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## Varicose vein surgery video



How successful is varicose vein surgery. How to recover from varicose vein surgery. Are you awake during varicose vein surgery. Is varicose vein surgery safe. How bad is varicose vein surgery. Varicose vein laser surgery video.

Varicose veins (VAR-i-kos) are swollen, twisted veins that can be seen just below the surface of the skin. These veins usually occur in the legs; However, they can also form in other parts of your body. Varicose veins are a common condition and usually cause few signs or symptoms. In some cases, varicose veins may cause complications, such as mild to moderate pain, blood clots or skin ulcers. Veins are blood vessels that carry blood from body tissues to the heart. The heart pumps blood into the lungs to take oxygen. Oxygen-rich blood is then pumped to the body through the arteries. From the arteries, blood flows through small blood vessels called capillaries, where it delivers its oxygen to the body tissues. Your blood then returns to your heart through your veins to take more oxygen. The veins have one-way valves that help keep the blood flowing to the heart. If your valves are weak or damaged, blood can rise up and fill in the veins. This causes the veins to swell, which can lead to varicose veins. A number of factors may increase the risk of varicose veins, including family history, gender, pregnancy, overweight or obesity, and lack of movement. Varicose veins are treated with lifestyle changes and medical procedures. The purpose of the treatment is to alleviate symptoms, prevent complications and improve appearance. Varicose veins usually do not cause medical problems. If varicose veins cause signs and symptoms, your doctor may simply suggest changing your lifestyle. In some cases, varicose veins can cause complications, such as pain, blood clots or skin ulcers. If your condition is more serious, your doctor may recommend one or more procedures. Some people choose to have these procedures to improve the appearance of their varicose veins or to relieve pain. A series of treatments are available for fast and easy veins, and do not require a long recovery period. Varicose Veins problems A number of vein problems are associated with varicose veins, such as telangiectasias (tel-AN-juh-ek-TA-ze-uhs), spider veins, varicoceles (VAR-i-ko-sigilli) and other vein problems. Telangiectasias Telangiectasias are small blood vessel groups. They're usually on the upper body, including the face. These blood vessels look red. They can develop during pregnancy and are often found in people who have some genetic disorders, viral infections or other medical conditions, such as liver disease. Poiche. © telangiectasias may be a sign of a more serious condition, consult your doctor if you think you have it. Spider Veins Spider veins are a smaller version of varicose veins and a less severe type of telangiectasias. Spider veins include capillaries, smaller blood vessels of the body. Spider veins often appear on the legs and face. They usually look like spider webs or tree branches and can be red or blue. I'm not usually a medical problem. Varicocele Varicocele are varicose veins in the scrotum (the skin above the testicles). Varicocele may be related to male infertility. If you think you have varicose veins, talk to your doctor. Other Vein related problems Other types of varicose veins include venous lakes, reticular veins and hemorrhoids. Venous lakes are varicose veins that appear on the face and neck. Reticular veins are flat blue veins often seen behind the knees. Hemorrhoids are varicose veins in and around the anus. Back to higher causes weakness or valves damaged in the veins can cause varicose veins. After your arteries supply oxygen-rich blood to your body, your veins return blood to your heart. The veins in your legs must work gravity to do so. Single valves inside the open veins to allow the blood to flow and then close to maintain from flowing backwards. If the valves are weak or damaged, blood can be backed up and pooled into the veins. There's a valve makes the veins swell. Weak valves may be due to weak vein walls. When the vein walls are weak, they lose their normal elasticity. And they become like an excessive band. Clotting makes the vein walls longer and wider and separates the valve flaps. When the valve wings separated, blood may flow back through the valves. Blood reflux fills the veins and extends the walls even further. As a result, the veins become larger, swollen and often become distorted as they try to squeeze into their normal space. These are varicose veins. Normal vein and varicose vein The illustration shows how a varicose vein is formed in a leg. Figure A shows a normal vein with a working valve and a normal blood flow. Figure B shows a varicose vein with a deformed valve, abnormal blood flow, and thin, tense walls. The central image shows where varicose veins may appear in one leg. You may be at greater risk for weak vein walls due to age or a family history of varicose veins. You may also be at higher risk if you have increased pressure in your veins due to overweight or obesity or pregnancy. Back to top Risk factors A number of factors may increase the risk of varicose veins, including family history, age, sex, pregnancy, overweight or obesity and the lack of movement. The family history that family members have varicose veins can increase the risk to the condition. About half of all people who have varicose veins have a family history of them. The age 'aging can't put you at higher risk for veins. The normal wear and tear of aging can cause the valves in the veins to weaken and not work. Gender women tend to get varicose veins more often than men. Hormonal changes occurring during