Understanding Venous Disease and Treatment Options

Did you know?

- Varicose veins are MORE than just a cosmetic issue
- Varicose veins are NOT the same as spider veins
- Varicose veins affect BOTH men and women
- More than 30 million people suffer from varicose veins or a more serious form of vein (venous) disease called Chronic Venous Insufficiency (CVI).[1]

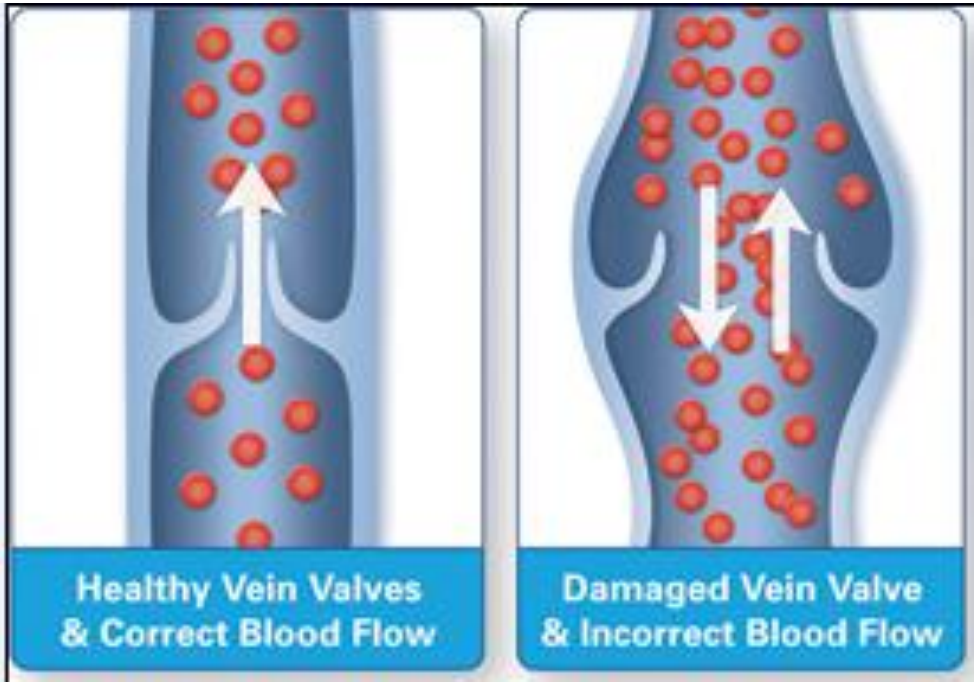
What are varicose veins?

Varicose veins are enlarged veins that can be blue, red or flesh colored. They are often raised above the skin on legs and look like twisted, bulging cords.

Photos courtesy of Rajabrata Sarkar, MD, PhD.

What causes varicose veins?

Varicose veins occur when the valves in the leg veins no longer function, causing blood to pool in the legs.



Chronic Venous Insufficiency (CVI)

Varicose veins, if left untreated, can develop into a more serious form of venous disease called Chronic Venous Insufficiency (CVI).

Below are potential symptoms that can worsen over time:

Varicose Veins

Swollen Legs

Skin Changes

Skin Ulcers

Photos courtesy of Rajabrata Sarkar, MD, PhD.

What are the symptoms?

Common Signs & Symptoms[1] of CVI:
• Varicose veins • Leg pain, aching, or cramping • Leg heaviness and fatigue • Restless legs • Burning or itching of the skin • Leg or ankle swelling • Skin changes • Lower leg ulcers

Who is at risk?

Possible Risk Factors[2,3,4,5,6]:
• Gender • Age • Family history • Multiple pregnancy • Standing occupation • Obesity • Prior injury or surgery

How is CVI diagnosed?

Your conversation with your physician will include:

- Current general health
- Past medical history
- Symptoms
- Physical exam

Using ultrasound and/or other non-invasive tests, your physician will scan your legs to determine if venous disease is present

What are the treatment options?

Conservative Therapies:

- Exercise
- Leg elevation
- Compression stockings
- Unna boot

These therapies treat the symptoms, not the underlying cause…

Surgical Treatment:

