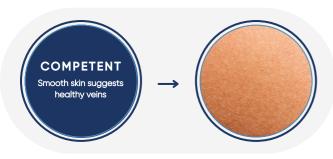


Sclerotherapy Treatment

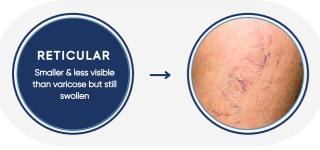
What Are Varicose, Reticular & **Spider Veins?**

Varicose, reticular, and spider veins are three related types of venous problems that may occur when veins become distended due to a 'backflow' of blood. Failure of one-way valves is typically responsible for this. Distended veins are often called 'incompetent' because they are no longer functioning properly.

Types of Venous Insufficiency



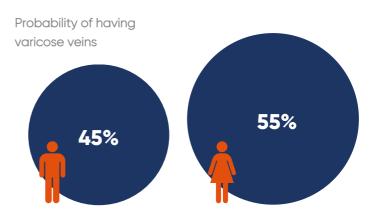






What Are Some Of The Symptoms?

Some symptoms of venous insufficiency include swelling, aching, heaviness, or pain in the legs, especially after standing or sitting for long periods. In severe cases, varicose veins can result in complications such as ulcers, bleeding, inflammation, skin rash, and blood clots.



What Are The Causes?

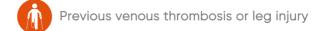
Whilst there are no definitive causes, there are several factors that may play a role:













Female hormones associated with puberty, pregnancy and menopause.



Sclerotherapy Treatment

Sclerotherapy

Sclerotherapy involves the injection of a solution called a sclerosant (i.e. Aethoxysklerol) into the vein using a very fine needle, which has an effect on the walls of the vein that causes it to shut down.



Main Types Of Sclerotherapy



Microsclerotherapy

Spider veins are treated by microsclerotherapy, where Dr Theivendran will inject visible surface veins directly





Ultrasound Guided Sclerotherapy

Deeper veins that may not be directly visible to the eye can be treated with Ultrasound Guided Sclerotherapy (UGS), where Dr Theivendran will use ultrasound to precisely locate and treat the incompetent veins





Catheter Guided Sclerotherapy

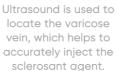
This approach involves a long catheter being inserted into the vein to deliver the sclerosant at a precise location and treat the area with minimal injections.

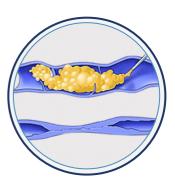


Dr Theivendran may use one or more of these techniques for sclerotherapy. He may also recommend other types of treatment, such as endovenous radiofrequency ablation, venaseal glue or open surgery.

Ultrasound Guided Sclerotherapy

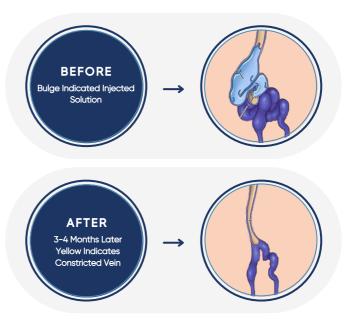






Once the sclerosant agent is injected into the vein, it causes the varicose vein to collapse

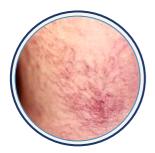






Sclerotherapy Treatment

Progress Example Of Sclerotherapy Treatment







After 1st Treatment



After 2nd Treatment



After 3rd Treatment

The Scierosant, Aethoxyskierol

Sclerotherapy with Aethoxysklerol is generally very effective, and in around 70% of cases, the procedure achieves very good results with one cycle. Often a few treatments are required to gain these results. However, sometimes the incompetent veins can be very resistant to treatment and may not be cleared effectively by sclerotherapy. Since sclerotherapy doesn't cure any underlying genetic or hormonal causes, treated veins can recur in some cases. Usually, they can be treated again if this happens.

Some Common Side Effects

- Mild Pain
- Tender Lumps
- Inflammation
- Pigmentation
- Bruising Swelling
- Matting

When Will I Start Seeing Results?





Over 4-6 weeks the body will start to remove the vein that has been treated.





Optimal results may take up to 6-12 months & may require several treatment sessions.

Factors That Influence Results



Age



How quickly you heal



Severity of your vein problems



Other medical conditions you may have



How well you follow aftercare instructions

Contact Details





02 9066 6547



a 02 9182 7533



admin@harbourvascular.com.au



harbourvascular.com.au

Sydney Locations

North Shore Health Hub

Tower A, Level 2, Suite 205 7 Westbourne St St Leonards NSW 2065

Northern Beaches Hospital

Level 6, Suite 8 105 Frenchs Forest Rd West Frenchs Forest NSW 2086

The PARKWAY San Clinic Level 2, Suite 207 172 Fox Valley Rd Wahroonga NSW 2076