

THE VEIN GLOSSARY

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With index in:

French

German

Italian

Portuguese

Russian

Spanish



Michel Perrin
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CONTENTS

CONTRIBUTORS	Page e13
ENDORSEMENTS	Page e14
FOREWORD	Page e15
PREFACE	Page e16
INDEX	Page e17
DEFINITIONS	Page e27
TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES	
• French	Page e110
• German	Page e126
• Italian	Page e142
• Portuguese	Page e158
• Russian	Page e174
• Spanish	Page e190
FIGURES (<i>Figures 1-21</i>)	Page e206
REFERENCES	Page e213

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ENDORSEMENTS

- American Venous Forum
- Australia and New Zealand College of Phlebology
- European Venous Forum
- Indian Association of Phlebology
- International Union of Phlebology
- Latin American Venous Forum

FOREWORD FOR GLOSSARY 2018

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

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

INDEX

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
- Active venous ulcer. **See** venous leg ulcer
- 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
- 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
- Alpha benzopyrone
- Ambulatory phlebectomy. **See** ambulatory stab avulsion
- Ambulatory stab avulsion
- Ambulatory venous hypertension
- Ambulatory venous pressure
- 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 brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index
- Ankle flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantis
- Ankle stiffness
- Anterior accessory of the great saphenous vein. **See** 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-TREROTOLA™ 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)
- 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. *Also called* PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome
- 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
- BEHÇET's disease
- Bioflavonoids
- Biomatrix sclerofoam
- Bird's nest filter
- Bivalirudin
- Body mass index
- Brachial veins
- Brachiocephalic vein
- BUDD-CHIARI syndrome
- BUERGER's disease

C:

C component of the CEAP classification
 C_{os} patient
 Calf muscle pump or calf pump
 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 clinical classes. **See** clinical classes of the CEAP
 Cephalic vein
 Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire
 Chemical ablation
 Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy
 Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (CHIVA)
 Chromated glycerin
 Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency
 Chronic venous disease
 Chronic venous disorders
 Chronic venous insufficiency
 ClariVein®
 Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems
 Clinical classes of the CEAP
 Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification
 Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score
 ClosureFAST™ catheter
 COCKETT syndrome. **See also** 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 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
 Corona phlebectatica. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris
 Corona phlebectatica paraplantaris
 Coumarin
 Cramp
 Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein
 Cross-pubic collateral veins
 Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass
 Crossectomy
 Crossover bypass
 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)
 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
 Deep metatarsal veins (plantar and dorsal)
 Deep palmar venous arch
 Deep vein
 Deep vein reconstructive surgery
 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
 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
 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 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
 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** 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
 Embolectomy
 Emboli
 Embolism
 Embolization
 Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy
 Endoscopic perforator surgery. **See** subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery
 Endothermal treatment
 Endovenous
 Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. **See** KABNICK classification
 Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins
 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
 Ethanolamine oleate
 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
 Extratruncular 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
 Femoroiliocaval 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
 Flush ligation
 Foam sclerotherapy. **See also** sclerotherapy
 Fondaparinux
 Foot muscle pump
 Foot volumetry
 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
 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
 Heat or burning sensation
 Heat-induced thrombosis. **See** endovenous heat-induced thrombus
 Heaviness
 Heavy leg. **See** heaviness
 Hemangioendothelioma
 Hemangioma
 Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths
 Heparin
 Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
 HERMAN's classification. **See** KISTNER's classification.
 High ligation
 High ligation and division
 High ligation and stripping
 Hirudin
 HOMANS sign
 Homburg varicose vein severity score
 Hook phlebectomy
 Horse chestnut seed or root extract
 Hybrid operative thrombectomy
 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
 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
 Infrapatellar perforator vein
 Intense pulsed light
 Interface pressure
 Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein
 Intermittent pneumatic compression
 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
 Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing
 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 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. **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
 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-molecular-weight heparin
 Lower gluteal vein
 Lumbar veins
 Lymphatic malformation
 Lysis infusion catheter system (EKOS®)

M:

MAFFUCCI syndrome
 Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)
 Magnetic resonance venography
 MALETI neovalve construction
 Malleolar flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris
 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
 Milking test
 Mixed arterial and venous ulcer
 MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella
 MONDOR's disease
 MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy
 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
 NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment
 Night cramp. **See** cramp
 Nitinol stent
 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
 Oral anticoagulant therapy
 Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis
 Oral vitamin K antagonists
 Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy
 Outflow fraction
 Outflow obstruction
 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
 PAVCNIK valve
 Peak reflux velocity
 Pedal vein
 Pelvic congestion syndrome
 Pelvic varices
 Pelvic varicosity. **See** pelvic varices
 Pelvic vein embolization
 Pelvic vein reflux
 Pentoxifylline
 Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins
 Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty
 Percutaneous laser therapy for telangiectasia and varicose veins
 Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy
 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
 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
 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 PAVCNIK 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
 Protein C deficiency
 Protein S deficiency
 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
 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 quantification
 Refluxive valve. **See** valvular incompetence
 Renal vein
 Residual reflux
 Residual varicose vein or residual varice
 Residual volume fraction
 Restless legs
 Reticular vein
 Retrievable cava filter
 Reviparin (clivarine)
 Risk factors for chronic venous disease. **See** risk factors for varicose veins and risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
 Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
 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 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 veins
 Sciatic vein
 Sclerosant agent
 Sclerosing foam
 Sclerotherapy
 Sclerotherapy in Tumescant 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
 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 outcome response-venous
 Spider vein. **See** telangiectasia
 Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism
 Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy
 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
 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 technique
 Testicular veins
 Thigh compression
 Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein
 Thoracic outlet syndrome
 Thread vein. **See** telangiectasia
 Throbbing
 Thrombolysis. **See** venous thrombolytic treatment
 Thrombophilia
 Thrombophlebitis
 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
 Transcommissural valvuloplasty
 Transilluminated powered phlebectomy
 Transmural valvuloplasty
 TrapEase® vena cava filter
 Trellis thrombectomy catheter
 TRENDLENBURG position
 TRENDLENBURG tests
 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
 Tumescence anesthesia
 Tumescence solution

U:

Ulnar veins
 Ultrasonography
 Ultrasound
 Ultrasound mapping
 Ultrasound monitoring
 Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy
 Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation
 Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy
 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:

Vaginal veins (female)
 Vaginal venous plexus (female)
 VALSALVA maneuver
 Valve. **See** venous valve
 Valve aggr. **See** valvular aggr
 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
- Varicosity. **See** varice, varicose vein, varicosity
- 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. **See** KISTNER's vein transposition
- Vein wall remodeling
- Vena cava
- Venectasia. **See also** phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity
- Venepuncture or venipuncture
- Venesuture
- 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 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
- 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 insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)
- Venous leg ulcer
- Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire
- Venous ligation
- Venous lumen
- Venous malformation
- Venous obliteration
- Venous obstruction
- Venous occlusion
- Venous open surgery
- Venous outflow resistance
- Venous pharmacotherapy
- Venous physiology
- Venous plethysmography
- Venous pressure
- Venous pump function
- Venous reconstructive surgery
- Venous refill time. **See** refilling time
- Venous reflux
- Venous segment transfer. **See** valve transplantation
- Venous segmental disease score
- Venous severity scoring
- Venous skin changes
- 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 valve
Ventilation–perfusion scintigraphy
VENTURI effect
VILLALTA score
VIRCHOW's triad
Vitamin K antagonist

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

DEFINITIONS

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 lowercase (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.

Active venous ulcer

See venous leg ulcer.

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_{2,4b-S}, E_p, A_{s,p}, P_{r2,3,18}. Adapted from the CEAP Classification.

Aescin

See horse chestnut seed or root extract.

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.

Alpha benzopyrone

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

Ambulatory phlebectomy

See ambulatory stab avulsion.

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 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 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 paraplantis.

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.

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 sapheno-femoral 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 C₄ to C₆. 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 hyperpigmentation. 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 appearance and by a history of ulceration, and are excluded from this definition. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

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 13 and 14.**

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_{r2,3,18}, 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.**

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 kg/m². It categorizes a person as underweight (<18.5 kg/m²), normal weight (18.5 to 25 kg/m²), overweight (25 to 30 kg/m²), or obese (>30 kg/m²). It is postulated that obesity induces a physiologic obstruction to venous return and consequently increases venous hypertension in the lower limbs.

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: C₀ – no visible or palpable signs of venous disease; C₁ – telangiectasia or reticular veins; C₂ – varicose veins; C₃ – edema; C_{4a} – pigmentation or eczema; C_{4b} – lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche; C₅ – healed venous ulcer; and C₆ – 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_{0s} patient

In the Vein Consult Program, C_{0s} patients represented 20% of the cohort. C_{0s} 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_{0s}, E_p or S, A_s and/or d and/or p, P_r or o; and (ii) those with no abnormality on routine instrumental investigation are classified as C_{0s}, E_n, A_n, P_n.

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 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) ≥ 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.

CEAP clinical classes

See clinical classes of the CEAP.

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.

Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (CHIVA). In English: 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 by ligations 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 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 (C₃-C₆ 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.

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

There are 7 CEAP clinical classes (C₀-C₆) depending on the patient's objective signs in the physical examination (see CEAP classification). Each clinical class is characterized by a subscript for the presence of symptoms (S, symptomatic) or absence of symptoms (A, asymptomatic). Adapted from the CEAP classification.

Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Pathophysiological (CEAP) classification

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)

- C₀ no visible or palpable signs of venous disease
- C₁ telangiectasias or reticular veins
- C₂ varicose veins
- C₃ edema
- C_{4a} pigmentation and/or eczema
- C_{4b} lipodermatosclerosis and/or atrophie blanche
- C₅ healed venous ulcer
- C₆ active venous ulcer
- S symptomatic
- A asymptomatic

Etiological classification (E)

- E_c congenital
- E_p primary
- E_s secondary (postthrombotic)
- E_n no venous etiology identified

Anatomical classification (A)

- A_s superficial veins
- A_p perforating veins
- A_d deep veins
- A_n no venous location identified

Pathophysiological classification (P)

- P_r reflux
- P_o obstruction

P_{r,o} reflux and obstruction

P_n no identifiable venous pathophysiology

Adapted from the CEAP classification

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.

COCKETT syndrome

Results from chronic compression of the left common iliac vein by the right iliac artery. The syndrome most commonly presents as an acute deep venous thrombosis, although patients can also present with left lower extremity pain and swelling or with chronic venous disease without thrombosis. Also known as iliac vein compression syndrome or a non-occlusive iliac vein lesion. **See also** 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 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 anti-coagulants 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.

Corona phlebectatica

See corona phlebectatica paraplantis.

Corona phlebectatica paraplantis

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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_{4a} 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).

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 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

E 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.

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

An oral anticoagulant, which directly inhibits factor Xa. It is approved in the USA and the European Union for the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, and for treating deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

Effort thrombosis

See 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 micro-sonic 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 penetrance 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.

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.

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 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 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 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.

Extratruncular 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.

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.

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

≤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 non-toxic. 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.

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 extra-truncal 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.

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 thrombosis.

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 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.

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

A thrombectomy through the common femoral vein or the popliteal vein in patients with deep vein thrombosis. It is combined with stenting of any residual obstructive lesion. An arteriovenous fistula can be added in the groin.

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).

I

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.

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.

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.

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)

Run on the posterior aspect of the thigh as a continuity of the small saphenous vein with a vein called the dorsal or cranial extension of the small saphenous vein. It connects in the upper part of the thigh with the great saphenous vein. This vein is found in approximately two-thirds of the population. Formerly known as the 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[®] 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.**

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.

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 thrombosis.

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 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 μm , 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

Anatomically, the left renal vein can be compressed in the aortomesenteric fork (type A or anterior compression), but also between the lumbar spine and the aorta (type B or retro-aortic compression). This phenomenon may be responsible for the 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.

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_{4b} 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-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 neovale 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 monocuspid and bicuspid depends on the postthrombotic wall features. This procedure should be performed by skilled operators.

Malleolar flare

See corona phlebectatica paraplantis.

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 β -1 (TGF- β 1), which is secreted by activated endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and platelets from extracellular matrices. The release and activation of TGF- β 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 the narrowing or occlusion of the left common iliac vein due to external compression between the right common artery and the aorta. Diagnostic investigations include duplex ultrasonography, venography, magnetic resonance imaging, and a more precise 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_{0s} 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.

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.

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.

NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment

Recommendations about the treatment and care of people with specific diseases and conditions in the National Health Service in England and Wales.

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.

Nonsaphenous vein

Superficial veins that are not the great or small saphenous veins. They are classified as A_{s5} 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

Also known as left renal vein entrapment, this is the clinical equivalent of nutcracker phenomenon and refers to compression of the left renal vein, most commonly between the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery, with impaired blood outflow that is often accompanied by distention of the distal portion of the vein. Symptoms are often aggravated by physical activity and commonly include hematuria, pain or gonadal vein syndrome, varicocele, orthostatic proteinuria, and orthostatic intolerance.

O**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.

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 K₁ 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 K₁ recycling and deplete active vitamin K₁. 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

Obstruction or stenosis of the iliac veins and possibly common femoral vein, ie, the anatomical outflow of the leg veins that is commonly due to postthrombotic deep venous scarring, but it may also be caused by nonthrombotic iliac vein lesions (usually due to extrinsic compression). Outflow obstruction is frequently underdiagnosed, in part because of limitations in the imaging methods.

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.

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.

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.

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 ≥ 3.5 mm and may be located beneath a healed or open venous ulcer (C₅ or C₆ 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.

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 cavaiofemoral 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 exteriorize a vein 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, 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_{4a} 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.

Polidocanol

Sclerosing agent, 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.

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 PAVCNK 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 extrafascial, 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 (French acronym for Prévention du Risque d'Embolie Pulmonaire par Interruption Cave) study. In English: inferior vena cava interruption for preventing pulmonary embolism

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 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

Retrograde flow of abnormal duration in any venous segment caused by idiopathic venous valve failure. A common contributing factor to lower limb venous hypertension. Also known as primary venous reflux. Adapted from VEIN-TERM. **See Figure 12.**

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 I₂.

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.

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 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-venal 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.

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 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 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 vein

Dilated bluish subdermal veins that range from 1 mm to <3 mm in diameter and are usually tortuous. This excludes normal visible veins in people with thin, transparent skin. Synonyms include blue veins, subdermal varices, and venulectases. In the CEAP classification, reticular veins are part of the C_1 clinical class. Adapted from the CEAP classification.

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.

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 (C₃-C₆).

Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)

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

The round ligament (originating from the uterus exits the pelvis via the deep inguinal ring, passes through the inguinal canal and continues on to the labia majora) can be a location of varices during pregnancy due to hypervascularity of the uterine wall and pelvic venous obstruction by the gravid uterus, increased cardiac output, and changes in hormonal levels. Color duplex ultrasonography is required to make the diagnosis. Management is conservative during pregnancy. Complications include ruptured and acute thrombosis.

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 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. TRENDLENBURG, 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 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_{s5} 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

Presence of venous reflux due to recanalization of a thrombus in a vein segment.

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.

Skin hyperpigmentation

Abnormally increased pigmentation that may be related to venous disease. Its presence indicates a C_{4a} 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 11.**

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 allergic 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 outcome response—venous

A validated disease-specific quality of life questionnaire for chronic venous disease. Items are grouped into five dimensions that are weighted to a maximum value of 20 each, thus 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.

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_{4a} 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 ≤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 β-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 Figures 7 and 11.**

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.

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 paraplantis. 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 C₁ 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 technique

Method of producing foam for immediate use by agitating liquid sclerosant with a gas at a predefined ratio using two interconnected syringes, which are pumped back and forth rapidly about 10 times until compact foam with microscopic bubbles is produced. Named after L. TESSARI (Italy).

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.

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.

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.

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 leaflets 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 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.

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.

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 for 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

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 varicose veins.

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.

Varicosity

See varice, varicose vein, varicosity.

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

See KISTNER's vein transposition.

Vein wall remodeling

A process after deep venous thrombosis where the vein wall presents continuous parietal modifications that involve matrix metalloproteinases.

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.

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.

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 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 post-thrombotic 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

A validated air plethysmography parameter that measures the rate of reduction in calf volume from leg dependency to leg elevation in mL/s. It is calculated from the venous drainage curve in exactly the same way that the venous filling index is calculated from the venous filling curve. It is used clinically as a noninvasive test to quantify venous obstruction.

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_{4a} 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 (C₃ 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 insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)

An outcome tool with 25 items to quantify the effect of the disease on quality of life and 10 items that measure physical symptoms. Responses are made using a 2- to 7-point scale that rates intensity, frequency, and agreement. Higher scores are associated with better quality of life.

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 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 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 resistance

The presence of an obstructive disease in the proximal veins.

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 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 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

Reversal of blood flow either from the deep veins into the superficial veins or in the deep or superficial veins from the proximal part to the distal part of the extremity. Its presence is related to a lack of venous valves or the presence of valve incompetence, which can have a primary or secondary (eg, postthrombotic) etiology.

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 post-thrombotic 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 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 post-thrombotic 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 ≤ 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 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.**

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 patients 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.

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.

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.

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – FRENCH

FR

Ablation chimique
 Ablation de la veine perforante
 Ablation des varices Voir Ablation veineuse
 Ablation endoveineuse par radiofréquence
 Ablation endoveineuse par vapeur
 Ablation laser Voir Ablation par laser endoveineux des veines saphènes
 Ablation non thermique
 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
 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
 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
 Antagoniste de la vitamine K
 Antagonistes oraux de la vitamine K
 Anthocyanes voir aussi Bioflavonoïdes
 Antithrombine (antithrombine III)
 Antithrombotiques
 Apixaban
 Arcade veineuse dorsale du pied
 Arcade veineuse palmaire profonde
 Arcade veineuse palmaire superficielle
 Argatroban
 Atrésie veineuse
 Atrophie blanche

EN

► *Chemical ablation*
 ► *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*
 ► *Varice or varicose vein ablation. **See** vein ablation*
 ► *Endovenous radiofrequency ablation*
 ► *Endovenous steam ablation*
 ► *Laser ablation. **See** endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*
 ► *Nonthermal vein ablation*
 ► *Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins*
 ► *Radiofrequency ablation*
 ► *Steam ablation*
 ► *Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins*
 ► *Mechanicochemical ablation*
 ► *Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia*
 ► *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*

 ► *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*
 ► *Vitamin K antagonist*
 ► *Oral vitamin K antagonists*
 ► *Anthocyanins. **See also** bioflavonoids*
 ► *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*
 ► *Antithrombotic agents*
 ► *Apixaban*
 ► *Dorsal venous arch of the foot*
 ► *Deep palmar venous arch*
 ► *Superficial palmar venous arch*
 ► *Argatroban*
 ► *Vein atresia*
 ► *White atrophy. **See** atrophie blanche*

FR

Atteinte nerveuse après éveinage ("stripping")
 Augmentation de la résistance à l'écoulement
 Autotransplantation d'une valvule compétente dans la veine poplitée Voir Transplantation valvulaire
 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 contention élastiques
 Bas de contention médicaux
 Bas et chaussettes de contention Voir Bonneterie de compression
 Bascule d'un filtre de veine cave inférieure
 Bioflavonoïdes
 Bivalirudine
 Bonneterie de compression
 Botte à la colle de zinc (botte de UNNA)
 Capacitance veineuse
 Cartographie veineuse
 Cathéter ClosureFAST™
 Cathéter de thrombectomie - AKónya Eliminator
 Cathéter de thrombectomie à hélice X-Sizer™
 Cathéter de thrombectomie Trellis
 Cathéter Oasis®
 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
 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

EN

- ▶ *Nerve damage after stripping*
- ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*
- ▶ *Autotransplantation of a competent valve into the popliteal vein. **See** valve transplantation*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*
- ▶ *Medical compression stockings*
- ▶ *Compression stockings. **See** compression hosiery*
- ▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*
- ▶ *Bioflavonoids*
- ▶ *Bivalirudin*
- ▶ *Compression hosiery*
- ▶ *UNNA boot*
- ▶ *Venous capacitance*
- ▶ *Ultrasound mapping*
- ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*
- ▶ *AKónya Eliminator - thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *Oasis® catheter*
- ▶ *Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery*
- ▶ *Deep venous surgery*
- ▶ *Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*
- ▶ *Endoscopic perforator surgery. **See** subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*
- ▶ *Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire*
- ▶ *Deep vein reconstructive surgery*
- ▶ *Valve surgery*
- ▶ *Venous surgery*
- ▶ *Venous open surgery*
- ▶ *Venous reconstructive surgery*
- ▶ *ClariVein®*
- ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP*
- ▶ *Basic CEAP classification*
- ▶ *CEAP clinical classes. **See** clinical classes of the CEAP*
- ▶ *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*

FR

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 pneumatique intermittente
 Compression pneumatique séquentielle
 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 éxexilate)
 Daltéparine (daltéparine sodique)
 Danaparoïde (danaparoïde sodique)
 Débit de la pompe musculaire du mollet
 Déficience en protéine C
 Déficience en protéine S
 Démangeaisons
 Dermate (dermatite veineuse, eczéma variqueux)
 Dermate ocre
 Diosmine
 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
 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-doppler Duplex
 Échosclérothérapie Voir Sclérothérapie échoguidée
 Écorce de pin maritime français
 Ectasie 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

EN

► *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*
 ► *Intermittent pneumatic compression*
 ► *Sequential pneumatic compression*
 ► *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 paraplantaris*
 ► *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)*
 ► *Calf pump output*
 ► *Protein C deficiency*
 ► *Protein S deficiency*
 ► *Itching*
 ► *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*
 ► *Stasis dermatitis*
 ► *Diosmin*
 ► *Compression device*
 ► *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*
 ► *Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)*
 ► *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*
 ► *Hand-held Doppler. **See also** continuous-wave Doppler*
 ► *Throbbing*
 ► *Pain. **See** aching*
 ► *Venous echogenicity*
 ► *Ultrasonography*
 ► *Doppler ultrasound. **See** duplex ultrasonography*
 ► *Duplex sonography. **See** duplex ultrasonography*
 ► *Intravascular ultrasound in phlebology*
 ► *Duplex ultrasonography*
 ► *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*

FR

Électrostimulation neuromusculaire dans le cadre de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique
 Embolectomie
 Embolies
 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 d'Édimbourg
 Étude de l'évaluation des maladies veineuses et standardisation des essais
 Étude nord-américaine de la chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales (SEPS)
 Étude PREPIC
 Étude PREPIC 2 voir Étude PREPIC
 Études économiques et épidémiologiques de l'insuffisance veineuse
 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 (C₃-C₆)
 Facteurs de risque de la maladie veineuse chronique Voir
 Facteurs de risques des varices et de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique (C₃-C₆)
 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

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*
- ▶ *Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing*
- ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*
- ▶ *PREPIC study*
- ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. **See** PREPIC study*
- ▶ *Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)*
- ▶ *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 (C₃-C₆)*
- ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous disease. **See** risk factors for varicose veins and for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)*
- ▶ *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*

FR

Filtre cave Bird's Nest
 Filtre cave prophylactique
 Filtre cave récupérable
 Filtre cave suprarénal
 Filtre cave TrapEase®
 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™ 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
 Filtres cave
 Fistule artérioveineuse
 Fistule artérioveineuse temporaire
 Flavonoïdes
 Flexions-extensions sur la pointe des pieds
 Flux veineux
 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 thoracobrahial 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")
 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
 Index de remplissage veineux
 Indice de drainage veineux

EN

▶ Bird's nest filter
 ▶ Prophylactic caval filter
 ▶ Retrievable cava filter
 ▶ Suprarenal cava filter
 ▶ TrapEase® vena cava filter
 ▶ Amplatz inferior vena cava filter
 ▶ Inferior vena cava filter
 ▶ Recovery nitinol filter
 ▶ G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip 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
 ▶ Caval filters
 ▶ Arteriovenous fistula
 ▶ Temporary arteriovenous fistula
 ▶ Flavonoids
 ▶ Tiptoe maneuver
 ▶ Venous 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

 ▶ 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 filling index (VFI)
 ▶ Venous drainage index

FR

Indice de masse corporelle
 Indice de recirculation
 Indice de rigidité dynamique
 Indice de rigidité statique
 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 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 superficielle
 Intervention de LINTON voir aussi Chirurgie endoscopique des perforantes sous-fasciales
 Intervention de PALMA Voir Transposition fémorofémorale-saphène
 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 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 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 évinage ("stripping")
 Ligature veineuse
 Lignes directrices de pratique clinique établies par l'American Venous Forum et la Society for Vascular Surgery
 Lipodermatosclérose
 Lipœdème
 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
 Maladie veineuse chronique

EN

▶ *Body mass index*
 ▶ *Recirculation index*
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Superficial venous insufficiency*
 ▶ *LINTON's operation. See also subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*
 ▶ *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *KTP laser*
 ▶ *ND-YAG laser (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet)*
 ▶ *YAG laser. See ND-YAG LASER*
 ▶ *Superimposed leggings*
 ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*
 ▶ *Lepirudin*
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Chronic venous disease*

