VASCULAR FAQS JONATHAN D WOODY, MD, FACS

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DISCLOSURES

• None relevant to this presentation

DEFINITELY NOT DISCLOSING:

HIGH SCHOOL YEARBOOK, COLLEGE VIDEOS (DID NOT EXIST THEN), TWITTER FEED, INSTAGRAM, SNAPCHAT, TINDER, ETC



SUGGESTED TOPICS

- DVT / UEDVT
- DVT LYSIS
- DVT ADMIT VS DC
- DVT FOLLOW UP TIME
- IVC FILTER
- ABI WHEN TO WORRY
- ACUTE LIMB ISCHEMIA





OUTLINE

- DVT
- IVC FILTER
- PAD EMERGENCY





Common femoral v. Superficial Superficial circumflex iliac v. epigastric v. Sapheno-femoral External junction pudendal v. Anterior accessory saphenous v. Great saphenous v. Great saphenous v.

VENOUS ANATOMY SUPERFICIAL



- THROMBOSIS CLOT WITHIN VEIN
- PHLEBITIS INFLAMMATION WITHIN VEIN
- DVT PRESENT IN $\sim 30\%$ (6 53)
- DUPLEX ULTRASOUND IMPORTANT
 - CONFIRM DX AND R/O DVT



- DIAGNOSIS IS CLINICAL
- PAIN, WARMTH, INDURATION, ERYTHEMA OVER THE VEIN
 - 4 Rs DOLOR, CALOR, TUMOR, RUBOR
- GENERALLY BENIGN AND SELF LIMITED





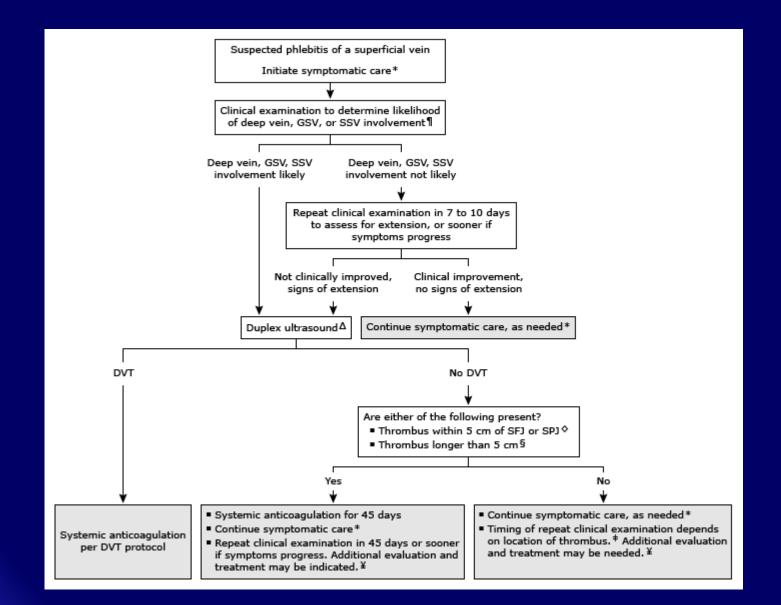
• 4 Rs

DOLOR, CALOR, TUMOR, RUBOR

- INFLAMMATION
- **NOT** INFECTION



SUPERFICIAL THROMBOPHLEBITIS - TREATMENT





- COMMON SENSE → HIGH RISK OR LOW RISK
- HIGH RISK FOR DVT
- EXTENSIVE THROMBOSIS
 - LENGTH > 5 CM
- PROXIMITY TO DEEP SYSTEM
 - WITHIN 5 CM OF FEMORAL OR POPLITEAL JUNCTION
- MEDICAL RISK FACTORS FOR DVT
 - PRIOR DVT, THROMBOPHILIA, MALIGNANCY, ESTROGEN THERAPY
- Low risk for dvt <u>not</u> high risk



- LOW RISK FOR DVT
- SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT
 - NSAID, ELEVATION, WARM COMPRESS (COLD), COMPRESSION STOCKING
 - FOLLOW UP 7 10 DAYS ASSESS FOR RESOLUTION / PROGRESSION

