatment.

### **Thrombophilia**

Abnormal tendency for the blood to coagulate, making the patient susceptible to deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. Congenital causes include the factor V Leiden mutation, prothrombin mutation, and deficiencies in protein C, protein S, and antithrombin III. Acquired causes include antiphospholipid syndrome, lupus anticoagulant, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, active cancer, nephrotic syndrome, and myeloproliferative disorders.

### **Thrombophlebitis**

Pathological term used to describe the presence of a thrombus within any vein with surrounding inflammation. Often abbreviated to phlebitis, it is used by clinicians to describe an indurated, red, and tender area of skin inflammation caused by an underlying superficial vein thrombosis. This term is now discouraged and, for superficial veins, has been replaced by the term superficial vein thrombosis.

### **Thrombus Obliteration by Rapid Percutaneous Endovenous intervention in Deep venous Occlusion (TORPEDO)**

TORPEDO is a randomized clinical trial to test the efficacy and safety of percutaneous endovenous intervention plus anticoagulation versus anticoagulation alone.

### **Tightness**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Patients describe tightness as the feeling that their legs are compressed as if caught in a clamp. Adapted from SYM Vein.

### **Tilt table**

A table with a pivot in the middle that allows rapid tilting from the horizontal, which is useful for venous investigations to assess reflux and obstruction. It is used universally to distend veins for cannulation and empty them prior to ablation.

### **Tilted inferior vena cava filter**

An inferior vena cava filter whose axis is not parallel to the axis of the inferior vena cava. All inferior vena cava filters tend to tilt at deployment. A tilt <5 degrees occurs in about 50% of cases. Greater tilting is associated with inappropriate placement.

### **Tingling**

A nonpathognomonic symptom that is present or absent in patients presenting with a chronic venous disorder. Tingling is the sensation of prickling or “pins and needles” in the legs. Adapted from SYM Vein.

**Tinzaparin**

A low-molecular-weight heparin produced by the fractionation of heparin. It is usually administered as a daily subcutaneous injection. The main indication is prophylaxis or the initiation of treatment for a venous thromboembolism.

**Tiptoe maneuver**

A standard test used for measuring the pumping performance of the calf muscle with plethysmography or ultrasound. The subject is positioned with equal weight bearing on both feet, slightly apart, and then requested to stand on their tiptoes for a second or two and return to the original position. The volume pumped out divided by a calf-volume reference standard is termed the ejection fraction. Ten tiptoes are the standard recommended for measuring ambulatory venous pressure.

**Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)**

Endogenous inhibitors of the matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). More than 12 types have been identified, the most common being: TIMP1, TIMP2, TIMP3, and TIMP4. Since MMPs are endopeptidases that degrade the extracellular matrix, many cell behaviors may be inhibited by the action of TIMPs, including adhesion, migration, proliferation, and angiogenesis. Furthermore, inhibitors of matrix degradation, by inhibiting collagen degradation, may help strengthen the venous wall and its associated valves.

**Tissue plasminogen activator**

A naturally occurring enzyme that is found on vascular endothelial cells. It catalyzes the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin. Plasmin is the major enzyme responsible for breaking down the fibrin in a thrombus. Thrombolysis (fibrinolysis) can be augmented therapeutically by administering tissue plasminogen activator systemically or locally using an intravenous catheter in the treatment of a venous thromboembolism.

**Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter**

Titanium version of the vena cava filter; developed by Lazar J. GREENFIELD at the University of Michigan. It was designed to trap emboli and prevent them from reaching the lungs, and its main advantage over the stainless-steel version is that it lacks ferromagnetism and allows for the use of magnetic resonance imaging.

**Tourniquet effect**

The inadvertent creation of a tourniquet with a poorly fitting or poorly applied dressing, bandage, or compression stocking.

**Trabeculated vein**

A vein whose lumen is characteristically thickened and scarred with white fibrous tissue, synechia, mural intercommunications, and several lumens; may occur many months or years after a thrombosis.

### **Transabdominal pelvic vein ultrasound**

This investigation allows for assessment of the inferior vena cava, bilateral common, external and internal iliac veins, renal veins, and bilateral gonadal veins by using B-mode, color mode, and spectral analysis to rule out thrombus, stenosis, compression, and incompetence. It enables real-time visualization of blood flow and possible reflux during specific diagnostic maneuvers. Transabdominal pelvic vein ultrasound is the first-line investigation for patients presenting with symptoms or signs of pelvic congestion syndrome or renal compression.

### **Transcommissural valvuloplasty**

An external valvuloplasty, performed without phlebotomy; it was described by RAJU in 1983. Valve competence is restored by reducing the space between the valvular agger close to the cornua. In contrast to a transmural valvuloplasty, the suture involves the cusps and the free border around them.

### **Transilluminated powered phlebectomy**

A method for removing varicose veins using a technique, such as liposuction. It is performed under general, spinal, or epidural anesthesia. Target veins are transilluminated with a subcutaneous probe, while another probe, inserted in the opposite direction, fragments and aspirates the varicose veins into a suction bottle. It is indicated for extensive clusters of large varicose veins, which would overburden existing techniques, such as foam sclerotherapy or multiple phlebectomies.

### **Transmural valvuloplasty**

An external valvuloplasty performed after subadventitial exposure of the valve station; it was described by Robert KISTNER in 1999. Interrupted or continuous nonabsorbable sutures are placed from outside the lumen through the wall to bring together the two adjacent valve attachment lines. In contrast to RAJU's transcommissural valvuloplasty, the cusps are not involved in the suture.

### **TrapEase® vena cava filter**

A permanent inferior vena cava filter made of nitinol to minimize artifacts during magnetic resonance imaging. It looks like a flattened, hexagonal cage when deployed with a basket design at both ends for dual clot capture. The central barrel resembles a barbed stent, which effaces the venous wall to facilitate deployment and reduce the risk of migration and tilting. The OptEase® filter is the retrievable version.

### **Trellis thrombectomy catheter**

A mechanochemical thrombectomy device with inflatable isolation balloons at both ends used to remove a section of a deep vein thrombus. An oscillating nitinol wire breaks up the thrombus, while thrombolytic agents lyse the remaining pieces. The resulting soup can be aspirated and the vein flushed clean. Advantages include reduced thrombolytic infusion times and reduced thrombus removal times.

### **TRENDELENBURG position**

The head-down, legs-up position on a tilt-table used in the investigation and treatment of venous disease. This contrasts with the reverse TRENDELENBURG position where the body is tilted head up and legs down. Named after the German surgeon Friedrich TRENDELENBURG (1844-1924).

**TRENDELENBURG test**

The classic tourniquet test, which is used to identify the source of reflux by observing the filling of varicose veins from leg elevation to dependency. If the filling is delayed by the application of a thigh tourniquet, then the source of reflux is above the compressed area.

**TRIPATHI trap door valve repair**

Surgical approach to a venous valve station to perform internal repair; described by Ramesh TRIPATHI (India) in 2001. Indicated in patients with primary deep vein valvular incompetence who have nonhealing or recurrent venous ulcers. A “trapdoor” is cut into the vein wall using three edges of a rectangle and then reflected to expose the valves. Commonly, the valve cusp edges are plicated at the commissures to tighten the brim of the cusps and restore competency.

**Trivex**

*See* transilluminated powered phlebectomy.

**Trophic changes**

*See* venous skin changes.

**Trophic disorders**

*See* venous skin changes.

**Truncal venous ablation**

The destruction, closure, or sealing of the saphenous trunks using endothermal techniques, chemical injury, mechanical damage, or implantation options with glue, suture material, or staples. Combinations are possible.

**Truncular malformation**

Anatomical/embryological subclassification of any vascular malformation (arterial, venous, arteriovenous, capillary, lymphatic, combined). It is based on the anatomy and arrest of the structure at different stages of embryonic life. Truncular malformations form from the later stages of developmental arrest. The venous malformation component of KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome is mostly a truncular malformation. Extratruncular malformations arise from an earlier stage of developmental arrest.

**Tumescent anesthesia**

The ultrasound-guided needle placement of a volume of local anesthetic around the saphenous trunk or varicose tributaries to facilitate their destruction. This volume protects the surrounding structures from thermal injury, reduces venous caliber, and empties the blood from the veins. It is used in conjunction with endothermal ablation, foam sclerotherapy, and phlebectomy treatment.

**Tumescent solution**

The composition of the liquid used to surround the target veins prior to destruction. A common formula is 40 mL of 0.5% lignocaine in 500 mL of normal saline. The addition of sodium bicarbonate may reduce pain by reducing the solution's acidity. Automated injection pumps control the infusion rate to allow the operator to concentrate on accurate needle positioning.

**U Ulnar veins**

Veins located in the forearm next to the ulnar bone that follow the same course as the ulnar artery. These veins, which are a continuation of the superficial palmar arch, collect blood from the medial aspect of the forearm and join the radial veins to form the brachial veins at the antecubital fossa. *See Figure 7.*

**Ultrasonography**

Medical application of high-frequency sound (>20 KHz) for the imaging of internal human organs and other structures. Today, it is widely used to image the heart, blood vessels, internal organs, progress of pregnancy, and existence of embryo abnormalities. Additionally, several diagnostic and therapeutic interventional procedures are accomplished easily under ultrasonographic guidance.

**Ultrasound**

Sound waves where the frequency exceeds the upper limit of sound audible to the human ear (>20 KHz). Most ultrasound devices operate from 20 KHz to several GHz. Ultrasound is used in several ways, such as B-mode to image internal organs or M-mode to study motion. Doppler ultrasound makes use of the Doppler effect to measure the velocity of moving objects, such as blood.

**Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis**

*See* EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system.

**Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters**

After femoral vein or jugular vein puncture, an inferior vena cava filter is guided and placed by using intravenous ultrasound guidance. This technique is safe with improved placement accuracy and it is cost-effective compared with filter deployment under fluoroscopic venogram imaging.

**Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy**

Procedure performed under ultrasound guidance for needle placement, injection, and dispersion of foam.

**Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation**

A technique to puncture a vein or an artery safely. Under the guidance of ultrasound, the vessel, superficial or deep, is located and punctured with a needle. Once the access has been achieved, a guide wire is introduced through the needle and then, upon the removal of the needle, a cannula or sheath is introduced over the wire. This technique provides safer vessel cannulation with less risk of complications, such as hematoma, arteriovenous fistula, or pseudoaneurysm.

**Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy**

A method for the treatment of varicose veins. Under the guidance of ultrasound, the vein is punctured and then the sclerosant (liquid or foam) is injected inside the vein to produce an inflammatory reaction, scarring, and eventually closure of the vein.



### **Ultrasound mapping**

A diagnostic procedure that uses ultrasound to provide a detailed venous flow map and to depict any venous wall abnormalities. It is used for the assessment of the presence and extent of venous reflux and for planning the appropriate venous intervention. It is also used to determine the suitability of the saphenous veins to be used as arterial grafts and in the preoperative evaluation of the upper and lower limb veins for the creation of an arteriovenous fistula.

### **Ultrasound monitoring**

The ideal modality for the follow-up of several conditions in medicine, such as the course of fetal maturation, gallbladder, kidney lithiasis, and hepatic and splenic diseases or venous compression. In vascular diseases, it can be used to follow up patients after an intervention (carotid endarterectomy or stenting, lower limb bypass surgery, endovascular repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, valve repair) as well as to assess the progress of the disease, arterial or venous, in various vascular beds.

### **Unfractionated heparin**

An anticoagulant extracted from porcine or bovine intestinal mucosa. It has limited bioavailability as it binds to plasma proteins, platelets, macrophages, and endothelial cells and therefore results in a highly variable anticoagulant response. It inactivates several coagulation enzymes, including factors IIa, Xa, IXa, XIa, and XIIa, by binding to cofactor AT.

### **UNNA boot**

A special gauze bandage impregnated with a thick creamy mixture of zinc oxide, calamine, acacia, glycerin, castor oil, and white petrolatum. Zinc promotes wound healing, eases skin irritation, and keeps the area moist. The UNNA boot is used as a dressing for the healing of venous stasis ulcers. It is the extreme version of a short-stretch bandage. It is named after the German dermatologist Paul Gerson UNNA.

### **Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis**

Thrombosis of the deep veins of the upper limb. Its incidence has increased over the last decades due to the wide use of central venous catheters for chemotherapy, bone marrow transplantation, hemodialysis, and parenteral nutrition. It may also occur in the context of thoracic outlet syndrome.

### **Ureteric vein reflux**

Retrograde flow in the ureteric veins, which may be responsible for pelvic congestion syndrome.

### **Urethral bulb veins (male)**

Veins located at the proximal penis that join the cavernous vein to form the internal pudendal vein.

### **Urokinase**

A serine protease produced by the kidneys that is present in the blood and the extracellular matrix of various tissues. It was isolated from urine. Used as a thrombolytic agent, given intravascularly, it acts as a plasminogen activator. Urokinase is no longer used because it has been replaced by tissue plasminogen activator.

**Uterine veins (female)**

The two veins located on either side of the uterus that drain into the internal iliac veins. The uterine veins connect the uterine venous plexus to the internal iliac vein.

**Uterine venous plexus (female)**

A network of veins that emerge from both sides of the uterus and lie close to the vagina. This plexus receives blood from the uterus and, through the uterine veins, the blood goes to the internal iliac veins.

**V V block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)**

VBAS is an internal saphenofemoral ligation or saphenopopliteal ligation with concomitant sclerotherapy. It consists of delivery of a plug (V block device) at 2 cm either from the saphenofemoral junction or popliteal junction and concomitant liquid sclerotherapy. The plug is mounted on a preload delivery system similar to a small vena cava filter. Local anesthesia is provided only at the insertion site.

**Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)**

VAT is an emerging technology used to remove thrombus in patients with arterial or venous thromboembolism. Currently available systems range in catheter size from 4F to 24F. VAT can remove acute thrombi, but has the potential to remove fresh blood as well. VAT does not result in significant blood loss, despite its strong aspiration power. Further investigation is necessary to establish a protocol for VAT in patients with acute deep venous thrombosis.

**Vaginal veins (female)**

Located with one on either side of the vagina, these veins drain the vaginal plexuses into the internal iliac veins.

**Vaginal venous plexus (female)**

Located on both sides of the vagina, these plexuses are connected with the uterine, vesicle, and hemorrhoidal plexuses. They may present anomalies in pelvic congestion syndrome.

**VALSALVA maneuver**

A maneuver that consists of exhalation against a closed airway, usually obtained by closing the mouth or blowing into a balloon. It is usually applied to detect deep vein reflux or superficial vein reflux.

**Valve**

*See* venous valve. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve agger**

*See* valvular agger. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve closure**

Phase of the valve cycle when the cusp-free borders are in contact, thereby avoiding any reflux.

**Valve closure time**

Time interval from the first cusp movement to the complete closure of the valve (approximately 100 to 200 ms).

**Valve commissure**

Space between the attachment of the free margins of the cusps, the union of the valve cornua. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve cornua**

The ending proximal part of the valvular agger, where the free border of the cusp converges on the vein wall. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve cuspid or cusp**

The intraluminal free component of the valve. It is half-moon shaped and is inserted in the venous wall at the valvular agger. Histologically, it consists of thin collagen fibers covered by endothelium. Usually cusps are paired into a valve. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve leaflet**

*See* valve cuspid or cusp.

**Valve opening**

Phase of the valve cycle when the valve is open, which allows for a normal flow direction. The duration of the valve opening is related to muscular activity, breathing rhythm, and all forces able to modify the pressure at the valve.

**Valve reconstruction**

Any surgical procedure addressing valve repair or the creation of a nonrefluxing deep vein segment.

**Valve repair**

*See* valve reconstruction.

**Valve sinus**

The space between the venous wall and the valve cusps. *See Figure 8.*

**Valve surgery**

Any surgical procedure designed to restore valve function.

**Valve transplantation**

Surgical procedure that consists of inserting a valved segment into a refluxing axis to obtain valve competence again. Usually, a donor segment from the axillary vein is inserted at the femoral or popliteal level.

**Valvular agger**

Thickened line where the valvular cusp is inserted into the vein wall. The shape is usually a double arch presenting a distally directed convexity. *See Figure 8.*

**Valvular function**

The main function of the valve is to avoid reflux during pressure variations related to muscular activity. A secondary function is to increase blood velocity in the space between the cusps.

**Valvular incompetence**

Failure in valvular function with consequent reflux during muscular activity.

**Valvular reflux**

A flow directed distally due to valvular incompetence. In the lower extremities, there are 4 degrees of reflux that can be distinguished based on its extent from the groin to the calf.

**Valvuloplasty**

A surgical procedure that consists of remodeling or correcting the shape of an incompetent valve to restore competence. First described by Robert KISTNER in 1968.

**Varice or varicose vein ablation**

*See* vein ablation.

**Varice pathogenesis**

The descending or valvular theory implies that varicose veins develop from incompetence in the terminal valve of the great saphenous vein. Reflux progresses in a retrograde direction and the valves become incompetent. The ascending or venous wall theory had many advocates since the 1980's. Dilatation and reflux of the great saphenous vein and its tributaries are frequently found to precede saphenofemoral junction incompetence. The two theories imply that there are different therapeutic approaches.

**Varice, varicose vein, varicosity**

Subcutaneous dilated vein 3 mm in diameter or larger, when measured in an upright position. May involve the saphenous veins, saphenous tributaries, or nonsaphenous superficial leg veins. Varicose veins are usually tortuous, but tubular saphenous veins with demonstrated reflux may be classified as varicose veins. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

**Varicocele**

Presence of scrotal vein related to engorgement and dilatation of the pampiniform plexus above the testis. Varicocele is the most common factor associated with male infertility.

**Varicography**

Radiologic examination of varicose veins by directly injecting contrast dye into the varicosities. The routine application of an ultrasound examination has reduced its application.

**Varicose blebs or pearls**

These are small, localized ampullary dilatations of small varicose veins or telangiectasia covered with very thin skin in patients with venous hypertension. They can be responsible for spontaneous bursting and hemorrhage.

**Varicose reservoir**

The total volume of varicose tributaries (saphenous and nonsaphenous) in a lower limb presenting with varicose veins that can be filled with blood during prolonged standing or walking.

**Varicosity**

*See* varice, varicose vein, varicosity.

**Varithena®**

Varithena is injectable polydocanol foam. The drug is delivered in a special canister that should be activated to generate microfoam with oxygen from a second canister.

**Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein Registry (VQI VVR)**

VQI VVR was launched in January 2015 by the American Venous Forum and the Society for Vascular Surgery. The registry prospectively captures anatomic, procedural, and outcome data for patients with C<sub>2</sub> or more severe chronic venous disease undergoing intervention for varicose veins.

**Vein**

Blood vessel that carries blood back to the heart. Most veins have valves to prevent blood from flowing in the reverse direction. Due to their specific wall characteristics, veins are capacitance vessels.

**Vein ablation**

Removal or destruction of a vein by mechanical, thermal, or chemical means.

**Vein atresia**

A congenital condition in which a vein segment is absent or not patent; the inferior vena cava and femoropopliteal tracts are the segments most frequently involved.

**Vein compression**

*See* venous compression.

**Vein obstruction**

*See* venous obstruction.

**Vein occlusion**

*See* venous occlusion.

**Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)**

A tributary of the internal pudendal vein that drains into the internal iliac vein.

**Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)**

Drains into the internal iliac vein.

**Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer**

*See* valve transplantation.

**Vein transposition**

Surgical technique for repair of deep venous valve incompetence. The incompetent femoral vein is cut at its termination, and usually connected to the profunda femoral vein and less frequently to the great saphenous vein. The receiving veins should have competent valves proximal to the anastomosis.

**Vein wall remodeling**

A process after deep venous thrombosis where the vein wall presents continuous parietal modifications that involve matrix metalloproteinases.

**VEINES-QOL/VEINES-Sym**

*See* VEnous INsufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Studies on Quality-of-Life/Symptoms (VEINES-QOL/Sym) questionnaire.

**Vena cava**

Either of two large veins by which the blood is returned to the right atrium of the heart. However, the vena cava is not in itself a precise anatomical entity and so should not be used alone. Anatomically, it should be separated into the inferior vena cava and superior vena cava. It is also possible to speak of the left (inferior) vena cava.

**VenaSeal Closure System**

*See* glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation.

**Vena Tech low-profile filter**

This low-profile vena cava filter uses eight Phynox wires formed in a conventional conical configuration with wedged hooks, some oriented superiorly and other inferiorly. The lateral, side-rail configuration of these wires allows for caval centering and stabilizing. The low-profile filter can be deployed from femoral, jugular, or antecubital routes and the low-profile design uses a cartridge injection system to properly orient the filter for femoral or jugular uses.

**Venectasia**

Dilation of the veins. *See also* phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity.

**Venepuncture or venipuncture**

A procedure to gain intravenous access for blood sampling, intravenous injection of drugs, including sclerosing agents to treat varicose veins. However, venipuncture is also the first step in introducing a catheter or probe in any kind of vein.

**Venesuture**

Surgical suture of a vein.

**Veniti Vici Venous stent**

This system is composed of a self-expanding nitinol stent with a closed-cell, uniform design composed of 24 sinusoidal strut rings and proprietary curved bridging elements.

### **Venoactive drugs**

A heterogeneous group of plant-derived, animal-derived, or synthetic medicinal products that have effects on edema and symptoms associated with chronic venous disorders. Even though venoactive drugs belong to different families, they share similar modes of action on capillary permeability, lymphatic drainage, orthostatic edema, venous tonus, leukocyte adhesion to the venous and valvular wall, release of inflammation mediators, and reduction in blood viscosity and red blood cell deformation.

### **Venoarterial flow index**

Ratio of the volume of venous blood draining the leg divided by the volume of the arterial supply that is measured using duplex ultrasonography over the common femoral vein and common femoral artery. The subject is positioned at rest and supine on an examination couch. The venoarterial flow index is 1 when the patient is healthy and the index increases with superficial venous insufficiency. The additional volume from venous recirculation may explain this increase.

### **Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)**

In the dependent position, blood flow in the leg decreases due to an augmentation in precapillary vascular resistance. This postural vasoconstriction reflex prevents loss of fluid and reduces the formation of orthostatic edema. This reflex tends to fall with age, partially explaining orthostatic edema in the elderly. It is also dysfunctional in severe chronic venous disease and contributes to the perpetuation of ulcers in patients who are not restricted to bed rest.

### **Venoarteriolar response**

The precapillary vasoconstriction that occurs in healthy legs on dependency, which may be induced by gravitational venous distension and can be assessed by measuring skin blood flow using laser Doppler. This reflex is important for normal autoregulation of tissue perfusion and drainage. It fails in patients with peripheral arterial disease and chronic venous insufficiency. Also known as venoarteriolar reflex.

### **Venoconstriction**

Narrowing of the vein diameter. Once a vein becomes circular in shape, the smooth muscle in its media responds to different stimuli. The stimulation by adrenergic nerves and the release of chemical mediators promote contraction of the wall musculature. Venoconstriction is triggered by various physiological stimulations, such as cold, standing, exercise, stress, hyperventilation, or the VALSALVA maneuver. Conversely, heat, lying down, ingestion of alcohol, and other drugs, relax venous tone.

### **Venography**

Angiography of the veins that is performed by injecting a contrast medium into the vein lumen. *See also* ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography.

### **Venoplasty**

A procedure where an inflatable balloon is inserted to widen the vein lumen.

### **Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)**

A procedure performed surgically in which an incision is made in a vein.

**Venotonic drugs**

*See* venoactive drugs.

**Venous ablation**

An invasive technique that removes or destroys veins. This procedure may be surgical (stripping, phlebectomy), thermal (endovenous application of heat by laser, steam, or radiofrequency), or chemical (sclerosing agent or glue).

**Venous aneurysm**

Rare vascular disorder that may occur at any age and throughout the venous system (mostly in the legs, especially the popliteal vein, head, neck, abdominal, and thoracic veins) and involves a localized widening and bulging of a vein with a weakened wall, which may rupture or be complicated by local thrombosis. Aneurysms are described as saccular or fusiform, an important distinction when choosing a treatment. MALETI et al classify venous aneurysm as concentric (saccular, fusiform) or eccentric. In total, six types of morphology. *See Figure 21.*

**Venous Arterial Flow Index (VAFI)**

The venous-arterial flow index is defined as the ratio of venous to arterial volume flow measured in the supine position in the common femoral vein and common femoral artery by means of duplex ultrasound.

**Venous back flow**

*See* venous reflux.

**Venous balloon angioplasty**

Insertion of a balloon-tipped catheter into a narrow or blocked vein, where the balloon is inflated to open or dilate the vessel and improve blood flow.

**Venous bicuspid valve**

Venous valves are mostly bicuspid (two), flap-like structures, although parietal venous valves have been reported with 1 to 5 cusps. The valve or leaflet wall has two intimal layers separated by tissue containing smooth muscle fibers, collagen fibers, and elastic tissue. Functionally, the valves close the lumen of the vein by bringing together the two free edges of the cusps during muscle diastole to prevent venous reflux. *See Figure 8.*

**Venous bioprosthesis valve**

Valves that have been developed to be implanted by using a transcatheter technique or open surgical technique.

**Venous blow down**

*See* venous reflux.

**Venous blow out**

Dilatation of a superficial vein above or near an incompetent perforator vein. This clinical situation is often confused with simple venous dilatation. An ultrasound investigation can provide decisive information.



**Venous bypass**

A surgical process to reroute blood flow around a diseased vein by creating a new pathway for blood flow using venous or prosthetic materials in an anatomical or extra-anatomical position.

**Venous calf pump function**

The function of the venous pump that facilitates blood flow from the foot and calf to the more proximal vein segments. Contraction of the calf muscles compresses the muscle veins to push the blood toward the popliteal vein and increase the dynamic pressure at this level.

**Venous capacitance**

The maximum volume of blood that can be accommodated within the venous networks of the leg, which may be achieved by stationary standing or with a proximal occlusion cuff. Total venous capacitance includes the blood volume within the muscle pumping chambers, the venous reservoirs (deep, saphenous, and superficial), and the microcirculation. Venous capacitance increases with age and reflux.

**Venous claudication**

Symptom characterized by pain when walking in patients presenting with signs of chronic venous insufficiency. Differential diagnoses include arterial and neurogenic claudication (narrow lumbar canal). This infrequent symptom of postthrombotic syndrome, mainly after iliac or ilio caval thrombosis, can affect patients mechanically, with an increase in venous pressure in the legs, or neurologically, following compression of the neurological components of the lumbar canal from dilatation of collateral veins.

**Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)**

Based on the clinical elements of CEAP, VCSS utilizes a progressive ranking of severity of chronic venous disease. Clinical items are graded from 0 to 3, which is helpful to evaluate disease improvement, and include scoring of pain, varicose veins, venous edema, skin pigmentation, inflammation, induration, and different items of leg ulcers. This precise evaluation allows for longitudinal and objective follow-up of a patient's clinical condition, especially before and after a treatment.

**Venous compliance**

The ability of a vein to distend and increase in volume with increasing transmural pressure or the tendency of a vein to resist recoil toward its original dimensions when applying a distending or compressing force.

**Venous compressibility**

Veins are physiologically easy to compress, as demonstrated during an ultrasound examination. The pressure of the probe on a permeable vein induces its transitory flattening. However, if its lumen is obliterated, pressure does not change the shape of the vein. This compressibility is a major test in diagnosing venous thrombosis or venous obliteration after chemical or thermal ablation.

**Venous compression**

Narrowing or occlusion of the venous lumen because of extraluminal pressure. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

**Venous disability score**

Score used to evaluate the effect of venous disease by quantifying the level of work-based disability. It is scored on a scale of 0 to 3, based on the ability to work an 8-hour day with or without provisions for external support. The total score represents the degree of disability attributable to venous disease.

**Venous disease**

Lesions and diseases of the veins of any part of the body.

**Venous disorders**

The full spectrum of morphological and functional abnormalities of the venous system, either acute or chronic. Adapted from VEIN-TERM.

**Venous drainage index (VDI)**

The VDI is a novel air plethysmographic parameter derived from a dependency to elevation maneuver that represents the gravitational venous drainage rate of the leg. The drainage reserve volume is the undrained venous volume caused by the obstruction from an inflated thigh cuff. Both reflect increasing venous obstruction. Further investigation is required to determine their potential clinical value in assessing the hemodynamic significance of an iliac or femoral vein stenosis and in the screening and selection of patients requiring iliac stenting.

**Venous drugs**

Part of the medical treatment of chronic venous disorders, including deep venous thrombosis and venous ulcers.

**Venous echogenicity**

Concerns the venous wall, which is modified by parietal fibrosis after thrombosis, thermal ablation, or chemical ablation; the obliteration of the vein is identified by its incompressibility with the probe of the ultrasound machine.

**Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)**

An inflammatory and pruriginous condition of the skin of the lower legs consecutive to venous hypertension (reflux, obstruction, obesity, articular ankylosis). This disorder corresponds to class C<sub>4a</sub> of the CEAP classification. It may be acute (redness, exudation, oozing) or chronic (dry and lichenified skin). Contact dermatitis is quite often associated with venous eczema; allergological investigations are mandatory to detect sensitization.

**Venous edema (phlebedema)**

Limb swelling due to increased venous pressure that progressively stretches the venule and capillary wall, thereby increasing its permeability, resulting in peripheral edema, observed mainly in the evening. It is relieved by elevating the legs, using compression stockings, or taking venoactive drugs. Venous edema occurs as a result of both superficial and deep venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub> of the CEAP classification). In chronic venous insufficiency, lymphatic drainage from the legs becomes overloaded and may decompensate secondarily, aggravating phlebedema.

### **Venous embryology**

Venous development during the different stages of embryogenesis; this process is highly complex, with regression of most primitive axes before development of the mature venous system. This evolution explains the high intra-individual variability of venous anatomy. Venous malformations may be explained by the persistence of embryonic veins, such as in patients with Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome.

### **Venous filling index (VFI)**

One parameter of venous plethysmography and phlebodynamometry (ambulatory venous pressure). VFI is a measure of reflux and is indicative of the degree of valvular insufficiency. It corresponds to the ratio of the 90% of the blood volume that filled the leg veins on standing from a recumbent position (venous volume in mL and the time needed for 90% filling of the veins in seconds).

### **Venous filling time (VFT)**

Venous plethysmography techniques evaluate the changes in the volume of blood that fills the leg veins on standing from a recumbent position. Venous volume is measured in mL and the time needed for 90% filling of the veins (VFT90) in seconds. VFT may be measured by air plethysmography, photoplethysmography, and phlebodynamometry.

### **Venous flow**

Blood flow in the veins; it is influenced by many factors, including the position of the limbs, exercise, temperature, drugs, and venous reflux or obstruction.

### **Venous function**

The return of blood to the right side of the heart regardless of the position of the body (at rest and during exercise), a blood reservoir, regulator of cardiac output, and regulator of cutaneous temperature under different climatic conditions.

### **Venous gangrene**

Term reserved for cases of gangrene of a limb that occur in the presence of an extensive venous occlusion, without obliteration of the arterial tree. The preliminary stage is *phlegmasia cerulea dolens*, which is characterized by severe swelling, cyanosis, and blue discoloration of the extremity. Venous gangrene is a very severe and rare condition. It is often associated with cancer patients with a poor prognosis.

### **Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease**

Major changes in venous return are due to venous reflux and/or obstruction. Elevated venous pressure is the key event, inducing venous dilation, venous wall and valve alterations, microcirculatory troubles, and inflammation, which lead to trophic changes (eg, pigmentation, gravitational dermatitis, lipodermatosclerosis, atrophie blanche, and venous ulcers).

### **Venous hemodynamic measurement**

Different invasive and noninvasive techniques to measure venous hemodynamics include ambulatory venous pressure, femoral vein pressure, and central venous pressure measurements, arm/foot pressure differential, light reflection rheography, photoplethysmography, quantitative digital photoplethysmography, ambulatory strain gauge plethysmography, foot volumetry, continuous-wave Doppler ultrasound, and duplex scanning echography.

### **Venous hemodynamics**

The study of venous blood flow, pressure, and volume. Investigation modalities include duplex ultrasonography, plethysmography, direct pressure/volume measurements, and magnetic resonance flow calculations. The investigation can be done at rest or with standardized provocation maneuvers. Examples include calf compression/contraction, body weight transfer, Valsalva maneuver, and gravitational positioning. Typical parameters measured include venous velocity, flow volume, reflux duration, ambulatory venous pressure, femoral vein pressure, venous diameter, and calf volume changes.

### **Venous hypertension**

Elevated pressure in the venous system. *See also* ambulatory venous hypertension.

### **Venous hypoplasia**

Hypoplasia refers to the incomplete development of a vein or segment of a vein: the difference with aplasia is that the caliber of the vein is reduced but its structure is normal. The clinical repercussions of hypoplasia are more severe if it is associated with risk factors for chronic venous disease, such as multiple pregnancies, work standing in an immobile position, obesity, advanced age, and great height.

### **Venous incompetence**

Retrograde venous flow of abnormal duration.

### **Venous inflow**

Volume of blood coming into a venous segment from more distal segments and from side tributaries per unit of time, ie, mL/min. In normal veins, inflow is equal to the outflow from the same segment, or exceeds the outflow, causing venous dilation due to compliance of the venous wall.

### **Venous INsufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Studies on Quality-of-Life/Symptoms (VEINES-QOL/Sym) questionnaire**

This questionnaire includes 10 questions assessing symptom severity and 15 questions evaluating venous disease related quality of life impairment. Its acceptability, reliability, and validity of content have been thoroughly validated in a large population. VEINES-QOL/ SYM is probably the most suited for all aspects of venous disorders. It has been translated into Brazilian Portuguese, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and Turkish.

### **Venous leg ulcer**

Leg wound associated with reflux of superficial, deep, or perforating veins, or a combination thereof, or with venous obstruction and the ensuing venous hypertension, which in turn generates microcirculatory disorders. Onset may be triggered (injury, hemorrhagic rupture of a varicose vein, skin infection) or insidious.

### **Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire**

Outcome questionnaire adding 17 specific items to 17 items of the SKINDEX-29. This new index aims to evaluate the specific burden of patients suffering from venous leg ulcers, concerning 3 domains: activities (12 items), psychological (12 items), and symptom distress. This questionnaire may be useful to evaluate the outcomes of treatment from the patients' perspective.

**Venous ligation**

Surgical tying of veins.

**Venous lumen**

The interior of the vein, ie, the central space in a vein through which blood flows.

**Venous lumen shape measurement**

Fluid dynamics suggest that the shape of a stented vein matters, as it directly affects the area for a given perimeter. When the ovality increases, the area decreases. Consequently, to maintain the same flow rate, pressure must increase to overcome the resistance to flow due to the flatter shape. Venous lumen shape can be measured by intravascular ultrasound.

**Venous malformation**

One type of congenital vascular malformation. Such malformations are the outcome of a defective development that only affects the venous system during two different stages of embryogenesis (eg, the abnormal development of the superficial and/or deep vein system). Together with lymphatic malformations, venous malformations are the most common birth defect of the circulatory system.

**Venous mapping**

By using duplex ultrasound investigation, venous mapping is mainly performed before superficial venous reflux treatment, whatever the planned intervention. Venous mapping is also interesting for assessing varicose vein recurrence after interventional treatment or to determine if a vein may be a suitable vascular conduit for arterial reconstruction. Mapping of the deep venous system may be performed at or near the end of anticoagulation for deep venous thrombosis, to establish a new baseline, and to determine if scarring is present, or before deep venous procedures.

**Venous obliteration**

Anatomical concept: narrowing of the venous lumen related to postthrombotic lesions, extrinsic compression, venous parietal lesion and also secondary to therapeutic procedures, such as thermal or chemical vein ablation or their combination. *See Figures 14 and 15.*

**Venous obstruction**

Hemodynamic concept caused by venous obliteration or occlusion.

**Venous occlusion**

Anatomical concept: total obliteration of the venous lumen related to the lesions described in the term venous obliteration and in the presence of acute venous thrombosis.

**Venous open surgery**

Open surgical procedures on the superficial, perforator, or deep vein systems.

**Venous outflow (VO)**

Volume of blood passing from a venous segment toward the heart per unit of time, ie, mL/min. In health, VO from any venous segment varies during the respiratory and cardiac cycles, and depends on cardiac function, body position, body temperature, and other factors, but is never less than the maximum capacity of a given segment.

### **Venous pharmacotherapy**

The use of natural and synthetic agents to influence the veins and the microcirculation by inhibiting inflammatory reactions, decreasing vessel permeability, and increasing lymphatic drainage and venous tone.

### **Venous physiology**

Function of venous flow and venous outflow in the vein system. Vein flow is regulated by calf muscle pump activity, the presence of competent valves, proper vein patency, and negative thorax pressure. In a competent vein system, vein flow is directed from the superficial to the deep vein system and from the distal part of the extremity to the proximal vein segments.

### **Venous plethysmography**

A method to assess the function of the vein system of the leg based on changes in leg volume related to inflow and outflow of the venous system. Currently, various plethysmography techniques are available, including impedance plethysmography, strain-gauge plethysmography, photoplethysmography, and air plethysmography. The baseline values are recorded and the subject is asked to perform a series of maneuvers that influence changes in vein system volume and leg volume.

### **Venous plugs**

These are occlusion devices that can be used for vein embolization instead of coils. They may shorten the procedure time and lower radiation exposure for patient and physician. *See* coiling for deep venous reflux or coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins.

### **Venous pressure**

The value of the venous pressure depends on the level of measurement, body position, and the possible anomaly of the venous system (obstruction and/or reflux). In the supine position, pressure in the lower extremity veins is like the pressures in the abdomen. In the region of the chest, negative vein pressure values can be observed, which are related to the negative thorax pressure during respiration. In the standing position, the pressure in the distal veins is related to gravitational forces as well as the state of the venous system.

### **Venous pump function**

Facilitates blood flow from the foot and calf to the more proximal vein segments. The calf muscle contraction and its related crural vein compression is the major force responsible for proper venous return, if properly functioning venous valves are present. Venous pump insufficiency may be due to the lack of muscle or ankle movement.

### **Venous recanalization**

After a DVT episode, there is an acute inflammatory response in the vein wall and in the thrombus itself, leading to a dynamic process in which the thrombus regresses and patency of the lumen is (completely or partially) restored.

**Venous reconstructive surgery**

Surgery performed in trauma patients or patients with vein obstruction or venous valve incompetence in the deep vein system. The main goal of venous reconstructive surgery in patients with vein injury or obstruction is to restore venous outflow (eg, vein suture, vein anastomosis, bypass procedure). Valvuloplasty, vein transposition, vein transplantation, and neovalve procedures can be performed.

**Venous refill time**

*See* refilling time.

**Venous reflux**

Retrograde venous flow of abnormal duration in any venous segment that normally contains venous valves. It is caused by venous valve dysfunction, or by absence of valves.

**Venous resistance**

A force opposing the motion of the blood in a venous segment. It is caused by a combination of friction between the blood and the venous wall, and changes in venous lumen size and shape. Quantitatively, it is equal to the difference in blood pressure across the venous segment divided by the flow rate through this segment. Units of measuring venous resistance are HRU (Hybrid Resistance Units), also known as Wood units – mm Hg\*L/min. Increased venous resistance can lead to increase in venous pressure, decrease in venous flow rate, or both.

**Venous retrograde flow**

Flow of blood in a venous segment in an opposite to normal direction (away from the heart, from deep to superficial vein, etc.). It can be present in normal veins during a short time interval. *See also* venous reflux and reflux quantification.

**Venous return**

The rate of blood flow toward the heart. Interactions between multiple components are involved in this mechanism, including the central pump, pressure gradient, peripheral venous pump, and venous valves.

**Venous reversibility test**

*See* reflux elimination test.

**Venous segment transfer**

*See* valve transplantation.

**Venous segmental disease score**

Score created to complement the CEAP classification and venous clinical score and to standardize the reporting of disease location by condensing the 18 possible vein segments into eight groups. Duplex ultrasonography or phlebography can determine reflux, obstruction, or a combination of both. The validity of the venous segmental disease score has not been confirmed by robust studies.

### **Venous severity scoring**

There are several systems created for scoring the severity of chronic and acute venous disease: (i) CEAP classification of chronic venous disorders; (ii) venous clinical severity score to assess patients undergoing interventions for chronic venous disease; (iii) venous clinical severity score for standardizing the reporting of disease localization; (iv) venous disease score to assess daily living activities; (v) VILLALTA scale or GINBERG's criteria to evaluate the development of postthrombotic syndrome; (vi) quality of life assessment with generic and disease-specific quality of life tools.

### **Venous skin changes**

Skin and subcutaneous tissue changes related to venous hypertension and the presence of chronic venous disease. Most of the changes result from microcirculatory disturbances that lead to chronic tissue inflammation in the distal extremity segment. The most frequent skin changes include lipodermatosclerosis, hyperpigmentation, venous eczema, and atrophie blanche. Further skin changes and abnormalities can cause venous ulcers to develop.

### **Venous sludge index (VSI)**

VSI is measured by the analysis of the gray-scale index obtained through a video recording of B-mode ultrasound at 22 frames/s in longitudinal and transverse views of the popliteal vein in the standing and lying positions.

### **Venous stenosis**

Presence of a narrowing lesion in the venous system. It can be caused by external compression or intravascular abnormalities leading to venous hypertension. The hemodynamic importance of the venous stenosis can be difficult to establish.

### **Venous stenting**

An implantation of a stent into the vein lumen due to stenosis or occlusion; it is usually performed percutaneously under fluoroscopy. The procedure is performed mostly in the cases of proximal vein system obstruction with a postthrombotic or nonthrombotic disease. *See Figure 20.*

### **Venous stripping**

Removal of a vein using a specially designed probe introduced into the vein lumen (internal stripping) or segmental stripping with vein removal through small stab incisions. This procedure is a clinically proven method for removing the great and small saphenous veins. Various modifications to the stripping technique have been proposed (classic stripping, stripping by invagination, cryostripping).

### **Venous surgery**

Surgical open procedures on the superficial or deep vein system.

### **Venous symptoms**

Reported complaints related to unpleasant sensations felt by the patient, such as pain or aching, throbbing, tightness, heaviness, fatigue, feeling of swelling, cramps, itching, restless legs, tingling, heat or burning sensation, and secondary symptoms, all of which can significantly reduce the patient's quality of life. Adapted from SYM Vein.



**Venous system**

Part of the vasculature that drains blood back to the heart from either the peripheries or the lungs.

**Venous thermal ablation**

Method for vein lumen closure using thermal energy that is introduced into the vein using a special heating probe. The following thermal energy can be used: laser light energy (endovenous laser treatment), radiofrequency (radiofrequency ablation), steam (steam vein sclerosis), or cryotherapy (freezing). The method is dedicated mostly to truncal vein ablation in the superficial vein system.

**Venous thoracic outlet syndrome**

Compression of the veins on the way from the upper thorax aperture through the lower neck to the arm. The compressions can concern nerves, veins, and/or arteries, and various compression points can be diagnosed (compression between the first rib and clavicle, compression by a cervical rib, compression by the scalenus muscle or others). Subclavian vein compression can lead to axillary and/or subclavian thrombosis, which is expressed by swelling, pain, color changes of the upper limb. *See also* PAGET- von SCHRÖTTER syndrome.

**Venous thrombectomy**

Procedure for removing a thrombus from the vein lumen. The goal of the procedure is to restore vein patency. Venous thrombectomy can be performed using open surgery or endovascular methods.

**Venous thromboembolism**

Cases involving deep venous thrombosis and/or pulmonary embolism.

**Venous thrombolytic treatment**

Systemic or local thrombolytic drug administration implemented to achieve resolution of a thrombus present in a treated vein segment. The procedure requires proper patient selection (low risk of bleeding, good functional condition, early acute deep vein thrombosis phase (optimal  $\leq 14$  days), and proper experience, monitoring, and technical facilities of the center. Currently, most local thrombolytic treatments use catheter-directed thrombolysis or pharmacomechanical methods.

**Venous thromboprophylaxis**

Prevention of venous thrombosis. In daily practice, early ambulation and mechanical and pharmacological methods are used. For pharmacological prophylaxis, low doses of unfractionated heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin, fondaparinux, or direct oral anticoagulants can be used. Concerning the mechanical methods, both compression stockings and intermittent pneumatic compression are options.

**Venous thrombosis**

The presence of a thrombus in the vein lumen. Its occurrence is usually related to the presence of VIRCHOW's triad connected with thrombosis risk factors. The clinical course can be symptomatic or asymptomatic.

**Venous thrombosis risk factors**

*See* risk factors for deep venous thrombosis.

**Venous thrombus**

Presence of a clot in the vein lumen. *See also* venous thrombosis.

**Venous thrombus formation**

Process that is initiated by the mechanisms described in VIRCHOW's triad (stasis, hypercoagulability, endothelial injury), which can progress in an ascending or descending way. Several risk factors are known for thrombus formation, including thrombophilia, cancer, hormonal treatment, surgery, sepsis, etc.

**Venous thrombus resolution**

Resolution can be spontaneous or due to fibrinolytic treatment. The complete spontaneous resolution of a thrombus in the deep vein system can be observed in only some affected patients; in most cases, residual obstructive postthrombotic changes will persist.

**Venous tone**

Venous tone is a property of the venous system that reflects venous resistance and pressure. Active and variable tone is provided by the smooth muscles in the media of the vein wall. The passive tone is provided by the elastic properties of the vein wall. An increased venous tone caused by venoconstriction leads to an increased net capillary filtration by increasing venous resistance and venous pressure.

**Venous valve**

Anatomic structure located in veins that regulates blood flow direction. Embryonically, it originates from endothelium plication. Usually, it consists of two cusps, but it may vary from 1 to 5 cusps. In an open valve, blood flows in the direction from higher pressure to lower pressure. The valve is a crucial functional element to avoid reflux in the vein system of the lower extremities. *See Figure 8.*

**Venous valve incompetence**

Venous valve dysfunction resulting in retrograde venous flow of abnormal duration.

**Venous valve motion**

In normal individuals, the mechanism of valve motion has been clearly identified by using duplex ultrasound examinations: B-flow mode supplemented by B-mode and pulsed-wave Doppler scanning. Four cycle phases were identified in normal valves: opening phase, equilibrium phase, closing phase, closed phase.

**Venous volume**

The volume of blood contained within a segment of vein depends on the transmural pressure, the mechanical properties (elasticity) of the venous wall, and the contractile state of the smooth muscles within the media.

**Ventilation–perfusion scintigraphy**

The imaging method used to evaluate air and blood circulation within the lung. It is performed to determine the ventilation/perfusion ratio using scintigraphy and medical isotope administration. The method is used in patient with a suspected pulmonary embolism, but it is

also proposed in cases of other serious lung diseases. Currently, in patients with a suspected pulmonary embolism, pulmonary artery computed tomography angiography is more commonly performed.

### **VENTURI effect**

A reduction in the fluid static pressure when a fluid flows through a constricted part of a catheter/tube. An increased velocity through a constriction is balanced by a drop in pressure that can be used as a suction mechanism. The effect is used in some medical devices (rheolytic thrombectomy catheters, suction catheters for wound cleaning, and debridement). Named after the Italian physicist Giovanni VENTURI.

### **Venule**

A venule is a very small blood vessel in the microcirculation that allows blood to return from the capillary beds to drain into the larger blood vessels, the veins. Venules range from 7  $\mu\text{m}$  to 1 mm in diameter. Veins contain approximately 70% of the total blood volume, 25% of which is contained in the venules.

### **Venulectasias**

Dilated postcapillary venules arising from the deep dermal vascular plexus. Compared with telangiectasias, venulectasias are larger, appear blue, and may protrude.

### **VIDIO trial**

A multicenter, prospective, nonrandomized trial comparing the venogram with intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) for identifying suspected iliofemoral venous outflow obstruction before and after stenting.

### **VILLALTA score**

A disease-specific score for evaluating and categorizing postthrombotic syndrome. Points are given for five symptoms and six clinical signs. The number of points given for each sign and symptom ranges from 0 (not present) to 3 (severe). If the VILLALTA score is 5 to 14, the patient is diagnosed with mild-to-moderate postthrombotic syndrome, and, if the score is  $>15$  or if a venous ulcer is present, the patient is diagnosed with severe postthrombotic syndrome.

### **VIRCHOW's triad**

VIRCHOW's triad describes the three broad categories of factors that are thought to contribute to venous thrombosis: hypercoagulability, hemodynamic changes (stasis, turbulence), and endothelial injury or dysfunction. It is named after the German physician Rudolf VIRCHOW (1821-1902).

### **Vitamin K antagonist**

A drug that inhibits the production of vitamin K–related coagulation cascade factors (factor II, VII, IX, and X) in the liver. These drugs are used in anticoagulation therapy for cardiovascular diseases, such as atrial fibrillation, and after mechanical valve implantation or for venous thromboembolism. Their administration also decreases protein C and S production in the liver. The activity of the vitamin K antagonists can be measured and tested by assessing the international normalized ratio.

**Vulvar varicosities**

These are varicose veins of the vulva, dilated veins in the labia majora, minora and clitoris. They are estimated to occur in 18% to 22% of pregnant women. During the postpartum period, vulvar varicose veins may either disappear spontaneously or persist and enlarge with time. Vulvar varicosities do not always cause symptoms. If they occur, they might include a feeling of fullness or pressure in the vulvar area, and pain that worsens after standing, sexual activity, or exercise.

**VVSymQ score**

The VVSymQ score is a symptom-focused, patient-reported outcome designed to evaluate symptoms before and after treatment of the great saphenous vein, in a randomized, controlled trial of polidocanol endovenous injectable microfoam. The VVSymQ score is based on daily assessment by the patient of the varicose vein symptoms that are most important to him/her: heaviness, achiness, swelling, throbbing, and itching.

**W Wallstent™**

A universal, self-expanding, stainless steel stent with a closed-cell design used for stenting biliary, hepatic, arterial, bronchial, and venous lesions with the aim of creating, improving, or sustaining a flow across the lesion or bypass. Most of the original studies on thrombotic or nonthrombotic iliac venous lesions have used this stent.

**Warfarin**

Slow-acting (2 to 5 days) oral anticoagulant used to prevent and treat venous thromboembolism. The word originates from the organization that funded the pioneering research (Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation). It inhibits vitamin K recycling, which is an important process for the activation of many coagulation proteins. It interacts with several drugs and must be monitored using the international normalized ratio to prevent over- or underactivity, which may result in hemorrhage or undertreatment, respectively.

**WARREN operation**

*See* femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass.

**Waterfall drainage**

A resistance-free, pressure-volume-independent flow in collapsible tubes, such as veins. It is the classic line produced on a plethysmography tracing when a nonobstructed leg is elevated. It quantifies the gravitational descent of a column of venous blood. This is in direct contrast to the prolonged hydrostatic drainage curve from a growing column of blood in a patient with venous obstruction.

**Water-specific laser wavelengths**

Thermal ablation lasers can be divided into hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths and water-specific laser wavelengths based on their proposed mechanism of action. The water-specific laser wavelengths damage the vein wall by passing through the blood to target interstitial fluid and collagen. Absorption causes the collagen to denature and contract, leading to vein wall shrinkage. Water-specific laser wavelengths include 1064, 1320, and 1470 nm.

**Weight transfer maneuvers**

A way to assess the performance of the venous pumps in the leg with plethysmography or duplex ultrasonography, like the tiptoe maneuver. The maneuvers include the global push of a Paraná maneuver, the walking step in the Vasculab maneuver, and a weight shift from one leg to the other. Whichever method is chosen, all are very effective in quantifying pumping performance using the ejection fraction.

**WELLS score**

Clinical scoring systems that grade patients' level of risk of developing deep vein thrombosis (or pulmonary embolism). Once a probability score is available, it can be used to direct further investigations, including D-dimer levels, compression ultrasound, contrast venography, pulmonary angiography, and ventilation/perfusion scanning. Developed by Philip Steven WELLS (Canada), the WELLS score undergoes frequent revisions.

**White atrophy**

*See* atrophie blanche.

**WIDMER's classification**

WIDMER (Basel, Switzerland) described 2 classifications. The first encompasses only varices (telangiectasia, reticular veins, and varices) and the second classifies chronic venous insufficiency into 3 categories of increasing severity: I – ankle flare or subclinical edema; II – edema, eczema, lipodermatosclerosis, or pigmentation; III – healed or active venous ulcer. Currently, the clinical part of the CEAP classification is the preferred classification for use in everyday practice.

**Working compression pressure**

Assessing compression bandages or stockings by measuring interface pressures during wear, which provides information on positional data as well as the effect of muscle pumping during walking. In this way, elastic and inelastic material can be compared. Implantable sensors are now available to record data on working compression pressures at several sites.

**Working venous volume**

The volume increase and decrease in mL/s recorded on a plethysmography tracing when an elevated/dependent leg is moved into a dependent/elevated position. Assessment using a tilt-table improves standardization. It is the denominator of the derived plethysmography parameters of ejection fraction, venous filling index, and venous drainage index.

**X Xenograft valve**

A venous valve, a segment of a vein containing a venous valve, or material derived from a host of animal origin that is used as a venous valve and transplanted into humans. Rejection is prevented by neutralizing any foreign antigens or decellularization prior to open or endoluminal transplantation into the venous system in humans. Common problems with such transplants include thrombosis, incompetency, and wall fibrosis.

**Ximelagatran**

The original direct thrombin inhibitor anticoagulant that was taken orally twice a day; it showed great promise as a replacement for warfarin in the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolism. It was designed to avoid the warfarin-associated problems of monitoring, drug interactions, and dietary constraints. Hepatotoxicity resulted in its discontinuation in favor of new direct oral anticoagulants.

**X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter**

Device incorporating a battery-powered, stainless steel, helical cutting head to macerate and fragment a thrombus with a simultaneous, negative-pressure, peripheral aspiration channel. This catheter is approved for the use of mechanical thrombus removal in hemodialysis access grafts.

**X-vein**

Second-generation patented device for nontumescent and nonthermal mechanochemical ablation. A small circumferential wire brush, like a dental brush or pipe cleaner, is used to scratch the vein wall back and forth. Then, foam or liquid sclerosant can be deployed, if necessary, to complete the ablation.

**Y YAG laser**

*See* ND-YAG laser.

**Z Z-stent™**

Stent with an open-cell, zig-zag configuration with a wide strut structure and hooks to prevent migration. The GIANTURCO Z-stent™ was originally used to treat obstructions in the inferior or superior vena cava. It possesses the properties of high radial strength, insignificant shortening during deployment, which facilitates precise placement, and wide interstices to minimize the probability of ostial interference. There is less metal than in the wallstent, meaning a lower likelihood of intimal hyperplasia.

**Zinc paste impregnated stockinette**

A mildly elasticized tubular gauze stockinette impregnated with an ointment containing 20% zinc oxide. It is a substitute for a zinc oxide paste bandage in the treatment of venous leg ulcers. Zinc has bactericidal, hypoallergenic, and soothing properties, and is an ideal interface between a compression bandage and fragile inflamed skin.