puberty, pregnancy, menopause or using birth control pills can increase your chances of a woman to get varicose veins. Pregnancy During pregnancy, the growing fetus puts pressure on the veins of the legs. Varicose veins that occur during pregnancy usually improve within 3-12 months of childbirth. Overweight or obesity Being overweight or obese can put extra pressure on the veins. This may lead to varicose veins. Lack of movement Standing or sitting long, especially with your legs bent or crossed, can increase the risk of varicose veins. This is because staying in a position for a long time can't force the veins to work harder to pump blood to the heart. Signs and symptoms Signs and symptoms of varicose veins include: Big veins you can see on the skin. Slight swelling of the ankles and feet. Painful, painful or "heavy" legs. Dizziness or leg cramps, itchy legs, especially on the leg and ankle. It is sometimes misdiagnosed as dry skin. Discolored skin around the varicose vein. Signs of telangiectasias are red clusters of veins that you can see on your skin. They are usually found on the upper body, including the face. Signs of spider veins are red or blue veins in a web pattern that often appear on the legs and face. Consult your doctor if you have these signs and symptoms. They may also be signs of other conditions, sometimes more severe. Complications Sometimes varicose veins can lead to dermatitis (der-ma-TI-tis), a pruriginous rash. If you have varicose veins in your legs, the dermatitis may strike your leg or ankle. Dermatitis may cause bleeding or skin ulcers if the skin is scratched or irritated. Varicose veins can also lead to a condition called superficial thrombophlebitis Thrombophlebitis is a blood clot in a vein. superficial thrombophlebitis means that the blood clot occurs in a vein close to the surface of skin. This type of blood clot can cause pain and other problems in the affected area. Back to the beginning Diagnosis Doctors often diagnose varicose veins based on a physical examination alone. Sometimes tests or procedures are performed to discover the extent of the problem and exclude other disorders. Specialists involved If you have varicose veins, you could see a vascular medicine specialist or a vascular surgeon. These are doctors who specialize in the condition of blood vessels. You can also see a dermatologist. This is a doctor specialized in skin conditions. Physical examination To check for varicose veins in your legs, your doctor will look at your legs while you are standing or sitting with your legs hanging. He or she may ask you about your signs and symptoms, including any pain you are experiencing. Diagnostic tests and procedures Doppler Ultrasound Your doctor may recommend an ultrasound Doppler to check your blood flow into your veins and look for blood clots. A Doppler ultrasound uses sound waves to create images of structures in your body. During this test, a portable device will be placed on your body and pass back and forth on the affected area. A computer will convert sound waves into an image of blood flow into your arteries and veins. Angiogram Although rare, your doctor may order an angiogram to get a more detailed look at your blood flow through your blood vessels. For this procedure, the dye is injected into your veins. The dye outlines your veins on X-ray images. An angiogram can help your doctor to confirm if you have varicose veins or another problem. Panoramic treatment Various veins are treated with lifestyle changes and medical procedures. The objectives of treatment are to relieve symptoms, prevent and improve the look. If varicose veins cause minor symptoms, your doctor may simply suggest changing your lifestyle. If your symptoms are more severe, severe. Your doctor may recommend one or more medical procedures. For example, you may need a medical procedure if you have significant pain, blood clots or skin disorders due to varicose veins. Some people who have varicose veins choose to have procedures to improve the appearance of their varicose veins. Although treatment can help existing varicose veins, it cannot prevent new varicose veins from forming. Back to Top Lifestyle Lifestyle Changes Lifestyle Changes are often the first treatment for varicose veins. These changes can prevent varicose veins from getting worse, reduce pain and delay the formation of other varicose veins. Changes in lifestyle include: Avoid standing or sitting for long periods without taking a break. When you sit down, avoid crossing your legs. Lift your legs when you sit, rest or sleep. When you can, raise your legs above the level of your heart. Do physical activities to move your legs and improve your muscle tone. This helps the blood flow through your veins. If you're overweight or obese, you lose weight. This will improve blood flow and relieve blood pressure on the veins. Avoid wearing tight clothes, especially those that are tight around the waist, groin (upper thighs) and legs. Tight clothes can make varicose veins worse. Avoid wearing high heels for long periods. The lower shoes can help to tone the muscles of the calves. Round muscles help the blood move through the veins. Your doctor may recommend compressed socks. These socks create a slight pressure on the leg. This pressure prevents the blood from pooling and decreases the swelling of the legs. There are three types of compressed socks. One type is to support the tightness- these offer the smallest A second type is a compression tube higher than the counter, which gives some pressure that supports the tightness. The compression tube is sold in medical supplies stores and e The prescription of a compression tube is the third type of compression stockings. These stockings offer maximum pressure, and are also sold in medical supplies