- HIGH RISK FOR DVT
- ANTICOAGULATION 6 WEEKS (PROBABLY BETTER THAN 2 WEEKS)
 - CHOICE OF AGENT OR DOSE UNCLEAR
 - LOW DOSE REASONABLE (DO NOT HAVE DVT)
 - LOVENOX 40 QD / XARELTO 10 QD / ELIQUIS 2.5 BID



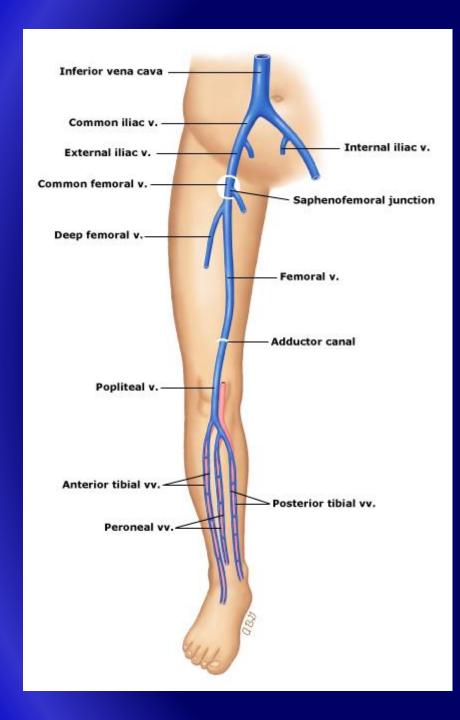




DVT

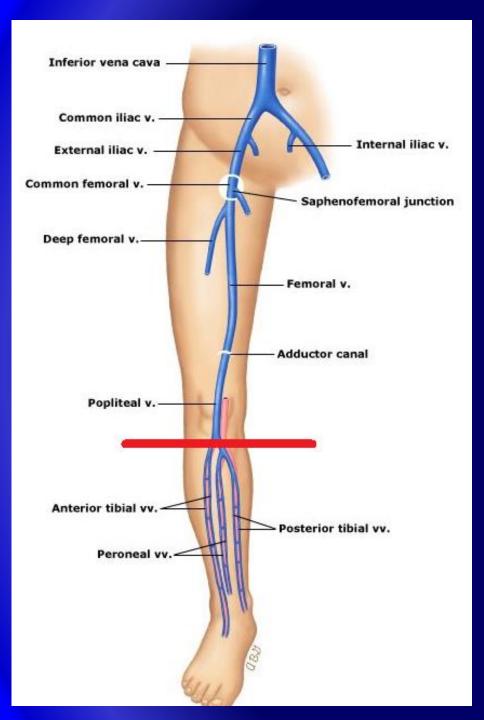
- CLASSIFICATION
- TREATMENT
- FOLLOW UP





VENOUS ANATOMY DEEP





PROXIMAL VS DISTAL

ABOVE KNEE - REAL DVT

- EXTERNAL ILIAC
- COMMON FEMORAL _____ "ILIOFEMORAL"
- FEMORAL (SUPERFICIAL FEMORAL)
- POPLITEAL "FEMOROPOPLITEAL"
- KNEE AND ABOVE

BELOW KNEE - CALF VEIN DVT

"CALF"

- TIBIAL ANTERIOR / POSTERIOR
- PERONEAL

MUSCULAR CALF VEINS – ISOLATED MUSCULAR CALF VEIN DVT

- Gastrochemius
- SOLEUS



REAL DVT

- REAL DVT
 - POPLITEAL VEIN AND ABOVE / PROXIMAL DVT
- REAL RISK
 - LOCAL (LEG)
 - SYSTEMIC (PE)
- REAL TREATMENT
 - Full / Therapeutic anticoagulation (3-6 months)
 - AGENT OF CHOICE NOAC (DOAC) VS VKA



OTHER DVT

- Calf Vein DVT / Isolated Muscular Calf Vein DVT / Distal DVT
- Meta: 1513 citations \rightarrow 31 articles \rightarrow 25 series + 6 RCT (1975-2010)
- REMAINS CONTROVERSIAL TOPIC
 - EVERYTHING OR NOTHING / NO RIGHT ANSWER / NO GUIDELINES
 - "FURTHER STUDIES ARE WARRANTED"

- LOW RISK OF PROPAGATION / PE / RECURRENCE
- NOT ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS BUT...
- MARKER OF PATIENT AT RISK OF VTE





