RESULTS

<u>Tab.(1)</u> Comparison between the two treatment groups regarding age:

Age Group	Mean age	SD	t.test	P
Group I (30)	35.5	±9	1.1	0 .27
Group II (15)	32.6	±7		

This table shows that there is no significant difference between mean age in two treatment groups (indicate perfect matching for age.)

<u>Tab. (2)</u> Relation of patients to prolonged standing, onset of appearance(during pregnancy) and family history in the two treatment groups:

Character	Prolonged standing		onset pregna	(During ncy)	Family history		
Group	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Group I	22	73%	17	57%	11	37%	
Group II	7	47%	9	60%	7	47%	
Chi	3	.1	0.	04	0.42		
P	0.	07	0	.5	0.52		

There is no significant difference between the two treatment groups regarding prolonged standing, pregnancy and family history.

<u>Tab (3)</u> lesion characteristics in the two treatment groups:

Character			\$	Site		Size				
Group	C	Calf		igh	Aı	nkle		Γ	7	7
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Group I	23	76	5	17	2	7	24	80	6	
Group II	12	80	3	20	-	-	11	73	4	
Chi P				. 07).5	<u></u>	<u></u>		0.2		

There is no significant difference between the two treatment groups regarding site and size.

Tab (4) complaints of patients in both treated groups:

Complain		Pain	Co	smetic	Chi	P	
Group	No	%	No	%		_	
Group I	16	53%	14	47%	0.18	0.7	
Group II	7	47%	8	53%			

No significant difference between the treatment groups regarding reason for treament.

<u>Tab (5):</u> Comparison of injectable materials in relation to pain, cramp and hyperpigmentation:

Character	Pain	with injection	Hyperpigmentation		
Group	No	%	No	%	
Group I	19	63%	3	10%	
Group II	4	27%	6	40%	
Chi square	<u> </u>	5.4	5.6		
P		0.02	0.018		

(P < 0.05 = significant)

This table shows that pain with injection is significantly higher among 1st treatment group while hyperpigmentation is significantly high in ethanolamine oleate treated group.

<u>Tab. (6)</u> fate(improvement) of the lesion in the two treatment groups:

Fate	Exc	ellent	g	ood	Mod	derate	F	air	I	oor
Group	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Group I	18	60	8	27	3	10	1	3	-	
Group II	6	40	3	20	4	26	1	7	1	7
Chi squ	ıare 4	.94]	P=0.2	non si	gnifica	nt		I <u>.</u>	

There is no significant difference between the two treatment groups regarding degree of improvement.

Tab. (7) Study the degree of improvement in relation to site of lesion:

Group	Site	Excellent	G	ood	Mod	erate	F	air	P	oor	Test
		No. %	No.	%	No.	%	No	. %	No.	%	
Group I	Calf(23)	13 57	6	26	3	13	1	4	-	-	Chi= 2.7
	Thigh (5)	3 60	2	40	-	-	-	•	-	-	
	Ankle(2)	2 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	P=0.8
Group II	Calf(12)	3 33	2	17	4	33	1	8	2	8	Chi=2.5
i j	Thigh(3)	2 67	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	P=0.6
Total	Calf (35)	17 48	8	r	7		2	**************************************	1		Chi=5
	Thigh (8)	5 62	3		-	-	-	-	-	- :	
	Ankle (2)	2 100	-	••	-	-	_	-	-	-	P=0.7

This table shows that there is no significant (no correlation) difference between the degree of improvement and site of lesion.

Tab. (8) study of the size in relation to degree of improvement.

Group	Size	Exce	llent	Ge	ood	Mod	erate	F	ir	Po	or	Test
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Group I	T (14)	16	67	6	5	2	8		_	-	-	Chi 5.3
	V (6)	2	33	2	33	1	17	1	17	-	-	P 0.1
Group II	T (12)	6	55	2	18	2	27	-	_	-	† -	Chi 7.8
	V(10)	-	-	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	P 0.1
Total	T (35)	22	63	8	23	3	14	-	-	-	- ,,	Chi 17.6
	V (10)	2	20	3	30	2	20	2	20	1	10	P 0.008

(T= telangiectasias & V= Venulectasia)

There is no significant relation between site of lesion and improvement degree in each group while collectively regardless type of treatment, there is significant difference between size of lesion and degree of improvement

N.B (No. is small in each category separate).

Tab. (9) Fate of Hyperpigmentation after 3 months follow up:

Character Group	Hyperpigmentation	R	esolved
Group I	3	3	100%
Group II	6	4	67%

$$(Chi = 2.1 \&P = 0.2)$$

There is no significant difference between the fate of hyper-pigmentation and type of treatment

N.B After 6months, the Hyperpigmentation completely resolved in the two treatment groups.