stores and pharmacies. However, it will be necessary to be mounted for them in the store by a specially trained person. Surgical procedures Medical procedures are made to remove varicose veins or to close them. Remove or close varicose veins usually does not cause problems with blood flow because the blood begins to move through other veins. You can be treated with one or more of the procedures listed below. Common side effects immediately after most of these procedures include bruising, swelling, discoloration of skin and slight pain. The side effects are more serious with venous stripping and loyal (Li-Ga-Shun). Although rare, this procedure can cause serious pain, infections, blood clots and scars. Sclerotherapy sclerotherapy (Skler-O-Ther-A-PE) uses a liquid chemical to close a varicose vein. The chemical is injected into the vein to cause irritation and scars inside the vein. The irritation and scars cause the closure of the vein, and vanishes. This procedure is often used to treat smaller varicose veins and spider veins. It can be done in the doctor's office while you're standing. You may need several treatments to completely close a vein. The treatments are generally carried out every 4-6 weeks. After the treatments, the legs will be wrapped in elastic bandage to help heal and reduce swelling. Microsclerotherapy microsclerotherapy (MI-KRO-SKLER-O-THER-A-PE) is used to treat spider veins and other very small varicose veins. A small quantity of chemical liquid is injected into a vein with a much needle. The chemical shows the inside of the vein, causing it to close. Laser surgery This procedure applies light energy from a laser to a varicose vein. The light makes the vein disappear. Laser surgery is mainly used to treat smaller varicose veins. No cutting or injection of chemicals is involved. Intravenous ablation therapy Intravenous ablation (Ab-la-Shun) therapy uses lasers or radio waves to create heat to close a varicose vein. The doctor makes a small cut in your skin near the varicose vein. He or she then inserts a small tube called a catheter into the vein. A device on the tip of the tube warms the inside of the vein and closes it. You will be awake during this procedure, but your doctor will numb the area around the vein. You can usually go home on the same day as the procedure. Endoscopic vein surgery for endoscopic vein surgery (en-do-skop-ik), your doctor will make a small cut in your skin near a varicose vein. He either uses a tiny camera at the end of a thin tube to move through the vein. A surgical device at the end of the camera is used to close the vein. Endoscopic vein surgery is usually only used in serious cases when varicose veins cause skin ulcers. After the procedure, you can usually return to your normal activities within a few weeks. ambulatory phlebectomy (fle-bek-a-me), your doctor will make small cuts in the skin to remove varicose small veins. This procedure is usually performed to remove varicose veins closer to the skin surface. You will be awake during the procedure, but your doctor will numb the area around the vein. Usually, you can go home on the same day the procedure is done. VEN GRAZIONAL AND LININEG COMES STRIPPING AND LEGGING is typically performed only for severe cases of varicose veins. The procedure provides closed binding and removal of veins through small cuts in the skin. You will come given medicine to put you temporarily to sleep so you don't feel any pain during the procedure. Vein stripping and ligament usually are outpatient procedure. The recovery time from the procedure is about 1-4 weeks. Limitation of the effects of varicose veins It is not possible to prevent the formation of varicose veins. However, you can keep the ones you have from getting worse. It is also possible to take measures to delay the formation of other varicose veins: Avoid standing or sitting for long periods without taking a break. When you're sitting, avoid crossing your legs. Lift your legs when you're sitting, resting or sleeping. When you can, raise your legs above the level of your heart. Do physical activities to get legs moving and improve muscle tone. This helps the blood flow through the veins. If you are overweight or obese, lose weight. This will improve blood flow and relieve blood pressure on the veins. Avoid wearing tight clothes, especially those that are tight around the waist, groin (upper thighs), and legs. Tight clothes can make varicose veins worse. Avoid wearing high heels for long periods. Shoes with lower heel can help to tone the muscles of the calf. Toned muscles help the blood move through the veins. Wear compressed socks if your doctor tells you to. These socks create a slight pressure on the leg. This pressure keeps the blood pooling in the veins and decreases the swelling in the legs. Back to top This may be a sign of phlebitis, which is caused by a blood clot in the vein. You have injured a varicose vein. Control the resulting burst of blood with direct compression and leg elevation. A tiny fiber is inserted into a varicose vein through a catheter. The laser or radiofrequency energy is used to deliver heat that destroys the wall of the varicose vein. Vein stripping. This is surgery to remove varicose veins. Microphlebectomy. Special tools inserted through small cuts (incisions) are used to remove varicose veins. Watch Video . Welcome to Ozark Regional Vein & Artery Center. Dr. Haney and his staff have a combined 75 years of specialized experience in varicose & spider vein treatment. While we understand that vein issues can be stressful, our seasoned team of professionals aim to make each visit as informational and pleasant as possible. Founded in 1975, in San Antonio, Texas, Peripheral Vascular Associates (PVA) is one of the largest single specialty