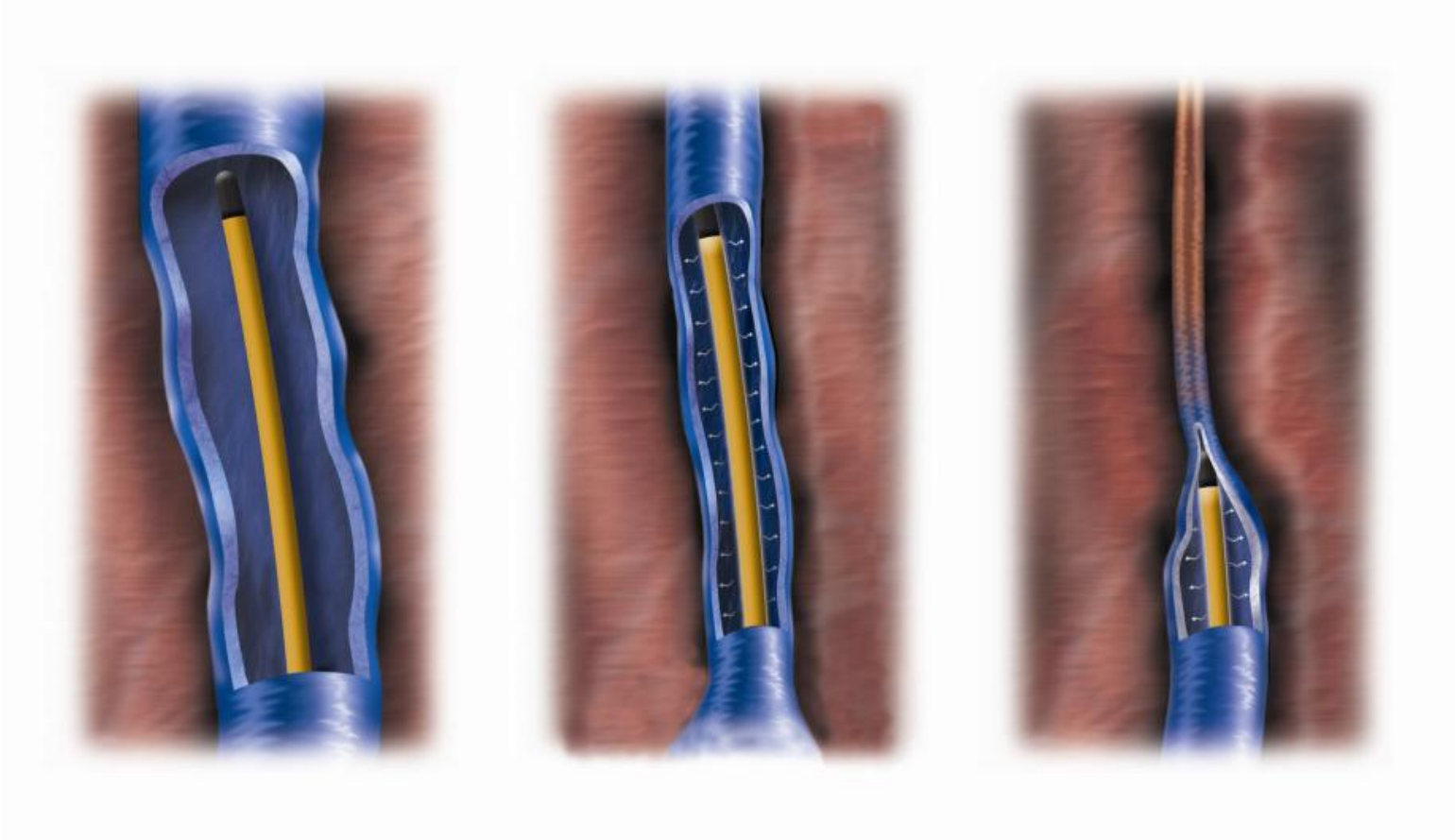
- Vein stripping & ligation

Non-Surgical Treatments:

- Endovenous laser ablation
- Radiofrequency ablation

Venefit™ Targeted Endovenous Therapy

(Formerly known as the VNUS Closure™ procedure)



Disposable catheter inserted into vein

Controlled heat collapses vein

Catheter withdrawn, closing vein

For additional safety information, please side slide 13.

Procedure Highlights*

- Proven results with positive patient outcomes and experience[7,8]
- The average patient typically resumes normal activities within a few days [8]
- Outpatient procedure
- Can be performed under local anesthesia
- Covered by most insurance providers for patients diagnosed with chronic venous insufficiency. Speak with your insurance provider prior to seeking treatment.

Visual Results

Pre-Treatment

3 Months Post-Treatment*

**Individual results may vary.*
Note: This picture shows results of Venefit procedure treatment only. Cosmetic improvements may occur sooner with adjunctive procedures (phlebectomy, sclerotherapy, etc.). Results of 'after' picture is shown 3 months post procedure.
Photos courtesy of Vein Institute of the North Shore, Beverly, MA.

What can you do?

- If you are suffering from varicose veins, leg pain, swelling or any of the symptoms associated with CVI:
  - Complete a self-assessment
  - Schedule an appointment for a vein screening
- If you know someone that may be suffering from varicose veins or any of the symptoms of CVI:
  - Educate them
  - Encourage them to seek treatment

Safety Summary

Indications:
The ClosureFast™ catheter is intended for endovascular coagulation of blood vessels in patients with superficial venous reflux.

Contraindications:
Patients with a thrombus (blood clots) in the vein segment to be treated should not have the Venefit™ procedure.

Potential Complications:
As with all medical procedures, potential risk and complications exist including vessel perforation (when the catheter punctures the vein wall), thrombosis, pulmonary embolism (when a blood clot travels to the lungs), phlebitis (inflammation of the vein), infection, nerve damage, arteriovenous fistula (an abnormal connection between an artery and a vein), hematoma (bruising), and skin burn. As with all medical procedures, consult your physician for information on the risks and benefits of the procedure.

References

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