Venous Thromboembolic Disease and Venous Intervention

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Disclosures

• Nothing to disclose today
What is the role of IR in Venous disease?
Most commonly think of DVT and PE

- However, there are numerous diseases and processes that we (IR) diagnose and treat
• Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT)
  – Acute and Chronic
• Pulmonary Embolism (PE)
• Venous Insufficiency
  – Varicose leg veins
  – Varicocoele
  – Pelvic Congestion
• Portal venous/mesenteric occlusion
• SVC Syndrome
• Budd Chiari
• Padgett – Schroetter Syndrome
• May – Thurner Syndrome
What can we do?

- Mechanical Thrombectomy
- Thrombolysis
- Angioplasty
- Stenting
- IVC Filtration
- Venous Ablation / Occlusion – EVLT, coiling, etc.
• Recanalization of chronic total occlusion
• IVC Filter Retrieval
• “Complex” IVC filter retrieval
• Intravenous foreign body retrieval/removal
• Adrenal venous sampling
What do we use
Figure 1. An extracorporeal circuit is created outside the body consisting of an outflow line, a centrifugal pump, a filter and an inflow line. An individual experience may not be indicative of all procedure results.
Saftest method to get rid of varicose veins—EVLT
Venography
DVT - treated
PE
Catheter directed therapy
Catheter thrombolysis
IVC Filters
Filter Deployment
Filter Retrieval
May Thurner Syndrome
Paget – Schroetter syndrome
MRA/MRV
Varicocele/Gonadal vein Embolization
SMV Thrombosis
SMA lysis
IVC Filter Complications
Foreign body Retrieval
SVC Syndrome
Varicose veins
Endovenous Laser Treatment

1. Fiber-optic laser is inserted into the diseased vein.
2. Laser energy causes vein to collapse.
3. Laser is slowly withdrawn and vein closes.
4. Vein becomes harmless fibrous tissue and is gradually absorbed.