FR

Malformation artérioveineuse
 Malformation capillaire
 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 Parana
 Manœuvre de Valsalva
 Mastocytes dans le cadre de la maladie veineuse chronique
 Matting
 Matting télangiectasique
 Médicaments veinoactifs
 Mesure de l'hémodynamique veineuse
 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
 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 veineuse
 Observance du traitement de compression
 Obstruction d'une veine Voir Obstruction veineuse
 Obstruction de l'écoulement
 Obstruction de la veine iliaque
 Obstruction veineuse
 Obstruction veineuse ilio cave
 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_{os}
 Pentoxifylline
 Perméabilité secondaire

EN

- ▶ Arteriovenous malformation
- ▶ Capillary malformation
- ▶ Lymphatic malformation
- ▶ Truncular malformation
- ▶ Congenital vascular malformation
- ▶ Venous malformation
- ▶ Extratruncular venous malformation
- ▶ Intraosseous venous malformation
- ▶ Popliteal vein external banding
- ▶ External venous banding /cuff
- ▶ Parana maneuver
- ▶ Valsalva maneuver
- ▶ Mast cells in chronic venous disease
- ▶ Matting
- ▶ Telangiectatic matting
- ▶ Venoactive drugs/Venous drugs
- ▶ Venous hemodynamic 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
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Venous obliteration
- ▶ Compression adherence
- ▶ Vein obstruction. **See** venous obstruction
- ▶ Outflow obstruction
- ▶ Iliac vein obstruction
- ▶ Venous obstruction
- ▶ Iliocaval vein obstruction
- ▶ 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_{os} patient
- ▶ Pentoxifylline
- ▶ Secondary patency

FR

Petite veine saphène voir aussi Extension craniale de la petite veine saphène
 Pharmacothérapie en cas de maladie veineuse
 PhénIndione
 Phénprocoumon
 Phlébectasie Voir également Veinectasie et Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité
 Phlébectomie
 Phlébectomie ambulatoire

Phlébectomie ambulatoire de MULLER
 Phlébectomie mécanique avec transillumination Voir Phlébectomie par transillumination
 Phlébectomie par crochet
 Phlébectomie par transillumination

Phlébite
 Phlébographie avec soustraction digitale
 Phlébographie Voir Veinographie
 Phlébographie/Veinographie ascendante
 Phlébographie/Veinographie descendante
 Phlébologie
 Phlébotomie
 Phlébotoniques Voir Veinotoniques ou Médicaments veinoactifs
 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 sacré
 Plexus veineux rectal interne sacré
 Plexus veineux utérin (femme)
 Plexus veineux vaginal (femme)
 Point de fuite
 Polidocanol
 Pompe musculaire du mollet
 Pompe veineuse du pied
 Ponction, canulation échoguidée
 Pontage croisé
 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)

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Hook phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Powered phlebectomy / Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Phlebitis*
- ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*
- ▶ *Phlebography. **See** venography*
- ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*
- ▶ *Descending phlebography/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*
- ▶ *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)*
- ▶ *Escape point*
- ▶ *Polidocanol*
- ▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*
- ▶ *Foot muscle pump*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*
- ▶ *Crossover bypass*
- ▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. **See** saphenopopliteal bypass*
- ▶ *Femoroiliacaval 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)*

FR

Pression d'interface
 Pression de compression
 Pression de compression fonctionnelle
 Pression différentielle cheville/bras
 Pression hydrostatique
 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 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 (Specific Quality of life Outcome Response - Venous)
 Radiologie interventionnelle en phlébologie
 Raideur dans la cheville
 Récidive de varice ou varice récidivante
 Récidives de varices après chirurgie (REcurrent Varices After Surgery, REVAS)
 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 suprarénale
 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
 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'ALBANESE
 Réseau variqueux de la fosse poplitée
 Réseau variqueux inguinal Voir également Néovascularisation
 Réseau veineux dorsal du pied
 Réseau veineux superficiel plantaire
 Résection de la première côte
 Résistance à l'écoulement veineux
 Résolution d'un thrombus veineux
 Retrait du filtre

EN

- ▶ *Interface pressure*
- ▶ *Compression pressure*
- ▶ *Working compression pressure*
- ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*
- ▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
- ▶ *Specific quality of life outcome response-venous*
- ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*
- ▶ *Ankle stiffness*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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)*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*
- ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*
- ▶ *Filter retrieval*

FR

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 Voir également Sclérothérapie
 Sclérothérapie échoguidée
 Sclérothérapie échoguidée à la mousse
 Sclérothérapie liquide
 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)
 Score de VILLALTA
 Score de Wells
 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 tumescente
 Sténose de ROKITANSKY
 Sténose veineuse
 Stent autoexpansible
 Stent de GIANTURCO
 Stent en nitinol
 Stent en Z ou "Z-Stent™"
 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 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 la classe économique Voir Thromboembolie veineuse liée à un voyage aérien
 Syndrome de la veine cave supérieure

EN

► *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*
 ► *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*
 ► *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*
 ► *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*
 ► *Liquid sclerotherapy*
 ► *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)*
 ► *VILLALTA score*
 ► *Wells 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™*
 ► *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*
 ► *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*
 ► *Economy class syndrome. See air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
 ► *Superior vena cava syndrome*

FR

Syndrome de MAFFUCCI
 Syndrome de MAY-THURNER
 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 ou maladie post-phlébitique
 Système à deux seringues (Double Syringe System, DSS)
 Système azygos
 Système de notation clinique, score de sévérité clinique
 Système EKOS™ - Thrombolyse par cathéter à ultrasons
 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 fermeture valvulaire
 Temps de remplissage veineux
 Test de PERTHES
 Test de TRENDELENBURG
 Tétradécyl sulfate de sodium
 Théorie ascendante des varices
 Théorie descendante de la pathogénèse des varices
 Thermo thérapie par radiofréquence
 Thrombectomie mécanique
 Thrombectomie mécanique percutanée
 Thrombectomie par voie percutanée avec le dispositif Arrow-TREROTOLA™
 Thrombectomie veineuse
 Thrombectomie veineuse chirurgicale
 Thromboembolie veineuse
 Thromboembolie veineuse liée à un voyage aérien
 Thrombolyse dirigée par cathéter
 Thrombolyse pharmacomécanique
 Thrombolyse Voir Traitement veineux thrombolytique
 Thrombopénie induite par l'héparine
 Thrombophilie
 Thrombophlébite
 Thrombophlébite superficielle Voir Thrombophlébite veineuse superficielle
 Thrombophlébite veineuse superficielle Voir Thrombose veineuse superficielle
 Thromboprophylaxie veineuse
 Thrombose d'effort Voir syndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER
 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

EN

- ▶ MAFFUCCI syndrome
- ▶ MAY-THURNER syndrome
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease
- ▶ Double syringe system
- ▶ Azygos system
- ▶ Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score
- ▶ EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis 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 Tumescence Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)
- ▶ Telangiectasia
- ▶ Valve closure time
- ▶ Venous filling time (VFT). **See** refilling time
- ▶ PERTHES test
- ▶ TRENDELENBURG test
- ▶ Sodium tetradecyl sulfate
- ▶ Ascending theory for varicose veins
- ▶ Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins
- ▶ Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy
- ▶ Mechanical thrombectomy
- ▶ Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy
- ▶ Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy
- ▶ Venous thrombectomy
- ▶ Surgical venous thrombectomy
- ▶ Venous thromboembolism
- ▶ Air travel-related venous thromboembolism
- ▶ Catheter-directed thrombolysis
- ▶ Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis
- ▶ Thrombolysis. **See** venous thrombolytic treatment
- ▶ Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
- ▶ Thrombophilia
- ▶ Thrombophlebitis
- ▶ Superficial thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial venous thrombophlebitis
- ▶ Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial vein thrombosis
- ▶ Venous thromboprophylaxis
- ▶ Effort thrombosis. **See** PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome
- ▶ 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

FR

Thrombose veineuse axillo-sous-clavière ou Syndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER
 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 récidivante
 Thrombose veineuse superficielle
 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
 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
 Transfert de segment veineux Voir Transplantation valvulaire
 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
 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 saphénopoplitée
 Valvule terminale de la jonction saphénofémorale
 Valvule terminale de la jonction saphénopoplitée

EN

- ▶ Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Recurrent deep venous thrombosis
- ▶ Superficial vein thrombosis
- ▶ Free-floating thrombus
- ▶ Venous thrombus. **See also** venous thrombosis
- ▶ Tinzaparin
- ▶ Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripper. **See** PIN stripper
- ▶ Computed tomography in venous disease
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Venous segment transfer. **See** valve transplantation
- ▶ 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
- ▶ 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 saphéno-fémorale et Valvule terminale de la jonction saphéno-poplitée
 Valvule veineuse
 Valvule veineuse artificielle
 Valvule veineuse autologue
 Valvule veineuse bicuspidée
 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 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 sous-cutanées Voir Télangiectasie
 Varices symptomatiques
 Varicocèle
 Varicographie
 Varicosité Voir Varice, veine variqueuse, varicosité
 Varicosités pelviennes Voir Varices pelviennes
 Veine
 Veine accessoire antérieure de la grande veine saphène Voir
 Veine saphène accessoire antérieure
 Veine axiale
 Veine axillaire
 Veine basilique
 Veine basilique accessoire
 Veine basilique médiale
 Veine brachiale latérale
 Veine brachiocéphalique
 Veine cave
 Veine cave inférieure
 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 CVS 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

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*
- *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*
- *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*
- *Symptomatic varicose veins*
- *Varicocele*
- *Varicography*
- *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
- *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*
- *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*
- *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*

FR

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 ilio lombaire
 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
 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

EN

▶ 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
 ▶ 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

FR

Veine sciatique
 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) intersaphénienne(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
 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 surrénales
 Veines sus-pubiennes
 Veines testiculaires
 Veines tibiales antérieures
 Veines tibiales postérieures
 Veines ulnaires
 Veines utérines (femme)
 Veines vaginales (femme)
 Veinoconstriction

EN

- ▶ *Sciatic vein*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Conadal 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)*
- ▶ *Venoconstriction*

FR

Veinographie à base de gadolinium
 Veinographie par résonance magnétique
 Veinographie par résonance magnétique avec injection d'un produit de contraste
 Veinographie par tomodensitométrie ou veinographie par tomodensitométrie hélicoïdale
 Veinographie Voir aussi Phlébographie/Veinographie ascendante et Phlébographie/Veinographie descendante
 Veinoplastie
 Veinopuncture
 Veinotomie (phlébotomie)
 Veinotoniques Voir Médicaments veinoactifs
 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 fonctionnel
 Volumétrie du pied
 Warfarine
 Ximelagatran
 X-Vein
 Zone de la guêtre

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*
- ▶ *Venotonic drugs. **See** venoactive drugs*
- ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*
- ▶ *Peak reflux velocity*
- ▶ *Long-haul flight. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Ejection volume*
- ▶ *Working venous volume*
- ▶ *Foot volumetry*
- ▶ *Warfarin*
- ▶ *Ximelagatran*
- ▶ *X-vein*
- ▶ *Gaiter zone*

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – GERMAN

GE

Aberdeen Varicose vein questionnaire (AVVQ)
 Aberdeen varicose vein severity score (AVVSS)
 Abflussfraktion
 Abflussobstruktion
 Acenocoumarol
 ACHENBACH-Syndrom
 ADAMS-DEWEESE-Klemme oder -Filter
 Adhäsive Embolisation, siehe Embolisation mit Venenkleber oder Ablation mit Venenkleber
 Agger
 Ägyptisches Auge
 Air-Block-Technik
 Air-Plethysmographie (APG)
 AKónya Eliminator-Thrombektomiekatheter
 Aktives Ulcus cruris venosum, offenes Bein, siehe Venöser Ulcus cruris
 Akute tiefe Venenthrombose, siehe Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose
 ALBANESE-Venensystem
 Alexandrite langgepulster Laser
 Allograft-Klappen
 Alpha-Benzopyron
 Ambulante Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")
 Ambulante Phlebektomie nach MULLER
 Ambulante Phlebektomie, siehe Ambulante Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")
 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™
 Angiom
 Anpressdruck
 Anstrengungsthorbose, siehe PAGET-von-SCHRÖTTER-Syndrom
 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)
 Auflösung eines Venenthrombus

EN

► *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
 ► *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*
 ► *Outflow fraction*
 ► *Outflow obstruction*
 ► *Acenocoumarol*
 ► *ACHENBACH's syndrome*
 ► *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*
 ► *Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation*
 ► *Valvular agger*
 ► *Egyptian eye*
 ► *Air-block technique*
 ► *Air plethysmography*
 ► *AKónya Eliminator - thrombectomy catheter*
 ► *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*

 ► *Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis*
 ► *ALBANESE venous system*
 ► *Alexandrite long-pulse laser/Long-pulse Alexandrite laser*
 ► *Allograft valve*
 ► *Alpha benzopyrone*
 ► *Ambulatory stab avulsion*
 ► *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*
 ► *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*

 ► *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™*
 ► *Angioma*
 ► *Interface pressure*
 ► *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

 ► *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)*
 ► *Venous thrombus resolution*

GE

Auswurffraktion (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
 Beckenvenenembolisation
 Beckenvenenstauung, siehe Parametropathia spastica- Syndrom
 Behandlung mit oralen Gerinnungshemmern
 BEHÇET-Krankheit
 Beinsymptome, siehe Venöse Symptome
 Berufsbedingte Beinschwellung
 Besenreiser, siehe Teleangiectasie
 Bioflavonoide
 Biomatrix-Verödungsschaum
 Bivalidurin
 Blutfluss in den Venen
 Blutfluss in der V. saphena
 BUDD-CHIARI-Syndrom
 BUERGER-Krankheit
 Capillaritis alba (Weiße Atrophie), siehe Atrophie blanche
 CAPRINI-Score
 Cavafilter
 Charing Cross venous ulceration questionnaire (CXVUQ)
 Chemische Ablation
 Chemisch-irritativ wirkendes Verödungsmittel in der Sklerotherapie
 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 zerebrospinale Veneninsuffizienz
 C-Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation (siehe auch CEAP-Klassifikation)
 Clarivein®
 Claudicatio venosa (Venensperre)
 Cleaner rotierende Thrombektomie-Systeme
 ClosureFast™-Katheter
 COCKETT-Syndrom, siehe MAY-THURNER-Syndrom
 Compliance mit Kompressionstherapie
 Computertomographie bei Venenerkrankungen
 "Continuous Wave"-Doppler (CWD)
 Corona phlebectatica, siehe Corona phlebectatica paraplantar
 Cos-Patient
 "Cross-over"-Bypass
 Crossektomie
 CT-Venographie

Cumarin
 Dabigatran
 Dalteparin
 Dampfablation
 Danaparoid

EN

► *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*
 ► *Congestion in the pelvic veins. **See** pelvic congestion syndrome*
 ► *Oral anticoagulant therapy*
 ► *BEHÇET's disease*
 ► *Leg symptoms. **See** venous symptoms*
 ► *Occupational leg swelling*
 ► *Spider vein/Thread vein. **See** telangiectasia*
 ► *Bioflavonoids*
 ► *Biomatrix sclerofoam*
 ► *Bivalirudin*
 ► *Venous flow*
 ► *Saphenous recirculation*
 ► *BUDD-CHIARI syndrome*
 ► *BUERGER's disease*
 ► *White atrophy. **See** atrophie blanche*
 ► *CAPRINI score*
 ► *Caval filters*
 ► *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
 ► *Chemical ablation*
 ► *Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy*

► *Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire*

► *Chromated glycerin*
 ► *Chronic venous disease*
 ► *Chronic venous insufficiency*
 ► *Chronic venous disorders*
 ► *Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency*
 ► *C component of the CEAP classification*

► *ClariVein®*
 ► *Venous claudication*
 ► *Cleaner rotational thrombectomy systems*
 ► *ClosureFAST™ catheter*
 ► *COCKETT syndrome. **See also** MAY-THURNER syndrome*
 ► *Compression compliance*
 ► *Computed tomography in venous disease*
 ► *Continuous-wave Doppler*
 ► *Corona phlebectatica. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantar*
 ► *Cos patient*
 ► *Crossover bypass*
 ► *Crossectomy*
 ► *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*
 ► *Coumarin*
 ► *Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)*
 ► *Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)*
 ► *Steam ablation*
 ► *Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)*

GE

D-Dimer
 Dehnungsmessstreifen-Plethysmographie
 Dermatitis (Stauungsdermatitis, Stauungsexzem)
 Deszendenztheorie zur Entstehung von Krampfadern
 Deszendierende Phlebographie oder Venographie
 Digitale Substraktionsphlebographie
 Diodenlaser
 Diosmin
 Direkte Perforansvene
 Doppelring-Radialfaser
 Doppelspritzensystem
 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
 Echosclerotherapie, 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

 E-Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation
 EKOS ultraschallunterstütztes Thrombolysesystem
 Ekzem
 Elastische Kompressionsstrümpfe
 Elastischer Kompressionsverband
 Embolektomie
 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
 Endovenös
 Endovenöse Behandlung
 Endovenöse Dampfablation
 Endovenöse Hitzeablation
 Endovenöse Laserablation der Venae saphenae
 Endovenöse Laserbehandlung, siehe Endovenöse Laserablation der Venae saphenae
 Endovenöse Radiofrequenzablation
 Endovenöse Technik
 Endovenöser, hitzeinduzierter Thrombus, siehe KABNICK-Klassifikation
 Endovenöses Verfahren, siehe Endovenöse Technik
 Engegefühl
 Enoxaparin
 Entfernbare Cava-Filter
 Erhöhter Abflusswiderstand

EN

▶ *D-dimer*
 ▶ *Strain-gauge plethysmography*
 ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*
 ▶ *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*
 ▶ *Descending phlebography, venography*
 ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*
 ▶ *Diode laser*
 ▶ *Diosmin*
 ▶ *Direct perforating veins*
 ▶ *Double ring radial fiber*
 ▶ *Double syringe system*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *E component of the CEAP classification*
 ▶ *EKOS (tm) ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*
 ▶ *Eczema*
 ▶ *Elastic compression stockings*
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*
 ▶ *Embolectomy*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Endovenous*
 ▶ *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 radiofrequency ablation*
 ▶ *Endovenous technique*
 ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*
 ▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*
 ▶ *Tightness*
 ▶ *Enoxaparin*
 ▶ *Retrievable cava filter*
 ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*

GE

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
 Externe Bandage der der Vena poplitea
 Externe Venenbandage/Cuff
 Externe/extraluminale Valvuloplastie
 Extraluminale Valvuloplastie (Ummantelung der Vene)
 Exzentrische Kompression
 Fakto 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
 Femurkompression
 Fibrin
 Fibrinolyse
 Fibrinolytische Behandlung
 Filterentfernung
 Flavonoide
 Flugreisebedingte venöse Thromboembolie
 Flüssigkeitsverödung
 Fondaparinux
 Fortsetzung der Vena cava inferior in die V. azygos
 Frei flottierende Thrombi/flottierender Thrombuskopf
 Fußmuskelpumpe
 Fußvolumetrie
 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)
 Geeigneter IVC-Filter
 Gerät zur elektrischen Wadenmuskelstimulation
 Gerät zur neuromuskulären elektrischen Stimulation

Gewebeinhibitoren von Metallproteinasen
 Gewebeplasminogen-Aktivator, TPA (engl. Tissue plasminogen activator)
 Gewichtsverlagerungen
 GIACOMINI-Vene (Vena femoropoplitea)
 GIANURCO-Stent
 GINSBERG-Skala
 Glatte Ligatur ("Flush Ligation")
 Gleichzeitige tiefe und oberflächliche Thrombose (bei Thrombose im oberflächlichen Venensystem)
 Glycerin
 Gonadenvenen (Venae testiculares/ovaricae)
 Graduelle elastische Kompression

EN

► 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
 ► 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
 ► Femoroiliocaval bypass
 ► Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. **See also** deep vein thrombosis
 ► Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass
 ► Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass
 ► Thigh compression
 ► Fibrin
 ► Fibrinolysis
 ► Fibrinolytic therapy
 ► Filter retrieval
 ► Flavonoids
 ► Air travel-related venous thromboembolism
 ► Liquid sclerotherapy
 ► Fondaparinux
 ► Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava
 ► Free-floating thrombus
 ► Foot muscle pump
 ► Foot volumetry
 ► 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
 ► GIACOMINI vein
 ► GIANURCO stent
 ► GINSBERG scale
 ► Flush ligation
 ► Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis

► Glycerin
 ► Gonadal veins
 ► Graduated elastic compression

GE

GREENFIELD™-Filter

GREENFIELD™-Titan-Filter

GULLMO-Syndrom

GUNTHER™-Tulip-Filter

HACH-Klassifikation

Hämangioendotheliom

Hämangiom

Hamburg-Klassifikation

Hämoglobin-spezifische Laserwellenlängen

Handgeführter Doppler, siehe auch "Continuous Wave"- Doppler

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

Hohe Ligatur

Hohe Ligatur und Aufteilung

Hohe Ligatur und Stripping

Hohlvene, siehe Vena cava

HOMANS Zeichen

Homburg varicose vein severity score

Hydrostatischer Druck

Hyperbare Sauerstoffbehandlung

Impedanz-Plethysmographie

Indirekte Perforansvene

Infrapatellare Perforansvene

Inkompetente Waden-Perforansvene

Insuffiziente Vene

Insuffizienz der V. saphena

Intensiv gepulstes Licht

Intermittierende pneumatische Kompression

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

Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing (INVEST)

Ischiasvene

Jucken

KABNICK-Klassifikation, siehe Endovenöser, hitzeinduzierter Thrombus

KASABACH-MERRIT Syndrom

Kathetergesteuerte Thrombolyse

Kavernöses Angiom

Kipptisch

KISTNER-Klassifikation

Klappe, siehe Venenklappe

Klappenfunktion

Klappenhörnchen (Cornua)

Klappeninsuffizienz

Klappenkommissur

Klappenöffnung

Klappenoperation

Klappenrekonstruktion

EN

► GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip 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

► 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 ligation

► High ligation and division

► High ligation and stripping

► Caval vein. **See** vena cava

► HOMANS sign

► Homburg varicose vein severity score

► Hydrostatic pressure

► Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers

► Impedance plethysmography

► Indirect perforating vein

► Infrapatellar perforator vein

► Incompetent calf perforator

► Incompetent vein

► Saphenous insufficiency

► Intense pulsed light

► Intermittent pneumatic compression

► 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

► Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing

► Sciatic vein

► 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

GE

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
 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
 Kollateralvene
 Kompartmentsyndrome bei Venenerkrankungen
 Kompression der linken Nierenvene
 Kompression der Vena iliaca
 Kompressionsdruck
 Kompressionsgerät
 Kompressionsstrümpfe
 Kompressionstherapie
 Kompressionstherapie bei Ulcus cruris venosum
 Kompressionsverband
 Konservative Behandlung von Venenerkrankungen
 Kontrastverstärkte MR-Venographie
 Körpermasseindex, Body-Mass-Index
 Krämpfe
 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
 Laterale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvene (posteriorer Unterschenkel)
 Laterale Gastrocnemius-Perforansvenen
 Laterales Venensystem, siehe ALBANESE-Venensystem
 Lebensqualität bei Venenerkrankungen
 Leiomyosarkom
 Leitlinien der Europäischen Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie für chronische Venenerkrankungen
 LEJARS-Sohle
 Lepirudin
 Leukozytenaktivierung
 Ligatur der COCKETT-Perforansvenen
 Linienzeichen (Alignment sign)
 Lipödem

EN

▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*

▶ *Valve repair. **See** valve reconstruction*
 ▶ *Valve closure*
 ▶ *Valve closure time*
 ▶ *Valve cuspid or cusp*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Clinical classes of the CEAP*
 ▶ *Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score*

▶ *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*
 ▶ *Collateral vein*
 ▶ *Compartment syndrome in venous disease*
 ▶ *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-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*
 ▶ *Body mass index*
 ▶ *Cramp*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Posterior leg lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*

▶ *Lateral gastrocnemius perforator vein*
 ▶ *Lateral venous system. **See** ALBANESE venous system*
 ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*
 ▶ *Leiomyosarcoma*
 ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*
 ▶ *LEJARS' sole*
 ▶ *Lepirudin*
 ▶ *Leukocyte activation*
 ▶ *COCKETT's perforator vein ligation*
 ▶ *Alignment sign*
 ▶ *Lipedema*

GE

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
 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
 Mehrschichtige Kompressionsbandagen
 "Melktest" zur Überprüfung der Klappenkompetenz
 Mesenteriale Venenthrombose
 Messung der venösen Hämodynamik
 Mickey-Maus-Zeichen
 Mikronisierte gereinigte Flavanoid-Fraktion
 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
 NICE-Leitlinien für die Varizenbehandlung
 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

EN

▶ Lipodermatosclerosis
 ▶ Saphenous compartment. **See** Egyptian eye
 ▶ Pulmonary embolism or pulmonary thromboembolism
 ▶ Lymphatic malformation
 ▶ Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)
 ▶ Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)
 ▶ MAFFUCCI syndrome
 ▶ Magnetic resonance venography
 ▶ Malleolar flare. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris

 ▶ 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
 ▶ Multilayered compression bandages
 ▶ Milking test
 ▶ Mesenteric vein thrombosis
 ▶ Venous hemodynamic measurement
 ▶ Mickey Mouse sign
 ▶ Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)
 ▶ 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
 ▶ NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment
 ▶ 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