## FR

Ablation chimique  
 Ablation de la veine perforante  
 Ablation des varices Voir Ablation veineuse  
 Ablation endoveineuse des veines perforantes  
 Ablation endoveineuse par radiofréquence  
 Ablation endoveineuse par vapeur  
 Ablation laser Voir Ablation par laser endoveineux des veines saphènes  
 Ablation non thermique  
 Ablation par électrocoagulation  
 Ablation par laser endoveineux des veines saphènes  
 Ablation par radiofréquence  
 Ablation par vapeur  
 Ablation percutanée des perforantes  
 Ablation pharmacomécanique  
 Ablation sélective des varices sous anesthésie locale (ASVAL)  
 Ablation thermique endoveineuse  
 Ablation veineuse  
 Ablation veineuse tronculaire  
 Acénocoumarol  
 Activateur tissulaire du plasminogène  
 Activateur tissulaire recombinant du plasminogène  
 Activation des leucocytes  
 Aescine Voir Extrait de marron d'Inde ou de racine de marronnier d'Inde  
 Aetoxisclerol, solution  
 Affections veineuses  
 Affections veineuses chroniques  
 Agent d'embolisation adhésif Voir Embolisation par injection de colle ou ablation par injection d'un adhésif/de colle  
 Agger valvulaire  
 Allogreffes de valvules veineuses cryopréservées  
 Alpha benzopyrone  
 Altérations cutanées d'origine veineuse  
 American Venous Forum (AVF)  
 Anesthésie par tumescence  
 Anesthésie pour le traitement interventionnel des varices  
 Anévrisme de la veine poplitée  
 Anévrisme veineux  
 Anévrisme Voir Anévrisme veineux  
 Angiographie par tomodensitométrie hélicoïdale pour le diagnostic de l'embolie pulmonaire  
 AngioJet™  
 Angiome  
 Angiome arachnéen Voir Télangiectasie  
 Angiome caverneux  
 Angiome stellaire Voir Télangiectasie  
 Angioplastie percutanée par ballonnet ou veinoplastie percutanée  
 Angioplastie veineuse par ballonnet

## EN

▶ *Chemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Varice or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Nonthermal vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Venous ablation / Vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Acenocoumarol*  
 ▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Leukocyte activation*  
 ▶ *Aescin. See horse chestnut seed or root extract*

▶ *Aethoxysclerol solution*  
 ▶ *Venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*  
 ▶ *Valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *Angioma*  
 ▶ *Spider vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Cavernous angioma*  
 ▶ *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*

## FR

Antagoniste de la vitamine K  
 Antagonistes oraux de la vitamine K  
 Anthocyanes voir aussi Bioflavonoïdes  
 Antithrombine (antithrombine III)  
 Antithrombotiques  
 Apixaban  
 Appareil de compression pneumatique  
 Appareils de compression pneumatique intermittente  
 Apport de circulation veineuse  
 Arcade veineuse dorsale du pied  
 Arcade veineuse palmaire profonde  
 Arcade veineuse palmaire superficielle  
 Argatroban  
 Atrésie veineuse  
 Atrophie blanche  
 Atteinte nerveuse après évineage ("stripping")  
 Augmentation de la résistance à l'écoulement  
 Autotransplantation d'une valvule compétente dans la veine poplitée Voir Transplantation valvulaire  
 Bandage multitype  
 Bande enduite de colle  
 Bandes adhésives  
 Bandes de compression  
 Bandes de compression à allongement court ("short-stretch") Voir Bandes inélastiques  
 Bandes de compression élastiques  
 Bandes de compression multicouches  
 Bandes inélastiques  
 Bandes Voir également Bandes de compression  
 Bas antithrombotiques  
 Bas de compression dégressive  
 Bas de contention élastiques  
 Bas de contention médicaux  
 Bas et chaussettes de contention Voir Bonneterie de compression  
 Bascule d'un filtre de veine cave inférieure  
 Bioflavonoïdes  
 Biomarqueurs inflammatoires dans l'insuffisance veineuse chronique  
 Bivalirudine  
 Bonneterie de compression  
 Botte à la colle de zinc (botte de UNNA)  
 Bulles ou perles variqueuses  
 Capacité veineuse  
 Cartographie veineuse  
 Cathéter central à insertion périphérique (PICC)  
 Cathéter ClosureFAST™  
 Cathéter de thrombectomie – AKónya Eliminator  
 Cathéter de thrombectomie à hélice X-Sizer™  
 Cathéter de thrombectomie Trellis  
 Cathéter Oasis®

## EN

▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*  
 ▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*  
 ▶ *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *Apixaban*  
 ▶ *Pneumatic compression device*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression device (IPCD)*  
 ▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*  
 ▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Superficial palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Argatroban*  
 ▶ *Vein atresia*  
 ▶ *White atrophy. See atrophie blanche*  
 ▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*  
 ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*  
 ▶ *Paste boot*  
 ▶ *Adhesive bandage*  
 ▶ *Compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Bandage. See also compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic stockings*  
 ▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Medical compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Compression stockings. See compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Bivalirudin*  
 ▶ *Compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *UNNA boot*  
 ▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*  
 ▶ *Venous capacitance*  
 ▶ *Venous mapping*  
 ▶ *Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)*  
 ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*  
 ▶ *AKónya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Oasis® catheter*



## FR

Cathéter veineux central  
 Chirurgie à ciel ouvert de la veine perforante  
 Chirurgie des veines profondes  
 Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales  
 Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes Voir Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales  
 Chirurgie hémodynamique de l'insuffisance veineuse en ambulatoire (CHIVA)  
 Chirurgie reconstructrice des veines profondes  
 Chirurgie valvulaire  
 Chirurgie veineuse  
 Chirurgie veineuse à ciel ouvert  
 Chirurgie veineuse reconstructrice  
 CircAid  
 ClariVein®  
 Classes cliniques de la classification CEAP  
 Classification CEAP de base  
 Classes cliniques de la classification CEAP  
 Classification clinique, étiologique, anatomique, physiopathologique (CEAP)  
 Classification clinique, étiologique, anatomique, physiopathologique (CEAP) avancée  
 Classification de HACH  
 Classification de Hambourg  
 Classification de HERMAN Voir Classification de KISTNER  
 Classification de KABNICK Voir également Thrombose endoveineuse causée par la chaleur  
 Classification de KISTNER  
 Classification de Widmer  
 Classification des anomalies vasculaires de l'ISSVA (société internationale pour l'étude des anomalies vasculaires) Voir également Classification de Hambourg  
 Claudication veineuse  
 Commissure valvulaire  
 Compartiment saphénien Voir Œil égyptien  
 Compliance veineuse  
 Composant A de la classification CEAP  
 Composant C de la classification CEAP  
 Composant E de la classification CEAP  
 Composant P de la classification CEAP  
 Compressibilité veineuse  
 Compression d'une veine Voir Compression veineuse  
 Compression de la cuisse  
 Compression de la veine iliaque  
 Compression de la veine rénale gauche Voir Syndrome du casse-noisette  
 Compression élastique graduée  
 Compression excentrique  
 Compression manuelle du mollet  
 Compression pneumatique intermittente  
 Compression pneumatique séquentielle

## EN

▶ *Central venous catheter*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*  
 ▶ *Deep venous surgery*  
 ▶ *Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire*  
 ▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*  
 ▶ *Valve surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous open surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous reconstructive surgery*  
 ▶ *CircAid*  
 ▶ *ClariVein®*  
 ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Basic CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *CEAP clinical classes. See clinical classes of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification*  
 ▶ *Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification*  
 ▶ *HACH classification*  
 ▶ *Hamburg classification*  
 ▶ *HERMAN's classification. See KISTNER's classification*  
 ▶ *KABNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's classification*  
 ▶ *Widmer's classification*  
 ▶ *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). See also Hamburg classification*  
 ▶ *Venous claudication*  
 ▶ *Valve commissure*  
 ▶ *Saphenous compartment. See Egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Venous compliance*  
 ▶ *A component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *C component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *P component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Venous compressibility*  
 ▶ *Vein compression. See venous compression*  
 ▶ *Thigh compression*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein compression*  
 ▶ *Left renal vein compression. See nutcracker syndrome*  
 ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*  
 ▶ *Eccentric compression*  
 ▶ *Manual calf compression*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*

## FR

Compression veineuse

Congestion des veines pelviennes Voir Syndrome de congestion pelvienne

Conseils en matière d'hygiène de vie dans le cadre des affections veineuses chroniques

Constriction

Continuation azygos de la veine cave inférieure

Cornes de la valvule

Coumarine

Couronne phlébectasique

Couronne phlébectasique paraplantaire

Crampe

Crampe musculaire Voir Crampe

Crampe nocturne Voir Crampe

Création d'une néovalvule de MALETI

Crochet de phlébectomie

Crossectomie

Cryoéveinage

Cuspide de valvule

D-dimère

Dabigatran (dabigatran éteixilate)

Daltéparine (daltéparine sodique)

Danaparoiide (danaparoiide sodique)

Débit artériel

Débit de la pompe musculaire du mollet

Débit veineux

Déficience en protéine C

Déficience en protéine S

Démangeaisons

Densité énergétique linéaire endoveineuse

Dermatite (dermatite veineuse, eczéma variqueux)

Dermatite ocre

Dilatation des veines de l'avant-bras et de la main

Diosmine

Directives relatives au traitement de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique chez les patients souffrant d'ulcères veineux

Dispositif compressif

Dispositif d'électrostimulation des muscles du mollet

Dispositif de cathéter à perfusion Lysus (EKOS)

Dispositifs d'aide à l'enfilage et au retrait (pour les bas)

Doppler continu

Double ponction pour l'ablation endoveineuse complexe

Douleur pulsative ou battante

Douleur Voir Endolorissement

Échogénicité veineuse

Échographie

Échographie Doppler Voir Échographie-doppler Duplex

Échographie Duplex Voir Échographie-doppler Duplex

Échographie intravasculaire en phlébologie

Échographie transabdominale de la veine pelvienne

Échographie-doppler Duplex

## EN

▶ *Venous compression*

▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. See pelvic congestion syndrome*

▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*

▶ *Tightness*

▶ *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*

▶ *Valve cornua*

▶ *Coumarin*

▶ *Ankle flare / Malleolar flare / Corona phlebectatica*

▶ *Corona phlebectatica paraplantar*

▶ *Cramp*

▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Night cramp. See Cramp*

▶ *MALETI neovalve construction*

▶ *Phlebectomy hook*

▶ *Crossectomy*

▶ *Cryostripping*

▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*

▶ *D-dimer*

▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*

▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*

▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*

▶ *Venous inflow*

▶ *Calf pump output*

▶ *Venous outflow*

▶ *Protein C deficiency*

▶ *Protein S deficiency*

▶ *Itching*

▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*

▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*

▶ *Stasis dermatitis*

▶ *Forearm and hand vein dilatation*

▶ *Diosmin*

▶ *Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers*

▶ *Compression device*

▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*

▶ *Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)*

▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*

▶ *Hand-held Doppler. See also continous-wave Doppler*

▶ *Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation*

▶ *Throbbing*

▶ *Pain. See aching*

▶ *Venous echogenicity*

▶ *Ultrasonography*

▶ *Doppler ultrasound. See Duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Duplex sonography. See Duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*

▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*

▶ *Duplex ultrasonography*

## FR

Échosclérothérapie Voir Sclérothérapie échoguidée

Écorce de pin maritime français

Éctasie de la jonction superficielle ("blow-out")

Eczéma

Eczéma veineux (eczéma variqueux, eczéma gravitationnel, dermite ou dermatite de stase)

Édoxaban

Effet "tourniquet"

Effet de cascade

Effet VENTURI

Électrocoagulation intraveineuse

Électrostimulation neuromusculaire

Électrostimulation neuromusculaire dans le cadre de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique

Embolectomie

Emboles

Embolie

Embolie ou thromboembolie pulmonaire

Embolisation

Embolisation aux cyanoacrylates Voir Embolisation par injection de colle

Embolisation de la veine ovarienne

Embolisation des veines gonadiques

Embolisation par injection de colle ou ablation par injection d'un adhésif/de colle

Embolisation veineuse pelvienne

Embryologie veineuse

Endolorissement

Endophlébectomie ou endoveinectomie

Endoprothèse (stent) expansible sur ballonnet

Endoprothèse vasculaire périphérique autoexpansible Wallstent™

Endoveineux

Énoxaparine

Étude ATTRACT

Étude BRAVVO (récupération après le traitement des varices)

Étude d'Édimbourg

Étude de l'évaluation des maladies veineuses et standardisation des essais

Étude EVRA (ablation endoveineuse précoce)

Étude nord-américaine de la chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales (SEPS)

Étude PREPIC

Étude PREPIC 2 voir Étude PREPIC

Étude REACTIV (évaluation randomisée et économique des interventions conservatrices et thérapeutiques pour les veines variqueuses)

Étude sur le risque de thrombo-embolie associée aux thérapies hormonales

Étude VIDIO

## EN

▶ *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*

▶ *French maritime pine bark*

▶ *Venous blow out*

▶ *Eczema*

▶ *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

▶ *Edoxaban*

▶ *Tourniquet effect*

▶ *Waterfall drainage*

▶ *VENTURI effect*

▶ *Intravenous electrocoagulation*

▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*

▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*

▶ *Embolectomy*

▶ *Emboli*

▶ *Embolism*

▶ *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

▶ *Embolization*

▶ *Cyanoacrylate embolization. See glue embolization*

▶ *Ovarian vein embolization*

▶ *Gonadal vein embolization*

▶ *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Pelvic vein embolization*

▶ *Venous embryology*

▶ *Aching*

▶ *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*

▶ *Balloon-expanding stent*

▶ *Wallstent™*

▶ *Endovenous*

▶ *Enoxaparin*

▶ *ATTRACT Study*

▶ *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO) study*

▶ *Edinburgh vein study*

▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*

▶ *Early venous reflux ablation (EVRA) study*

▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*

▶ *PREPIC study*

▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*

▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*

▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*

▶ *VIDIO trial*

## FR

European Board of Phlebology  
 European Venous Forum  
 Évaluation de la sévérité de la maladie veineuse  
 Éveinage (ou "stripping") saphénien  
 Éveinage par perforation-invagination (PIN) Voir Pin-stripping  
 Éveinage veineux (ou "Stripping")  
 Exercices de transfert de poids  
 Extension crâniale de la petite veine saphène  
 Extension post-axiale de la petite veine saphène  
 Extrait de marron d'Inde ou de racine de marronnier d'Inde  
 Extrait de pépins de raisin  
 Facteur VIII  
 Facteurs de risque de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Facteurs de risque de la maladie veineuse chronique Voir Facteurs de risques des varices et de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Facteurs de risque de la présence de varices après intervention (PREVAIT)  
 Facteurs de risque de la récurrence d'une thrombose veineuse profonde  
 Facteurs de risque de la thrombose veineuse profonde  
 Facteurs de risque de thrombose veineuse Voir Facteurs de risque de la thrombose veineuse profonde  
 Facteurs de risque des varices  
 Facteurs de risque du syndrome post-thrombotique  
 Fasciectomie en cas de maladie veineuse  
 Fasciotomie en cas de maladie veineuse  
 Fatigue  
 Fermeture valvulaire  
 Feuillet valvulaire Voir Cuspide de valvule  
 Fibre radiale à double anneau  
 Fibre Voir Fibres laser  
 Fibres laser  
 Fibrine  
 Fibrinolyse  
 Fibrose dermique  
 Filtre cave ALN  
 Filtre cave Bird's Nest  
 Filtre cave Celect™ Platinum  
 Filtre cave Crux  
 Filtre cave Denali  
 Filtre cave permanent  
 Filtre cave prophylactique  
 Filtre cave récupérable  
 Filtre cave suprarrénal  
 Filtre cave temporaire  
 Filtre cave temporaire Option™ Elite  
 Filtre cave TrapEase®  
 Filtre cave VenaTech compact

## EN

▶ *European Board of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *European Venous Forum*  
 ▶ *Venous severity scoring*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*  
 ▶ *Weight transfer maneuvers*  
 ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Grape seed extract*  
 ▶ *Factor VIII*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. See risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome*  
 ▶ *Fasciectomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Fasciotomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Fatigue*  
 ▶ *Valve closure*  
 ▶ *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Double ring radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Fiber. See laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Fibrin*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolysis*  
 ▶ *Dermal fibrosis*  
 ▶ *ALN filter*  
 ▶ *Bird's nest filter*  
 ▶ *Celect™ Platinum Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Crux filter*  
 ▶ *Denali cava filter*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*  
 ▶ *Retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal cava filter*  
 ▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *TrapEase® vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *VenaTech low-profile filter*

## FR

Filtre d'Amplatz de veine cave inférieure  
 Filtre de la veine cave inférieure  
 Filtre en nitinol Recovery  
 Filtre G2 Voir aussi Filtre GREENFIELD™ et Filtre GUNTHER™ Tulip  
 Filtre GREENFIELD™ de type parapluie en acier inoxydable  
 Filtre GREENFIELD™ Titanium  
 Filtre GREENFIELD™ Voir également Filtre G2 et Filtre GUNTHER™ Tulip  
 Filtre GUNTHER™ Tulip Voir également Filtre GREENFIELD™ et Filtre G2  
 Filtre ombrelle de MOBIN-UDDIN  
 Filtre OptEase®  
 Filtre ou clip d'ADAMS-DEWEESE  
 Filtre Simon Nitinol  
 Filtres cave  
 Fistule artérioveineuse  
 Fistule artérioveineuse temporaire  
 Flavonoïdes  
 Flebogrif  
 Flexions-extensions sur la pointe des pieds  
 Flux sanguin antérograde  
 Flux veineux  
 Flux veineux rétrograde  
 Fonction de la pompe veineuse  
 Fonction valvulaire  
 Fonction veineuse  
 Fonction veineuse de la pompe musculaire du mollet  
 Fondaparinux  
 Formation d'un thrombus veineux  
 Forme veineuse du syndrome du défilé thoracobrachial Voir aussi Syndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER  
 Fraction d'écoulement  
 Fraction d'éjection voir aussi Volume d'éjection  
 Fraction de volume résiduel  
 Fraction flavonoïque purifiée micronisée  
 Fréquence de répétition des impulsions  
 Gamma-benzopyrone Voir Flavonoïdes  
 Gangrène veineuse  
 Générateur de radiofréquence  
 Générateur laser  
 Glycérine  
 Glycérine chromée  
 Grande veine saphène  
 Greffon homologue de valvule veineuse  
 Hémangioendothéliome  
 Hémangiome  
 Hémangiome intraosseux  
 Hématome digital spontané paroxystique ("syndrome d'ACHENBACH")

## EN

▶ Amplatz inferior vena cava filter  
 ▶ Inferior vena cava filter  
 ▶ Recovery nitinol filter  
 ▶ G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter  
 ▶ Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD™ filter  
 ▶ Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter  
 ▶ GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter  
 ▶ GUNTHER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD filter and G2 filter  
 ▶ MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella  
 ▶ OptEase® filter  
 ▶ ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter  
 ▶ Simon Nitinol Filter  
 ▶ Caval filters  
 ▶ Arteriovenous fistula  
 ▶ Temporary arteriovenous fistula  
 ▶ Flavonoids  
 ▶ Flebogrif  
 ▶ Tiptoe maneuver  
 ▶ Antegrade venous flow  
 ▶ Venous flow  
 ▶ Venous retrograde flow  
 ▶ Venous pump function  
 ▶ Valvular function  
 ▶ Venous function  
 ▶ Venous calf pump function  
 ▶ Fondaparinux  
 ▶ Venous thrombus formation  
 ▶ Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. **See also** PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome  
 ▶ Outflow fraction  
 ▶ Ejection fraction. **See also** ejection volume  
 ▶ Residual volume fraction  
 ▶ Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)  
 ▶ Pulse repetition frequency  
 ▶ Gamma benzopyrone. **See** flavonoids  
 ▶ Venous gangrene  
 ▶ Radiofrequency generator  
 ▶ Laser generator  
 ▶ Glycerin  
 ▶ Chromated glycerin  
 ▶ Great saphenous vein  
 ▶ Allograft valve  
 ▶ Hemangioendothelioma  
 ▶ Hemangioma  
 ▶ Intraosseous hemangioma  
 ▶ ACHENBACH's syndrome

## FR

Hémodynamique veineuse  
 Héparine  
 Héparine à bas poids moléculaire  
 Héparines non fractionnées  
 Hétérogreffe valvulaire  
 Hirudine  
 Hyperpigmentation cutanée  
 Hypertension veineuse ambulatoire  
 Hypertension veineuse Voir Hypertension veineuse ambulatoire  
 Hypoplasie veineuse  
 Hypothèse pariétale de la pathogénèse des varices  
 Impatience des membres inférieurs  
 Incompétence valvulaire des veines  
 Incompétence veineuse pelvienne  
 Incompétence veineuse primaire  
 Incompétence veineuse secondaire  
 Index de débit artériel et veineux  
 Index de remplissage veineux  
 Indice de drainage veineux  
 Indice de masse corporelle  
 Indice de recirculation  
 Index de retour veineux  
 Indice de rigidité dynamique  
 Indice de rigidité statique  
 Index de stase veineuse  
 Indice du débit veinoartériel  
 Indice tibiobrachial ou indice de pression systolique cheville-bras  
 Inhibiteurs tissulaires des métalloprotéases  
 Injection intra-artérielle d'un sclérosant  
 Injection intra-artérielle lors d'une sclérothérapie  
 Insertion échoguidée de filtres cave au chevet du patient  
 Insertion pariétale Voir Agger valvulaire  
 Insuffisance de la veine perforante  
 Insuffisance de la veine perforante du mollet  
 Insuffisance saphénienne  
 Insuffisance valvulaire  
 Insuffisance valvulaire du réseau veineux profond  
 Insuffisance valvulaire primaire  
 Insuffisance valvulaire secondaire  
 Insuffisance veineuse  
 Insuffisance veineuse cérébrospinale chronique  
 Insuffisance veineuse chronique  
 Insuffisance veineuse pelvienne  
 Insuffisance veineuse superficielle  
 Intervention de LINTON voir aussi Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales  
 Intervention de PALMA Voir Transposition fémorofémorale-saphène

## EN

▶ *Venous hemodynamics*  
 ▶ *Heparin*  
 ▶ *Low molecular-weight heparin*  
 ▶ *Unfractionated heparin*  
 ▶ *Xenograft valve*  
 ▶ *Hirudin*  
 ▶ *Skin hyperpigmentation*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypertension. See also ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypoplasia*  
 ▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *Restless legs*  
 ▶ *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous arterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Body mass index*  
 ▶ *Recirculation index*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*  
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*  
 ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound- guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters*  
 ▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Incompetent calf perforator*  
 ▶ *Saphenous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *LINTON's operation. See also subsfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*

**FR**

Intervention de PSATAKIS par tendon de silastic  
 Intervention de WARREN Voir Pontage fémoropoplité ou fémorocrural de la veine saphène  
 Intervention endoveineuse Voir Technique endoveineuse  
 Jambe lourde Voir Lourdeur  
 Jonction saphénofémorale  
 Jonction saphénopoplitée  
 Laser à diode  
 Laser Alexandrite long pulse  
  
 Laser endoveineux avec fibre radiale  
 Laser Holmium  
 Laser KTP  
 Laser ND-YAG (grenat d'yttrium-aluminium dopé au néodyme)  
 Laser YAG Voir Laser ND-YAG  
 Leggings superposés  
 Léiomyosarcome  
 Lépirudine  
 Lésion veineuse iliaque non thrombotique  
 Ligature de la jonction saphénofémorale  
  
 Ligature de la terminaison de la grande ou de la petite veine saphène au ras de la veine profonde  
 Ligature de la veine perforante  
 Ligature des perforantes de COCKETT  
 Ligature haute  
 Ligature haute et division  
 Ligature haute et éveinage ("stripping")  
 Ligature veineuse  
 Lignes directrices de pratique clinique établies par l'American Venous Forum et la Society for Vascular Surgery  
 Lipodermatosclérose  
 Lipœdème  
 Liste de contrôle de sécurité de l'American College of Phlebology  
 Longueurs d'ondes laser spécifiques à l'eau  
 Longueurs d'ondes laser spécifiques à l'hémoglobine  
 Lourdeur  
 Luciliathérapie, asticothérapie, "traitement de débridement des plaies par des larves"  
 Lumière intense pulsée  
 Lumière veineuse  
 Maladie de BEHÇET  
 Maladie de BUERGER (ou thromboangéite oblitérante)  
 Maladie de MONDOR  
 Maladie veineuse  
 Malformation veineuse à bas débit sanguin  
 Maladie veineuse chronique  
 Malformation artérioveineuse  
 Malformation capillaire

**EN**

▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*  
 ▶ *WARREN operation. See femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*  
 ▶ *Heavy leg. See heaviness*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ▶ *Diode laser*  
 ▶ *Long-pulse Alexandrite laser. See Alexandrite long-pulse laser*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Holmium laser*  
 ▶ *KTP laser*  
 ▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)*  
 ▶ *YAG laser. See ND-YAG LASER*  
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*  
 ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*  
 ▶ *Lepirudin*  
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction ligation. See high ligation and flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Flush ligation*  
  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation*  
 ▶ *COCKETT's perforator vein ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation and division*  
 ▶ *High ligation and stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous ligation*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*  
 ▶ *Lipodermatosclerosis*  
 ▶ *Lipedema*  
 ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Checklist*  
  
 ▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Heaviness*  
 ▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*  
  
 ▶ *Intense pulsed light*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen*  
 ▶ *BEHÇET's disease*  
 ▶ *BUERGER's disease*  
 ▶ *MONDOR's disease*  
 ▶ *Venous disease*  
 ▶ *Low-flow venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*

## FR

Malformation lymphatique  
 Malformation tronculaire  
 Malformation vasculaire congénitale  
 Malformation veineuse  
 Malformation veineuse extratronculaire  
 Malformation veineuse intraosseuse  
 Manchonnage, "stenting" (ou cerclage) externe de la veine poplitée  
 Manchonnage, cerclage ou "stenting" veineux externe  
 Manœuvre de Paraná  
 Manœuvre de Valsalva  
 Mastocytes dans le cadre de la maladie veineuse chronique  
 Matting  
 Matting télangiectasique  
 Médicaments veinoactifs  
 Mesure de l'hémodynamique veineuse  
 Mesure du lumen veineux  
 Métalloprotéases matricielles  
 Microphlébectomie Voir Phlébectomie ambulatoire ou Phlébectomie ambulatoire de MULLER  
 Milking test  
 Mise en place d'une endoprothèse veineuse ("stenting veineux")  
 Modifications trophiques Voir Altérations cutanées d'origine veineuse  
 Monitoring échographique  
 Morrhuate sodique  
 Mousse sclérosante  
 Mousse sclérosante à base de biomatériau  
 Mouvement valvulaire veineux  
 Mutation du facteur V de Leiden (hétérozygote ou homozygote)  
 Nécrose cutanée post-sclérothérapie  
 Néojonction saphénofémorale  
 Néovalvule (autologue)  
 Néovascularisation  
 NICE, haute autorité de santé britannique Voir Recommandations du NICE pour le traitement des varices  
 Oblitération d'un thrombus par intervention endoveineuse percutanée rapide dans le cadre d'une occlusion veineuse profonde (Étude TORPEDO)  
 Oblitération veineuse  
 Oblitération veineuse résiduelle  
 Observance du traitement de compression  
 Obstruction chronique bénigne de la veine cave inférieure  
 Obstruction d'une veine Voir Obstruction veineuse  
 Obstruction de l'écoulement  
 Obstruction de la veine iliaque  
 Obstruction veineuse  
 Obstruction veineuse centrale  
 Obstruction veineuse ilio cave

## EN

▶ *Lymphatic malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*  
 ▶ *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Extratrunclular venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*  
 ▶ *External venous banding / cuff*  
 ▶ *Paraná maneuver*  
 ▶ *Valsalva maneuver*  
 ▶ *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Matting*  
 ▶ *Telangiectatic matting*  
 ▶ *Venoactive drugs / Venous drugs*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic measurement*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen shape measurement*  
 ▶ *Matrix metalloproteinases*  
 ▶ *Microphlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Milking test*  
 ▶ *Venous stenting*  
 ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*  
 ▶ *Sodium morrhuate*  
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Venous valve motion*  
 ▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*  
 ▶ *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Neosaphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*  
 ▶ *Neovascularization*  
 ▶ *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*  
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*  
 ▶ *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*  
 ▶ *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava.*  
 ▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Outflow obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Central venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*



## FR

Obstruction veineuse primaire non thrombotique Voir Lésion veineuse iliaque non thrombotique

Obstruction veineuse profonde

Occlusion d'une veine Voir Occlusion veineuse

Occlusion de la veine iliaque

Occlusion veineuse

Occlusion veineuse ilio cave

Œdème d'origine veineuse (phlébœdème)

Œdème vespéral

Œdème Voir Œdème d'origine veineuse (phlébœdème)

Œil égyptien

Œil saphène Voir Œil égyptien

Oléate d'éthanolamine

Ouverture valvulaire

Oxygénothérapie hyperbare des ulcères veineux

Oxygénothérapie hyperbare en cas d'ulcères veineux

Patch en polytétrafluoroéthylène pour inhiber la néovascularisation

Pathogénèse des varices

Patient C<sub>es</sub>

Pentoxifylline

Perforante osseuse

Perméabilité secondaire

Petite veine saphène voir aussi Extension crâniale de la petite veine saphène

Pharmacothérapie en cas de maladie veineuse

Phénindione

Phénprocoumone

Phlébectasie Voir également Veinectasie et Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité

Phlébectomie

Phlébectomie ambulatoire

Phlébectomie ambulatoire de MULLER

Phlébectomie concomitante

Phlébectomie différée

Phlébectomie mécanique avec transillumination Voir Phlébectomie par transillumination

Phlébectomie par crochet

Phlébectomie par séances espacées

Phlébectomie par transillumination

Phlébectomie simultanée

Phlébite

Phlébographie avec soustraction digitale

Phlébographie de contraste

Phlébographie Voir Veinographie

Phlébographie/Veinographie ascendante

Phlébographie/Veinographie descendante

Phlébologie

Phlébotomie

## EN

▶ *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. **See** nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*

▶ *Deep venous obstruction*

▶ *Vein occlusion. **See** venous occlusion*

▶ *Iliac vein occlusion*

▶ *Venous occlusion*

▶ *Iliocaval vein occlusion*

▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

▶ *Occupational leg swelling*

▶ *Edema. **See** venous edema*

▶ *Egyptian eye*

▶ *Saphenous eye. **See** egyptian eye*

▶ *Ethanolamine oleate*

▶ *Valve opening*

▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*

▶ *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*

▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*

▶ *Varices pathogenesis*

▶ *C<sub>es</sub> patient*

▶ *Pentoxifylline*

▶ *Bone perforator*

▶ *Secondary patency*

▶ *Small saphenous vein. **See also** cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*

▶ *Venous pharmacotherapy*

▶ *Phenindione*

▶ *Fenprocoumon*

▶ *Phlebectasia. **See also** venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity*

▶ *Phlebectomy*

▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy / Ambulatory phlebectomy. **See** ambulatory stab avulsion*

▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*

▶ *Concomitant Phlebectomy*

▶ *Delayed phlebectomy*

▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*

▶ *Hook phlebectomy*

▶ *Staged phlebectomy*

▶ *Powered phlebectomy / Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*

▶ *Simultaneous phlebectomy*

▶ *Phlebitis*

▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*

▶ *Contrast Venography*

▶ *Phlebography. **See** venography*

▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*

▶ *Descending phlebography/venography*

▶ *Phlebology*

▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*

## FR

Phlébotoniques Voir Veinotoniques ou Médicaments veinotactifs

Phlegmatia alba dolens ou phlébite blanche

Phlegmatia coerulea dolens ou phlébite bleue

Photopléthysmographie

Photothermolyse

Physiologie veineuse

Picotements

Pigmentation ou hyperpigmentation

Pin-stripper (ou tire-veine)

Pin-stripping (ou Éveinage par tire-veine)

Pléthysmographie à air

Pléthysmographie à jauge de mercure

Pléthysmographie avec occlusion veineuse

Pléthysmographie d'impédance

Pléthysmographie veineuse

Pléthysmographie Voir également Pléthysmographie à air, Photopléthysmographie et Pléthysmographie avec occlusion veineuse

Plexus (vésicoprostatique) pudendal (homme)

Plexus pampiniforme

Plexus veineux prostatique (homme)

Plexus veineux rectal externe sacral

Plexus veineux rectal interne sacral

Plexus veineux utérin (femme)

Plexus veineux vaginal (femme)

Plugs veineux

Point de fuite

Polidocanol

Pompe musculaire du mollet

Pompe veineuse du pied

Ponction, canulation échoguidée

Pontage croisé

Pontage croisé fémoro-fémoral

Pontage de MAY-HUSNI Voir Pontage saphénopoplité

Pontage fémoroiliaque ou fémorocave

Pontage fémoropoplité ou fémorocrural de la veine saphène

Pontage prothétique croisé sus-pubien

Pontage saphénopoplité

Pontage veineux ("bypass")

Pontage veineux juguloaxillaire

Pose d'une endoprothèse (stent) dans la veine iliaque

Position de TRENDELENBURG

Power-Pulse AngioJet™ Voir également AngioJet™

Présence de varices après traitement interventionnel (PREVAIT)

Pression d'interface

Pression de compression

Pression de compression fonctionnelle

Pression différentielle cheville/bras

Pression hydrostatique

## EN

▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*

▶ *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*

▶ *Phlegmasia coerulea dolens or painful blue leg*

▶ *Photoplethysmography*

▶ *Photothermolysis*

▶ *Venous physiology*

▶ *Tingling*

▶ *Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation*

▶ *PIN stripper*

▶ *PIN stripping*

▶ *Air Plethysmography*

▶ *Strain-gauge plethysmography*

▶ *Occlusion plethysmography*

▶ *Impedance plethysmography*

▶ *Venous plethysmography*

▶ *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*

▶ *Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)*

▶ *Pampiniform plexus*

▶ *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*

▶ *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*

▶ *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*

▶ *Uterine venous plexus (female)*

▶ *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*

▶ *Venous plugs*

▶ *Escape point*

▶ *Polidocanol*

▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*

▶ *Foot muscle pump*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*

▶ *Crossover bypass*

▶ *Cross pubic venous bypass*

▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Femorilioacaval bypass*

▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*

▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Venous bypass*

▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*

▶ *Iliac vein stenting*

▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*

▶ *Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™*

▶ *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*

▶ *Interface pressure*

▶ *Compression pressure*

▶ *Working compression pressure*

▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*

▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*

## FR

Pression intramusculaire

Pression veineuse

Pression veineuse ambulatoire

Pression veineuse dynamique

Prévention/Prophylaxie de la thrombose veineuse profonde

Prostacycline

Prurit Voir Démangeaisons

Qualité de vie en cas de maladie veineuse

Quantification du reflux

Questionnaire CIVIQ sur la qualité de vie dans l'insuffisance veineuse

Questionnaire d'Aberdeen sur les varices

Questionnaire de l'hôpital Charing Cross sur l'ulcère veineux

Questionnaire Qualité de vie sur les ulcères veineux de jambe

Questionnaire SQOR-V (qualité de vie et résultats – affections veineuses)

Questionnaire VEINES-QoL/Sym

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Radiologie interventionnelle en phlébologie

Raideur dans la cheville

Recanalisation endovasculaire de la veine cave inférieure, de la veine iliaque et de la veine fémorale commune

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Recanalisation veineuse

Récidive de varice ou varice récidivante

Récidives de varices après chirurgie

Recirculation saphénienne

Recommandations de la Société européenne de chirurgie vasculaire pour la maladie veineuse chronique

Recommandations du NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) pour le traitement des varices

Reconstruction de la veine cave inférieure suprarénales

Reconstruction valvulaire

Reconstructions à ciel ouvert en cas d'occlusion bénigne de la veine cave

Réflexe de vasoconstriction posturale Voir Réflexe veinoartériolaire

Réflexe veinoartériolaire (réflexe de vasoconstriction posturale)

Reflux axial

Reflux ou insuffisance de la veine ovarienne

Reflux ou insuffisance veineuse superficielle

Reflux résiduel

Reflux saphénien

Reflux segmentaire

Reflux valvulaire

Reflux veineux

Reflux veineux pelvien

Reflux veineux profond

Reflux veineux superficiel et profond associés

Reflux veineux urétéral

Refoulement du flux veineux Voir Reflux veineux

## EN

▶ *Intramuscular pressure*

▶ *Venous pressure*

▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*

▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*

▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*

▶ *Prostacyclin*

▶ *Pruritis. See itching*

▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*

▶ *Reflux quantification*

▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*

▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*

▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*

▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*

▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous (SQOR-V) questionnaire*

▶ *Venous Insufficiency Epidemiological and Economic Studies on Quality-of-Life/Symptoms (VEINES-QoL/Sym) questionnaire*

▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*

▶ *Ankle stiffness*

▶ *Endovascular reconalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)*

▶ *Venous recanalization*

▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*

▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*

▶ *Saphenous recirculation*

▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*

▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*

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▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*

▶ *Valve reconstruction*

▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*

▶ *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. See venoarterial reflex*

▶ *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*

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▶ *Axial reflux*

▶ *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*

▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*

▶ *Residual reflux*

▶ *Saphenous reflux*

▶ *Segmental reflux*

▶ *Valvular reflux*

▶ *Venous reflux*

▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*

▶ *Deep venous reflux*

▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*

▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*

▶ *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*

## FR

Registre VQI VVR (registre des centres de phlébologie)

Régurgitation du flux sanguin Voir Reflux veineux

Remodelage de la paroi veineuse

Réparation chirurgicale d'une insuffisance valvulaire du réseau veineux profond

Réparation valvulaire en forme de "trappe" de TRIPATHI

Réparation valvulaire Voir Reconstruction valvulaire

Réponse veinoartériolaire

Réseau d'ALBANÈSE

Réseau variqueux de la fosse poplitée

Réseau variqueux inguinal Voir également Néovascularisation

Réseau veineux dorsal du pied

Réseau veineux superficiel plantaire

Réséction de la première côte

Réservoir variqueux

Réservoir veineux

Résistance à l'écoulement

Résistance vasculaire

Résolution d'un thrombus veineux

Retour veineux

Retrait du filtre

Réviparine (Clivarine)

Rivaroxaban

Scintigraphie de perfusion

Scintigraphie pulmonaire de ventilation-perfusion

Sclérosant

Sclérosant chimique irritant en sclérothérapie

Sclérosant détergent en sclérothérapie

Sclérosant osmotique en sclérothérapie

Sclérothérapie

Sclérothérapie à la micromousse Voir Sclérothérapie à la mousse

Sclérothérapie à la mousse assistée par laser (LAFOS)

Sclérothérapie à la mousse Voir également Sclérothérapie

Sclérothérapie échoguidée

Sclérothérapie échoguidée à la mousse

Sclérothérapie liquide

Sclérothérapie par V-Block

Score clinique d'Anvers pour les embolies pulmonaires

Score d'Aberdeen de sévérité des varices

Score d'invalidité clinique

Score de CAPRINI

Score de douleur

Score de GINSBERG

Score de Homburg de sévérité des varices

Score de la maladie segmentaire veineuse

Score de sévérité anatomo- et physiopathologique Voir

Score de la maladie segmentaire veineuse

Score de sévérité clinique (Venous Clinical Severity Score, VCSS)

## EN

- ▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*
- ▶ *Venous back flow. **See** venous reflux*
- ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*
- ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*
- ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*
- ▶ *Valve repair. **See** valve reconstruction*
- ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*
- ▶ *ALBANESE venous system*
- ▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*
- ▶ *Groin varicose network. **See also** neovascularization*
- ▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*
- ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*
- ▶ *First rib resection*
- ▶ *Varicose reservoir*
- ▶ *Venous reservoir*
- ▶ *Outflow resistance*
- ▶ *Venous resistance*
- ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*
- ▶ *Venous return*
- ▶ *Filter retrieval*
- ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*
- ▶ *Rivaroxaban*
- ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *Sclerosant agent*
- ▶ *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. **See** foam sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*
- ▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. **See also** sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *V Block -assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*
- ▶ *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*
- ▶ *Venous disability score*
- ▶ *CAPRINI score*
- ▶ *Pain score*
- ▶ *GINSBERG scale*
- ▶ *Homburg varicose vein severity score*
- ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*
- ▶ *Anatomic score. **See** venous segmental disease score*
- ▶ *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*

## FR

Score de VILLALTA  
 Score de Wells  
 Score HASTI™  
 Score VVSymQ  
 Semelle veineuse plantaire de LEJARS  
 Sensation de chaleur ou de brûlure  
 Sensation de gonflement  
 SEPS Voir Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales  
 Shunt (ou court-circuit veineux) dans le membre inférieur  
 Signe de HOMANS  
 Signe de l'alignement  
 Signe de Mickey Mouse  
 Sinus valvulaire  
 Société européenne de chirurgie vasculaire  
 Solution tumescence  
 Sténose de ROKITANSKY  
 Sténose veineuse  
 Stent autoexpandible  
 Stent de GIANTURCO  
 Stent en nitinol  
 Stent en Z ou "Z-Stent™"  
 Stent Vici Venous Veniti  
 Stockinette imprégnée de pâte à l'oxyde de zinc  
 Streptokinase  
 Strip test – Test de la compétence valvulaire Voir Milking test  
 Stripper de OESCH Voir Pin-stripper  
 Structures valvulaires d'EISEMANN et MALETTE Voir Valvule veineuse autologue  
 Suivi du traitement de compression  
 Suture  
 Symptômes des jambes Voir Symptômes veineux  
 Symptômes veineux  
 Syndrome CLOVES  
 Syndrome d'obstruction compressive  
 Syndrome de BUDD-CHIARI  
 Syndrome de COCKETT Voir également Syndrome de MAY-THURNER  
 Syndrome de congestion pelvienne  
 Syndrome de GULLMO Voir Syndrome d'obstruction compressive  
 Syndrome de KASABACH-MERRITT  
 Syndrome de KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY  
 Syndrome de l'éclatement des veines de la cheville  
 Syndrome de la classe économique Voir Thromboembolie veineuse liée à un voyage aérien  
 Syndrome de la veine cave supérieure  
 Syndrome de MAFFUCCI  
 Syndrome de MAY-THURNER

## EN

▶ *VILLALTA score*  
 ▶ *Wells score*  
 ▶ *HASTI™ score*  
 ▶ *VVSymQ score*  
 ▶ *LEJARS' sole*  
 ▶ *Heat or burning sensation*  
 ▶ *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *SEPS. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*  
 ▶ *HOMANS sign*  
 ▶ *Alignment sign*  
 ▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*  
 ▶ *Valve sinus*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*  
 ▶ *Tumescent solution*  
 ▶ *ROKITANSKY stenosis*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Self-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *GIANTURCO stent*  
 ▶ *Nitinol stent*  
 ▶ *Z-stent™*  
 ▶ *Veniti Vici Venous stent*  
 ▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Venesuture*  
 ▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *Venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *CLOVES syndrome*  
 ▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*  
 ▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*  
 ▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*  
 ▶ *KASABACH-MERRITT syndrome*  
 ▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*  
 ▶ *Ankle- blow-out syndrome*  
 ▶ *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*  
 ▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*  
 ▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*

## FR

Syndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER  
 Syndrome de PARKES-WEBER  
 Syndrome de SERVELLE-MARTORELL  
 Syndrome de STURGE-WEBER  
 Syndrome des antiphospholipides  
 Syndrome des compartiments en cas de maladie veineuse  
 Syndrome des défilés cervicoaxillaires  
 Syndrome du casse-noisette  
 Syndrome post-thrombotique chronique  
 Syndrome post-thrombotique ou maladie post-phlébitique  
 Système à deux seringues (Double Syringe System, DSS)  
 Système azygos  
 Système de double seringue Tessari  
 Système de fermeture VenaSeal  
 Système de notation clinique, score de sévérité clinique  
 Système EKOS™ – Thrombolyse par cathéter à ultrasons  
 Système Indigo  
 Système veineux  
 Systèmes rotationnels de thrombectomie Cleaner  
 Table basculante  
 Tache de vin  
 Technique "air-bloc"  
 Technique de TESSARI  
 Technique du pulse-spray (injection de produit thrombolytique sous haute pression) Voir également AngioJet™  
 Technique endoveineuse  
 Technique START (sclérothérapie lors d'une anesthésie en tumescence des veines réticulaires et télangiectasies)  
 Télangiectasie  
 Temps de coagulation activée  
 Temps de fermeture valvulaire  
 Temps de remplissage veineux  
 Test d'élimination du reflux  
 Test de charge orthostatique quotidienne  
 Test de PERTHES  
 Test de réversibilité  
 Test de TRENDELENBURG  
 Tétradécyl sulfate de sodium  
 Théorie ascendante des varices  
 Théorie descendante de la pathogénèse des varices  
 Thérapie par radiofréquence  
 Thrombectomie hybride  
 Thrombectomie mécanique  
 Thrombectomie mécanique percutanée  
 Thrombectomie par aspiration  
 Thrombectomie par voie percutanée avec le dispositif Arrow-TREROTOLA™  
 Thrombectomie veineuse  
 Thrombectomie veineuse chirurgicale  
 Thromboembolie veineuse  
 Thromboembolie veineuse liée à un voyage aérien

## EN

▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *PARKES WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*  
 ▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*  
 ▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*  
 ▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*  
 ▶ *Chronic postthrombotic change*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*  
 ▶ *Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *Azygos system*  
 ▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*  
 ▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*  
 ▶ *EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*  
 ▶ *Indigo system*  
 ▶ *Venous system*  
 ▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*  
 ▶ *Tilt table*  
 ▶ *Port-wine stain*  
 ▶ *Air-block technique*  
 ▶ *TESSARI technique*  
 ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *Endovenous technique*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*  
 ▶ *Telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Activated Clotting time*  
 ▶ *Valve closure time*  
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT). See refilling time*  
 ▶ *Reflux elimination test*  
 ▶ *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*  
 ▶ *PERTHES test*  
 ▶ *Reversibility test. See reflux elimination test*  
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*  
 ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*  
 ▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*  
 ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*  
 ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*  
 ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*

## FR

Thrombolyse dirigée par cathéter

Thrombolyse dirigée par cathéter et accélérée par échographie

Thrombolyse pharmacomécanique

Thrombolyse Voir Traitement veineux thrombolytique

Thrombopénie induite par l'héparine

Thrombophilie

Thrombophlébite

Thrombophlébite saphène

Thrombophlébite superficielle suppurée

Thrombophlébite superficielle Voir Thrombophlébite veineuse superficielle

Thrombophlébite veineuse superficielle Voir Thrombose veineuse superficielle

Thromboprophylaxie veineuse

Thrombose d'effort

Thrombose de la veine cave inférieure

Thrombose de la veine mésentérique

Thrombose endoveineuse causée par la chaleur Voir Classification de KABNICK

Thrombose induite par la chaleur Voir Thrombose endoveineuse causée par la chaleur

Thrombose liée aux contraceptifs oraux

Thrombose proximale

Thrombose veineuse

Thrombose veineuse axillo-sous-clavière ou Syndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER

Thrombose veineuse centrale aiguë

Thrombose veineuse distale

Thrombose veineuse du mollet isolée

Thrombose veineuse du mollet, thrombose veineuse profonde isolée du mollet

Thrombose veineuse profonde

Thrombose veineuse profonde aiguë Voir Thrombose veineuse profonde

Thrombose veineuse profonde concomitante à une thrombose veineuse superficielle

Thrombose veineuse profonde des extrémités supérieures

Thrombose veineuse profonde fémoropoplitée voir aussi Thrombose veineuse profonde

Thrombose veineuse profonde iliofémorale

Thrombose veineuse profonde proximale

Thrombose veineuse profonde récidivante

Thrombose veineuse superficielle

Thrombose veineuse superficielle migratrice (MSVT)

Thrombus flottant

Thrombus veineux Voir aussi Thrombose veineuse

Tinzaparine

Tire-veine pour l'éveinage par perforation-invagination (PIN) Voir Pin-stripper

Tomodensitométrie en cas de maladie veineuse

## EN

▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*

▶ *Thrombolysis. See venous thrombolytic treatment*

▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*

▶ *Thrombophilia*

▶ *Thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*

▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial vein thrombosis*

▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*

▶ *Effort thrombosis*

▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*

▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*

▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*

▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*

▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*

▶ *Proximal thrombosis*

▶ *Venous thrombosis*

▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *Acute central thrombosis*

▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*

▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*

▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*

▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*

▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*

▶ *Free-floating thrombus*

▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*

▶ *Tinzaparin*

▶ *Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*

▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*

## FR

Tonicité veineuse

Traitement chirurgical hybride des thromboses

Traitement conservateur en cas de maladie veineuse

Traitement de compression

Traitement de compression des ulcères veineux

Traitement Endothermique

Traitement endoveineux

Traitement fibrinolytique

Traitement par anticoagulants oraux

Traitement par laser endoveineux Voir Ablation par laser endoveineux des veines saphènes

Traitement par laser percutané des télangiectasies et varices

Traitement par occlusion d'un reflux veineux profond

Traitement par occlusion de la ou des veines ovariennes ou pelviennes Voir Embolisation veineuse pelvienne

Traitement par thermoablation veineuse

Traitement veineux thrombolytique

Traitements par matrices modulatrices des protéases pour la cicatrisation des ulcères veineux aux jambes

Transfert de segment veineux Voir Transplantation valvulaire

Transfert du poids corporel

Transfert ou transplantation de la veine axillaire

Transplantation ou transfert d'un segment veineux Voir Transplantation valvulaire

Transplantation valvulaire

Transposition fémorofémorale-saphène

Transposition veineuse de KISTNER

Transposition veineuse Voir Transposition veineuse de KISTNER

Triade de VIRCHOW

TriVex Voir Phlébectomie par transillumination

Troubles trophiques Voir Altérations cutanées d'origine veineuse

Ulcère de la jambe Voir Ulcère veineux de jambe

Ulcère de MARJOLIN

Ulcère de MARTORELL

Ulcère mixte (artériel et veineux)

Ulcère veineux actif Voir Ulcère veineux de jambe

Ulcère veineux de jambe

Ultrason

Ultrasons focalisés de haute intensité (HIFU)

Union Internationale de Phlébologie

Urokinase

Valvule de PAVCNIK

Valvule de Portland ou valvule de PAVCNIK

Valvule incompétente Voir Insuffisance [ou fuite] valvulaire

Valvule préterminale de la jonction saphénofémorale

Valvule préterminale de la jonction saphéno-poplitée

Valvule terminale de la jonction saphénofémorale

Valvule terminale de la jonction saphéno-poplitée

## EN

▶ *Venous tone*

▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*

▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*

▶ *Compression therapy*

▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*

▶ *Endothermal treatment*

▶ *Endovenous treatment*

▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*

▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*

▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*

▶ *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*

▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*

▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. See also pelvic vein embolization*

▶ *Venous thermal ablation*

▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*

▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*

▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*

▶ *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*

▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*

▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*

▶ *Valve transplantation*

▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*

▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*

▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*

▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*

▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*

▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*

▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*

▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*

▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*

▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

▶ *Venous leg ulcer*

▶ *Ultrasound*

▶ *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*

▶ *International Union of Phlebology*

▶ *Urokinase*

▶ *PAVCNIK valve*

▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNIK valve*

▶ *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*



## FR

Valvule terminale Voir Valvule terminale de la jonction saphénofémorale et Valvule terminale de la jonction saphéno-poplitée

Valvule veineuse

Valvule veineuse artificielle

Valvule veineuse autologue

Valvule veineuse bicuspidé

Valvule veineuse bioprothétique

Valvule veineuse prothétique

Valvule Voir Valvule veineuse

Valvuloplastie

Valvuloplastie de KISTNER

Valvuloplastie de Raju

Valvuloplastie de SOTTIURAI

Valvuloplastie externe/extraluminale

Valvuloplastie interne

Valvuloplastie par manchon prothétique

Valvuloplastie percutanée

Valvuloplastie transcommissurale

Valvuloplastie transpariétale

Variation du diamètre en fonction de la posture

Variations de l'hémodynamique veineuse en cas de maladie veineuse

Varice post-thrombotique

Varice résiduelle

Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité

Varices du ligament rond

Varices pelviennes

Varices périnéales

Varices pudendales

Varices réticulaires ou Veines variqueuses réticulaires

Varices sous-cutanées Voir Télangiectasie

Varices symptomatiques

Varices vulvaires

Varicocèle

Varicographie

Varicosité Voir Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité

Varicosités pelviennes Voir Varices pelviennes

Varithena®

Veine

Veine accessoire antérieure de la grande veine saphène

Veine saphène accessoire antérieure

Veine axiale

Veine axillaire

Veine basilique

Veine basilique accessoire

Veine basilique médiale

Veine brachiale latérale

Veine brachio-céphalique

Veine cave

Veine cave inférieure

## EN

▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*

▶ *Venous valve*

▶ *Artificial venous valve*

▶ *Autologous vein valve*

▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*

▶ *Venous bioprosthesis valve*

▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*

▶ *Valve. See venous valve*

▶ *Valvuloplasty*

▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*

▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*

▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*

▶ *External / extraluminal valvuloplasty*

▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*

▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*

▶ *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*

▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*

▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*

▶ *Postural diameter change*

▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*

▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*

▶ *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*

▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Round ligament varices*

▶ *Pelvic varices*

▶ *Perineal varicosities*

▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*

▶ *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*

▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*

▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*

▶ *Vulvar varicosities*

▶ *Varicocele*

▶ *Varicography*

▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*

▶ *Varithena®*

▶ *Vein*

▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See Anterior accessory saphenous vein*

▶ *Axial vein*

▶ *Axillary vein*

▶ *Basilic vein*

▶ *Accessory basilic vein*

▶ *Medial basilic vein*

▶ *Lateral brachial vein*

▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*

▶ *Caval vein. See vena cava*

▶ *Inferior vena cava*

## FR

Veine cave supérieure  
 Veine céphalique  
 Veine céphalique accessoire  
 Veine céphalique médiale  
 Veine circonflexe antérieure de cuisse  
 Veine circonflexe iliaque profonde  
 Veine circonflexe iliaque superficielle  
 Veine circonflexe postérieure de cuisse  
 Veine collatérale  
 Veine de GIACOMINI (extension crâniale de la PVS connectée à la GVS via la veine circonflexe postérieure)  
 Veine digitale dorsale de la main  
 Veine dorsale profonde du clitoris (femme)  
 Veine dorsale profonde du pénis (homme)  
 Veine dorsale superficielle du clitoris ou du pénis  
 Veine du bulbe du pénis (homme)  
 Veine du bulbe du vestibule (femme)  
 Veine épigastrique inférieure  
 Veine épigastrique superficielle  
 Veine fémorale  
 Veine fémorale circonflexe latérale  
 Veine fémorale circonflexe médiale  
 Veine fémorale commune  
 Veine fémorale profonde  
 Veine glutéale inférieure  
 Veine iliaque commune  
 Veine iliaque externe  
 Veine iliaque interne (hypogastrique)  
 Veine iliolumbale  
 Veine incompétente  
 Veine intergémellaire ou veine intergastrocnémienne  
 Veine jugulaire interne  
 Veine marginale du pied latérale  
 Veine marginale du pied médiale  
 Veine médiane antébrachiale  
 Veine médiane céphalique  
 Veine médiane cubitale  
 Veine médiane de l'avant-bras  
 Veine médiane du coude  
 Veine médiane sacrale  
 Veine mésentérique inférieure  
 Veine mésentérique supérieure  
 Veine métatarsienne dorsale  
 Veine métatarsienne plantaire  
 Veine non saphène  
 Veine ovarienne  
 Veine pédieuse  
 Veine perforante  
 Veine perforante de cheville médiale Voir Veines perforantes tibiales postérieures  
 Veine perforante de cuisse latérale

## EN

▶ *Superior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Collateral vein*  
 ▶ *GIACOMINI vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*  
 ▶ *Inferior epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein/Profunda femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lower gluteal vein*  
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*  
 ▶ *External iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*  
 ▶ *Iliolumbar vein*  
 ▶ *Incompetent vein*  
 ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*  
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Median antebrachial vein*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the forearm*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the elbow*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Inferior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal plantar vein*  
 ▶ *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein*  
 ▶ *Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*

## FR

Veine perforante de cuisse postérieure postérolatérale  
 Veine perforante de cuisse postérieure postéromédiale  
 Veine perforante de jambe latérale  
 Veine perforante de jambe médiale tibiale postérieure (anciennement veine perforante de COCKETT)  
 Veine perforante de jambe postérieure gastrocnémienne latérale  
 Veine perforante de jambe postérieure gastrocnémienne médiale  
 Veine perforante de la fosse poplitée  
  
 Veine perforante dorsale du pied  
 Veine perforante du genou latérale  
 Veine perforante du genou latérale Voir réseau d'ALBANESE  
 Veine perforante gastrocnémienne latérale  
 Veine perforante glutéale moyenne  
 Veine perforante glutéale supérieure  
 Veine perforante indirecte  
 Veine perforante infrapatellaire  
 Veine perforante inguinale de cuisse médiale  
 Veine perforante médiale de cuisse du canal fémoral  
 Veine perforante suprapatellaire  
 Veine poplitée  
 Veine poplitée piégée  
 Veine profonde  
 Veine pubienne  
 Veine pudendale externe  
 Veine pudendale externe superficielle  
 Veine pudendale interne  
 Veine radiale  
 Veine rectale supérieure  
 Veine rénale  
 Veine réticulaire  
 Veine saphène accessoire antérieure  
 Veine saphène accessoire postérieure  
 Veine sciatique  
 Veine sciatique persistante  
 Veine sous-clavière  
 Veine superficielle  
 Veine superficielle accessoire de la grande veine saphène  
 Veine superficielle accessoire de la petite veine saphène  
 Veine trabéculée  
 Veine(s) intersaphéniennes(s)  
 Veinectasie voir Phlébectasie ou Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité  
 Veines azygos  
 Veines brachiales  
 Veines collatérales pubiennes croisées  
 Veines communicantes  
 Veines digitales profondes (plantaires et dorsales)  
 Veines digitales superficielles (dorsales et plantaires) du membre inférieur

## EN

▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*  
 ▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
  
 ▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*  
 ▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral venous system. See ALBANESE venous system*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Indirect perforating vein*  
 ▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*  
 ▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein entrapment*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *External pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial external pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Reticular vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *Subclavian vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Trabeculated vein*  
 ▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Azygos veins*  
 ▶ *Brachial veins*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral veins*  
 ▶ *Communicating veins*  
 ▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb*

## FR

Veines digitales superficielles (dorsales et plantaires) du membre supérieur

Veines du bulbe urétral (homme)

Veines fibulaires ou péronières

Veines gastrocnémiennes

Veines gastrocnémiennes latérales

Veines gastrocnémiennes médiales

Veines glutéales inférieures

Veines glutéales supérieures

Veines gonadiques

Veines interosseuses antérieures

Veines labiales antérieures

Veines labiales postérieures (femme)

