

SUMMARY

It has been estimated that between 10% and 20% of adults in the United States and Western Europe have varicose veins , and up to 50% of women by age of 50 will have telangiectatic leg veins . Although most patients who present for treatment do so for cosmetic reasons , up to 50% of patients with varicose veins will develop symptoms or adverse sequelae , including superficial thrombophlebitis and leg ulceration . The difference between varicose and telangiectatic leg veins is size . By convention , tortuous veins >4mm to 5mm in diameter are referred to as varicose , veins between 1mm and 4mm in diameter are referred to as reticular , and veins <1mm in diameter are referred to as telangiectasia [51].

Lines of treatment of telangiectasia and reticular veins include : sclerotherapy , lasers , intense pulsed light sources or a combination of these modalities . When these vessels are of sufficient diameter allow for needle entrance , sclerotherapy remains the most efficient and cost effective treatment modality . Often a combination of these modalities are performed at a given treatment session [102].

The aim of the study was to evaluate microsclerotherapy as a cost-effective method for treating such veins .

The study was carried out on 50 patients complaining of lower extremity telangiectasia and reticular veins included : 25 patients treated with liquid microsclerotherapy using polidocanol as a detergent sclerosant . The other 25 patients treated with foam microsclerotherapy using Tessari,s

method for production of foam which use double syringe and 3 way stopcock.

The treated area was photographed pre-treatment and post-treatment . The final photograph 6 months after treatment evaluated in comparison to the pre-treatment one.

The result revealed that , complete disappearance of veins of the treated area was (52%) of liquid group and (72%) of foam group . Moderate disappearance was (44%) in liquid group and (24%) in foam group with a sum of about (96%) totally.

As regard patient satisfaction , excellent to good results were (96%) in liquid group and (92%) of foam group with a sum of about (94%) totally.

The most common complications was pigmentation post-treatment with a rate of about (24%) in liquid group and (16%) in foam group and a sum of (20%) totally .