GE

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
 Oberflächlicher venöser Rückfluss oder venöse Inkompetenz
 Obstruktion der Vena iliaca
 Obstruktion der Vena iliaca/Vena cava
 Obstruktionssyndrom
 Odem, siehe venöses Odem (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
 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
 PAVCNIK-Klappe
 Pentoxifullin
 Perforansvene im mittleren Gesäß
 Perforansvenenablation
 Perforansveneninsuffizienz
 Perforansvenenligatur
 Perforate INvaginate (PIN) Stripper, siehe PIN-Stripper
 Perforate I Nvaginate (PIN) Stripping, siehe PIN-Stripping
 Perfusionsszintigraphie
 Perineale Varizen
 Perkutane Ablation der Perforansvenen
 Perkutane Ballonangioplastie oder perkutane Venoplastie

 Perkutane Lasertherapie bei Teleangiektasie und Krampfadern

 Perkutane mechanische Thrombektomie
 Perkutane Thrombektomie mit dem Arrow-TREROTOLA™
 PERTHES-Test
 Pharmakomechanische Thrombolysen
 Pharmakotherapie von Venenerkrankungen
 Phenindion
 Phenprocoumon

EN

▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ PAVCNIC 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ PERTHES test
 ▶ Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis
 ▶ Venous pharmacotherapy
 ▶ Phenindione
 ▶ Fenprocoumon

GE

Phlebektasie

Phlebektomie

Phlebektomiehaken

Phlebitis

Phlebographie, siehe Venographie

Phlebologie

Phlebomie (Venaesection, Phlebomie)

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 subkutan 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

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

Posturaler Vasoconstrictionsreflex, siehe Venoarteriöle Reflex

Power Pulse AngioJet™, siehe AngioJet™

Powered Phlebektomie

Präterminale Klappe am sapheno-femorale Übergang

Präterminale Klappe am sapheno-poplitealen 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 Verlängerung der Vena saphena parva

Pruritis

PSATAKIS-Verfahren mit Silastic-Schlinge

Pubische Perforansvenen

Pubische Varizen

"Pulsed-Spray-Thrombolysis"-Technik

Pulswiederholungsfrequenz

Pumpfunktion der Wadenvenen

EN

► *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)*

► *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*

► *Postural vasoconstriction reflex. **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*

► *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*

GE

Radiofrequenzablation
 Radiofrequenzgenerator
 Radiofrequenzinduzierte Thermotherapie (RFITT)
 Raju-Valvuloplastie
 Ratschläge zur Lebensweise bei chronischen Venenstörungen
 Recovery-Nitinolfilter
 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
 Resektion der ersten Rippe
 Restreflux
 Restvarizen
 Restvolumenfraktion
 Retikuläre Varizen
 Reviparin
 Rezirkulationsindex
 Rinde der französischen maritimen Kiefer
 Risikofaktoren für chronische Venenerkrankungen, siehe Risikofaktoren für Krampfader oder für chronische Veneninsuffizienz (C₃-C₆)
 Risikofaktoren für chronische Veneninsuffizienz (C₃-C₆)
 Risikofaktoren für das erneute Auftreten einer Venenthrombose
 Risikofaktoren für das postthrombotische Syndrom
 Risikofaktoren für Krampfader
 Risikofaktoren für PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)
 Risikofaktoren für tiefe Venenthrombose
 Risikofaktoren für Venenthrombosen

 Rivaroxaban
 Rokitsansky-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-poplitealer Bypass
 Sapheno-poplitealer Übergang
 Sauerstoff, hyperbare Behandlung bei Venengeschwüren
 Schaumverödung, siehe Verödung (Sklerotherapie)
 Schmerz
 Schmerzen
 Schmerz-Score
 Schwellungsgefühl
 Schwere Beine, siehe Schweregefühl
 Schweregefühl (in den Beinen)
 Sclerotherapy in Tumescence Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)
 Segel, siehe Klappensegel
 Segmentaler Reflux

EN

► Radiofrequency ablation
 ► Radiofrequency generator
 ► Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy
 ► Raju's valvuloplasty
 ► Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders
 ► Recovery nitinol filter
 ► Refluxive valve. **See** valvular incompetence
 ► Reflux quantification
 ► Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy
 ► Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator
 ► MALETI neo valve construction
 ► Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction
 ► Deep vein reconstructive surgery
 ► Venous reconstructive surgery
 ► Recurrent deep venous thrombosis
 ► Vein wall remodeling
 ► First rib resection
 ► Residual reflux
 ► Residual varicose vein or residual varice
 ► Residual volume fraction
 ► Reticular vein
 ► Reviparin (clivarine)
 ► Recirculation index
 ► French maritime pine bark
 ► Risk factors for chronic venous disease. **See** risk factors for varicose veins and for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)

 ► Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
 ► 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
 ► Rokitsansky 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 Tumescence Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)
 ► Valve leaflet. **See** valve cuspid or cusp
 ► Segmental reflux

GE

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 Subfasziale endoskopische Perforans-Sanierung (SEPS)
 Sequentielle pneumatische Kompression
 SERVELLE-MARTORELL-Syndrom
 Setzen von Venenstents
 Sklerotisierendes Mittel
 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-Fragebogen (Specific quality of life outcome response-venous)
 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
 Subfasziale 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-poplitealen Übergang
 Terminale Klappe, siehe Terminale Klappe am sapheno-femorale Übergang und Terminale Klappe am sapheno-poplitealen Übergang
 TESSARI-Technik
 Therapietreue mit Kompressionstherapie
 Thermische venenablation
 Thoracic-Outlet-Syndrom
 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 Fingerven: plantar und dorsal
 Tiefe iliofemorale Venenthrombose
 Tiefe Mittelfußvenen (plantar und dorsal)
 Tiefe Penisvenen
 Tiefe Veneninsuffizienz

EN

► 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
 ► 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 outcome response-venous

► 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 technique
 ► Compression adherence
 ► Venous thermal ablation
 ► Thoracic outlet syndrome
 ► 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

GE

Tiefe Venenobstruktion
 Tiefe Venenthrombose der oberen Extremität
 Tiefer palmarer Venenbogen
 Tiefer Venenreflux, Rückstrom durch die tiefen Venen
 Tinzaparin
 Tourniquet-Effekt
 Trabekuläre Vene
 Transfer oder Transplantation der Vena axillaris
 Transilluminierter Powered Phlebektomie
 Transkommissurale Valvuloplastie
 Transmurale Valvuloplastie
 Transpubische Kollateralvenen
 Trapease®-Cava-Filter
 Traubenkernextrakt
 Trellis-Thrombektomiekatheter
 TRENDELENBURG-Lagerung
 TRENDELENBURG-Test
 Trivex, siehe Transilluminierter 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
 Ultraschallkontrollierte Schaumverödung
 Ultraschallkontrollierte Sklerotherapie
 Ultraschall-Mapping
 Ultraschallüberwachung
 Unfraktioniertes Heparin
 Unruhige Beine
 Untere Glutealvene, siehe Venae gluteae inferiores
 Urokinase
 Valsalva-Manöver, Valsalva-Versuch
 Valvulärer Rückfluss
 Valvuloplastie nach KISTNER
 Valvuloplastie
 Varikographie
 Variköses Ekzem (Eczema varicosum, Stauungsekzem,
 Stauungsdermatitis)
 Varikosität, siehe Varizen, Krampfadern, Varikosität
 Varikozele
 Varizen des Beckens
 Varizen im runden Mutterband (Ligamentum teres uteri)
 Varizen- oder Krampfaderablation
 Varizen, Krampfadern, Varikosität
 Varizengeflecht in der Kniekehle
 Varizenpathogenese
 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

EN

▶ Deep venous obstruction
 ▶ Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis
 ▶ Deep palmar venous arch
 ▶ Deep venous reflux
 ▶ Tinzaparin
 ▶ Tourniquet effect
 ▶ Trabeculated vein
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Tumescence anaesthesia
 ▶ Tumescence solution
 ▶ Superimposed legings
 ▶ Ultrasound
 ▶ Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation
 ▶ Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy
 ▶ Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy
 ▶ Ultrasound mapping
 ▶ Ultrasound monitoring
 ▶ Unfractionated heparin
 ▶ Restless legs
 ▶ Lower gluteal vein
 ▶ Urokinase
 ▶ Valsalva maneuver
 ▶ Valvular reflux
 ▶ KISTNER's valvuloplasty
 ▶ Valvuloplasty
 ▶ Varicography
 ▶ Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)
 ▶ Varicosity. **See** varice, varicose vein, varicosity
 ▶ Varicocele
 ▶ Pelvic varices
 ▶ Round ligament varices
 ▶ Varices or varicose vein ablation. **See** vein ablation
 ▶ Varice, varicose vein, varicosity
 ▶ Popliteal fossa varicose network
 ▶ Varices pathogenesis
 ▶ 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

GE

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
 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 Ellenbeugenvene)
 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(being)vene)
 Vena radialis
 Vena rectalis superior (obere Rektumvene)
 Vena renalis (Nierenvene)
 Vena sacralis mediana
 Vena saphena accessoria posterior
 Vena saphena accessoria anterior
 Vena saphena magna
 Vena saphena parva

 Vena subclavia
 Vena superficialis
 Vena-cava-inferior-Filter
 Vena-cava-superior-Syndrom

EN

▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*

GE

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)
 Vene
 Venektasie, siehe Phlebektasie, oder Varizen, Krampfadern,
 Varikosität
 Venenablation
 Venenatresie
 Venenbypass
 Venencompliance
 Venendruck
 Venenechogenizität
 Venenerkrankung, Veneninsuffizienz
 Venenfüllzeit
 Venenfunktion
 Venengeflecht im Krossenbereich, siehe Neovaskularisation
 Veneninsuffizienz
 Venenklappe
 Venenklappenprothese
 Venenkompression, siehe venöse Kompression
 Venenkomprimierbarkeit
 Venenligatur
 Venenlumen
 Venenmedikamente
 Venennaht
 Venenobstruktion
 Venenokklusion, siehe Venenverschluss
 Venenoperation
 Venenphysiologie
 Venenplethysmographie
 Venenpumpenfunktion
 Venenpunktur
 Venensegmenttransfer, siehe Klappentransplantation

EN

▶ *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)*
 ▶ *Vein*
 ▶ *Venectasia. **See also** phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
 ▶ *Vein ablation /Venous ablation*
 ▶ *Vein atresia*
 ▶ *Venous bypass*
 ▶ *Venous compliance*
 ▶ *Venous pressure*
 ▶ *Venous echogenicity*
 ▶ *Venous disease*
 ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*
 ▶ *Venous function*
 ▶ *Groin varicose network. **See also** neovascularization*
 ▶ *Venous incompetence*
 ▶ *Venous valve*
 ▶ *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*

GE

Venensegmenttransplantation oder Venensegmenttransfer, siehe Klappentransplantation
 Venenstenose
 Venenstörungen
 Venenstripping
 Venensystem
 Venenthrombektomie
 Venenthrombenbildung
 Venenthrombose
 Venenthrombus
 Venentransposition nach KISTNER
 Venentransposition, siehe Venentransposition nach KISTNER
 Venenverödung
 Venenverschluss
 Venoaktive Medikamente
 Venoarterieller Flow-Index
 Venoarteriöle Reaktion
 Venoarteriöle Reflex (posturaler Vasokonstriktionsreflex)
 Venographie, siehe auch Aszendierende Venographie/ Phlebographie und Deszendierende Venographie/ Phlebographie
 Venokonstriktion
 Venoplastie
 Venös bedingte Hautveränderungen
 Venöse Ballonangioplastie
 Venöse Hämodynamik
 Venöse Hypertonie

 Venöse Hypoplasie
 Venöse Kapazität
 Venöse Kompression
 Venöse Malformationen an den Seitenästen
 Venöse Missbildung
 Venöse Mitralklappe
 Venöse Obstruktion, siehe Venenobstruktion
 Venöse Symptome
 Venöse Thromboembolie
 Venöse Wiederauffüllzeit, siehe Wiederauffüllzeit
 Venöser "Blow down", siehe Venöser Reflux
 Venöser Abflusswiderstand
 Venöser Blow out
 Venöser Drainageindex (VDI)
 Venöser Füllungsindex (VFI)
 Venöser Privatkreislauf in den unteren Gliedmaßen
 Venöser Reflux oder venöser Rückstrom
 Venöser Rückstrom, siehe Venöser Reflux
 Venöser Ulcus cruris
 Venöses Aneurysma
 Venöses bioprothetisches Ventil
 Venöses Oedem (Phlebödem)
 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
 Veränderungen der Venenhämodynamik bei
 Venenerkrankungen
 Verband
 Verödung (Sklerotherapie)

EN

► *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. **See** valve transplantation*
 ► *Venous stenosis*
 ► *Venous disorders*
 ► *Venous stripping*
 ► *Venous system*
 ► *Venous thrombectomy*
 ► *Venous thrombus formation*
 ► *Venous thrombosis*
 ► *Venous thrombus. **See also** venous thrombosis*
 ► *KISTNER's vein transposition*
 ► *Vein transposition. **See** KISTNER's vein transposition*
 ► *Venous obliteration*
 ► *Venous occlusion*
 ► *Venoactive drugs*
 ► *Venoarterial flow index*
 ► *Venoarteriolar response*
 ► *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*
 ► *Venography. **See also** ascending phlebography/ venography and descending phlebography, venography*
 ► *Venoconstriction*
 ► *Venoplasty*
 ► *Venous skin changes*
 ► *Venous balloon angioplasty*
 ► *Venous hemodynamics*
 ► *Venous hypertension. **See also** ambulatory venous hypertension*
 ► *Venous hypoplasia*
 ► *Venous capacitance*
 ► *Venous compression*
 ► *Extratruncular venous malformation*
 ► *Venous malformation*
 ► *Venous bicuspid valve*
 ► *Vein obstruction. **See** venous obstruction*
 ► *Venous symptoms*
 ► *Venous thromboembolism*
 ► *Venous refill time. **See** refilling time*
 ► *Venous blow down. **See** venous reflux*
 ► *Venous outflow resistance*
 ► *Venous blow out*
 ► *Venous drainage index*
 ► *Venous filling index (VFI)*
 ► *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*
 ► *Venous reflux*
 ► *Venous back flow. **See** venous reflux*
 ► *Venous leg ulcer*
 ► *Venous aneurysm*
 ► *Venous bioprosthesis valve*
 ► *Venous edema (phlebedema)*
 ► *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*
 ► *Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease*

 ► *Bandage. **See also** compression bandages*
 ► *Sclerotherapy*

GE

Verödungsgerät, siehe Powered Phlebektomie
 Verödungsschaum oder Sklerotisierungsschaum
 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
 Wadenmuskelpumpe oder Wadenpumpe
 Wadenpumpenleistung
 Wadenvenenthrombose
 Wallstent™
 Warfarin
 Warren-Operation, siehe Femero-poplitealer oder femero-cruraler Bypass
 Wasserspezifische Laserwellenlängen
 Waterfall-Drainage
 Wells-Score
 Widmer-Klassifikation
 Wiederauffüllzeit
 Xenograf-Klappe
 Ximelagatran
 X-Sizer™ helikaler Thrombektomiekatheter
 X-Vene
 Yag-Laser, siehe Nd-YAG-Laser
 Zehenspitzentest
 Zinkleimverband ("Unna Boot")
 Z-Stent™

EN

▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*
 ▶ *Sclerosing foam*
 ▶ *VILLALTA score*
 ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*
 ▶ *Vitamin K antagonist*
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
 ▶ *Bird's nest filter*
 ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*
 ▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*
 ▶ *Calf pump output*
 ▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*
 ▶ *Wallstent™*
 ▶ *Warfarin*
 ▶ *Warren operation. **See** femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*
 ▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*
 ▶ *Waterfall drainage*
 ▶ *Wells score*
 ▶ *Widmer's classification*
 ▶ *Refilling time*
 ▶ *Xenograft valve*
 ▶ *Ximelagatran*
 ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*
 ▶ *X-vein*
 ▶ *YAG laser. **See** ND-YAG LASER*
 ▶ *Tiptoe maneuver*
 ▶ *UNNA boot*
 ▶ *Z-stent™*

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – ITALIAN

IT

Ablazione a radiofrequenza
 Ablazione chimica
 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 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 di varici in anestesia locale
 Ablazione termica endovenosa
 Ablazione termica venosa
 Ablazione venosa
 Acenocumarolo
 Aderenza alla compressione
 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
 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 (Flush ligation)
 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™
 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

EN

▶ Radiofrequency ablation
 ▶ Chemical 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 laser ablation of saphenous veins
 ▶ Laser ablation. **See** endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins
 ▶ Mechanicochemical ablation
 ▶ Nonthermal vein ablation
 ▶ Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins
 ▶ Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia
 ▶ Endovenous thermal ablation
 ▶ Venous thermal ablation
 ▶ Venous ablation
 ▶ Acenocoumarol
 ▶ Compression adherence
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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™
 ▶ 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

IT

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 UNNA Boot
 Bendaggio Vedere anche bendaggi compressivi
 Bioflavonoidi
 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 femoro-popliteo e femoro-crurale
 Bypass venoso giugulare-ascellare
 Calza elastica a compressione graduata
 Calze antitrombo
 Calze compressive
 Calze compressive elastiche
 Calze compressive medicali
 Cancrena venosa
 Capacitanza venosa
 Catetere (per radiofrequenza) ClosureFAST™
 Catetere Oasis®
 Catetere per trombectomia elicoidale X-sizer™
 Cetere Trellis per trombectomia
 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
 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-DE WEESE
 Coiling delle vene ovariche o delle vene pelviche Vedere embolizzazione delle vene pelviche

EN

► *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*
 ► *UNNA boot*
 ► *Bandage. See also compression bandages*
 ► *Bioflavonoids*
 ► *Bivalirudin*
 ► *Crossover bypass*
 ► *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See saphenopopliteal bypass*
 ► *Femoroiliocaval bypass*
 ► *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*
 ► *Saphenopopliteal bypass*
 ► *Venous bypass*
 ► *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*
 ► *Jugular axillary vein bypass*
 ► *Graduated elastic compression*
 ► *Antithrombotic stockings*
 ► *Compression hosiery/Compression stockings*
 ► *Elastic compression stockings*
 ► *Medical compression stockings*
 ► *Venous gangrene*
 ► *Venous capacitance*
 ► *ClosureFAST™ catheter*
 ► *Oasis® catheter*
 ► *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*
 ► *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*
 ► *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*
 ► *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*
 ► *ClariVein®*
 ► *Clinical classes of the CEAP/CEAP clinical classes*
 ► *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*

IT

Coiling per reflusso venoso profondo
 Commessura della valvola
 Compartimento safenico Vedere occhio egizio
 Compliance alla compressione
 Compliance venosa
 Componente A della classificazione CEAP
 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 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 neovalvola secondo MALETI
 Crampo
 Crampo muscolare Vedere crampo
 Crampo notturno Vedere crampo
 Crio-stripping
 Crossectomia
 Cumarina
 Cuspide o cuspidella 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
 Dermatite (dermatite da stasi, eczema varicoso)
 Dermatite da stasi
 Differenziale pressorio braccio/piede
 Diosmina
 Dispositivi per indossare e togliere (per le calze)
 Dispositivo di compressione
 Dispositivo di elettrostimolazione del muscolo del polpaccio
 Dispositivo per flebectomia motorizzata Vedere flebectomia motorizzata
 Disturbi trofici Vedere alterazioni cutanee venose
 Disturbi venosi
 Disturbi venosi cronici
 Dolore
 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
 Ecoscleroterapia Vedere scleroterapia ecoguidata
 Eczema

EN

- ▶ *Coiling for deep venous reflux*
- ▶ *Valve commissure*
- ▶ *Saphenous compartment. **See** egyptian eye*
- ▶ *Compression compliance*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Thigh compression*
- ▶ *Iliac vein compression*
- ▶ *Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome*
- ▶ *Eccentric 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 phlebectatica paraplantaris*
- ▶ *Corona phlebectatica. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*
- ▶ *French maritime pine bark*
- ▶ *MALETI neo valve 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*
- ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*
- ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*
- ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*
- ▶ *Diosmin*
- ▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*
- ▶ *Compression device*
- ▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*
- ▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Trophic disorders. **See** venous skin changes*
- ▶ *Venous disorders*
- ▶ *Chronic venous disorders*
- ▶ *Aching / Pain*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Echosclerotherapy. **See** ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Eczema*

IT

Eczema varicoso (eczema gravitazionale, dermatite dastasi)

Edema Vedere edema venoso

Edema venoso (flebedema)

Edoxaban

Effetto di laccio emostatico

Effetto VENTURI

Elettrostimolatore neuromuscolare nell'Insufficienza venosa cronica

Emangioendotelioma

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 endovenectomy

Endovenoso

Enoxaparina

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

Etanolammina oleato

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

Fassectomia 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 (C₃-C₆)

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 per insufficienza venosa cronica (C₃-C₆)

Fattori di rischio per PREVAIT (presenza di varici dopo trattamento interventistico)

EN

► *Venous eczema (varicose eczema, gravitational eczema, stasis dermatitis)*

► *Edema. **See** venous edema*

► *Venous edema (phlebedema)*

► *Edoxaban*

► *Tourniquet effect*

► *VENTURI effect*

► *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 aggr. **See** valvular aggr*

► *Valvular aggr*

► *Venous hemodynamics*

► *Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy*

► *Endovenous*

► *Enoxaparin*

► *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 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 (C₃-C₆)*

► *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 for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)*

► *Risk factors for PREVAIT (PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment)*

IT

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
 Filtri cavali
 Filtro a nido di rondine
 Filtro Amplatz per vena cava inferiore
 Filtro cavale
 Filtro cavale profilattico
 Filtro cavale recuperabile
 Filtro cavale sovrenale
 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 titanio
 Filtro GREENFIELD™ Vedere anche Filtro G2 e Filtro del tulipano di GÜNTHER™
 Filtro inclinato nella vena cava inferiore
 Filtro OptEase®
 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 di MULLER
 Flebectomia motorizzata
 Flebectomia motorizzata transilluminata
 Flebite
 Flebografia a sottrazione digitale
 Flebografia Vedere venografia
 Flebografia/venografia ascendente
 Flebografia/venografia discendente
 Flebologia
 Flebotomia (venisezione, Venotomia)
 Flegmasia alba dolens o gamba bianca
 Flegmasia cerulea dolens
 Flussimetria laser-doppler
 Flusso venoso
 Foglietto valvolare Vedere cuspid e cuspid della valvola
 Fondaparinux
 Formazione di trombo venoso
 Fotopletismografia
 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 valvolare

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Caval filters*
- ▶ *Bird's nest filter*
- ▶ *Amplatz inferior vena cava filter*
- ▶ *Inferior vena cava filter*
- ▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*
- ▶ *Retrievable cava filter*
- ▶ *Suparenal cava filter*
- ▶ *GÜNTHER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter*
- ▶ *Recovery nitinol filter*
- ▶ *G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GÜNTHER™ tulip filter*
- ▶ *Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter*
- ▶ *GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GÜNTHER™ tulip filter*
- ▶ *Tilted inferior vena cava filter*
- ▶ *OptEase® 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*
- ▶ *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Phlebitis*
- ▶ *Digital subtraction phlebography*
- ▶ *Phlebography. **See** venography*
- ▶ *Ascending phlebography/venography*
- ▶ *Descending phlebography/venography*
- ▶ *Phlebology*
- ▶ *Phlebotomy (venesection, venotomy)*
- ▶ *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*
- ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*
- ▶ *Laser doppler flowmetry*
- ▶ *Venous 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*
- ▶ *Valvular function*

IT

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
 Impressione di gonfiore Vedere sensazione di gonfiore
 Incompetenza della vena perforante
 Incompetenza valvolare
 Incompetenza venosa
 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 venoarterioso
 Indice di massa corporea
 Indice di ricircolazione
 Indice di riempimento venoso
 Indice di rigidità dinamica
 Indice di rigidità statica
 Indice pressorio caviglia/braccio
 Inibitori tissutali delle metalloproteinasi (TIMP)
 Iniezione intra-arteriosa di sclerosante
 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
 Ipertensione venosa deambulatoria
 Ipertensione venosa Vedere anche ipertensione venosa deambulatoria
 Ipoplasia venosa
 Irudina
 Laser a diodo
 Laser ad alessandrite a impulso lungo
 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 vena perforante di COCKETT's
 Legatura delle vene perforanti o legatura delle perforanti
 Legatura venosa
 Leiomiosarcoma
 Lepirudina
 Lesione non trombotica della vena iliaca
 Linee guida della European Society for Vascular Surgery per le flebopatie croniche

EN

▶ 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
 ▶ Perforator vein incompetence
 ▶ Valvular incompetence
 ▶ Venous incompetence
 ▶ Primary venous incompetence
 ▶ Deep venous incompetence
 ▶ Secondary venous incompetence
 ▶ Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing
 ▶ Venous drainage index
 ▶ Venoarterial flow index
 ▶ Body mass index
 ▶ Recirculation index
 ▶ Venous filling index (VFI)
 ▶ Dynamic stiffness index
 ▶ Static stiffness index
 ▶ Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index
 ▶ Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)
 ▶ Intra-arterial injection of sclerosant
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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