-Multivariate analysis

(Regression analysis) to study factors suggested to affect improvement with adjustment to each other and to occupation, pregnancy and family history.

	P coefficient	P
Group	0.539	0.046
Site	0.238	0.366
Size	1.05	0.002

The size was found to be significantly inversely related to degree of improvement, i.e. the smaller the size the better the degree of improvement, after adjustment to site and size the improvement degree of group I was found to be better than the group II.



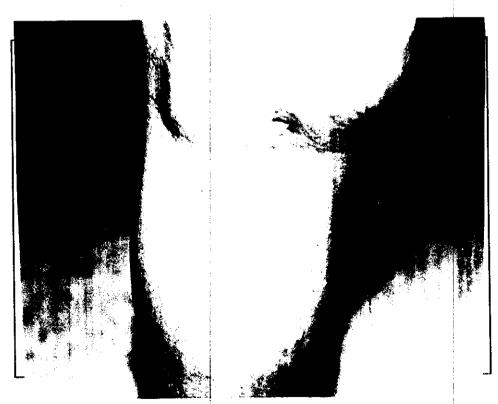
Before injection



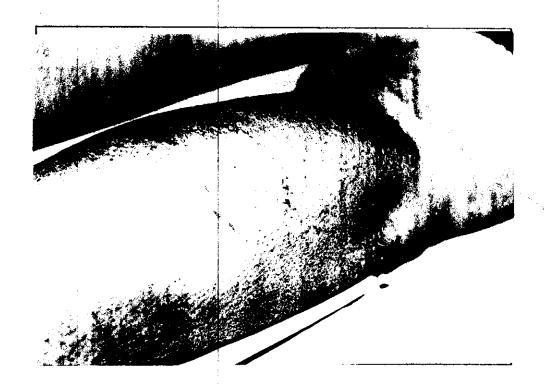
After 6 months



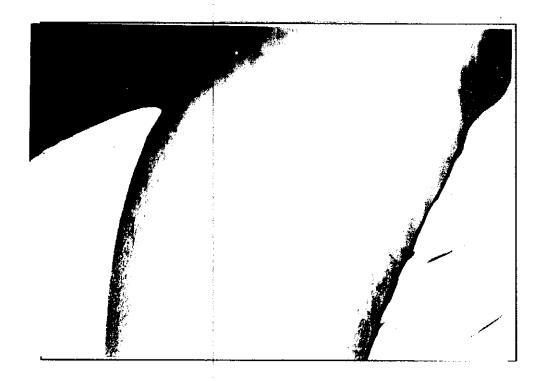
Before injection



After 6 months



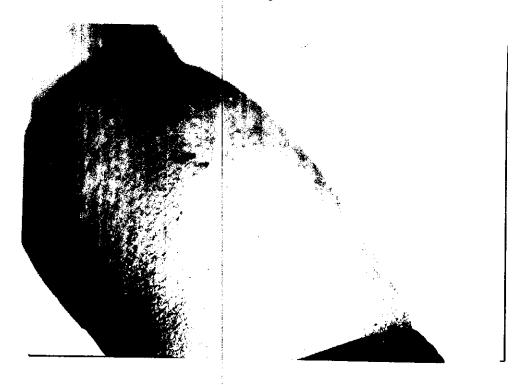
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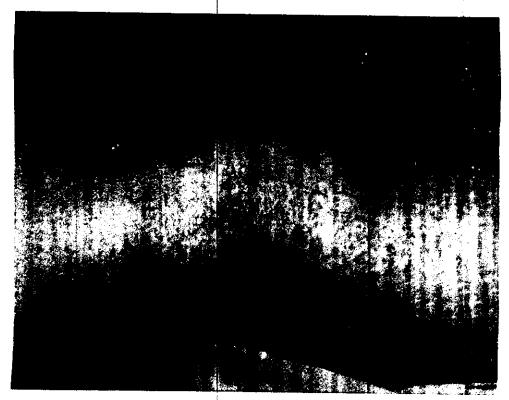
After 6 months