Veines lombaires

Veines métacarpiennes dorsales

Veines métatarsiennes profondes (plantaires et dorsales)

Veines métatarsiennes superficielles (plantaires et dorsales)

Veines musculaires

Veines obturatrices

Veines perforantes de cheville latérales

Veines perforantes de cuisse antérieures

Veines perforantes de jambe antérieures

Veines perforantes de jambe médiales

Veines perforantes directes

Veines perforantes du pied latérales

Veines perforantes du pied médiales

Veines perforantes gastrocnémiennes médiales

Veines perforantes pudendales

Veines perforantes tibiales postérieures

Veines périnéales superficielles

Veines plantaires médiales

Veines profondes du clitoris ou Veine dorsale profonde du clitoris (femme)

Veines profondes du pénis (homme)

Veines rectales inférieures

Veines rectales moyennes

Veines sacrales latérales

Veines saphènes

Veines scrotales antérieures

Veines scrotales postérieures (homme)

Veines surrenales

Veines sus-pubiennes

Veines testiculaires

Veines tibiales antérieures

Veines tibiales postérieures

Veines ulnaires

Veines utérines (femme)

Veines vaginales (femme)

Veinoconstriction

Veinographie à base de gadolinium

## EN

▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb*

▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*

▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*

▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*

▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius veins*

▶ *Medial gastrocnemius veins*

▶ *Inferior gluteal veins*

▶ *Superior gluteal veins*

▶ *Gonadal veins*

▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*

▶ *Anterior labial veins*

▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*

▶ *Lumbar veins*

▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*

▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*

▶ *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*

▶ *Muscular veins*

▶ *Obturator veins*

▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*

▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*

▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*

▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*

▶ *Direct perforating veins*

▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*

▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*

▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*

▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*

▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*

▶ *Superficial perineal veins*

▶ *Medial plantar veins*

▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*

▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*

▶ *Inferior rectal veins*

▶ *Middle rectal veins*

▶ *Lateral sacral veins*

▶ *Saphenous veins*

▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*

▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*

▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*

▶ *Suprapubic veins*

▶ *Testicular veins*

▶ *Anterior tibial veins*

▶ *Posterior tibial veins*

▶ *Ulnar veins*

▶ *Uterine veins (female)*

▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*

▶ *Veinoconstriction*

▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*

## FR

Veinographie par résonance magnétique  
 Veinographie par résonance magnétique avec injection d'un produit de contraste  
 Veinographie par tomодensitométrie ou veinographie par tomодensitométrie hélicoïdale  
 Veinographie Voir aussi Phlébographie/Veinographie ascendante et Phlébographie/Veinographie descendante  
 Veinoplastie  
 Veinopuncture  
 Veinotomie (phlébotomie)  
 Veinotoniques Voir Médicaments veinoactifs  
 Veinule  
 Veinulectasies  
 Vélocimétrie laser à effet doppler  
 Vitesse maximale du reflux  
 Vol long-courrier Voir Thromboembolie veineuse liée à un voyage aérien  
 Volume d'éjection  
 Volume veineux  
 Volume veineux fonctionnel  
 Volumétrie du pied  
 Warfarine  
 Ximelagatran  
 X-Vein  
 Zone de la guêtre

## EN

▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*  
 ▶ *Venography. See also ascending phlebography/venography and Descending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*  
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*  
 ▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*  
 ▶ *Peak reflux velocity*  
 ▶ *Long-haul flight. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*  
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*  
 ▶ *Warfarin*  
 ▶ *Ximelagatran*  
 ▶ *X-vein*  
 ▶ *Gaiter zone*

## GE

Aberdeen Varicose vein questionnaire (AVVQ)  
 Aberdeen varicose vein severity score (AVVSS)  
 Abflussfraktion  
 Abflussobstruktion  
 Abflusswiderstand  
 Abgestufter Kompressionsstrumpf  
 Ablation mittels Elektrokoagulation  
 Acenocumarol  
 ACHENBACH-Syndrom  
 ADAMS-DEWEESE-Klemme oder -Filter  
 Adhäsive Embolisation, siehe Embolisation mit Venenkleber oder Ablation mit Venenkleber  
 Aethoxysklerol-Lösung  
 Agger  
 Ägyptisches Auge  
 Air-Block-Technik  
 Air-Plethysmographie (APG)  
 AKónya Eliminator-Thrombektomiekateter  
 Aktives Ulcus cruris venosum, offenes Bein, siehe Venöser Ulcus cruris  
 Aktivierte Koagulationszeit oder aktivierte Gerinnungszeit  
 Akute tiefe Venenthrombose, siehe Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose  
 Akute Zentralvenenthrombose  
 ALBANESE-Venensystem  
 Alexandrite langgepulster Laser  
 Allograft-Klappen  
 ALN-Filter  
 Alpha-Benzopyron  
 Ambulante Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")  
 Ambulante Phlebektomie nach MULLER  
 Ambulante Phlebektomie, siehe Ambulante Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")  
 Ambulante selektive Varizenablation unter Lokalanästhesie (ASVAL)  
 Ambulatorische venöse Hypertonie  
 Ambulatorischer Venendruck (AVD)  
 American Venous Forum (AVF)  
 Amplatz-Vena-cava-inferior-Filter  
 An- und Ablegegeräte (für Strümpfe)  
 Anästhesie für eine interventionelle Varizentherapie  
 Anatomische (A-)Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation  
 Anatomischer Score, siehe Venous Segmental Disease Score (VSDS)  
 Andere Vene als V. saphena  
 Aneurisma der Vena poplitea  
 Aneurysma, siehe venöses Aneurysma  
 Angeborene Gefäßmissbildung  
 AngioJet™

## EN

▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*  
 ▶ *Outflow fraction*  
 ▶ *Outflow obstruction*  
 ▶ *Outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Acenocoumarol*  
 ▶ *ACHENBACH's syndrome*  
 ▶ *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*  
 ▶ *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*  
 ▶ *Aethoxysclerol solution*  
 ▶ *Valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Air-block technique*  
 ▶ *Air Plethysmography*  
 ▶ *AKónya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Activated Clotting time*  
 ▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Acute central thrombosis*  
 ▶ *ALBANESE venous system*  
 ▶ *Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite laser*  
 ▶ *Allograft valve*  
 ▶ *ALN filter*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *Amplatz inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *A component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score*  
 ▶ *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*

## GE

Angiom  
 Anpressdruck  
 Anstrengungsthrumbose, siehe PAGET-von-SCHRÖTTER-Syndrom  
 Antegrader Blutfluss in den Venen  
 Anthocyanine, siehe Bioflavonoide  
 Antiphospholipidsyndrom  
 Antithrombin (Antithrombin III)  
 Antithrombosestrümpfe  
 Antithrombotika  
 Apixaban  
 Arbeitsdruck  
 Arbeitsvenenvolumen  
 Arcus venosus dorsalis pedis  
 Argatroban  
 Arterielle Injektion bei der Sklerotherapie  
 Arteriovenöse Fistel  
 Arteriovenöse Missbildung  
 Äscin, siehe Rosskastanienextrakt oder Wurzelextrakt  
 Aszendenztheorie zur Entstehung von Krampfadern  
 Aszendierende Phlebographie/Venographie  
 Atrophie blanche (weiße Atrophie)  
 ATTRACT-Studie  
 Auflösung eines Venenthrombus  
 Auswurfaktion (EF = Ejection fraction), siehe Auswurfvolumen  
 Auswurfvolumen (EV = Ejection volume)  
 Autologe Venenklappe  
 Autotransplantation einer suffizienten Klappe in die Vena poplitea, siehe Klappentransplantation  
 AVF/SVS-Leitlinien  
 Axialer Rückstrom  
 Axialvene  
 Axillojugularer Bypass  
 Azygos-Venen  
 Azygos-Venensystem  
 Ballon-expandierender Stent  
 Bauchwandvenen  
 Beckenvarikosität, siehe Varizen des Beckens  
 Beckenenembolisation  
 Beckeneninsuffizienz  
 Beckenenstauung, siehe Parametropathia spastica-Syndrom  
 Beckenenstörungen  
 Behandlung mit oralen Gerinnungshemmern  
 Behandlungen mit protease-modulierender Matrix zur Heilung von venösem Ulcus cruris  
 Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO) [Verhaltensbezogene Besserung nach einer Krampfaderbehandlung]

## EN

▶ *Angioma*  
 ▶ *Interface pressure*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Antegrade venous flow*  
 ▶ *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*  
 ▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic stockings*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *Apixaban*  
 ▶ *Working compression pressure*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*  
 ▶ *Argatroban*  
 ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Aescin. See Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)*  
 ▶ *ATTRACT Study*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*  
 ▶ *Ejection fraction. See also ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum/Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*  
 ▶ *Axial reflux*  
 ▶ *Axial vein*  
 ▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Azygos veins*  
 ▶ *Azygos system*  
 ▶ *Balloon-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *Suprapubic veins*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. See pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*  
 ▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*  
 ▶ *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)*

## GE

BEHÇET-Krankheit  
 Beinsymptome, siehe Venöse Symptome  
 Belastungsthrombose  
 Berufsbedingte Beinschwellung  
 Besenreiser, siehe Teleangiectasia  
 Bettseitige ultraschallkontrollierte Platzierung von Cava-Filtern  
 Bioflavonoide  
 Biomatrix-Verödungsschaum  
 Bivalirudin  
 Blow-out-Phänomen am Knöchel  
 Blutfluss in den Venen  
 Blutfluss in der V. saphena  
 BUDD-CHIARI-Syndrom  
 BUERGER-Krankheit  
 Capillaritis alba (Weiße Atrophie), siehe Atrophie blanche  
 CAPRINI-Score  
 Cavafilter  
 Celect™ Platinium Vena-cava-Filter  
 Charing Cross venous ulceration questionnaire (CXVUQ)  
 Chemische Ablation  
 Chemisch-irritativ wirkendes Verödungsmittel in der Sklerotherapie  
 Chirurgische Thrombektomie unter Anwendung der Hybrid-Technik  
 CHIVA. Franz. Abkürzung für "Cure Conservatrice et Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire" (ambulante, blutflusskorrigierende Behandlung von Krampfadern)  
 Chromatiertes Glycerin  
 Chronisch venöse Erkrankung  
 Chronisch venöse Insuffizienz  
 Chronisch venöse Störungen  
 Chronische postthrombotische Veränderung  
 Chronische zerebrospinale Veneninsuffizienz  
 CircAid  
 C-Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation (siehe auch CEAP-Klassifikation)  
 Clarivein®  
 Claudicatio venosa (Venensperre)  
 Cleaner rotierende Thrombektomie-Systeme  
 ClosureFast™-Katheter  
 CLOVES-Syndrom  
 COCKETT-Syndrom, siehe MAY-THURNER-Syndrom  
 Compliance mit Kompressionstherapie  
 Computertomographie bei Venenerkrankungen  
 "Continuous Wave"-Doppler (CWD)  
 Corona phlebectatica, siehe Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris  
 Cos-Patient  
 "Cross-over"-Bypass  
 Crossektomie

## EN

▶ *BEHÇET's disease*  
 ▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Occupational leg swelling*  
 ▶ *Spider vein/Thread vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound- guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters*  
 ▶ *Bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Bivalirudin*  
 ▶ *Ankle- blow-out syndrome*  
 ▶ *Venous flow*  
 ▶ *Saphenous recirculation*  
 ▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*  
 ▶ *BUERGER's disease*  
 ▶ *White atrophy. See atrophie blanche*  
 ▶ *CAPRINI score*  
 ▶ *Caval filters*  
 ▶ *Celect™ Platinium Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Chemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*  
 ▶ *CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins)*  
 ▶ *Chromated glycerin*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Chronic postthrombotic change*  
 ▶ *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *CircAid*  
 ▶ *C component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *ClariVein®*  
 ▶ *Venous claudication*  
 ▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*  
 ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*  
 ▶ *CLOVES syndrome*  
 ▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Continuous-wave Doppler*  
 ▶ *Corona phlebectatica. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *Cos patient*  
 ▶ *Crossover bypass*  
 ▶ *Crossectomy*



## GE

Crux-Filter  
 CT-Venographie  
 Cumarin  
 Dabigatran  
 Dalteparin  
 Dampfablation  
 Danaparoid  
 D-Dimer  
 Dehnungsmessstreifen-Plethysmographie  
 Denali Cava-Filter  
 Dermatitis (Stauungsdermatitis, Stauungsexzem)  
 Deszendenztheorie zur Entstehung von Krampfadern  
 Deszendierende Phlebographie oder Venographie  
 Digitale Subtraktionsphlebographie  
 Dilatation der Unterarm- und Handvenen  
 Diodenlaser  
 Diosmin  
 Direkte Perforansvene  
 Distale Venenthrombose  
 DOL-Test (Day orthostatic loading)  
 Doppelring-Radialfaser  
 Doppelspritzenystem  
 Doppelte Vorpunktion für komplexe endovenöse Ablationen  
 Doppler-Ultraschall, siehe Duplex-Ultraschall  
 Dorsale Fingervenen  
 Dorsale Metatarsalvene  
 Dorsale Mittelhandvenen  
 Duplex-Sonographie, siehe Duplex-Ultraschall  
 Duplex-Ultraschall  
 Durch orale Kontrazeptiva bedingte Thrombose  
 Dynamic Stiffness Index  
 Dynamischer Venendruck  
 Echosklerotherapie, siehe Ultraschallkontrollierte Sklerotherapie  
 Economy-Class-Syndrom, siehe Flugreisebedingte venöse Thromboembolie  
 Edinburgh-Venenstudie  
 Edoxaban  
 Einfache CEAP-Klassifikation  
 Einklemmung der Vena poplitea  
 EISEMANN-MALETTE-Klappe, siehe Autologe Venenklappe  
 Eitrige oberflächliche Venenthrombophlebitis  
 E-Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation  
 EKOS ultraschallunterstütztes Thrombolysesystem  
 Ekzem  
 Elastische Kompressionsstrümpfe  
 Elastischer Kompressionsverband  
 Embolektomie

## EN

▶ *Crux filter*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*  
 ▶ *Coumarin*  
 ▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*  
 ▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*  
 ▶ *D-dimer*  
 ▶ *Strain-gauge plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Denali cava filter*  
 ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*  
 ▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Descending phlebography, venography*  
 ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*  
 ▶ *Forearm and hand veins dilatation*  
 ▶ *Diode laser*  
 ▶ *Diosmin*  
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*  
 ▶ *Double ring radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation*  
 ▶ *Doppler ultrasound. See Duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*  
 ▶ *Duplex sonography. See Duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*  
 ▶ *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*  
 ▶ *Edoxaban*  
 ▶ *Basic CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein entrapment*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*  
 ▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *EKOS (tm) ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*  
 ▶ *Eczema*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Embolectomy*

## GE

Embolie

Embolisation

Embolisation der Gonadenvenen

Embolisation der Vena ovarica

Embolisation mit Cyanoacrylat, siehe Embolisation mit Venenkleber

Embolisation mit Venenkleber oder Ablation mit Venenkleber

Embryonale Venenentwicklung

Endophlebektomie oder Endovenektomie

Endoskopische Perforansvenenoperation, siehe Subfasziale endoskopische Perforans-Sanierung (SEPS)

Endothermale Behandlung

Endovaskuläre Rekanalisation wegen Verschluss der unteren Hohlvene, Beckenvene, gemeinsamen Oberschenkelvene

Endovenös

Endovenöse Ablation der Perforansvenen

Endovenöse Behandlung

Endovenöse Dampfablation

Endovenöse Hitzeablation

Endovenöse Laserablation der Venae saphenae

Endovenöse Laserbehandlung, siehe Endovenöse Laserablation der Venae saphenae

Endovenöse Lasertherapie mit Radialfaser/Radialfaserlaser für die endovenöse Lasertherapie

Endovenöse Radiofrequenzablation

Endovenöse Technik

Endovenöser, hitzeinduzierter Thrombus, siehe KABNICK-Klassifikation

Endovenöses Verfahren, siehe Endovenöse Technik

Engegefühl

Enoxaparin

Entfernbarer Cava-Filter

Entfernung einer tiefen Venenthrombose durch einen schnellen perkutanen endovenösen (Eingriff TORPEDO)

Entzündungszellen als Biomarker bei chronischen Venenerkrankungen

Erhöhter Abflusswiderstand

Ermüdung

Erneutes Auftreten von Varizen nach Behandlung (Recurrent varices after surgery, REVAS)

Erneutes Auftreten von Varizen oder Krampfadern

Erweiterte CEAP-Klassifikation

Escape point

Ethanolamin-Oleate

Europäische Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie

Europäisches Venenforum

European Board of Phlebology

EVRA-Studie (Early endovenous ablation, frühe endovenöse Ablation)

## EN

▶ *Emboli / Embolism*

▶ *Embolization*

▶ *Gonadal vein embolization*

▶ *Ovarian vein embolization*

▶ *Cyanoacrylate embolization. See glue embolization*

▶ *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Venous embryology*

▶ *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*

▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*

▶ *Endothermal treatment*

▶ *Endovascular recanalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)*

▶ *Endovenous*

▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*

▶ *Endovenous treatment*

▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*

▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*

▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*

▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*

▶ *Endovenous laser radial fiber*

▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*

▶ *Endovenous technique*

▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*

▶ *Endovenous procedure. See Endovenous technique*

▶ *Tightness*

▶ *Enoxaparin*

▶ *Retrievable cava filter*

▶ *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*

▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*

▶ *Increased outflow resistance*

▶ *Fatigue*

▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*

▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*

▶ *Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification*

▶ *Escape point*

▶ *Ethanolamine oleate*

▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*

▶ *European Venous Forum*

▶ *European Board of Phlebology*

▶ *Early venous reflux ablation (EVRA) study*

## GE

Externe Bandage der der Vena poplitea  
 Externe Venenbandage/Cuff  
 Externe/extraluminale Valvuloplastie  
 Extraluminale Valvuloplastie (Ummantelung der Vene)  
 Exzentrische Kompression  
 Faktio XIII  
 Faktor V Leiden-Mutation, heterozygot, homozygot  
 Faser, siehe Laserfasern  
 Fasziektomie bei Venenerkrankungen  
 Fasziotomie bei Venenerkrankungen  
 Femero-femorale Transposition der Vena saphena  
 Femero-kavaler/Ilio-kavaler Bypass  
 Femero-popliteale tiefe Venenthrombose, siehe Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose  
 Femero-poplitealer oder femero-cruraler Bypass  
 Femero-femoraler Cross-over-Bypass  
 Femorofemoraler Venenbypass  
 Femurkompression  
 Fibrin  
 Fibrinolyse  
 Fibrinolytische Behandlung  
 Fibrose der Haut  
 Filterentfernung  
 Flavonoide  
 Flebogrif  
 Flugreisebedingte venöse Thromboembolie  
 Flüssigkeitsverödung  
 Fondaparinux  
 Fortsetzung der Vena cava inferior in die V. azygos  
 Fragebogen zur chronischen venösen Insuffizienz (Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire, CIVIQ)  
 Frei flottierende Thrombi/flottierender Thrombuskopf  
 Fußmuskelpumpe  
 Fußvolumetrie  
 Funktion der Wadenmuskelpumpe  
 G2-Filter, siehe GREENFIELD™-Filter und GUNTHER™-Tulip-Filter  
 Gadolinium-basierte Venographie  
 Gamaschenbereich  
 Gammabenzopyron, siehe Flavonoid  
 Gefäßmissbildung  
 Gefühl von Schwellungen  
 Gemischter Ulcus cruris (venös und arteriell bedingt)  
 Geneigter IVC-Filter  
 Gerät zur elektrischen Wadenmuskelstimulation  
 Gerät zur neuromuskulären elektrischen Stimulation  
 Gewebehemmer von Metallproteinasen  
 Gewebeplasminogen-Aktivator, TPA (engl. Tissue plasminogen activator)  
 Gewichtsverlagerungen

## EN

▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*  
 ▶ *External venous banding/cuff*  
 ▶ *External/extraluminal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Eccentric compression*  
 ▶ *Factor VIII*  
 ▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*  
 ▶ *Fiber. See laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Fasciectomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Fasciotomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Femoroiiliocaval bypass*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Thigh compression*  
 ▶ *Fibrin*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolysis*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*  
 ▶ *Dermal fibrosis*  
 ▶ *Filter retrieval*  
 ▶ *Flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Flebogrif*  
 ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Fondaparinux*  
 ▶ *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*  
 ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*  
 ▶ *Foot muscle pump*  
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*  
 ▶ *Calf pump function*  
 ▶ *G2 filter. See also GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*  
 ▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*  
 ▶ *Gaiter zone*  
 ▶ *Gamma benzopyrone. See flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*  
 ▶ *Feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*  
 ▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*  
 ▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Weight transfer maneuvers*

## GE

Gewichtsverlagerungstest (Body weight transfer maneuver, BWTM)

GIACOMINI-Vene (Vena femoropoplitea)

GIANTURCO-Stent

GINSBERG-Skala

Glatte Ligatur ("Flush Ligation")

Gleichzeitige tiefe und oberflächliche Thrombose (bei Thrombose im oberflächlichen Venensystem)

Gleichzeitige Phlebektomie

Glycerin

Gonadenvenen (Venae testiculares/ovaricae)

Graduelle elastische Kompression

GREENFIELD™-Filter

GREENFIELD™-Filter aus Edelstahl, over-the-wire

GREENFIELD™-Titan-Filter

GULLMO-Syndrom

GUNTHER™-Tulip-Filter

HACH-Klassifikation

Hämangioendotheliom

Hämangiom

Hamburg-Klassifikation

Hämoglobin-spezifische Laserwellenlängen

Handgeführter Doppler, siehe auch "Continuous Wave"-Doppler

HASTI™-Score

Hauthyperpigmentierung

Hautnekrose nach Verödung

Heftpflaster, Wundschnellverband

Heparin

Herman-Klassifikation, siehe Kistner-Klassifikation

Hirudin

HIT, Heparin-induzierte Thrombozyopenie

Hitzegefühl oder Brennen

Hitzeinduzierte Thrombose, siehe Endovenöser, hitzeinduzierter Thrombus

Hochintensiver fokussierter Ultraschall (HIFU)

Hohe Ligatur

Hohe Ligatur und Aufteilung

Hohe Ligatur und Stripping

Hohlvene, siehe Vena cava

Holmium-Laser

HOMANS Zeichen

Homburg varicose vein severity score

Hydrostatischer Druck

Hyperbare Sauerstoffbehandlung

Impedanz-Plethysmographie

Indigo-System

Indirekte Perforansvene

Infrapatellare Perforansvene

## EN

▶ *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*

▶ *GIACOMINI vein*

▶ *GIANTURCO stent*

▶ *GINSBERG scale*

▶ *Flush ligation*

▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Concomitant Phlebectomy*

▶ *Glycerin*

▶ *Gonadal veins*

▶ *Graduated elastic compression*

▶ *GREENFIELD™ filter. See also G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*

▶ *Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD™ filter*

▶ *Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter*

▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*

▶ *GUNTHER™ tulip filter. See also GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter*

▶ *HACH classification*

▶ *Hemangioendothelioma*

▶ *Hemangioma*

▶ *Hamburg classification*

▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*

▶ *Hand-held Doppler. See also continuous-wave Doppler*

▶ *HASTI™ score*

▶ *Skin hyperpigmentation*

▶ *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*

▶ *Adhesive bandage*

▶ *Heparin*

▶ *Herman's classification. See Kistner's classification*

▶ *Hirudin*

▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*

▶ *Heat or burning sensation*

▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*

▶ *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*

▶ *High ligation*

▶ *High ligation and division*

▶ *High ligation and stripping*

▶ *Caval vein. See vena cava*

▶ *Holmium laser*

▶ *HOMANS sign*

▶ *Homburg varicose vein severity score*

▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*

▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*

▶ *Impedance plethysmography*

▶ *Indigo system*

▶ *Indirect perforating vein*

▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*

## GE

Inkompetente Waden-Perforansvene  
 Insuffiziente Vene  
 Insuffizienz der V. saphena  
 Intensiv gepulstes Licht  
 Intermittierende pneumatische Kompression  
 Intermittierende pneumatische Kompression (IPK)  
 Internationaler Verband für Phlebologie  
 Interne Valvuloplastie  
 Interventionelle Radiologie (in der Phlebologie)  
 Intraarterielle Injektion des sklerotisierenden Mittels  
 Intramuskulärer Druck  
 Intraossäre venöse Malformationen  
 Intraossäres Hämangiom  
 Intravaskulärer Ultraschall (IVUS) in der Phlebologie  
 Intravenöse Elektrokoagulation  
 Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing (INVEST)  
 Ischiasvene  
 Isolierte Wadenvenenenthrombose  
 Jucken  
 KABNICK-Klassifikation, siehe Endovenöser, hitzeinduzierter Thrombus  
 KASABACH-MERRIT Syndrom  
 Kathetergesteuerte Thrombolyse  
 Kavernoöses Angiom  
 Kipptisch  
 KISTNER-Klassifikation  
 Klappe, siehe Venenklappe  
 Klappenfunktion  
 Klappenhörnchen (Cornua)  
 Klappeninsuffizienz  
 Klappenkommissur  
 Klappenöffnung  
 Klappenoperation  
 Klappenrekonstruktion  
 Klappenreparatur mittels drehflügeltürartiger Inzision nach TRIPATHI  
 Klappenreparatur, siehe Klappenrekonstruktion  
 Klappenschluss  
 Klappenschlusszeit  
 Klappensegel  
 Klappensinus  
 Klappentransplantation  
 Klappenwulst (Agger)  
 Klassifikation von Gefäßanomalien der Internationalen Gesellschaft zum Studium vaskulärer Anomalien  
 Klinische CEAP-Klassen  
 Klinische Klassen der CEAP  
 Klinische Scoring-Systeme, Bewertung des klinischen Schweregrads

## EN

▶ *Incompetent calf perforator*  
 ▶ *Incompetent vein*  
 ▶ *Saphenous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Intense pulsed light*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression device (IPCD)*  
 ▶ *International Union of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*  
 ▶ *Intramuscular pressure*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*  
 ▶ *Intravenous electrocoagulation*  
 ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Itching*  
 ▶ *KABNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus*  
 ▶ *KASABACH-MERRIT syndrome*  
 ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Cavernous angioma*  
 ▶ *Tilt table*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's classification*  
 ▶ *Valve. See venous valve*  
 ▶ *Valvular function*  
 ▶ *Valve cornua*  
 ▶ *Valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Valve commissure*  
 ▶ *Valve opening*  
 ▶ *Valve surgery*  
 ▶ *Valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*  
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Valve closure*  
 ▶ *Valve closure time*  
 ▶ *Valve cuspid or cuspid*  
 ▶ *Valve sinus*  
 ▶ *Valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*  
 ▶ *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). See also Hamburg classification*  
 ▶ *CEAP clinical classes. See clinical classes of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*

## GE

Klinische, ätiologische, anatomische, physiopathologische (CEAP-) Klassifikation

Klinischer Score für Lungenembolien (Antwerpen)

KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-Weber-Syndrom

Kniekehlen-Perforansvene

Knöchel-Arm-Index, KAI (Ankle brachial index, ABI)

Knöchelrötung, siehe Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris

Knochenperforator

Kollateralvene

Kompartmentsyndrome bei Venenerkrankungen

Kompensatorische venöse Zirkulation: In Gegenwart einer venösen Obstruktion entwickelt sich ein venöses Umgehungsnetzwerk um die venöse Drainage aus den betroffenen Gebieten zu gewährleisten

Kompression der linken Nierenvene

Kompression der Vena iliaca

Kompressionsdruck

Kompressionsgerät

Kompressionsstrümpfe

Kompressionstherapie

Kompressionstherapie bei Ulcus cruris venosum

Kompressionsverband

Konservative Behandlung von Venenerkrankungen

Kontrastvenographie

Kontrastverstärkte MR-Venographie

Körpermassenindex, Body-Mass-Index

Krämpfe

Krampfaderknoten

Kraniale Verlängerung der Vena saphena parva

Kribbeln

Kryokonservierte Venenklappen

Kryo-Stripping

KTP-Laser

Künstliche Venenklappe

Kurzzugbinde, siehe Nichtelastischer Verband

Langstreckenflug, siehe Flugreisebedingte venöse Thromboembolie

Laserablation, siehe Endovenöse Laserablation der Venae saphenae

Laser-Doppler-Flussmessung

Laserfasern

Lasergenerator

Lasergestützte Schaumverödung, (Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy, LAFOS)

Laterale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvene (posteriorer Unterschenkel)

Laterale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvenen

Laterales Venensystem, siehe ALBANESE-Venensystem

Lebensqualität bei Venenerkrankungen

Leiomyosarkom

## EN

- ▶ *Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification*
- ▶ *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*
- ▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*
- ▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*
- ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*
- ▶ *Ankle flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*
- ▶ *Bone perforator*
- ▶ *Collateral vein*
- ▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*
- ▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*
- ▶ *Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome*
- ▶ *Iliac vein compression*
- ▶ *Compression pressure*
- ▶ *Compression device*
- ▶ *Compression hosiery*
- ▶ *Compression therapy*
- ▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*
- ▶ *Compression bandages*
- ▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*
- ▶ *Contrast Venography*
- ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*
- ▶ *Body mass index*
- ▶ *Cramp*
- ▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*
- ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*
- ▶ *Tingling*
- ▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*
- ▶ *Cryostripping*
- ▶ *KTP laser*
- ▶ *Artificial venous valve*
- ▶ *Short-stretch bandage. **See** inelastic bandage*
- ▶ *Long-haul flight. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Laser ablation. **See** endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*
- ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*
- ▶ *Laser fibers*
- ▶ *Laser generator*
- ▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*
- ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*
- ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*
- ▶ *Lateral venous system. **See** ALBANESE venous system*
- ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*
- ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*

## GE

Leitlinien der Europäischen Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie für chronische Venenerkrankungen

Leitlinien für die Behandlung von chronischen Venenerkrankungen bei Patienten mit Venengeschwüren

LEJARS-Sohle

Lepirudin

Leukozytenaktivierung

Ligatur der COCKETT-Perforansvenen

Ligatur des sapheno-femorales Übergangs

Lineare endovenöse Energiedichte

Linienzeichen (Alignment sign)

Lipödem

Lipodermatosklerose (LDS)

Loge der V. saphena ("saphenous compartment")

Lungenembolie / pulmonale Thromboembolie

Lymphatische Missbildung

LysUS-Infusionskathetersystem (EKOS)

Maden-Therapie nach Maggot (Maggot Debridement Therapy)

MAFFUCCI-Syndrom

Magnetresonanzenvenographie (MRV)

Malleolare Rötung, siehe Knöchelrötung, siehe Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris

Manuelle Wadenkompression

MARJOLIN-Ulkus

MARTORELL-Ulkus

Mastzellen bei chronischen Venenerkrankungen

Matrix-Metalloproteasen (MMP)

Matting

Maximale Refluxgeschwindigkeit oder maximale Rückstromgeschwindigkeit

MAY-HUSNI-Bypass, siehe Sapheno-poplitealer Bypass

MAY-THURNER-Syndrom

Mechanisch-chemische Ablation (MOCA)

Mechanische Thrombektomie

Mechanische Thrombektomie in Kombination mit Stenting

Mediale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvene

Mediale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvene (posteriorer Unterschenkel)

Medizinische Kompressionsstrümpfe

Mehrkomponenten-Kompressionsbinde

Mehrphasige Phlebektomie

Mehrschichtige Kompressionsbandagen

"Melktest" zur Überprüfung der Klappenkompetenz

Mesenteriale Venenthrombose

Messung der Venenlumenform

Messung der venösen Hämodynamik

Mickey-Maus-Zeichen

Migratorische oberflächliche Venenthrombophlebitis

Mikronisierte gereinigte Flavanoid-Fraktion

## EN

▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*

▶ *Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers*

▶ *LEJARS' sole*

▶ *Lepirudin*

▶ *Leukocyte activation*

▶ *COCKETT's perforator vein ligation*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction ligation. See high ligation and flush ligation*

▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*

▶ *Alignment sign*

▶ *Lipedema*

▶ *Lipodermatosclerosis*

▶ *Saphenous compartment. See Egyptian eye*

▶ *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

▶ *Lymphatic malformation*

▶ *Lysis infusion catheter system (EKOS)*

▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*

▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*

▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*

▶ *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*

▶ *Manual calf compression*

▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*

▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*

▶ *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*

▶ *Matrix metalloproteinases*

▶ *Matting*

▶ *Peak reflux velocity*

▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See Saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*

▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*

▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*

▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*

▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*

▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*

▶ *Medical compression stockings*

▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*

▶ *Staged phlebectomy*

▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*

▶ *Milking test*

▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*

▶ *Venous lumen shape measurement*

▶ *Venous hemodynamic measurement*

▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*

▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*

▶ *Micronized purified flavanoid fraction (MPFF)*

## GE

Mikrophlebektomie

Mikroschaumverödung, siehe Schaumverödung

Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")

Miniphlebektomie (Häkelmethode)

Mit Zinkpaste imprägnierte Binde

MOBIN-UDDIN-Schirm

MONDOR-Krankheit

Muskelkrämpfe, siehe Krämpfe

Muskelvenen

Nächtliche Krämpfe, siehe Krämpfe

National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE),  
siehe NICE-Leitlinien für die Varizenbehandlung

Natriummorrhuat

Natriumtetradecylsulfat

Nd-YAG Laser (Neodym-dotierter Yttrium-Aluminium-  
Granat-Laser)

Neoklappe (autogen)

Neovaskularisation

Nervenschädigung nach Stripping

Neue saphenofemorale Einmündung

Neuromuskuläre elektrische Stimulation

NICE-Leitlinien für die Varizenbehandlung

Nicht maligne chronische Obstruktion der Vena cava  
inferior

Nichtelastischer Verband

Nicht-thermische Venenablation

Nicht-thrombotische Läsion der Vena iliaca

Nicht-thrombotischer primärer Venenverschluss, siehe

Nicht-thrombotische Läsion der Vena iliaca

Niedermolekulares Heparin

Nitinol-Stent

North American SEPS Studie

Nussknacker-Syndrom

Oasis®-Katheter

Oberarmdruck/Knöcheldruck-Quotient

Oberflächliche akzessorische Vene der Vena saphena magna

Oberflächliche akzessorische Vene der Vena saphena parva

Oberflächliche Fingervenen (dorsal und plantar)

Oberflächliche Mittelfußvenen (dorsal und plantar)

Oberflächliche Thrombophlebitis, siehe Oberflächliche  
venöse Thrombophlebitis

Oberflächliche Veneninsuffizienz

Oberflächliche Venenthrombose, siehe Oberflächliche  
venöse Thrombophlebitis

Oberflächliche venöse Thrombophlebitis (SVT)

Oberflächliche Zehenvenen (dorsal und plantar)

Oberflächlicher Venenbogen der Hand

## EN

▶ *Microphlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or  
MULLER's phlebectomy*

▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*

▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy*

▶ *Hook phlebectomy*

▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*

▶ *MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella*

▶ *MONDOR's disease*

▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Muscular veins*

▶ *Night cramp. See Cramp*

▶ *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE).  
See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*

▶ *Sodium morrhuate*

▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*

▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum  
garnet)*

▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*

▶ *Neovascularization*

▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*

▶ *Neosaphenofemoral junction*

▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*

▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*

▶ *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena  
cava.*

▶ *Inelastic bandage*

▶ *Nonthermal vein ablation*

▶ *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*

▶ *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See  
nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*

▶ *Low molecular-weight heparin*

▶ *Nitinol stent*

▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator  
surgery (SEPS) study*

▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*

▶ *Oasis® catheter*

▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*

▶ *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*

▶ *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*

▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the  
upper limb*

▶ *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*

▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous  
thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Superficial venous insufficiency*

▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*

▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial  
vein thrombosis*

▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the  
lower limb*

▶ *Superficial palmar venous arch*



## GE

Oberflächlicher venöser Rückfluss oder venöse Inkompetenz  
 Obstruktion der Vena iliaca  
 Obstruktion der Vena iliaca/Vena cava  
 Obstruktionssyndrom  
 Ödem, siehe venöses Ödem (Phlebödem)  
 OESCH-Strippe, siehe Pin-Stripper  
 Offene chirurgische Rekonstruktion bei nicht maligner Okklusion der Vena cava  
 Offene Operation einer Perforatorvene  
 Offene Venenoperation  
 Offenes Bein  
 Okklusion der Vena iliaca  
 Okklusion der Vena iliaca/Vena cava  
 Okklusionsplethysmographie  
 Operation an den tiefen Venen  
 Operation nach LINTON  
 Operative Reparatur einer tiefen Venenklappeninsuffizienz  
 Operative Venenthrombektomie  
 OptEase®-Filter  
 Option™ Elite entfernbarer Cava-Filter  
 Optional entfernbarer Filter  
 Orale Vitamin-K-Antagonisten  
 Osmotisches Verödungsmittel in der Sklerotherapie  
 PAGET-von-SCHRÖTTER-Syndrom  
 PALMA-Operation, siehe Femero-femorale Transposition der Vena saphena  
 Parametropathia spastica-Syndrom  
 Parana-Manöver  
 Parietaltheorie zur Entstehung von Krampfadern  
 PARKES-WEBER-Syndrom  
 Pastenverband  
 PAVCNİK-Klappe  
 Pentoxifyllin  
 Perforansvene im mittleren Gesäß  
 Perforansvenenablation  
 Perforansveneninsuffizienz  
 Perforansvenenligatur  
 Perforate INVaginate (PIN) Stripper, siehe PIN-Stripper  
 Perforate INVaginate (PIN) Stripping, siehe PIN-Stripping  
 Perfusionszintigraphie  
 Perineale Varizen  
 Peripher eingeführter zentralvenöser Katheter (PICC)  
 Perkutane Ablation der Perforansvenen  
 Perkutane Ballonangioplastie oder perkutane Venoplastie  
 Perkutane Lasertherapie bei Teleangiektasie und Krampfadern  
 Perkutane mechanische Thrombektomie  
 Perkutane Thrombektomie mit dem Arrow-TREROTOLA™

## EN

▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*  
 ▶ *Edema. See venous edema*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous open surgery*  
 ▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein occlusion*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein occlusion*  
 ▶ *Occlusion plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Deep venous surgery*  
 ▶ *LINTON's operation. See also Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *OptEase® filter*  
 ▶ *Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*  
 ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *Paraná maneuver*  
 ▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *PARKES WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Paste boot*  
 ▶ *PAVCNIK valve*  
 ▶ *Pentoxifylline*  
 ▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation*  
 ▶ *Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Perineal varicosities*  
 ▶ *Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*

## GE

Perkutane Valvuloplastie  
 Permanente Vena-cava-Filter  
 Persistierende Ischiasvene (Persistent sciatic vein, PSV)  
 PERTHES-Test  
 Pharmakomechanische Thrombolyse  
 Pharmakotherapie von Venenerkrankungen  
 Phenindion  
 Phenprocoumon  
 Phlebektasie  
  
 Phlebektomie  
 Phlebektomiehaken  
 Phlebitis  
 Phlebographie, siehe Venographie  
 Phlebologie  
 Phlebektomie (Venaesectio, Phlebektomie)  
 Phlebotonisches Arzneimittel, siehe Venotonische  
 Medikamente oder Venoaktive Medikamente  
 Phlegmasia alba dolens oder Milchbein  
 Phlegmasia cerulea dolens oder blaue Phlebitis  
 Photoplethysmographie  
 Photothermolyse  
 Pigmentation/Hyperpigmentierung  
 Pin-Stripper  
 Pin-Stripping  
 P-Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation  
 Plantare Metatarsalvene  
 Plantares subkutanes Venengeflecht  
 Plethysmographie, siehe auch Air-Plethysmographie,  
 Photoplethysmographie oder Okklusionsplethysmographie  
 Plexus pampiniformis  
 Plexus venosus dorsales pedis  
 Plexus venosus prostaticus (venöser Prostataplexus)  
 Plexus venosus uteri (Frau)  
 Plexus venosus vaginalis (Frau)  
 Plexus vesico-prostaticus  
 Pneumatische Kompressionsmanschette  
 Pochen  
 Polidocanol  
 Polytetrafluoroethylen-Patch für die Neovaskularisation  
  
 Portland-Klappe  
 Portweinfleck  
 Positionsabhängige Durchmesseränderung (Postural  
 diameter change, PDC)  
 Posteriore tibiale Perforansvenen  
 Posterolaterale Perforansvene (posteriorer Unterschenkel)  
 Posteromediale Perforansvene (posteriorer Unterschenkel)  
 Postthrombotische Varize  
 Postthrombotisches Syndrom (PTS) oder postthrombotische  
 Krankheit

## EN

▶ *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *PERTHES test*  
 ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Venous pharmacotherapy*  
 ▶ *Phenindione*  
 ▶ *Fenprocoumon*  
 ▶ *Phlebectasia. See also venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy hook*  
 ▶ *Phlebitis*  
 ▶ *Phlebography. See venography*  
 ▶ *Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*  
 ▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*  
 ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*  
 ▶ *Photoplethysmography*  
 ▶ *Photothermolysis*  
 ▶ *Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation*  
 ▶ *PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *P component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal plantar vein*  
 ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*  
 ▶ *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Pampiniform plexus*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*  
 ▶ *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*  
 ▶ *Uterine venous plexus (female)*  
 ▶ *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*  
 ▶ *Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)*  
 ▶ *Pneumatic compression device*  
 ▶ *Throbbing*  
 ▶ *Polidocanol*  
 ▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*  
 ▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNK valve*  
 ▶ *Port-wine stain*  
 ▶ *Postural diameter change*  
  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*

## GE

Posturaler Vasokonstriktionsreflex, siehe Venoarteriöläre Reflex

Power Pulse AngioJet™, siehe AngioJet™

Powered Phlebektomie

Präterminale Klappe am sapheno-femorale Übergang

Präterminale Klappe am sapheno-popliteale Übergang

PREPIC 2-Studie

PREPIC-Studie

PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)

Primäre Veneninsuffizienz

Prophylaktischer Cava-Filter

Prophylaxe von Venenthrombosen

Prostacyclin

Protein C Mangel

Protein S-Mangel

Proximale Thrombose

Proximale tiefe Venenthrombose

Proximale Verlängerung der Vena saphena parva

Pruritis

PSATAKIS-Verfahren mit Silastic-Schlinge

Pubische Perforansvenen

Pubische Varizen

“Pulsed-Spray-Thrombolyse“-Technik

Pulswiederholungsfrequenz

Pumpfunktion der Wadenvenen

Radiofrequenzablation

Radiofrequenzgenerator

Radiofrequenzinduzierte Thermotherapie (RFITT)

Raju-Valvuloplastie

Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV-Studie) [Randomisierte und wirtschaftliche Evaluation von erhaltenden und therapeutischen Eingriffen bei Krampfadern]

Ratschläge zur Lebensweise bei chronischen Venenstörungen

Recovery-Nitinolfilter

Reflux-Eliminations-Test

Refluxive Klappen, siehe Klappeninsuffizienz

Refluxquantifizierung

Reinigendes Verödungsmittel in der Sklerotherapie

Rekombinanter gewebespezifischer Plasminogenaktivator (rtPA)

Rekonstitution der Klappenfunktion nach MALETI

Rekonstruktion der suprarenalen Vena cava inferior

Rekonstruktive Chirurgie der tiefen Beinvene

Rekonstruktive Venenchirurgie

Rekurrente tiefe Venenthrombose

Remodellierung der Venenwand nach tiefer Venenthrombose

## EN

▶ *Postural vasoconstriction re flex. See venoarterial reflex*

▶ *Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™*

▶ *Powered phlebectomy*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*

▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*

▶ *PREPIC study*

▶ *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*

▶ *Primary venous incompetence*

▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*

▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*

▶ *Prostacyclin*

▶ *Protein C deficiency*

▶ *Protein S deficiency*

▶ *Proximal thrombosis*

▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*

▶ *Pruritis. See itching*

▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*

▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*

▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*

▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*

▶ *Pulse repetition frequency*

▶ *Venous calf pump function*

▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*

▶ *Radiofrequency generator*

▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*

▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*

▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*

▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*

▶ *Recovery nitinol filter*

▶ *Reflux elimination test*

▶ *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*

▶ *Reflux quantification*

▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*

▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*

▶ *MALETI neovale construction*

▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*

▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*

▶ *Venous reconstructive surgery*

▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Vein wall remodeling*

## GE

Resektion der ersten Rippe  
 Residueller Venenverschluss (RVO=Residual venous obstruction)  
 Restreflux  
 Restvarizen  
 Restvolumenfraktion  
 Retikuläre Varizen  
 Retikuläre Varizen oder Retikuläre Krampfadern  
 Reversibilitätstest  
 Reviparin  
 Rezirkulationsindex  
 Rinde der französischen maritimen Kiefer  
 Risikofaktoren für chronische Venenerkrankungen, siehe Risikofaktoren für Krampfadern oder für chronische Veneninsuffizienz (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Risikofaktoren für chronische Veneninsuffizienz (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Risikofaktoren für das erneute Auftreten einer Venenthrombose  
 Risikofaktoren für das postthrombotische Syndrom  
 Risikofaktoren für Krampfadern  
 Risikofaktoren für PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)  
 Risikofaktoren für tiefe Venenthrombose  
 Risikofaktoren für Venenthrombosen

Rivaroxaban  
 Rokitansky-Stenose  
 Rosskastanienextrakt oder Wurzelextrakt  
 Rückstrom durch die Beckenvene  
 Rückstrom durch die Vena ovarica oder Insuffizienz der Vena ovarica  
 Rückstrom über die assoziierten tiefen und oberflächlichen Venen  
 Rückstrom über die Uretervenen  
 Rückstrom über die V. saphena  
 Sakraler Plexus venosus rectalis externus  
 Sakraler Plexus venosus rectalis internus  
 Saphena-Auge, siehe Ägyptisches Auge  
 Sapheno-femorale Übergang  
 Sapheno-popliteale Bypass  
 Sapheno-popliteale Übergang  
 Sauerstoff, hyperbare Behandlung bei Venengeschwüren  
 Schaumverödung, siehe Verödung (Sklerotherapie)  
 Schmerz  
 Schmerzen  
 Schmerz-Score  
 Schwellungsgefühl  
 Schwere Beine, siehe Schweregefühl  
 Schweregefühl (in den Beinen)  
 Sklerotherapie in Tumescient Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)  
 Segel, siehe Klappensegel

## EN

► *First rib resection*  
 ► *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*

► *Residual reflux*  
 ► *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*  
 ► *Residual volume fraction*  
 ► *Reticular vein*  
 ► *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*  
 ► *Reversibility test. See reflux elimination test*  
 ► *Reviparin (clivarine)*  
 ► *Recirculation index*  
 ► *French maritime pine bark*  
 ► *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. See risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ► *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ► *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence*

► *Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome*  
 ► *Risk factors for varicose veins*  
 ► *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*  
 ► *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ► *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*

► *Rivaroxaban*  
 ► *Rokitansky stenosis*  
 ► *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ► *Pelvic vein reflux*  
 ► *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*

► *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*

► *Ureteric vein reflux*  
 ► *Saphenous reflux*  
 ► *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*  
 ► *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*  
 ► *Saphenous eye. See Egyptian eye*  
 ► *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ► *Saphenopopliteal bypass*  
 ► *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ► *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*  
 ► *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*  
 ► *Pain. See aching*  
 ► *Aching*  
 ► *Pain score*  
 ► *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ► *Heavy leg. See heaviness*  
 ► *Heaviness*  
 ► *Sclerotherapy in Tumescient Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*  
 ► *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*

## GE

Segmentaler Reflux  
 Seitenast der Vena saphena magna, siehe Vena saphena accessoria anterior  
 Sekundäre Durchgängigkeit  
 Sekundäre Veneninsuffizienz  
 Selbst-expandierender Stent  
 Selektive Ablation von Varizen unter Lokalanästhesie  
 SEPS, siehe Subfaziale endoskopische Perforans-Sanierung (SEPS)  
 Sequentielle pneumatische Kompression  
 SERVELLE-MARTORELL-Syndrom  
 Setzen von Venenstents  
 Sklerotisierendes Mittel  
 Sicherheitscheckliste des American College of Phlebology  
 Simon-Nitinol-Filter  
 Sonographie  
 SOTTIURAI-Valvuloplastie  
 Spiral-CT bei Lungenembolie  
 Spiralembolisation (Coiling) bei Rückstrom über die tiefen Venen  
 Spiralembolisation (Coiling) der Eierstock- oder Beckenvene(n), siehe Beckenvenenembolisation  
 SQOR-V-(Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous-) Fragebogen  
 Static Stiffness Index (SSI)  
 Stauungsdermatitis  
 Steifheit im Knöchelgelenk  
 Stenting der Vena iliaca  
 Streptokinase  
 Stripping der V. saphena  
 Strip-Test zur Überprüfung der Klappenkompetenz, siehe "Melktest"  
 STURGE-WEBER Syndrom  
 Stützstrümpfe, siehe Kompressionsstrümpfe  
 Subdermale Varizen, siehe Teleangiektasie  
 Subfaziale endoskopische Perforans-Sanierung (SEPS)  
 Suprapatellare Perforans-Vene  
 Suprarenale Venen oder Nebennierenvenen  
 Suprarenaler Cava-Filter  
 Symptomatische Varizen  
 Teleangiektasie  
 Teleangiektatisches Matting  
 Temporäre arteriovenöse Fistel  
 Terminale Klappe am sapheno-femorale Übergang  
 Terminale Klappe am sapheno-popliteale Übergang  
 Terminale Klappe, siehe Terminale Klappe am sapheno-femorale Übergang und Terminale Klappe am sapheno-popliteale Übergang  
 TESSARI-Doppelspritzensystem  
 TESSARI-Technik  
 Therapietreue mit Kompressionstherapie

## EN

▶ *Segmental reflux*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Secondary patency*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Self-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*  
 ▶ *SEPS. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*  
 ▶ *Venous stenting*  
 ▶ *Sclerosant agent*  
 ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Checklist*  
 ▶ *Simon Nitinol Filter*  
 ▶ *Ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. See also pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous [SQOR-V] questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*  
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein stenting*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*  
 ▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Compression stockings. See compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal cava filter*  
 ▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Telangiectatic matting*  
 ▶ *Temporary arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *TESSARI technique*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*

## GE

Thermische venenablation  
 Thoracic-Outlet-Syndrom  
 Thromboembolie-Hormon-Studie  
 Thrombophlebitis der V. saphena  
 Thrombolyse, siehe Thrombolytische Venenbehandlung  
 Thrombolytische Venenbehandlung  
 Thrombophilie  
 Thrombophlebitis  
 Thrombose in der Vena axillaris/Vena subclavia oder PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER-Syndrom  
 Thrombose in der Vena cava inferior  
 Thrombose venös tief, siehe Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose  
 Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose  
 Tiefe Clitorisvenen (Vena dorsalis profunda clitoridis)  
 Tiefe Fingervenen: plantar und dorsal  
 Tiefe iliofemorale Venenthrombose  
 Tiefe Mittelfußvenen (plantar und dorsal)  
 Tiefe Penisvenen  
 Tiefe Veneninsuffizienz  
 Tiefe Venenobstruktion  
 Tiefe Venenthrombose der oberen Extremität  
 Tiefer palmarer Venenbogen  
 Tiefer Venenreflux, Rückstrom durch die tiefen Venen  
 Tiefer venöser Reflux  
 Tinzaparin  
 Tourniquet-Effekt  
 Trabekuläre Vene  
 Transabdominale Ultraschalluntersuchung der Beckenvene  
 Transfer oder Transplantation der Vena axillaris  
 Transilluminierete Powered Phlebektomie  
 Transkommissurale Valvuloplastie  
 Transmurale Valvuloplastie  
 Transpubische Kollateralvenen  
 Trapease®-Cava-Filter  
 Traubenkernextrakt  
 Trellis-Thrombektomie-katheter  
 TRENDELENBURG-Lagerung  
 TRENDELENBURG-Test  
 Trivex, siehe Transilluminierete Powered Phlebektomie  
 Trophische Störungen, siehe venös bedingte Hautveränderungen  
 Trophische Veränderungen, siehe venös bedingte Hautveränderungen  
 Trunkuläre Malformation  
 Trunkuläre Venenablation  
 Tumescenzanästhesie  
 Tumescenzlösung  
 Übereinander angelegte Stümpfe  
 Ultraschall  
 Ultraschallgeführte Punktion/Kanülierung

## EN

▶ *Venous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*  
 ▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*  
 ▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Thrombolysis. See Venous thrombolytic treatment*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*  
 ▶ *Thrombophilia*  
 ▶ *Thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Deep venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Deep vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Tinzaparin*  
 ▶ *Tourniquet effect*  
 ▶ *Trabeculated vein*  
 ▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*  
 ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral veins*  
 ▶ *TrapEase® vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Grape seed extract*  
 ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*  
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*  
 ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Tumescent solution*  
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*

## GE

Ultraschallgestützte, kathetergesteuerte Thrombolyse

Ultraschallkontrollierte Schaumverödung

Ultraschallkontrollierte Sklerotherapie

Ultraschall-Mapping

Ultraschallüberwachung

Unfraktioniertes Heparin

Unruhige Beine

Untere Glutealvene, siehe Venae gluteae inferiores

Urokinase

V-Block-assistierte Sklerotherapie (VBAS)

Vakuum-assistierte Thrombektomie (VAT)

Valsalva-Manöver, Valsalva-Versuch

Valvulärer Rückfluss

Valvuloplastie nach KISTNER

Valvuloplastie

Varikographie

Variköses Ekzem (Eczema varicosum, Stauungsekzem, Stauungsdermatitis)

Varikosität, siehe Varizen, Krampfadern, Varikosität

Varikozele

Varithena®

Varizen des Beckens

Varizen im runden Mutterband (Ligamentum teres uteri)

Varizen- oder Krampfaderablation

Varizen, Krampfadern, Varikosität

Varizengeflecht in der Kniekehle

Varizenpathogenese

Varizenreservoir

Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein Registry (VQI VVR)  
[Krampfaderregister der Vascular Quality Initiative]

VEINES-QoL/Sym-Fragebogen

Vena axillaris (Achselvene)

Vena basilica (Basilarvene)

Vena basilica accessoria

Vena basilica medialis

Vena brachialis lateralis

Vena brachiocephalica

Vena bulbi penis (Mann)

Vena bulbi vestibuli

Vena cava

Vena cava inferior (untere Hohlvene)

Vena cava superior

Vena cephalica

Vena cephalica accessoria

Vena cephalica medialis

Vena circumflexa femoris anterior

Vena circumflexa femoris lateralis

Vena circumflexa femoris medialis

Vena circumflexa femoris posterior

Vena circumflexa ilium profunda

Vena circumflexa ilium superficialis

## EN

▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*

▶ *Ultrasound mapping*

▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*

▶ *Unfractionated heparin*

▶ *Restless legs*

▶ *Lower gluteal vein*

▶ *Urokinase*

▶ *V Block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*

▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*

▶ *Valsalva maneuver*

▶ *Valvular reflux*

▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*

▶ *Valvuloplasty*

▶ *Varicography*

▶ *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Varicocele*

▶ *Varithena®*

▶ *Pelvic varices*

▶ *Round ligament varices*

▶ *Varices or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*

▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*

▶ *Varices pathogenesis*

▶ *Varicose reservoir*

▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*

▶ *VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym*

▶ *Axillary vein*

▶ *Basilic vein*

▶ *Accessory basilic vein*

▶ *Medial basilic vein*

▶ *Lateral brachial vein*

▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*

▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*

▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*

▶ *Vena cava*

▶ *Inferior vena cava*

▶ *Superior vena cava*

▶ *Cephalic vein*

▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*

▶ *Medial cephalic vein*

▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*

▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*

▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*

▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*

▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*

▶ *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*

## GE

Vena dorsalis profunda clitoridis  
 Vena dorsalis profunda penis  
 Vena dorsalis superficialis clitoridis oder penis  
 Vena epigastrica inferior (untere Bauchwandvene)  
 Vena epigastrica superficialis (oberflächliche Bauchwandvene)  
 Vena femoralis (Oberschenkelvene)  
 Vena femoralis profunda  
 Vena femoralis communis  
 Vena gastrocnemica lateralis  
 Vena iliaca communis (gemeinsame Hüftvene)  
 Vena iliaca externa (äußere Hüftvene)  
 Vena iliolumbalis  
 Vena ilium interna (Vena hypogastrica, innere Hüftvene)  
 Vena intergemellaris  
 Vena jugularis interna (innere Jugularvene)  
 Vena marginalis medialis pedis  
 Vena marginalis pedis lateralis (üblicherweise ersetzt durch einen Plexus)  
 Vena mediana antebrachii  
 Vena mediana antebrachii (mittlere Unterarmvene)  
 Vena mediana cephalica  
 Vena mediana cubiti  
 Vena mediata cubiti (mittlere Ellenbeugene)  
 Vena mesenterica inferior (untere Mesenterialvene)  
 Vena mesenterica superior (obere Mesenterialvene)  
 Vena ovarica (Eierstockvene)  
 Vena pedis (Fußvene)  
 Vena perforans (Perforansvene)  
 Vena perforans cruris lateralis  
 Vena perforans femoris lateralis  
 Vena perforans femoris medialis (Leistenbereich)  
 Vena perforans femoris medialis (Schenkelkanal)  
 Vena perforans genus lateralis  
 Vena perforans pedis dorsalis  
 Vena perforans tarsalis medialis  
 Vena perforantis (Perforansvene)  
 Vena plantaris medialis  
 Vena poplitea (Kniekehlenvene)  
 Vena profunda femoris (tiefe Oberschenkelvene)  
 Vena profunda, tiefe Beinvene  
 Vena pubica  
 Vena pudenda externa (äußere Schamvene)  
 Vena pudenda externa superficialis  
 Vena pudenda interna (innere Scham(bei)vene)  
 Vena radialis  
 Vena rectalis superior (obere Rektumvene)  
 Vena renalis (Nierenvene)  
 Vena sacralis mediana  
 Vena saphena accessoria posterior  
 Vena saphena accessoria anterior