IT

Linee guida dell'American Venous Forum / Society for Vascular Surgery
 Linee guida NICE per il trattamento delle vene varicose
 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
 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 extratruncolare
 Malformazione venosa intraossea
 Manovra di Paraná
 Manovra di trasferimento del peso
 Manovra di Valsalva
 Manovra in punta di piedi
 Mappatura ecografica
 Mastociti nella malattia venosa cronica
 Matting
 Matting teleangectasico
 Metalloproteinasi di matrice
 Microflebotomia Vedere flebotomia ambulatoriale o Flebotomia di MULLER
 Milking Test
 Misurazione emodinamica venosa
 Monitoraggio ecografico
 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 venosa
 Occhio egizio
 Occhio safenico Vedere occhio egizio
 Occlusione della vena ileo-cavale
 Occlusione della vena iliaca
 Occlusione venosa
 Ombrello di MOBIL-UDDIN
 Operazione di LINTON Vedere anche chirurgia endoscopica sottofasciale delle perforanti
 Operazione di Warren Vedere bypass femoro-popliteo o femorocrurale della safena
 Operazione PALMA Vedere trasposizione femoro-femorale della vena safena
 Ossigenoterapia iperbarica nelle ulcere varicose
 Ostruzione del flusso in uscita
 Ostruzione della vena ileo-cavale
 Ostruzione della vena iliaca
 Ostruzione venosa
 Ostruzione venosa primaria non trombotica Vedere lesione non trombotica della vena iliaca
 Ostruzione venosa profonda
 Output della pompa del polpaccio

EN

► *American Venous Forum/ Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines*
 ► *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*
 ► *Lipedema*
 ► *Lipodermatosclerosis*
 ► *Intense pulsed light*
 ► *Venous lumen*
 ► *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*
 ► *Water-specific laser wavelengths*
 ► *Port-wine stain*
 ► *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*
 ► *Extratruncular venous malformation*
 ► *Intraosseous venous malformation*
 ► *Paraná maneuver*
 ► *Weight transfer maneuvers*
 ► *Valsalva maneuver*
 ► *Tiptoe maneuver*
 ► *Ultrasound mapping*
 ► *Mast cells in chronic venous disease*
 ► *Matting*
 ► *Telangiectatic matting*
 ► *Matrix metalloproteinases*
 ► *Microphlebotomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebotomy*
 ► *Milking test*
 ► *Venous hemodynamic measurement*
 ► *Ultrasound monitoring*
 ► *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*
 ► *Venous obliteration*
 ► *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*
 ► *Warren operation. See femoropopliteal or femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*
 ► *PALMA operation. See femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*
 ► *Oxygen, hyperbaric treatment of venous ulcers*
 ► *Outflow obstruction*
 ► *Iliocaval vein obstruction*
 ► *Iliac vein obstruction*
 ► *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*
 ► *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*
 ► *Deep venous obstruction*
 ► *Calf pump output*

IT

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
 Paziente C_{os}
 Pentossifillina
 Pervietà secondaria
 Pesantezza
 Piattaforma basculante
 Picco di velocità del reflusso
 Pigmentazione/liperpigmentazione
 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
 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 VILLALTA
 Punto di fuga
 Puntura, cannulazione ecoguidata

EN

▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posterolateral*
 ▶ *Posterior thigh perforator vein posteromedial*
 ▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*
 ▶ *Varices pathogenesis*
 ▶ *C_{os} patient*
 ▶ *Pentoxifylline*
 ▶ *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 phlethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*
 ▶ *Polidocanol*
 ▶ *Foot muscle pump*
 ▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *VILLALTA score*
 ▶ *Escape point*
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation*

IT

Qualità della vita nella malattia venosa
 Quantificazione del reflusso
 Questionario Aberdeen sulle vene varicose
 Questionario di Charing Cross sulle ulcere venose
 Questionario sulla qualità della vita in presenza di ulcere varicose della gamba
 Radiologia interventistica (in flebologia)
 Recupero del filtro
 Reflusso della vena ureterica
 Reflusso assiale
 Reflusso della vena ovarica o incompetenza della vena ovarica
 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
 Resezione della prima costa
 Resistenza del flusso venoso in uscita
 Rete di vene varicose inguinali Vedere anche neovascolarizzazione
 Rete varicosa della cavità poplitea
 Rete venosa dorsale del piede
 Rete venosa plantare sottocutanea
 Reviparina (clivarina)
 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 veno-arterioso
 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 specifica sugli esiti della qualità della vita- condizioni venose
 Risposta veno-arteriolare
 Rivaroxaban
 Scala GINSBERG
 Schiuma sclerosante biomatrice
 Schiuma/mousse sclerosante
 Scintigrafia perfusionale
 Scintigrafia ventilatoria e perfusionale
 Scleroterapia
 Scleroterapia con liquidi
 Scleroterapia con microfoam Vedere scleroterapia con schiuma
 Scleroterapia con schiuma ecoguidata
 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

EN

- ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*
- ▶ *Reflux quantification*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
- ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*
- ▶ *Filter retrieval*
- ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*
- ▶ *Axial reflux*
- ▶ *Ovarian vein reflux or ovarian vein incompetence*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *First rib resection*
- ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*
- ▶ *Groin varicose network. **See also** neovascularization*
- ▶ *Popliteal fossa varicose network*
- ▶ *Dorsal venous network of the foot*
- ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*
- ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Specific quality of life outcome response-venous*
- ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*
- ▶ *Rivaroxaban*
- ▶ *GINSBERG scale*
- ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*
- ▶ *Sclerosing foam*
- ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *Sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. **See** foam sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *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*

IT

Sensazione di calore o di bruciore
 Sensazione di gonfiore
 Sensazione di prurito
 SEPS Vedere chirurgia endoscopica sottofasciale delle perforanti
 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 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 pos-trombotica o malattia pos-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 delle vene azigos
 Sistema di cateteri per infusione Lysus (EKOS)
 Sistema EKOS™ per trombolisi eco-assistita
 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 tumescente
 Stanchezza
 Stenosi di Rokitansky
 Stenosi venosa
 Stent autoespandibile
 Stent con palloncino gonfiabile
 Stent GIANTURCO
 Stent in nitinol
 Stenting della vena iliaca
 Stenting venoso
 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
 Studi epidemiologici ed economici sull'insufficienza venosa (VEINES)
 Studio PREPIC

EN

▶ Heat or burning sensation
 ▶ Feeling of swelling
 ▶ Itching
 ▶ SEPS. *See* subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery
 ▶ Compartment syndrome in venous disease
 ▶ Antiphospholipid syndrome
 ▶ Pelvic congestion syndrome
 ▶ Economy class syndrome. *See* air travel-related venous thromboembolism
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Azygos system
 ▶ Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)
 ▶ EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis 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
 ▶ Tumescent solution
 ▶ Fatigue
 ▶ Rokitansky stenosis
 ▶ Venous stenosis
 ▶ Self-expanding stent
 ▶ Balloon-expanding stent
 ▶ GIANTURCO stent
 ▶ Nitinol stent
 ▶ Iliac vein stenting
 ▶ Venous stenting
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)
 ▶ PREPIC study

IT

Studio PREPIC 2 Vedere studio PREPIC
 Studio sulla chirurgia endoscopica subfasciale delle perforanti (SEPS) - Nord America
 Studio venoso Edinburgh
 Sutura venosa
 Tecnica dell'Air-block
 Tecnica endovenosa
 Tecnica pulse-spray in trombolisi Vedere anche AngioJet™
 Tecnica TESSARI
 Telangiectasia
 Tempo di chiusura della valvola
 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 teleangiectasia e vene varicose
 Termoterapia indotta da radiofrequenza
 Test di PERTHES
 Test di TRENDELENBURG
 Tinzaparina
 Tomografia computerizzata nella malattia venosa
 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
 Trattamento (o terapia) all'ossigeno iperbarico delle ulcere venose
 Trattamento con larve (terapia di sbrigliamento con larve)
 Trattamento conservativo emodinamico ambulatoriale delle vene varicose
 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
 Trombectomia meccanica
 Trombectomia meccanica percutanea
 Trombectomia operatoria ibrida
 Trombectomia percutanea con dispositivo Arrow-TREROTOLA™
 Trombectomia venosa
 Trombectomia venosa chirurgica
 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 superficiale Vedere tromboflebite venosa superficiale

EN

- ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*
- ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*
- ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*
- ▶ *Venesuture*
- ▶ *Air-block technique*
- ▶ *Endovenous technique*
- ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*
- ▶ *TESSARI technique*
- ▶ *Telangiectasia*
- ▶ *Valve closure 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*
- ▶ *PERTHES test*
- ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*
- ▶ *Tinzaparin*
- ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*
- ▶ *Vein segment transplantation or vein segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*
- ▶ *Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition*
- ▶ *KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *Vein transposition. See KISTNER's vein transposition*
- ▶ *Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (or therapy) of venous ulcers*
- ▶ *Maggot treatment (maggot debridement therapy)*
- ▶ *Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*

IT

Tromboflebite venosa superficiale Vedere trombosi venosa superficiale
 Trombolisi catetere-diretta
 Trombolisi farmacomeccanica
 Trombolisi Vedere trattamento trombolitico venoso
 Tromboprolifassi venosa
 Trombosi collegata all'uso di contraccettivi orali
 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 calorer
 Trombosi prossimale
 Trombosi venosa
 Trombosi venosa del polpaccio, trombosi venosa profonda isolata nel 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
 Trombosi venosa profonda femoro-poplitea Vedere anche trombosi venosa profonda
 Trombosi venosa profonda iliio-femorale
 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
 Uncinetto per flebectomia
 Urochinasi
 Valvola bicuspid venosa
 Valvola bioprotesica venosa
 Valvola di PAVCNIK
 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 transcommissurale

EN

- ▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*
- ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*
- ▶ *Thrombolysis. **See** venous thrombolytic treatment*
- ▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*
- ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related 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*

- ▶ *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*

- ▶ *Femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis. **See also** deep vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Iliofemoral 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*
- ▶ *Phlebectomy hook*
- ▶ *Urokinase*
- ▶ *Venous bicuspid valve*
- ▶ *Venous bioprosthetic valve*
- ▶ *PAVCNIK 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*
- ▶ *Transcommissural valvuloplasty*

IT

Valvuloplastica trasmurale
 Variazione posturale del diametro
 Varice ricorrente o vena varicosa ricorrente
 Varice, vena varicosa, varicosità
 Varici del legamento rotondo
 Varici pelviche
 Varici perineali
 Varici pudende
 Varici ricorrenti dopo intervento chirurgico (REVAS)
 Varici subdermiche Vedere teleangectasia
 Varicocele
 Varicografia
 Varicosità pelvica Vedere varici pelviche
 Varicosità Vedere varice, vena varicosa, varicosità
 Vellichio
 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
 Vena epigastrica superficiale
 Vena femorale
 Vena femorale circonflessa laterale
 Vena femorale circonflessa mediale
 Vena femorale comune
 Vena femorale profonda
 Vena femorale profonda
 Vena filiforme Vedere teleangectasia
 Vena giugulare interna
 Vena glutea inferiore
 Vena grande safena
 Vena ileolombare
 Vena iliaca comune
 Vena iliaca esterna

EN

▶ *Transmural valvuloplasty*
 ▶ *Postural diameter change*
 ▶ *Recurrent varice or recurrent varicose vein*
 ▶ *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
 ▶ *Round ligament varices*
 ▶ *Pelvic varices*
 ▶ *Perineal varicosities*
 ▶ *Pudendal varicose veins*
 ▶ *Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)*
 ▶ *Subdermal varices. See telangiectasia*
 ▶ *Varicocele*
 ▶ *Varicography*
 ▶ *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*
 ▶ *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
 ▶ *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 antebrachial vein*
 ▶ *Spider vein. See telangiectasia*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Superficial epigastric vein*
 ▶ *Femoral vein*
 ▶ *Lateral circumflex femoral vein*
 ▶ *Medial circumflex femoral vein*
 ▶ *Common femoral vein*
 ▶ *Deep femoral vein*
 ▶ *Profunda femoral vein*
 ▶ *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*
 ▶ *Internal jugular vein*
 ▶ *Lower gluteal vein*
 ▶ *Great saphenous vein*
 ▶ *Iliolumbar vein*
 ▶ *Common iliac vein*
 ▶ *External iliac vein*

IT

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
 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 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

EN

▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*

IT

Vene glutee inferiori
 Vene glutee superiori
 Vene gonadiche
 Vene interossee anteriori
 Vene intersafeniche
 Vene labiali anteriori
 Vene labiali posteriori (nella donna)
 Vene lombari
 Vene metacarpali 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
 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 flebectasia, o varice, vena varicosa, varicosità

 Venipuntura
 Venocostrizione
 Venografia con gadolinio
 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, venisezione)
 Volo a lungo raggio Vedere tromboembolia venosa collegata a viaggi in aereo
 Volume di eiezione
 Volume venoso attivo
 Volumetria del piede

EN

▶ *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*
 ▶ *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** phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
 ▶ *Venepuncture or venipuncture*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*
 ▶ *Long-haul flight. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
 ▶ *Ejection volume*
 ▶ *Working venous volume*
 ▶ *Foot volumetry*

IT

WallStent™

Warfarin

Ximelagatran

Zona del gambale

Z-stent™

EN

▶ *Wallstent™*

▶ *Warfarin*

▶ *Ximelagatran*

▶ *Gaiter zone*

▶ *Z-stent™*

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – PORTUGUESE

PT

Abertura da válvula
 Ablação de varizes ou veia varicosa; ver ablação de veia
 Ablação de veia
 Ablação de veia perfurante ou ablação de perfurante
 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 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
 Alterações cutâneas venosas
 Alterações hemodinâmicas venosas na doença venosa
 Alterações tróficas; ver alterações cutâneas venosas
 Anestesia para tratamento intervectivo 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
 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)

EN

► Valve opening
 ► Varices or varicose vein ablation. **See** vein ablation
 ► Vein ablation
 ► Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation
 ► Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins
 ► Endovenous radiofrequency ablation
 ► Endovenous steam ablation
 ► Endovenous thermal ablation
 ► Mechanochemical ablation
 ► Nonthermal vein ablation
 ► Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins
 ► 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
 ► 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
 ► 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

PT

Atresia de veia
 Atrofia branca; ver *atrophie blanche*
 Autotransplante de uma válvula competente para a veia poplíteia; ver transplante de válvula
 Avulsão por incisão em ambulatório
 Avulsão por incisão ou flebectomia por incisão
 Banda externa da veia poplíteia
 Banda/braçadeira venosa externa
 Bioflavonoides
 Bioválvula protésica venosa
 Bivalirrudina
 Bomba muscular da barriga da perna ou bomba da barriga da perna
 Bomba muscular do pé
 Bota UNNA
 Bypass cruzado
 Bypass da veia jugular-axilar
 Bypass da veia safena femoropoplíteia e femorocrural
 Bypass de MAY-HUSNI; ver bypass safenopoplíteia
 Bypass femoroiliocaval
 Bypass protésico púbico cruzado
 Bypass safenopoplíteia
 Bypass venoso
 Cãibra
 Cãibra muscular; ver cãibra
 Cãibra noturna; ver cãibra
 Capacitância venosa
 Casca de pinheiro marítimo francês
 Cateter-trombólise dirigida
 Cateter ClosureFAST™
 Cateter de trombectomia helicoidal com medidor X™
 Cateter de trombectomia Trellis
 Cateter Oasis®
 Cintigrafia de perfusão
 Cintigrafia de ventilação/perfusão
 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

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Popliteal vein external banding*
- ▶ *External venous banding / cuff*
- ▶ *Bioflavonoids*
- ▶ *Venous bioprosthesis valve*
- ▶ *Bivalirudin*
- ▶ *Calf muscle pump or calf pump*
- ▶ *Foot muscle pump*
- ▶ *UNNA boot*
- ▶ *Crossover bypass*
- ▶ *Jugular axillary vein bypass*
- ▶ *Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass*
- ▶ *MAY-HUSNI bypass. See saphenopopliteal bypass*
- ▶ *Femoroiliocaval bypass*
- ▶ *Cross-pubic prosthetic bypass*
- ▶ *Saphenopopliteal bypass*
- ▶ *Venous bypass*
- ▶ *Cramp*
- ▶ *Muscle cramp. See cramp*
- ▶ *Night cramp. See cramp*
- ▶ *Venous capacitance*
- ▶ *French maritime pine bark*
- ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*
- ▶ *ClosureFAST™ catheter*
- ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *Trellis thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *Oasis® catheter*
- ▶ *Perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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 heatinduced thrombus*
- ▶ *KISTNER's classification*
- ▶ *Widmer's classification*
- ▶ *Venous claudication*
- ▶ *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*
- ▶ *Iliac vein stenting*

PT

Colocação de stent venoso
 Comichão
 Comissura da válvula
 Compartimento da safena; ver olho egípcio
 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 ilíaca
 Compressão da veia renal esquerda; ver síndrome de quebra-nozes
 Compressão de veia; ver compressão venosa
 Compressão elástica graduada
 Compressão excêntrica
 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
 Crossectomia
 Cumarina
 Cumprimento da compressão
 Cúspide da válvula
 Dabigatrano (etexilato de dabigatran)
 Dalteparina (dalteparina sódica)
 Danaparoide
 D-dímero
 Deficiência de proteína C
 Deficiência de proteína S
 Dermatite (dermatite venosa, eczema venoso)
 Dermatite de estase
 Diferencial de pressão braço/pé
 Diosmina
 Diretrizes da Sociedade Europeia de Cirurgia Vascular para doença venosa crónica
 Diretrizes do Fórum Venoso/Sociedade de Cirurgia Vascular dos EUA
 Diretrizes do NICE para tratamento de veias varicosas
 Dispositivo de compressão
 Dispositivo de estimulação elétrica do músculo da barriga da perna
 Dispositivo motorizado de flebectomia; ver flebectomia motorizada
 Dispositivos para calçar e descalçar (para meias)
 Distúrbios venosos
 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
 EcoDoppler; ver ecografia Duplex
 Ecogenicidade venosa

EN

- ▶ *Venous stenting*
- ▶ *Itching*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Thigh compression*
- ▶ *Iliac vein compression*
- ▶ *Left renal vein compression. See nutcracker syndrome*
- ▶ *Vein compression. See venous compression*
- ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*
- ▶ *Eccentric compression*
- ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*
- ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*
- ▶ *Venous compression*
- ▶ *Venous compressibility*
- ▶ *Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths*
- ▶ *Water-specific laser wavelengths*
- ▶ *Congestion in the pelvic veins. See pelvic congestion syndrome*
- ▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*
- ▶ *MALETI neo valve 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*
- ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*
- ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*
- ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Compression device*
- ▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*
- ▶ *Phlebectomy power device. See powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*
- ▶ *Venous disorders*
- ▶ *BEHÇET's disease*
- ▶ *BUERGER's disease*
- ▶ *MONDOR's disease*
- ▶ *Venous disease*
- ▶ *Chronic venous disease / disorders*
- ▶ *Trophic changes. See venous skin changes*
- ▶ *C_{os} patient*
- ▶ *Continuous-wave Doppler*
- ▶ *Hand-held Doppler. See also continuous-wave Doppler*
- ▶ *Pain. See aching*
- ▶ *Waterfall drainage*
- ▶ *Doppler ultrasound. See duplex ultrasonography*
- ▶ *Venous echogenicity*

PT

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
 Eliminador AKónya - cateter de trombectomia
 Embolectomia
 Embolia
 Embolia pulmonar ou tromboembolismo pulmonar
 Embolização
 Embolização adesiva; ver embolização com cola e/ou ablação com cola/adensivo
 Embolização com cianoacrilato; ver embolização com cola
 Embolização com cola e/ou ablação com cola/adensivo
 Embolização com espiral para reflexo venoso profundo
 Embolização da veia pélvica
 Embolização das veias ováricas ou pélvicas; ver embolização da veia pélvica
 Embolização de veia gonadal
 Embolização de veia ovárica
 Êmbolos
 Embriologia venosa
 Encerramento da válvula
 Endoflebectomia ou endovenectomia
 Endovenoso
 Enoxaparina
 Escala de GINSBERG
 Escleroespuma Biomatrix
 Escleroterapia
 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
 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 de cirurgia endoscópica subfascial de veias perforantes (SEPS) nos EUA
 Estudo de veias de Edimburgo
 Estudo PREPIC
 Estudo PREPIC 2; ver estudo PREPIC
 Estudos epidemiológicos e económicos da insuficiência venosa (VEINES)

EN

▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Ovarian vein embolization
 ▶ Emboli
 ▶ Venous embryology
 ▶ Valve closure
 ▶ Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy
 ▶ Endovenous
 ▶ Enoxaparin
 ▶ GINSBERG scale
 ▶ Biomatrix sclerofoam
 ▶ Sclerotherapy
 ▶ 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 electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency
 ▶ Streptokinase
 ▶ Valve cornua
 ▶ EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. **See** autologous vein valve
 ▶ North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study
 ▶ Edinburgh vein study
 ▶ PREPIC study
 ▶ PREPIC 2 study. **See** PREPIC study
 ▶ Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)

PT

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
 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 para insuficiência venosa crónica (C₃-C₆)
 Fatores de risco para insuficiência venosa crónica (C₃-C₆)
 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 pós-trombótico
 Fatores de risco para trombose venosa profunda
 Fatores de risco para veias varicosas
 Fenindiona
 Fenprocoumon
 Fibra radial de duplo anel
 Fibra; ver fibras de laser
 Fibras de laser
 Fibrina
 Fibrinólise
 Filtro da veia cava TrapEase®
 Filtro Amplatz da veia cava inferior
 Filtro cava recuperável
 Filtro caval profilático
 Filtro da veia cava inferior
 Filtro da veia cava inferior inclinado
 Filtro da veia cava suprarrenal
 Filtro de nitinol de recuperação
 Filtro em guarda-chuva MOBIL-UMBRIN
 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®
 Filtros da veia cava
 Fisiologia venosa
 Fístula arteriovenosa
 Fístula arteriovenosa temporária
 Flavonoides
 Flebectasia; ver também venectasia e varice, veia varicosa e varicosidade
 Flebectomia
 Flebectomia com gancho
 Flebectomia em ambulatório de MULLER
 Flebectomia em ambulatório; ver avulsão por incisão em ambulatório
 Flebectomia motorizada
 Flebectomia motorizada transiluminada
 Flebite
 Flebografia por subtração digital
 Flebografia/venografia ascendente
 Flebografia/venografia descendente

EN

► 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
 ► 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 for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
 ► Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
 ► 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
 ► Fiber. **See** laser fibers
 ► Laser fibers
 ► Fibrin
 ► Fibrinolysis
 ► TrapEase® vena cava filter
 ► Amplatz inferior vena cava filter
 ► Retrievable cava filter
 ► Prophylactic caval filter
 ► Inferior vena cava filter
 ► Tilted inferior vena cava filter
 ► Suprarenal cava filter
 ► Recovery nitinol filter
 ► MOBIL-UMBRIN 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
 ► Caval filters
 ► Venous physiology
 ► Arteriovenous fistula
 ► Temporary arteriovenous fistula
 ► Flavonoids
 ► Phlebectasia. **See also** venectasia and varice, varicose vein, and varicosity
 ► Phlebectomy
 ► Hook phlebectomy
 ► MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy
 ► Ambulatory phlebectomy. **See** ambulatory stab avulsion
 ► Powered phlebectomy
 ► Transilluminated powered phlebectomy
 ► Phlebitis
 ► Digital subtraction phlebography
 ► Ascending phlebography/venography
 ► Descending phlebography/venography

PT

Flebografia; ver venografia
 Flebologia
 Flebotomia (venessecção, venotomia)
 Flebotrombose
 Flegmasia cerulea dolens ou perna azul dolorosa
 Fluxo retrógrado venoso; ver refluxo venoso
 Fluxo venoso
 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 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 perfurante
 Incompetência valvular
 Incompetência venosa
 Incompetência venosa primária
 Incompetência venosa profunda
 Incompetência venosa secundária
 Índice de drenagem venosa
 Índice de enchimento venoso
 Índice de fluxo venoarterial
 Índice de massa corporal
 Índice de recirculação
 Índice de rigidez dinâmico
 Índice de rigidez estática
 Índice tornozelo-braquial ou índice de pressão tornozelobraquial
 Inibidores teciduais de metaloproteinases (TIMPs)
 Injeção arterial durante escleroterapia
 Injeção intra-arterial de esclerosante
 Instituto Nacional para Excelência na Saúde e Cuidados (NICVE); ver diretrizes do NICE para o tratamento de varizes