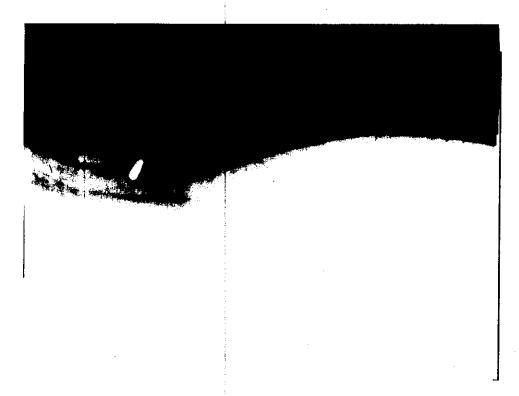
Before injection



After 1 month



Before injection



After1 month



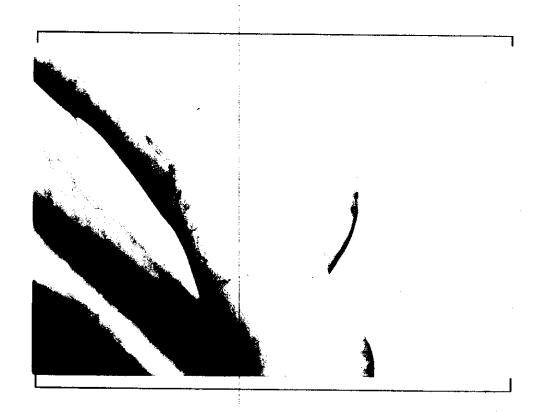
Before injection



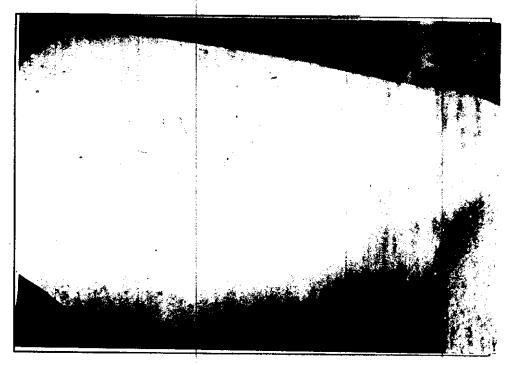
After 1 month



Before injection



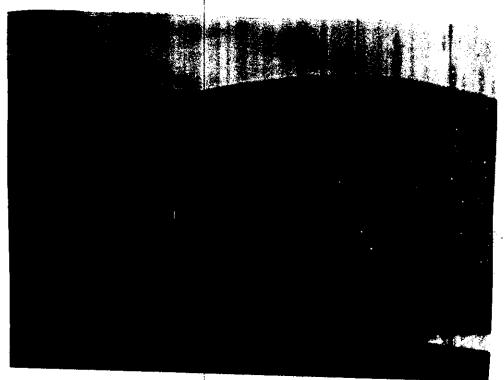
After 2 weeks



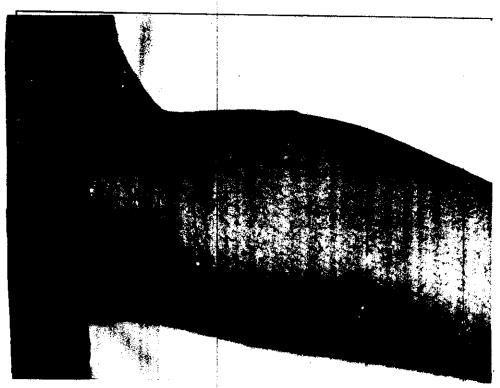
Before injection



After Imonth with T.M

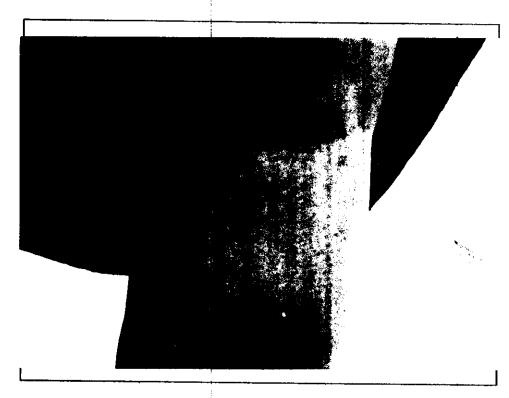


Before injection

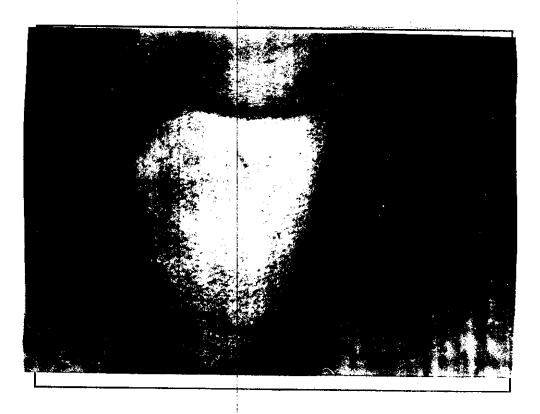


After 2 weeks

Slight ecchymosis with Scleremo extravasation



Before injection



After 3 months

Hyperpigmentation (golden yellow color over the treated vessel)



Before injection



After 2 weeks

Hyperpigmentation with Ethanolanime oleate injection