## EN

▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*  
 ▶ *Inferior epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Profunda femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*  
 ▶ *External iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Iliolumbar vein*  
 ▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*  
 ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*  
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*  
 ▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Median antebrachial vein*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the forearm*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the elbow*  
 ▶ *Inferior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein*  
 ▶ *Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*  
 ▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*  
 ▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Communicating veins*  
 ▶ *Medial plantar veins*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein*  
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *External pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial external pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*



## GE

Vena saphena magna  
 Vena saphena parva  
 Vena subclavia  
 Vena superficialis  
 Vena-cava-inferior-Filter  
 Vena-cava-superior-Syndrom  
 Venae brachialis (Oberarmvenen)  
 Venae bulbi penis  
 Venae fibularis oder peronae  
 Venae gastrocnemicae  
 Venae gastrocnemii medialis  
 Venae gluteae inferiores  
 Venae gluteae superiores  
 Venae interossae anteriores  
 Venae intersaphenae  
 Venae labiales posteriores (hintere Schamlippenvenen) (Frau)  
 Venae labialis anteriores (vordere Schamlippenvenen)  
 Venae lumbales (Lumbalvenen)  
 Venae obturatoriae (Obturatorvenen)  
 Venae perforantes cruris anterior  
 Venae perforantes cruris mediales  
 Venae perforantes cruris mediales: Vena tibialis posterior (früher COCKETT-Perforansvene)  
 Venae perforantes femoris anteriores  
 Venae perforantes glutealis superiores  
 Venae perforantes pedis laterales  
 Venae perforantes pedis mediales  
 Venae perforantes tarsalis laterales  
 Venae perinealis superficialis  
 Venae rectales inferiores (untere Rektumvenen)  
 Venae rectales mediae (mittlere Rektumvenen)  
 Venae sacrales laterales (seitliche Kreuzbeinvenen)  
 Venae saphenae  
 Venae scrotales anteriores (vordere Skrotalvenen)  
 Venae scrotales posteriores (hintere Skrotalvenen) (Mann)  
 Venae testiculares (Hodenvenen)  
 Venae tibiales anteriores (vordere Schienbeinvenen)  
 Venae tibiales posteriores (hintere Schienbeinvenen)  
 Venae ulnares  
 Venae uterinae (Uterusvenen) (Frau)  
 Venae vaginalis (Frau)  
 VenaSeal-Verschlussystem  
 VenaTech-Niedrigprofilfilter  
 Vene  
 Venektasie, siehe Phlebektasie, oder Varizen, Krampfadern, Varikosität  
 Venenablation  
 Venenatresie  
 Venenbypass  
 Venencompliance  
 Venendruck

## EN

▶ *Great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Small saphenous vein. See also Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Subclavian vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*  
 ▶ *Brachial veins*  
 ▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*  
 ▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Inferior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*  
 ▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*  
 ▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Anterior labial veins*  
 ▶ *Lumbar veins*  
 ▶ *Obturator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Superficial perineal veins*  
 ▶ *Inferior rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Middle rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral sacral veins*  
 ▶ *Saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Testicular veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Ulnar veins*  
 ▶ *Uterine veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*  
 ▶ *VenaTech low-profile filter*  
 ▶ *Vein*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Vein ablation / Venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Vein atresia*  
 ▶ *Venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Venous compliance*  
 ▶ *Venous pressure*

## GE

Venenechogenizität  
 Venenerkrankung, Veneninsuffizienz  
 Venenfüllzeit  
 Venenfunktion  
 Venengeflecht im Krossenbereich, siehe Neovaskularisation  
 Veneninsuffizienz  
 Venenkartierung  
 Venenklappe  
 Venenklappenbewegung  
 Venenklappeninsuffizienz  
 Venenklappenprothese  
 Venenkompression, siehe venöse Kompression  
 Venenkomprimierbarkeit  
 Venenligatur  
 Venenlumen  
 Venenmedikamente  
 Venennaht  
 Venenobstruktion  
 Venenokklusion, siehe Venenverschluss  
 Venenoperation  
 Venenphysiologie  
 Venenplethysmographie  
 Venenpumpenfunktion  
 Venenpunktur  
 Venensegmenttransfer, siehe Klappentransplantation  
 Venensegmenttransplantation oder Venensegmenttransfer, siehe Klappentransplantation  
 Venenstenose  
 Venenstopfen  
 Venenstörungen  
 Venenstripping  
 Venensystem  
 Venenthrombektomie  
 Venenthrombenbildung  
 Venenthrombose  
 Venenthrombus  
 Venentonus  
 Venentransposition nach KISTNER  
 Venentransposition, siehe Venentransposition nach KISTNER  
 Venenverödung  
 Venenverschluss  
 Venenvolumen  
 Veniti Vici Venenstent  
 Venoaktive Medikamente  
 Venoarterieller Flow-Index  
 Venoarterielläre Reaktion  
 Venoarterielläre Reflex (posturaler Vasokonstriktionsreflex)  
 Venographie, siehe auch Aszendierende Venographie/  
 Phlebographie und Deszendierende Venographie/  
 Phlebographie  
 Venokonstriktion

## EN

▶ *Venous echogenicity*  
 ▶ *Venous disease*  
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*  
 ▶ *Venous function*  
 ▶ *Grain varicose network. See also neovascularization*  
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous mapping*  
 ▶ *Venous valve*  
 ▶ *Venous valve motion*  
 ▶ *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*  
 ▶ *Vein compression. See venous compression*  
 ▶ *Venous compressibility*  
 ▶ *Venous ligation*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen*  
 ▶ *Venous drugs*  
 ▶ *Venesuture*  
 ▶ *Venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*  
 ▶ *Venous surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous physiology*  
 ▶ *Venous plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Venous pump function*  
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*  
 ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Venous plugs*  
 ▶ *Venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous system*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus formation*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus. See also Venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous tone*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*  
 ▶ *Venous occlusion*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Veniti Vici Venous stent*  
 ▶ *Venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*  
 ▶ *Venography. See also Ascending phlebography/venography and Descending phlebography, venography*  
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*

## GE

Venole  
 Venolenektasie  
 Venoplastie  
 Venös-arterieller Flussindex  
 Venös bedingte Hautveränderungen  
 Venöse Ballonangioplastie  
 Venöse Hämodynamik  
 Venöse Hypertonie  
 Venöse Hypoplasie  
 Venöse Kapazität  
 Venöse Kompression  
 Venöse Low-Flow-Fehlbildung  
 Venöse Malformationen an den Seitenästen  
 Venöse Missbildung  
 Venöse Mitralklappe  
 Venöse Obstruktion, siehe Venenobstruktion  
 Venöse Rekanalisation  
 Venöse retrograde Strömung  
 Venöse Symptome  
 Venöse Thromboembolie  
 Venöse Wiederauffüllzeit, siehe Wiederauffüllzeit  
 Venöser Abfluss  
 Venöser Abflusswiderstand  
 Venöser "Blow down", siehe Venöser Reflux  
 Venöser Blow out  
 Venöser Drainageindex (VDI)  
 Venöser Füllungsindex (VFI)  
 Venöser Privatkreislauf in den unteren Gliedmaßen  
 Venöser Reflux oder venöser Rückstrom  
 Venöser Rückstrom  
 Venöser Rückstrom, siehe Venöser Reflux  
 Venöser Sludge-Index (VSI)  
 Venöser Ulcus cruris  
 Venöser Widerstand  
 Venöser Zufluss  
 Venöses Aneurysma  
 Venöses bioprothetisches Ventil  
 Venöses Ödem (Phlebödem)  
 Venöses Reservoir  
 Venöses Stauungsgangrän  
 Venöses Thoracic-outlet-Syndrom, siehe PAGET-von-SCHRÖTTER-Syndrom  
 Venotonische Medikamente, siehe Venoaktive Medikamente  
 Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS)  
 Venous Disability Score (VDS)  
 Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)  
 Venous Segmental Disease Score  
 Venous severity scoring  
 Ventilations/Perfusions-Szintigraphie  
 VENTURI-Effekt

## EN

▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venous arterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamics*  
 ▶ *Venous hypertension. See also ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypoplasia*  
 ▶ *Venous capacitance*  
 ▶ *Venous compression*  
 ▶ *Low-flow venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Extratrunclular venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*  
 ▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Venous recanalization*  
 ▶ *Venous retrograde flow*  
 ▶ *Venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *Venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Venous refill time. See refilling time*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow*  
 ▶ *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous blow out*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index (VDI)*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*  
 ▶ *Venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous return*  
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*  
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Venous resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous inflow*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous bioprosthetic valve*  
 ▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*  
 ▶ *Venous reservoir*  
 ▶ *Venous gangrene*  
 ▶ *Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. See also PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*  
 ▶ *Venous disability score*  
 ▶ *Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)*  
 ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*  
 ▶ *Venous severity scoring*  
 ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *VENTURI effect*

## GE

Veränderungen der Venenhämodynamik bei Venenerkrankungen

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Verband

---

Verödung (Sklerotherapie)

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Verödungsgerät, siehe Powered Phlebektomie

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Verödungsschaum oder Sklerosierungsschaum

---

Verzögerte Phlebektomie

---

VIDEO-Studie

---

VILLALTA-Score

---

VIRCHOW-Trias

---

Vitamin-K-Antagonist

---

VLU-QoL-Fragebogen (Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire)

---

Vogelnestfilter ("Bird's Nest Filter")

---

Vorbeugung/Prophylaxe einer tiefen Beinvenenthrombose

---

Vulva-Varizen

---

VVSymQ-Score

---

Wadenmuskelpumpe oder Wadenpumpe

---

Wadenpumpenleistung

---

Wadenvenenthrombose

---

Wallstent™

---

Warfarin

---

Warren-Operation, siehe Femero-poplitealer oder femorocruraler Bypass

---

Wasserspezifische Laserwellenlängen

---

Waterfall-Drainage

---

Wells-Score

---

Widmer-Klassifikation

---

Wiederauffüllzeit

---

Xenograft-Klappe

---

Ximelagatran

---

X-Sizer™ helikaler Thrombektomiekatheter

---

X-Vene

---

Yag-Laser, siehe Nd-YAG-Laser

---

Zehenspitzentest

---

Zentralvenenkatheter

---

Zentralvenenverschluss

---

Zinkleimverband ("Unna Boot")

---

Z-Stent™

## EN

▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*

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▶ *Bandage. **See also** compression bandages*

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▶ *Sclerotherapy*

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▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*

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▶ *Sclerosing foam*

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▶ *Delayed phlebectomy*

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▶ *VIDIO trial*

---

▶ *VILLALTA score*

---

▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*

---

▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*

---

▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*

---

▶ *Bird's nest filter*

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▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*

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▶ *Vulvar varicosities*

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▶ *VVSymQ score*

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▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*

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▶ *Calf pump output*

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▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*

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▶ *Wallstent™*

---

▶ *Warfarin*

---

▶ *Warren operation. **See** femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*

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▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*

---

▶ *Waterfall drainage*

---

▶ *Wells score*

---

▶ *Widmer's classification*

---

▶ *Refilling time*

---

▶ *Xenograft valve*

---

▶ *Ximelagatran*

---

▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*

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▶ *X-vein*

---

▶ *YAG laser. **See** ND-YAG LASER*

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▶ *Tiptoe maneuver*

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▶ *Central venous catheter*

---

▶ *Central venous obstruction*

---

▶ *UNNA boot*

---

▶ *Z-stent™*

## IT

Ablazione a radiofrequenza  
 Ablazione chimica  
 Ablazione con elettrocoagulazione  
 Ablazione con stiletto o flebectomia con stiletto  
 Ablazione con vapore  
 Ablazione del tronco venoso  
 Ablazione della vena  
 Ablazione delle varici o delle vene varicose  
 Ablazione delle vene perforanti o ablazione delle perforanti  
 Ablazione endovenosa con radiofrequenza  
 Ablazione endovenosa con vapore  
 Ablazione endovenosa delle vene perforanti  
 Ablazione laser endovenosa delle vene safene  
 Ablazione laser Vedere ablazione laser endovenosa delle vene safene  
 Ablazione meccano-chimica  
 Ablazione non termica delle vene  
 Ablazione percutanea delle vene perforanti  
 Ablazione selettiva ambulatoriale delle varici in anestesia locale (ASVAL)  
 Ablazione selettiva di varici in anestesia locale  
 Ablazione termica endovenosa  
 Ablazione termica venosa  
 Ablazione venosa  
 Acenocumarolo  
 Aderenza alla compressione  
 Afflusso venoso  
 Agente chimico irritante (agente sclerosante) in scleroterapia  
 Agente detergente sclerosante in scleroterapia  
 Agente osmotico sclerosante in scleroterapia  
 Agente sclerosante  
 Agenti antitrombotici  
 AKónya Eliminator – catetere per trombectomia  
 Alfa-benzopirone  
 Alterazione post-trombotica cronica  
 Alterazioni cutanee venose  
 Alterazioni dell'emodinamica venosa nella malattia venosa  
 Alterazioni trofiche Vedere alterazioni cutanee venose  
 American Venous Forum (AVF)  
 Anastomosi chirurgica tra vena grande safena e vena femorale  
 Anestesia per il trattamento interventistico delle vene varicose  
 Anestesia tumescente  
 Aneurisma della vena poplitea  
 Aneurisma Vedere aneurisma venoso  
 Aneurisma venoso  
 Angiografia con tomografia computerizzata spirale per embolia polmonare  
 AngioJet™

## EN

▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Chemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Varices or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Nonthermal vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*  
 ▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Venous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Acenocoumarol*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*  
 ▶ *Venous inflow*  
 ▶ *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Sclerosant agent*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *AKónya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Chronic postthrombotic change*  
 ▶ *Venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *Flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*

## IT

Angioma  
 Angioma cavernoso  
 Angioplastica percutanea con palloncino o venoplastica percutanea  
 Angioplastica venosa con palloncino  
 Antagonista della vitamina K  
 Antagonisti orali della vitamina K  
 Antitrombina (antitrombina III)  
 Antocianine Vedere anche Bioflavonoidi  
 Apertura della valvola  
 Apixaban  
 Arco venoso dorsale del piede  
 Arco venoso palmare profondo  
 Arco venoso palmare superficiale  
 Argatroban  
 Atresia venosa  
 Atrofia bianca  
 Attivatore tissutale del plasminogeno  
 Attivatore tissutale del plasminogeno ricombinante  
 Attivazione leucocitaria  
 Aumento della resistenza al flusso in uscita  
 Autotrapianto di una valvola competente nella vena poplitea Vedere trapianto valvolare  
 Banding/cuff venoso esterno  
 Bendaggi compressivi  
 Bendaggi compressivi elastici  
 Bendaggi compressivi multistrato  
 Bendaggio a corta estensibilità Vedere bendaggio anelastico  
 Bendaggio adesivo  
 Bendaggio anelastico  
 Bendaggio compressivo multicomponente  
 Bendaggio con pasta (bendaggio di Unna)  
 Bendaggio UNNA Boot  
 Bendaggio Vedere anche bendaggi compressivi  
 Bioflavonoidi  
 Biomarcatori dei mastociti nella malattia venosa cronica  
 Bivalirudina  
 Bypass crossover  
 Bypass di MAY-HUSNI Vedere bypass safeno-popliteo  
 Bypass femoro-ilio-cavale  
 Bypass protesico transpubico  
 Bypass safeno-popliteo  
 Bypass venoso  
 Bypass venoso cross-pubico  
 Bypass venoso femoro-popliteo e femoro-crutale  
 Bypass venoso giugolare-ascellare  
 Calza elastica a compressione graduata  
 Calze a compressione graduata inversa

## EN

▶ *Angioma*  
 ▶ *Cavernous angioma*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*  
 ▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*  
 ▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*  
 ▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*  
 ▶ *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Valve opening*  
 ▶ *Apixaban*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*  
 ▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Superficial palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Argatroban*  
 ▶ *Vein atresia*  
 ▶ *White atrophy. See atrophie blanche*  
 ▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Leukocyte activation*  
 ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *External venous banding/cuff*  
 ▶ *Compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Adhesive bandage*  
 ▶ *Inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*  
 ▶ *Paste boot*  
 ▶ *UNNA boot*  
 ▶ *Bandage. See also compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Bivalirudin*  
 ▶ *Crossover bypass*  
 ▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See Saphenopopliteal bypass*  
 ▶ *Femorilioicaval bypass*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*  
 ▶ *Venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Cross pubic venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*  
 ▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*

## IT

Calze antitrombo  
 Calze compressive  
 Calze compressive elastiche  
 Calze compressive medicali  
 Cancrena venosa  
 Capacitanza venosa  
 Catetere centrale inserito perifericamente (PICC)  
 Catetere (per radiofrequenza) ClosureFAST™  
 Catetere Oasis®  
 Catetere per trombectomia elicoidale X-sizer™  
 Catetere Trellis per trombectomia  
 Catetere venoso centrale  
 Check-list di sicurezza dell'American College of phlebology  
 Chirurgia a cielo aperto delle vene perforanti o chirurgia a cielo aperto delle perforanti  
 Chirurgia delle vene  
 Chirurgia delle vene profonde  
 Chirurgia endoscopica delle perforanti Vedere chirurgia endoscopica sottofasciale delle perforanti  
 Chirurgia endoscopica sotto fasciale delle perforanti  
 Chirurgia ricostruttiva delle vene profonde  
 Chirurgia valvolare  
 Chirurgia venosa a cielo aperto  
 Chiusura della valvola  
 CircAid  
 Circolazione venosa irrorante  
 Circolazione venosa privata dell'arto inferiore  
 ClariVein®  
 Classi cliniche CEAP  
 Classificazione CEAP base  
 Classificazione clinica, eziologica, anatomica e fisiopatologica (CEAP)  
 Classificazione clinica, eziologica, anatomica e fisiopatologica (CEAP) avanzata  
 Classificazione di Amburgo  
 Classificazione di Herman Vedere classificazione di KISTNER  
 Classificazione di KABNICK Vedere anche trombosi endovenosa indotta da calore  
 Classificazione di KISTNER  
 Classificazione di Widmer  
 Classificazione HACH  
 Claudicazione venosa  
 Clip o filtro di ADAMS-DEWEESE  
 Coiling delle vene ovariche o delle vene pelviche Vedere embolizzazione delle vene pelviche  
 Coiling per reflusso venoso profondo  
 Commessura della valvola  
 Compartimento safenico Vedere occhio egizio  
 Compliance alla compressione  
 Compliance venosa  
 Componente A della classificazione CEAP

## EN

▶ *Antithrombotic stockings*  
 ▶ *Compression hosiery / Compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Medical compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Venous gangrene*  
 ▶ *Venous capacitance*  
 ▶ *Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)*  
 ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*  
 ▶ *Oasis® catheter*  
 ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Central venous catheter*  
 ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Checklist*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous surgery*  
 ▶ *Deep venous surgery*  
 ▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*  
 ▶ *Valve surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous open surgery*  
 ▶ *Valve closure*  
 ▶ *CircAid*  
 ▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*  
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*  
 ▶ *ClariVein®*  
 ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Basic CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification*  
 ▶ *Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification*  
 ▶ *Hamburg classification*  
 ▶ *Herman's classification. See KISTNER's classification*  
 ▶ *KABNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's classification*  
 ▶ *Widmer's classification*  
 ▶ *HACH classification*  
 ▶ *Venous claudication*  
 ▶ *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*  
 ▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. See also pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Valve commissure*  
 ▶ *Saphenous compartment. See egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Venous compliance*  
 ▶ *A component of the CEAP classification*

## IT

Componente C della classificazione CEAP

Componente E della classificazione CEAP

Componente P della classificazione CEAP

Compressione della coscia

Compressione della vena iliaca

Compressione della vena renale sinistra Vedere sindrome dello schiaccianoci

Compressione eccentrica

Compressione manuale del polpaccio

Compressione pneumatica intermittente

Compressione pneumatica sequenziale

Compressione venosa

Comprimità venosa

Congestione delle vene pelviche Vedere sindrome da congestione pelvica

Consigli sullo stile di vita per i disturbi venosi cronici

Continuazione nella vena azygos della vena cava inferiore

Corni della valvola

Corona flebectasica paraplantare

Corona flebectasica Vedere corona flebectasica paraplantare

Corteccia di pino marittimo francese

Costruzione di neoavvalva secondo MALETI

Crampo

Crampo muscolare Vedere crampo

Crampo notturno Vedere crampo

Crio-stripping

Crossectomia

Cumarina

Cuspide o cuspidè della valvola

Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilato)

Dalteparina (dalteparina sodica)

Danaparoid (danaparoid sodico)

Danno nervoso post-stripping

D-dimero

Decomposizione del trombo venoso

Deficit di proteina C

Deficit di proteina S

Deflusso venoso

Densità di energia endovenosa lineare

Dermatite (dermatite da stasi, eczema varicoso)

Dermatite da stasi

Differenziale pressorio braccio/piede

Dilatazione delle vene dell'avambraccio e della mano

Diosmina

Dispositivi di compressione pneumatica intermittente (IPCD)

Dispositivi per indossare e togliere (per le calze)

Dispositivo di compressione

Dispositivo di compressione pneumatica

Dispositivo di elettrostimolazione del muscolo del polpaccio

Dispositivo per flebectomia motorizzata Vedere flebectomia motorizzata

## EN

▶ *C component of the CEAP classification*

▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*

▶ *P component of the CEAP classification*

▶ *Thigh compression*

▶ *Iliac vein compression*

▶ *Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome*

▶ *Eccentric compression*

▶ *Manual calf compression*

▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*

▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*

▶ *Venous compression / Vein compression*

▶ *Venous compressibility*

▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. **See** pelvic congestion syndrome*

▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*

▶ *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*

▶ *Valve cornua*

▶ *Corona phlebectasica paraplantaris*

▶ *Corona phlebectasica. **See** corona phlebectasica paraplantaris*

▶ *French maritime pine bark*

▶ *MALETI neovalve construction*

▶ *Cramp*

▶ *Muscle cramp. **See** cramp*

▶ *Night cramp. **See** cramp*

▶ *Cryostripping*

▶ *Crossectomy*

▶ *Coumarin*

▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*

▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*

▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*

▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*

▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*

▶ *D-dimer*

▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*

▶ *Protein C deficiency*

▶ *Protein S deficiency*

▶ *Venous outflow*

▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*

▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*

▶ *Stasis dermatitis*

▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*

▶ *Forearm and hand veins dilatation*

▶ *Diosmin*

▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression devices (IPCD)*

▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*

▶ *Compression device*

▶ *Pneumatic compression device*

▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*

▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*



## IT

Disturbi trofici Vedere alterazioni cutanee venose

Disturbi venosi

Disturbi venosi cronici

Dolore

Doppia prepuntura per ablazione endovenosa complessa

Doppler portatile Vedere anche Eco-doppler ad onda continua

Drenaggio sequenziale

Eco-doppler

Eco-doppler ad onda continua (CWD)

Ecogenicità venosa

Ecografia

Ecografia intravascolare in flebologia

Ecografia transaddominale della vena pelvica

Ecoscleroterapia Vedere scleroterapia ecoguidata

Eczema

Eczema varicoso (eczema gravitazionale, dermatite da stasi)

Edema Vedere edema venoso

Edema venoso (flebedema)

Edoxaban

Effetto di laccio emostatico

Effetto VENTURI

Elettrocoagulazione endovenosa

Elettrostimolatore neuromuscolare nell'insufficienza venosa cronica

Emangiioendoteloma

Emangioma

Emangioma intraosseo

Embolectomia

Emboli

Embolia

Embolia polmonare e infarto polmonare / Tromboembolia del polmone

Embolizzazione

Embolizzazione con adesivo Vedere embolizzazione con colla chirurgica o ablazione con colla/adesivo chirurgico

Embolizzazione con cianoacrilato Vedere embolizzazione con colla chirurgica

Embolizzazione con colla chirurgica o ablazione con colla/adesivo chirurgico

Embolizzazione della vena gonadica

Embolizzazione della vena ovarica

Embolizzazione delle vene pelviche

Embriologia venosa

Eminenza della valvola Vedere eminenza valvolare

Eminenza valvolare

Emodinamica venosa

Endoflebectomia o endovenectomia

Endovenoso

Enoxaparina

## EN

▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*

▶ *Venous disorders*

▶ *Chronic venous disorders*

▶ *Aching / Pain*

▶ *Double pre-puncture for complex endovenous ablation*

▶ *Hand-held Doppler. See also continuous-wave Doppler*

▶ *Waterfall drainage*

▶ *Duplex sonography / Doppler ultrasound. See duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Continuous-wave Doppler*

▶ *Venous echogenicity*

▶ *Ultrasonography / Ultrasound*

▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*

▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*

▶ *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*

▶ *Eczema*

▶ *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

▶ *Edema. See venous edema*

▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

▶ *Edoxaban*

▶ *Tourniquet effect*

▶ *VENTURI effect*

▶ *Intravenous electrocoagulation*

▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*

▶ *Hemangioendothelioma*

▶ *Hemangioma*

▶ *Intraosseous hemangioma*

▶ *Embolectomy*

▶ *Emboli*

▶ *Embolism*

▶ *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

▶ *Embolization*

▶ *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Cyanoacrylate embolization. See glue embolization*

▶ *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Gonadal vein embolization*

▶ *Ovarian vein embolization*

▶ *Pelvic vein embolization*

▶ *Venous embryology*

▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*

▶ *Valvular agger*

▶ *Venous hemodynamics*

▶ *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*

▶ *Endovenous*

▶ *Enoxaparin*

## IT

Eparina  
 Eparina a basso peso molecolare  
 Eparina non frazionata  
 Escina Vedere estratto di semi o radici di ippocastano  
 Estensione craniale della vena piccola safena  
 Estensione sulla coscia della vena piccola safena  
 Estratto di semi o radice di ippocastano  
 Estratto di vinacciolo  
 Etanolamina oleato  
 European Board of Phlebology  
 European Society for Vascular Surgery  
 European Venous Forum  
 Farmaci per le vene  
 Farmaci vasoattivi  
 Farmaci venotonici Vedere farmaci vasoattivi  
 Farmaco flebotonico Vedere farmaci venotonici o farmaci vasoattivi  
 Farmacoterapia venosa  
 Fascectomia nella malattia venosa  
 Fasciatura esterna della vena poplitea  
 Fasciotomia nella malattia venosa  
 Fattore VIII  
 Fattori di rischio di trombosi venosa Vedere fattori di rischio della trombosi venosa profonda  
 Fattori di rischio per insufficienza venosa cronica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Fattori di rischio per la recidiva di trombosi venosa profonda  
 Fattori di rischio per le vene varicose  
 Fattori di rischio per malattia cronica venosa Vedere fattori di rischio per le vene varicose e fattori di rischio per insufficienza venosa cronica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Fattori di rischio per PREVAIT (presenza di varici dopo trattamento interventistico)  
 Fattori di rischio per sindrome post-trombotica  
 Fattori di rischio per trombosi venosa profonda  
 Fenindione  
 Fenprocumone  
 Fibra radiale a doppio anello  
 Fibra Vedere fibre laser  
 Fibre laser  
 Fibrina  
 Fibrinolisi  
 Fibrosi cutanea  
 Filtri cavali  
 Filtri cavali permanenti  
 Filtri recuperabili opzionalmente  
 Filtro a basso profilo VenaTech  
 Filtro a nido di rondine  
 Filtro ALN  
 Filtro Amplatz per vena cava inferiore  
 Filtro cavale  
 Filtro cavale Denali

## EN

▶ *Heparin*  
 ▶ *Low molecular-weight heparin*  
 ▶ *Unfractionated heparin*  
 ▶ *Aescin. See horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Grape seed extract*  
 ▶ *Ethanolamine oleate*  
 ▶ *European Board of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*  
 ▶ *European Venous Forum*  
 ▶ *Venous drugs*  
 ▶ *Venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venous pharmacotherapy*  
 ▶ *Fasciectomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*  
 ▶ *Fasciotomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Factor VIII*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. See risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Phenindione*  
 ▶ *Fenprocoumon*  
 ▶ *Double ring radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Fiber. See laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Fibrin*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolysis*  
 ▶ *Dermal fibrosis*  
 ▶ *Caval filters*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *VenaTech low-profile filter*  
 ▶ *Bird's nest filter*  
 ▶ *ALN filter*  
 ▶ *Amplatz inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Denali cava filter*

## IT

Filtro cavale profilattico

Filtro cavale recuperabile

Filtro cavale recuperabile Option™ Elite

Filtro cavale sovrenale

Filtro Crux

Filtro del tulipano di GÜNTHER™ Vedere anche filtro GREENFIELD™ e filtro G2

Filtro di recupero in nitinol

Filtro G2 Vedere anche Filtro GREENFIELD™ e Filtro del tulipano di GÜNTHER™

Filtro GREENFIELD™ in acciaio inossidabile su cavo

Filtro GREENFIELD™ in titanio

Filtro GREENFIELD™ Vedere anche Filtro G2 e Filtro del tulipano di GÜNTHER™

Filtro inclinato nella vena cava inferiore

Filtro per vena cava inferiore Celect™ Platinum

Filtro OptEase®

Filtro Simon Nitinol

Filtro vena cava TrapEase®

Fisiologia venosa

Fistola arterovenosa

Fistola arterovenosa temporanea

Flare della caviglia Vedere corona flebectasica paraplantare

Flare malleolare Vedere corona flebectasica paraplantare

Flavonoidi

Flebectasia Vedere anche venectasia e varice, vena varicosa, varicosità

Flebectomia

Flebectomia ambulatoriale

Flebectomia con uncinetto

Flebectomia concomitante

Flebectomia di MULLER

Flebectomia motorizzata

Flebectomia motorizzata transilluminata

Flebectomia ritardata

Flebectomia scaglionata

Flebectomia simultanea

Flebite

Flebografia a sottrazione digitale

Flebografia Vedere venografia

Flebografia/venografia ascendente

Flebografia/venografia discendente

Flebogrif

Flebologia

Flebotomia (venisezione, Venotomia)

Flegmasia alba dolens o gamba bianca

Flegmasia cerulea dolens

Flussimetria laser-doppler

Flusso venoso

Flusso venoso anterogrado

## EN

▶ Prophylactic caval filter

▶ Retrievable cava filter

▶ Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter

▶ Suprarenal cava filter

▶ Crux filter

▶ GUNTHER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter

▶ Recovery nitinol filter

▶ G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter

▶ Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD™ filter

▶ Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter

▶ GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter

▶ Tilted inferior vena cava filter

▶ Celect™ Platinum Inferior vena cava filter

▶ OptEase® filter

▶ Simon Nitinol Filter

▶ TrapEase® vena cava filter

▶ Venous physiology

▶ Arteriovenous fistula

▶ Temporary arteriovenous fistula

▶ Ankle flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris

▶ Malleolar flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris

▶ Flavonoids

▶ Phlebectasia. **See also** venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity

▶ Phlebectomy

▶ Ambulatory phlebectomy. **See** ambulatory stab avulsion

▶ Hook phlebectomy

▶ Concomitant Phlebectomy

▶ MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy

▶ Powered phlebectomy

▶ Transilluminated powered phlebectomy

▶ Delayed phlebectomy

▶ Staged phlebectomy

▶ Simultaneous phlebectomy

▶ Phlebitis

▶ Digital subtraction phlebography

▶ Phlebography. **See** venography

▶ Ascending phlebography/venography

▶ Descending phlebography/venography

▶ Flebogrif

▶ Phlebology

▶ Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)

▶ Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg

▶ Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg

▶ Laser doppler flowmetry

▶ Venous flow

▶ Antegrade venous flow

## IT

Flusso venoso retrogrado  
 Foglietto valvolare Vedere cusvide o cuspidi della valvola  
 Fondaparinux  
 Formazione di trombo venoso  
 Fotoplethismografia  
 Fototermolisi  
 Frazione del flusso in uscita  
 Frazione di eiezione Vedere anche Volume di eiezione  
 Frazione di volume residuo  
 Frazione flavonoica purificata micronizzata (FFPM)  
 Frequenza di ripetizione degli impulsi  
 Funzionalità della pompa venosa  
 Funzionalità della pompa venosa del polpaccio  
 Funzionalità di pompa del polpaccio  
 Funzionalità valvolare  
 Funzionalità venosa  
 Gamba pesante Vedere pesantezza  
 Gambali sovrapposti  
 Gambe senza riposo  
 Gamma-benzopirone Vedere flavonoidi  
 Generatore di radiofrequenza  
 Generatore laser  
 Giunzione neosafeno-femorale  
 Giunzione safeno-femorale  
 Giunzione safeno-poplitea  
 Glicerina  
 Glicerina cromata  
 Gonfiore delle gambe da condizione professionale  
 Impresione di gonfiore Vedere sensazione di gonfiore  
 Incompetenza della valvola venosa  
 Incompetenza della vena perforante  
 Incompetenza valvolare  
 Incompetenza venosa  
 Incompetenza venosa pelviche  
 Incompetenza venosa primaria  
 Incompetenza venosa profonda  
 Incompetenza venosa secondaria  
 Indagini sulla valutazione delle malattie venose e la standardizzazione dei test  
 Indice di drenaggio venoso  
 Indice di flusso artero-venoso  
 Indice di flusso venoarterioso  
 Indice di massa corporea  
 Indice di ricircolazione  
 Indice di riempimento venoso  
 Indice di rigidità dinamica  
 Indice di rigidità statica  
 Indice di sludge venoso (VSI)  
 Indice pressorio caviglia/braccio  
 Inibitori tissutali delle metalloproteinasi (TIMP)  
 Iniezione intra-arteriosa di sclerosante

## EN

▶ *Venous retrograde flow*  
 ▶ *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Fondaparinux*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus formation*  
 ▶ *Photoplethysmography*  
 ▶ *Photothermolysis*  
 ▶ *Outflow fraction*  
 ▶ *Ejection fraction. See also ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Residual volume fraction*  
 ▶ *Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)*  
 ▶ *Pulse repetition frequency*  
 ▶ *Venous pump function*  
 ▶ *Venous calf pump function*  
 ▶ *Calf pump function*  
 ▶ *Valvular function*  
 ▶ *Venous function*  
 ▶ *Heavy leg. See heaviness*  
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*  
 ▶ *Restless legs*  
 ▶ *Gamma benzopyrone. See flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency generator*  
 ▶ *Laser generator*  
 ▶ *Neosaphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ▶ *Glycerin*  
 ▶ *Chromated glycerin*  
 ▶ *Occupational leg swelling*  
 ▶ *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Venous arterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Body mass index*  
 ▶ *Recirculation index*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*  
 ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*  
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*

## IT

Iniezione intra-arteriosa durante scleroterapia  
 Insufficienza safenica  
 Insufficienza venosa cronica  
 Insufficienza venosa cronica cerebrospinale  
 Insufficienza venosa superficiale  
 International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classificazione delle anomalie vascolari) Vedere anche classificazione di Amburgo  
 International Union of Phlebology  
 Intervento chirurgico di ricostruzione venosa  
 Intrappolamento della vena poplitea  
 Iperpigmentazione della cute  
 Iperensione venosa deambulatoria  
 Iperensione venosa Vedere anche ipertensione venosa deambulatoria  
 Ipoplasia venosa  
 Irudina  
 Laser a diodo  
 Laser ad alessandrite a impulso lungo  
  
 Laser ad olmio  
 Laser endovenoso a fibra radiale  
 Laser KTP  
 Laser ND-YAG (cristallo di ittrio e alluminio drogato al neodimio)  
 Laser YAG Vedere laser ND-YAG  
 Legatura alta  
 Legatura alta e divisione  
 Legatura alta e stripping  
 Legatura della giunzione safeno-femorale  
  
 Legatura della vena perforante di COCKETT's  
 Legatura delle vene perforanti o legatura delle perforanti  
 Legatura venosa  
 Leiomiomascoma  
 Lepirudina  
 Lesione non trombotica della vena iliaca  
 Linee guida della European Society for Vascular Surgery per le flebopatie croniche  
 Linee guida dell'American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery  
 Linee guida NICE per il trattamento delle vene varicose  
 Linee guida per il trattamento delle malattie venose croniche in pazienti con ulcere venose  
 Lipedema  
 Lipodermatosclerosi  
 Luce pulsata intensa  
 Lume venoso  
 Lunghezze d'onda del laser specifiche per l'emoglobina  
 Lunghezze d'onda laser specifiche per acqua  
 Macchia color vino porto

## EN

▶ Arterial injection during sclerotherapy  
 ▶ Saphenous insufficiency  
 ▶ Chronic venous insufficiency  
 ▶ Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency  
 ▶ Superficial venous insufficiency  
 ▶ International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). **See also** Hamburg classification  
 ▶ International Union of Phlebology  
 ▶ Venous reconstructive surgery  
 ▶ Popliteal vein entrapment  
 ▶ Skin hyperpigmentation  
 ▶ Ambulatory venous hypertension  
 ▶ Venous hypertension. **See also** ambulatory venous hypertension  
 ▶ Venous hypoplasia  
 ▶ Hirudin  
 ▶ Diode laser  
 ▶ Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite laser  
 ▶ Holmium laser  
 ▶ Endovenous laser radial fiber  
 ▶ KTP laser  
 ▶ ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)  
 ▶ YAG laser. **See** ND-YAG laser  
 ▶ High ligation  
 ▶ High ligation and division  
 ▶ High ligation and stripping  
 ▶ Saphenofemoral junction ligation. **See** high ligation and flush ligation  
 ▶ COCKETT's perforator vein ligation  
 ▶ Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation  
 ▶ Venous ligation  
 ▶ Leiomyosarcoma  
 ▶ Lepirudin  
 ▶ Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion  
 ▶ European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease  
 ▶ American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines  
 ▶ NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment  
 ▶ Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers  
 ▶ Lipedema  
 ▶ Lipodermatosclerosis  
 ▶ Intense pulsed light  
 ▶ Venous lumen  
 ▶ Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths  
 ▶ Water-specific laser wavelengths  
 ▶ Port-wine stain

## IT

Malattia di BEHÇET  
 Malattia di BUERGER  
 Malattia di MONDOR  
 Malattia venosa  
 Malattia venosa cronica  
 Malformazione arterovenosa  
 Malformazione capillare  
 Malformazione linfatica  
 Malformazione tronculare  
 Malformazione vascolare congenita  
 Malformazione venosa  
 Malformazione venosa a basso flusso  
 Malformazione venosa extratruncolare  
 Malformazione venosa intraossea  
 Manovra di Paraná  
 Manovra di trasferimento del peso  
 Manovra di trasferimento del peso corporeo (BWTM)  
 Manovra di Valsalva  
 Manovra in punta di piedi  
 Mappatura ecografica  
 Mappatura venosa  
 Mastociti nella malattia venosa cronica  
 Matting  
 Matting teleangectasico  
 Metalloproteinasi di matrice  
 Microflebotomia Vedere flebotomia ambulatoriale o  
 Flebotomia di MULLER  
 Milking Test  
 Misurazione della forma del lume venoso  
 Misurazione emodinamica venosa  
 Monitoraggio ecografico  
 Movimento della valvola venosa  
 Mutazione di Leiden del fattore V, eterozigote, omozigote  
 National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE)  
 Vedere linee guida NICE per il trattamento delle vene  
 varicose  
 Necrosi cutanea dopo scleroterapia  
 Neovalvola (autologa)  
 Neovascolarizzazione  
 Obliterazione dei trombi mediante intervento endovenoso  
 percutaneo rapido nell'occlusione venosa profonda  
 (TORPEDO)  
 Obliterazione venosa  
 Obliterazione venosa residua (RVO)  
 Occhio egizio  
 Occhio safenico Vedere occhio egizio  
 Occlusione della vena ileo-cavale  
 Occlusione della vena iliaca  
 Occlusione venosa  
 Ombrello di MOBIN-UDDIN  
 Operazione di LINTON Vedere anche chirurgia endoscopica  
 sottofasciale delle perforanti

## EN

▶ *BEHÇET's disease*  
 ▶ *BUERGER's disease*  
 ▶ *MONDOR's disease*  
 ▶ *Venous disease*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*  
 ▶ *Lymphatic malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*  
 ▶ *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Low-flow venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Extratrunclular venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Paraná maneuver*  
 ▶ *Weight transfer maneuvers*  
 ▶ *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*  
 ▶ *Valsalva maneuver*  
 ▶ *Tiptoe maneuver*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound mapping*  
 ▶ *Venous mapping*  
 ▶ *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Matting*  
 ▶ *Telangiectatic matting*  
 ▶ *Matrix metalloproteinases*  
 ▶ *Microphlebotomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebotomy*  
 ▶ *Milking test*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen shape measurement*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic measurement*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*  
 ▶ *Venous valve motion*  
 ▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*  
 ▶ *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*  
 ▶ *Neovascularization*  
 ▶ *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*  
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*  
 ▶ *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*  
 ▶ *Egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Saphenous eye. See egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein occlusion*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein occlusion*  
 ▶ *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*  
 ▶ *MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella*  
 ▶ *LINTON's operation. See also subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*

## IT

Operazione di Warren Vedere bypass femoro-popliteo o femoro-cruale della safena

Operazione PALMA Vedere trasposizione femoro-femorale della vena safena

Ossigenoterapia iperbarica nelle ulcere varicose

Ostruzione cronica non maligna della vena cava inferiore

Ostruzione del flusso in uscita

Ostruzione della vena ileo-cavale

Ostruzione della vena iliaca

Ostruzione venosa

Ostruzione venosa centrale

Ostruzione venosa primaria non trombotica Vedere lesione non trombotica della vena iliaca

Ostruzione venosa profonda

Output della pompa del polpaccio

Parte posterolaterale della vena perforante posteriore della coscia

Parte posteromediale della vena perforante posteriore della coscia

Patch in politetrafluoroetilene per contenere la neovascolarizzazione

Patogenesi delle varici

Patologie venose pelviche

Paziente C<sub>es</sub>

Pentossifillina

Perforatore osseo

Pervietà secondaria

Pesantezza

Piattaforma basculante

Picco di velocità del reflusso

Pigmentazione/iperpigmentazione

Pin-stripper

Pin-stripping

Plesso pampiniforme

Plesso pudendo (vescico-prostatico) (nell'uomo)

Plesso venoso della prostata (nell'uomo)

Plesso venoso rettale esterno sacrale

Plesso venoso rettale interno sacrale

Plesso venoso uterino (nella donna)

Plesso venoso vaginale (nella donna)

Pletismografia ad impedenza

Pletismografia ad occlusione

Pletismografia con estensimetro

Pletismografia dinamica ad aria

Pletismografia venosa

Pletismografia Vedere anche pletismografia dinamica ad aria, fotopletismografia e pletismografia ad occlusione

Polidocanolo

Pompa muscolare del piede

Pompa muscolare del polpaccio o pompa del polpaccio

Posizionamento ecoguidato al letto del paziente di filtri per vena cava inferiore

## EN

▶ *Warren operation. See femoropopliteal or femorocrual saphenous vein bypass*

▶ *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*

▶ *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*

▶ *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava*

▶ *Outflow obstruction*

▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*

▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*

▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*

▶ *Central venous obstruction*

▶ *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*

▶ *Deep venous obstruction*

▶ *Calf pump output*

▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*

▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*

▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*

▶ *Varices pathogenesis*

▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*

▶ *C<sub>es</sub> patient*

▶ *Pentoxifylline*

▶ *Bone perforator*

▶ *Secondary patency*

▶ *Heaviness*

▶ *Tilt table*

▶ *Peak reflux velocity*

▶ *Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation*

▶ *PIN stripper*

▶ *PIN stripping*

▶ *Pampiniform plexus*

▶ *Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)*

▶ *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*

▶ *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*

▶ *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*

▶ *Uterine venous plexus (female)*

▶ *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*

▶ *Impedance plethysmography*

▶ *Occlusion plethysmography*

▶ *Strain-gauge plethysmography*

▶ *Air Plethysmography*

▶ *Venous plethysmography*

▶ *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*

▶ *Polidocanol*

▶ *Foot muscle pump*

▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters*

## IT

Posizione di TRENDELENBURG

Power Pulse Angiojet™ Vedere anche AngioJet™

Presenza di varici dopo trattamento interventistico (PREVAIT)

Pressione di compressione

Pressione di compressione attiva

Pressione di interfaccia

Pressione idrostatica

Pressione intramuscolare

Pressione venosa

Pressione venosa deambulatoria

Pressione venosa dinamica

Prevenzione/profilassi della trombosi venosa profonda

Procedura endovenosa Vedere tecnica endovenosa

Procedura PSATAKIS con sling silastico

Prostaciclina

Prurigine

Pulsante

Punteggio Aberdeen sulla gravità delle vene varicose

Punteggio anatomico Vedere punteggio della malattia venosa segmentaria

Punteggio clinico di Anversa per l'embolia polmonare

Punteggio del dolore

Punteggio della gravità clinica venosa

Punteggio della gravità venosa

Punteggio della malattia venosa segmentale

Punteggio di CAPRINI

Punteggio di disabilità venosa

Punteggio di Homburg della gravità delle vene varicose

Punteggio di Wells

Punteggio HASTI™

Punteggio VILLALTA

Punteggio VVSymQ

Punto di fuga

Puntura, cannulazione ecoguidata

Qualità della vita nella malattia venosa

Quantificazione del reflusso

Questionario Aberdeen sulle vene varicose

Questionario di Charing Cross sulle ulcere venose

Questionario specifico sulla qualità della vita e sugli esiti della risposta venosa (SQOR-V)

Questionario sull'insufficienza venosa cronica (CIVIQ)

Questionario sulla qualità della vita in presenza di ulcere varicose della gamba

Radiologia interventistica (in flebologia)

Recupero comportamentale dopo il trattamento delle vene varicose (BRAVVO)

Recupero del filtro

Reflisso della vena ureterica

Reflusso assiale

Reflusso della vena ovarica o incompetenza della vena ovarica

## EN

- ▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*
- ▶ *Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™*
- ▶ *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*
- ▶ *Compression pressure*
- ▶ *Working compression pressure*
- ▶ *Interface pressure*
- ▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*
- ▶ *Intramuscular pressure*
- ▶ *Venous pressure*
- ▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*
- ▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*
- ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*
- ▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*
- ▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*
- ▶ *Prostacyclin*
- ▶ *Pruritis. See itching*
- ▶ *Throbbing*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*
- ▶ *Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score*
- ▶ *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*
- ▶ *Pain score*
- ▶ *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*
- ▶ *Venous severity scoring*
- ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*
- ▶ *CAPRINI score*
- ▶ *Venous disability score*
- ▶ *Homburg varicose vein severity score*
- ▶ *Wells score*
- ▶ *HASTI™ score*
- ▶ *VILLALTA score*
- ▶ *VVSymQ score*
- ▶ *Escape point*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*
- ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*
- ▶ *Reflux quantification*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous (SQOR-V) questionnaire*
- ▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*
- ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
- ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*
- ▶ *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)*
- ▶ *Filter retrieval*
- ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*
- ▶ *Axial reflux*
- ▶ *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*



## IT

Reflusso delle vene pelviche  
 Reflusso o incompetenza venosa superficiale  
 Reflusso residuo  
 Reflusso safenico  
 Reflusso segmentario  
 Reflusso valvolare  
 Reflusso venoso  
 Reflusso venoso profondo  
 Reflusso venoso profondo e reflusso venoso superficiale associati  
 Registro dell'iniziativa sulla qualità vascolare e le vene varicose (VQI VVR)  
 Resezione della prima costa  
 Resistenza al deflusso  
 Resistenza del flusso venoso in uscita  
 Resistenza venosa  
 Rete di vene varicose inguinali Vedere anche neovascolarizzazione  
 Rete varicosa della cavità poplitea  
 Rete venosa dorsale del piede  
 Rete venosa plantare sottocutanea  
 Reviparina (clivarina)  
 Ricanalizzazione endovascolare per l'occlusione della vena cava inferiore, vena iliaca - vena femorale comune  
 Ricanalizzazione venosa  
 Ricircolo nella safena  
 Ricostruzione della vena cava inferiore sovrenale  
 Ricostruzione valvolare  
 Ricostruzioni chirurgiche aperte per occlusione non maligna della vena cava  
 Riflesso di vasocostrizione posturale Vedere riflesso venoarterioso  
 Riflesso veno-arterioso (riflesso di vasocostrizione posturale)  
 Riflusso venoso Vedere reflusso venoso  
 Rigidità  
 Rigidità della caviglia  
 Rimodellamento della parete venosa  
 Riparazione chirurgica dell'incompetenza valvolare venosa profonda  
 Riparazione della valvola TRIPATHI a botola  
 Riparazione valvolare Vedere ricostruzione valvolare  
 Risposta veno-arteriolare  
 Ritorno venoso  
 Rivaroxaban  
 Scala GINSBERG  
 Schiuma sclerosante biomatrice  
 Schiuma/mousse sclerosante  
 Scintigrafia perfusionale  
 Scintigrafia ventilatoria e perfusionale  
 Scleroterapia  
 Scleroterapia assistita con V Block (VBAS)

## EN

▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*  
 ▶ *Residual reflux*  
 ▶ *Saphenous reflux*  
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*  
 ▶ *Valvular reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous blow down / Venous blow out. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*  
 ▶ *First rib resection*  
 ▶ *Outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous resistance*  
 ▶ *Groin varicose network. See also neovascolarization*  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*  
 ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*  
 ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*  
 ▶ *Endovascular recanalization for occlusion of the of the inferior vena cava, iliac - common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Venous recanalization*  
 ▶ *Saphenous recirculation*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*  
 ▶ *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. See venoarterial reflex*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*  
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Tightness*  
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*  
 ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*  
 ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*  
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial response*  
 ▶ *Venous return*  
 ▶ *Rivaroxaban*  
 ▶ *GINSBERG scale*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*  
 ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *V Block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*

## IT

Scleroterapia con liquidi

Scleroterapia con microfoam Vedere scleroterapia con schiuma

Scleroterapia con schiuma ecoguidata

Scleroterapia con schiuma laser assistita (LAFOS)

Scleroterapia con schiuma Vedere anche scleroterapia

Scleroterapia ecoguidata

Scleroterapia in anestesia locale tumescente di vene reticolari e teleangectasia (START)

Segno di allineamento

Segno di HOMANS

Segno di Topolino

Seno valvolare

Sensazione di calore o di bruciore

Sensazione di gonfiore

Sensazione di prurito

SEPS Vedere chirurgia endoscopica sottofasciale delle perforanti

Serbatoio varicoso

Serbatoio venoso

Sindrome CLOVES

Sindrome compartimentale nella malattia venosa

Sindrome da antifosfolipidi

Sindrome da congestione pelvica

Sindrome della classe economica Vedere tromboembolia venosa collegata a viaggi in aereo

Sindrome della frattura da scoppio della caviglia

Sindrome della vena cava superiore

Sindrome dello sbocco toracico

Sindrome dello schiaccianoci

Sindrome di ACHENBACH

Sindrome di BUDD-CHIARI

Sindrome di COCKETT Vedere sindrome di MAY-THURNER

Sindrome di GULLMO Vedere sindrome ostruttiva da sforzo

Sindrome di KASABACH-MERRITT

Sindrome di KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY

Sindrome di MAFFUCCI

Sindrome di MAY-THURNER

Sindrome di PAGET-Von SCHRÖTTER

Sindrome di PARKES-WEBER

Sindrome di SERVELLE-MARTORELL

Sindrome di STURGE-WEBER

Sindrome ostruttiva da sforzo

Sindrome post-trombotica o malattia post-trombotica

Sindrome venosa dello sbocco toracico Vedere anche sindrome di PAGET-Von SCHRÖTTER

Sintomi a carico delle gambe Vedere sintomi venosi

Sintomi venosi

Sistema a doppia siringa

Sistema a doppia siringa TESSARI

Sistema delle vene azigos

## EN

▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*

▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*

▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*

▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*

▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*

▶ *Alignment sign*

▶ *HOMANS sign*

▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*

▶ *Valve sinus*

▶ *Heat or burning sensation*

▶ *Feeling of swelling*

▶ *Itching*

▶ *SEPS. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*

▶ *Varicose reservoir*

▶ *Venous reservoir*

▶ *CLOVES syndrome*

▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*

▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*

▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*

▶ *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*

▶ *Ankle-blow-out syndrome*

▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*

▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*

▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*

▶ *ACHENBACH's syndrome*

▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*

▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*

▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*

▶ *KASABACH-MERRITT syndrome*

▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*

▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*

▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*

▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *PARKES WEBER syndrome*

▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*

▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*

▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*

▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*

▶ *Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. See also PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*

▶ *Venous symptoms*

▶ *Double syringe system*

▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*

▶ *Azygos system*

## IT

Sistema di cateteri per infusione Lysus (EKOS)  
 Sistema di chiusura Vena Seal  
 Sistema EKOS™ per trombolisi eco-assistita  
 Sistema Indigo  
 Sistema per punteggio clinico, punteggio di gravità clinica  
 Sistema venoso  
 sistema venoso di ALBANESE  
 Sistema venoso laterale Vedere sistema venoso di ALBANESE  
 Sistemi per trombectomia rotazionale Cleaner  
 Sodio morruato  
 Sodio tetradecilsolfato  
 Soletta di LEJARS  
 Soluzione di atossisclerol  
 Soluzione tumescente  
 Stanchezza  
 Stenosi di Rokitansky  
 Stenosi venosa  
 Stent autoespandibile  
 Stent con palloncino gonfiabile  
 Stent GIANTURCO  
 Stent in nitinol  
 Stent venoso Veniti Vici  
 Stenting della vena iliaca  
 Stenting venoso  
 Stimolazione elettrica neuromuscolare  
 Stockinette impregnata con pasta allo zinco  
 Streptochinasi  
 Strip Test per la competenza valvolare Vedere milking Test  
 Stripper OESCH Vedere pin-stripper  
 Stripper Perforate INvaginate (PIN) Vedere pin-stripper  
 Stripping Perforate INvaginate (PIN) Vedere pin-stripping  
 Stripping safenico  
 Stripping venoso  
 Strutture valvolari di EISEMANN e MALETTE Vedere valvola venosa autologa  
 Studio ATTRACT  
 Studio EVRA (Early Endovenous Ablation)  
 Studio PREPIC  
 Studio PREPIC 2 Vedere studio PREPIC  
 Studio REACTIV (Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins)  
 Studio sul ruolo degli ormoni nella tromboembolia  
 Studio sulla chirurgia endoscopica subfasciale delle perforanti (SEPS) - Nord America  
 Studio venoso Edinburgh  
 Studio VIDIO  
 Sutura venosa  
 Tappi venosi  
 Tecnica dell'Air-block

## EN

▶ *Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)*  
 ▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*  
 ▶ *EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*  
 ▶ *Indigo system*  
 ▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*  
 ▶ *Venous system*  
 ▶ *ALBANESE venous system*  
 ▶ *Lateral venous system. See ALBANESE venous system*  
 ▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*  
 ▶ *Sodium morrhuate*  
 ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*  
 ▶ *LEJARS' sole*  
 ▶ *Aethoxysclerol solution*  
 ▶ *Tumescent solution*  
 ▶ *Fatigue*  
 ▶ *Rokitansky stenosis*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Self-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *Balloon-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *GIANTURCO stent*  
 ▶ *Nitinol stent*  
 ▶ *Veniti Vici Venous stent*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein stenting*  
 ▶ *Venous stenting*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*  
 ▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *ATTRACT Study*  
 ▶ *Early endovenous ablation (EVRA) study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*  
 ▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*  
 ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*  
 ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*  
 ▶ *VIDIO trial*  
 ▶ *Venesuture*  
 ▶ *Venous plugs*  
 ▶ *Air-block technique*