EN

▶ *Phlebography. See venography*
 ▶ *Phlebology*
 ▶ *Phlebectomy (venesection, venotomy)*
 ▶ *Venous thrombosis*
 ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*
 ▶ *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *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)*
 ▶ *Venoarterial flow index*
 ▶ *Body mass index*
 ▶ *Recirculation index*
 ▶ *Dynamic stiffness index*
 ▶ *Static stiffness index*
 ▶ *Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index*
 ▶ *Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)*
 ▶ *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 venosa cerebrospinal crônica
 Insuficiência venosa crônica
 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 de veia perfurante ou laqueação de perfurante
 Laqueação junto à origem da veia
 Laqueação venosa
 Laser Alexandrite de impulso longo
 Laser diodo
 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 não elástica
 Ligadura; ver também ligaduras de compressão
 Ligaduras de compressão
 Ligaduras de compressão elásticas
 Ligaduras de compressão multicamadas
 Lipedema
 Lipodermatosclerose
 Lúmen venoso
 Luz pulsada intensa
 Malformação arteriovenosa
 Malformação capilar
 Malformação linfática
 Malformação truncular
 Malformação vascular congénita
 Malformação venosa
 Malformação venosa extratruncular
 Malformação venosa intraóssea
 Mancha de vinho do Porto
 Manobra de Paraná
 Manobra de VALSALVA
 Manobra em pontas dos dedos dos pés
 Manobras de transferência de peso
 Mapeamento ecográfico
 Marquesa inclinada
 Mastócitos em doença venosa crônica
 Matting
 Matting telangiectático
 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
 Metaloproteinasas da matriz
 Microflebectomia; ver avulsão por incisão em ambulatório ou flebectomia de MULLER

EN

▶ Saphenous insufficiency
 ▶ Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency
 ▶ Chronic venous insufficiency
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation
 ▶ Flush ligation
 ▶ Venous ligation
 ▶ Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite 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
 ▶ Inelastic bandage
 ▶ Bandage. **See also** compression bandages
 ▶ Compression bandages
 ▶ Elastic compression bandages
 ▶ Multilayered compression bandages
 ▶ Lipedema
 ▶ Lipodermatosclerosis
 ▶ Venous lumen
 ▶ Intense pulsed light
 ▶ Arteriovenous malformation
 ▶ Capillary malformation
 ▶ Lymphatic malformation
 ▶ Truncular malformation
 ▶ Congenital vascular malformation
 ▶ Venous malformation
 ▶ Extratruncular venous malformation
 ▶ Intraosseous venous malformation
 ▶ Port-wine stain
 ▶ Paraná maneuver
 ▶ VALSALVA maneuver
 ▶ Tiptoe maneuver
 ▶ Weight transfer maneuvers
 ▶ Ultrasound mapping
 ▶ Tilt table
 ▶ Mast cells in chronic venous disease
 ▶ Matting
 ▶ Telangiectatic matting
 ▶ 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

PT

Monitorização ecográfica
 Morruato de sódio
 Mutação do fator V de Leiden (heterozigótica, homozigótica)
 Necrose cutânea após escleroterapia
 Neoválvula (autogénia)
 Neovascularização
 Obliteração venosa
 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
 Obstrução venosa
 Obstrução venosa profunda
 Oclusão da veia ilíaca
 Oclusão da veia iliocava
 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 subfascial
 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
 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, fotopletismografia 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
 Pontuação da dor
 Pontuação da gravidade venosa
 Pontuação de Aberdeen da gravidade de veias varicosas (AVVSS)
 Pontuação de CAPRINI

EN

► *Ultrasound monitoring*
 ► *Sodium morrhuate*
 ► *Factor V Leiden mutation (heterozygous, homozygous)*
 ► *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*
 ► *Neovalve (autogenous)*
 ► *Neovascularization*
 ► *Venous obliteration*
 ► *Iliac vein obstruction*
 ► *Iliocaval vein obstruction*
 ► *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*
 ► *Outflow obstruction*
 ► *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*
 ► *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*
 ► *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 phlethysmography, 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*
 ► *Pain score*
 ► *Venous severity scoring*
 ► *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score*
 ► *CAPRINI score*

PT

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
 PREsença de Varizes Após InTervenção (PREVAIT)
 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 específica do resultado da resposta venosa
 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
 Radiologia de intervenção (em flebologia)
 Recirculação safena
 Recirculação venosa no membro inferior
 Reconstrução da válvula
 Reconstrução da veia cava inferior suprarrenal
 Reconstruções por cirurgia aberta para oclusão não maligna da veia cava
 Recuperação de filtro
 Rede de varicose na virilha; ver também neovascularização
 Rede subcutânea venosa plantar
 Rede varicosa da fossa poplíteia
 Rede venosa dorsal do pé
 Reflexo de vasoconstrição postural; ver reflexo venoarterial
 Reflexo venoarterial (reflexo de vasoconstrição 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 residual
 Refluxo segmentar
 Refluxo valvular
 Refluxo venoso
 Refluxo venoso ou incompetência superficial
 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
 Resistência ao efluxo aumentada
 Resistência ao efluxo venoso
 Resolução de trombo venoso
 Resposta venoarteriolar
 Ressecção da primeira costela
 Reviparina (clivarina)
 Rigidez do tornozelo

EN

▶ *Venous clinical severity score (VCSS)*
 ▶ *Homburg varicose vein severity score*
 ▶ *Venous disability score*
 ▶ *Wells score*
 ▶ *VILLALTA score*
 ▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*
 ▶ *PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Specific quality of life outcome response-venous*
 ▶ *Quality of life in venous disease*
 ▶ *Reflux quantification*
 ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
 ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
 ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
 ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*
 ▶ *Saphenous recirculation*
 ▶ *Private venous circulation in the lower limb*
 ▶ *Valve reconstruction*
 ▶ *Suprarrenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*
 ▶ *Open surgical reconstructions for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*
 ▶ *Filter retrieval*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Residual reflux*
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*
 ▶ *Valvular reflux*
 ▶ *Venous reflux*
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*
 ▶ *Deep venous reflux*
 ▶ *Vein wall remodeling*
 ▶ *Surgical repair of deep venous valve incompetence*
 ▶ *Valve repair. See valve reconstruction*
 ▶ *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*
 ▶ *Increased outflow resistance*
 ▶ *Venous outflow resistance*
 ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*
 ▶ *Venoarteriolar response*
 ▶ *First rib resection*
 ▶ *Reviparin (clivarine)*
 ▶ *Ankle stiffness*

PT

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
 Sinal de HOMANS
 Sinal do rato Mickey
 Síndrome antifosfolipídica
 Síndrome compartimentais na doença venosa
 Síndrome da classe económica; ver tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas
 Síndrome da veia cava superior
 Síndrome de ACHENBACH
 Síndrome de BUDD-CHIARI
 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 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 pontuação clínica, pontuação de gravidade clínica
 Sistema de seringa duplo
 Sistema de trombólise assistida por ecografia EKOS™
 Sistema venoso
 Sistema venoso de ALBANESE
 Sistema venoso lateral; ver sistema venoso de ALBANESE
 Sistemas de trombectomia rotativos mais limpos
 Sociedade Europeia de Cirurgia Vascular
 Sociedade Internacional para o Estudo das Anomalias Vasculares (classificação de Anomalias vasculares); ver também classificação de Hamburgo
 Sola de LEJARS
 Solução tumescente
 Stent autoexpansível
 Stent com balão expansível
 Stent de Nitinol
 Stent em "Z"
 Stent GIANTURCO
 Stripper OESCH; ver PIN stripper
 Stripper Perfurante INVaginado (PIN); ver PIN stripper

EN

► 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
 ► 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
 ► COCKETT syndrome. **See also** MAY-THURNER syndrome
 ► Pelvic congestion syndrome
 ► GULLMO's syndrome. **See** strain obstruction 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)
 ► Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score
 ► Double syringe system
 ► EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis 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
 ► Tumescent solution
 ► Self-expanding stent
 ► Balloon-expanding stent
 ► Nitinol stent
 ► Z-stent™
 ► GIANTURCO stent
 ► OESCH stripper. **See** PIN stripper
 ► Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripper. **See** PIN stripper

PT

Stripping com PIN stripper
 Stripping da safena
 Stripping Perfurante INVaginado (PIN); ver stripping com PIN stripper
 Stripping por frio
 Stripping venoso
 Técnica com bloqueio de ar
 Técnica de TESSARI
 Técnica de vaporização em impulsos na trombólise; ver também AngioJet™
 Técnica endovenosa
 Telangiectasia
 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 "strip" para competência valvular; ver teste de "strip" para competência da válvula; ver teste de retirada do sangue ("milking")
 Teste de PERTHES
 Teste de retirada do sangue ("milking")
 Teste de TRENDELENBURG
 Tetradecil-sulfato de sódio
 Tinzaparina
 Tomografia computadorizada na doença venosa
 Transferência de segmento venoso; ver transplante de válvula
 Transferência ou transplante de veia axilar
 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 oxigênio 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
 Tríade de VIRCHOW
 Trivex; ver flebectomia motorizada transiluminada
 Trombectomia mecânica
 Trombectomia mecânica percutânea
 Trombectomia operatória híbrida
 Trombectomia percutânea Arrow-TREROTOLA™
 Trombectomia venosa
 Trombectomia venosa cirúrgica
 Trombo endovenoso induzido por calor; ver classificação de KABNICK
 Trombo flutuante
 Trombo venoso

EN

- ▶ *PIN stripping*
- ▶ *Saphenous stripping*
- ▶ *Perforate INVaginate (PIN) stripping. See PIN stripping*
- ▶ *Cryostripping*
- ▶ *Venous stripping*
- ▶ *Air-block technique*
- ▶ *TESSARI technique*
- ▶ *Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. See also AngioJet™*
- ▶ *Endovenous technique*
- ▶ *Telangiectasia*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Strip test for valve competence. See milking test*
- ▶ *PERTHES test*
- ▶ *Milking test*
- ▶ *TRENDELENBURG test*
- ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*
- ▶ *Tinzaparin*
- ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*
- ▶ *Venous segment transfer. See valve transplantation*
- ▶ *Axillary vein transfer or transplantation*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*
- ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*
- ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*
- ▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*

PT

Trombocitopenia induzida por heparina
 Tromboembolismo venoso
 Tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas
 Trombofilia
 Tromboflebite
 Tromboflebite superficial; ver tromboflebite venosa superficial

 Tromboflebite venosa superficial; ver trombose de veia superficial

 Trombólise farmacomecânica
 Trombólise; ver tratamento trombolítico venoso
 Tromboproxiflexia venosa
 Trombose da veia cava inferior
 Trombose da veia mesentérica
 Trombose de esforço; ver síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER
 Trombose de veia axilossuclávia 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 profunda iliofemoral
 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
 Ultrassons
 União Internacional de Flebologia
 Uroquinase
 Válvula bicúspide venosa
 Válvula de aloenxerto
 Válvula de veia autóloga
 Válvula de xenoenxerto
 Válvula PAVCNÍK
 Válvula Portland ou válvula PAVCNÍK
 Válvula pré-terminal da junção safenofemoral
 Válvula pré-terminal da junção safenopoplíteia
 Válvula refluxiva; ver incompetência valvular
 Válvula terminal da junção safenofemoral
 Válvula terminal da junção safenopoplíteia
 Válvula terminal; ver válvula terminal da junção safenofemoral e válvula terminal da junção safenopoplíteia
 Válvula venosa
 Válvula venosa artificial
 Válvula venosa protésica
 Válvula; ver válvula venosa
 Válvulas venosas criopreservadas
 Valvuloplastia

EN

▶ Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
 ▶ Venous thromboembolism
 ▶ Air travel-related venous thromboembolism
 ▶ Thrombophilia
 ▶ Thrombophlebitis
 ▶ Superficial thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial venous thrombophlebitis
 ▶ Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial vein thrombosis
 ▶ Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis
 ▶ Thrombolysis. **See** venous thrombolytic treatment
 ▶ Venous thromboprophylaxis
 ▶ Inferior vena cava thrombosis
 ▶ Mesenteric vein 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

 ▶ Iliofemoral 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
 ▶ Ultrasound
 ▶ International Union of Phlebology
 ▶ Urokinase
 ▶ Venous bicuspid valve
 ▶ Allograft valve
 ▶ Autologous vein valve
 ▶ Xenograft valve
 ▶ PAVCNÍK valve
 ▶ Portland valve or PAVCNÍK 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
 ▶ Valve. **See** venous valve
 ▶ Cryopreserved venous valves
 ▶ Valvuloplasty

PT

Valvuloplastia de KISTNER
 Valvuloplastia de manga protésica
 Valvuloplastia de Raju
 Valvuloplastia de SOTTIURAI
 Valvuloplastia externa/extraluminal
 Valvuloplastia interna
 Valvuloplastia transcomissural
 Valvuloplastia transmural
 Varfarina
 Varice recorrente ou veia varicosa recorrente
 Varice, veia varicosa, varicosidade
 Varicocele
 Varicografia
 Varicosidade pélvica; ver varizes pélvicas
 Varicosidade; ver varice, veia varicosa, varicosidade
 Varicosidades perineais
 Varizes do ligamento redondo
 Varizes pélvicas
 Varizes recorrentes após cirurgia (REVAS)
 Varizes subdérmicas; ver telangiectasia
 Varizes varicosas residuais 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 braquiocefálica
 Veia cava
 Veia cava inferior
 Veia cava superior
 Veia cefálica
 Veia cefálica acessória
 Veia cefálica medial
 Veia cefálica mediana
 Veia ciática
 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; consultar veia inferior glútea

EN

▶ KISTNER's valvuloplasty
 ▶ Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty
 ▶ Raju's valvuloplasty
 ▶ SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty
 ▶ External / extraluminal valvuloplasty
 ▶ Internal 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
 ▶ Round ligament varices
 ▶ Pelvic varices
 ▶ Recurrent varices after surgery (REVAS)
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Cephalic vein
 ▶ Accessory cephalic vein
 ▶ Medial cephalic vein
 ▶ Median cephalic vein
 ▶ Sciatic vein
 ▶ 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

PT

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 (comummente 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
 Veia perfurante da coxa posterior posterolateral
 Veia perfurante da coxa posterior posteromedial
 Veia perfurante da fossa poplíteia ou perfurante da fossa poplíteia
 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 perfurante de COCKETT)
 Veia plantar metatársica
 Veia podal
 Veia poplíteia
 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)

 Veia subclávia
 Veia superficial
 Veia trabeculada
 Veia varicosa pós-trombótica
 Veia X
 Veia(s) intersafena
 Veias ázigos

EN

▶ *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*
 ▶ *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*

PT

Veias braquiais
 Veias cubitais
 Veias de aviso Maleolares; ver coroa flebectásica paraplantar
 Veias de aviso no tornozelo; ver coroa flebectásica paraplantar
 Veias digitais profundas (plantares e dorsais)
 Veias digitais superficiais (dorsal e plantar) do membro inferior
 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 escrotais anteriores
 Veias escrotais 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
 Velocidade do refluxo de pico
 Venectasia; ver flebectasia ou varice, veia varicosa, varicosidade

 Venocstricção
 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

EN

► *Brachial veins*
 ► *Ulnar veins*
 ► *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantar*
 ► *Ankle flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantar*
 ► *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*
 ► *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*
 ► *Conadal 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*
 ► *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*

PT

Venografia; ver também flebografia/venografia ascendente e flebografia/venografia descendente
 Venoplastia
 Venopunção ou venipunção
 Venossutura
 Venotomia (flebectomia; venessecção)
 Volume de ejeção
 Volume venoso de trabalho
 Volumetria do pé
 Voo de longa distância; ver tromboembolismo venoso relacionado com viagens aéreas
 Wallstent™
 Ximelagatrano
 Zona do maléolo medial

EN

► *Venography. **See also** ascending phlebography/venography and descending phlebography/venography*
 ► *Venoplasty*
 ► *Venepuncture or venipuncture*
 ► *Venesuture*
 ► *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*
 ► *Ejection volume*
 ► *Working venous volume*
 ► *Foot volumetry*
 ► *Long-haul flight. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
 ► *Wallstent™*
 ► *Ximelagatran*
 ► *Gaiter zone*

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – RUSSIAN

RU

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
 ADAMS-DEWEESE зажим или фильтр
 Аксиальный вена
 Аксиальный рефлюкс
 Активация лейкоцитов
 Активная венозная трофическая язва, см. Трофические язвы на ногах
 Аллогraft с сочранными клапанами
 Альфа-бензопирон
 Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия
 Амбулаторная флебэктомия по Мюллеру
 Амбулаторная флебэктомия, см. Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия
 Амбулаторное венозное давление (AVP)
 Американский венозный форум
 Анатомическая шкала, см. Оценка по шкале патологии венозных сегментов
 Ангиома
 Аневризма вены
 Аневризма подколенной вены
 Аневризма, см. Аневризма вены
 Анестезия для хирургического лечения варикозных вен
 Антагонист витамина К
 Антверпенская клиническая шкала риска легочной эмболии
 Антикоагулянты
 Анти тромбин (анти тромбин III)
 Антифосфолипидный синдром (АФС)
 Антоцианы, см. также Биофлавоноиды
 Аликсабан
 Аппарат X-vein
 Аппаратная флебэктомия
 Аргатробан
 Артериовенозная мальформация (АВМ)
 Артериовенозная фистула
 Атрезия вены
 Аутологичный венозный клапан
 Ауто трансплантация 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
 Бедренное продолжение малой подкожной вены
 Белая атрофия кожи ног при варикозе
 Белая болевая флегмазия или белая нога
 Бивалирудин
 Бинт короткой растяжимости, см. неэластичный бинт
 Биопростетический венозный клапан
 Биопростетический клапан или клапан PAVCNIC
 Биофлавоноиды
 Болезнь БЕХЧЕТА
 Болезнь БЮРГЕРА
 Болезнь МОНДОРА
 Боль, см. Ноющая боль

EN

► *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*
 ► *ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter*
 ► *Axial vein*
 ► *Axial reflux*
 ► *Leukocyte activation*
 ► *Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer*
 ► *Allograft valve*
 ► *Alpha benzopyrone*
 ► *Ambulatory stab avulsion*
 ► *MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy*
 ► *Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion*
 ► *Ambulatory venous pressure*
 ► *American Venous Forum (AVF)*
 ► *Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score*
 ► *Angioma*
 ► *Venous aneurysm*
 ► *Popliteal vein aneurysm*
 ► *Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm*
 ► *Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins*
 ► *Vitamin K antagonist*
 ► *Antwerp clinical score for pulmonary embolism*
 ► *Antithrombotic agents*
 ► *Antithrombin (antithrombin III)*
 ► *Antiphospholipid syndrome*
 ► *Anthocyanins. See also bioflavonoids*
 ► *Apixaban*
 ► *X-vein*
 ► *Powered phlebectomy*
 ► *Argatroban*
 ► *Arteriovenous malformation*
 ► *Arteriovenous fistula*
 ► *Vein atresia*
 ► *Autologous vein valve*
 ► *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*
 ► *Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein*
 ► *Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)*
 ► *Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg*
 ► *Bivalirudin*
 ► *Short-stretch bandage. See inelastic bandage*
 ► *Venous bioprosthesis valve*
 ► *Portland valve or PAVCNIC valve*
 ► *Bioflavonoids*
 ► *BEHÇET's disease*
 ► *BUERGER's disease*
 ► *MONDOR's disease*
 ► *Pain. See aching*

RU

Большой подкожной вены
 Брахиальные вены
 Валик створки
 Вальвулопластика
 Вальвулопластика SOTTIURAI
 Вальвулопластика муфтой из синтетического материала
 Вальвулопластика по Raju
 Вальвулопластика по КИСТНЕРУ
 Вальвулопластика по методике «trap-door»
 Варикография
 Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена
 Варикозно расширенные вены, см. Варикоз, варикозная вена, варикозно расширенная вена
 Варикозное расширение вен круглых связок матк
 Варикозное расширение вен малого таза
 Варикозное расширение вен промежности
 Варикозное расширение половых вен
 Варикозное расширение тазовых вен, см. Варикозное расширение вен малого таза
 Варикоцеле
 Варфарин
 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
 Веноактивные препараты
 Вено-артериальный индекс потока
 Вено-артериальный рефлекс (постуральный вазоконстрикторный рефлекс)
 Вено-артериолярный ответ
 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 стопы
 Венозная корона, см. Венозная корона стопы

 Венозная обструкция
 Венозная окклюзия
 Венозная перемежающаяся хромота
 Венозная сеть тыла стопы
 Венозная система
 Венозная тромбоземболия (ВТЛ)
 Венозная тромбэктомия
 Венозная экзема (варикозная экзема, гравитационная экзема, застойный дерматит)
 Венозное давление
 Венозное сплетение влагалища (у женщин)
 Венозный клапан
 Венозный отек (флебедема)
 Венозный поток
 Венозный рефлюкс
 Венозный тромб см. также Венозный тромбоз
 Венозный тромбоз

EN

- *Great saphenous vein*
- *Brachial veins*
- *Valvular agger*
- *Valvuloplasty*
- *SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty*
- *Prosthetic sleeve valvuloplasty*
- *Raju's valvuloplasty*
- *KISTNER's valvuloplasty*
- *TRIPATHI trap door valve repair*
- *Varicography*
- *Varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
- *Varicosity. See varice, varicose vein, varicosity*

- *Round ligament varices*
- *Pelvic varices*
- *Perineal varicosities*
- *Pudendal varicose veins*
- *Pelvic varicosity. See pelvic varices*

- *Varicocele*
- *Warfarin*
- *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*

- *Ankle flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*

- *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*
- *Venoactive drugs*
- *Venoarterial flow index*
- *Venoarterial reflex (postural vasoconstriction reflex)*

- *Venoarteriolar response*
- *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 paraplantaris*
- *Corona phlebectatica. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*
- *Venous obstruction*
- *Venous occlusion*
- *Venous claudication*
- *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*
- *Vaginal venous plexus (female)*
- *Venous valve*
- *Venous edema (phlebedema)*
- *Venous flow*
- *Venous reflux*
- *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*
- *Venous thrombosis*

RU

Венозный тромбоз - факторы риска

Венозный шунт
 Веноконстрикция
 Венопластика
 Венотомия
 Венотонические препараты, см. веноактивные препараты
 Вентиляционно-перфузионная сцинтиграфия
 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) невос
 Внутренняя вальвулопластика
 Внутренняя подвздошная вена (Подчревная)
 Внутренняя половая вена
 Внутренняя яремная вена
 Внутриаартериальное 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
 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
 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 клапанная недостаточность вен
 Высокая перевязка
 Высокая перевязка и стриппинг
 Высокая перевязка с разделением
 Гамбургская классификация
 Гамма бензопирон, см. Флавоноиды
 Гемангиома
 Гемангиоэндотелиома
 Гепарин
 Гепарин-индуцированная тромбоцитопения

EN

- Venous thrombosis risk factors. **See** risk factors for deep venous thrombosis
 - Venous bypass
 - Venospasm
 - Venoplasty
 - Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)
 - Venotonic drugs. **See** venoactive drugs
 - Ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - High ligation
 - High ligation and stripping
 - High ligation and division
 - Hamburg classification
 - Gamma benzopyrone. **See** flavonoids
 - Hemangioma
 - Hemangioendothelioma
 - Heparin
 - Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia

RU

Гибридная хирургическая тромбэктомия
 Гидростатическое давление
 Гиперпигментация кожи
 Гипоплазия вен
 Гирудин
 Глицерин
 Глубокая вена бедра
 Глубокая вена бедра
 Глубокая вена, огибающая подвздошную кость
 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)
 Гонадные вены
 Градуированная компрессия
 D-димер
 Дабигатран
 Давление компрессионной повязки
 Дальний перелет, см. Тромбоз авиапутешественников
 Дальтепарин
 Данапароид
 Двигательное беспокойство в ногах
 Двойные компрессионные леггинсы одевающиеся одни поверч
 другич
 Двустворчатый клапан вены
 Дерматит (венозный дерматит, венозная экзема)
 Динамический индекс жесткости
 Динамическое венозное давление
 Диодный лазер
 Диосмин
 Длина волны лазера в диапазоне пика абсорбции гемоглобина
 Длинноимпульсный александритовый лазер, см.
 Александритовый длинноимпульсный лазер
 Для проверки эффективности клапана
 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
 Европейское общество сосудистых хирургов
 Египетский глаз
 Емкость венозного русла
 Жар или ощущение жжения
 Z-стент™
 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

EN

- Hybrid operative thrombectomy
- Hydrostatic pressure
- Skin hyperpigmentation
- Venous hypoplasia
- Hirudin
- Glycerin
- Deep femoral vein
- Profunda femoral vein
- Deep circumflex iliac 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)
- Gonadal veins
- Graduated elastic compression
- D-dimer
- Dabigatran (dabigatran etexilate)
- Interface pressure
- Long-haul flight. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism
- Dalteparin (dalteparin sodium)
- Danaparoid (danaparoid sodium)
- Restless legs
- 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
- Accessory cephalic vein
- Accessory basilic vein
- Doppler ultrasound. **See** duplex ultrasonography
- Duplex sonography. **See** duplex ultrasonography
- Duplex ultrasonography
- European Venous Forum
- European Society for Vascular Surgery
- Egyptian eye
- Venous capacitance
- Heat or burning sensation
- Z-stent™
- 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

RU

Застой в тазовых венах, см. Синдром венозного полнокровия малого таза
 Застойный дерматит
 Затруднение венозного оттока
 Зона гетр
 Зонтичный кава-фильтр МОБИНА-УДДИНА
 Зуд
 Избыточный ангиогенез
 Извлекаемый кава-фильтр
 Изменения венозной гемодинамики при заболеваниях вен
 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
 Инфрапателлярная перфорантная вена
 Искусственный венозный клапан
 Исследование PREPIC
 Исследование PREPIC 2 см. Исследование PREPIC
 Исследование SEPS проводившееся в Северной Америке

