Chronic Venous Insufficiency

ALSO CALLED  Phlebitis, Post-Thrombotic Syndrome, Venous Insufficiency, Venous Leg Ulcer

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If you have CVI, valves in your veins (usually in the leg or sometimes the arms) don't work, causing blood to pool in your legs and putting increased pressure on the walls of the veins. May be due to valve dysfunction (usually hereditary) or due to valve destruction after a deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or blood clot.

FAIRLY COMMON, USUALLY CHRONIC
May affect up to 40% of the U.S population. More common in women (especially after multiple pregnancies) and in people who are middle-aged or older.

TREATABLE - PREVENTING COMPLICATIONS IS IMPORTANT
• Usually treated with exercise, compression stockings and weight loss if applicable.
• In some cases, may require vein ablation or vein stripping.
• Occasionally treated with angioplasty and stents.
• Preventing severe complications such as venous leg ulcers is key.
Even with very successful treatment, recurrence is common and you may need further care.

FIND A VASCULAR SPECIALIST NEAR YOU

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**Vascular Tests**

- Angiogram
- Ankle-Brachial Index or ABI Test
- Carotid Duplex
- Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA) and Magnetic Resonance Angiography (MRA) Tests
- Duplex Ultrasound

**Vascular Treatments**

- Amputation
- Aortic Dissection - Open Surgery
- Aortic Dissection - EVAR
- Carotid Endarterectomy
- Diabetic Foot Care
- Dialysis Access
- Endovascular Repair of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms
- PICC Line
- Repair of a Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm
  - Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair
- Surgical Bypass
- Surgical Bypass for Aortoiliac Occlusive Disease
- Thrombolytic Therapy
  - Catheter-Directed Thrombolytic Therapy