## IT

Tecnica endovenosa  
 Tecnica pulse-spray in trombolisi Vedere anche AngioJet™

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Tecnica TESSARI

Telangiectasia

Tempo di chiusura della valvola

Tempo di coagulazione attivata

Tempo di riempimento

Tempo di riempimento venoso Vedere tempo di riempimento

Teoria ascendente delle vene varicose

Teoria discendente nella patogenesi delle vene varicose

Teoria parietale della patogenesi delle vene varicose

Terapia anticoagulante orale

Terapia compressiva

Terapia compressiva per ulcere varicose

Terapia fibrinolitica

Terapia laser percutanea per teleangectasia e vene varicose

Termoterapia indotta da radiofrequenza

Test di carico ortostatico diurno (DOL)

Test di eliminazione del reflusso

Test di PERTHES

Test di reversibilità

Test di TRENDELENBURG

Tinzaparina

Tomografia computerizzata nella malattia venosa

Tono venoso

Trapianto di segmento venoso o trasferimento di segmento venoso Vedere trapianto valvolare

Trapianto valvolare

Trasferimento di segmento venoso Vedere trapianto valvolare

Trasferimento o trapianto della vena ascellare

Trasposizione femoro-femorale della vena safena

Trasposizione venosa di KISTNER

Trasposizione venosa Vedere trasposizione venosa di KISTNER

Trattamenti a matrice modulante della proteasi per la guarigione delle ulcere venose alle gambe

Trattamento (o terapia) all'ossigeno iperbarico delle ulcere venose

Trattamento con larve (terapia di sbrigliamento con larve)

Trattamento conservativo emodinamico ambulatoriale delle vene varicose

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Trattamento conservativo nella malattia venosa

Trattamento endotermico

Trattamento endovenoso

Trattamento laser endovenoso Vedere ablazione laser endovenosa delle vene safene

Trattamento trombolitico venoso

Triade di VIRCHOW

TriVex Vedere flebectomia motorizzata transilluminata

## EN

▶ *Endovenous technique*

▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. **See also** AngioJet™*

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▶ *TESSARI technique*

▶ *Telangiectasia*

▶ *Valve closure time*

▶ *Activated Clotting time*

▶ *Refilling time*

▶ *Venous refill time. **See** refilling time*

▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*

▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*

▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*

▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*

▶ *Compression therapy*

▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*

▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*

▶ *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*

▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*

▶ *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*

▶ *Reflux elimination test*

▶ *PERTHES test*

▶ *Reversibility test. **See** reflux elimination test*

▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*

▶ *Tinzaparin*

▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*

▶ *Venous tone*

▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. **See** valve transplantation*

▶ *Valve transplantation*

▶ *Venous segment transfer. **See** valve transplantation*

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▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*

▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*

▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*

▶ *Vein transposition. **See** KISTNER's vein transposition*

▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*

▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*

▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*

▶ *CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins)*

▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*

▶ *Endothermal treatment*

▶ *Endovenous treatment*

▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. **See** endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*

▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*

▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*

▶ *Trivex. **See** transilluminated powered phlebectomy*

## IT

Trombectomia meccanica

Trombectomia meccanica percutanea

Trombectomia operatoria ibrida (HOT)

Trombectomia percutanea con dispositivo Arrow-TREROTOLA™

Trombectomia venosa

Trombectomia venosa chirurgica

Trombectomia vuoto-assistita (VAT)

Trombo endovenoso indotto da calore Vedere classificazione di KABNICK

Trombo libero

Trombo venoso Vedere anche trombosi venosa

Trombocitopenia indotta da eparina

Tromboembolia venosa

Tromboembolia venosa collegata a viaggi in aereo

Trombofilia

Tromboflebite

Tromboflebite della safena

Tromboflebite superficiale Vedere tromboflebite venosa superficiale

Tromboflebite venosa superficiale Vedere trombosi venosa superficiale

Tromboflebite venosa superficiale migrante (MSVT)

Tromboflebite venosa superficiale suppurativa (SSVT)

Trombolise diretta da catetere accelerata da esame ecografico

Trombolisi catetere-diretta

Trombolisi farmacomeccanica

Trombolisi Vedere trattamento trombolitico venoso

Tromboprolifassi venosa

Trombosi centrale acuta

Trombosi collegata all'uso di contraccettivi orali

Trombosi da sforzo

Trombosi da sforzo Vedere sindrome di PAGET-Von SCHRÖTTER

Trombosi della vena cava inferiore

Trombosi della vena mesenterica

Trombosi indotta da calore Vedere trombo endovenoso indotto da calore

Trombosi prossimale

Trombosi venosa

Trombosi venosa del polpaccio, trombosi venosa profonda isolata nel polpaccio

Trombosi venosa distale

Trombosi venosa isolata del polpaccio

Trombosi venosa profonda

Trombosi venosa profonda acuta Vedere trombosi venosa profonda

Trombosi venosa profonda dell'estremità superiore

Trombosi venosa profonda e trombosi venosa superficiale concomitanti

## EN

▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*

▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*

▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*

▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*

▶ *Venous thrombectomy*

▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*

▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*

▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*

▶ *Free-floating thrombus*

▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*

▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*

▶ *Venous thromboembolism*

▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*

▶ *Thrombophilia*

▶ *Thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial vein thrombosis*

▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*

▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*

▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*

▶ *Thrombolysis. See venous thrombolytic treatment*

▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*

▶ *Acute central thrombosis*

▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*

▶ *Effort thrombosis*

▶ *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*

▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*

▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*

▶ *Proximal thrombosis*

▶ *Venous thrombosis*

▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*

▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*

▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*

▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*

## IT

Trombosi venosa profonda femoro-poplitea Vedere anche trombosi venosa profonda

Trombosi venosa profonda ilio-femorale

Trombosi venosa profonda prossimale

Trombosi venosa profonda ricorrente

Trombosi venosa succlavio-ascellare o Sindrome di PAGET-Von SCHRÖTTER

Trombosi venosa superficiale

Ulcera della gamba Vedere ulcera varicosa della gamba

Ulcera di MARJOLIN

Ulcera di MARTORELL

Ulcera mista venosa/arteriosa

Ulcera varicosa attiva Vedere ulcera varicosa della gamba

Ulcera varicosa della gamba

Ultrasuoni focalizzati ad alta intensità (HIFU)

Uncinetto per flebectomia

Urochinasi

Vacuoli o perle varicosi

Valvola bicuspidale venosa

Valvola bioprotesica venosa

Valvola di PAVCNİK

Valvola di Portland o valvola di PAVCNICK

Valvola per alloinnesto

Valvola per xenotrapianto

Valvola preterminale della giunzione safeno-femorale

Valvola preterminale della giunzione safeno-poplitea

Valvola reflussiva Vedere incompetenza valvolare

Valvola terminale della giunzione safeno-femorale

Valvola terminale della giunzione safeno-poplitea

Valvola terminale Vedere valvola terminale della giunzione safeno-femorale e valvola terminale della giunzione safeno-poplitea

Valvola venosa

Valvola venosa artificiale

Valvola venosa autologa

Valvola venosa protesica

Valvola Vedere valvola venosa

Valvole venose criopreservate

Valvuloplastica

Valvuloplastica con manicotto protesico

Valvuloplastica di KISTNER

Valvuloplastica di Raju

Valvuloplastica di SOTTIURAI

Valvuloplastica esterna/extraluminale

Valvuloplastica interna

Valvuloplastica percutanea

Valvuloplastica transcommisurale

Valvuloplastica transmurale

Variazione posturale del diametro

Varice ricorrente o vena varicosa ricorrente

Varice, vena varicosa, varicosità

## EN

▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*

▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*

▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*

▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*

▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*

▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

▶ *Venous leg ulcer*

▶ *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*

▶ *Phlebectomy hook*

▶ *Urokinase*

▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*

▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*

▶ *Venous bioprosthesis valve*

▶ *PAVCNİK valve*

▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNICK valve*

▶ *Allograft valve*

▶ *Xenograft valve*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*

▶ *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*

▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*

▶ *Venous valve*

▶ *Artificial venous valve*

▶ *Autologous vein valve*

▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*

▶ *Valve. See venous valve*

▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*

▶ *Valvuloplasty*

▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*

▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*

▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*

▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*

▶ *External / extraluminal valvuloplasty*

▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*

▶ *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*

▶ *Transcommisural valvuloplasty*

▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*

▶ *Postural diameter change*

▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*

▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

## IT

Varici del legamento rotondo  
 Varici pelviche  
 Varici perineali  
 Varici pudende  
 Varici reticolari o vene varicose reticolari  
 Varici ricorrenti dopo intervento chirurgico (REVAS)  
 Varici subdermiche Vedere teleangectasia  
 Varicocele  
 Varicografia  
 Varicosità pelvica Vedere varici pelviche  
 Varicosità Vedere varice, vena varicosa, varicosità  
 Varicosità vulvari  
 Varithena®  
 VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym  
 Vellicchio  
 Vena  
 Vena accessoria anteriore della vena grande safena  
 Vedere vena safena accessoria anteriore (VSAA)  
 Vena accessoria superficiale della vena grande safena  
 Vena accessoria superficiale della vena piccola safena  
 Vena anastomotica di GIACOMINI  
 Vena antibrachiale mediana  
 Vena aracniforme Vedere teleangectasia  
 Vena ascellare  
 Vena assiale  
 Vena basilica  
 Vena basilica accessoria  
 Vena basilica mediale  
 Vena brachiale laterale  
 Vena brachiocefalica  
 Vena cava  
 Vena cava inferiore  
 Vena cava superiore  
 Vena cefalica  
 Vena cefalica accessoria  
 Vena cefalica mediale  
 Vena cefalica mediana  
 Vena circonflessa anteriore della coscia  
 Vena circonflessa iliaca profonda  
 Vena circonflessa iliaca superficiale  
 Vena circonflessa posteriore della coscia  
 Vena collaterale  
 Vena cubitale mediana  
 Vena del bulbo del pene (nell'uomo)  
 Vena del bulbo del vestibolo (nella donna)  
 Vena digitale dorsale della mano  
 Vena diversa dalla safena  
 Vena dorsale profonda del clitoride (nella donna)  
 Vena dorsale profonda del pene (nell'uomo)  
 Vena dorsale superficiale del clitoride o del pene  
 Vena epigastrica inferiore

## EN

▶ *Round ligament varices*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Perineal varicosities*  
 ▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*  
 ▶ *Subdermal varices. See teleangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Varicocele*  
 ▶ *Varicography*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Vulvar varicosities*  
 ▶ *Varithena®*  
 ▶ *VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym*  
 ▶ *Tingling*  
 ▶ *Vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *GIACOMINI vein*  
 ▶ *Median antibrachial vein*  
 ▶ *Spider vein. See teleangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein*  
 ▶ *Axial vein*  
 ▶ *Basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral brachial vein*  
 ▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Caval vein. See vena cava*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Collateral vein*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*  
 ▶ *Inferior epigastric vein*

## IT

Vena epigastrica superficiale

Vena femorale

Vena femorale circonflessa laterale

Vena femorale circonflessa mediale

Vena femorale comune

Vena femorale profonda

Vena filiforme Vedere teleangiectasia

Vena giugulare interna

Vena glutea inferiore

Vena grande safena

Vena ileolombare

Vena iliaca comune

Vena iliaca esterna

Vena iliaca interna (vena ipogastrica)

Vena incompetente

Vena intergemellare o vena gastrocnemia

Vena marginale laterale del piede

Vena marginale mediale del piede

Vena mediana del gomito

Vena mediana dell'avambraccio

Vena mesenterica inferiore

Vena mesenterica superiore

Vena metatarsale dorsale

Vena metatarsale plantare

Vena ovarica

Vena perforante

Vena perforante del polpaccio incompetente

Vena perforante della cavità poplitea o perforante della cavità poplitea

Vena perforante dorsale del piede

Vena perforante gastrocnemia laterale posteriore della gamba

Vena perforante gastrocnemia mediale posteriore della gamba

Vena perforante glutea media

Vena perforante glutea superiore

Vena perforante indiretta

Vena perforante infrapatellare

Vena perforante inguinale mediale della coscia

Vena perforante laterale del ginocchio

Vena perforante laterale della coscia

Vena perforante laterale della gamba

Vena perforante mediale della caviglia Vedere vene perforanti tibiali posteriori

Vena perforante mediale della coscia del canale femorale

Vena perforante pudenda

Vena perforante sovrapatellare

Vena perforante tibiale posteriore mediale della gamba (in precedenza, vena perforante di COCKETT)

Vena piccola safena Vedere anche estensione craniale della vena piccola safena

## EN

▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*

▶ *Femoral vein*

▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*

▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*

▶ *Common femoral vein*

▶ *Deep femoral vein. See also Profunda femoral vein*

▶ *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*

▶ *Internal jugular vein*

▶ *Lower gluteal vein*

▶ *Great saphenous vein*

▶ *Iliolumbar vein*

▶ *Common iliac vein*

▶ *External iliac vein*

▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*

▶ *Incompetent vein*

▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*

▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*

▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*

▶ *Median vein of the elbow*

▶ *Median vein of the forearm*

▶ *Inferior mesenteric vein*

▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*

▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein*

▶ *Metatarsal plantar vein*

▶ *Ovarian vein*

▶ *Perforator vein*

▶ *Incompetent calf perforator*

▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*

▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*

▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*

▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*

▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*

▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*

▶ *Indirect perforating vein*

▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*

▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*

▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*

▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*

▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*

▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*

▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*

▶ *Small saphenous vein. See also cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*



## IT

Vena podalica  
 Vena poplitea  
 Vena profonda  
 Vena pudenda esterna  
 Vena pudenda esterna superficiale  
 Vena pudenda interna  
 Vena radiale  
 Vena renale  
 Vena rettale superiore  
 Vena sacrale mediana  
 Vena safena accessoria anteriore  
 Vena safena accessoria posteriore  
 Vena sciatica  
 Vena sciatica persistente (PSV)  
 Vena succlavia  
 Vena superficiale  
 Vena trabecolare  
 Vena X  
 Vene azigos  
 Vene brachiali  
 Vene collaterali che attraversano la regione pubica  
 Vene comunicanti  
 Vene del bulbo uretrale (nell'uomo)  
 Vene digitali profonde (plantari e dorsali)  
 Vene digitali superficiali (dorsali e plantari) dell'arto inferiore  
 Vene digitali superficiali (dorsali e plantari) dell'arto superiore  
 Vene fibulari o peronee  
 Vene gastrocnemie  
 Vene gastrocnemie laterali  
 Vene gastrocnemie mediali  
 Vene glutee inferiori  
 Vene glutee superiori  
 Vene gonadiche  
 Vene interossee anteriori  
 Vene intersafeniche  
 Vene labiali anteriori  
 Vene labiali posteriori (nella donna)  
 Vene lombari  
 Vene metacarpi dorsali  
 Vene metatarsali profonde (plantari e dorsali)  
 Vene metatarsali superficiali (dorsali e plantari)  
 Vene muscolari  
 Vene otturatorie  
 Vene perforanti anteriori della coscia  
 Vene perforanti della coscia  
 Vene perforanti dirette  
 Vene perforanti gastrocnemie laterali  
 Vene perforanti gastrocnemie mediali  
 Vene perforanti laterali del piede

## EN

▶ *Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *External pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial external pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *Subclavian vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein*  
 ▶ *Trabeculated vein*  
 ▶ *X-vein*  
 ▶ *Azygos veins*  
 ▶ *Brachial veins*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral veins*  
 ▶ *Communicating veins*  
 ▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb*  
 ▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*  
 ▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Inferior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Gonadal veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*  
 ▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*  
 ▶ *Anterior labial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Lumbar veins*  
 ▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*  
 ▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*  
 ▶ *Muscular veins*  
 ▶ *Obturator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*

## IT

Vene perforanti laterali della caviglia  
 Vene perforanti mediali del piede  
 Vene perforanti mediali della gamba  
 Vene perforanti tibiali posteriori  
 Vene perineali superficiali  
 Vene plantari mediali  
 Vene profonde del clitoride o vena dorsale profonda del clitoride (nella donna)  
 Vene profonde del pene (nell'uomo)  
 Vene pubiche  
 Vene reticolari  
 Vene rettali inferiori  
 Vene rettali medie  
 Vene sacrali laterali  
 Vene safene  
 Vene scrotali anteriori  
 Vene scrotali posteriori (nell'uomo)  
 Vene sovrapubiche  
 Vene surrenali o surrenali  
 Vene testicolari  
 Vene tibiali anteriori  
 Vene tibiali posteriori  
 Vene ulnari  
 Vene uterine (nella donna)  
 Vene vaginali (nella donna)  
 Vene varicose post-trombotiche  
 Vene varicose residue o varici residue  
 Vene varicose sintomatiche  
 Venectasia Vedere flebeectasia, o varice, vena varicosa, varicosità  
 Venipuntura  
 Venocostrizione  
 Venografia con gadolinio  
 Venografia con mezzo di contrasto  
 Venografia con risonanza magnetica  
 Venografia con risonanza magnetica con mezzo di contrasto  
 Venografia con tomografia computerizzata o tomografia computerizzata spirale  
 Venografia Vedere anche flebografia/venografia ascendente e flebografia/venografia discendente  
 Venoplastica  
 Venotomia (flebotomia, venesezione)  
 Venula  
 Venulectasia  
 Volo a lungo raggio Vedere tromboembolia venosa collegata a viaggi in aereo  
 Volume di eiezione  
 Volume venoso  
 Volume venoso attivo

## EN

▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Superficial perineal veins*  
 ▶ *Medial plantar veins*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *Reticular vein*  
 ▶ *Inferior rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Middle rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral sacral veins*  
 ▶ *Saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Suprapubic veins*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*  
 ▶ *Testicular veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Ulnar veins*  
 ▶ *Uterine veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*  
 ▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebeectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*  
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*  
 ▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast Venography*  
 ▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*  
 ▶ *Venography. See also ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*  
 ▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Long-haul flight. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*

**IT**

Volumetria del piede

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WallStent™

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Warfarin

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Ximelagatran

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Zona del gambale

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Z-stent™

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**EN**

▶ *Foot volumetry*

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▶ *Wallstent™*

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▶ *Warfarin*

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▶ *Ximelagatran*

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▶ *Gaiter zone*

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▶ *Z-stent™*

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## PT

Abertura da válvula  
 Ablação de varizes ou veia varicosa; ver ablação de veia  
 Ablação de varizes seletiva em ambulatório com anestesia local (ASVAL)  
 Ablação de veia  
 Ablação de veia perfurante ou ablação de perfurante  
 Ablação endovenosa de veias perfurantes  
 Ablação endovenosa por laser de veias safenas  
 Ablação endovenosa por radiofrequência  
 Ablação endovenosa por vapor  
 Ablação endovenosa térmica  
 Ablação mecânicoquímica  
 Ablação não térmica de veia  
 Ablação percutânea de veias perfurantes  
 Ablação por electrocoagulação  
 Ablação por laser; ver ablação endovenosa por laser de veias safenas  
 Ablação por radiofrequência  
 Ablação por vapor  
 Ablação química  
 Ablação seletiva de varizes sob anestesia local  
 Ablação térmica venosa  
 Ablação venosa  
 Ablação venosa truncal  
 Acenocumarol  
 Adesão à compressão  
 Aescina; ver semente ou extrato de raiz de castanha-da-Índia  
 Agente esclerosante  
 Agente esclerosante detergente para escleroterapia  
 Agente esclerosante osmótico em escleroterapia  
 Agente químico esclerosante irritante em escleroterapia  
 Agentes antitrombóticos  
 Alfa-benzopirona  
 Alteração do diâmetro postural  
 Alteração pós-trombótica crônica  
 Alterações cutâneas venosas  
 Alterações hemodinâmicas venosas na doença venosa  
 Alterações tróficas; ver alterações cutâneas venosas  
 Anestesia para tratamento intervencional de veias varicosas  
 Anestesia tumescente  
 Aneurisma da veia poplítea  
 Aneurisma venoso  
 Aneurisma; ver aneurisma venoso  
 Angiografia por tomografia computadorizada em espiral para embolia pulmonar  
 Angiojet de impulsos motorizados; ver também AngioJet™  
 AngioJet™  
 Angioma  
 Angioma cavernoso

## EN

▶ *Valve opening*  
 ▶ *Varices or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Nonthermal vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Chemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*  
 ▶ *Venous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Acenocoumarol*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*  
 ▶ *Aescin. See Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Sclerosant agent*  
 ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Postural diameter change*  
 ▶ *Chronic postthrombotic change*  
 ▶ *Venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *Power pulse AngioJet™. See also AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *Angioma*  
 ▶ *Cavernous angioma*

## PT

Angioplastia de balão percutânea ou venoplastia percutânea

Angioplastia venosa com balão

Antagonista da vitamina K

Antagonistas orais da vitamina K

Antitrombina (antitrombina III)

Antocianinas; ver bioflavonoides

Aperto

Apixabano

Aprisionamento da veia poplítea

Aranha vascular; ver telangiectasia

Arco venoso dorsal do pé

Arco venoso palmar profundo

Arco venoso palmar superficial

Argatroban

Ativação de leucócitos

Ativador de plasminogénio de tecido recombinante

Ativador do plasminogénio tecidual (APT)

Atresia de veia

Atrofia branca; ver atrophie blanche

Autotransplante de uma válvula competente para a veia poplítea ; ver transplante de válvula

Avaliação aleatorizada e económica de intervenções conservadoras e terapêuticas para veias varicosas (ensaio REACTIV)

Avulsão por incisão em ambulatório

Avulsão por incisão ou flebectomia por incisão

Banda externa da veia poplítea

Banda/braçadeira venosa externa

Bioflavonoides

Biomarcadores de células inflamatórias em doença venosa crónica

Bioválvula protésica venosa

Bivalirrudina

Bolhas ou pérolas varicosas

Bomba muscular da barriga da perna ou bomba da barriga da perna

Bomba muscular do pé

Bota de pasta

Bota UNNA

Bypass cruzado

Bypass da veia jugular-axilar

Bypass da veia safena femoropoplítea e femorocrural

Bypass de MAY-HUSNI; ver bypass safenopoplítea

Bypass femoroiliocaval

Bypass protésico púbico cruzado

Bypass safenopoplítea

Bypass venoso

Bypass venoso púbico cruzado

Cãibra

## EN

▶ *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*

▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*

▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*

▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*

▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*

▶ *Anthocyanins. **See also** bioflavonoids*

▶ *Tightness*

▶ *Apixaban*

▶ *Popliteal vein entrapment*

▶ *Spider vein. **See** telangiectasia*

▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*

▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*

▶ *Superficial palmar venous arch*

▶ *Argatroban*

▶ *Leukocyte activation*

▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*

▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*

▶ *Vein atresia*

▶ *White atrophy. **See** atrophie blanche*

▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. **See** valve transplantation*

▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*

▶ *Ambulatory stab avulsion*

▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy*

▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*

▶ *External venous banding / cuff*

▶ *Bioflavonoids*

▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*

▶ *Venous bioprosthesis valve*

▶ *Bivalirudin*

▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*

▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*

▶ *Foot muscle pump*

▶ *Paste boot*

▶ *UNNA boot*

▶ *Crossover bypass*

▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*

▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*

▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. **See** saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Femoroliocaval bypass*

▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Venous bypass*

▶ *Cross pubic venous bypass*

▶ *Cramp*

## PT

Cãibra muscular; ver cãibra

Cãibra noturna; ver cãibra

Capacitância venosa

Casca de pinheiro marítimo francês

Cateter central inserido perifericamente (PICC)

Cateter ClosureFAST™

Cateter de trombectomia helicoidal com medidor X™

Cateter de trombectomia Trellis

Cateter Oasis®

Cateter-trombólise dirigida

Cateter venoso central

Cintigrafia de perfusão

Cintigrafia de ventilação/perfusão

CircAid

Circulação venosa fornecedora

Cirurgia aberta de veia perfurante ou cirurgia aberta de perfurante

Cirurgia aberta venosa

Cirurgia de válvula

Cirurgia endoscópica de perfurante; ver cirurgia perfurante endoscópica subfascial

Cirurgia Hemodinâmica da Insuficiência Venosa em Ambulatório

Cirurgia perfurante endoscópica subfascial

Cirurgia reconstrutiva de veia profunda

Cirurgia reconstrutiva venosa

Cirurgia venosa

Cirurgia venosa profunda

ClariVein®

Classes clínicas CEAP

Classificação CEAP básica

Classificação clínica, etiológica, anatómica e fisiopatológica (CEAP)

Classificação clínica, etiológica, anatómica e fisiopatológica (CEAP) avançada

Classificação de HACH

Classificação de Hamburgo

Classificação de HERMAN; ver classificação de KISTNER

Classificação de KABNICK; ver também trombose endovenosa induzida por calor

Classificação de KISTNER

Classificação de Widmer

Claudicação venosa

Clipe ou filtro ADAMS-DEWEESE

Colocação de stent na veia ilíaca

Colocação de stent venoso

Comichão

Comissão Europeia de Flebologia

Comissura da válvula

Compartimento da safena; ver olho egípcio

## EN

▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Night cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Venous capacitance*

▶ *French maritime pine bark*

▶ *Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)*

▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*

▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*

▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*

▶ *Oasis® catheter*

▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*

▶ *Central venous catheter*

▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*

▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*

▶ *CircAid*

▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*

▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*

▶ *Venous open surgery*

▶ *Valve surgery*

▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*

▶ *Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire*

▶ *Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*

▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*

▶ *Venous reconstructive surgery*

▶ *Venous surgery*

▶ *Deep venous surgery*

▶ *ClariVein®*

▶ *CEAP clinical classes. See clinical classes of the CEAP classification*

▶ *Basic CEAP classification*

▶ *Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification*

▶ *Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification*

▶ *HACH classification*

▶ *Hamburg classification*

▶ *HERMAN's classification. See KISTNER's classification*

▶ *KABNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus*

▶ *KISTNER's classification*

▶ *Widmer's classification*

▶ *Venous claudication*

▶ *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*

▶ *Iliac vein stenting*

▶ *Venous stenting*

▶ *Itching*

▶ *European Board of Phlebology*

▶ *Valve commissure*

▶ *Saphenous compartment. See Egyptian eye*

## PT

Componente A da classificação CEAP  
 Componente C da classificação CEAP  
 Componente E da classificação CEAP  
 Componente P da classificação CEAP  
 Compressão da coxa  
 Compressão da veia íliaca  
 Compressão da veia renal esquerda; ver síndrome de quebra-nozes  
 Compressão de veia; ver compressão venosa  
 Compressão elástica graduada  
 Compressão excêntrica  
 Compressão manual da barriga da perna  
 Compressão pneumática intermitente  
 Compressão pneumática sequencial  
 Compressão venosa  
 Compressibilidade venosa  
 Comprimentos de onda de laser específicos da hemoglobina  
 Comprimentos de onda do laser específicos da água  
 Congestão das veias pélvicas; ver síndrome de congestão pélvica  
 Conselho de estilo de vida para distúrbios venosos crónicos  
 Construção de neoválvula MALETI  
 Continuação na veia ázigos da veia cava inferior  
 Coroa flebectásica; ver coroa flebectásica paraplantar

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Crossectomia  
 Cumarina  
 Cumprimento da compressão  
 Cúspide da válvula  
 Dabigatran (etexilato de dabigatran)  
 Dalteparina (dalteparina sódica)  
 Danaparoide  
 D-dímero  
 Deficiência de proteína C  
 Deficiência de proteína S  
 Densidade linear da energia endovenosa  
 Dermate (dermatite venosa, eczema venoso)  
 Dermate de estase  
 Diferencial de pressão braço/pé  
 Dilatação das veias do antebraço e mão  
 Diosmina  
 Diretrizes da Sociedade Europeia de Cirurgia Vasculuar para doença venosa crónica  
 Diretrizes do Fórum Venoso/Sociedade de Cirurgia Vasculuar dos EUA  
 Diretrizes do NICE para tratamento de veias varicosas  
 Diretrizes para o tratamento de doença venosa crónica em pacientes com úlceras venosas  
 Dispositivo de compressão  
 Dispositivo de compressão pneumática

## EN

▶ *A component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *C component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *P component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Thigh compression*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein compression*  
 ▶ *Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome*

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▶ *Vein compression. **See** venous compression*  
 ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*  
 ▶ *Eccentric compression*  
 ▶ *Manual calf compression*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Venous compression*  
 ▶ *Venous compressibility*  
 ▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*

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▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. **See** pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *MALETI neovalve construction*  
 ▶ *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Corona phlebectatica. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *Crossectomy*  
 ▶ *Coumarin*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*  
 ▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*  
 ▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*  
 ▶ *D-dimer*  
 ▶ *Protein C deficiency*  
 ▶ *Protein S deficiency*  
 ▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*  
 ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*  
 ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*  
 ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*  
 ▶ *Forearm and hand veins dilatation*  
 ▶ *Diosmin*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*  
 ▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Compression device*  
 ▶ *Pneumatic compression device*

## PT

Dispositivo de estimulação elétrica do músculo da barriga da perna

Dispositivo motorizado de flebectomia; ver flebectomia motorizada

Dispositivos de compressão pneumática intermitente (IPCD)

Dispositivos para calçar e descalçar (para meias)

Distúrbios venosos

Distúrbios venosos pélvicos

Doença de BEHÇET

Doença de BUERGER

Doença de MONDOR

Doença venosa

Doença(s) venosa(s) crónica(s)

Doenças tróficas; ver alterações cutâneas venosas

Doente com sintomas, mas sem sinais, de doença venosa

Doppler de onda contínua

Doppler portátil; ver também Doppler de onda contínua

Dor; ver sensibilidade dolorosa

Drenagem em cascata

Dupla pré-punção para ablação endovenosa complexa

EcoDoppler; ver ecografia Duplex

Ecogenicidade venosa

Ecografia

Ecografia Doppler; ver ecografia Duplex

Ecografia Duplex

Ecografia intravascular (EIV) em flebologia

Eczema venoso (eczema varicoso, eczema gravitacional e dermatite por estase)

Eczema; ver eczema venoso

Edema da perna profissional

Edema venoso (flebedema)

Edema; ver edema venoso

Edoxabano

Efeito garrote

Efeito VENTURI

Efluxo venoso

Eletrocoagulação intravenosa

Eliminador AKónya - cateter de trombectomia

Embolectomia

Embolia

Embolia pulmonar ou tromboembolismo pulmonar

Embolização

Embolização adesiva; ver embolização com cola e/ou ablação com cola/adesivo

Embolização com cianoacrilato; ver embolização com cola

Embolização com cola e/ou ablação com cola/adesivo

Embolização com espiral para reflexo venoso profundo

Embolização da veia pélvica

Embolização das veias ovárias ou pélvicas; ver embolização da veia pélvica

Embolização da veia pélvica

Embolização de veia gonadal

## EN

▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*

▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*

▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression devices (IPCD)*

▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*

▶ *Venous disorders*

▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*

▶ *BEHÇET's disease*

▶ *BUERGER's disease*

▶ *MONDOR's disease*

▶ *Venous disease*

▶ *Chronic venous disease / disorders*

▶ *Trophic changes. **See** venous skin changes*

▶ *Cos patient*

▶ *Continuous-wave Doppler*

▶ *Hand-held Doppler. **See also** continous-wave Doppler*

▶ *Pain. **See** aching*

▶ *Waterfall drainage*

▶ *Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation*

▶ *Doppler ultrasound. **See** duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Venous echogenicity*

▶ *Ultrasonography*

▶ *Duplex sonography. **See** duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Duplex ultrasonography*

▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*

▶ *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

▶ *Eczema*

▶ *Occupational leg swelling*

▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

▶ *Edema. **See** venous edema*

▶ *Edoxaban*

▶ *Tourniquet effect*

▶ *VENTURI effect*

▶ *Venous outflow*

▶ *Intravenous electrocoagulation*

▶ *AKónya Eliminator - thrombectomy catheter*

▶ *Embolectomy*

▶ *Embolism*

▶ *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

▶ *Embolization*

▶ *Adhesive embolization. **See** glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Cyanoacrylate embolization. **See** glue embolization*

▶ *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*

▶ *Pelvic vein embolization*

▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. **See also** pelvic vein embolization*

▶ *Gonadal vein embolization*



## PT

Embolização de veia ovárica  
 Êmbolos  
 Embriologia venosa  
 Encerramento da válvula  
 Endoflebectomia ou endovenectomia  
 Endovenoso  
 Enoxaparina  
 Ensaio VIDIO  
 Escala de GINSBERG  
 Escleroespuma Biomatrix  
 Escleroterapia  
 Escleroterapia assistida por V-Block (VBAS)  
 Escleroterapia com espuma a laser (LAFOS)  
 Escleroterapia com espuma ecoguiada  
 Escleroterapia com espuma; ver escleroterapia  
 Escleroterapia com microespuma; ver escleroterapia com espuma  
 Escleroterapia ecoguiada (UGS)  
 Escleroterapia em anestesia tumescente de veias reticulares e telangiectasia (START)  
 Escleroterapia líquida  
 Escleroterapia; ver escleroterapia ecoguiada (UGS)  
 Espessamento da válvula; ver espessamento valvular  
 Espessamento valvular  
 Espuma esclerosante  
 Estenose de ROKITANSKY  
 Estenose venosa  
 Estimulação elétrica neuromuscular  
 Estimulador elétrico neuromuscular na insuficiência venosa crónica  
 Estreptoquinase  
 Estrutura em corno da válvula  
 Estruturas semelhantes a válvula de EISEMANN E MALETTE; ver válvula de veia autóloga  
 Estudo ATTRACT  
 Estudo de cirurgia endoscópica subfascial de veias perforantes (SEPS) nos EUA  
 Estudo de prevenção hormonal do tromboembolismo  
 Estudo de veias de Edimburgo  
 Estudo PREPIC  
 Estudo PREPIC 2; ver estudo PREPIC  
 Estudo sobre a ablação endovenosa prematura (EVRA)  
 Extensão cranial da veia safena pequena  
 Extensão da coxa da veia safena pequena  
 Extrato de sementes de uva  
 Fadiga  
 Fármaco flebotónico; ver fármacos venotónicos ou venoativos  
 Fármacos venoativos  
 Fármacos venosos  
 Fármacos venotónicos; ver fármacos venoativos

## EN

▶ *Ovarian vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Emboli*  
 ▶ *Venous embryology*  
 ▶ *Valve closure*  
 ▶ *Endoflebectomy or endovenectomy*  
 ▶ *Endovenous*  
 ▶ *Enoxaparin*  
 ▶ *VIDIO trial*  
 ▶ *GINSBERG scale*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *V Block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*  
 ▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*  
 ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*  
 ▶ *ROKITANSKY stenosis*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *Valve cornua*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *ATTRACT Study*  
 ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*  
 ▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*  
 ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *Early endovenous ablation (EVRA) study*  
 ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Grape seed extract*  
 ▶ *Fatigue*  
 ▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Venous drugs*  
 ▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*

## PT

Farmacoterapia venosa

Fasciectomia na doença venosa

Fasciotomia na doença venosa

Fator VIII

Fatores de risco para doença venosa crónica; ver fatores de risco para veias varicosas e fatores de risco para insuficiência venosa crónica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

Fatores de risco para insuficiência venosa crónica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

Fatores de risco para PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment - Presença de varizes após tratamento intervencional)

Fatores de risco para recorrência de trombose venosa profunda

Fatores de risco para síndrome póstrombótico

Fatores de risco para trombose venosa profunda

Fatores de risco para veias varicosas

Fenindiona

Fenprocoumon

Fibra radial de duplo anel

Fibra radial para laser endovenoso

Fibra; ver fibras de laser

Fibras de laser

Fibrina

Fibrinólise

Fibrose dérmica

Filtro ALN

Filtro Amplatz da veia cava inferior

Filtro cava recuperável

Filtro caval profilático

Filtro Crux®

Filtro da veia cava Denali®

Filtro da veia cava inferior

Filtro da veia cava inferior Celec™ Platinum

Filtro da veia cava inferior inclinado

Filtro da veia cava recuperável Option™ Elite

Filtro da veia cava suprarrenal

Filtro da veia cava TrapEase®

Filtro de baixo perfil VenaTech®

Filtro de nitinol de recuperação

Filtro de Simon-Nitinol®

Filtro em guarda-chuva MOBIN-UDDIN

Filtro em ninho de pássaro

Filtro em tulipa GUNTHER™; ver também filtro GREENFIELD™ e filtro G2

Filtro G2; ver Filtro GREENFIELD™ e filtro em tulipa GUNTHER™

Filtro GREENFIELD™ em titânio

Filtro GREENFIELD™; ver também filtro G2 e filtro em tulipa GUNTHER™

Filtro OptEase®

Filtro "over-the-wire" em aço inoxidável GREENFIELD™

## EN

▶ Venous pharmacotherapy

▶ Fasciectomy in venous disease

▶ Fasciotomy in venous disease

▶ Factor VIII

▶ Risk factors for chronic venous disease. **See** risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

▶ Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

▶ Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)

▶ Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence

▶ Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome

▶ Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis

▶ Risk factors for varicose veins

▶ Phenindione

▶ Fenprocoumon

▶ Double ring radial fiber

▶ Endovenous laser radial fiber

▶ Fiber. **See** laser fibers

▶ Laser fibers

▶ Fibrin

▶ Fibrinolysis

▶ Dermal fibrosis

▶ ALN filter

▶ Amplatz inferior vena cava filter

▶ Retrievable cava filter

▶ Prophylactic caval filter

▶ Crux filter

▶ Denali® cava filter

▶ Inferior vena cava filter

▶ Celec™ Platinum Inferior vena cava filter

▶ Tilted inferior vena cava filter

▶ Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter

▶ Suprarrenal cava filter

▶ TrapEase® vena cava filter

▶ VenaTech® low-profile filter

▶ Recovery nitinol filter

▶ Simon Nitinol® Filter

▶ MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella

▶ Bird's nest filter

▶ GUNTHER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter

▶ G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter

▶ Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter

▶ GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter

▶ OptEase® filter

▶ Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD™ filter

## PT

Filtros com opção de recuperação  
 Filtros da veia cava  
 Filtros da veia cava permanentes  
 Fisiologia venosa  
 Fístula arteriovenosa  
 Fístula arteriovenosa temporária  
 Flavonoides  
 Flebectasia; ver também venectasia e varice, veia varicosa e varicosidade  
 Flebectomia  
 Flebectomia com gancho  
 Flebectomia concomitante  
 Flebectomia em ambulatório de MULLER  
 Flebectomia em ambulatório; ver avulsão por incisão em ambulatório  
 Flebectomia faseada  
 Flebectomia motorizada  
 Flebectomia motorizada transluminada  
 Flebectomia retardada  
 Flebectomia simultânea  
 Flebite  
 Flebografia de contraste  
 Flebografia por subtração digital  
 Flebografia/venografia ascendente  
 Flebografia/venografia descendente  
 Flebografia; ver venografia  
 Flebologia  
 Flebogri<sup>TM</sup>  
 Flebotomia (venessecção, venotomia)  
 Flebotrombose  
 Flegmasia cerulea dolens ou perna azul dolorosa  
 Fluxo retrógrado venoso  
 Fluxo retrógrado venoso; ver refluxo venoso  
 Fluxo venoso  
 Fluxo venoso anterógrado  
 Fluxometria Doppler a laser  
 Folheto da válvula; ver cúspide da válvula  
 Fondaparinux  
 Formação de trombo venoso  
 Formigueiro  
 Fórum Venoso dos EUA (AVF)  
 Fórum Venoso Europeu  
 Fotopletismografia  
 Fototermólise  
 Fração de ejeção; ver volume de ejeção  
 Fração de flavanoide purificado micronizado (FFPM)  
 Fração do efluxo  
 Fração do volume residual  
 Frequência de repetição de impulsos (FRI)  
 Função de bomba da barriga da perna

## EN

▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *Caval filters*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Venous physiology*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Temporary arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Phlebectasia. See also venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Hook phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Concomitant Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *Staged phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Delayed phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Simultaneous phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Phlebitis*  
 ▶ *Contrast Venography*  
 ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*  
 ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Descending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Phlebography. See venography*  
 ▶ *Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Flebogri<sup>TM</sup>*  
 ▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*  
 ▶ *Venous retrograde flow*  
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous flow*  
 ▶ *Antegrade venous flow*  
 ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*  
 ▶ *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Fondaparinux*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus formation*  
 ▶ *Tingling*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *European Venous Forum*  
 ▶ *Photoplethysmography*  
 ▶ *Photothermolysis*  
 ▶ *Ejection fraction. See also ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)*  
 ▶ *Outflow fraction*  
 ▶ *Residual volume fraction*  
 ▶ *Pulse repetition frequency*  
 ▶ *Calf pump function*

## PT

Função de bomba venosa  
 Função de bomba venosa da barriga da perna  
 Função valvular  
 Função venosa  
 Gama-benzopirona; ver flavonoides  
 Gancho de flebectomia  
 Gangrena venosa  
 Gerador de laser  
 Gerador de radiofrequência  
 Glicerina  
 Glicerina cromada  
 Hemangiendotelioma  
 Hemangioma  
 Hemangioma intraósseo  
 Hemodinâmica venosa  
 Heparina  
 Heparina de baixo peso molecular  
 Heparina não fracionada  
 Hiperpigmentação cutânea  
 Hipertensão venosa em ambulatório  
 Hipertensão venosa; ver também hipertensão venosa em ambulatório  
 Hipoplasia venosa  
 Hirudina  
 Impressão de edema; ver sensação de edema  
 Incompetência de veia perforante  
 Incompetência valvular  
 Incompetência venosa  
 Incompetência venosa primária  
 Incompetência venosa profunda  
 Incompetência venosa secundária  
 Índice de drenagem venosa  
 Índice de enchimento venoso  
 Índice de fluxo arterial venoso  
 Índice de fluxo venoarterial  
 Índice de massa corporal  
 Índice de recirculação  
 Índice de rigidez dinâmico  
 Índice de rigidez estática  
 Índice de sedimentos venosos (VSI)  
 Índice tornozelo-braquial ou índice de pressão tornozelo-braquial  
 Influxo venoso  
 Inibidores teciduais de metaloproteinases (TIMPs)  
 Iniciativa da Qualidade Vascular – Registo de veias varicosas (VQI-VVR)  
 Injeção arterial durante escleroterapia  
 Injeção intra-arterial de esclerosante  
 Instituto Nacional para Excelência na Saúde e Cuidados (NICE); ver diretrizes do NICE para o tratamento de varizes

## EN

▶ *Venous pump function*  
 ▶ *Venous calf pump function*  
 ▶ *Valvular function*  
 ▶ *Venous function*  
 ▶ *Gamma benzopyrone. See flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy hook*  
 ▶ *Venous gangrene*  
 ▶ *Laser generator*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency generator*  
 ▶ *Glycerin*  
 ▶ *Chromated glycerin*  
 ▶ *Hemangioendothelioma*  
 ▶ *Hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamics*  
 ▶ *Heparin*  
 ▶ *Low molecular-weight heparin*  
 ▶ *Unfractionated heparin*  
 ▶ *Skin hyperpigmentation*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypertension. See also ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypoplasia*  
 ▶ *Hirudin*  
 ▶ *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Venous arterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Body mass index*  
 ▶ *Recirculation index*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*  
 ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*  
 ▶ *Venous inflow*  
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*  
 ▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*  
 ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*  
 ▶ *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*

## PT

Insuficiência da safena  
 Insuficiência das válvulas venosas  
 Insuficiência venosa cerebrosplinal crónica  
 Insuficiência venosa crónica  
 Insuficiência venosa pélvica  
 Insuficiência venosa primária  
 Insuficiência venosa secundária  
 Insuficiência venosa superficial  
 Investigação da avaliação de doença venosa e padronização dos testes  
 Junção neosafenofemoral  
 Junção safenofemoral (JSF)  
 Junção safenopoplíteia (JSP)  
 Laqueação alta  
 Laqueação alta e “stripping”  
 Laqueação alta e divisão  
 Laqueação da junção safenofemoral

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Laqueação de veia perfurante ou laqueação de perfurante  
 Laqueação junto à origem da veia  
 Laqueação venosa  
 Laser Alexandrite de impulso longo

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Laser de hólmio  
 Laser diódo  
 Laser KTP  
 Laser ND-YAG (“garnet” de alumínio com ítrio impregnado com neodímio)  
 Laser Yag; ver laser ND-YAG  
 Latejar  
 Leggings sobrepostas  
 Leiomiossarcoma  
 Lepirudina  
 Lesão de veia ilíaca não trombótica  
 Lesão nervosa após “stripping”  
 Ligadura adesiva  
 Ligadura com pouca elasticidade; ver ligadura não elástica  
 Ligadura de compressão multicomponente  
 Ligadura não elástica  
 Ligadura; ver também ligaduras de compressão  
 Ligaduras de compressão  
 Ligaduras de compressão elásticas  
 Ligaduras de compressão multicamadas  
 Lipedema  
 Lipodermatosclerose  
 Lista de verificação de segurança do American College of Phlebology  
 Lúmen venoso  
 Luz pulsada intensa  
 Malformação arteriovenosa  
 Malformação capilar

## EN

▶ *Saphenous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*  
 ▶ *Neosaphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ▶ *High ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation and stripping*  
 ▶ *High ligation and division*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction ligation. See high ligation and flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation*  
 ▶ *Flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Venous ligation*  
 ▶ *Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite laser*  
 ▶ *Holmium laser*  
 ▶ *Diode laser*  
 ▶ *KTP laser*  
 ▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)*  
 ▶ *YAG laser. See ND-YAG laser*  
 ▶ *Throbbing*  
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*  
 ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*  
 ▶ *Lepirudin*  
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*  
 ▶ *Adhesive bandage*  
 ▶ *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*  
 ▶ *Inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Bandage. See also compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Lipedema*  
 ▶ *Lipodermatosclerosis*  
 ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Check list*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen*  
 ▶ *Intense pulsed light*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*

## PT

Malformação linfática  
 Malformação truncular  
 Malformação vascular congénita  
 Malformação venosa  
 Malformação venosa de baixo fluxo  
 Malformação venosa extratruncular  
 Malformação venosa intraóssea  
 Malha de compressão progressiva inversa  
 Mancha de vinho do Porto  
 Manobra de Paraná  
 Manobra de transferência do peso corporal  
 Manobra de VALSALVA  
 Manobra em pontas dos dedos dos pés  
 Manobras de transferência de peso  
 Mapeamento ecográfico  
 Mapeamento venoso  
 Marquesa inclinada  
 Mastócitos em doença venosa crónica  
 Matting  
 Matting telangiectásico  
 Medição da forma de lúmen venoso  
 Medição hemodinâmica venosa  
 Meia impregnada com pasta de zinco  
 Meias antitrombóticas  
 Meias de compressão elásticas  
 Meias de compressão médicas  
 Meias de compressão; ver tubagem de compressão  
 Metaloproteinases da matriz  
 Microflebectomia; ver avulsão por incisão em ambulatório ou flebectomia de MULLER  
 Monitorização ecográfica  
 Morruato de sódio  
 Movimento das válvulas venosas  
 Mutação do fator V de Leiden (heterozigótica, homozigótica)  
 Necrose cutânea após escleroterapia  
 Neoválvula (autogéna)  
 Neovascularização  
 Obliteração do trombo através de intervenção endovenosa percutânea rápida em oclusão venosa profunda (TORPEDO)  
 Obliteração venosa  
 Obliteração venosa residual (RVO)  
 Obstrução crónica não maligna da veia cava inferior  
 Obstrução da veia ilíaca  
 Obstrução da veia iliocava  
 Obstrução de veia; ver obstrução venosa  
 Obstrução do efluxo  
 Obstrução primária de veia não trombótica; ver lesão de veia ilíaca não trombótica

## EN

▶ *Lymphatic malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*  
 ▶ *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Low-flow venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Extratrunclular venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Port-wine stain*  
 ▶ *Paraná maneuver*  
 ▶ *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*  
 ▶ *VALSALVA maneuver*  
 ▶ *Tiptoe maneuver*  
 ▶ *Weight transfer maneuvers*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound mapping*  
 ▶ *Venous mapping*  
 ▶ *Tilt table*  
 ▶ *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Matting*  
 ▶ *Telangiectatic matting*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen shape measurement*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic measurement*  
 ▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic stockings*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Medical compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Compression stockings. See compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Matrix metalloproteinases*  
 ▶ *Microphlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*  
 ▶ *Sodium morrhuate*  
 ▶ *Venous valve motion*  
 ▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*  
 ▶ *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*  
 ▶ *Neovascularization*  
 ▶ *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*  
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*  
 ▶ *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*  
 ▶ *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Outflow obstruction*  
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*

## PT

Obstrução venosa  
 Obstrução venosa central  
 Obstrução venosa profunda  
 Oclusão da veia íliaca  
 Oclusão da veia ilioacava  
 Oclusão de veia; ver oclusão venosa  
 Oclusão venosa  
 Oleato de etanolamina  
 Olho da safena; ver olho egípcio  
 Olho egípcio  
 Operação de laqueação de perfurante COCKETT  
 Operação de LINTON; ver cirurgia perfurante endoscópica subfacial  
 Operação de Warren; ver bypass da veia safena femoropoplíteia e femorocrural  
 Operação PALMA; ver transposição femorofemoral da veia safena  
 Oxigénio, tratamento hiperbárico em úlceras venosas  
 Patch em politetrafluoroetileno para conter neovascularização  
 Patogenia das varizes  
 Pentoxifilina  
 Perfurador ósseo  
 Permeabilidade secundária  
 Permeabilidade venosa  
 Pernas irrequietas  
 Pernas pesadas; ver sensação de peso  
 Phlegmasia alba dolens ou perna branca  
 Pigmentação ou hiperpigmentação  
 PIN stripper  
 Pletismografia a ar (APG)  
 Pletismografia de impedância  
 Pletismografia de medição da tensão  
 Pletismografia de oclusão  
 Pletismografia venosa  
 Pletismografia; ver também pletismografia a ar, fotopletismografiae e pletismografia de oclusão  
 Plexo pampiniforme  
 Plexo pudendo (vesicoprostático) (sexo masculino)  
 Plexo retal externo venoso sacral  
 Plexo retal interno venoso sacral  
 Plexo venoso prostático (sexo masculino)  
 Plexo venoso uterino (sexo feminino)  
 Plexo venoso vaginal (sexo feminino)  
 Polidocanol  
 Ponto de fuga  
 Pontuação anatómica; ver pontuação da doença segmentar venosa  
 Pontuação clínica de Antuérpia para embolia pulmonar  
 Pontuação da doença segmentar venosa

## EN

▶ Venous obstruction  
 ▶ Central venous obstruction  
 ▶ Deep venous obstruction  
 ▶ Iliac vein occlusion  
 ▶ Iliocaval vein occlusion  
 ▶ Vein occlusion. **See** venous occlusion  
 ▶ Venous occlusion  
 ▶ Ethanolamine oleate  
 ▶ Saphenous eye. **See** egyptian eye  
 ▶ Egyptian eye  
 ▶ COCKETT's perforator vein ligation  
 ▶ LINTON's operation. **See also** subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
 ▶ Warren operation. **See** femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass  
 ▶ PALMA operation. **See** femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition  
 ▶ Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers  
 ▶ Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization  
 ▶ Varice pathogenesis  
 ▶ Pentoxifylline  
 ▶ Bone perforator  
 ▶ Secondary patency  
 ▶ Venous compliance  
 ▶ Restless legs  
 ▶ Heavy leg. **See** heaviness  
 ▶ Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg  
 ▶ Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation  
 ▶ PIN stripper  
 ▶ Air Plethysmography  
 ▶ Impedance plethysmography  
 ▶ Strain-gauge plethysmography  
 ▶ Occlusion plethysmography  
 ▶ Venous plethysmography  
 ▶ Plethysmography. **See also** air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography  
 ▶ Pampiniform plexus  
 ▶ Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)  
 ▶ Sacral venous external rectal plexus  
 ▶ Sacral venous internal rectal plexus  
 ▶ Prostatic venous plexus (male)  
 ▶ Uterine venous plexus (female)  
 ▶ Vaginal venous plexus (female)  
 ▶ Polidocanol  
 ▶ Escape point  
 ▶ Anatomic score. **See** venous segmental disease score  
 ▶ Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism  
 ▶ Venous segmental disease score

## PT

Pontuação da dor

Pontuação da gravidade venosa

Pontuação de Aberdeen da gravidade de veias varicosas (AVVSS)

Pontuação de CAPRINI

Pontuação de gravidade clínica venosa

Pontuação de Homburg da gravidade de veias varicosas

Pontuação de incapacidade venosa

Pontuação de Wells

Pontuação VILLALTA

Posição de TRENDELENBURG

Posicionamento à cabeceira guiado por ultrassons de filtros da veia cava inferior

PREsença de Varizes Após InTervenção (PREVAIT)

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Pressão de compressão

Pressão de compressão de trabalho

Pressão de interface

Pressão hidrostática

Pressão intramuscular

Pressão venosa

Pressão venosa dinâmica

Pressão venosa em ambulatório

Prevenção/profilaxia da trombose venosa profunda

Procedimento com "sling" silástico PSATAKIS

Procedimento endovenoso; ver técnica endovenosa

Prostaciclina

Prurido; ver comichão

Punção ecoguiada, canulação

Qualidade de vida na doença venosa

Quantificação do refluxo

Questionário da qualidade de vida da úlcera venosa da perna

Questionário de Aberdeen para veias varicosas

Questionário de ulceração venosa de Charring Cross

Questionário específico sobre a qualidade de vida e o resultado da resposta venosa (SQOR-V)

Questionário sobre a insuficiência venosa crónica (CIVIQ)

Radiologia de intervenção (em flebologia)

Recanalização endovascular para a oclusão da veia cava inferior, ilíaco – veia femoral comum

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Recanalização venosa

Recirculação safena

Recirculação venosa no membro inferior

Reconstrução da válvula

Reconstrução da veia cava inferior suprarenal

Reconstruções por cirurgia aberta para oclusão não maligna da veia cava

Recuperação de filtro

Recuperação do comportamento após tratamento para veias varicosas (BRAVVO)

## EN

▶ *Pain score*

▶ *Venous severity scoring*

▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*

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▶ *CAPRINI score*

▶ *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*

▶ *Homburg varicose vein severity score*

▶ *Venous disability score*

▶ *Wells score*

▶ *VILLALTA score*

▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters*

▶ *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*

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▶ *Compression pressure*

▶ *Working compression pressure*

▶ *Interface pressure*

▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*

▶ *Intramuscular pressure*

▶ *Venous pressure*

▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*

▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*

▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*

▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*

▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*

▶ *Prostacyclin*

▶ *Pruritis. See itching*

▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*

▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*

▶ *Reflux quantification*

▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*

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▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*

▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*

▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous (SQOR-VI) questionnaire*

▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*

▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*

▶ *Endovascular recanalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)*

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▶ *Venous recanalization*

▶ *Saphenous recirculation*

▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*

▶ *Valve reconstruction*

▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*

▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*

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▶ *Filter retrieval*

▶ *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)*



## PT

Rede de varicose na virilha; ver também neovascularização  
 Rede subcutânea venosa plantar  
 Rede varicosa da fossa poplíteia  
 Rede venosa dorsal do pé  
 Reflexo de vasoconstricção postural; ver reflexo venoarterial  
 Reflexo venoarterial (reflexo de vasoconstricção postural)  
 Reflexo venoso profundo e superficial associado  
 Refluxo axial  
 Refluxo da safena  
 Refluxo da veia ovárica ou incompetência da veia ovárica  
 Refluxo da veia pélvica  
 Refluxo de veia ureteral  
 Refluxo o incompetência venosa superficial  
 Refluxo residual  
 Refluxo segmentar  
 Refluxo valvular  
 Refluxo venoso  
 Refluxo venoso profundo  
 Remodelação de parede venosa  
 Reparação cirúrgica de incompetência de válvula venosa profunda  
 Reparação da válvula; ver reconstrução da válvula  
 Reparação de válvula com porta de aprisionamento  
 TRIPATHI  
 Reservatório varicoso  
 Reservatório venoso  
 Resistência ao efluxo  
 Resistência ao efluxo aumentada  
 Resistência ao efluxo venoso  
 Resistência venosa  
 Resolução de trombo venoso  
 Resposta venoarteriolar  
 Ressecção da primeira costela  
 Resultado HASTI™  
 Resultado VVSymQ  
 Retorno venoso  
 Reviparina (clivarina)  
 Rigidez do tornozelo  
 Rivaroxabano  
 Saída da bomba da barriga da perna  
 Saída venosa  
 Saída venosa; ver refluxo venoso  
 Seio da válvula  
 Semente ou extrato de raiz de castanha-da-Índia  
 Sensação de calor ou ardor  
 Sensação de edema  
 Sensação de peso  
 Sensibilidade dolorosa  
 SEPS; ver cirurgia endoscópica subfascial de perfurante  
 Sinal de alinhamento