 Исследование оценки варикозной болезни и стандартизация обследования
 Кава-фильтр «Штичье гнездо»
 Кава-фильтр Amplatz
 Кава-фильтр OptEase®
 Кава-фильтр Trapease®
 Кава-фильтр™ «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА см. также фильтр GREENFIELD™ и фильтр G2
 Кава-фильтры
 Кавернозная ангиома
 Капиллярная мальформация
 Катетер AKOHA для тромбэктомии и удаления тромбов
 Катетер для радиочастотной абляции и облитерации вен ClosureFAST™
 Катетер Oasis®
 Катетер—управляемый тромболизис (КУТ)
 Качество жизни пациентов при заболеваниях вен
 Клапан EISEMANN-MALETTE, см. Аутологичный венозный клапан

 Клапан PAVCNİK
 Клапан, см. венозный клапан
 Клапанная несостоятельность глубоких вен
 Клапанный валик, см. Валик створки
 Клапанный рефлюкс
 Клапанный синус
 Классификация CEAP см. Клинические классы по классификации CEAP
 Классификация HACH
 Классификация KABNICK 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

EN

- Congestion in the pelvic veins. **See** pelvic congestion syndrome
- Stasis dermatitis
- Venous outflow resistance
- Gaiter zone
- MOBIN-UDDIN umbrella
- Itching
- Matting
- Retrievable cava filter
- Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease
- 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
- Tumescence anaesthesia
- Infrapatellar perforator vein
- Artificial venous valve
- PREPIC study
- PREPIC 2 study. **See** PREPIC study
- North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study
- Investigating venous disease evaluation and standardization of testing
- Bird's nest filter
- Amplatz inferior vena cava filter
- OptEase® filter
- TrapEase® vena cava filter
- GUNTER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter
- Caval filters
- Cavernous angioma
- Capillary malformation
- AKonya Eliminator - thrombectomy catheter
- ClosureFAST™ catheter
- Oasis® catheter
- Catheter-directed thrombolysis
- Quality of life in venous disease
- EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. **See** autologous vein valve
- PAVCNİK valve
- Valve. **See** venous valve
- Deep venous incompetence
- Valve aggr. **See** valvular aggr
- Valvular reflux
- Valve sinus
- CEAP clinical classes. **See** clinical classes of the CEAP
- HACH classification
- KABNICK 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

RU

Классификация сосудистых аномалий Международного общества изучения сосудистых аномалий см. также Гамбургская классификация

Клинические классы по классификации CEAP

Кожные изменения при заболеваниях вен

Количественная оценка венозного рефлюкса

Коллатеральная вена

Комиссуры 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 см. 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

Контрастно-усиленная-МР венография

Кора приморской сосны произрастающей в Южной Франции

Краниальное продолжение малой подкожной вены

Крестцовое венозное сплетение, внутренние геморроидальные вены

Крестцовое венозное сплетение, наружные геморроидальные вены

Криоконсервированные венозные клапаны

Криостриппинг

Кроссэктомия

Ксенотрансплантат клапана

Ксимелагатран

Кумарин

Лазер KTP

Лазер ND-YAG (на алюмоиттревом гранате с примесью неодима)

Лазер на алюмоиттревом гранате, см. Лазер ND-YAG

Лазерная доплеровская флоуметрия

Лазерное излучение с длинами волн поглощаемых преимущественно водой

Лазерные волокна

Лазерный генератор

Латеральная вена огибающая бедро

Латеральная венозная система, см. Латеральное сплетение

АЛБАНЕЗЕ

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 АЛБАНЕЗЕ

Латеральные крестцовые вены

Латеральные перфорантные вены голени

Латеральные перфорантные вены лодыжки

Латеральные перфорантные вены стопы

Легочная эмболия или легочная тромбоземболия

EN

► *International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies (classification of vascular anomaly). **See also** Hamburg classification*

► *Clinical classes of the CEAP*

► *Venous skin changes*

► *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-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*

► *French maritime pine bark*

► *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*

► *Sacral venous internal rectal plexus*

► *Sacral venous external rectal plexus*

► *Cryopreserved venous valves*

► *Cryostripping*

► *Crossectomy*

► *Xenograft valve*

► *Ximelagatran*

► *Coumarin*

► *KTP laser*

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

► *YAG laser. **See** ND-YAG laser*

► *Laser doppler flowmetry*

► *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*

RU

Лейденовская мутация гена F5 (гетерозиготная, гомозиготная)
 Лейкопластырная повязка
 Лейомиосаркома
 Лекарственные препараты для лечения заболеваний вен
 Лепесток клапана, см. Створка клапана
 Лепирудин
 Лечение венозной тромбозомболии
 Лечение трофических язв методом гипербарической оксигенации
 LYSUS, катетер для УЗ тромболизиса (EKOS)
 Липедема
 Липодерматосклероз
 Лодыжечно-плечевой индекс (ЛПИ)
 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
 Мастоциты При Хронический Болезнь Вен
 Маточное венозное сплетение (у женщин)
 Матриксные металлопротеиназы (ММП)
 Медиальная вена огибающая бедро
 Медиальная икроножная вена
 Медиальная икроножная перфорантная вена
 Медиальная краевая вена стопы
 Медиальная перфорантная вена лодыжки см. Задняя большеберцовая перфорантная вена
 Медиальная подошвенная вена
 Медиальные бедренно-пачовые перфорантные вены
 Медиальные перфорантные вены бедренного канала
 Медиальные перфорантные вены стопы
 Медицинские компрессионные чулки
 Междуглавая вена
 Международный союз флебологов (IUP)
 Метод введения воздуха
 Метод силикатической полоски ПСАТАКИСА
 Метод ТЕССАРИ
 Механико-химическая абляция
 Механическая тромбэктомия
 МЕЯ-ХАСНИ шунт, см. Сафено-подкожный шунт
 Микронизированная очищенная фракция флавоноидов (МОФФ)
 Микропенная склеротерапия, см. Пенная склеротерапия
 Микрофлебэктомия, см. Амбулаторная минифлебэктомия или флебэктомия по Мюллеру
 Минифлебэктомия или микрофлебэктомия
 Многослойные компрессионные повязки
 Морруат натрия
 Мышечная помпа стопы
 Мышечно-венозная помпа голени или помпа голени
 Мышечные судороги, см. судороги
 Надлобковые вены
 Наклонное положение кава-фильтра
 Наличие варикоэза после оперативного вмешательства (PREVAIT)
 Напряжение
 Наружная подвздошная вена
 Наружная половая вена
 Наружная/экстралюминальная вальвулопластика

EN

- 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
- Lysis infusion catheter system (EKOS)
- Lipedema
- Lipodermatosclerosis
- Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index
- 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
- Mast cells in chronic venous disease
- Uterine venous plexus (female)
- Matrix metalloproteinases
- Medial circumflex femoral vein
- Medial gastrocnemius veins
- Medial gastrocnemius perforator veins
- Medial marginal vein of the foot
- Medial ankle perforator vein. **See** posterior tibial perforator veins
- Medial plantar veins
- Medial thigh inguinal perforator vein
- Medial thigh perforator vein of the femoral canal
- Medial foot perforator 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
- MAY-HUSNI bypass. **See** saphenopopliteal bypass
- Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)
- Microfoam sclerotherapy. **See** foam sclerotherapy
- Microphlebectomy. **See** ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's ambulatory phlebectomy
- Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy
- Multilayered compression bandages
- Sodium morrhuate
- Foot muscle pump
- Calf muscle pump or calf pump
- Muscle cramp. **See** cramp
- Suprapubic veins
- Tilted inferior vena cava filter
- PREsence of Varices After Interventional Treatment (PREVAIT)
- Tightness
- External iliac vein
- External pudendal vein
- External/extraluminal valvuloplasty

RU

Наружное укрепление стенки вены
 Наружный бандаж/манжета для вен
 Нарушение оттока
 Нарушение работы клапанов, см. Несостоятельность клапана
 Нарушения венозного оттока
 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 вены
 Несостоятельность клапана
 Несостоятельность перфорантных вен
 Несостоятельность перфорантных вен голени
 Нетеловые 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 брыжеечная вена
 Нижняя полая вена (НПВ)
 Нижняя эпигастральная вена
 Нижняя ягодичная вена
 Низкомолекулярный гепарин (НМГ)
 Нисходящая теория патогенеза варикозной болезни
 Нисходящая флебография/венография
 Нитевидные вены, см. Телеангиэктазия
 Нитиновый СТЕНТ
 Нормальная циркуляция крови по венам
 Ночные судороги, см. Судороги
 Ноющая боль
 Облитерация вен
 Образование венозных тромбов
 Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной термоабляции, см. также Классификация KABNICK
 Обратный ток крови в вене, см. Венозный рефлюкс
 Обратный ток крови, см. Венозный рефлюкс
 Обструкция вены, см. Венозная обструкция
 Обструкция глубокой вены
 Обструкция подвздошной вены
 Обструкция подвздошной и нижней полой вены
 Общая бедренная вена (ОБВ)
 Общая подвздошная вена
 Объем выброса
 Оклюзионная плетизмография
 Оклюзия вены, см. Венозная окклюзия
 Оклюзия подвздошной вены
 Оперативное вмешательство на венах

EN

- *Popliteal vein external banding*
- *External venous banding/cuff*
- *Outflow obstruction*
- *Refluxive valve. See valvular incompetence*
- *Venous disorders*
- *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*
- *Incompetent vein*
- *Valvular incompetence*
- *Perforator vein incompetence*
- *Incompetent calf perforator*
- *Extratruncular 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*
- *Descending theory in the pathogenesis of varicose veins*
- *Descending phlebography/venography*
- *Thread vein. See telangiectasia*
- *Nitinol stent*
- *Waterfall drainage*
- *Night cramp. See cramp*
- *Aching*
- *Venous obliteration*
- *Venous thrombus formation*
- *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*
- *Venous back flow. See venous reflux*
- *Venous blow down. See venous reflux*
- *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*
- *Deep venous obstruction*
- *Iliac vein obstruction*
- *Iliocaval vein obstruction*
- *Common femoral vein*
- *Common iliac vein*
- *Ejection volume*
- *Occlusion plethysmography*
- *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*
- *Iliac vein occlusion / Iliocaval vein occlusion*
- *Venous surgery*

RU

Операция КОККЕТА — перевязка перфорантных вен
 Операция ЛИНТОНА см. также Лндоскопическая
 субфасциальная диссекция перфорантных вен
 Операция ПАЛЬМА, см. Феморо-феморальное шунтирование
 или транспозиция большой подкожной вены
 Операция Уоррена см. Феморо-поплитеальное или феморо-
 круральное шунтирование
 Опросник CXVUQ для пациентов с трофическими язвами
 Опросник по качеству жизни больных с трофическими язвами на
 ногах (VLU-QoL)
 Оральные антагонисты витамина К
 Осмотические склерозирующие агенты для склеротерапии
 Основная классификация CEAP
 Остаточное варикозное расширение, см. Остаточное
 расширение варикозных вен
 Остаточный рефлюкс
 Острый тромбоз глубоких вен, см. Тромбоз глубоких вен
 Отек, см. Венозный отек
 Отеки ног связанные с профессиональной деятельностью
 Открытая хирургическая реконструкция неопухолевой окклюзии
 полых вен
 Открытие клапана
 Открытое оперативное вмешательство на перфорантной вене
 Открытые хирургические вмешательства на венах
 Оценка по шкале патологии венозных сегментов
 Оценка тяжести заболевания вен
 Ощущение опухания
 паранская проба
 патогенез варикозного расширения вен
 патогенез варикозной болезни: теория врожденной слабости
 соединительной ткани
 пациенты Cos
 пенная склеротерапия под ультразвуковым контролем
 пенная склеротерапия см. Склеротерапия
 пентоксифиллин
 первичная несостоятельность вен
 перевязка вены
 перевязка перфорантной вены или перфоранта
 перевязывание большой подкожной вены
 передние большеберцовые вены
 передние лабиальные вены
 передние межкостные вены
 передние прободящие вены бедра
 передние прободящие 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
 перфорантная вена
 перфорантная вена генитальной области (у мужчин)
 перфорантная вена подколенной ямки или перфорант
 подколенной ямки
 перфорантные вены тыла стопы
 перфузионная сцинтиграфия
 пигментация или гиперпигментация
 пиковая скорость ретроградного тока крови
 пИН (перфорантный инвагинационный) стриппер
 пИН (перфорантный инвагинационный) стриппинг
 пИН стриппер
 пИН стриппинг
 плетизмография вен

EN

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire
- ▶ Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire
- ▶ Oral vitamin K antagonists
- ▶ Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy
- ▶ Basic CEAP classification
- ▶ Residual varicose vein or residual varice
- ▶ Residual reflux
- ▶ Acute deep vein thrombosis. **See** deep vein 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
- ▶ Venous segmental disease score
- ▶ Venous severity scoring
- ▶ Impression of swelling. **See** feeling of swelling
- ▶ Paraná maneuver
- ▶ Varice pathogenesis
- ▶ Parietal theory of varicose vein pathogenesis
- ▶ Cos 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
- ▶ Perforator vein
- ▶ Pudendal (vesicoprostatic) plexus (male)
- ▶ Popliteal fossa perforating vein or popliteal fossa perforator
- ▶ Dorsal foot perforator (perforating) vein
- ▶ Perfusion scintigraphy
- ▶ Pigmentation or hyperpigmentation
- ▶ Peak reflux velocity
- ▶ Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripper. **See** PIN stripper
- ▶ Perforate INvaginate (PIN) stripping. **See** PIN stripping
- ▶ PIN stripper
- ▶ PIN stripping
- ▶ Venous plethysmography

RU

плетизмография, см. также Воздушная плетизмография или Фотоплетизмография или окклюзионная плетизмография
 плечеголовые вены
 поверхностная вена огибающая подвздошную кость
 поверхностная добавочная ветвь большой 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
 поверхностный 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
 показатели венозной гемодинамики
 показатель локализации
 покалывание
 полая вена
 полидоканол
 политетрафлуороэтиленовая (пТФЛ) заплатка для подавления неоваскуляризации
 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
 просвет вены
 простатическое венозное сплетение (у мужчин)

EN

- ▶ *Plethysmography. See also air plethysmography, photoplethysmography and occlusion plethysmography*
- ▶ *Brachiocephalic vein*
- ▶ *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 plantar vein*
- ▶ *Plantar venous subcutaneous network*
- ▶ *Venous hemodynamic measurement*
- ▶ *Alignment sign*
- ▶ *Tingling*
- ▶ *Caval vein. See vena cava*
- ▶ *Polidocanol*
- ▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*
- ▶ *TRENDELENBURG position*
- ▶ *Arterial injection during sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Cross-pubic collateral 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*
- ▶ *Venous lumen*
- ▶ *Prostatic venous plexus (male)*

RU

простациклин
 профилактика тромбоза вен
 профилактический кава-фильтр
 прурит, см. зуд
 прямые перфорантные вены
 пульсация
 пунктирование, катетеризация под ультразвуковым контролем
 Рабочее компрессионное давление
 Рабочий венозный объем
 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
 Разница венозного давления на кисти/столе
 Разрешение венозного тромбоза
 Раствор для инфильтрационной анестезии
 Расширенный вариант классификации CEAP

 Ревипарин
 Резекция первого ребра
 Рекомбинантный тканевой активатор плазминогена (р-ТАИ)
 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
 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 ног
 Ривароксабан
 Рожки створок клапана
 Ручной доплер, см. также Непрерывная доплерография
 Саморасширяющийся стент
 Сапужок УННА
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье, претерминальный клапан
 Сафено-поплитеальное соустье, терминальный клапан
 Сафено-поплитеальный шунт
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье, претерминальный клапан
 Сафено-фemorальное соустье, терминальный клапан
 Сверчупругий нитиноловый кава-фильтр
 Сдавливаемость вен

EN

- ▶ Prostacyclin
- ▶ Venous thromboprophylaxis
- ▶ Prophylactic caval filter
- ▶ Pruritis. **See** itching
- ▶ Direct perforating veins
- ▶ Throbbing
- ▶ Ultrasound-guided puncture, cannulation
- ▶ Working compression pressure
- ▶ Working venous volume
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Arm/foot pressure differential
- ▶ Venous thrombus resolution
- ▶ Tumescence solution
- ▶ 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
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Hand-held Doppler. **See also** continuous-wave Doppler
- ▶ Self-expanding stent
- ▶ UNNA boot
- ▶ Saphenopopliteal junction
- ▶ Saphenopopliteal junction preterminal valve
- ▶ Saphenopopliteal junction terminal valve
- ▶ Saphenopopliteal bypass
- ▶ Saphenofemoral junction
- ▶ Saphenofemoral junction preterminal valve
- ▶ Saphenofemoral junction terminal valve
- ▶ Recovery nitinol filter
- ▶ Venous compressibility

RU

Сегментарный варикоз с рефлюксом по поперечностным 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
 Синдром «щелкунчика»
 Синдром GULLMO см. Синдром обструкции напряжения
 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 КЛИШЕЛЯ-ТРЕНОНЕ
 Синдром КОККЕТА, см. синдром МЕЯ-ТЕРНЕРА
 Синдром МАФУЦЦИ
 Синдром МЕЯ-ТЕРНЕРА
 Синдром обструкции напряжения
 Синдром ПАРКЕСА-ВЕБЕРА
 Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА
 Синдром СЕРВЕЛЛА-МАРТОРЕЛЛА или порок развития
 Синдром СТЕРДЖА-ВЕБЕРА
 Синдром эконом-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 из двух шприцов
 Система непарной вены
 Система ЛКОСТМ 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
 Сопутствующий тромбоз поперечностных и глубоких вен (при тромбозе поперечностных вен)
 Сосудистая сетка, см. Телеангиэктазия
 Сочетанный глубокий и поперечностный венозный рефлюкс
 Специальный опросник по качеству жизни - вены (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

EN

- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Nutcracker syndrome*
- ▶ *GULLMO's syndrome. **See** strain obstruction 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*
- ▶ *SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome*
- ▶ *STURGE-WEBER syndrome*
- ▶ *Economy class syndrome. **See** air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Prosthetic venous valve*
- ▶ *Phlegmasia cerulea dolens or painful blue leg*
- ▶ *AngioJet™*
- ▶ *X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter*
- ▶ *Saphenous veins*
- ▶ *Double syringe system*
- ▶ *Azygos system*
- ▶ *EKOSTM ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system*
- ▶ *Sclerosing foam*
- ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*
- ▶ *Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Sclerosant agent*
- ▶ *Sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Liquid sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy*
- ▶ *Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasia (START)*
- ▶ *Ankle stiffness*
- ▶ *Valve closure*
- ▶ *Compression compliance*
- ▶ *Lifestyle advice for chronic venous disorders*
- ▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*
- ▶ *Spider vein. **See** telangiectasia*
- ▶ *Associated deep and superficial venous reflux*
- ▶ *Specific quality of life outcome response-venous*
- ▶ *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*

RU

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 GIAN TURCO
 Стент Wallstent™
 Стентирование вен
 Стентирование подвздошной вены
 Стрептокиназа
 Стрип тест для оценки состоятельности клапанов, см. Для проверки эффективности клапана
 Стриппер OESCH, см. ШИН-стриппер
 Стриппинг большой подкожной вены
 Стриппинг вен
 Субдермальный варикоз, см. Телеангиэктазия
 Судороги
 Супрапателлярные перфорантные вены
 Супраренальные или надпочечниковые вены
 Сшивание вены
 Телеангиэктазия
 Телеангиэктатический избыточный ангиогенез
 Тензиометрическая плетизмография
 Теплового тромбоз, см. Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной термоабляции
 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
 Тинзапарин натрия
 Титановый фильтр ГРИНФИЛДА
 Тканевой активатор плазминогена
 Тканевые ингибиторы металлопротеиназ (ТИМШ)
 Точка рефлюкса
 Трабекулярная вена
 Транскоммиссуральная вальвулопластика
 Трансмуральная вальвулопластика
 Транспозиция вены по КИСТНЕРУ
 Транспозиция вены, см. 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
 Триада ВИРХОВА
 Trivex, см. Флебэктомия с использованием световода
 Тромбоз авиапутешественников
 Тромбоз брыжеечной вены
 Тромбоз в подключично-подмышечном венозном сегменте см. также Синдром ПЕДЖЕТА-ШРЕТТЕРА
 Тромбоз вен голени, изолированный тромбоз глубоких вен голени
 Тромбоз глубоких вен
 Тромбоз глубоких вен верхней конечности

EN

- ▶ 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
- ▶ GIAN TURCO stent
- ▶ Wallstent™
- ▶ Venous stenting
- ▶ Iliac vein stenting
- ▶ Streptokinase
- ▶ Strip test for valve competence. **See** milking test
- ▶ OESCH stripper. **See** PIN stripper
- ▶ Saphenous stripping
- ▶ Venous stripping
- ▶ Subdermal varices. **See** telangiectasia
- ▶ Cramp
- ▶ Suprapatellar perforator vein
- ▶ Suprarenal or adrenal veins
- ▶ Venesuture
- ▶ Telangiectasia
- ▶ Telangiectatic matting
- ▶ Strain-gauge plethysmography
- ▶ Heat-induced thrombosis. **See** endovenous heat-induced thrombus
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Tinzaparin
- ▶ Titanium GREENFIELD™ filter
- ▶ Tissue plasminogen activator
- ▶ Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)
- ▶ Escape point
- ▶ Trabeculated vein
- ▶ Transcommissural valvuloplasty
- ▶ Transmural valvuloplasty
- ▶ KISTNER's vein transposition
- ▶ Vein transposition. **See** 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
- ▶ VIRCHOW's triad
- ▶ Trivex. **See** transilluminated powered phlebectomy
- ▶ Air travel-related venous thromboembolism
- ▶ Mesenteric vein thrombosis
- ▶ Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome
- ▶ Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf
- ▶ Deep vein thrombosis
- ▶ Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis

RU

Тромбоз глубоких вен, см. Тромбоз глубоких 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
 Тромболизис методом «pulse-spray»
 Тромболизис см. Лечение венозной тромбоэмболии
 Тромбофилия
 Тромбофлебит
 Тромбофлебит поверхностных вен (ТПВ)
 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
 Трубоччатый бинт пропитанный цинковой массой
 Тыльная венозная дуга стопы
 Тыльная плюсневая 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 ЦТС
 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 хронической венозной недостаточности (C3-C6)
 Факторы риска хронической венозной недостаточности (C3-C6)
 Фармакомеханический тромболизис
 Фармакотерапия при заболеваниях вен
 Фасциотомия при заболевании вен
 Фасциоэктомия при заболевании вен
 Феморо-илеокавальное шунтирование
 Феморо-поплитеальное или феморо-круральное шунтирование
 Феморо-фemorальное шунтирование или транспозиция большой подкожной вены
 Фениндион
 Фенпрокумон

EN

- ▶ Deep venous thrombosis. **See** deep 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
- ▶ Pulse-spray technique in thrombolysis. **See also** AngioJet™
- ▶ Thrombolysis. **See** venous thrombolytic treatment
- ▶ Thrombophilia
- ▶ Thrombophlebitis
- ▶ Superficial thrombophlebitis. **See** superficial venous 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
- ▶ 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 for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)

- ▶ Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)
- ▶ Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis
- ▶ Venous pharmacotherapy
- ▶ Fasciotomy in venous disease
- ▶ Fasciectomy in venous disease
- ▶ Femoroiliocaval bypass
- ▶ Femoropopliteal and femorocrural saphenous vein bypass
- ▶ Femorofemoral saphenous vein transposition

- ▶ Phenindione
- ▶ Fenprocoumon

RU

Фибрин
 Фибринолиз
 Фибринолитическая терапия
 Физиология вен
 Фильтр G2 см. также Фильтр GREENFIELD™ и Кава-фильтр™
 «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА
 Фильтр GREENFIELD™ см. также Фильтр G2 и Кава-фильтр™
 «Тюльпан» ГЮНТЕРА
 Фильтр нижней полой вены, кава-фильтр
 Флавоноиды
 Флебит
 Флебोगрафия, см. венография
 флебологии
 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)
 Фототермолиз
 Фракция выброса, см. Объем выброса
 Фракция остаточного объема
 Фракция оттока
 Французский акроним означающий консервативное гемодинамическое лечение варикозной болезни (CHIVA)
 Функция вен
 Функция венозного насоса икроножной мышцы
 Функция клапана
 Функция мышечного насоса
 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 патология вен
 Хроническая цереброспинальная венозная недостаточность (ХЦСВН)
 Хронические заболевания вен (ХЗВ)
 Цифровая субтракционная флебография
 частота повторения импульсов (цПИ)
 чрескожная абляция перфорантных вен
 чрескожная баллонная ангиопластика или чрескожная венопластика
 чрескожная лазерная терапия телеангиоэктазий 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