CALF VEIN DVT - TREATMENT

- WHO / WHEN TO TREAT
- SYMPTOMATIC VS ASYMPTOMATIC
 - Pain / swelling
 - UNEXPECTED FINDING ON U/S DONE "JUST BECAUSE"
- HIGH RISK VS LOW RISK
 - POST OP / MALIGNANCY / IMMOBILE
 - AMBULATORY / RISK FACTOR GONE



CALF VEIN DVT - TREATMENT

- Full Dose / Therapeutic
- Low Dose/ Prophylactic
- 2 WEEKS
- 6 WEEKS
- LOVENOX → WARFARIN IMPRACTICAL
- NOAC / DOAC
 - XARELTO: 15 MG BID (3 WEEKS) VS 15 MG DAILY VS 10 MG DAILY
 - ELIQUIS: 10 MG BID (1 WEEK) VS 5 MG BID VS 2.5 MG BID

WHAT SAMPLES DO I HAVE...
HOW NERVOUS I AM...



CALF VEIN DVT

TREATMENT







CALF VEIN DVT

SUMMARY

- AT RISK FOR MAJOR VTE
- SURVEILLANCE
 - Ultrasound 2 weeks
- TREATMENT
 - FULL DOSE OR LOW DOSE
 - 2 WEEKS OR 6 WEEKS
- Doing nothing is <u>Wrong!!!</u>
- CLINICAL JUDGMENT / ART OF MEDICINE





ED DISCHARGE FOR DVT

- S PATIENT COMPROMISED?
 - SYSTEMIC HEMODYNAMIC OR RESPIRATORY INSTABILITY
 - LOCAL EXTREMITY VIABILITY

- YES → ADMISSION
- NO → DISCHARGE HOME WITH OUTPATIENT F/U



VENOUS THROMBOLYSIS

- SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN SELECTED PATIENTS...
- FIRST EPISODE OF ACUTE ILIOFEMORAL DVT
- SYMPTOMS LESS THAN 14 DAYS IN DURATION
- LOW RISK OF BLEEDING
- AMBULATORY WITH GOOD FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY
- ACCEPTABLE LIFE EXPECTANCY
- Must be able to tolerate <u>six months</u> of anticoagulation
- LIMB THREATENING VENOUS ISCHEMIA
 - EXTENSIVE EDEMA, PAIN, SKIN COLOR CHANGES, PHLEGMASIA





PHLEGMASIA

- ALBA DOLENS (WHITE EDEMA)
- CERULEA DOLENS (BLUE CYANOSIS)
- MASSIVE DVT (MULTI-LEVEL)
- PAIN, EDEMA, CYANOSIS, COMPARTMENT SYNDROME, VENOUS GANGRENE, ARTERIAL COMPROMISE
- SHOCK, CIRCULATORY COLLAPSE
- LOSS OF LIMB OR LIFE

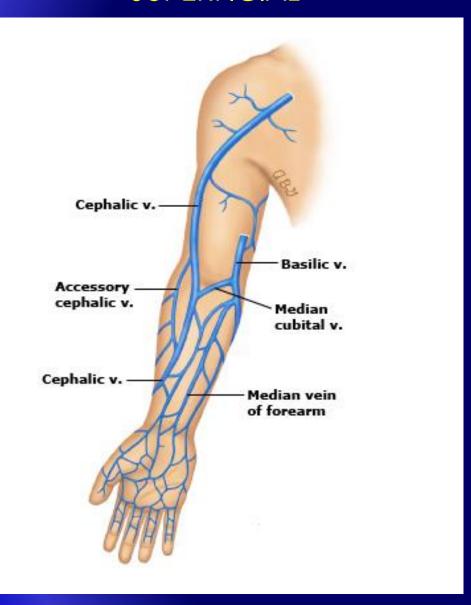


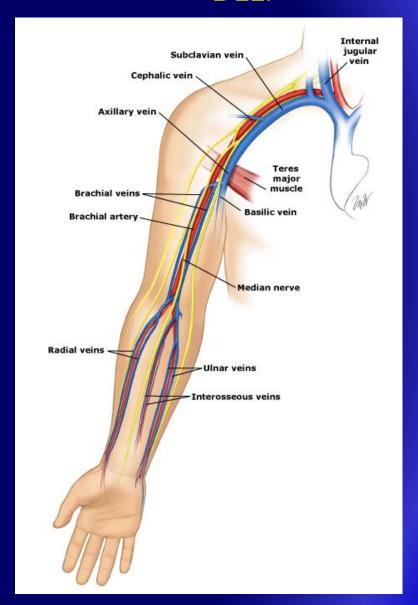
CATHETER INDUCED UPPER EXTREMITY THROMBOSIS