## EN

▶ *Groin varicose network. See also neovascularization*  
 ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*  
 ▶ *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. See venoarterial reflex*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*  
 ▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Axial reflux*  
 ▶ *Saphenous reflux*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*  
 ▶ *Residual reflux*  
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*  
 ▶ *Valvular reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*  
 ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*  
 ▶ *Varicose reservoir*  
 ▶ *Venous reservoir*  
 ▶ *Outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*  
 ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*  
 ▶ *First rib resection*  
 ▶ *HASTI™ score*  
 ▶ *Resultado VVSymQ*  
 ▶ *Venous return*  
 ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*  
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*  
 ▶ *Rivaroxaban*  
 ▶ *Calf pump output*  
 ▶ *Venous blow out*  
 ▶ *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Valve sinus*  
 ▶ *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Heat or burning sensation*  
 ▶ *Feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Heaviness*  
 ▶ *Aching*  
 ▶ *SEPS. See Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Alignment sign*

## PT

Sinal de HOMANS

Sinal do rato Mickey

Síndrome antifosfolipídica

Síndrome compartimentais na doença venosa

Síndrome da classe econômica; ver tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas

Síndrome da veia cava superior

Síndrome de ACHENBACH

Síndrome de BUDD-CHIARI

Síndrome de CLOVES

Síndrome de COCKETT; ver também síndrome de MAY-THURNER

Síndrome de congestão pélvica

Síndrome de GULLMO; ver também síndrome de obstrução em tensão

Síndrome de inchaço do tornozelo

Síndrome de KASABACH-MERRITT

Síndrome de KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY

Síndrome de MAFFUCCI

Síndrome de MAY-THURNER

Síndrome de obstrução em tensão

Síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER

Síndrome de PARKES-WEBER

Síndrome de quebra-nozes

Síndrome de SERVELLE-MARTORELL

Síndrome de STURGE-WEBER

Síndrome do desfiladeiro torácico

Síndrome do desfiladeiro torácico venoso; ver também Síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER

Síndrome pós-trombótica ou doença pós-trombótica

Sintomas nas pernas; ver sintomas venosos

Sintomas venosos

Sistema ázigos

Sistema de cateter de perfusão LysUS (EKOS)

Sistema de dupla seringa TESSARI

Sistema de oclusão VenaSeal™

Sistema de pontuação clínica, pontuação de gravidade clínica

Sistema de seringa duplo

Sistema de trombólise assistida por ecografia EKOS™

Sistema Índigo™

Sistema venoso

Sistema venoso de ALBANESE

Sistema venoso lateral; ver sistema venoso de ALBANESE

Sistemas de trombectomia rotativos CLEANER

Sociedade Europeia de Cirurgia Vasculare

Sociedade Internacional para o Estudo das Anomalias Vasculares (classificação de Anomalias vasculares); ver também classificação de Hamburgo

Sola de LEJARS

Solução de Etoxisclero®

Solução tumescente

Stent autoexpansível

## EN

▶ *HOMANS sign*

▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*

▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*

▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*

▶ *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*

▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*

▶ *ACHENBACH's syndrome*

▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*

▶ *CLOVES syndrome*

▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*

▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*

▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*

▶ *Ankle- blow-out syndrome*

▶ *KASABACH-MERRITT syndrome*

▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*

▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*

▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*

▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*

▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *PARKES WEBER syndrome*

▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*

▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*

▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*

▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*

▶ *Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. See also PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*

▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*

▶ *Venous symptoms*

▶ *Azygos system*

▶ *Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)*

▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*

▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*

▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*

▶ *Double syringe system*

▶ *EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*

▶ *Indigo system*

▶ *Venous system*

▶ *ALBANESE venous system*

▶ *Lateral venous system. See ALBANESE venous system*

▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*

▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*

▶ *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). See also Hamburg classification*

▶ *LEJARS' sole*

▶ *Aethoxysclero solution*

▶ *Tumescent solution*

▶ *Self-expanding stent*

## PT

Stent com balão expansível  
 Stent de Nitinol  
 Stent em "Z"  
 Stent GIANTURCO  
 Stent venoso Veniti Vici  
 Stripper OESCH; ver PIN stripper  
 Stripper Perfurante INvaginado (PIN); ver PIN stripper  
 Stripping com PIN stripper  
 Stripping da safena  
 Stripping Perfurante INvaginado (PIN); ver stripping com PIN stripper  
 Stripping por frio  
 Stripping venoso  
 Tampões venosos  
 Técnica com bloqueio de ar  
 Técnica de TESSARI  
 Técnica de vaporização em impulsos na trombólise; ver também AngioJet™  
 Técnica endovenosa  
 Telangiectasia  
 Tempo de coagulação ativada  
 Tempo de encerramento da válvula  
 Tempo de enchimento venoso  
 Tempo de reenchimento  
 Tempo de reenchimento venoso; ver tempo de reenchimento  
 Teoria ascendente para veias varicosas  
 Teoria descendente na patogenia de veias varicosas  
 Teoria parietal da patogenia de veias varicosas  
 Terapêutica anticoagulante oral  
 Terapêutica de compressão  
 Terapêutica de compressão para úlcera venosas  
 Terapêutica fibrinolítica  
 Terapia a laser percutânea para telangiectasias e veias varicosas  
 Termoterapia induzida por radiofrequência  
 Teste de carga ortostática diurna (DOL)  
 Teste de eliminação de refluxo  
 Teste de PERTHES  
 Teste de retirada do sangue ("milking")  
 Teste de reversibilidade  
 Teste de "strip" para competência valvular; ver teste de "strip" para competência da válvula; ver teste de retirada do sangue ("milking")  
 Teste de TRENDELENBURG  
 Tetradecil-sulfato de sódio  
 Tinzaparina  
 Tomografia computadorizada na doença venosa  
 Tonalidade venosa  
 Transferência de segmento venoso; ver transplante de válvula  
 Transferência ou transplante de veia axilar

## EN

▶ *Balloon-expanding stent*  
 ▶ *Nitinol stent*  
 ▶ *Z-stent™*  
 ▶ *GIANTURCO stent*  
 ▶ *Veniti Vici Venous stent*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *Cryostripping*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous plugs*  
 ▶ *Air-block technique*  
 ▶ *TESSARI technique*  
 ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *Endovenous technique*  
 ▶ *Telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Activated Clotting time*  
 ▶ *Valve closure time*  
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*  
 ▶ *Refilling time*  
 ▶ *Venous refill time. See refilling time*  
 ▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*  
 ▶ *Compression therapy*  
 ▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*  
 ▶ *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*  
 ▶ *Reflux elimination test*  
 ▶ *PERTHES test*  
 ▶ *Milking test*  
 ▶ *Reversibility test. See reflux elimination test.*  
 ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*  
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*  
 ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*  
 ▶ *Tinzaparin*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Venous tone*  
 ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*

## PT

Transplante de segmento de veia ou segmento de transferência de veia; ver transplante de válvula

Transplante de válvula

Transposição de veia de KISTNER

Transposição de veia; ver transposição de veia de KISTNER

Transposição femorofemoral da veia safena

Tratamento (ou terapêutica) com oxigénio hiperbárico de úlceras venosas

Tratamento conservador na doença venosa

Tratamento de Maggot (terapêutica de desbridamento de maggot)

Tratamento endotérmico

Tratamento endovenoso

Tratamento endovenoso a laser; ver ablação endovenosa por laser de veias safenas

Tratamento trombolítico venoso

Tratamentos com matriz de modulação de proteases para úlceras venosas na perna

Triáde de VIRCHOW

Trivex; ver flebectomia motorizada transluminada

Trombectomia mecânica

Trombectomia mecânica percutânea

Trombectomia operatória híbrida

Trombectomia operatória híbrida (Hybrid Operative Thrombectomy, ou HOT)

Trombectomia percutânea Arrow-TREROTOLA™

Trombectomia por vácuo (VAT)

Trombectomia venosa

Trombectomia venosa cirúrgica

Trombo endovenoso induzido por calor; ver classificação de KABNICK

Trombo flutuante

Trombo venoso

Trombocitopenia induzida por heparina

Tromboembolismo venoso

Tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas

Trombofilia

Tromboflebite

Tromboflebite da veia safena

Tromboflebite superficial; ver tromboflebite venosa superficial

Tromboflebite venosa superficial; ver trombose de veia superficial

Tromboflebite venosa superficial migratória (MSVT)

Tromboflebite venosa superficial supurativa (SSVT)

Trombólise dirigida por cateter com aceleração por ultrassons

Trombólise farmacomecânica

Trombólise; ver tratamento trombolítico venoso

Tromboprofilaxia venosa

Trombose central aguda

## EN

- ▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Valve transplantation*
- ▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*
- ▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*
- ▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*
- ▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*
- ▶ *Endothermal treatment*
- ▶ *Endovenous treatment*
- ▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*
- ▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*
- ▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*
- ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*
- ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*
- ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*
- ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*
- ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*
- ▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*
- ▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*
- ▶ *Venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Thrombophilia*
- ▶ *Thrombophlebitis*
- ▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*
- ▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*
- ▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*
- ▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*
- ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*
- ▶ *Thrombolysis. See venous thrombolytic treatment*
- ▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*
- ▶ *Acute central thrombosis*

## PT

Trombose da veia cava inferior  
 Trombose da veia mesentérica  
 Trombose de esforço  
 Trombose de esforço; ver síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER  
 Trombose de veia axilossúclávia ou Síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER  
 Trombose de veia profunda  
 Trombose de veia profunda aguda; ver trombose de veia profunda  
 Trombose de veia profunda em membro superior  
 Trombose de veia profunda femoropoplíteia; ver trombose de veia profunda  
 Trombose de veia superficial  
 Trombose induzida por calor; ver trombo endovenoso induzido por calor  
 Trombose proximal  
 Trombose relacionada com contraceptivo oral  
 Trombose venosa - fatores de risco; ver fatores de risco para trombose venosa profunda  
 Trombose venosa da barriga da perna, trombose de veia profunda limitada à barriga da perna  
 Trombose venosa distal  
 Trombose venosa isolada da barriga da perna  
 Trombose venosa profunda iliofemoral  
 Trombose venosa profunda proximal  
 Trombose venosa profunda recorrente  
 Trombose venosa profunda; ver trombose de veia profunda  
 Trombose venosa superficial e profunda concomitante  
 Tubagem de compressão  
 Úlcera arterial e venosa mista  
 Úlcera da perna; ver úlcera venosa da perna  
 Úlcera de MARJOLIN  
 Úlcera de MARTORELL  
 Úlcera venosa ativa; ver úlcera venosa da perna  
 Úlcera venosa da perna  
 Ultrassom da veia pélvica transabdominal  
 Ultrassom focado de alta intensidade (HIFU)  
 Ultrassons  
 União Internacional de Flebologia  
 Uroquinase  
 Válvula bicúspide venosa  
 Válvula de aloenxerto  
 Válvula de veia autóloga  
 Válvula de xenoenxerto  
 Válvula PAVCNIK  
 Válvula Portland ou válvula PAVCNIK  
 Válvula pré-terminal da junção safenofemoral  
 Válvula pré-terminal da junção safenopoplíteia  
 Válvula refluxiva; ver incompetência valvular  
 Válvula terminal da junção safenofemoral

## EN

▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*  
 ▶ *Proximal thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*  
 ▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*  
 ▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*  
 ▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*  
 ▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*  
 ▶ *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound*  
 ▶ *International Union of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Urokinase*  
 ▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*  
 ▶ *Allograft valve*  
 ▶ *Autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *Xenograft valve*  
 ▶ *PAVCNIK valve*  
 ▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNIK valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*

## PT

Válvula terminal da junção safenopoplítea  
 Válvula terminal; ver válvula terminal da junção safenofemoral e válvula terminal da junção safenopoplítea  
 Válvula venosa  
 Válvula venosa artificial  
 Válvula venosa protésica  
 Válvula; ver válvula venosa  
 Válvulas venosas criopreservadas  
 Valvuloplastia  
 Valvuloplastia de KISTNER  
 Valvuloplastia de manga protésica  
 Valvuloplastia de Raju  
 Valvuloplastia de SOTTIURAI  
 Valvuloplastia externa/extraluminal  
 Valvuloplastia interna  
 Valvuloplastia percutânea  
 Valvuloplastia transcomissural  
 Valvuloplastia transmural  
 Varfarina  
 Varice recorrente ou veia varicosa recorrente  
 Varíce, veia varicosa, varicosidade  
 Varicocele  
 Varicografia  
 Varicosidade pélvica; ver varizes pélvicas  
 Varicosidade; ver varice, veia varicosa, varicosidade  
 Varicosidades perineais  
 Varicosidades vulvares  
 Varithena®  
 Varizes do ligamento redondo  
 Varizes pélvicas  
 Varizes recorrentes após cirurgia (REVAS)  
 Varizes reticulares ou Veias varicosas reticulares  
 Varizes subdérmicas; ver telangiectasia  
 Varizes varicosas residuais ou varizes residuais  
 Veia  
 Veia acessória anterior da veia grande safena; ver veia acessória anterior da veia safena  
 Veia acessória anterior da veia safena  
 Veia acessória superficial da grande safena  
 Veia acessória superficial da pequena safena  
 Veia antebraquial mediana  
 Veia axial  
 Veia axilar  
 Veia basilica  
 Veia basilica acessória  
 Veia basilica medial  
 Veia braquial lateral  
 Veia braquiocéfálica  
 Veia cava  
 Veia cava inferior  
 Veia cava superior

## EN

▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Venous valve*  
 ▶ *Artificial venous valve*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*  
 ▶ *Valve. See venous valve*  
 ▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*  
 ▶ *Valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *External / extraluminal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Warfarin*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Varicocele*  
 ▶ *Varicography*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Perineal varicosities*  
 ▶ *Vulvar varicosities*  
 ▶ *Varithena®*  
 ▶ *Round ligament varices*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*  
 ▶ *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*  
 ▶ *Vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See Anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Median antebrachial vein*  
 ▶ *Axial vein*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein*  
 ▶ *Basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral brachial vein*  
 ▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Caval vein / vena cava*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava*

## PT

Veia cefálica  
 Veia cefálica acessória  
 Veia cefálica medial  
 Veia cefálica mediana  
 Veia ciática  
 Veia ciática persistente (PSV)  
 Veia circunflexa da coxa anterior  
 Veia circunflexa da coxa posterior  
 Veia colateral  
 Veia colateral púbica cruzada  
 Veia comunicantes  
 Veia cubital mediana  
 Veia digital dorsal da mão  
 Veia do bulbo do pénis (sexo masculino)  
 Veia do bulbo do vestíbulo (sexo feminino)  
 Veia dorsal metatársica  
 Veia dorsal profunda do clítoris (sexo feminino)  
 Veia dorsal profunda do pénis (sexo masculino)  
 Veia dorsal superficial do clítoris ou do pénis  
 Veia epigástrica inferior  
 Veia epigástrica superficial  
 Veia femoral  
 Veia femoral circunflexa lateral  
 Veia femoral circunflexa medial  
 Veia femoral comum  
 Veia femoral profunda  
 Veia GIACOMINI  
 Veia glútea inferior  
 Veia grande safena  
 Veia ilíaca circunflexa profunda  
 Veia ilíaca circunflexa superficial  
 Veia ilíaca comum  
 Veia ilíaca externa  
 Veia ilíaca interna (hipogástrica)  
 Veia iliolumbar  
 Veia incompetente  
 Veia intergemelar ou veia intergastrocnémio  
 Veia jugular interna  
 Veia marginal lateral do pé (comumente substituída por um plexo)  
 Veia marginal medial do pé  
 Veia mediana do antebraço  
 Veia mediana do cotovelo  
 Veia mesentérica inferior  
 Veia mesentérica superior  
 Veia não safena  
 Veia ovárica  
 Veia perfurante  
 Veia perfurante da barriga da perna incompetente  
 Veia perfurante da coxa lateral  
 Veia perfurante da coxa medial do canal femoral

## EN

▶ *Cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Collateral vein*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral veins*  
 ▶ *Communicating veins*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*  
 ▶ *Inferior epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein / Profunda femoral vein*  
 ▶ *GIACOMINI vein*  
 ▶ *Lower gluteal vein*  
 ▶ *Great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*  
 ▶ *External iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*  
 ▶ *Iliolumbar vein*  
 ▶ *Incompetent vein*  
 ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*  
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the forearm*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the elbow*  
 ▶ *Inferior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Incompetent calf perforator*  
 ▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*

## PT

Veia perfurante da coxa posterior posterolateral  
 Veia perfurante da coxa posterior posteromedial  
 Veia perfurante da fossa poplítea ou perfurante da fossa poplítea  
 Veia perfurante da perna lateral  
 Veia perfurante do gastrocnémio lateral  
 Veia perfurante do gastrocnémio lateral da perna posterior  
 Veia perfurante do gastrocnémio medial da perna posterior  
 Veia perfurante do glúteo médio  
 Veia perfurante do glúteo superior  
 Veia perfurante do joelho lateral  
 Veia perfurante do pé dorsal  
 Veia perfurante do tornozelo medial; ver veias perfurantes tibiais posteriores  
 Veia perfurante indireta  
 Veia perfurante infrarrotular  
 Veia perfurante inguinal da coxa medial  
 Veia perfurante pudenda  
 Veia perfurante suprarrotular  
 Veia perfurante tibial posterior da perna medial (anteriormente veia perfurante de COCKETT)  
 Veia plantar metatarsica  
 Veia podal  
 Veia poplítea  
 Veia púbica  
 Veia pudenda externa  
 Veia pudenda externa superficial  
 Veia pudenda interna  
 Veia radial  
 Veia renal  
 Veia retal superior  
 Veia reticular  
 Veia sacral mediana  
 Veia safena acessória posterior  
 Veia safena pequena (VSP)

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Veia subclávia  
 Veia superficial  
 Veia trabeculada  
 Veia varicosa pós-trombótica  
 Veia X  
 Veia(s) intersafena  
 Veias ázigos  
 Veias braquiais  
 Veias cubitais  
 Veias de aviso Maleolares; ver coroa flebectásica paraplanter  
 Veias de aviso no tornozelo; ver coroa flebectásica paraplanter  
 Veias digitais profundas (plantares e dorsais)  
 Veias digitais superficiais (dorsal e plantar) do membro inferior

## EN

▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*  
 ▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*  
 ▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Indirect perforating vein*  
 ▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal plantar vein*  
 ▶ *Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *External pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial external pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Reticular vein*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Small saphenous vein. See also cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Subclavian vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein*  
 ▶ *Trabeculated vein*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*  
 ▶ *X-vein*  
 ▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*  
 ▶ *Azygos veins*  
 ▶ *Brachial veins*  
 ▶ *Ulnar veins*  
 ▶ *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectica paraplanteris*  
 ▶ *Ankle flare. See corona phlebectica paraplanteris*

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▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb*



## PT

Veias digitais superficiais (dorsal e plantar) do membro superior  
 Veias do bulbo uretral (sexo masculino)  
 Veias do gastrocnémio  
 Veias do gastrocnémio lateral  
 Veias do gastrocnémio medial  
 Veias escrotales anteriores  
 Veias escrotales posteriores (sexo masculino)  
 Veias fibulares ou peroneais  
 Veias finas; ver telangiectasia ou aranhas vasculares  
 Veias glúteas inferiores  
 Veias glúteas superiores  
 Veias gonadais  
 Veias interósseas anteriores  
 Veias labiais anteriores  
 Veias labiais posteriores (sexo feminino)  
 Veias lombares  
 Veias metacárpicas dorsais  
 Veias metatársicas profundas (plantar e dorsal)  
 Veias metatársicas superficiais (dorsal e plantar)  
 Veias musculares  
 Veias obturadoras  
 Veias perfurantes da coxa anterior  
 Veias perfurantes da perna anterior  
 Veias perfurantes da perna medial  
 Veias perfurantes diretas  
 Veias perfurantes do gastrocnémio medial  
 Veias perfurantes do pé lateral  
 Veias perfurantes do pé medial  
 Veias perfurantes do tornozelo lateral  
 Veias perfurantes tibiais posteriores  
 Veias perineais superficiais  
 Veias plantares mediais  
 Veias profundas  
 Veias profundas do clítoris ou veias dorsais profundas do clítoris (sexo feminino)  
 Veias profundas do pénis (sexo masculino)  
 Veias retais inferiores  
 Veias retais médias  
 Veias sacrais laterais  
 Veias safenas  
 Veias suprapúbicas  
 Veias suprarrenais ou adrenais  
 Veias testiculares  
 Veias tibiais anteriores  
 Veias tibiais posteriores  
 Veias uterinas (sexo feminino)  
 Veias vaginais (sexo feminino)  
 Veias varicosas pudendas  
 Veias varicosas sintomáticas  
 VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym

## EN

▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb*  
 ▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*  
 ▶ *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Inferior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Gonadal veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior labial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Lumbar veins*  
 ▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*  
 ▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*  
 ▶ *Muscular veins*  
 ▶ *Obturator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Superficial perineal veins*  
 ▶ *Medial plantar veins*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Inferior rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Middle rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral sacral veins*  
 ▶ *Saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Suprapubic veins*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*  
 ▶ *Testicular veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Uterine veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*  
 ▶ *VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym*

## PT

Velocidade do refluxo de pico  
 Venectasia; ver flebectasia ou varice, veia varicosa, varicosidade  
 Venoconstricção  
 Venografia à base de gadolínio  
 Venografia por ressonância magnética  
 Venografia por ressonância magnética melhorada com contraste  
 Venografia por tomografia computadorizada ou venografia por tomografia computadorizada em espiral  
 Venografia; ver também flebografia/venografia ascendente e flebografia/venografia descendente  
 Venoplastia  
 Venopunção ou venipunção  
 Venossutura  
 Venotomia (flebectomia; venessecção)  
 Vénula  
 Venulectasias  
 Volume de ejeção  
 Volume venoso  
 Volume venoso de trabalho  
 Volumetria do pé  
 Voo de longa distância; ver tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas  
 Wallstent™  
 Ximelagatran  
 Zona do maléolo medial

## EN

▶ *Peak reflux velocity*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*  
 ▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*  
 ▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*  
 ▶ *Venography. See also ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*  
 ▶ *Venesuture*  
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*  
 ▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*  
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*  
 ▶ *Long-haul flight. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Wallstent™*  
 ▶ *Ximelagatran*  
 ▶ *Gaiter zone*

## RU

ADAMS-DEWEESE зажим или фильтр  
 Абдоминальное ультразвуковое исследование вен таза  
 Абердинская шкала тяжести варикозной болезни (AVVSS)  
 Абердинский опросник тяжести варикозной болезни (AVVQ)  
 Абляция варикозных узлов или варикозных вен, см.  
 Абляция вены  
 Абляция вены  
 Абляция паром  
 Абляция перфорантной вены или перфоранта  
 Абляция ствола большой подкожной вены  
 Аксиальная вена  
 Аксиальный рефлюкс  
 Активация лейкоцитов  
 Активированное время свертывания  
 Активная венозная трофическая язва, см. Трофические язвы на ногах  
 Аллографт с сохраненными клапанами  
 Альфа-бензопирон  
 Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия  
 Амбулаторная селективная абляция варикозных вен под местной анестезией  
 Амбулаторная флебэктомия, см. Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия  
 Амбулаторная флебэктомия по Мюллеру  
 Амбулаторное венозное давление (AVP)  
 Американский венозный форум  
 Анатомическая шкала, см. Оценка по шкале патологии венозных сегментов  
 Ангиома  
 Аневризма, см. Аневризма вены  
 Аневризма вены  
 Аневризма подколенной вены  
 Анестезия для хирургического лечения варикозных вен  
 Антагонист витамина К  
 Антверпенская клиническая шкала риска легочной эмболии  
 Антеградный венозный проток  
 Антикоагулянты  
 Антитромбин (антитромбин III)  
 Антифосфолипидный синдром (АФС)  
 Антоцианы, см. также Биофлавоноиды  
 Аписабан  
 Аппарат X-vein  
 Аппаратная флебэктомия  
 Аппараты для прерывистой пневматической компрессии  
 Аргатробан  
 Артериовенозная мальформация (АВМ)  
 Артериовенозная фистула  
 Атрезия вены  
 Аутологичный венозный клапан

## EN

▶ *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*  
 ▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*  
 ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*  
 ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Varices or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Axial vein*  
 ▶ *Axial reflux*  
 ▶ *Leukocyte activation*  
 ▶ *Activated Clotting time*  
 ▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Allograft valve*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score*  
 ▶ *Angioma*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*  
 ▶ *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *Antegrade venous flow*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*  
 ▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*  
 ▶ *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*  
 ▶ *Apixaban*  
 ▶ *X-vein*  
 ▶ *Powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression devices (IPCD)*  
 ▶ *Argatroban*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Vein atresia*  
 ▶ *Autologous vein valve*

## RU

Аутотрансплантация функционирующего клапана в подколенную вену, см. Пересадка клапана

Аценокумарол

Аэсцин, см. Экстракт из семян или корня конского каштана

Баллон - расширяемый стент

Баллонная ангиопластика вены

Бедренная вена

Бедренно-бедренный байпас

Бедренное продолжение малой подкожной вены

Белая атрофия кожи ног при варикозе

Белая болевая флегмазия или белая нога

Бивалирудин

Бинт короткой растяжимости, см. неэластичный бинт

Биомаркеры воспалительных клеток при хронических заболеваниях вен

Биопростетический венозный клапан

Биопростетический клапан или клапан PAVCNIK

Биофлавоноиды

Болезнь БЕХЧЕТА

Болезнь БЮРГЕРА

Болезнь МОНДОРА

Боль, см. Ноющая боль

Большой подкожной вены

Брахиальные вены

V-образная склеротерапия

Varithena R

Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)

VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym

Вакуумная тромбэктомия

Валик створки

Вальвулопластика SOTTIURAI

Вальвулопластика

Вальвулопластика муфтой из синтетического материала

Вальвулопластика по Raju

Вальвулопластика по КИСТНЕРУ

Вальвулопластика по методике «trap-door»

Варикография

Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена

Варикозное расширение вен круглых связок

Варикозное расширение вен малого таза

Варикозное расширение вен промежности

Варикозное расширение половых вен

Варикозное расширение тазовых вен, см. Варикозное расширение вен малого таза

Варикозно расширенные вены, см. Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена

Варикозные блябы или узлы

Варикозный резервуар

Варикоцеле

Варфарин

## EN

▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. See valve transplantation*

▶ *Acenocoumarol*

▶ *Aescin. See horse chestnut seed or root extract*

▶ *Balloon-expanding stent*

▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*

▶ *Femoral vein*

▶ *Cross pubic venous by pass*

▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*

▶ *Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)*

▶ *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*

▶ *Bivalirudin*

▶ *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*

▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*

▶ *Venous bioprosthetic valve*

▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNK valve*

▶ *Bioflavonoids*

▶ *BEHÇET's disease*

▶ *BUERGER's disease*

▶ *MONDOR's disease*

▶ *Pain. See aching*

▶ *Great saphenous vein*

▶ *Brachial veins*

▶ *V Block -assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*

▶ *Varithena R*

▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*

▶ *VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym*

▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*

▶ *Valvular agger*

▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*

▶ *Valvuloplasty*

▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*

▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*

▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*

▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*

▶ *Varicography*

▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Round ligament varices*

▶ *Pelvic varices*

▶ *Perineal varicosities*

▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*

▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*

▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*

▶ *Varicose reservoir*

▶ *Varicocele*

▶ *Warfarin*

## RU

Веерообразные вены на медиальной или латеральной поверхности лодыжки и стопы, см. Венозная корона стопы

Веерообразные вены на медиальной или латеральной поверхности стопы, см. Венозная корона стопы

Вена

Вена ДЖАКОМИНИ

Вена луковицы полового члена (у мужчин)

Вена луковицы преддверия влагалища (у женщин)

Вена соединяющая основные стволы подкожных вен (анастомоз)

Венепункция или пункция вены

Вено-артериальный индекс потока

Вено-артериальный рефлекс (постуральный вазоконстрикторный рефлекс)

Вено-артериолярный ответ

Веноактивные препараты

Венография на основе гадолиния

Венография см. также Восходящая флебография/ венография и Нисходящая флебография/венография

Венозная абляция

Венозная гангрена

Венозная гемодинамика

Венозная гипертензия

Венозная компрессия

Венозная корона, см. Венозная корона стопы

Венозная корона стопы

Венозная мальформация на низком потоке

Венозная обструкция

Венозная окклюзия

Венозная перемежающаяся хромота

Венозная реканализация

Венозная сеть тыла стопы

Венозная система

Венозная тромбоземболия (ВТЭ)

Венозная тромбэктомия

Венозная экзема (варикозная экзема, гравитационная экзема, застойный дерматит)

Венозное давление

Венозное сопротивление

Венозное сплетение влагалища (у женщин)

Венозные заболевания тазовой области

Венозные пробки

Венозный клапан

Венозный отек (флебедема)

Венозный отток

Венозный поток

Венозный приток

Венозный резервуар

Венозный рефлюкс

Венозный сладж-индекс

Венозный стент Veniti Vici

## EN

▶ *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantar*

▶ *Ankle flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantar*

▶ *Vein*

▶ *GIACOMINI vein*

▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*

▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*

▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*

▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*

▶ *Venoarterial flow index*

▶ *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*

▶ *Venoarteriolar response*

▶ *Venoactive drugs*

▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*

▶ *Venography. See also ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography*

▶ *Venous ablation*

▶ *Venous gangrene*

▶ *Venous hemodynamics*

▶ *Ambulatory venous hypertension / Venous hypertension*

▶ *Venous compression*

▶ *Corona phlebectatica. See corona phlebectatica paraplantar*

▶ *Corona phlebectatica paraplantar*

▶ *Low-flow venous malformation*

▶ *Venous obstruction*

▶ *Venous occlusion*

▶ *Venous claudication*

▶ *Venous recanalization*

▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*

▶ *Venous system*

▶ *Venous thromboembolism*

▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy / Venous thrombectomy*

▶ *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

▶ *Venous pressure*

▶ *Venous resistance*

▶ *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*

▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*

▶ *Venous plugs*

▶ *Venous valve*

▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

▶ *Venous outflow. See also venous return*

▶ *Venous flow*

▶ *Venous inflow*

▶ *Venous reservoir*

▶ *Venous reflux*

▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*

▶ *Veniti Vici Venous stent*

## RU

Венозный тонус  
 Венозный тромбоз - факторы риска  
 Венозный тромбоз  
 Венозный тромб см. также Венозный тромбоз  
 Венозный шунт  
 Веноконстрикция  
 Венопластика  
 Венотомия  
 Венотонические препараты, см. веноактивные препараты  
 Вентиляционно-перфузионная сцинтиграфия  
 Венула  
 Венулэктазия  
 Вены влагалища (у женщин)  
 Вены луковицы мочеиспускательного канала (у мужчин)  
 Вены матки (у женщин)  
 Вены мышц  
 Венэктазия, см. Флебэктазия, или Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена  
 Верхние ягодичные вены  
 Верхняя брыжеечная вена  
 Верхняя полая вена  
 Верхняя ректальная вена  
 Верхняя ягодичная перфорантная вена  
 Винный (пламенеющий) невуз  
 Внутренняя вальвулопластика  
 Внутренняя подвздошная вена (Подчревная)  
 Внутренняя половая вена  
 Внутренняя яремная вена  
 Внутривенное введение склерозанта  
 Внутривенная абляция паром  
 Внутривенная лазерная абляция подкожных вен  
 Внутривенная лазерная абляция см. Внутривенная лазерная абляция подкожных вен  
 Внутривенная лазерная терапия см. также Внутривенная лазерная абляция подкожных вен  
 Внутривенная радиочастотная абляция  
 Внутривенная тепловая абляция  
 Внутривенная терапия  
 Внутривенная электрокоагуляция  
 Внутривенные методы, см. Внутривенные техники  
 Внутривенные техники  
 Внутривенный  
 Внутрикостная гемангиома  
 Внутримышечное давление  
 Внутрисосудистое ультразвуковое исследование (ВСУЗИ) (в флебологии)  
 Воздушная плетизмография (ВПГ)  
 Волокно, см. Лазерные волокна  
 Волюметрия ноги  
 Восстановление клапана, см. Реконструкция клапана

## EN

▶ *Venous tone*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*  
 ▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Uterine veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Muscular veins*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Port-wine stain*  
 ▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*  
 ▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous treatment*  
 ▶ *Intravenous electrocoagulation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*  
 ▶ *Endovenous technique*  
 ▶ *Endovenous*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Intramuscular pressure*  
 ▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*  
 ▶ *Air plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Fiber. See laser fibers*  
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*  
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*

## RU

Восстановление проходимости при повторных вмешательствах  
 Восходящая теория развития варикозной болезни  
 Восходящая флебография/венография  
 Временная артериовенозная фистула  
 Время венозного наполнения  
 Время возвратного кровенаполнения  
 Время возобновления наполнения вен, см. Время возвратного кровенаполнения  
 Время смыкания створок клапана  
 Врожденная сосудистая мальформация  
 Вторичная венозная недостаточность  
 Вульварный варикоз  
 Высокая перевязка  
 Высокая перевязка и стриппинг  
 Высокая перевязка с разделением  
 Гамбургская классификация  
 Гамма бензопирон, см. Флавоноиды  
 Гемангиома  
 Гемангиоэндотелиома  
 Гепарин-индуцированная тромбоцитопения  
 Гепарин  
 Гибридная оперативная тромбэктомия  
 Гибридная хирургическая тромбэктомия  
 Гидростатическое давление  
 Гиперпигментация кожи  
 Гипоплазия вен  
 Гирудин  
 Глицерин  
 Глубокая вена, огибающая подвздошную кость  
 Глубокая вена бедра  
 Глубокая дорсальная вена клитора (у женщин)  
 Глубокая дорсальная вена полового члена (у мужчин)  
 Глубокая ладонная венозная дуга  
 Глубокие вены  
 Глубокие вены клитора или глубокие дорсальные вены клитора (у женщин)  
 Глубокие вены плюсны (подошвенные и тыльные)  
 Глубокие вены полового члена (у мужчин)  
 Глубокие пальцевые вены ног (подошвенные и тыльные)  
 Гнойный поверхностный венозный тромбофлебит  
 Гольмиевый лазер  
 Гонадные вены  
 Гормональное исследование тромбоземболии  
 Градуированная компрессия  
 D-димер  
 Denali кава-фильтр  
 Дабигатран  
 Давление компрессионной повязки  
 Дальний перелет, см. Тромбоз авиапутешественников

## EN

▶ *Secondary patency*  
 ▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Temporary arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*  
 ▶ *Refilling time*  
 ▶ *Venous refill time. See refilling time*  
 ▶ *Valve closure time*  
 ▶ *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Vulvar varicosities*  
 ▶ *High ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation and stripping*  
 ▶ *High ligation and division*  
 ▶ *Hamburg classification*  
 ▶ *Gamma benzopyrone. See flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Hemangioendothelioma*  
 ▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*  
 ▶ *Heparin*  
 ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*  
 ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*  
 ▶ *Skin hyperpigmentation*  
 ▶ *Venous hypoplasia*  
 ▶ *Hirudin*  
 ▶ *Glycerin*  
 ▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein. See also Profunda femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*  
 ▶ *Holmium laser*  
 ▶ *Gonadal veins*  
 ▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*  
 ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*  
 ▶ *D-dimer*  
 ▶ *Denali cava filter*  
 ▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*  
 ▶ *Interface pressure*  
 ▶ *Long-haul flight. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*

## RU

Дальтепарин  
 Данапароид  
 Двигательное беспокойство в ногах  
 Движение венозного клапана  
 Двойная предварительная пункция для комплексной эндовенозной абляции  
 Двойная шприцевая система TESSARI  
 Двойные компрессионные леггинсы одевающиеся одни поверх других  
 Двустворчатый клапан вены  
 Дерматит (венозный дерматит, венозная экзема)  
 Динамический индекс жесткости  
 Динамическое венозное давление  
 Дiodный лазер  
 Диосмин  
 Длина волны лазера в диапазоне пика абсорбции гемоглобина  
 Длинноимпульсный александритовый лазер, см.  
 Александритовый длинноимпульсный лазер  
 Для проверки эффективности клапана  
 Дневной ортостатический нагрузочный тест  
 Добавочная латеральная подкожная вена руки  
 Добавочная медиальная подкожная вена руки  
 Допплер УЗИ, см. Дуплексное сканирование  
 Дуплексная сонография, см. Дуплексное сканирование  
 Дуплексное сканирование  
 Европейский венозный форум  
 Европейский совет по флебологии  
 Европейское общество сосудистых хирургов  
 Египетский глаз  
 Емкость венозного русла  
 Z-стент™  
 Жар или ощущение жжения  
 Заболевания вен  
 Заднелатеральная перфорантная вена бедра  
 Заднемедиальная перфорантная вена бедра  
 Задние большеберцовые вены  
 Задние губные вены (у женщин)  
 Задние мошоночные вены (у мужчин)  
 Задняя большеберцовая перфорантная вена  
 Задняя добавочная подкожная вена  
 Задняя латеральная икроножная перфорантная вена  
 Задняя медиальная большеберцовая перфорантная вена (ранее перфорантная вена КОККЕТА)  
 Задняя медиальная икроножная перфорантная вена  
 Задняя огибающая вена бедра  
 Запирательные вены  
 Застой в тазовых венах, см. Синдром венозного полнокровия малого таза  
 Застойный дерматит  
 Затруднение венозного оттока  
 Зона гетр

## EN

▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*  
 ▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*  
 ▶ *Restless legs*  
 ▶ *Venous valve motion*  
 ▶ *Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation*  
 ▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*  
 ▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*  
 ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*  
 ▶ *Diode laser*  
 ▶ *Diosmin*  
 ▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Long-pulse Alexandrite laser. See Alexandrite long-pulse laser*  
 ▶ *Milking test*  
 ▶ *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*  
 ▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Doppler ultrasound. See duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Duplex sonography. See duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *European Venous Forum*  
 ▶ *European Board of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*  
 ▶ *Egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Venous capacitance*  
 ▶ *Z-stent™*  
 ▶ *Heat or burning sensation*  
 ▶ *Venous disease*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Obturator veins*  
 ▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. See pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Gaiter zone*



## RU

Зонтичный кава-фильтр МОБИНА-УДДИНА  
 Зуд  
 Избыточный ангиогенез  
 Извлекаемый кава-фильтр  
 Изменения венозной гемодинамики при заболеваниях вен  
 Измерение формы просвета венозных сосудов  
 Изолированный венозный тромбоз голени  
 Икроножная вена  
 Импедансная плетизмография  
 Имплантация фильтра в супраренальный отдел нижней полой вены  
 Инвазивная радиология (в флебологии)  
 Индекс венозного дренажа  
 Индекс венозного наполнения  
 Индекс массы тела  
 Индекс рециркуляции (RCI)  
 Интенсивное импульсное излучение  
 Инфильтрационная анестезия  
 Инфратателлярная перфорантная вена  
 Искусственный венозный клапан  
 Исследование ATTRACT  
 Исследование PREPIC 2 см. Исследование PREPIC  
 Исследование PREPIC  
 Исследование SEPS проводившееся в Северной Америке  
 Исследование VIDIO  
 Исследование оценки варикозной болезни и стандартизация обследования  
 Исследование ранней эндовенозной абляции  
 Сгущ фильтр  
 Кава-фильтр Amplatz  
 Кава-фильтр OptEase®  
 Кава-фильтр TrapEase®  
 Кава-фильтр «Птичье гнездо»  
 Кава-фильтры  
 Кава-фильтр™ «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА см. также фильтр GREENFIELD™ и фильтр G2  
 Кавернозная ангиома  
 Капиллярная мальформация  
 Картирование венозной системы  
 Катетер-направленный тромболитис под УЗИ-контролем  
 Катетер АКóпуа для тромбэктомии и удаления тромбов  
 Катетер Oasis®  
 Катетер для радиочастотной абляции и облитерации вен ClosureFAST™  
 Катетер-управляемый тромболитис (КУТ)  
 Качество жизни пациентов при заболеваниях вен  
 Клапан, см. венозный клапан  
 Клапан EISEMANN-MALETTE, см. Аутологичный венозный клапан  
 Клапан PAVCNİK  
 Клапанная несостоятельность глубоких вен

## EN

▶ *MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella*  
 ▶ *Itching*  
 ▶ *Matting*  
 ▶ *Retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen shape measurement*  
 ▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Impedance plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal cava filter*  
 ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Body mass index*  
 ▶ *Recirculation index*  
 ▶ *Intense pulsed light*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Artificial venous valve*  
 ▶ *ATTRACT Study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*  
 ▶ *VIDIO trial*  
 ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*  
 ▶ *Early endovenous ablation (EVRA) study*  
 ▶ *Cruх filter*  
 ▶ *Amplatz inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *OptEase® filter*  
 ▶ *TrapEase® vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Bird's nest filter*  
 ▶ *Caval filters*  
 ▶ *GUNTHER™ tulip filter. See also GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter*  
 ▶ *Cavernous angioma*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*  
 ▶ *Venous mapping*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *AKónya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Oasis® catheter*  
 ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*  
 ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Valve. See venous valve*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *PAVCNİK valve*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*

## RU

Клапанный валик, см. Валик створки

Клапанный рефлюкс

Клапанный синус

Классификация CEAP см. Клинические классы по классификации CEAP

Классификация HACH

Классификация KAVNICK см. Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной термоабляции

Классификация ВИДМЕРА

Классификация ГЕРМАНА, см. Классификация КИСТНЕРА

Классификация КИСТНЕРА

Классификация по клиническим проявлениям, этиологии заболевания, анатомической локализации и патофизиологии процесса

Классификация сосудистых аномалий Международного общества изучения сосудистых аномалий см. также Гамбургская классификация

Клинические классы по классификации CEAP

Кожные изменения при заболеваниях вен

Кожный фиброз

Количественная оценка венозного рефлюкса

Коллатеральная вена

Коммиссуры створок клапанов

Коммуникативная вена

Компартмент синдромы при варикозной болезни

Комплекс Angiojet™ см. также Система Angiojet™

Компрессионная терапия

Компрессионная терапия трофической венозной язвы

Компрессионное давление

Компрессионные бинты

Компрессионные чулки

Компрессионный синдром верхней апертуры грудной клетки

Компрессия бедра

Компрессия вены, см. Венозная компрессия

Компрессия левой почечной вены см. также Синдром «щелкунчика»

Компрессия подвздошной вены

Компьютерная томографическая ангиография (КТА)

Компьютерная томография при болезнях вен

Консервативное лечение при болезнях вен

Контрастная венография

Контрастно-усиленная-МР венография

Контрольный список Американского колледжа флебологии

Кора приморской сосны произрастающей в Южной Франции

Краниальное продолжение малой подкожной вены

Крестцовое венозное сплетение, внутренние геморроидальные вены

## EN

- ▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*
  - ▶ *Valvular reflux*
  - ▶ *Valve sinus*
  - ▶ *CEAP clinical classes. See clinical classes of the CEAP classification*
  - ▶ *HACH classification*
  - ▶ *KAVNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus*
  - ▶ *WIDMER's classification*
  - ▶ *HERMAN's classification. See KISTNER's classification*
  - ▶ *KISTNER's classification*
  - ▶ *Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification*
- 
- ▶ *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). See also Hamburg classification*
  - ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP classification*
  - ▶ *Venous skin changes*
  - ▶ *Dermal fibrosis*
  - ▶ *Reflux quantification*
  - ▶ *Collateral vein*
  - ▶ *Valve commissure*
  - ▶ *Communicating veins*
  - ▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*
  - ▶ *Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™*
  - ▶ *Compression therapy*
  - ▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*
  - ▶ *Compression pressure*
  - ▶ *Compression bandages*
  - ▶ *Compression stockings / Antithrombotic stockings. See compression hosiery*
  - ▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*
- 
- ▶ *Thigh compression*
  - ▶ *Vein compression. See venous compression*
  - ▶ *Left renal vein compression. See nutcracker syndrome*
- 
- ▶ *Iliac vein compression*
  - ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*
  - ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*
  - ▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*
  - ▶ *Contrast Venography*
  - ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*
  - ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Checklist*
- 
- ▶ *French maritime pine bark*
  - ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*
  - ▶ *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*

## RU

Крестцовое венозное сплетение, наружные геморроидальные вены

Криоконсервированные венозные клапаны

Криостриппинг

Кроссектомия

Ксенотрансплантант клапана

Ксимелагатран

Кумарин

LYSUS, катетер для УЗ тромболиза (EKOS)

Лазер KTP

Лазер ND-YAG (на алюмоиттревом гранате с примесью неодима)

Лазер на алюмоиттревом гранате, см. Лазер ND-YAG

Лазерная доплеровская флоуметрия

Лазерно-стимулированная пенная склеротерапия

Лазерное излучение с длинами волн поглощаемых преимущественно водой

Лазерные волокна

Лазерный генератор

Латеральная вена огибающая бедро

Латеральная венозная система, см. Латеральное сплетение АЛЬБАНЕЗЕ

Латеральная икроножная вена

Латеральная икроножная перфорантная вена

Латеральная краевая вена стопы (обычно заменяется сплетением)

Латеральная перфорантная вена бедра

Латеральная перфорантная вена области коленного сустава

Латеральная плечевая вена

Латеральное сплетение АЛЬБАНЕЗЕ

Латеральные крестцовые вены

Латеральные перфорантные вены голени

Латеральные перфорантные вены лодыжки

Латеральные перфорантные вены стопы

Легочная эмболия или легочная тромбоземболия

Лейденовская мутация гена F5 (ретерозиготная, гомозиготная)

Лейкопластырная повязка

Лейомиосаркома

Лекарственные препараты для лечения заболеваний вен

Лепесток клапана, см. Створка клапана

Лепирудин

Лечение венозной тромбоземболии

Лечение трофических язв методом гипербарической оксигенации

Лигирование сафенофemorального соустья

Липедема

Липодерматосклероз

Лодыжечно-плечевой индекс (ЛПИ)

## EN

▶ *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*

▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*

▶ *Cryostripping*

▶ *Crossectomy*

▶ *Xenograft valve*

▶ *Ximelagatran*

▶ *Coumarin*

▶ *Lysis infusion catheter system (EKOS)*

▶ *KTP laser*

▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)*

▶ *YAG laser. See ND-YAG laser*

▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*

▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*

▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*

▶ *Laser fibers*

▶ *Laser generator*

▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*

▶ *Lateral venous system. See ALBANESE venous system*

▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius veins*

▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*

▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral brachial vein*

▶ *ALBANESE venous system*

▶ *Lateral sacral veins*

▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*

▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*

▶ *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*

▶ *Adhesive bandage*

▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*

▶ *Venous drugs*

▶ *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*

▶ *Lepirudin*

▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*

▶ *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*

▶ *Saphenofemoral junction ligation. See high ligation and flush ligation*

▶ *Lipedema*

▶ *Lipodermatosclerosis*

▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*

## RU

Лозовидное сплетение  
 Локализация большой подкожной вены, см. Египетский глаз  
 Локтевые вены  
 Лонная вена  
 Лучевая вена  
 Магнитно-резонансная венография  
 Малая подкожная вена (МПВ) см. также Краниальное продолжение малой подкожной вены  
 Малоберцовые вены  
 Мальформация вен  
 Мальформация внутрикостной вены  
 Мальформация ствола большой подкожной вены  
 Маневр переноса веса тела  
 Мануальная компрессия вен голени  
 Мастоциты при хронических болезнях вен  
 Маточное венозное сплетение (у женщин)  
 Матриксные металлопротеиназы (ММП)  
 Медиальная вена огибающая бедро  
 Медиальная икроножная перфорантная вена  
 Медиальная краевая вена стопы  
 Медиальная перфорантная вена лодыжки см. Задняя большеберцовая перфорантная вена  
 Медиальные бедренно-паховые перфорантные вены  
 Медиальные икроножные вены  
 Медиальные перфорантные вены бедренного канала  
 Медиальные перфорантные вены стопы  
 Медиальные подошвенные вены  
 Медицинские компрессионные чулки  
 Междуглавая вена  
 Международный союз флебологов (IUP)  
 Метод введения воздуха  
 Метод силистической полоски ПСАТАКИСА  
 Метод ТЕССАРИ  
 Механико-химическая абляция  
 Механическая тромбэктомия  
 Мигрирующий поверхностный венозный тромбофлебит  
 Микронизированная очищенная фракция флавоноидов (МОФФ)  
 Микропенная склеротерапия, см. Пенная склеротерапия  
 Микрофлебэктомия, см. Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия или флебэктомия по Мюллеру  
 Минифлебэктомия или микрофлебэктомия  
 Многокомпонентная давящая повязка  
 Многослойные компрессионные повязки  
 Многоэтапная флебэктомия  
 Морруат натрия  
 Мышечная помпа стопы  
 Мышечно-венозная помпа голени или помпа голени  
 Мышечные судороги, см. судороги  
 Надлобковые вены  
 Наклонное положение кава-фильтра

## EN

▶ *Pampiniform plexus*  
 ▶ *Saphenous compartment. See Egyptian eye*  
 ▶ *Ulnar veins*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Small saphenous vein. See also cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*  
 ▶ *Venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*  
 ▶ *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*  
 ▶ *Manual calf compression*  
 ▶ *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Uterine venous plexus (female)*  
 ▶ *Matrix metalloproteinases*  
 ▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*  
 ▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial plantar veins*  
 ▶ *Medical compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*  
 ▶ *International Union of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Air-block technique*  
 ▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*  
 ▶ *TESSARI technique*  
 ▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*  
 ▶ *Microfibrillar purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)*  
 ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Microphlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*  
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Staged phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Sodium morrhuate*  
 ▶ *Foot muscle pump*  
 ▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*  
 ▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*  
 ▶ *Suprapubic veins*  
 ▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*

## RU

Наличие варикоза после оперативного вмешательства (PREVAIT)  
 Напряжение  
 Наружная/экстралюминальная вальвулопластика  
 Наружная подвздошная вена  
 Наружная полая вена  
 Наружное укрепление стенки вены  
 Наружный бандаж/манжета для вен  
 Нарушение оттока  
 Нарушение работы клапанов, см. Несостоятельность клапана  
 Нарушения венозного оттока  
 Насосная функция мышц голени  
 Натрия тетрадецил сульфат  
 Национальный институт здравоохранения и повышения квалификации (NICE), см. Рекомендации NICE (Национального института здравоохранения и повышения квалификации) по лечению варикозной болезни  
 Недостаточность большой подкожной вены  
 Недостаточность поверхностных вен  
 Недостаточность протеина S  
 Недостаточность протеина C  
 Некроз кожи после склеротерапии  
 Неоваскуляризация  
 Неоваскуляризация в области сафено-фemorального соустья  
 Непарная и полунепарная вены  
 Непарное продолжение нижней полой вены (НПВ)  
 Непрерывная доплерография  
 Непрямая перфорантная вена  
 Несафеновые вены  
 Несостоятельность вен  
 Несостоятельность клапана  
 Несостоятельность перфорантных вен  
 Несостоятельность перфорантных вен голени  
 Нестволовые мальформации вен  
 Нетепловая абляция вен  
 Нетромботическая первичная обструкция вены, см.  
 Нетромботическое поражение подвздошной вены  
 Нетромботическое поражение подвздошной вены  
 Нефракционированный гепарин  
 Неэластичный бинт/повязка  
 Нижние ректальные вены  
 Нижние ягодичные вены  
 Нижняя брыжечная вена  
 Нижняя полая вена (НПВ)  
 Нижняя эпигастральная вена  
 Нижняя ягодичная вена  
 Низкомолекулярный гепарин (НМГ)  
 Низкопрофильный фильтр VenaTech  
 Нисходящая теория патогенеза варикозной болезни  
 Нисходящая флебография/венография  
 Нитевидные вены, см. Телеангиэктазия

## EN

► *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*  
 ► *Tightness*  
 ► *External / extraluminal valvuloplasty*  
 ► *External iliac vein*  
 ► *External pudendal vein*  
 ► *Popliteal vein external banding*  
 ► *External venous banding / cuff*  
 ► *Outflow obstruction*  
 ► *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*  
 ► *Venous disorders*  
 ► *Calf pump function*  
 ► *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*  
 ► *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ► *Saphenous insufficiency*  
 ► *Superficial venous insufficiency*  
 ► *Protein S deficiency*  
 ► *Protein C deficiency*  
 ► *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*  
 ► *Neovascularization*  
 ► *Neosaphenofemoral junction*  
 ► *Azygos veins*  
 ► *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*  
 ► *Continuous-wave Doppler*  
 ► *Indirect perforating vein*  
 ► *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ► *Venous incompetence*  
 ► *Valvular incompetence*  
 ► *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ► *Incompetent calf perforator*  
 ► *Extratrunclular venous malformation*  
 ► *Nonthermal vein ablation*  
 ► *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ► *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ► *Unfractionated heparin*  
 ► *Inelastic bandage*  
 ► *Inferior rectal veins*  
 ► *Inferior gluteal veins*  
 ► *Inferior mesenteric vein*  
 ► *Inferior vena cava*  
 ► *Inferior epigastric vein*  
 ► *Lower gluteal vein*  
 ► *Low molecular-weight heparin*  
 ► *VenaTech low-profile filter*  
 ► *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*  
 ► *Descending phlebography/venography*  
 ► *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*

## RU

Нитиновый СТЕНТ  
 Нормальная циркуляция крови по венам  
 Ночные судороги, см. Судороги  
 Ноющая боль  
 Option™ Elite извлекаемый кава-фильтр  
 Обеспечение венозного кровообращения  
 Облитерация вен  
 Облитерация тромба путем быстрого чрескожного эндовенозного вмешательства при окклюзии глубоких вен (TORPEDO)  
 Образование венозных тромбов  
 Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной термоабляции, см. также Классификация KABNICK  
 Обратное пропорционально градуированные компрессионные чулочно-носочные изделия  
 Обратный венозный кровоток  
 Обратный ток крови, см. Венозный рефлюкс  
 Обратный ток крови в вене, см. Венозный рефлюкс  
 Обструкция вены, см. Венозная обструкция  
 Обструкция глубокой вены  
 Обструкция подвздошной вены  
 Обструкция подвздошной и нижней полой вены  
 Обструкция центральной вены  
 Общая бедренная вена (ОБВ)  
 Общая подвздошная вена  
 Объем венозной крови  
 Объем выброса  
 Окклюзионная плетизмография  
 Окклюзия вены, см. Венозная окклюзия  
 Окклюзия подвздошной вены  
 Оперативное вмешательство на венах  
 Операция КОККЕТА – перевязка перфорантных вен  
 Операция ЛИНТОНА см. также Эндоскопическая субфасциальная диссекция перфорантных вен  
 Операция ПАЛЬМА, см. Феморо-феморальное шунтирование или транспозиция большой подкожной вены  
 Операция Уоррена см. Феморо-полуплечевое или феморо-круральное шунтирование  
 Операция Хусни-Мау, см. Сафено-полуплечевое шунтирование  
 Опросник CXVUQ для пациентов с трофическими язвами  
 Опросник по качеству жизни больных с трофическими язвами на ногах (VLU-QoL)  
 Опросник по хронической венозной недостаточности (CIVIQ)  
 Опционально извлекаемые фильтры  
 Оральные антагонисты витамина К  
 Осмотические склерозирующие агенты для склеротерапии  
 Основная классификация CEAP  
 Остаточная венозная облитерация  
 Остаточное варикозное расширение, см. Остаточное расширение варикозных вен  
 Остаточный рефлюкс

## EN

▶ *Nitinol stent*  
 ▶ *Waterfall drainage*  
 ▶ *Night cramp. See cramp*  
 ▶ *Aching*  
 ▶ *Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*  
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*  
 ▶ *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus formation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*  
 ▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*  
 ▶ *Venous retrograde flow*  
 ▶ *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Deep venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*  
 ▶ *Central venous obstruction*  
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Occlusion plethysmography*  
 ▶ *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein occlusion / Iliocaval vein occlusion*  
 ▶ *Venous surgery*  
 ▶ *COCKETT's perforator vein ligation*  
 ▶ *LINTON's operation. See also subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Warren operation. See femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See saphenopopliteal bypass*  
 ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*  
 ▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*  
 ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Basic CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*  
 ▶ *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*  
 ▶ *Residual reflux*

## RU

Острый тромбоз глубоких вен, см. Тромбоз глубоких вен  
 Острый тромбоз центральных вен  
 Отек, см. Венозный отек  
 Отеки ног связанные с профессиональной деятельностью  
 Открытая хирургическая реконструкция неопухоловой окклюзии полой вены  
 Открытие клапана  
 Открытое оперативное вмешательство на перфорантной вене  
 Открытые хирургические вмешательства на венах  
 Оценка VVSymQ  
 Оценка по шкале патологии венозных сегментов  
 Оценка тяжести заболевания вен  
 Ощущение опухания  
 Паранская проба  
 Паста для сапожка  
 Патогенез варикозного расширения вен  
 Патогенез варикозной болезни: теория врожденной слабости соединительной ткани  
 Пациенты C<sub>os</sub>  
 Пенная склеротерапия под ультразвуковым контролем  
 Пенная склеротерапия см. Склеротерапия  
 Пентоксифиллин  
 Первичная венозная недостаточность  
 Перевязка вены  
 Перевязка перфорантной вены или перфоранта  
 Перевязывание большой подкожной вены  
 Передние большеберцовые вены  
 Передние лабиальные вены  
 Передние межкостные вены  
 Передние прободающие вены бедра  
 Передние прободающие вены нижней конечности  
 Передние скротальные вены  
 Передняя вена огибающая бедро  
 Передняя добавочная БПВ, см. Передняя добавочная подкожная вена  
 Передняя добавочная подкожная вена (ПДПВ)  
 Перекрестный шунт  
 Пересадка клапана  
 Периферически вводимый центральный венозный катетер  
 Перманентные кава-фильтры  
 Персистирующая седиальная вена  
 Перфорантная вена  
 Перфорантная вена генитальной области (у мужчин)  
 Перфорантная вена подколенной ямки или перфорант подколенной ямки  
 Перфорантные вены тыла стопы  
 Перфузионная сцинтиграфия  
 Перфорантный ИНвагинационный стриппер см. также ПИН стриппер