EN

- Fibrin
- Fibrinolysis
- Fibrinolytic therapy
- Venous physiology
- G2 filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter
- GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter
- Inferior vena cava filter
- Flavonoids
- Phlebitis
- Phlebography. **See** venography
- Phlebology
- Phlebectomy (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 neo valve construction
- Neo valve (autogenous)
- Photoplethysmography
- Photothermolysis
- Ejection fraction. **See also** ejection volume
- Residual volume fraction
- Outflow fraction
- Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire (CHIVA)
- Venous function
- Venous calf pump function
- Valvular function
- Venous pump function
- 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
- Chronic venous disorders
- Chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency
- Chronic venous disease
- Digital subtraction phlebography
- Pulse repetition frequency
- Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins
- Percutaneous balloon angioplasty or percutaneous venoplasty
- 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

RU

Шкала снижения трудоспособности при варикозной болезни
 Шкала Уэллса
 Эдинбургское венозное исследование
 Эдоксабан
 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
 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
 Эмбоэктомия
 Эмбриогенез вен
 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
 Этанолamina oleate
 Эффект ВЕНТУРИ
 Эффект турникета
 Эффективность мышечно-венозной помпы голени
 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

► Venous disability score
 ► Wells score
 ► Edinburgh vein study
 ► Edoxaban
 ► 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
 ► 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
 ► 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
 ► Tourniquet effect
 ► Calf pump output
 ► 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

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES – SPANISH

SP

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 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 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
 Aescin, 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
 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™
 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

EN

► *Vein ablation*
 ► *Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation*
 ► *Varices or Varicose vein ablation. **See** vein ablation*
 ► *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*
 ► *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*
 ► *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™*
 ► *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*

SP

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
 Bivalirudina
 Bomba muscular de pie
 Bomba para músculo de la pantorrilla o bomba de pantorrilla
 Bota UNNA
 Bypass cruzado
 Bypass de la vena yugulo-axilar
 Bypass de vena safena femoropoplítea y femorocrural
 Bypass femoroiliocaval
 Bypass MAY-HUSNI, ver bypass safenopoplíteo
 Bypass protésico púbico transversal
 Bypass safenopoplíteo
 Bypass venoso
 Calambre
 Calambre muscular, ver calambre
 Calambre nocturno, ver calambre
 Calcetines de compresión, ver medias de compresión
 Calidad de vida en la enfermedad venosa
 Cambio de diámetro postural
 Cambios en la piel venosa
 Cambios hemodinámicos venosos en la enfermedad venosa
 Cambios tróficos, ver cambios en la piel venosa
 Capacitancia venosa
 Catéter de cierre rápido
 Catéter Oasis®
 Catéter para trombectomía AKónya Eliminator
 Catéter para trombectomía helicoidal X-sizer™
 Catéter para trombectomía Trellis
 Cierre de la válvula
 Cirugía abierta de la vena perforante o cirugía abierta perforante
 Cirugía abierta venosa
 Cirugía de válvula
 Cirugía endoscópica de las venas perforantes, ver cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial
 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
 Comisura de la válvula
 Compartimento safeno, ver ojo egipcio

EN

▶ 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
 ▶ Bivalirudin
 ▶ Foot muscle pump
 ▶ Calf muscle pump or calf pump
 ▶ 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*
 ▶ Compression stockings. **See** *compression hosiery*
 ▶ Quality of life in venous disease
 ▶ Postural diameter change
 ▶ Venous skin changes
 ▶ Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease
 ▶ Trophic disorders. **See** *venous skin changes*
 ▶ Venous capacitance
 ▶ ClosureFAST™ catheter
 ▶ Oasis® catheter
 ▶ AKónya Eliminator - thrombectomy catheter
 ▶ X-sizer™ helical thrombectomy catheter
 ▶ Trellis thrombectomy catheter
 ▶ Valve closure
 ▶ Perforator vein open surgery or perforator open surgery
 ▶ Venous open surgery
 ▶ Valve surgery
 ▶ Endoscopic perforator surgery. **See** *subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery*
 ▶ Subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery
 ▶ Deep vein reconstructive surgery
 ▶ Venous reconstructive surgery
 ▶ Venous surgery
 ▶ Deep venous surgery
 ▶ ClariVein®
 ▶ Clinical classes of the CEAP/ CEAP clinical classes
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Valve commissure
 ▶ Saphenous compartment. **See** *Egyptian eye*

SP

Componente A de la clasificación CEAP
 Componente C de la clasificación CEAP
 Componente E anatómico 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
 Compresión del muslo
 Compresión elástica graduada
 Compresión excéntrica
 Compresión neumática intermitente
 Compresión neumática secuencial
 Compresión venosa
 Congestión de las venas pélvicas, ver síndrome de congestión pélvica
 Consejos de estilo de vida para los trastornos venosos crónicos
 Construcción de neoválvula MALETI
 Continuación Azygos de la vena cava inferior
 Corona flebectásica paraplantar
 Corona flebectásica, ver corona flebectásica paraplantar
 Corteza de pino marítimo francés
 Crioablación
 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
 Cuestionario de calidad de vida sobre úlcera venosa de la pierna
 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
 Dermatitis (dermatitis venosa, eccema venoso)
 Dermatitis por estasis
 Diferencial de presión brazo/pie
 Dímero D
 Diosmina
 Directrices NICE para el tratamiento de venas varicosas
 Directrices para la enfermedad venosa crónica de la Sociedad Europea de Cirugía Vascular
 Dispositivo de compresión
 Dispositivo de estimulación eléctrica del músculo de la pantorrilla
 Dispositivo electrónico para flebectomía, ver flebectomía motorizada
 Dispositivos de ajuste y descarga (para medias)
 Dolor pulsátil
 Dolor, ver dolorido
 Dolorido
 Doppler de onda continua
 Doppler portátil, ver además Doppler de onda continua
 Drenaje en cascada
 Eccema
 Eccema venoso (eccema varicoso, eccema gravitacional, dermatitis por estasis)
 Ecoescleroterapia, ver escleroterapia guiada por ultrasonidos
 Ecogenicidad venosa

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*
- ▶ *Venous compressibility*
- ▶ *Iliac vein compression*
- ▶ *Left renal vein compression. **See** nutcracker syndrome*

- ▶ *Vein compression. **See** venous compression*
- ▶ *Thigh compression*
- ▶ *Graduated elastic compression*
- ▶ *Eccentric compression*
- ▶ *Intermittent pneumatic compression*
- ▶ *Sequential pneumatic compression*
- ▶ *Venous compression*
- ▶ *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 paraplantar*
- ▶ *Corona phlebectatica. **See** corona phlebectatica paraplantar*
- ▶ *French maritime pine bark*
- ▶ *Cryostripping*
- ▶ *Crossectomy*
- ▶ *Reflux quantification*
- ▶ *Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire*
- ▶ *Specific quality of life outcome response-venous*
- ▶ *Venous leg ulcer quality of life questionnaire*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Dermatitis (venous dermatitis, venous eczema)*
- ▶ *Stasis dermatitis*
- ▶ *Arm/foot pressure differential*
- ▶ *D-dimer*
- ▶ *Diosmin*
- ▶ *NICE guidelines for varicose vein treatment*
- ▶ *European Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for chronic venous disease*
- ▶ *Compression device*
- ▶ *Electrical calf muscle stimulation device*

- ▶ *Phlebectomy power device. **See** powered phlebectomy*

- ▶ *Donning and doffing devices (for stockings)*
- ▶ *Throbbing*
- ▶ *Pain. **See** aching*
- ▶ *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*

SP

Ecografía
 Ecografía dúplex
 Edema venoso (flebedema)
 Edema, ver edema venoso
 Edoxabán
 Efecto de torniquete
 Efecto VENTURI
 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
 Endovenoso
 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
 Eritema de tobillo, ver corona flebectásica paraplantaris
 Eritema maleolar, ver corona flebectásica paraplantaris
 Escala GINSBERG
 Escleroespuma con biomatriz
 Escleroterapia
 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
 Estimulador eléctrico neuromuscular en la insuficiencia venosa crónica
 Estreptocinasa
 Estructuras tipo valvulares EISEMANN y MALETTE, ver válvula de vena autóloga
 Estudio de cirugía perforante endoscópica subfascial (SEPS) de América del Norteamérica
 Estudio de la vena Edinburgh
 Estudio PREPIC
 Estudio PREPIC 2, ver Estudio PREPIC
 Estudios epidemiológicos y económicos de insuficiencia venosa (VEINES)

EN

▶ *Ultrasonography*
 ▶ *Duplex ultrasonography*
 ▶ *Venous edema (phlebedema)*
 ▶ *Edema. See venous edema*
 ▶ *Edoxaban*
 ▶ *Tourniquet effect*
 ▶ *VENTURI effect*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Endovenous*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Ankle flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*
 ▶ *Malleolar flare. See corona phlebectatica paraplantaris*
 ▶ *GINSBERG scale*
 ▶ *Biomatrix sclerofoam*
 ▶ *Sclerotherapy*
 ▶ *Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy*
 ▶ *Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy*
 ▶ *Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy*
 ▶ *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 electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency*
 ▶ *Streptokinase*
 ▶ *EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve*
 ▶ *North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study*
 ▶ *Edinburgh vein study*
 ▶ *PREPIC study*
 ▶ *PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study*
 ▶ *Venous insufficiency epidemiological and economic studies (VEINES)*

SP

Evaluación de la enfermedad venosa segmentaria
 Evaluación de la gravedad de la enfermedad venosa
 Extensión craneal de la vena safena menor
 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 para la insuficiencia venosa crónica (C₃-C₆)
 Factores de riesgo para la insuficiencia venosa crónica (C₃-C₆)
 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 a intervención)
 Fármacos flebotónicos, ver venotónicos o fármacos venoactivos
 Fármacos venoactivos
 Fármacos venosos
 Fármacos venotónicos, ver fármacos venoactivos
 Farmacoterapia venosa
 Fascietomía en la enfermedad venosa
 Fascistomía en la enfermedad venosa
 Fatiga
 Fenindiona
 Fenprocumona
 Fibra radial de doble anillo
 Fibra, ver fibras láser
 Fibras láser
 Fibrina
 Fibrinolisis
 Filtro caval profiláctico
 Filtro de la cava recuperable
 Filtro de la cava suprarrenal
 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
 Filtro GREENFIELD™, ver además filtro G2 y filtro GUNTHER™ tulip
 Filtro GUNTHER™ tulip, ver además filtro GREENFIELD™ y filtro G2
 Filtro OptEase®
 Filtros en la 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 de gancho
 Flebectomía motorizada
 Flebectomía motorizada transiluminada

EN

- ▶ *Venous segmental disease score*
- ▶ *Venous severity scoring*
- ▶ *Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein*
- ▶ *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 for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)*
- ▶ *Risk factors for chronic venous insufficiency (C₃-C₆)*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Fiber. **See** laser fibers*
- ▶ *Laser fibers*
- ▶ *Fibrin*
- ▶ *Fibrinolysis*
- ▶ *Prophylactic caval filter*
- ▶ *Retrievable cava filter*
- ▶ *Suprarenal 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*
- ▶ *GREENFIELD™ filter. **See also** G2 filter and GUNTHER™ tulip filter*
- ▶ *GUNTHER™ tulip filter. **See also** GREENFIELD™ filter and G2 filter*
- ▶ *OptEase® filter*
- ▶ *Caval 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*
- ▶ *Hook phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Transilluminated powered phlebectomy*

SP

Flebitis
 Flebografía de sustracción digital
 Flebografía, venografía descendente
 Flebografía, ver venografía
 Flebografía/venografía ascendente
 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 descendiente venoso, ver reflujo venoso
 Flujo venoso
 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
 Fotopletismografía
 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 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
 Hemangioendoteloma
 Hemangioma
 Hemangioma intraóseo
 Hemodinámica quirúrgica de la insuficiencia venosa ambulatoria
 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 venosa
 Incompetencia venosa primaria
 Incompetencia venosa profunda
 Incompetencia venosa secundaria
 Índice de drenaje venoso

EN

▶ Phlebitis
 ▶ Digital subtraction phlebography
 ▶ Descending phlebography, venography
 ▶ Phlebography. **See** venography
 ▶ Ascending phlebography/venography
 ▶ 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 flow
 ▶ Laser doppler flowmetry
 ▶ Fondaparinux
 ▶ Venous thrombus formation
 ▶ American Venous Forum (AVF)
 ▶ American Venous Forum/ Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines
 ▶ European Venous Forum
 ▶ Photoplethysmography
 ▶ Photothermolysis
 ▶ Ejection fraction. **See also** ejection volume
 ▶ Residual volume fraction
 ▶ Outflow fraction
 ▶ Micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF)
 ▶ Pulse repetition frequency
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Chirurgie Hémodynamique de l'Insuffisance Veineuse en Ambulatoire
 ▶ 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 incompetence
 ▶ Primary venous incompetence
 ▶ Deep venous incompetence
 ▶ Secondary venous incompetence
 ▶ Venous drainage index

SP

Índice de flujo venoarterial
 Índice de llenado venoso (VFI)
 Índice de masa corporal
 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)
 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 KTP
 Láser ND-YAG (granate de itrio-aluminio (YAG) dopada con neodimio)
 Láser YAG, ver Láser ND-YAG
 Leiomioma
 Lepirudina
 Lesión venosa ilíaca no trombótica
 Ligación de vena perforante de COCKETT
 Ligadura al ras
 Ligadura alta
 Ligadura de la vena perforante o ligadura perforante
 Ligadura venosa
 Ligadura y ablación alta
 Ligadura y división alta
 Lipodermatoesclerosis
 Lipoedema
 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
 Malformación vascular congénita
 Malformación venosa
 Malformación venosa extratruncular
 Malformación venosa intraósea
 Mallas superpuestas
 Mancha de color vino de Oporto
 Maniobra de Paraná
 Maniobra de puntillas
 Maniobra Valsalva
 Maniobras de transferencia de peso
 Mapeo por ultrasonido
 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
 Metaloproteinasas de matriz

EN

▶ Venoarterial flow index
 ▶ Venous filling index (VFI)
 ▶ Body mass index
 ▶ Recirculation index
 ▶ Dynamic stiffness index
 ▶ Static stiffness index
 ▶ Ankle brachial index or ankle-brachial pressure index
 ▶ Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Perforator vein ligation or perforator ligation
 ▶ Venous ligation
 ▶ High ligation and stripping
 ▶ High ligation and division
 ▶ Lipodermatosclerosis
 ▶ Lipedema
 ▶ Water-specific laser wavelengths
 ▶ Hemoglobin-specific laser wavelengths
 ▶ Venous lumen
 ▶ Intense pulsed light
 ▶ Arteriovenous malformation
 ▶ Capillary malformation
 ▶ Lymphatic malformation
 ▶ Truncular malformation
 ▶ Congenital vascular malformation
 ▶ Venous malformation
 ▶ Extratruncular venous malformation
 ▶ Intraosseous venous malformation
 ▶ Superimposed legings
 ▶ Port-wine stain
 ▶ Paraná maneuver
 ▶ Tiptoe maneuver
 ▶ Valsalva maneuver
 ▶ Weight transfer maneuvers
 ▶ Ultrasound mapping
 ▶ Mast cells in chronic venous disease
 ▶ Increased outflow resistance
 ▶ Antithrombotic stockings
 ▶ Compression hosiery
 ▶ Elastic compression stockings
 ▶ Medical compression stockings
 ▶ Venous hemodynamic measurement
 ▶ Matrix metalloproteinases

SP

Microflebectomía, ver avulsión incisiva ambulatoria, o Flebectomía ambulatoria de MULLER
 Monitorización por ultrasonidos
 Morruato sódico
 Necrosis cutánea después de escleroterapia
 Neoválvula (autógena)
 Neovascularización
 Obliteración venosa
 Obstrucción de la vena ilíaca
 Obstrucción de la vena iliocava
 Obstrucción de la vena, ver obstrucción venosa
 Obstrucción del flujo de salida
 Obstrucción primaria de la vena no trombótica, ver lesión venosa ilíaca no trombótica
 Obstrucción venosa
 Obstrucción venosa profunda
 Oclusión de la vena ilíaca
 Oclusión de la vena iliocava
 Oclusión de la vena, ver oclusión venosa
 Oclusión venosa
 Ojo egipcio
 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 femoropoplíteo y femorocrural
 Opresión
 Paciente C_{os}
 Paraguas MOBIL-UPP
 Parche de politetrafluoroetileno para contener neovascularización
 Patogénesis de varices
 Pentoxifilina
 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, fotoplethysmografía y pletismografía de oclusión
 Plexo pampiniforme
 Plexo pudendo (vesicoprostatico) (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

EN

▶ *Microphlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion or MULLER's phlebectomy*
 ▶ *Ultrasound monitoring*
 ▶ *Sodium morrhuate*
 ▶ *Cutaneous necrosis after sclerotherapy*
 ▶ *Neovalve (autogenous)*
 ▶ *Neovascularization*
 ▶ *Venous obliteration*
 ▶ *Iliac vein obstruction*
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein obstruction*
 ▶ *Vein obstruction. See venous obstruction*
 ▶ *Outflow obstruction*
 ▶ *Nonthrombotic vein primary obstruction. See nonthrombotic iliac vein lesion*
 ▶ *Venous obstruction*
 ▶ *Deep venous obstruction*
 ▶ *Iliac vein occlusion*
 ▶ *Iliocaval vein occlusion*
 ▶ *Vein occlusion. See venous occlusion*
 ▶ *Venous occlusion*
 ▶ *Egyptian eye*
 ▶ *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_{os} patient*
 ▶ *MOBIL-UPP umbrella*
 ▶ *Polytetrafluoroethylene patch for containing neovascularization*
 ▶ *Varices pathogenesis*
 ▶ *Pentoxifylline*
 ▶ *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*

SP

Presión de interfaz
 Presión hidrostática
 Presión intramuscular
 Presión venosa
 Presión venosa ambulatoria
 Presión venosa dinámica
 Prevención/profilaxis de la trombosis venosa profunda
 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 compresión sistólica
 Prueba de PERTHES
 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 VILLALTA
 Puntuación Wells
 Radiología intervencionista (en flebología)
 Recirculación safenosa
 Reconstrucción de la válvula
 Reconstrucción de la vena cava inferior suprarrenal
 Reconstrucción quirúrgica abierta para oclusiones no malignas de la vena cava
 Red capilar telangiectásica
 Red subcutánea plantar venosa
 Red varicosa de la ingle, ver además neovascularización
 Red varicosa del hueso popliteo
 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
 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
 Resistencia venosa al flujo de salida
 Resolución de trombos venosos

EN

▶ *Interface pressure*
 ▶ *Hydrostatic pressure*
 ▶ *Intramuscular pressure*
 ▶ *Venous pressure*
 ▶ *Ambulatory venous pressure*
 ▶ *Dynamic venous pressure*
 ▶ *Deep vein thrombosis prevention/prophylaxis*
 ▶ *First rib resection*
 ▶ *PSATAKIS silastic sling procedure*
 ▶ *Endovenous procedure. See endovenous technique*
 ▶ *Valve leaflet. See valve cuspid or cusp*
 ▶ *Prostacyclin*
 ▶ *Milking test*
 ▶ *PERTHES 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*
 ▶ *VILLALTA score*
 ▶ *Wells score*
 ▶ *Interventional radiology (in phlebology)*
 ▶ *Saphenous recirculation*
 ▶ *Valve reconstruction*
 ▶ *Suprarenal inferior vena cava reconstruction*
 ▶ *Open surgical reconstruction for nonmalignant occlusion of the vena cava*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Pelvic vein reflux*
 ▶ *Ureteric vein reflux*
 ▶ *Superficial venous reflux or incompetence*
 ▶ *Residual reflux*
 ▶ *Saphenous reflux*
 ▶ *Segmental reflux*
 ▶ *Valvular reflux*
 ▶ *Venous reflux*
 ▶ *Deep venous 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*

▶ *Venous outflow resistance*
 ▶ *Venous thrombus resolution*

SP

Respuesta venoarteriolar
 Retirada del filtro
 Reviparina (clivarine)
 Rigidez del tobillo
 Rivaroxabán
 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 posttrombótico o enfermedad posttrombótica
 Síndrome antifosfolípido
 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
 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 SERVELLE-MARTORELL
 Síndrome STURGE-WEBER
 Síntomas de la pierna, ver síntomas venosos
 Síntomas venosos
 Sistema ácidos
 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 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 tumescente
 Stockinette impregnado en pasta de zinc
 Suela de LEJARS

EN

▶ Venoarteriolar response
 ▶ Filter retrieval
 ▶ Reviparin (clivarine)
 ▶ Ankle stiffness
 ▶ Rivaroxaban
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Postthrombotic syndrome or postthrombotic disease
 ▶ Antiphospholipid syndrome
 ▶ Compartment syndrome in venous disease
 ▶ ACHENBACH's syndrome
 ▶ BUDD-CHIARI syndrome
 ▶ Nutcracker syndrome
 ▶ COCKETT syndrome. **See also** MAY-THURNER syndrome
 ▶ Pelvic congestion syndrome
 ▶ 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
 ▶ SERVELLE-MARTORELL syndrome
 ▶ STURGE-WEBER syndrome
 ▶ Leg symptoms. **See** venous symptoms
 ▶ Venous symptoms
 ▶ Azygos system
 ▶ Lysus infusion catheter system (EKOS)
 ▶ Clinical scoring system, clinical severity score
 ▶ EKOS™ ultrasound-assisted thrombolysis system
 ▶ Double syringe 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
 ▶ Tumescent solution
 ▶ Zinc paste impregnated stockinette
 ▶ LEJARS' sole

SP

Sulfato de tetradecil sódico
 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
 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 llenado venoso (VFT)
 Tiempo de recarga
 Tiempo de recarga venosa, ver además tiempo de recarga
 Tinzaparin
 Tomografía computarizada en la enfermedad venosa
 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
 Trasposición de la vena safena femorofemoral
 Trastornos tróficos, ver cambios en la piel venosa
 Trastornos venosos
 Trastornos venosos crónicos
 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
 Tríada de VIRCHOW
 Trivex, ver flebectomía motorizada transiluminada
 Trombectomía mecánica
 Trombectomía mecánica percutánea
 Trombectomía operativa híbrida
 Trombectomía percutánea Arrow-TREROTOLA™
 Trombectomía venosa
 Trombectomía venosa quirúrgica
 Trombo inducido por calor endovenoso, ver clasificación de KABNICK
 Trombo venoso, ver además Trombosis venosa
 Trombocitopenia inducida por heparina
 Tromboembolia venosa
 Tromboembolia venosa relacionada con viajes en avión
 Trombofilia
 Tromboflebitis
 Tromboflebitis superficial, ver tromboflebitis venosa superficial
 Tromboflebitis venosa superficial, ver trombosis venosa superficial
 Trombolisis dirigida por catéter

EN

- ▶ *Sodium tetradecyl sulfate*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Venous filling time (VFT)*
- ▶ *Refilling time*
- ▶ *Venous refill time. See refilling time*
- ▶ *Tinzaparin*
- ▶ *Computed tomography in venous disease*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *VIRCHOW's triad*
- ▶ *Trivex. See transilluminated powered phlebectomy*
- ▶ *Mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Hybrid operative thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Arrow-TREROTOLA™ percutaneous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Surgical venous thrombectomy*
- ▶ *Endovenous heat-induced thrombus. See KABNICK classification*
- ▶ *Venous thrombus. See also venous thrombosis*
- ▶ *Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia*
- ▶ *Venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Air travel-related venous thromboembolism*
- ▶ *Thrombophilia*
- ▶ *Thrombophlebitis*
- ▶ *Superficial thrombophlebitis. See superficial venous thrombophlebitis*
- ▶ *Superficial venous thrombophlebitis. See superficial vein thrombosis*
- ▶ *Catheter-directed thrombolysis*

SP

Trombolisis farmacomecánica
 Trombolisis, ver tratamiento trombolítico venoso
 Trombopprofilaxis venosa
 Trombos flotantes
 Trombosis concomitante superficial y venosa profunda
 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 por esfuerzo, ver síndrome de PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER
 Trombosis proximal
 Trombosis relacionada con anticonceptivos orales
 Trombosis venosa
 Trombosis venosa axilo-subclavia, o Síndrome PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER
 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 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
 Úlcera venosa de la pierna
 Ultrasonido
 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 PAVCNIK
 Válvula de vena autóloga
 Válvula de xenoinjerto
 Válvula PAVCNIK
 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

EN

- ▶ *Pharmacomechanical thrombolysis*
- ▶ *Thrombolysis. See venous thrombolytic treatment*
- ▶ *Venous thromboprophylaxis*
- ▶ *Free-floating thrombus*
- ▶ *Concomitant superficial and deep venous thrombosis*
- ▶ *Inferior vena cava thrombosis*
- ▶ *Calf vein thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis isolated in the calf*

- ▶ *Heat-induced thrombosis. See endovenous heat-induced thrombus*
- ▶ *Effort thrombosis. See PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*

- ▶ *Proximal thrombosis*
- ▶ *Oral contraceptive-related thrombosis*
- ▶ *Venous thrombosis*
- ▶ *Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *Ilio-femoral 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*
- ▶ *Venous leg ulcer*
- ▶ *Ultrasound*
- ▶ *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 PAVCNIK valve*
- ▶ *Autologous vein valve*
- ▶ *Xenograft valve*
- ▶ *PAVCNIK 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*