- VESSEL TRAUMA / INFLAMMATION → THROMBOSIS
- PAIN, EDEMA, ERYTHEMA, CATHETER OBSTRUCTION / OCCLUSION
- DUPLEX ULTRASOUND IS DIAGNOSTIC



VENOUS ANATOMY – UPPER EXTREMITY SUPERFICIAL DEEP





CATHETER INDUCED UPPER EXTREMITY SUPERFICIAL THROMBOPHLEBITIS

(PERIPHERAL IV)

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

D/C IV

NSAID

ELEVATION

WARM COMPRESS (COLD ON OCCASION)



CATHETER INDUCED UPPER EXTREMITY DVT

- ANTICOAGULATION
- 3 MONTHS FOR UNCOMPLICATED CASE
- LONGER IF CATHETER REMAINS IN PLACE / MALIGNANCY
- LOWER RISK OF PE / SVC FILTER PROBLEMATIC
- SOMETIMES ONLY TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY

LEAVE CATHETER IN PLACE IF ACCESS STILL NEEDED !!!

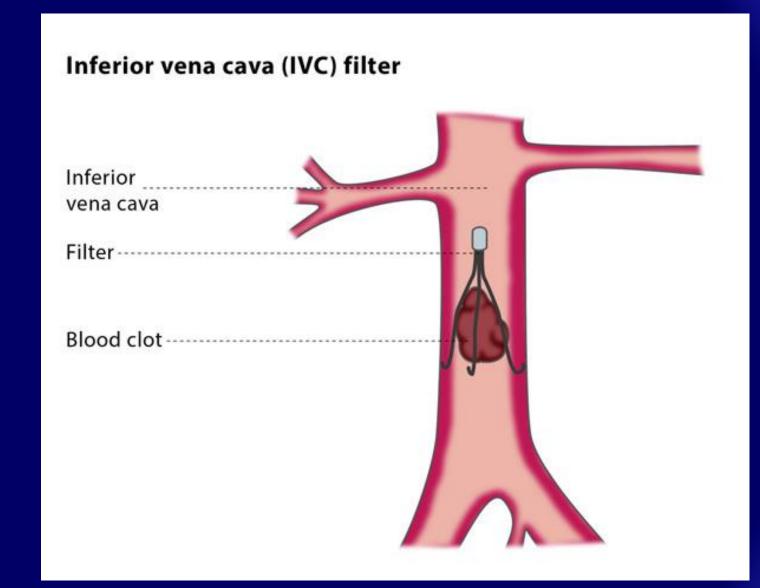




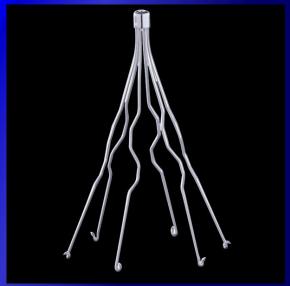


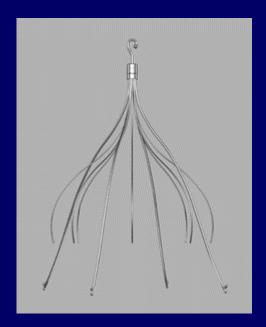
- APPROPRIATE ROLE
- DANGERS
- WHY WE SAY NO