## EN

▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Acute central thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Edema. See venous edema*  
 ▶ *Occupational leg swelling*  
 ▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*  
 ▶ *Valve opening*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous open surgery*  
 ▶ *VVSymQ score*  
 ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*  
 ▶ *Venous severity scoring*  
 ▶ *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Paraná maneuver*  
 ▶ *Paste boot*  
 ▶ *Varice pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *C<sub>os</sub> patient*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Pentoxifylline*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous ligation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation*  
 ▶ *Flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Anterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior labial veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Crossover bypass*  
 ▶ *Valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)*  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*  
 ▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*  
 ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvagine (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*

## RU

Перфорантный ИНвагинационный стриппинг см. также ПИН стриппинг

Пигментация или гиперпигментация

Пиковая скорость ретроградного тока крови

ПИН стриппер

ПИН стриппинг

Плетизмография, см. также Воздушная плетизмография или Фотоплетизмография или окклюзионная плетизмография

Плетизмография вен

Плечеголовые вены

Пневматическое компрессионное устройство

Поведенческое восстановление после лечения варикозного расширения вен

Поверхностная вена огибающая подвздошную кость

Поверхностная добавочная ветвь большой подкожной вены

Поверхностная добавочная ветвь малой подкожной вены

Поверхностная дорсальная вена клитора или полового члена

Поверхностная ладонная венозная дуга

Поверхностная наружная половая вена

Поверхностная эпигастральная вена

Поверхностные вены

Поверхностные вены промежности

Поверхностные пальцевые вены верхних конечностей (тыльные и ладонные)

Поверхностные пальцевые вены нижних конечностей (тыльные и подошвенные)

Поверхностные плюсневые вены (тыльные и подошвенные)

Поверхностный тромбофлебит, см. Тромбофлебит поверхностных вен

Поворотный стол для тилт-теста

Повреждение нервов после стриппинга

Повышенное сопротивление оттоку крови

Подвздошно-поясничная вена

Подключичная вена

Подкожная вена, глаз, см. Египетский глаз

Подкожная латеральная вена руки

Подколенная вена

Подмышечная вена

Подошва ЛЕЖАРА

Подошвенная плюсневая вена

Подошвенная подкожная венозная сеть

Поздняя флебэктомия

Показатели венозной гемодинамики

Показатель венозного дренажа

Показатель локализации

Показатель притока артериальной крови

Покальвание

Полая вена

Полидоканол

Политетрафлуорэтиленовая (ПТФЭ) заплатка для подавления неоваскуляризации

## EN

► *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*

► *Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation*

► *Peak reflux velocity*

► *PIN stripper*

► *PIN stripping*

► *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*

► *Venous plethysmography*

► *Brachiocephalic vein*

► *Pneumatic compression device*

► *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)*

► *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*

► *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*

► *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*

► *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*

► *Superficial palmar venous arch*

► *Superficial external pudendal vein*

► *Superficial epigastric vein*

► *Superficial vein*

► *Superficial perineal veins*

► *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb*

► *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb*

► *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*

► *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

► *Tilt table*

► *Nerve damage after stripping*

► *Increased outflow resistance*

► *Iliolumbar vein*

► *Subclavian vein*

► *Saphenous eye. See Egyptian eye*

► *Cephalic vein / Medial cephalic vein / Basilic vein / Medial basilic vein*

► *Popliteal vein*

► *Axillary vein*

► *LEJARS' sole*

► *Metatarsal vein*

► *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*

► *Delayed phlebectomy*

► *Venous hemodynamic measurement*

► *Venous drainage index*

► *Alignment sign*

► *Venous arterial flow index*

► *Tingling*

► *Caval vein. See vena cava*

► *Polidocanol*

► *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*



## RU

Положение ТРЕНДЕЛЕНБУРГА  
 Попадание склерозанта в артерию  
 Поперечная лонная коллатеральная вена  
 Поперечный лонно-простатический шунт  
 Порок развития лимфатической системы  
 Последовательная пневматическая компрессия  
 Посттромботическое варикозное расширение вены  
 Посттромботический синдром (ПТС) или посттромботическая болезнь  
 Постуральное изменение диаметра  
 Постуральный вазоконстрикторный рефлекс, см. вено-артериальный рефлекс  
 Почечная вена  
 Поясничные вены  
 Предупреждение/профилактика тромбоза глубоких вен  
 Прерывистая пневматическая компрессия  
 Префорантные вены медиальной поверхности ноги (ПВ)  
 Приверженность компрессионной терапии  
 Признак ГОМАНСА  
 Проба Вальсальвы  
 Проба ПЕРТЕСА  
 Проба с переносом веса  
 Проба Троянова-ТРЕНДЕЛЕНБУРГА  
 Проксимальный тромбоз  
 Проксимальный тромбоз глубоких вен  
 Просвет вены  
 Простатическое венозное сплетение (у мужчин)  
 Простациклин  
 Протеазомодулирующая матрица для лечения варикозных язв на ногах  
 Профилактика тромбоза вен  
 Профилактический кава-фильтр  
 Прурит, см. зуд  
 Прямые перфорантные вены  
 Пульсация  
 Пункцирование, катетеризация под ультразвуковым контролем  
 Рабочее компрессионное давление  
 Рабочий венозный объем  
 Радиальное волокно в лазерной эндовенозной терапии  
 Радиальное волокно с двойным кольцом  
 Радиочастотная абляция (РЧА)  
 Радиочастотная индуцированная термотерапия (RFITT)  
 Радиочастотный генератор  
 Раздел А классификации CEAP  
 Раздел С классификации CEAP  
 Раздел Е классификации CEAP  
 Раздел Р классификации CEAP  
 Размещение фильтра нижней полой вены под УЗИ-контролем  
 Разница венозного давления на кисти/стопе

## EN

▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*  
 ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateralal veins*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*  
 ▶ *Lymphatic malformation*  
 ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*  
 ▶ *Postural diameter change*  
 ▶ *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. **See** venoarterial reflex*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Lumbar veins*  
 ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*  
 ▶ *HOMANS sign*  
 ▶ *Valsalva maneuver*  
 ▶ *PERTHES test*  
 ▶ *Weight transfer maneuvers*  
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*  
 ▶ *Proximal thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen*  
 ▶ *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*  
 ▶ *Prostacyclin*  
 ▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*  
 ▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*  
 ▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*  
 ▶ *Pruritis. **See** itching*  
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Throbbing*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*  
 ▶ *Working compression pressure*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Double ring radial fiber*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency generator*  
 ▶ *A component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *C component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *P component of the CEAP classification*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters*  
 ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*

## RU

Разрешение венозного тромбоза  
 Рандомизированная и экономическая оценка консервативных и терапевтических вмешательств при варикозном расширении вен (исследование REACTIV)  
 Раствор для инфльтрационной анестезии  
 Раствор этоксисклерола  
 Расширение вен предплечья и кисти  
 Расширенный вариант классификации CEAP  
 Ревипарин  
 Резекция первого ребра  
 Рекомбинантный тканевой активатор плазминогена (р-ТАП)  
 Рекомендации NICE (Национального института здравоохранения и повышения квалификации) по лечению варикозной болезни  
 Рекомендации Американского венозного форума/ Общества сосудистой хирургии  
 Рекомендации Европейского общества сосудистых хирургов (ESVS) по лечению хронической варикозной болезни  
 Реконструктивная хирургия глубоких вен  
 Реконструктивные операции на венах  
 Реконструкция клапана  
 Реконструкция супраренального сегмента нижней полой вены  
 Ремоделирование стенки вены после тромбоза глубоких вен  
 Ретикулярная вена  
 Ретикулярный варикоз или ретикулярное варикозное расширение вен  
 Рефлюкс в глубокой вене  
 Рефлюкс или недостаточность поверхностных вен  
 Рефлюкс крови в поверхностные вены  
 Рефлюкс по большой подкожной вене  
 Рефлюкс по венам малого таза  
 Рефлюкс по мочеточниковым венам  
 Рефлюкс яичниковой вены или несостоятельность яичниковой вены  
 Рецидив варикозного расширения вен после хирургического лечения  
 Рецидив варикозной болезни или рецидив варикозного расширения вен  
 Рецидивирующий тромбоз глубоких вен  
 Рециркуляция в подкожных венах ноги  
 Ривароксабан  
 Рожки створок клапана  
 Руководство по лечению хронических венозных заболеваний у пациентов с венозными язвами  
 Ручной доплер, см. также Непрерывная доплерография  
 Select TM платиновый фильтр нижней полой вены  
 CircAid  
 Simon Nitinol фильтр  
 Саморасширяющийся стент

## EN

▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*  
 ▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*  
 ▶ *Tumescent solution*  
 ▶ *Aethoxysclerol solution*  
 ▶ *Forearm and hand veins dilatation*  
 ▶ *Advanced clinical, etiological, anatomical, and pathophysiological (CEAP) classification*  
 ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*  
 ▶ *First rib resection*  
 ▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*  
 ▶ *Venous reconstructive surgery*  
 ▶ *Valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*  
 ▶ *Reticular vein*  
 ▶ *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Deep vein reflux. See also Deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous blow out*  
 ▶ *Saphenous reflux*  
 ▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Saphenous recirculation*  
 ▶ *Rivaroxaban*  
 ▶ *Valve cornua*  
 ▶ *Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Hand-held Doppler. See also continous-wave Doppler*  
 ▶ *Select TM Platinum Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *CircAid*  
 ▶ *Simon Nitinol Filter*  
 ▶ *Self-expanding stent*

## RU

Сапожок УННА  
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье, претерминальный клапан  
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье, терминальный клапан  
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье  
 Сафено-поплитеальный шунт  
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье, претерминальный клапан  
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье, терминальный клапан  
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье  
 Сверхупругий нитиновый кава-фильтр  
 Сдавливаемость вен  
 Сегментарный варикоз с рефлюксом по поверхностным и/или перфорантным венам  
 Сегментный рефлюкс  
 Седалищная вена  
 Селективная абляция варикозных вен под местной анестезией  
 Сетка варикозных сосудов в паховой области, см. Неоваскуляризация  
 Сетка варикозных сосудов в подколенной ямке  
 Симптом Микки Мауса  
 Симптомы варикозного расширения вен  
 Симптомы заболеваний вен  
 Симптомы со стороны ног, см. Симптомы заболеваний вен  
 Симультанная флебэктомия  
 Синдром CLOVES  
 Синдром GULLMO см. Синдром обструкции напряжения  
 Синдром «щелкунчика»  
 Синдром АХЕНБАХА  
 Синдром БАДДА-КИАРИ  
 Синдром венозного полнокровия малого таза  
 Синдром верхней апертуры грудной клетки см. также  
 Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА  
 Синдром верхней полой вены  
 Синдром КАЗАБАХА-МЕРРИТА  
 Синдром КЛИППЕЛЯ-ТРЕНОНЕ  
 Синдром КОККЕТА, см. синдром МЕЯ-ТЕРНЕРА  
 Синдром МАФУЧЧИ  
 Синдром МЕЯ-ТЕРНЕРА  
 Синдром обструкции напряжения  
 Синдром ПАРКСА-ВЕБЕРА  
 Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА  
 Синдром рефлюкса крови в венах голени  
 Синдром СЕРВЕЛЛА-МАРТОРЕЛЛА или порок развития  
 Синдром СТЕРДЖА-ВЕБЕРА  
 Синдром эконо-класса, см. Тромбоз авиапутешественников  
 Синтетический венозный клапан  
 Синяя болевая флегмазия или болезненная синяя нога  
 Система AngioJet™  
 Система X-sizer™ со спиральным катетером для тромбэктомии  
 Система большой подкожной вены  
 Система закрытия венозного отверстия

## EN

▶ *UNNA boot*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Recovery nitinol filter*  
 ▶ *Venous compressibility*  
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*  
  
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*  
  
 ▶ *Groin varicose network. See also neovascularization*  
  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*  
 ▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*  
 ▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*  
 ▶ *Simultaneous phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *CLOVES syndrome*  
 ▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*  
 ▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*  
 ▶ *ACHENBACH's syndrome*  
 ▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*  
 ▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. See also PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*  
 ▶ *KASABACH-MERRIT syndrome*  
 ▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*  
 ▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*  
 ▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*  
 ▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*  
 ▶ *PARKES WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Ankle- blow-out syndrome*  
 ▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*  
 ▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*  
 ▶ *Plegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*  
  
 ▶ *Saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*

## RU

Система из двух шприцов  
 Система индиго  
 Система непарной вены  
 Система ЭКОС™ для ультразвукового тромблизиса  
 Склерозирующая пена  
 Склерозирующая пена биоматрикс  
 Склерозирующие агенты детергенты  
 Склерозирующий агент  
 Склеротерапия  
 Склеротерапия жидким склерозантом  
 Склеротерапия под ультразвуковым контролем  
 Склеротерапия при тумесцентной анестезии ретикулярных вен и телеангиоэктазиях  
 Скованность в голеностопном суставе  
 Смыкание створок клапана  
 Соблюдение режима компрессионной терапии  
 Советы по образу жизни для пациентов с хроническим заболеваниями вен  
 Сопротивление оттоку  
 Сопутствующий тромбоз поверхностных и глубоких вен (при тромбозе поверхностных вен)  
 Сосудистая сетка, см. Телеангиэктазия  
 Сочетанная флебэктомия  
 Сочетанный глубокий и поверхностный венозный рефлюкс  
 Специфичный опросник качества жизни и реакции на терапию венозных заболеваний [SQOR-V]  
 Спиральная компьютерная томография при легочной эмболии  
 Спиральная эмболизация при рефлюксе в глубоких венах  
 Спиральная эмболизация яичниковых или тазовых вен, см. Эмболизация вен малого таза  
 Срамное (пузырно-простатическое) сплетение  
 Срединная вена предплечья  
 Срединная крестцовая вена  
 Срединная локтевая вена  
 Срединная локтевая вена  
 Средние ректальные вены  
 Средние ягодичные перфорантные вены  
 Средняя подкожная латеральная вена руки  
 Средства для компрессии  
 Статический индекс жесткости (СИЖ)  
 Створка клапана  
 Стеноз вен  
 Стеноз Рокитанского  
 Стент GIANTURCO  
 Стент Wallstent™  
 Стентирование вен  
 Стентирование подвздошной вены  
 Стрептокиназа  
 Стриппер OESCH, см. ПИН-стриппер  
 Стриппинг большой подкожной вены  
 Стриппинг вен

## EN

▶ *Double syringe system*  
 ▶ *Indigo system*  
 ▶ *Azygos system*  
 ▶ *EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*  
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Sclerosant agent*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescant Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*  
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*  
 ▶ *Valve closure*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Spider vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Concomitant Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous [SQOR-V] questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. See also pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Median antebrachial vein / Median vein of the forearm*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the elbow*  
 ▶ *Middle rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Compression device*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Rokitansky stenosis*  
 ▶ *GIANTURCO stent*  
 ▶ *Wallstent™*  
 ▶ *Venous stenting*  
 ▶ *Iliac vein stenting*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*

## RU

Стрип тест для оценки состоятельности клапанов, см. Для проверки эффективности клапана

Субдермальный варикоз, см. Телеангиэктазия

Судороги

Супрапателлярные перфорантные вены

Супраренальные или надпочечниковые вены

Сшивание вены

Trivex, см. Флебэктомия с использованием световода

Тазовая венозная недостаточность

Телеангиэктазия

Телеангиэктатический избыточный ангиогенез

Тензиометрическая плетизмография

Тепловой тромбоз, см. Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной термоабляции

Терапия высокоинтенсивным фокусированным ультразвуком

Терапия личинками «очистка раны с помощью личинок»

Терапия оральными антикоагулянтами

Терапия трофических язв методом гипербарической оксигенации

Термальная абляция вен

Терминальный клапан, см. Сафено-фemorальное соустье, терминальный клапан и Сафено-поплитеальное соустье, терминальный клапан

Тестикулярные вены

Тест на обратимость

Тест на рефлюкс

Тинзапарин натрия

Титановый фильтр ГРИНФИЛДА

Тканевой активатор плазминогена

Тканевые ингибиторы металлопротеиназ (ТИМП)

Точка рефлюкса

Трабекулярная вена

Транскомиссуральная вальвулопластика

Трансмуральная вальвулопластика

Транспозиция вены, см. Транспозиция вены по КИСТНЕРУ

Транспозиция вены по КИСТНЕРУ

Транспозиция или трансплантация подмышечной вены

Транспозиция сегмента вены, см. Пересадка клапана

Транспозиция сегмента вены или перенос сегмента вены, см. Пересадка клапана

Трепан

Триада ВИРХОВА

Тромбоз авиапутешественников

Тромбоз брыжеечной вены

Тромбоз вен голени, изолированный тромбоз глубоких вен голени

Тромбоз в подключично-подмышечном венозном сегменте см. также Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА

Тромбоз глубоких вен, см. Тромбоз глубоких вен

Тромбоз глубоких вен

Тромбоз глубоких вен верхней конечности

## EN

- ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*
- ▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*
- ▶ *Cramp*
- ▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*
- ▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*
- ▶ *Venesuture*
- ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*
- ▶ *Telangiectasia*
- ▶ *Telangiectatic matting*
- ▶ *Strain-gauge plethysmography*
- ▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*
- ▶ *High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*
- ▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*
- ▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*
- ▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*
- ▶ *Venous thermal ablation*
- ▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*
- ▶ *Testicular veins*
- ▶ *Reversibility test*
- ▶ *Reflux elimination test*
- ▶ *Tinzaparin*
- ▶ *Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter*
- ▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*
- ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*
- ▶ *Escape point*
- ▶ *Trabeculated vein*
- ▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*
- ▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*
- ▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*
- ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Bone perforator*
- ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*
- ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*
- ▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*
- ▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*

## RU

Тромбоз дистальных вен  
 Тромбоз нижней полой вены  
 Тромбоз поверхностных вен  
 Тромбоз подвздошной и глубокой бедренной вен  
 Тромбоз подколенной и бедренной вены см. также Тромбоз глубоких вен  
 Тромбоз связанный с приемом оральных контрацептивов  
 Тромбоз усилия, см. Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА  
 Тромбоз усилия  
 Тромболитизис методом «pulse-spray», см. также Система AngioJet™  
 Тромболитизис см. Лечение венозной тромбоземболии  
 Тромбофилия  
 Тромбофлебит  
 Тромбофлебит поверхностных вен (ТПВ)  
 Тромбофлебит сафенных вен  
 Тромбоэктомическая система Trellis  
 Трофическая язва смешанного артериального и венозного происхождения  
 Трофические изменения, см. Кожные изменения при заболеваниях вен  
 Трофические нарушения, см. Кожные изменения при заболеваниях вен  
 Трофические язвы на ногах  
 Трубчатый бинт пропитанный цинковой массой  
 Тыльная венозная дуга стопы  
 Тыльная плюсовая вена  
 Тыльные пальцевые вены кисти  
 Тыльные пястные вены  
 Тяжесть  
 Тяжесть в ноге, см. Тяжесть  
 Удаление кава-фильтра  
 Ультразвук  
 Ультразвуковое исследование  
 Ультразвуковое картирование  
 Ультразвуковое мониторирование  
 Урокиназа  
 Усталость  
 Устройства для надевания компрессионного трикотажа  
 Устройство ClariVein®  
 Устройство Cleaner для ротационной тромбэктомии  
 Устройство для механической флебэктомии, см. Аппаратная флебэктомия  
 Устройство для чрескожной тромбэктомии Arrow-TREROTOLA™  
 Ущемление подколенной вены  
 Фактор свертывания VIII  
 Факторы риска PREVAIT (Наличие варикоза после оперативного лечения)  
 Факторы риска пост-тромботического синдрома ПТС

## EN

▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*  
 ▶ *Thrombolysis. See venous thrombolytic treatment*  
 ▶ *Thrombophilia*  
 ▶ *Thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*  
 ▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*  
 ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*  
 ▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein / Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*  
 ▶ *Heaviness*  
 ▶ *Heavy leg. See heaviness*  
 ▶ *Filter retrieval*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound*  
 ▶ *Ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound mapping*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*  
 ▶ *Urokinase*  
 ▶ *Fatigue*  
 ▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*  
 ▶ *ClariVein®*  
 ▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy power device. See powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein entrapment*  
 ▶ *Factor VIII*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome*

## RU

Факторы риска развития варикозного расширения вен  
 Факторы риска рецидива тромбоза глубоких вен  
 Факторы риска тромбоза глубоких вен  
 Факторы риска хронического заболевания вен, см.  
 факторы риска развития варикозного расширения вен и факторы риска хронической венозной недостаточности (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Факторы риска хронической венозной недостаточности (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)  
 Фармакомеханический тромболизис  
 Фармакотерапия при заболеваниях вен  
 Фасциотомия при заболевании вен  
 Фасциозкотомия при заболевании вен  
 Femoro-илеокавальное шунтирование  
 Femoro-поплитеальное или femoro-круральное шунтирование  
 Femoro-феморальное шунтирование или транспозиция большой подкожной вены  
 Фениндион  
 Фенпрокумон  
 Фибрин  
 Фибринолиз  
 Фибринолитическая терапия  
 Физиология вен  
 Фильтр ALN  
 Фильтр G2 см. также Фильтр GREENFIELD™ и Кава-фильтр™ «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА  
 Фильтр GREENFIELD из нержавеющей стали с доставкой по проводнику  
 Фильтр GREENFIELD™ см. также Фильтр G2 и Кава-фильтр™ «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА  
 Фильтр нижней полой вены, кава-фильтр  
 Флавоноиды  
 Флебит  
 Флебография, см. венография  
 Флебогриф  
 Флебология  
 Флеботомия (венесекция, венотомия)  
 Флеботонические средства, см. Венотонические препараты или веноактивные препараты  
 Флеботонография с подъемом на носки  
 Флебэктазия см. Также Венэктазия или Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена  
 Флебэктомический крючок  
 Флебэктомия  
 Флебэктомия с использованием световода  
 Флебэктомия Хука  
 Флотирующие тромбы  
 Фондапаринукс  
 Формирование неоклапана по MALETI  
 Формирование нового клапана из аутогенной ткани  
 Фотоплетизмография (ФПГ)

## EN

▶ *Risk factors for varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. See risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*  
 ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Venous pharmacotherapy*  
 ▶ *Fasciotomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Fasciectomy in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Femorilioacaval bypass*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Phenindione*  
 ▶ *Fenprocoumon*  
 ▶ *Fibrin*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolysis*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*  
 ▶ *Venous physiology*  
 ▶ *ALN filter*  
 ▶ *G2 filter. See also GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*  
 ▶ *Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD filter*  
 ▶ *GREENFIELD™ filter. See also G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *Flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Phlebitis*  
 ▶ *Phlebography. See venography*  
 ▶ *Flebogrif*  
 ▶ *Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*  
 ▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*  
 ▶ *Tiptoe maneuver*  
 ▶ *Phlebectasia. See also venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy hook*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Hook phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*  
 ▶ *Fondaparinux*  
 ▶ *MALETI neovalve construction*  
 ▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*  
 ▶ *Photoplethysmography*

## RU

Фототермолиз  
 Фракция выброса , см. Объем выброса  
 Фракция остаточного объема  
 Фракция оттока  
 Французский акроним, означающий консервативное гемодинамическое лечение варикозной болезни (CHIVA)  
 Функциональная недостаточность венозного клапана  
 Функция вен  
 Функция венозного насоса икроножной мышцы  
 Функция клапана  
 Функция мышечного насоса  
 HASTI TM шкала оценки  
 Химическая абляция  
 Химический раздражитель, склерозирующий агент для склеротерапии  
 Хирургические вмешательства на глубоких венах  
 Хирургические вмешательства на клапане  
 Хирургическое лечение недостаточности клапанов глубоких вен  
 Хомбургская шкала тяжести варикозной болезни  
 Хромированный глицерин  
 Хроническая венозная недостаточность (ХВН)  
 Хроническая незлокачественная обструкция нижней полой вены.  
 Хроническая патология вен  
 Хроническая цереброспинальная венозная недостаточность (ХЦСВН)  
 Хронические заболевания вен (ХЗВ)  
 Хронические посттромботические изменения  
 Центральный венозный катетер  
 Цифровая субтракционная флебография  
 Частота повторения импульсов (ЧПИ)  
 Чрескожная абляция перфорантных вен  
 Чрескожная баллонная ангиопластика или чрескожная венопластика  
 Чрескожная вальвулопластика  
 Чрескожная лазерная терапия телеангиозктазий и варикозных вен  
 Чрескожная механическая тромбэктомия  
 Шкала CAPRINI  
 Шкала VILLALTA  
 Шкала ГИНЗБЕРГА  
 Шкала клинической оценки, шкала клинической оценки тяжести  
 Шкала клинической тяжести заболеваний вен  
 Шкала оценки боли  
 Шкала снижения трудоспособности при варикозной болезни  
 Шкала Уэллса  
 Эдинбургское венозное исследование  
 Эдоксaban

## EN

► *Photothermolysis*  
 ► *Ejection fraction. **See also** ejection volume*  
 ► *Residual volume fraction*  
 ► *Outflow fraction*  
 ► *CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins)*  
 ► *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ► *Venous function*  
 ► *Venous calf pump function*  
 ► *Valvular function*  
 ► *Venous pump function*  
 ► *HASTI TM score*  
 ► *Chemical ablation*  
 ► *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*  
 ► *Deep venous surgery*  
 ► *Valve surgery*  
 ► *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*  
 ► *Homburg varicose vein severity score*  
 ► *Chromated glycerin*  
 ► *Chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ► *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava.*  
 ► *Chronic venous disorders*  
 ► *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*  
 ► *Chronic venous disease*  
 ► *Chronic postthrombotic change*  
 ► *Central venous catheter*  
 ► *Digital subtraction phlebography*  
 ► *Pulse repetition frequency*  
 ► *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ► *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*  
 ► *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*  
 ► *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*  
 ► *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ► *CAPRINI score*  
 ► *VILLALTA score*  
 ► *GINSBERG scale*  
 ► *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*  
 ► *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*  
 ► *Pain score*  
 ► *Venous disability score*  
 ► *Wells score*  
 ► *Edinburgh vein study*  
 ► *Edoxaban*



## RU

Экзема  
 Экстракт виноградных косточек  
 Экстракт из семян или корня конского каштана  
 Экцентрическая компрессия  
 Эластичность вен  
 Эластичные компрессионные бинты  
 Эластичные компрессионные чулки  
 Эластичный бинт см. Также Компрессионные бинты  
 Электрический нейромышечный стимулятор (НМЭС) при венозной недостаточности  
 Электрокоагуляционная абляция  
 Электромышечная стимуляция  
 Электростимулятор мышц голени  
 Эмболизация  
 Эмболизация вен малого таза  
 Эмболизация гонадных вен  
 Эмболизация или абляция клеевой композицией  
 Эмболизация клеевой композицией, см. Эмболизация или абляция клеевой композицией  
 Эмболизация цианакрилатом см. Эмболизация клеевой композицией  
 Эмболизация яичниковой вены  
 Эмболия  
 Эмболы  
 Эмболизомия  
 Эмбриогенез вен  
 Эндovasкулярная реканализация при окклюзии нижней полой вены, подвздошной - общей бедренной вены.  
 Эндовенозная абляция перфорантных вен  
 Эндовенозная линейная плотность энергии  
 Эндоскопическая диссекция перфорантных вен, см. Эндоскопическая субфасциальная диссекция перфорантных вен  
 Эндоскопическая субфасциальная диссекция перфорантных вен  
 Эндотермическая терапия  
 Эндофлебэктомия или эндовенэктомия  
 Эноксапарин  
 Эпидемиологические и экономические исследования венозной недостаточности  
 Этаноламина олеат  
 Эффект ВЕНТУРИ  
 Эффективность мышечно-венозной помпы голени  
 Эффект турникета  
 Эхогенность вен  
 Эхосклеротерапия, см. Склеротерапия под ультразвуковым контролем  
 Язва МАРТОРЕЛЛА  
 Язва МАРЬОЛИНА  
 Язвы на ногах, см. Трофические язвы на ногах  
 Яичниковая вена  
 Яремно-подмышечный венозный шунт

## EN

▶ *Eczema*  
 ▶ *Grape seed extract*  
 ▶ *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Eccentric compression*  
 ▶ *Venous compliance*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ▶ *Bandage. See also compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*  
 ▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*  
 ▶ *Embolization*  
 ▶ *Pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Gonadal vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*  
 ▶ *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*  
 ▶ *Cyanoacrylate embolization. See glue embolization*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein embolization*  
 ▶ *Embolism*  
 ▶ *Emboli*  
 ▶ *Embolectomy*  
 ▶ *Venous embryology*  
 ▶ *Endovascular recanalization for occlusion of the of the inferior vena cava, iliac - common femoral vein.*  
 ▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*  
 ▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *SEPS. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Endothermal treatment*  
 ▶ *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*  
 ▶ *Enoxaparin*  
 ▶ *Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)*  
 ▶ *Ethanolamine oleate*  
 ▶ *VENTURI effect*  
 ▶ *Calf pump output*  
 ▶ *Tourniquet effect*  
 ▶ *Venous echogenicity*  
 ▶ *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*  
 ▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*  
 ▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein*  
 ▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*

## SP

Ablación ambulatoria de varices selectivas bajo anestesia local (ASVAL)  
 Ablación de la vena  
 Ablación de la vena perforante o ablación perforante  
 Ablación de varices o vena varicosa, ver ablación de la vena  
 Ablación endovenosa de venas perforantes  
 Ablación endovenosa por láser de las venas safenas  
 Ablación endovenosa por radiofrecuencia  
 Ablación endovenosa por vapor  
 Ablación endovenosa térmica  
 Ablación láser, ver ablación láser endovenosa de las venas safenas  
 Ablación mecanoquímica  
 Ablación no térmica de la vena  
 Ablación percutánea de venas perforantes  
 Ablación Perforante Invaginada (PIN), ver ablación PIN  
 Ablación PIN  
 Ablación por electrocoagulación  
 Ablación por radiofrecuencia  
 Ablación por vapor  
 Ablación química  
 Ablación selectiva de las varices con anestesia local  
 Ablación venosa  
 Ablación venosa térmica  
 Ablación venosa troncular  
 Accesorio anterior de la vena safena mayor, ver vena safena accesoria anterior  
 Accesorio superficial de la vena safena grande  
 Accesorio superficial de la vena safena pequeña  
 Acenocumarol  
 Activación de leucocitos  
 Activador tisular del plasminógeno  
 Activador tisular del plasminógeno recombinante  
 Adherencia de compresión  
 Aescín, ver semillas de castaña o extracto de raíz de castaña  
 Agente esclerosante  
 Agente esclerosante irritante detergente para escleroterapia  
 Agente esclerosante irritante químico en escleroterapia  
 Agente esclerosante osmótico en escleroterapia  
 Agentes antitrombóticos  
 Agger valvular  
 Alfa-benzopirona  
 Ampollas varicosas o perlas  
 Anestesia para el tratamiento intervencionista de las venas varicosas  
 Anestesia tumescente  
 Aneurisma de la vena poplítea  
 Aneurisma venoso  
 Aneurisma, ver aneurisma venoso  
 Angiografía por tomografía computarizada espiral para embolia pulmonar  
 AngioJet™

## EN

▶ *Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)*  
 ▶ *Vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*  
 ▶ *Varices or Varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous ablation of perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Endovenous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Mechanicochemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Nonthermal vein ablation*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Electrocoagulation Ablation*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency ablation*  
 ▶ *Steam ablation*  
 ▶ *Chemical ablation*  
 ▶ *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*  
 ▶ *Venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Venous thermal ablation*  
 ▶ *Truncal venous ablation*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. See anterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial accessory of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Acenocoumarol*  
 ▶ *Leukocyte activation*  
 ▶ *Tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator*  
 ▶ *Compression adherence*  
 ▶ *Aescin. See horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Sclerosant agent*  
 ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Antithrombotic agents*  
 ▶ *Valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Alpha benzopyrone*  
 ▶ *Varicose blebs or pearls*  
 ▶ *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Tumescent anaesthesia*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*  
 ▶ *Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism*  
 ▶ *AngioJet™*

## SP

AngioJet™ de pulsos electrónicos, ver además AngioJet™

Angioma

Angioma cavernoso

Angioplastia con balón percutáneo o venoplastia percutánea

Angioplastia con balón venoso

Antagonistas de la vitamina K

Antagonistas de la vitamina K oral

Antitrombina (antitrombina III)

Antocianinas, ver bioflavonoides

Apertura de la válvula

Apixabán

Arco venoso dorsal del pie

Arco venoso palmar profundo

Arco venoso palmar superficial

Argatrobán

Atrapamiento de la vena poplítea

Atresia de la vena

Atrofia blanca, ver vasculopatía livedoide

Autotrasplante de una válvula competente a la vena poplítea, ver trasplante de válvula

Avulsión incisiva ambulatoria

Avulsión incisiva o flebectomía incisiva

Bioflavonoides

Biomarcadores celulares inflamatorios en la enfermedad venosa crónica

Bivalirudina

Bomba muscular de pie

Bomba para músculo de la pantorrilla o bomba de pantorrilla

Bota compresiva con pasta

Bota UNNA

Bypass cruzado

Bypass de la vena yugulo-axilar

Bypass de vena safena femoropoplítea y femorocrural

Bypass femoroiliocaval

Bypass MAY-HUSNI, ver bypass safenopoplítea

Bypass protésico púbico transversal

Bypass safenopoplítea

Bypass venoso

Calambre

Calambre muscular, ver calambre

Calambre nocturno, ver calambre

Calcetería de compresión graduada inversa

Calcetines de compresión, ver medias de compresión

Calidad de vida en la enfermedad venosa

Cambio de diámetro postural

Cambio posttrombótico crónico

Cambios en la piel venosa

Cambios hemodinámicos venosos en la enfermedad venosa

Cambios tróficos, ver cambios en la piel venosa

## EN

▶ *Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™*

▶ *Angioma*

▶ *Cavernous angioma*

▶ *Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty*

▶ *Venous balloon angioplasty*

▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*

▶ *Oral vitamin K antagonists*

▶ *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*

▶ *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*

▶ *Valve opening*

▶ *Apixaban*

▶ *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*

▶ *Deep palmar venous arch*

▶ *Superficial palmar venous arch*

▶ *Argatroban*

▶ *Popliteal vein entrapment*

▶ *Vein atresia*

▶ *White atrophy. See atrophie blanche*

▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. See valve transplantation*

▶ *Ambulatory stab avulsion*

▶ *Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy*

▶ *Bioflavonoids*

▶ *Inflammatory cell biomarkers in chronic venous disease*

▶ *Bivalirudin*

▶ *Foot muscle pump*

▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*

▶ *Paste boot*

▶ *UNNA boot*

▶ *Crossover bypass*

▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*

▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*

▶ *Femoroiliocaval bypass*

▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*

▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*

▶ *Venous bypass*

▶ *Cramp*

▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Night cramp. See cramp*

▶ *Inverse graduated compression hosiery*

▶ *Compression stockings. See compression hosiery*

▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*

▶ *Postural diameter change*

▶ *Chronic postthrombotic change*

▶ *Venous skin changes*

▶ *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*

▶ *Trophic disorders. See venous skin changes*

## SP

Capacitancia venosa  
 Catéter central de inserción periférica (PICC)  
 Catéter ClosureFAST™  
 Catéter Oasis®  
 Catéter para trombectomía AKónya Eliminator  
 Catéter para trombectomía helicoidal X-sizer™  
 Catéter para trombectomía Trellis  
 Catéter venoso central  
 Cierre de la válvula  
 Cirugía abierta de la vena perforante o cirugía abierta perforante  
 CircAid  
 Cirugía abierta venosa  
 Cirugía de válvula  
 Cirugía endoscópica de las venas perforantes, ver cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial  
 Cirugía hemodinámica de la insuficiencia venosa ambulatoria (CHIVA)  
 Cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial  
 Cirugía reconstructiva de la vena profunda  
 Cirugía reconstructiva venosa  
 Cirugía venosa  
 Cirugía venosa profunda  
 ClariVein®  
 Clases clínicas de la CEAP  
 Clasificación CEAP básica  
 Clasificación clínica, etiológica, anatómica y patofisiológica avanzada (CEAP)  
 Clasificación clínica, etiológica, anatómica, patofisiológica (CEAP)  
 Clasificación de Hamburgo  
 Clasificación de KABNICK, ver además trombo inducido por calor endovenoso  
 Clasificación HACH  
 Clasificación HERMAN, ver clasificación KISTNER  
 Clasificación KISTNER  
 Clasificación Widmer  
 Claudicación venosa  
 Clip o filtro ADAMS-DEWEESE  
 Colocación de cabecera de filtros en la vena cava inferior guiada por ultrasonidos  
 Comisura de la válvula  
 Compartimento safeno, ver ojo egipcio  
 Componente A de la clasificación CEAP  
 Componente C de la clasificación CEAP  
 Componente E de la clasificación CEAP  
 Componente P de la clasificación CEAP  
 Compresibilidad venosa  
 Compresión de la vena iliaca  
 Compresión de la vena renal izquierda, ver síndrome de cascanueces  
 Compresión de la vena, ver compresión venosa

## EN

▶ Venous capacitance  
 ▶ Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC)  
 ▶ ClosureFAST™ catheter  
 ▶ Oasis® catheter  
 ▶ AKónya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter  
 ▶ X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter  
 ▶ Trellis thrombectomy catheter  
 ▶ Central venous catheter  
 ▶ Valve closure  
 ▶ Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery  
 ▶ CircAid  
 ▶ Venous open surgery  
 ▶ Valve surgery  
 ▶ Endoscopic perforator surgery. **See** subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
 ▶ CHIVA: Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire  
 ▶ Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery  
 ▶ Deep vein reconstructive surgery  
 ▶ Venous reconstructive surgery  
 ▶ Venous surgery  
 ▶ Deep venous surgery  
 ▶ ClariVein®  
 ▶ Clinical classes of the CEAP classification  
 ▶ Basic CEAP classification  
 ▶ Advanced Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, and Pathophysiological (CEAP) classification  
 ▶ Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification  
 ▶ Hamburg classification  
 ▶ KABNICK classification. **See also** endovenous heat-induced thrombus  
 ▶ HACH classification  
 ▶ HERMAN's classification. **See** KISTNER's classification  
 ▶ KISTNER's classification  
 ▶ Widmer's classification  
 ▶ Venous claudication  
 ▶ ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter  
 ▶ Ultrasound-guided bedside placement of inferior vena cava filters  
 ▶ Valve commissure  
 ▶ Saphenous compartment. **See** Egyptian eye  
 ▶ A component of the CEAP classification  
 ▶ C component of the CEAP classification  
 ▶ E component of the CEAP classification  
 ▶ P component of the CEAP classification  
 ▶ Venous compressibility  
 ▶ Iliac vein compression  
 ▶ Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome  
 ▶ Vein compression. **See** venous compression

## SP

Compresión del muslo  
 Compresión elástica graduada  
 Compresión excéntrica  
 Compresión manual de la pantorrilla  
 Compresión neumática intermitente  
 Compresión neumática secuencial  
 Compresión venosa  
 Congestión de las venas pélvicas, ver síndrome de congestión pélvica  
 Consejo Europeo de Flebología  
 Consejos de estilo de vida para los trastornos venosos crónicos  
 Construcción de neoválvula MALETI  
 Continuación Azygos de la vena cava inferior  
 Corona flebectásica paraplantaris  
 Corona flebectásica, ver corona flebectásica paraplantaris

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Corteza de pino marítimo francés  
 Crioblación  
 Crosectomía  
 Cuantificación de reflujo  
 Cuestionario Charing Cross sobre úlceras venosas  
 Cuestionario de Aberdeen sobre venas varicosas  
 Cuestionario de calidad de vida específica y respuesta venosa (SQOR-V)  
 Cuestionario de calidad de vida sobre úlcera venosa de la pierna  
 Cuestionario de insuficiencia venosa crónica (CIVIQ)  
 Cumarina  
 Cumplimiento de compresión  
 Cumplimiento venoso  
 Cúspide de la válvula o cúspide  
 Dabigatrán (dabigatrán etexilato)  
 Dalteparina (dalteparina sódica)  
 Danaparoid (danaparoid sódico)  
 Daño en los nervios después de ablación  
 Deficiencia de proteína C  
 Deficiencia de proteína S  
 Densidad de energía endovenosa lineal  
 Derivación cruzada venosa pública  
 Dermatitis (dermatitis venosa, eccema venoso)  
 Dermatitis por estasis  
 Diferencial de presión brazo/pie  
 Dilatación de venas del antebrazo y la mano  
 Dímero D  
 Diosmina  
 Directrices NICE para el tratamiento de venas varicosas  
 Directrices para el tratamiento de la enfermedad venosa crónica en pacientes con úlceras venosas  
 Directrices para la enfermedad venosa crónica de la Sociedad Europea de Cirugía Vascul

## EN

▶ *Thigh compression*  
 ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*  
 ▶ *Eccentric compression*  
 ▶ *Manual calf compression*  
 ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*  
 ▶ *Venous compression*  
 ▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. See pelvic congestion syndrome*  
 ▶ *European Board of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*

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▶ *MALETI neovalve construction*  
 ▶ *Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *Corona phlebectatica. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *French maritime pine bark*  
 ▶ *Cryostripping*  
 ▶ *Crossectomy*  
 ▶ *Reflux quantification*  
 ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Specific Quality-of-life and Outcome Response-Venous [SQOR-V] questionnaire*  
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*

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▶ *Chronic Venous insufficiency Questionnaire (CIVIQ)*  
 ▶ *Coumarin*  
 ▶ *Compression compliance*  
 ▶ *Venous compliance*  
 ▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*  
 ▶ *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*  
 ▶ *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*  
 ▶ *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*  
 ▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*  
 ▶ *Protein C deficiency*  
 ▶ *Protein S deficiency*  
 ▶ *Linear endovenous energy density*  
 ▶ *Cross pubic venous bypass*  
 ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*  
 ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*  
 ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*  
 ▶ *Forearm and hand veins dilatation*  
 ▶ *D-dimer*  
 ▶ *Diosmin*  
 ▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *Guidelines for the treatment of chronic venous disease in patients with venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*

## SP

Dispositivo de compresión

Dispositivo de compresión neumática

Dispositivo de compresión neumática intermitente (IPCD)

Dispositivo de estimulación eléctrica del músculo de la pantorrilla

Dispositivo electrónico para flebectomía, ver flebectomía motorizada

Dispositivos de ajuste y descarga (para medias)

Doble prepunción para ablación endovenosa compleja

Dolor pulsátil

Dolor

Doppler de onda continua

Doppler portátil, ver además Doppler de onda continua

Drenaje en cascada

Ecceema

Ecceema venoso (ecceema varicoso, eczema gravitacional, dermatitis por estasis)

Ecoescleroterapia, ver escleroterapia guiada por ultrasonidos

Ecogenicidad venosa

Ecografía

Ecografía dúplex

Edema venoso (flebedema)

Edema, ver edema venoso

Edoxabán

Efecto de torniquete

Efecto VENTURI

Electrocoagulación intravenosa

Embolectomía

Embolia

Embolia pulmonar o tromboembolia pulmonar

Embolización

Embolización adhesiva, ver embolización con pegamento o ablación adhesiva/con pegamento

Embolización con cianoacrilato, ver embolización con pegamento

Embolización con pegamento o ablación adhesiva/con pegamento

Embolización de la vena gonadal

Embolización de la vena ovárica

Embolización de la vena pélvica

Émbolos

Embriología venosa

Endoflebectomía o endovenotomía

Endoprótesis autoexpandible

Endoprótesis de la vena ilíaca

Endoprótesis de nitinol

Endoprótesis vascular con balón

Endoprótesis venosa

Endoprótesis venosa Veniti Vici

Endovenoso

## EN

► *Compression device*

► *Pneumatic compression device*

► *Intermittent pneumatic compression device (IPCD)*

► *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*

► *Phlebectomy power device. See powered phlebectomy*

► *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*

► *Double prepuncture for complex endovenous ablation*

► *Throbbing*

► *Pain. See aching*

► *Continuous-wave Doppler*

► *Hand-held Doppler. See also continuous-wave Doppler*

► *Waterfall drainage*

► *Eczema*

► *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

► *Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*

► *Venous echogenicity*

► *Ultrasonography*

► *Duplex ultrasonography*

► *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

► *Edema. See venous edema*

► *Edoxaban*

► *Tourniquet effect*

► *VENTURI effect*

► *Intravenous electrocoagulation*

► *Embolectomy*

► *Embolism*

► *Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism*

► *Embolization*

► *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

► *Cyanoacrylate embolization. See glue embolization*

► *Glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*

► *Gonadal vein embolization*

► *Ovarian vein embolization*

► *Pelvic vein embolization*

► *Emboli*

► *Venous embryology*

► *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*

► *Self-expanding stent*

► *Iliac vein stenting*

► *Nitinol stent*

► *Balloon-expanding stent*

► *Venous stenting*

► *Veniti Vici Venous stent*

► *Endovenous*

## SP

Enfermedad de BEHÇET  
 Enfermedad de BUERGER  
 Enfermedad de MONDOR  
 Enfermedad venosa  
 Enfermedad venosa crónica  
 Enoxaparina  
 Enrollado de las venas ováricas o de las venas pélvicas, ver embolización de la vena pélvica  
 Ensayo VIDIO  
 Entrada de flujo venoso  
 Eritema de tobillo, ver corona flebectásica paraplantaris  
 Eritema maleolar, ver corona flebectásica paraplantaris

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Escala GINSBERG  
 Escleroespuma con biomatriz  
 Escleroterapia  
 Escleroterapia asistida por bloque V  
 Escleroterapia con espuma asistida por láser (LAFOS)  
 Escleroterapia con espuma guiada por ultrasonido  
 Escleroterapia con espuma, ver además escleroterapia  
 Escleroterapia con microespuma, ver escleroterapia con espuma  
 Escleroterapia en anestesia tumescente de las venas reticulares y telangiectasias (START)  
 Escleroterapia guiada por ultrasonido  
 Escleroterapia líquida  
 Espiral para reflujo venoso profundo  
 Espuma esclerosante  
 Estenosis de ROKITANSKY  
 Estenosis venosa  
 Estimulación eléctrica neuromuscular  
 Estimulador eléctrico neuromuscular en la insuficiencia venosa crónica  
 Estreptocinasas  
 Estructuras tipo valvulares EISEMANN y MALETTE, ver válvula de vena autóloga  
 Estudio ATTRACT  
 Estudio de ablación endovenosa temprana (EVRA)  
 Estudio de cirugía perforante endoscópica subfasial (SEPS) de América del Norteamérica  
 Estudio de la vena Edinburgh  
 Estudio hormonal del tromboembolismo  
 Estudio PREPIC  
 Estudio PREPIC 2, ver Estudio PREPIC  
 Estudios epidemiológicos y económicos de insuficiencia venosa (VEINES)  
 Evaluación aleatoria y económica de intervenciones conservadoras y terapéuticas para las venas varicosas (ensayo REACTIV)  
 Evaluación de la enfermedad venosa segmentaria  
 Evaluación de la gravedad de la enfermedad venosa  
 Extensión craneal de la vena safena menor

## EN

▶ *BEHÇET's disease*  
 ▶ *BUERGER's disease*  
 ▶ *MONDOR's disease*  
 ▶ *Venous disease*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disease*  
 ▶ *Enoxaparin*  
 ▶ *Coiling of ovarian or pelvic veins. See also pelvic vein embolization*  
 ▶ *VIDIO trial*  
 ▶ *Venous inflow*  
 ▶ *Ankle flare see corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*  
 ▶ *GINSBERG scale*  
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*  
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *V Block -assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)*  
 ▶ *Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*

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▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*  
 ▶ *ROKITANSKY stenosis*  
 ▶ *Venous stenosis*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electrical stimulation*  
 ▶ *Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Streptokinase*  
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *ATTRACT Study*  
 ▶ *Early endovenous ablation (EVRA) study*  
 ▶ *North American subfasial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*  
 ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*  
 ▶ *Thromboembolism Hormone study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*  
 ▶ *Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)*  
 ▶ *Randomized and economic assessment of conservative and therapeutic interventions for varicose veins (REACTIV trial)*  
 ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*  
 ▶ *Venous severity scoring*  
 ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*

## SP

Extensión del muslo de la vena safena menor

Extracto de semilla de uva

Factor V de mutación Leiden, (heterocigótico, homocigótico)

Factor VIII

Factores de riesgo de las venas varicosas

Factores de riesgo de trombosis venosa, ver factores de riesgo para la trombosis venosa profunda

Factores de riesgo para el síndrome posttrombótico

Factores de riesgo para la enfermedad venosa crónica, ver factores de riesgo de las venas varicosas y factores de riesgo para la insuficiencia venosa crónica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

Factores de riesgo para la insuficiencia venosa crónica (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)

Factores de riesgo para la recurrencia de la trombosis venosa crónica

Factores de riesgo para la trombosis venosa crónica

Factores de riesgo para PREVAIT (presencia de varices tras la intervención)

Fármacos flebotónicos, ver venotónicos o fármacos venoactivos

Fármacos venoactivos

Fármacos venosos

Fármacos venotónicos, ver fármacos venoactivos

Farmacoterapia venosa

Fasciotomía en la enfermedad venosa

Fascistomía en la enfermedad venosa

Fatiga

Fenindiona

Fenprocumona

Fibra radial de doble anillo

Fibra radial láser endovenosa

Fibra, ver fibras láser

Fibras láser

Fibrina

Fibrinólisis

Fibrosis dérmica

Filtro ALN

Filtro caval profiláctico

Filtro Crux

Filtro de bajo perfil VenaTech

Filtro de la cava recuperable

Filtro de la cava suprarrenal

Filtro de vena cava Denali

Filtro de la vena cava inferior

Filtro de la vena cava inferior Amplatz

Filtro de la vena cava inferior Tilted

Filtro de la vena cava TrapEase®

Filtro de nido de pájaro

Filtro de recuperación de nitinol

Filtro de titanio GREENFIELD™

Filtro G2, ver además filtro GREENFIELD™ y filtro GUNTHER™ tulip

## EN

▶ *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*

▶ *Grape seed extract*

▶ *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*

▶ *Factor VIII*

▶ *Risk factors for varicose veins*

▶ *Venous thrombosis risk factors. See risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Risk factors for postthrombotic syndrome*

▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. See risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*

▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)*

▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis recurrence*

▶ *Risk factors for deep venous thrombosis*

▶ *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*

▶ *Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs*

▶ *Venoactive drugs*

▶ *Venous drugs*

▶ *Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs*

▶ *Venous pharmacotherapy*

▶ *Fasciectomy in venous disease*

▶ *Fasciotomy in venous disease*

▶ *Fatigue*

▶ *Phenindione*

▶ *Fenprocoumon*

▶ *Double ring radial fiber*

▶ *Endovenous laser radial fiber*

▶ *Fiber. See laser fibers*

▶ *Laser fibers*

▶ *Fibrin*

▶ *Fibrinolysis*

▶ *Dermal fibrosis*

▶ *ALN filter*

▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*

▶ *Crux filter*

▶ *VenaTech low-profile filter*

▶ *Retrievable cava filter*

▶ *Suprarrenal cava filter*

▶ *Denali cava filter*

▶ *Inferior vena cava filter*

▶ *Amplatz inferior vena cava filter*

▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*

▶ *TrapEase® vena cava filter*

▶ *Bird's nest filter*

▶ *Recovery nitinol filter*

▶ *Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter*

▶ *G2 filter. See also GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*



## SP

Filtro GREENFIELD™ de acero inoxidable sobre alambre  
 Filtro GREENFIELD™, ver además filtro G2 y filtro GUNTHER™ tulip  
 Filtro GUNTHER™ tulip, ver además filtro GREENFIELD™ y filtro G2  
 Filtro inferior de la vena cava Celect™ Platinum  
 Filtro OptEase®  
 Filtro recuperable de la vena cava Option™ Elite  
 Filtro Simon-Nitinol  
 Filtros de recuperación opcional  
 Filtros en la cava  
 Filtros permanentes de vena cava  
 Fisiología venosa  
 Fístula arteriovenosa  
 Fístula arteriovenosa temporal  
 Flavonoides  
 Flebectasia, ver además venectasia y vena varicosa, varices y varicosidad  
 Flebectomía  
 Flebectomía ambulatoria de MULLER  
 Flebectomía ambulatoria, ver avulsión incisiva ambulatoria  
 Flebectomía concomitante  
 Flebectomía de gancho  
 Flebectomía escalonada  
 Flebectomía motorizada  
 Flebectomía motorizada transiluminada  
 Flebectomía simultánea  
 Flebectomía tardía  
 Flebitis  
 Flebografía de sustracción digital  
 Flebografía, venografía descendente  
 Flebografía, ver venografía  
 Flebografía/venografía ascendente  
 Flebogrif  
 Flebología  
 Flebotomía, venesección, venotomía  
 Flegmasia alba dolens o pierna blanca  
 Flegmasia cerulea dolens o pierna dolorosa azul  
 Flujo ascendente venoso  
 Flujo de retorno venoso, ver reflujo venoso  
 Flujo descendente venoso, ver reflujo venoso  
 Flujo retrógrado venoso  
 Flujo venoso  
 Flujo venoso anterógrado  
 Flujometría Doppler láser  
 Fondaparinux  
 Formación de trombos venosos  
 Foro venoso americano (AVF)  
 Foro venoso americano / directrices de la Sociedad de Cirugía Vascular  
 Foro venoso europeo

## EN

▶ *Stainless steel over-the-wire GREENFIELD™ filter*  
 ▶ *GREENFIELD™ filter. See also G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*  
 ▶ *GUNTHER™ tulip filter. See also GREENFIELD filter and G2 filter*  
 ▶ *Celect™ Platinum Inferior vena cava filter*  
 ▶ *OptEase® filter*  
 ▶ *Option™ Elite retrievable cava filter*  
 ▶ *Simon Nitinol Filter*  
 ▶ *Optionally retrievable filters*  
 ▶ *Caval filters*  
 ▶ *Permanent Vena Cava filters*  
 ▶ *Venous physiology*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Temporary arteriovenous fistula*  
 ▶ *Flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Phlebectasia. See also venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*  
 ▶ *Concomitant Phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Hook phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Staged phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Simultaneous phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Delayed phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Phlebitis*  
 ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*  
 ▶ *Descending phlebography, venography*  
 ▶ *Phlebography. See venography*  
 ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Flebogrif*  
 ▶ *Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*  
 ▶ *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*  
 ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*  
 ▶ *Venous blow out*  
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous retrograde flow*  
 ▶ *Venous flow*  
 ▶ *Antegrade venous flow*  
 ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*  
 ▶ *Fondaparinux*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus formation*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum (AVF)*  
 ▶ *American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*  
 ▶ *European Venous Forum*

## SP

Fotopleletismografía  
 Fototermólisis  
 Fracción de eyección  
 Fracción de volumen residual  
 Fracción del flujo de salida  
 Fracción flavonoide purificada micronizada (MPFF)  
 Frecuencia de repetición de pulso  
 Función de bombeo de la pantorrilla  
 Función de la bomba venosa  
 Función de la bomba venosa de la pantorrilla  
 Función valvular  
 Función venosa  
 Gama benzopirona, ver flavonoides  
 Gammagrafía de perfusión  
 Gammagrafía de ventilación-perfusión  
 Gancho de flebectomía  
 Gangrena venosa  
 Generador de láser  
 Generador de radiofrecuencia  
 Glicerina  
 Glicerina cromada  
 Hemangioendoteliooma  
 Hemangioma  
 Hemangioma intraóseo  
 Hemodinámica venosa  
 Heparina  
 Heparina de bajo peso molecular  
 Heparina no fraccionada  
 Hinchazón ocupacional de las piernas  
 Hiperpigmentación de la piel  
 Hipertensión venosa ambulatoria  
 Hipertensión venosa, ver además hipertensión venosa ambulatoria  
 Hipoplasia venosa  
 Hirudina  
 Hormigueo  
 Impresión de hinchazón, ver sensación de hinchazón  
 Incompetencia de la vena perforante  
 Incompetencia valvular  
 Incompetencia valvular venosa  
 Incompetencia venosa  
 Incompetencia venosa pélvica  
 Incompetencia venosa primaria  
 Incompetencia venosa profunda  
 Incompetencia venosa secundaria  
 Índice de acumulación venosa (VSI)  
 Índice de drenaje venoso  
 Índice de flujo arterial venoso  
 Índice de flujo venoarterial  
 Índice de llenado venoso (VFI)  
 Índice de masa corporal