SP

Valvuloplastia de SOTTIURAI
 Valvuloplastia externa/extraluminal
 Valvuloplastia interna
 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 subdérmicas, ver telangiectasia
 Varicocele
 Varicografía
 Varicosidad pélvica, ver varices pélvicas
 Varicosidad, ver varice, vena varicosa, varicosidad
 Vasculopatía livedoide (atrofia blanca)
 Velocidad máxima de reflujo
 Vena
 Vena antebraquial media
 Vena axial
 Vena axilar
 Vena basilíca
 Vena basilíca accesoria
 Vena basilíca 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 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 clítoris 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
 Vena iliaca circunfleja superficial
 Vena iliaca común
 Vena iliaca externa
 Vena iliaca interna (hipogástrica)
 Vena iliolumbar
 Vena incompetente

EN

▶ SOTTIURAI's valvuloplasty
 ▶ External/Extraluminal valvuloplasty
 ▶ Internal 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)
 ▶ Subdermal varices. **See** telangiectasia
 ▶ Varicocele
 ▶ Varicography
 ▶ Pelvic varicosity. **See** pelvic varices
 ▶ Varicosity. **See** varice, varicose vein, varicosity
 ▶ Atrophie blanche (white atrophy)
 ▶ 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
 ▶ 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
 ▶ Superficial circumflex iliac vein
 ▶ Common iliac vein
 ▶ External iliac vein
 ▶ Internal iliac vein (hypogastric)
 ▶ Iliolumbar vein
 ▶ Incompetent vein

SP

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 hueco poplíteo o perforador del hueco poplíteo
 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
 Vena safena accesoria posterior
 Vena safena mayor
 Vena safena menor, ver además Extensión craneal de la vena safena menor
 Vena subclavia
 Vena superficial
 Vena tuberculada
 Vena varicosa posttrombótica
 Vena varicosa pudenda
 Vena yugular interna
 Vena(s) intersafenosa(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

EN

- ▶ *Intergemellar vein or intergastrocnemial vein*
- ▶ *Anterior interosseous veins*
- ▶ *Anterior labial veins*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*
- ▶ *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*

SP

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 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
 Venas profundas
 Venas profundas del clítoris o venas dorsales profundas del clítoris (hembra)
 Venas profundas del pene (varón)
 Venas púbicas
 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
 Vendas de compresión
 Vendas elásticas de compresión
 Vendas elásticas multicapas
 Venectasia, ver flebectasia o varice, vena varicosa, varicosidad

 Venoconstricción
 Venografía basada en gadolinio
 Venografía de tomografía computerizada o tomografía computerizada espiral para embolia pulmonar
 Venografía por resonancia magnética
 Venografía por resonancia magnética optenciada con contraste

EN

▶ *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*
 ▶ *Lower gluteal vein*
 ▶ *Superior gluteal veins*
 ▶ *Conadal 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*
 ▶ *Deep vein*
 ▶ *Deep veins of the clitoris or deep dorsal veins of the clitoris (female)*
 ▶ *Deep veins of the penis (male)*
 ▶ *Pubic vein*
 ▶ *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*
 ▶ *Compression bandages*
 ▶ *Elastic compression bandages*
 ▶ *Multilayered compression bandages*
 ▶ *Venectasia. **See also** phlebectasia or varice, varicose vein, varicosity*
 ▶ *Venoconstriction*
 ▶ *Gadolinium-based venography*
 ▶ *Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography*
 ▶ *Magnetic resonance venography*
 ▶ *Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography*

SP

Venografía, ver además flebografía/venografía ascendente y flebografía/venografía descendente
Venoplastia
Venopunción
Venosutura
Venotomía (flebotomía, venesección)
Vívica, ver telangiectasias
Volumen de eyección
Volumen venoso de trabajo
Volumetría del pie
Wallstent™
Warfarina
Ximelagatrán
X-vein
Zona de la polaina
Z-stent™

EN

► *Venography. **See also** ascending phlebography, venography and descending phlebography/ venography*
► *Venoplasty*
► *Venepuncture or venipuncture*
► *Venesuture*
► *Venotomy (phlebotomy, venesection)*
► *Thread vein. **See** telangiectasia*
► *Ejection volume*
► *Working venous volume*
► *Foot volumetry*
► *Wallstent™*
► *Warfarin*
► *Ximelagatran*
► *X-vein*
► *Gaiter zone*
► *Z-stent™*

Figures

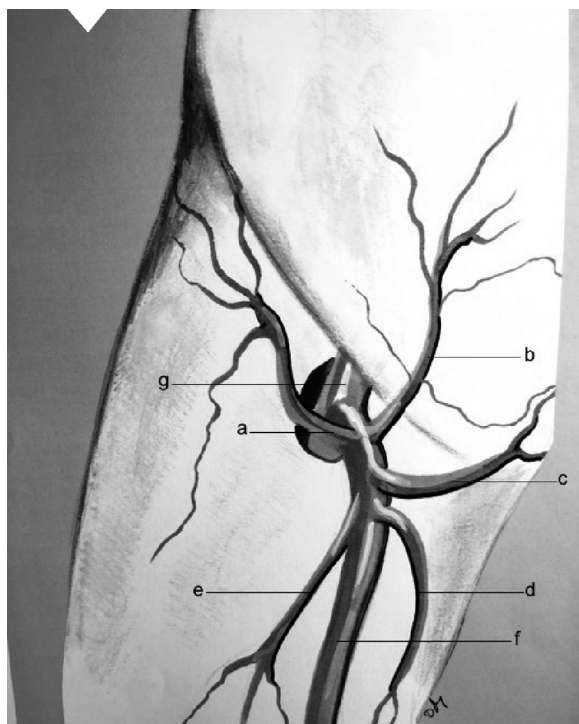


Figure 1. Great saphenous vein above the knee

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

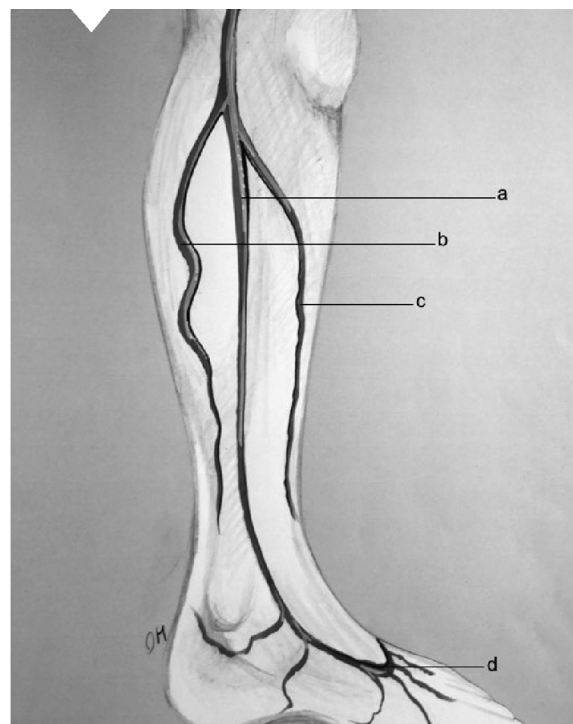


Figure 2. Great saphenous vein below the knee

a = great saphenous vein; **b** = posterior venous arch; **c** = anterolateral vein of the leg; **d** = venous dorsal arch

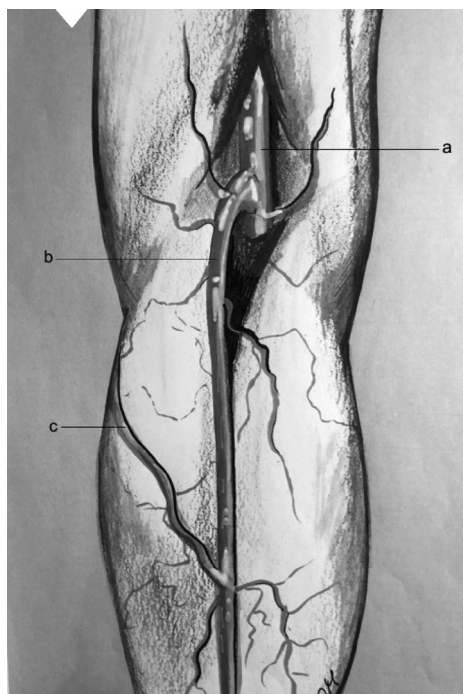


Figure 3. Small saphenous vein termination

a = popliteal vein; **b** = small saphenous vein; **c** = communicating vein of the calf

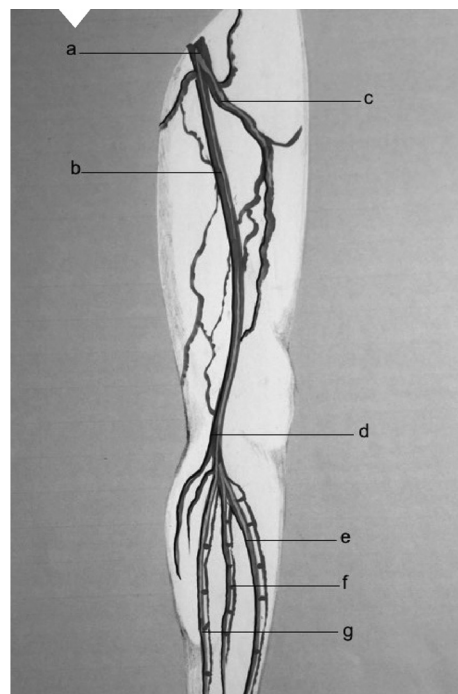


Figure 4. Lower limb deep veins

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

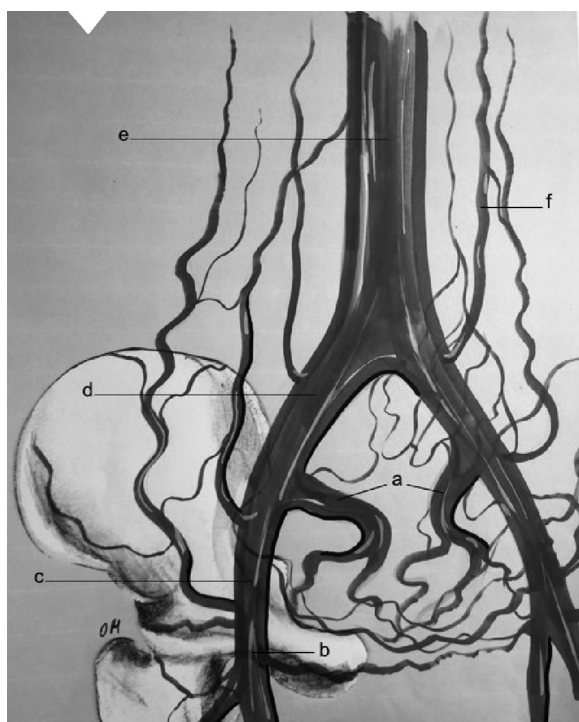


Figure 5. Pelvic veins

a = internal illiac veins; **b** = common femoral vein;
c = external iliac vein; **d** = common iliac vein; **e** = inferior
vena cava; **f** = iliolumbar vein

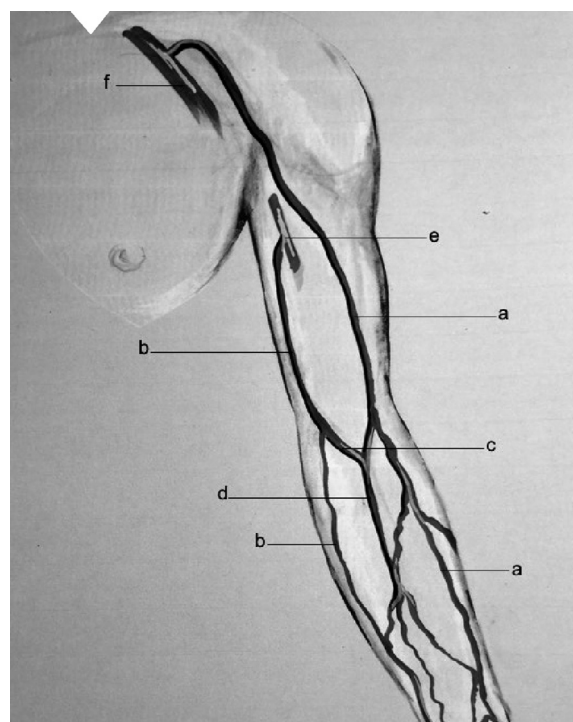


Figure 6. Upper limb superficial veins

a = cephalic vein; **b** = basilic vein; **c** = median cubital vein;
d = median antebrachial vein; **e** = brachial vein; **f** = axillary
vein

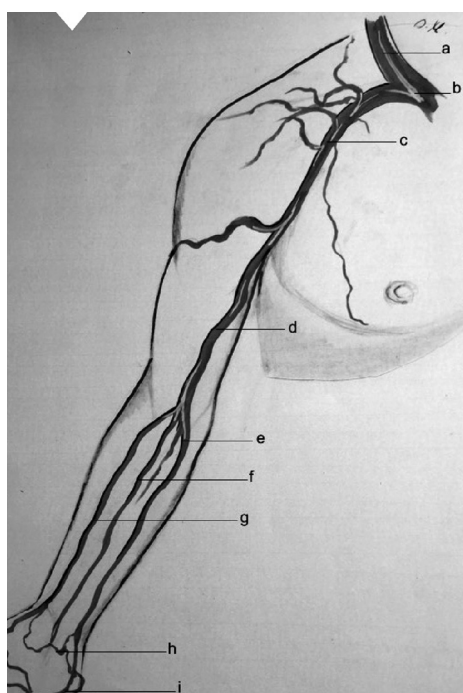


Figure 7. Upper limb deep veins

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

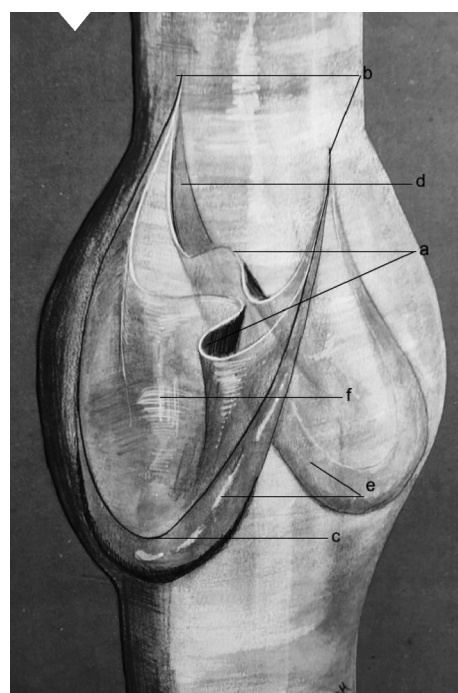


Figure 8. Bicuspid venous valve

a = free border cusps; **b** = valvular commissures;
c = valvular agger; **d** = valve cornua; **e** = valve cusps;
f = valve sinus

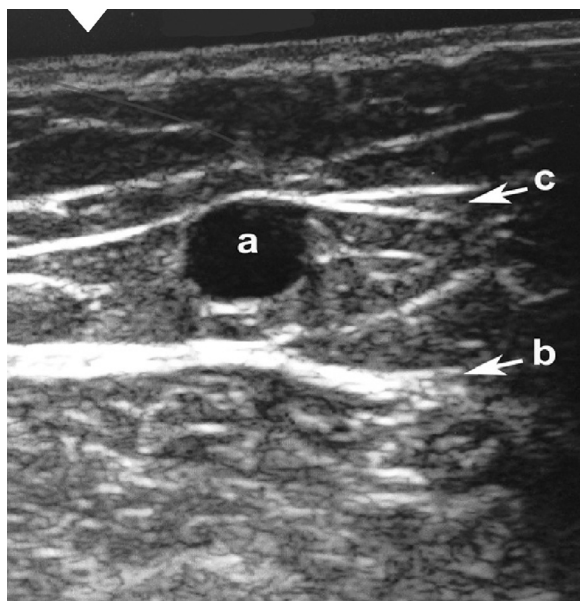


Figure 9. Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein: the Egyptian eye

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

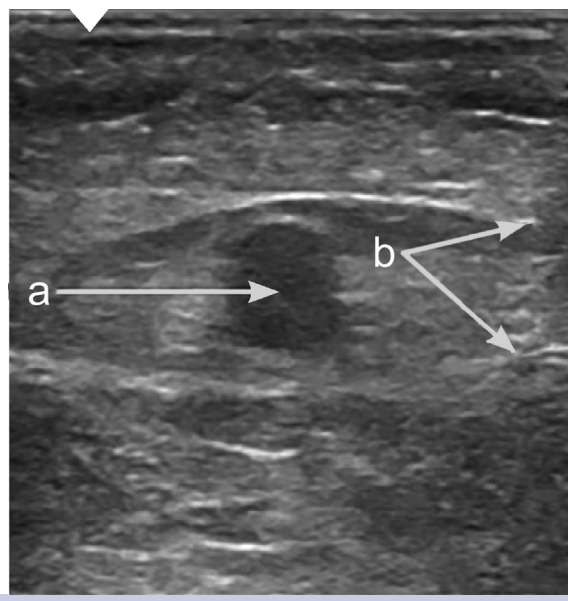


Figure 9b. Duplex scan of the great saphenous vein: the Egyptian eye

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

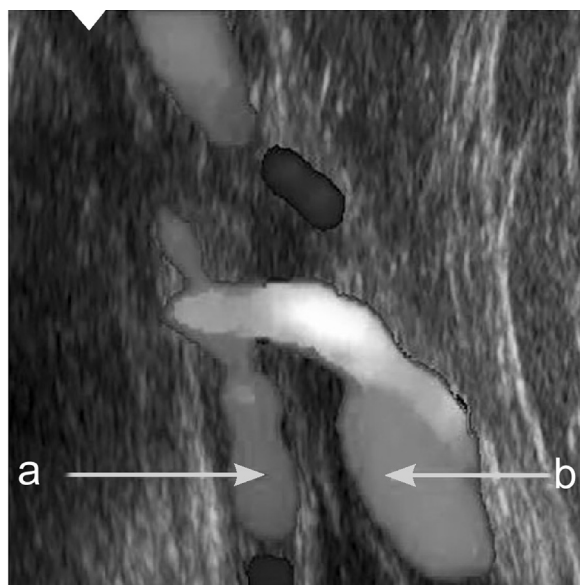


Figure 10. Duplex scan of the saphenopopliteal junction

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

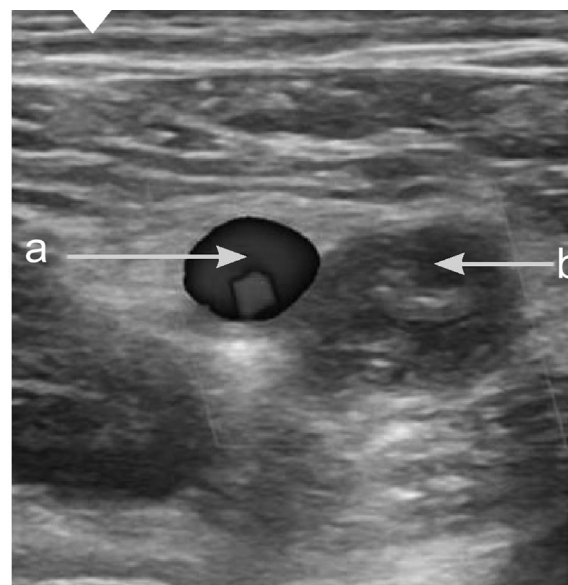


Figure 11. Duplex scan of an occlusive thrombosis of the femoral vein

Duplex scan showing an occlusive thrombosis of the femoral vein, which is hyperechogenic and non-compressible.

a = femoral artery; **b** = femoral vein

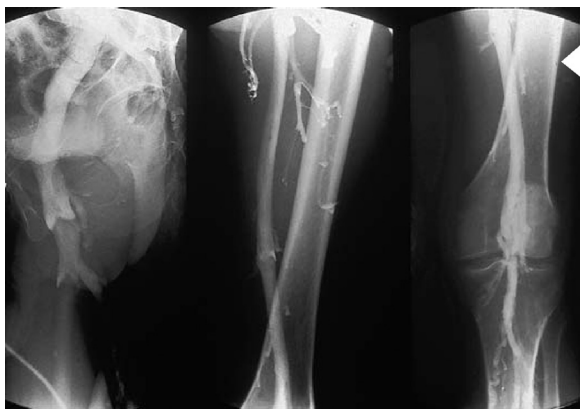


Figure 12. Descending venography with Valsalva maneuver: axial reflux due to primary incompetence



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

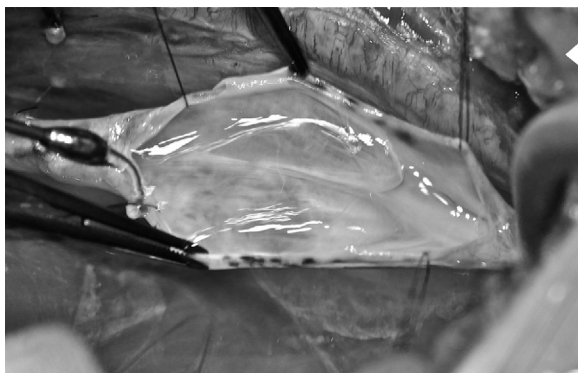


Figure 16. Deep vein. Incompetent bicuspid valve with symmetrical cusps



Figure 17. Deep vein. Incompetent bicuspid valve with asymmetrical cusps



Figure 18. Postthrombotic aspect of the lumen of a deep vein

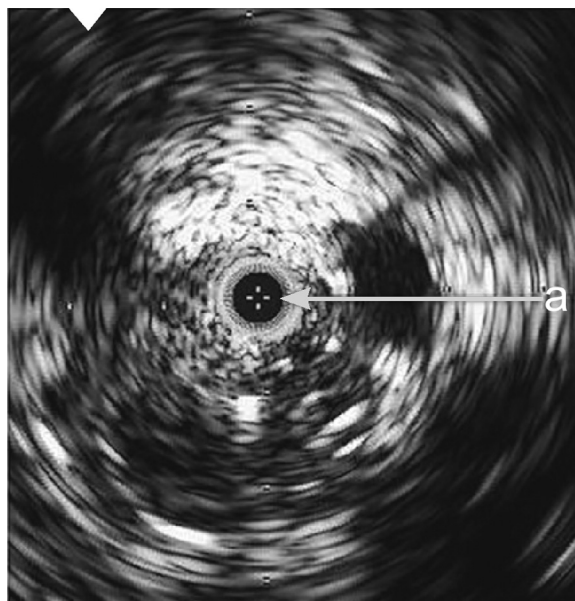


Figure 19. Intravascular ultrasound catheter in the iliac vein of a patient showing complete obstruction of the iliac vein

a = Intravascular ultrasound catheter

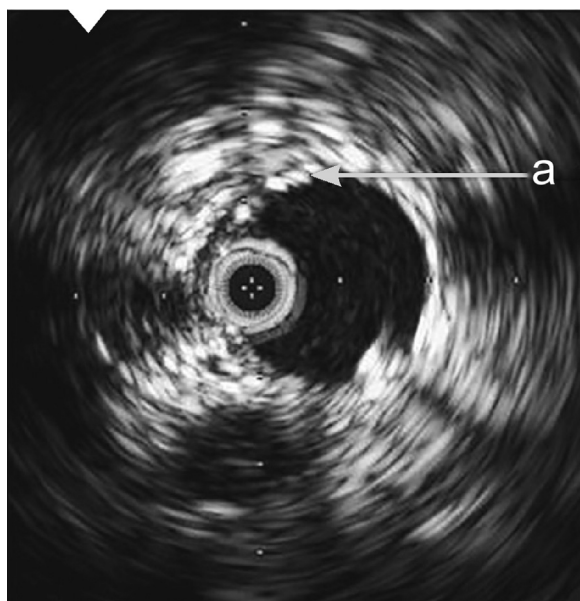


Figure 20. Intravascular ultrasound study in the same patient as in Figure 19 after angioplasty and stenting
a = stent

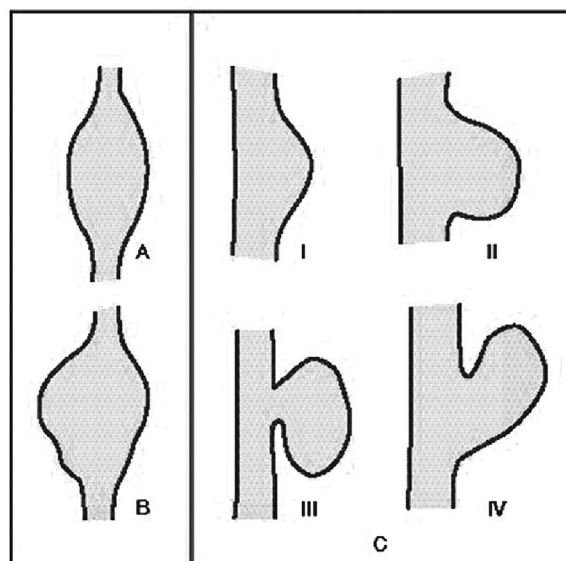


Figure 21. Different types of venous aneurysms according to the Maletti classification

A = fusiform; **B** = sacciform; **CI, CII, CIII, and CIV** = different shapes of eccentric aneurysms. © *Phlébologie* 1978;50(1):53-59 - Editions Phlébologiques françaises.

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