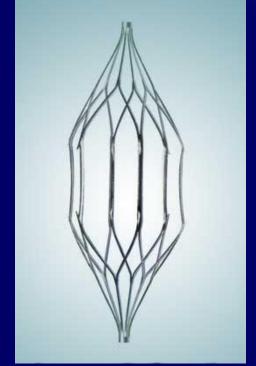


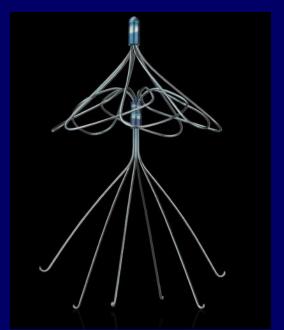


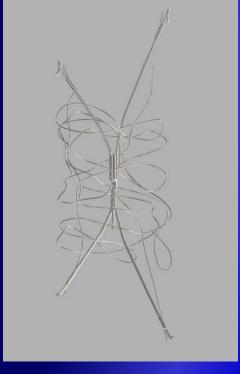




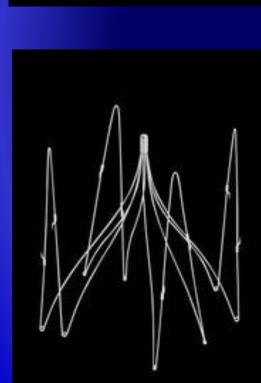












IVC FILTER

- "PREVENT" PULMONARY EMBOLISM
 - Does <u>NOT</u> treat DVT
- INDICATIONS
 - ABSOLUTE
 - INABILITY TO ANTICOAGULATE
 - ACTIVE HEMORRHAGE, RECENT MAJOR SURGERY, INTRACRANIAL BLEED
 - FAILURE OF ANTICOAGULATION
 - DESPITE ADEQUATE ANTICOAGULATION
 - RELATIVE
 - PERMISSIVE NOW RESTRICTIVE
 - LARGE PE, CV COMPROMISE, H/O HEMORRHAGE, PROPHYLAXIS, NERVES



RETRIEVABLE IVC FILTER

- MULTIPLE REPORTS
 - Retrieval rate 5-20% "Permanent" 80-95%
- MILITARY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL TO PRIORITIZE RETRIEVAL.
 - 94% FOLLOW UP 63% RETRIEVAL RATE
- COST OF RETRIEVABLE VS PERMANENT
 - INCREASED ITEM COST
 - COST OF RETRIEVAL
 - RISKS OF RETRIEVAL
- JOURNAL OF VASCULAR SURGERY JANUARY 2019

TZENG ET AL

• 11-YEAR PERIOD

131,791 IVC FILTERS

6.6% RETRIEVAL RATE

- Widespread improvements on a national scale are needed to:
 - IMPROVE APPROPRIATENESS OF FILTER PLACEMENT
 - **ENHANCE FILTER RETRIEVAL RATES**

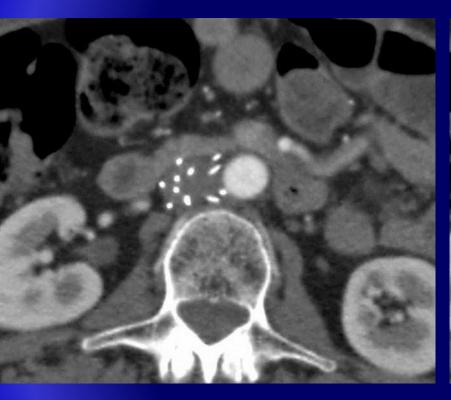


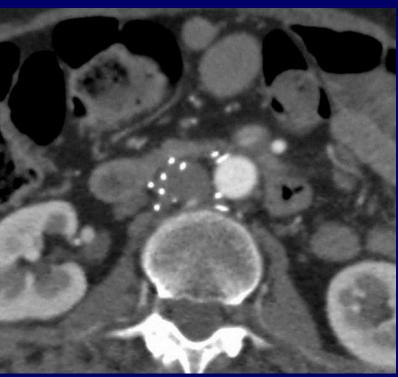
IVC FILTER COMPLICATIONS

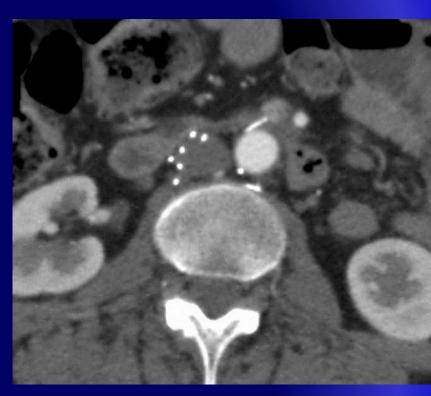
- ACCESS SITE
- MALPOSITION
- MIGRATION
- THROMBOSIS IVC THROMBOSIS UP TO 30%
- FRACTURE
- PERFORATION
- FILTER EMBOLUS
- PE DESPITE FILTER
- INFECTION
- POST THROMBOTIC SYNDROME HIGHER THAN NON FILTER GROUP