## EN

▶ *Photoplethysmography*  
 ▶ *Photothermolysis*  
 ▶ *Ejection fraction. See also ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Residual volume fraction*  
 ▶ *Outflow fraction*  
 ▶ *Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)*  
 ▶ *Pulse repetition frequency*  
 ▶ *Calf pump function*  
 ▶ *Venous pump function*  
 ▶ *Venous calf pump function*  
 ▶ *Valvular function*  
 ▶ *Venous function*  
 ▶ *Gamma benzopyrone. See flavonoids*  
 ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*  
 ▶ *Phlebectomy hook*  
 ▶ *Venous gangrene*  
 ▶ *Laser generator*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency generator*  
 ▶ *Glycerin*  
 ▶ *Chromated glycerin*  
 ▶ *Hemangioendothelioma*  
 ▶ *Hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Intraosseous hemangioma*  
 ▶ *Venous hemodynamics*  
 ▶ *Heparin*  
 ▶ *Low molecular-weight heparin*  
 ▶ *Unfractionated heparin*  
 ▶ *Occupational leg swelling*  
 ▶ *Skin hyperpigmentation*  
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypertension. See also ambulatory venous hypertension*  
 ▶ *Venous hypoplasia*  
 ▶ *Hirudin*  
 ▶ *Tingling*  
 ▶ *Impression of swelling. See feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein incompetence*  
 ▶ *Valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Primary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Deep venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Secondary venous incompetence*  
 ▶ *Venous sludge index (VSI)*  
 ▶ *Venous drainage index*  
 ▶ *Venous arterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*  
 ▶ *Venous filling index (VFI)*  
 ▶ *Body mass index*

## SP

Índice de recirculación  
 Índice de rigidez dinámica  
 Índice de rigidez estática  
 Índice tobillo-brazo o índice de presión tobillo-brazo  
 Inhibidores tisulares de metaloproteinasas (TIMP)  
 Iniciativa de calidad vascular y registro venoso varicoso (VQI VVR)  
 Instituto Nacional para Salud y Excelencia Clínica (NICE), ver Directrices NICE para el tratamiento de venas varicosas  
 Insuficiencia safena  
 Insuficiencia venosa cerebroespinal crónica  
 Insuficiencia venosa crónica  
 Insuficiencia venosa superficial  
 Intersección neosafeno-femoral  
 Intersección safenofemoral  
 Investigación de la evaluación y de la estandarización de las pruebas de la enfermedad venosa  
 Inyección arterial durante escleroterapia  
 Inyección intraarterial de esclerosante  
 Láser de Alejandrita de pulso largo  
  
 Láser de diodo  
 Láser de holmio  
 Láser KTP  
 Láser ND-YAG (granate de itrio-aluminio (YAG) dopada con neodimio)  
 Láser YAG, ver Láser ND-YAG  
 Leiomiomasarcoma  
 Lepirudina  
 Lesión venosa ilíaca no trombótica  
 Ligación de vena perforante de COCKETT  
 Ligadura al ras  
 Ligadura alta  
 Ligadura de la unión safenofemoral  
  
 Ligadura de la vena perforante o ligadura perforante  
 Ligadura venosa  
 Ligadura y ablación alta  
 Ligadura y división alta  
 Lipodermatoesclerosis  
 Lipedema  
 Lista de verificación de seguridad del American College of Phlebology  
 Longitudes de onda láser para agua  
 Longitudes de onda láser para hemoglobina  
 Lumen venoso  
 Luz pulsada intensa  
 Malformación arteriovenosa  
 Malformación capilar  
 Malformación linfática  
 Malformación troncular

## EN

▶ *Recirculation index*  
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*  
 ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*  
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*  
 ▶ *Vascular Quality Initiative Varicose Vein registry (VQI VVR)*  
 ▶ *National Institute for health and Care Excellence (NICE). See NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*  
 ▶ *Saphenous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous insufficiency*  
 ▶ *Neosaphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction*  
 ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*  
 ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*  
 ▶ *Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant*  
 ▶ *Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite laser*  
 ▶ *Diode laser*  
 ▶ *Holmium laser*  
 ▶ *KTP laser*  
 ▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)*  
 ▶ *YAG laser. See ND-YAG laser*  
 ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*  
 ▶ *Lepirudin*  
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ▶ *COCKETT's perforator vein ligation*  
 ▶ *Flush ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction ligation. See high ligation and flush ligation*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation*  
 ▶ *Venous ligation*  
 ▶ *High ligation and stripping*  
 ▶ *High ligation and division*  
 ▶ *Lipodermatosclerosis*  
 ▶ *Lipedema*  
 ▶ *American College of phlebology Safety Checklist*  
  
 ▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*  
 ▶ *Venous lumen*  
 ▶ *Intense pulsed light*  
 ▶ *Arteriovenous malformation*  
 ▶ *Capillary malformation*  
 ▶ *Lymphatic malformation*  
 ▶ *Truncular malformation*

## SP

Malformación vascular congénita  
 Malformación venosa  
 Malformación venosa de bajo flujo  
 Malformación venosa extratruncular  
 Malformación venosa intraósea  
 Mallas superpuestas  
 Mancha de color vino de Oporto  
 Maniobra de Paraná  
 Maniobra de puntillas  
 Maniobra de transferencia de peso corporal (BWTM)  
 Maniobra Valsalva  
 Maniobras de transferencia de peso  
 Mapeo por ultrasonido  
 Mapeo venoso  
 Mastocitos en enfermedad venosa crónica  
 Mayor resistencia al flujo de salida  
 Medias antitrombóticas  
 Medias de compresión  
 Medias elásticas de compresión  
 Medias médicas de compresión  
 Medición hemodinámica venosa  
 Medición de la forma de la luz venosa  
 Metaloproteínasas de matriz  
 Microflebotomía, ver avulsión incisiva ambulatoria, o  
 Flebotomía ambulatoria de MULLER  
 Monitorización por ultrasonidos  
 Morruato sódico  
 Movimiento de la válvula venosa  
 Necrosis cutánea después de escleroterapia  
 Neoválvula (autógena)  
 Neovascularización  
 Obliteración del trombo mediante una rápida intervención  
 percutánea endovenosa en oclusión venosa profunda  
 (TORPEDO)  
 Obliteración venosa  
 Obliteración venosa residual (RVO)  
 Obstrucción crónica, no asociada a un tumor maligno, de la  
 vena cava inferior.  
 Obstrucción de la vena iliaca  
 Obstrucción de la vena iliovena  
 Obstrucción de la vena, ver obstrucción venosa  
 Obstrucción del flujo de salida  
 Obstrucción primaria de la vena no trombótica, ver lesión  
 venosa iliaca no trombótica  
 Obstrucción venosa  
 Obstrucción venosa central  
 Obstrucción venosa profunda  
 Oclusión de la vena iliaca  
 Oclusión de la vena iliovena  
 Oclusión de la vena, ver oclusión venosa  
 Oclusión venosa  
 Ojo egipcio

## EN

► *Congenital vascular malformation*  
 ► *Venous malformation*  
 ► *Low-flow venous malformation*  
 ► *Extratruncular venous malformation*  
 ► *Intraosseous venous malformation*  
 ► *Superimposed leggings*  
 ► *Port-wine stain*  
 ► *Paraná maneuver*  
 ► *Tiptoe maneuver*  
 ► *Body weight transfer maneuver (BWTM)*  
 ► *Valsalva maneuver*  
 ► *Weight transfer maneuvers*  
 ► *Ultrasound mapping*  
 ► *Venous mapping*  
 ► *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*  
 ► *Increased outflow resistance*  
 ► *Antithrombotic stockings*  
 ► *Compression hosiery*  
 ► *Elastic compression stockings*  
 ► *Medical compression stockings*  
 ► *Venous hemodynamic measurement*  
 ► *Venous lumen shape measurement*  
 ► *Matrix metalloproteinases*  
 ► *Microphlebotomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebotomy*  
 ► *Ultrasound monitoring*  
 ► *Sodium morrhuate*  
 ► *Venous valve motion*  
 ► *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*  
 ► *Neovalve (autogenous)*  
 ► *Neovascularization*  
 ► *Thrombus obliteration by rapid percutaneous endovenous intervention in deep venous occlusion (TORPEDO)*  
 ► *Venous obliteration*  
 ► *Residual venous obliteration (RVO)*  
 ► *Nonmalignant chronic obstruction of the inferior vena cava.*  
 ► *Iliac vein obstruction*  
 ► *Iliocaval vein obstruction*  
 ► *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*  
 ► *Outflow obstruction*  
 ► *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*  
 ► *Venous obstruction*  
 ► *Central venous obstruction*  
 ► *Deep venous obstruction*  
 ► *Iliac vein occlusion*  
 ► *Iliocaval vein occlusion*  
 ► *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*  
 ► *Venous occlusion*  
 ► *Egyptian eye*

## SP

Ojo safeno, ver ojo egipcio  
 Oleato de etanolamina  
 Operación de LINTON, ver además cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial  
 Operación de PALMA, ver trasposición de la vena safena femorofemoral  
 Operación de WARREN, ver bypass de vena safena femoropoplítea y femorocrural  
 Opresión  
 Paciente C<sub>os</sub>  
 Paraguas MOBIN-UDDIN  
 Parche de politetrafluoroetileno para contener neovascularización  
 Patogénesis de varices  
 Pentoxifilina  
 Perforador óseo  
 Permeabilidad secundaria  
 Pesadez  
 Picor  
 Piernas inquietas  
 Piernas pesadas, ver pesadez  
 Pigmentación o hiperpigmentación  
 Plataforma inclinable  
 Pletismografía de aire  
 Pletismografía de impedancia  
 Pletismografía de oclusión  
 Pletismografía de tensión de calibre  
 Pletismografía venosa  
 Pletismografía, ver además pletismografía de aire, fotopleximografía y pletismografía de oclusión  
 Plexo pampiniforme  
 Plexo pudendo (vesicoprostático) (varón)  
 Plexo rectal externo venoso sacro  
 Plexo rectal interno venoso sacro  
 Plexo venoso prostático (varón)  
 Plexo venoso uterino (hembra)  
 Plexo venoso vaginal (hembra)  
 Polidocanol  
 Posición TRENDELENBURG  
 Posterolateral de la vena perforante posterior del muslo  
 Posteromedial de la vena perforante posterior del muslo  
 PREsencia de VARices tras la Intervención y Tratamiento (PREVAIT)  
 Presión de compresión  
 Presión de compresión de trabajo  
 Presión de interfaz  
 Presión hidrostática  
 Presión intramuscular  
 Presión venosa  
 Presión venosa ambulatoria  
 Presión venosa dinámica  
 Prevención/profilaxis de la trombosis venosa profunda

## EN

► *Saphenous eye. See egyptian eye*  
 ► *Ethanolamine oleate*  
 ► *LINTON's operation. See also subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ► *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ► *WARREN operation. See femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*  
 ► *Tightness*  
 ► *C<sub>os</sub> patient*  
 ► *MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella*  
 ► *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*  
 ► *Varices pathogenesis*  
 ► *Pentoxifylline*  
 ► *Bone perforator*  
 ► *Secondary patency*  
 ► *Heaviness*  
 ► *Itching*  
 ► *Restless legs*  
 ► *Heavy leg. See heaviness*  
 ► *Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation*  
 ► *Tilt table*  
 ► *Air Plethysmography*  
 ► *Impedance plethysmography*  
 ► *Occlusion plethysmography*  
 ► *Strain-gauge plethysmography*  
 ► *Venous plethysmography*  
 ► *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*  
 ► *Pampiniform plexus*  
 ► *Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)*  
 ► *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*  
 ► *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*  
 ► *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*  
 ► *Uterine venous plexus (female)*  
 ► *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*  
 ► *Polidocanol*  
 ► *TRENDELENBURG position*  
 ► *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*  
 ► *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*  
 ► *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*  
 ► *Compression pressure*  
 ► *Working compression pressure*  
 ► *Interface pressure*  
 ► *Hydrostatic pressure*  
 ► *Intramuscular pressure*  
 ► *Venous pressure*  
 ► *Ambulatory venous pressure*  
 ► *Dynamic venous pressure*  
 ► *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*

## SP

Primera resección de costilla

Procedimiento con una banda de Silastic PSATAKIS

Procedimiento endovenoso, ver técnica endovenosa

Prospecto de la válvula, ver cúspide de la válvula

Prostaciclina

Prueba de carga ortostática diurna (DOL)

Prueba de compresión sistólica

Prueba de eliminación de reflujo

Prueba de PERTHES

Prueba de reversibilidad

Prueba de tira radiactiva para competencia de la válvula, ver prueba de compresión sistólica

Prueba de TRENDELENBURG

Prurito, ver picor

Punción guiada por ultrasonido, canulación

Punto de escape

Puntuación anatómica, ver Evaluación de la enfermedad venosa segmentaria

Puntuación CAPRINI

Puntuación clínica de Amberes para la embolia pulmonar

Puntuación de gravedad clínica venosa (VCSS)

Puntuación de gravedad del cuestionario de Aberdeen sobre venas varicosas

Puntuación de gravedad del cuestionario de Homburg sobre venas varicosas

Puntuación de incapacidad venosa

Puntuación del dolor

Puntuación HASTI™

Puntuación VILLALTA

Puntuación VVSymQ

Puntuación Wells

Radiología intervencionista (en flebología)

Recanalización endovascular para la oclusión de la vena cava inferior, iliaca - vena femoral común

Recanalización venosa

Recirculación safenosa

Reconstrucción de la válvula

Reconstrucción de la vena cava inferior suprarrenal

Reconstrucción quirúrgica abierta para oclusiones no malignas de la vena cava

Recuperación conductual después del tratamiento de las venas varicosas (BRAVVO)

Red capilar telangiectásica

Red subcutánea plantar venosa

Red varicosa de la ingle, ver además neovascularización

Red varicosa del hueso poplíteo

Red venosa dorsal del pie

Reflejo vasoconstrictor postural, ver reflejo venoarterial

Reflejo venoarterial (reflejo vasoconstrictor postural)

Reflujo axial

Reflujo de la vena ovárica o incompetencia de la vena ovárica

## EN

► *First rib resection*

► *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*

► *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*

► *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*

► *Prostacyclin*

► *Day orthostatic loading (DOL) test*

► *Milking test*

► *Reflux elimination test*

► *PERTHES test*

► *Reversibility test. See reflux elimination test*

► *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*

► *TRENDELENBURG test*

► *Pruritis. See itching*

► *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*

► *Escape point*

► *Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score*

► *CAPRINI score*

► *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*

► *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*

► *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*

► *Homburg varicose vein severity score*

► *Venous disability score*

► *Pain score*

► *HASTI™ score*

► *VILLALTA score*

► *VVSymQ score*

► *Wells score*

► *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*

► *Endovascular recanalization for obliteration (including obliteration of the inferior vena cava, iliac, common femoral vein)*

► *Venous recanalization*

► *Saphenous recirculation*

► *Valve reconstruction*

► *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*

► *Open surgical reconstruction for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*

► *Behavioral Recovery After treatment for Varicose Veins (BRAVVO)*

► *Telangiectatic matting*

► *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*

► *Groin varicose network. See also neovascularization*

► *Popliteal fossa varicose network*

► *Dorsal venous network of the foot*

► *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. See venoarterial reflex*

► *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*

► *Axial reflux*

► *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*

## SP

Reflujo de la vena pélvica  
 Reflujo de la vena uretral  
 Reflujo o incompetencia venosos superficiales  
 Reflujo residual  
 Reflujo safeno  
 Reflujo segmentario  
 Reflujo valvular  
 Reflujo venoso  
 Reflujo venoso profundo  
 Reflujo venoso profundo y superficial asociado  
 Remodelado de la pared de la vena  
 Reparación de la válvula de la trampilla TRIPATHI  
 Reparación de la válvula, ver reconstrucción de la válvula  
 Reparación quirúrgica de la incompetencia de la válvula venosa profunda  
 Reservorio varicoso  
 Reservorio venoso  
 Resistencia al flujo de salida ("outflow")  
 Resistencia venosa  
 Resolución de trombos venosos  
 Respuesta venoarteriolar  
 Retirada del filtro  
 Retorno venoso  
 Reviparina (clivarine)  
 Rigidez del tobillo  
 Rivaroxabán  
 Salida de flujo venoso  
 Salida de la bomba de pantorrilla  
 Semillas de castaña o extracto de raíz de castaña  
 Seno de la válvula  
 Sensación de calor o ardor  
 Sensación de hinchazón  
 Separación safena  
 Separación venosa  
 Separador OESCH, ver ablación PIN  
 Separador Perforante Invaginado (PIN), ver separador PIN  
 Separador PIN  
 SEPS, ver cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial  
 Signo de alineación  
 Signo de Mickey Mouse  
 Signo HOMANS  
 Sin circulación venosa en las extremidades inferiores  
 Síndrome antifosfolípido  
 Síndrome CLOVES  
 Síndrome compartimental de la enfermedad venosa  
 Síndrome de ACHENBACH  
 Síndrome de BUDD-CHIARI  
 Síndrome de cascanueces  
 Síndrome de COCKETT, ver además síndrome MAY-THURNER  
 Síndrome de congestión pélvica

## EN

▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*  
 ▶ *Residual reflux*  
 ▶ *Saphenous reflux*  
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*  
 ▶ *Valvular reflux*  
 ▶ *Venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Deep venous reflux, see also deep vein reflux*  
 ▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*  
 ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*  
 ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*  
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*  
 ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*  
 ▶ *Varicose reservoir*  
 ▶ *Venous reservoir*  
 ▶ *Outflow resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous resistance*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*  
 ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*  
 ▶ *Filter retrieval*  
 ▶ *Venous return*  
 ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*  
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*  
 ▶ *Rivaroxaban*  
 ▶ *Venous outflow*  
 ▶ *Calf pump output*  
 ▶ *Horse chestnut seed or root extract*  
 ▶ *Valve sinus*  
 ▶ *Heat or burning sensation*  
 ▶ *Feeling of swelling*  
 ▶ *Saphenous stripping*  
 ▶ *Venous stripping*  
 ▶ *OESCH stripper. See PIN stripper*  
 ▶ *Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *PIN stripping*  
 ▶ *SEPS. See subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*  
 ▶ *Alignment sign*  
 ▶ *Mickey Mouse sign*  
 ▶ *HOMANS sign*  
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*  
 ▶ *Antiphospholipid syndrome*  
 ▶ *CLOVES syndrome*  
 ▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*  
 ▶ *ACHENBACH's syndrome*  
 ▶ *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*  
 ▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*  
 ▶ *COCKETT syndrome. See also MAY-THURNER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Pelvic congestion syndrome*

## SP

Síndrome de la clase turista, ver tromboembolia venosa relacionada con viajes en avión

Síndrome de la salida torácica

Síndrome de la salida torácica venosa, ver además SÍNDROME PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER

Síndrome de la vena cava superior

Síndrome de obstrucción por esfuerzo

Síndrome GULLMO, ver síndrome de obstrucción por esfuerzo

Síndrome KASABACH-MERRIT

Síndrome KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY

Síndrome MAFFUCCI

Síndrome MAY-THURNER

Síndrome PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER

Síndrome PARKES-WEBER

Síndrome postrombótico del tobillo (Ankle-blow-out)

Síndrome postrombótico o enfermedad postrombótica

Síndrome SERVELLE-MARTORELL

Síndrome STURGE-WEBER

Síntomas de la pierna, ver síntomas venosos

Síntomas venosos

Sistema ácigos

Sistema de cierre adhesivo de la vena

Sistema de doble jeringa TESSARI

Sistema de perfusión por catéter Lysus (EKOS)

Sistema de puntuación clínica, puntuación de gravedad clínica

Sistema de trombolisis asistido por ultrasonidos EKOS™

Sistema doble de jeringa

Sistema Índigo

Sistema venoso

Sistema venoso ALBANESE

Sistema venoso lateral, ver sistema venoso ALBANESE

Sistemas de trombectomía rotacional Cleaner

Sociedad Europea de Cirugía Vascular

Sociedad Internacional para el estudio de anomalías vasculares (clasificación de anomalías vasculares), ver además clasificación de Hamburgo

Solución de etoxisclerol

Solución tumescente

Stockinette impregnado en pasta de zinc

Suela de LEJARS

Sulfato de tetradecil sódico

Suministro de circulación venosa

Tapones venosos

Técnica de bloqueo del aire

Técnica de pulverización pulsada en trombolisis, ver además AngioJet™

Técnica endovenosa

Técnica TESSARI

Telangiectasia

Teoría ascendente para venas varicosas

Teoría descendente en la patogénesis de las venas varicosas

## EN

- ▶ *Economy class syndrome / Long-haul flight. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Thoracic outlet syndrome*
- ▶ *Venous thoracic outlet syndrome. See also PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*
- ▶ *Superior vena cava syndrome*
- ▶ *Strain obstruction syndrome*
- ▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. See strain obstruction syndrome*
- ▶ *KASABACH-MERRIT syndrome*
- ▶ *KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY syndrome*
- ▶ *MAFFUCCI syndrome*
- ▶ *MAY-THURNER syndrome*
- ▶ *PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*
- ▶ *PARKES-WEBER syndrome*
- ▶ *Ankle-blow-out syndrome*
- ▶ *Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease*
- ▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*
- ▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*
- ▶ *Leg symptoms. See venous symptoms*
- ▶ *Venous symptoms*
- ▶ *Azygos system*
- ▶ *Vena Seal Closure System*
- ▶ *TESSARI Double syringe system*
- ▶ *Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)*
- ▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*
- ▶ *EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*
- ▶ *Double syringe system*
- ▶ *Índigo system*
- ▶ *Venous system*
- ▶ *ALBANESE venous system*
- ▶ *Lateral venous system. See ALBANESE venous system*
- ▶ *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*
- ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery*
- ▶ *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). See also Hamburg classification*
- ▶ *Aethoxysclerol solution*
- ▶ *Tumescent solution*
- ▶ *Zinc paste impregnated stockinette*
- ▶ *LEJARS' sole*
- ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*
- ▶ *Supplying Venous circulation*
- ▶ *Venous plugs*
- ▶ *Air-block technique*
- ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*
- ▶ *Endovenous technique*
- ▶ *TESSARI technique*
- ▶ *Matting / Telangiectasia*
- ▶ *Ascending theory for varicose veins*
- ▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*



## SP

Teoría parietal de la patogénesis de las venas varicosas  
 Terapia anticoagulante oral  
 Terapia de compresión  
 Terapia de compresión para úlceras venosas  
 Terapia fibrinolítica  
 Terapia larval (terapia de desbridamiento por larvas)  
 Terapia percutánea con láser para telangiectasias y venas varicosas  
 Termoterapia inducida por radiofrecuencia  
 Tiempo de cierre de la válvula  
 Tiempo de coagulación activado  
 Tiempo de llenado venoso (VFT)  
 Tiempo de recarga  
 Tiempo de recarga venosa, ver además tiempo de recarga  
 Tinzaparina  
 Tomografía computarizada en la enfermedad venosa  
 Tono venoso  
 Transferencia del segmento venoso, ver trasplante de válvula  
 Transferencia o trasplante de la vena axilar  
 Transposición de la vena de KISTNER  
 Transposición de la vena, ver transposición de la vena KISTNER  
 Trasplante de válvula  
 Trasplante del segmento venoso o transferencia del segmento venoso, ver trasplante de válvula  
 Transposición de la vena safena femorofemoral  
 Trastornos tróficos, ver cambios en la piel venosa  
 Trastornos venosos  
 Trastornos venosos crónicos  
 Trastornos venosos pélvicos  
 Tratamiento (o terapia) con oxígeno hiperbárico de las úlceras venosas  
 Tratamiento con oxígeno hiperbárico en úlceras venosas  
 Tratamiento conservador en enfermedad venosa  
 Tratamiento endotérmico  
 Tratamiento endovenoso  
 Tratamiento endovenoso por láser, ver ablación láser endovenosa de las venas safenas  
 Tratamiento trombolítico venoso  
 Tratamientos de matriz moduladora de proteasas para curar las úlceras venosas de la pierna  
 Tríada de VIRCHOW  
 Trivex, ver flebectomía motorizada transiluminada  
 Trombectomía asistida por vacío (IVA)  
 Trombectomía mecánica  
 Trombectomía mecánica percutánea  
 Trombectomía operatoria híbrida (HOT)  
 Trombectomía percutánea Arrow-TREROTOLA™  
 Trombectomía venosa  
 Trombectomía venosa quirúrgica  
 Trombo inducido por calor endovenoso, ver clasificación de KABNICK

## EN

▶ *Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis*  
 ▶ *Oral anticoagulant therapy*  
 ▶ *Compression therapy*  
 ▶ *Compression therapy for venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Fibrinolytic therapy*  
 ▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy*  
 ▶ *Valve closure time*  
 ▶ *Activated Clotting time*  
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*  
 ▶ *Refilling time*  
 ▶ *Venous refill time. See refilling time*  
 ▶ *Tinzaparin*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Venous tone*  
 ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*

▶ *Valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*  
 ▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*  
 ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*  
 ▶ *Venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Chronic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Pelvic venous disorders*  
 ▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*  
 ▶ *Conservative treatment in venous disease*  
 ▶ *Endothermal treatment*  
 ▶ *Endovenous treatment*  
 ▶ *Endovenous laser treatment. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombolytic treatment*  
 ▶ *Protease-modulating matrix treatments for healing venous leg ulcers*  
 ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*  
 ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*  
 ▶ *Vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (VAT)*  
 ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy (HOT)*  
 ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*  
 ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*

## SP

Trombo venoso, ver además Trombosis venosa  
 Trombocitopenia inducida por heparina  
 Tromboembolia venosa  
 Tromboembolia venosa relacionada con viajes en avión  
 Trombophilia  
 Tromboflebitis  
 Tromboflebitis safena  
 Tromboflebitis superficial, ver tromboflebitis venosa superficial  
 Tromboflebitis venosa superficial migratoria (MSVT)  
 Tromboflebitis venosa superficial supurativa (SSVT)  
 Tromboflebitis venosa superficial, ver trombosis venosa superficial  
 Trombolisis dirigida por catéter  
 Trombólisis dirigida por catéter acelerada mediante ultrasonidos  
 Trombolisis farmacomecánica  
 Trombolisis, ver tratamiento trombolítico venoso  
 Tromboprolifaxis venosa  
 Trombos flotantes  
 Trombosis central aguda  
 Trombosis concomitante superficial y venosa profunda  
 Trombosis de esfuerzo  
 Trombosis de la vena cava inferior  
 Trombosis de la vena de la pantorrilla, trombosis venosa profunda aislada en la pantorrilla  
 Trombosis inducida por calor, ver trombo inducido por calor endovenoso  
 Trombosis proximal  
 Trombosis relacionada con anticonceptivos orales  
 Trombosis venosa  
 Trombosis venosa aislada de la pantorrilla  
 Trombosis venosa axilo-subclavia, o Síndrome PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER  
 Trombosis venosa distal  
 Trombosis venosa mesentérica  
 Trombosis venosa profunda  
 Trombosis venosa profunda aguda, ver trombosis venosa profunda  
 Trombosis venosa profunda de la extremidad superior  
 Trombosis venosa profunda femoropoplítea, ver además Trombosis venosa profunda  
 Trombosis venosa profunda iliofemoral  
 Trombosis venosa profunda proximal  
 Trombosis venosa profunda recurrente  
 Trombosis venosa superficial  
 Úlcera de la pierna, ver úlcera venosa de la pierna  
 Úlcera de MARJOLIN  
 Úlcera de MARTORELL  
 Úlcera mixta arterial y venosa  
 Úlcera venosa activa, ver úlcera venosa de la pierna

## EN

▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*  
 ▶ *Venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*  
 ▶ *Thrombophilia*  
 ▶ *Thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Saphenous thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*  
 ▶ *Migratory superficial venous thrombophlebitis (MSVT)*  
 ▶ *Suppurative superficial venous thrombophlebitis (SSVT)*  
 ▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound-accelerated catheter-directed thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*  
 ▶ *Thrombolysis. See Venous thrombolytic treatment*  
 ▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*  
 ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*  
 ▶ *Acute central thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Effort thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*  
 ▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*  
 ▶ *Proximal thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Isolated calf venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*  
 ▶ *Distal vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Mesenteric vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Deep venous thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. See also deep vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Proximal deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Recurrent deep venous thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein thrombosis*  
 ▶ *Leg ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *MARJOLIN's ulcer*  
 ▶ *MARTORELL's ulcer*  
 ▶ *Mixed arterial and venous ulcer*  
 ▶ *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

## SP

Úlcera venosa de la pierna  
 Ultrasonido  
 Ultrasonido de la vena pélvica transabdominal  
 Ultrasonido focalizado de alta intensidad (HIFU)  
 Ultrasonido intravascular en flebología  
 Ultrasonidos doppler, ver ecografía dúplex  
 Unión internacional de flebología  
 Unión safenopoplítea  
 Uroquinasa  
 Válvula, ver válvula venosa  
 Válvula Agger, ver agger valvular  
 Válvula bicúspide venosa  
 Válvula bioprostética venosa  
 Válvula cornua  
 Válvula de alotrasplante  
 Válvula de Portland o válvula PAVCNİK  
 Válvula de vena autóloga  
 Válvula de xenoinjerto  
 Válvula PAVCNİK  
 Válvula preterminal de la intersección safenofemoral  
 Válvula preterminal de la intersección safenopoplítea  
 Válvula refluxiva, ver incompetencia valvular  
 Válvula terminal de la intersección safenofemoral  
 Válvula terminal de la intersección safenopoplítea  
 Válvula terminal, ver válvula terminal de la intersección safenofemoral y válvula terminal de la intersección safenopoplítea  
 Válvula venosa  
 Válvula venosa artificial  
 Válvula venosa protésica  
 Válvulas venosas crioconservadas  
 Valvuloplastia  
 Valvuloplastia con manguito protésico  
 Valvuloplastia de KISTNER  
 Valvuloplástia de Raju  
 Valvuloplastia de SOTTIURAI  
 Valvuloplastia externa/extraluminal  
 Valvuloplastia interna  
 Valvuloplastia percutánea  
 Valvuloplastia transcomisural  
 Valvuloplastia transmural  
 Varice recurrente o vena varicosa recurrente  
 Varice, vena varicosa, varicosidad  
 Varices del ligamento redondo  
 Varices pélvicas  
 Varices perineales  
 Varices recurrentes después de la cirugía (REVAS)  
 Varices reticulares o venas varicosas reticulares  
 Varices subdérmicas, ver telangiectasia  
 Varicocele

## EN

▶ *Venous leg ulcer*  
 ▶ *Ultrasound*  
 ▶ *Transabdominal Pelvic vein ultrasound*  
 ▶ *High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU)*  
 ▶ *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*  
 ▶ *Doppler ultrasound / Duplex sonography. See duplex ultrasonography*  
 ▶ *International Union of Phlebology*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction*  
 ▶ *Urokinase*  
 ▶ *Valve. See venous valve*  
 ▶ *Valve agger. See valvular agger*  
 ▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*  
 ▶ *Venous bioprosthetic valve*  
 ▶ *Valve cornua*  
 ▶ *Allograft valve*  
 ▶ *Portland valve or PAVCNİK valve*  
 ▶ *Autologous vein valve*  
 ▶ *Xenograft valve*  
 ▶ *PAVCNİK valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve*  
 ▶ *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*  
 ▶ *Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Terminal valve. See saphenofemoral junction terminal valve and saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve*  
 ▶ *Venous valve*  
 ▶ *Artificial venous valve*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*  
 ▶ *Cryopreserved venous valves*  
 ▶ *Valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Raju's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *External/Extraluminal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Internal valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Percutaneous valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Varices, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Round ligament varices*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Perineal varicosities*  
 ▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*  
 ▶ *Reticular Varices or Reticular varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *Varicocele*

## SP

Varicografía  
 Varicosidad pélvica, ver varices pélvicas  
 Varicosidad, ver varice, vena varicosa, varicosidad  
 Varicosidades vulvares  
 Varithena®  
 Vasculopatía livedoide (atrofia blanca)  
 VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym  
 Velocidad máxima de reflujo  
 Vena  
 Vena antebraquial media  
 Vena axial  
 Vena axilar  
 Vena basilica  
 Vena basilica accesoria  
 Vena basilica medial  
 Vena braquial lateral  
 Vena braquiocefálica  
 Vena cava  
 Vena cava inferior  
 Vena cava superior  
 Vena cefálica  
 Vena cefálica accesoria  
 Vena cefálica media  
 Vena cefálica medial  
 Vena ciática  
 Vena ciática persistente (PSV)  
 Vena circunfleja anterior del muslo  
 Vena circunfleja posterior del muslo  
 Vena colateral  
 Vena cubital media  
 Vena de araña, ver telangiectasia  
 Vena de GIACOMINI  
 Vena de GIANTURCO  
 Vena del bulbo del pene (varón)  
 Vena del bulbo del vestíbulo (hembra)  
 Vena digital dorsal de la mano  
 Vena dorsal metatarsal  
 Vena dorsal perforadora (perforante) del pie  
 Vena dorsal superficial del clitoris o del pene  
 Vena epigástrica inferior  
 Vena epigástrica superficial  
 Vena escrotal posterior (varón)  
 Vena femoral  
 Vena femoral circunfleja lateral  
 Vena femoral circunfleja medial  
 Vena femoral común  
 Vena femoral profunda  
 Vena gastrocnemia lateral  
 Vena gastrocnemia medial  
 Vena iliaca circunfleja profunda

## EN

▶ *Varicography*  
 ▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*  
 ▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Vulvar varicosities*  
 ▶ *Varithena®*  
 ▶ *Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)*  
 ▶ *VEINES-QoL/VEINES-Sym*  
 ▶ *Peak reflux velocity*  
 ▶ *Vein*  
 ▶ *Median antebrachial vein*  
 ▶ *Axial vein*  
 ▶ *Axillary vein*  
 ▶ *Basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial basilic vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral brachial vein*  
 ▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Vena cava / Caval vein*  
 ▶ *Inferior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Superior vena cava*  
 ▶ *Cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Accessory cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Median cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Medial cephalic vein*  
 ▶ *Sciatic vein*  
 ▶ *Persistent sciatic vein (PSV)*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior thigh circumflex vein*  
 ▶ *Collateral vein*  
 ▶ *Median cubital vein*  
 ▶ *Spider vein. See telangiectasia*  
 ▶ *GIACOMINI vein*  
 ▶ *GIANTURCO stent*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Vein of the bulb of the vestibule (female)*  
 ▶ *Dorsal digital vein of the hand*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal dorsal vein*  
 ▶ *Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial dorsal vein of the clitoris or penis*  
 ▶ *Inferior epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior scrotal veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Profunda femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius vein*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius vein*  
 ▶ *Deep circumflex iliac vein*

## SP

Vena ilíaca circunfleja superficial  
 Vena ilíaca común  
 Vena ilíaca externa  
 Vena ilíaca interna (hipogástrica)  
 Vena iliolumbar  
 Vena incompetente  
 Vena intergemelar o vena intergastrocnemia  
 Vena interósea anterior  
 Vena labial anterior  
 Vena marginal lateral del pie  
 Vena marginal medial del pie  
 Vena media del antebrazo  
 Vena media del codo  
 Vena mesentérica inferior  
 Vena mesentérica superior  
 Vena no safena  
 Vena ovárica  
 Vena pedal  
 Vena perforante  
 Vena perforante gastrocnemia lateral  
 Vena perforante gastrocnemia lateral posterior de la pierna  
 Vena perforante gastrocnemia media posterior de la pierna  
 Vena perforante glútea superior  
 Vena perforante incompetente  
 Vena perforante indirecta  
 Vena perforante infrarrotuliana  
 Vena perforante lateral de la pierna  
 Vena perforante lateral de la rodilla  
 Vena perforante lateral del muslo  
 Vena perforante media del glúteo  
 Vena perforante media del tobillo, ver venas perforantes tibiales posteriores  
 Vena perforante suprapatelar  
 Vena perforante tibial posterior medial de la pierna (anteriormente perforante COCKETT)  
 Vena plantar medial  
 Vena plantar metatarsal  
 Vena poplítea  
 Vena poplítea del hueso poplíteo o perforador del hueso poplíteo  
 Vena profunda  
 Vena púbica  
 Vena pudenda común  
 Vena pudenda externa superficial  
 Vena pudenda interna  
 Vena radial  
 Vena rectal superior  
 Vena renal  
 Vena reticular  
 Vena sacra media  
 Vena safena accesoria anterior

## EN

▶ *Superficial circumflex iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*  
 ▶ *External iliac vein*  
 ▶ *Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)*  
 ▶ *Iliolumbar vein*  
 ▶ *Incompetent vein*  
 ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior interosseous vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior labial vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Medial marginal vein of the foot*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the forearm*  
 ▶ *Median vein of the elbow*  
 ▶ *Inferior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Superior mesenteric vein*  
 ▶ *Nonsaphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Ovarian vein*  
 ▶ *Pedal vein*  
 ▶ *Perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Posterior leg medial gastrocnemius perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Incompetent calf perforator*  
 ▶ *Indirect perforating vein*  
 ▶ *Infrapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral leg perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral knee perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral thigh perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Midgluteal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial ankle perforator vein. See posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Suprapatellar perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Medial leg posterior tibial perforator vein (formerly COCKETT perforator vein)*  
 ▶ *Medial plantar veins*  
 ▶ *Metatarsal plantar vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein*  
 ▶ *Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator*  
 ▶ *Deep vein*  
 ▶ *Pubic vein*  
 ▶ *External pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial external pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Internal pudendal vein*  
 ▶ *Radial vein*  
 ▶ *Superior rectal vein*  
 ▶ *Renal vein*  
 ▶ *Reticular vein*  
 ▶ *Median sacral vein*  
 ▶ *Anterior accessory saphenous vein*

## SP

Vena safena accesoria posterior  
 Vena safena mayor  
 Vena safena menor, ver además Extensión craneal de la vena safena menor  
 Vena subclavia  
 Vena superficial  
 Vena trabecular  
 Vena varicosa postrombótica  
 Vena varicosa pudenda  
 Vena yugular interna  
 Vena(s) intersafenosas(s)  
 Venas álgos  
 Venas braquiales  
 Venas colaterales púbico transversales  
 Venas comunicantes  
 Venas cubitales  
 Venas del bulbo uretral (varón)  
 Venas digitales profundas (plantares y dorsales)  
 Venas digitales superficiales (dorsales y plantares) de la extremidad inferior  
 Venas digitales superficiales (dorsales y plantares) de la extremidad superior  
 Venas dorsales profundas del clítoris (hembra)  
 Venas dorsales profundas del pene (varón)  
 Venas escrotales anteriores  
 Venas femorales profundas  
 Venas fibulares o peroneas  
 Venas gastrocnemias  
 Venas glúteas inferiores  
 Venas glúteas superiores  
 Venas gonadales  
 Venas labiales posteriores (hembra)  
 Venas lumbares  
 Venas metacarpianas dorsales  
 Venas metatarsales profundas (plantar y dorsal)  
 Venas metatarsales superficiales (dorsal y plantar)  
 Venas musculares  
 Venas obturadoras  
 Venas perforantes anteriores de la pierna  
 Venas perforantes anteriores del muslo  
 Venas perforantes directas  
 Venas perforantes inguinales mediales del muslo  
 Venas perforantes laterales del pie  
 Venas perforantes laterales del tobillo  
 Venas perforantes mediales de la pierna  
 Venas perforantes mediales del muslo del canal femoral  
 Venas perforantes mediales del pie  
 Venas perforantes mediales gastrocnemias  
 Venas perforantes pudendas  
 Venas perforantes tibiales posteriores  
 Venas perineales superficiales

## EN

▶ *Posterior accessory saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Great saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Small saphenous vein. See also cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*  
 ▶ *Subclavian vein*  
 ▶ *Superficial vein*  
 ▶ *Trabeculated vein*  
 ▶ *Postthrombotic varicose vein*  
 ▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*  
 ▶ *Intersaphenous vein(s)*  
 ▶ *Azygos veins*  
 ▶ *Brachial veins*  
 ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral veins*  
 ▶ *Communicating veins*  
 ▶ *Ulnar veins*  
 ▶ *Urethral bulb veins (male)*  
 ▶ *Deep digital veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the lower limb*  
 ▶ *Superficial digital veins (dorsal and plantar) of the upper limb*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep dorsal vein of penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Anterior scrotal veins*  
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein*  
 ▶ *Fibular or peroneal veins*  
 ▶ *Gastrocnemius veins*  
 ▶ *Inferior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*  
 ▶ *Gonadal veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior labial veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Lumbar veins*  
 ▶ *Dorsal metacarpal veins*  
 ▶ *Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)*  
 ▶ *Superficial metatarsal veins (dorsal and plantar)*  
 ▶ *Muscular veins*  
 ▶ *Obturator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior thigh perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein*  
 ▶ *Lateral foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral ankle perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial leg perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal*  
 ▶ *Medial foot perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Pudendal perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial perforator veins*  
 ▶ *Superficial perineal veins*

## SP

Venas profundas del clítoris o venas dorsales profundas del clítoris (hembra)  
 Venas profundas del pene (varón)  
 Venas rectales inferiores  
 Venas rectales medias  
 Venas sacras laterales  
 Venas safenas  
 Venas suprapúbicas  
 Venas suprarrenales o adrenales  
 Venas testiculares  
 Venas tibiales anteriores  
 Venas tibiales posteriores  
 Venas uterinas (hembra)  
 Venas vaginales (hembra)  
 Venas varicosas residuales o varices residuales  
 Venas varicosas sintomáticas  
 Venda adhesiva  
 Venda de poca elasticidad, ver venda rígida  
 Venda externa de la vena poplítea  
 Venda poco flexible  
 Venda, ver además vendas de compresión  
 Venda/manguito venoso externo  
 Vendaje de compresión multicomponente  
 Vendas de compresión  
 Vendas elásticas de compresión  
 Vendas elásticas multicapas  
 Venectasia, ver flebectasia o varice, vena varicosa, varicosidad  
 Venoesctricción  
 Venografía basada en gadolinio  
 Venografía de contraste  
 Venografía de tomografía computerizada o tomografía computerizada espiral  
 Venografía por resonancia magnética  
 Venografía por resonancia magnética potenciada con contraste  
 Venografía, ver además flebografía/venografía ascendente y flebografía/venografía descendente  
 Venoplastia  
 Venopunción  
 Venosutura  
 Venotomía (flebotomía, venesección)  
 Vénula  
 Venulectasias  
 Volumen de eyección  
 Volumen venoso  
 Volumen venoso de trabajo  
 Volumetría del pie  
 Wallstent™  
 Warfarina  
 Ximelagatrán

## EN

▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*  
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*  
 ▶ *Inferior rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Middle rectal veins*  
 ▶ *Lateral sacral veins*  
 ▶ *Saphenous veins*  
 ▶ *Suprapubic veins*  
 ▶ *Suprarenal or adrenal veins*  
 ▶ *Testicular veins*  
 ▶ *Anterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Posterior tibial veins*  
 ▶ *Uterine veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Vaginal veins (female)*  
 ▶ *Residual varicose vein or residual varice*  
 ▶ *Symptomatic varicose veins*  
 ▶ *Adhesive bandage*  
 ▶ *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*  
 ▶ *Inelastic bandage*  
 ▶ *Bandage. See also compression bandages*  
 ▶ *External venous banding/cuff*  
 ▶ *Multicomponent compression bandage*  
 ▶ *Compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*  
 ▶ *Venectasia. See also phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*  
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*  
 ▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast Venography*  
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*  
 ▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*  
 ▶ *Venography. See also ascending phlebography, venography and descending phlebography/venography*  
 ▶ *Venoplasty*  
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*  
 ▶ *Venesuture*  
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*  
 ▶ *Venule*  
 ▶ *Venulectasias*  
 ▶ *Ejection volume*  
 ▶ *Venous volume*  
 ▶ *Working venous volume*  
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*  
 ▶ *Wallstent™*  
 ▶ *Warfarin*  
 ▶ *Ximelagatrán*

**SP**

X-vein

---

Zona de la polaina

---

Z-stent™

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**EN**

▶ *X-vein*

---

▶ *Gaiter zone*

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▶ *Z-stent™*

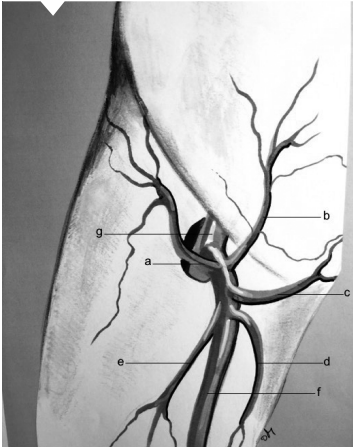
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# Figures

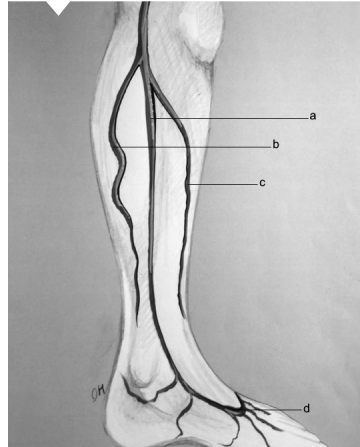
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**Figure 1 • Great saphenous vein above the knee**



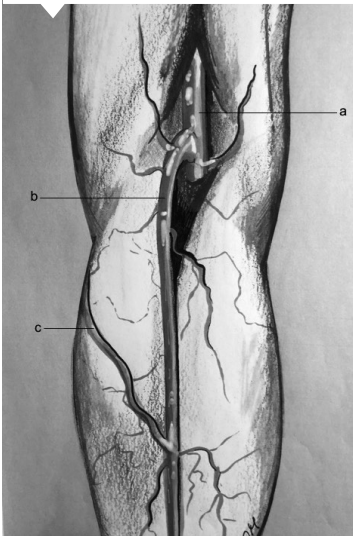
**a**=superficial circumflex iliac vein; **b**=superficial epigastric vein; **c**=external pudendal vein; **d**=posterior accessory saphenous vein; **e**=anterior accessory saphenous vein; **f**=great saphenous vein; **g**=common femoral vein

**Figure 2 • Great saphenous vein below the knee**



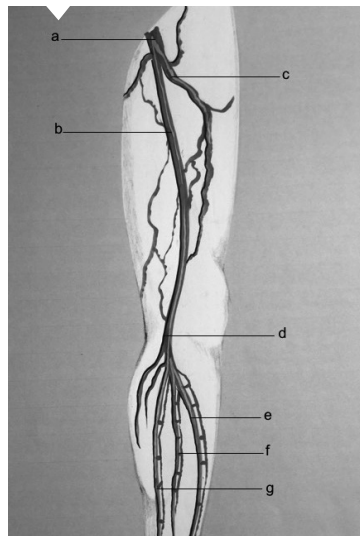
**a**=great saphenous vein; **b**=posterior venous arch; **c**=anterolateral vein of the leg; **d**=venous dorsal arch

**Figure 3 • Small saphenous vein termination**



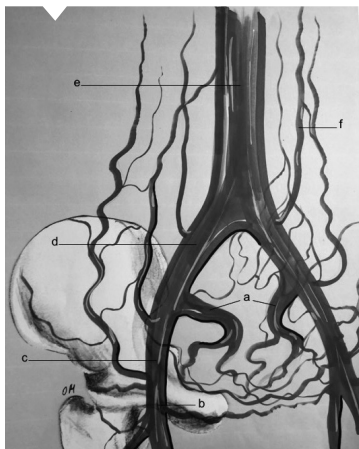
**a**=popliteal vein; **b**=small saphenous vein; **c**=communicating vein of the calf

**Figure 4 • Lower limb deep veins**



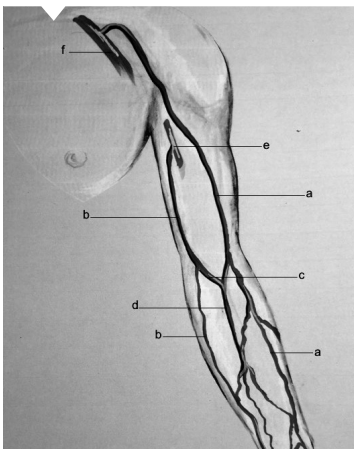
**a**=common femoral vein; **b**=femoral vein; **c**=deep femoral vein; **d**=popliteal vein; **e**=anterior tibial veins; **f**=fibular veins; **g**=posterior tibial veins

Figure 5 • Pelvic veins



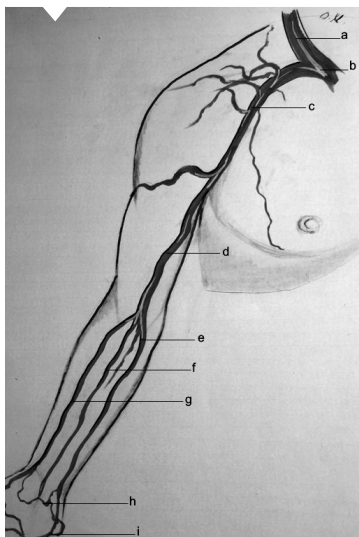
**a**=internal iliac veins; **b**=common femoral vein;  
**c**=external iliac vein; **d**=common iliac vein;  
**e**=inferior vena cava; **f**=liliolumbar vein

Figure 6 • Upper limb superficial veins



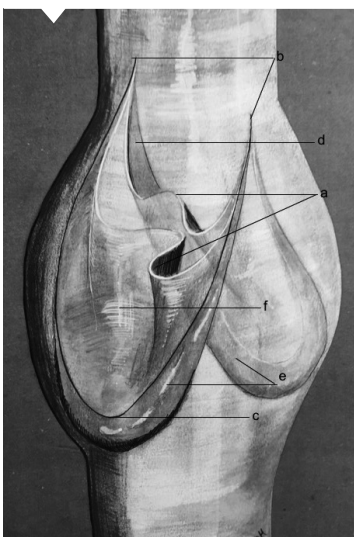
**a**=cephalic vein; **b**=basilic vein; **c**=median cubital vein;  
**d**=median antebrachial vein; **e**=brachial vein; **f**=axillary vein

Figure 7 • Upper limb deep veins



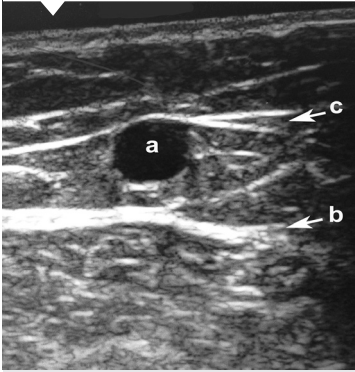
**a**=internal jugular vein; **b**=brachiocephalic vein;  
**c**=subclavian vein; **d**=brachial vein; **e**=ulnar vein;  
**f**=interosseous vein; **g**=radial vein; **h**=deep palmar venous arch;  
**i**=superficial palmar venous arch

Figure 8 • Bicuspid venous valve



**a**=free border cusps; **b**=valvular commissures;  
**c**=valvular agger; **d**=valve cornua; **e**=valve sinus;  
**f**=valve cusps

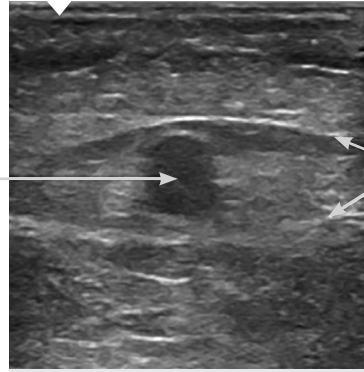
**Figure 9 • Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein: the Egyptian eye**



Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein at the proximal thigh in a transversal cut. The upper eyelid is the hyperechoic linear saphenous fascia, the hyperechoic lower eyelid arises from the muscle fascia, and the iris represents the great saphenous vein.

**a**=great saphenous vein; **b**=deep fascia; **c**=saphenous fascia

**Figure 9b • Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein: the Egyptian eye**



Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein at the mid thigh in a transversal cut. The Egyptian eye describes the ultrasound appearance of the great saphenous vein in the saphenous compartment. The vein is enclosed in a division of the superficial fascia.

**a**=great saphenous vein; **b**=saphenous fascia

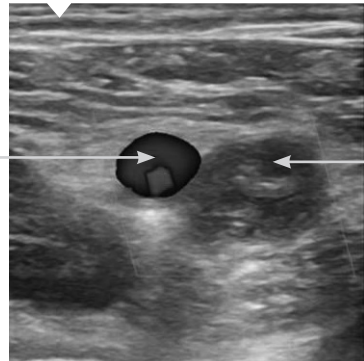
**Figure 10 • Duplex scan of the saphenopopliteal junction**



Duplex scan of the saphenopopliteal junction in a longitudinal cut showing reflux in the small saphenous vein after a Valsalva maneuver.

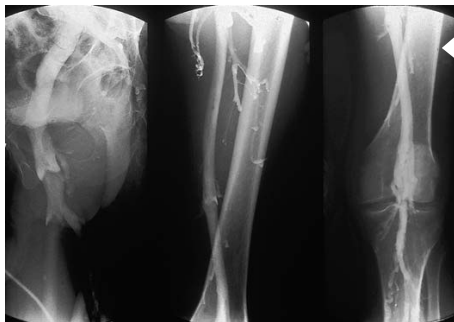
**a**=popliteal vein; **b**=small saphenous vein

**Figure 11 • Duplex scan of an occlusive thrombosis of the femoral vein**



Duplex scan showing an occlusive thrombosis of the femoral vein, which is hyperechoic and noncompressible.

**a**=femoral artery; **b**=femoral vein



**Figure 12 • Descending venography with Valsalva maneuver: axial reflux due to primary incompetence**

**Figure 13 • Descending venography with Valsalva maneuver: axial reflux due to a postthrombotic lesion**

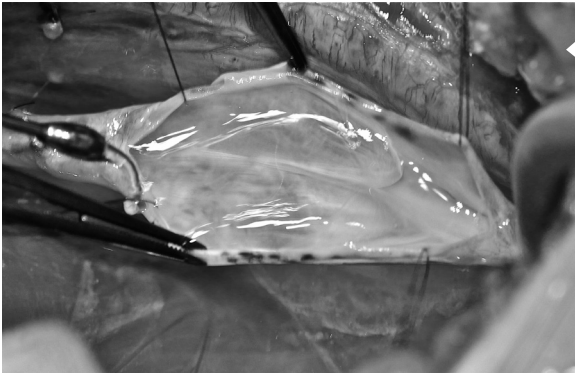


**Figure 14 • Ascending venography with iliac vein obstruction related to postthrombotic lesion**



**Figure 15 • Ascending venography. Same patient as Figure 14 after balloon expanded stenting**





*Figure 16 • Deep vein. Incompetent bicuspid valve with symmetrical cusps*

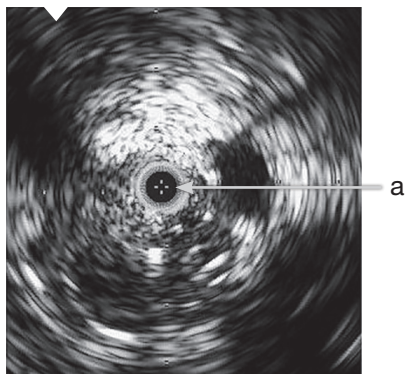


*Figure 17 • Deep vein. Incompetent bicuspid valve with asymmetrical cusps*



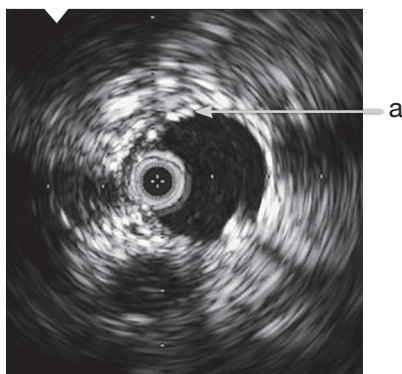
*Figure 18 • Postthrombotic aspect of the lumen of a deep vein*

**Figure 19 • Intravascular ultrasound catheter in the iliac vein of a patient showing complete obstruction of the iliac vein**



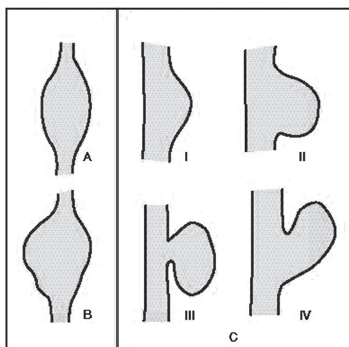
**a=**Intravascular ultrasound catheter

**Figure 20 • Intravascular ultrasound study in the same patient as in Figure 19 after angioplasty and stenting**



**a=**stent

**Figure 21 • Different types of venous aneurysms according to the Maleti classification**



**A=fusiform; B=sacciform; C I, C II, C III, and C IV= different shapes of eccentric aneurysms.**

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■ NOTES

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