IVC FILTER COMPLICATIONS

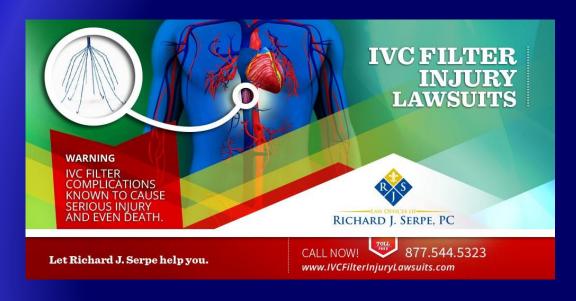








IVC FILTER COMPLICATIONS









IVC FILTER - SUMMARY

- STICK WITH ABSOLUTE INDICATIONS
 - COMPLICATIONS
- RETRIEVABLE VS PERMANENT
 - STREET CRED BUT NO CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE RETRIEVABLE SUPERIOR
- RESUME ANTICOAGULATION ASAP
 - TREAT DVT ONGOING THROMBOTIC PROCESS
- NO BENEFIT AS ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY



GUINNESS: NURSE DENIED WORLD RECORD

FOR NOT RUNNING LONDON MARATHON IN A SKIRT...



SCRUBS DON'T COUNT 3:08:22



DRESS, APRON, TRADITIONAL CAP

PAD EMERGENCY



PAD EMERGENCY

- ACUTE VS CHRONIC
- OUTPATIENT FOLLOW UP
- EMERGENT MANAGEMENT



VASCULAR EXAMINATION

MOST SENSITIVE TOOL FOR PULSE EXAM IS



WNL = WE NEVER LOOKED

ONLY CONTRAINDICATION TO PULSE EXAM IS ABSENCE OF A FINGER WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS, EXAMINE THE PATIENT



CLAUDICATION

- CLAUDICATIO TO LIMP (LATIN)
- LOWER EXTREMITY MUSCLE PAIN INDUCED BY EXERCISE AND RELIEVED BY REST ANGINA OF THE LEG
- CRAMPING, ACHING, SORENESS
- CONSISTENT AND REPRODUCIBLE
 - PRECIPITATED BY SAME DEGREE OF EXERCISE
 - COMPLETELY RELIEVED BY REST

OUTPATIENT F/U



CLAUDICATION

- MORE CONCERNING TO PATIENT THAN PHYSICIAN
- LIFE STYLE IMPAIRMENT
- FEAR OF LIMB LOSS
- AMPUTATION RATE 12% AT 10 YEARS

OUTPATIENT F/U



THE 6 PS OF ACUTE ISCHEMIA

- Pulselessness
- PAIN
- PALLOR
- POIKILOTHERMIA
- Paresthesia
- PARALYSIS

KEY IS AN ACUTE CHANGE IN CONDITION

EMERGENCY



ACUTE ISCHEMIA

- NOT ALWAYS THE 6 Ps
- SUDDEN ONSET OF CLAUDICATION
- SUDDEN ONSET OF INCAPACITATING PAIN
- COOL OR COLD EXTREMITY
- SENSORY LOSS
- MOTOR LOSS

KEY IS AN <u>ACUTE</u> CHANGE IN CONDITION

EMERGENCY



VASCULAR LAB – ABI ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX

ABI

1.0 - 0.7 NO SYMPTOMS

0.5 - 0.7 CLAUDICATION

< 0.4 REST PAIN, ULCERATION, GANGRENE

 $ABI = 0.65 \rightarrow 65\%$ of Normal blood flow

LOW ABI DOES <u>NOT</u> MEAN EMERGENCY ACUTE VS CHRONIC



CHRONIC CONDITIONS









REFERENCES / GUIDELINES

VASCULAR.ORG VEINFORUM.ORG UP TO DATE

SOCIETY FOR VASCULAR SURGERY AMERICAN VENOUS FORUM

CHEST AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CHEST PHYSICIANS PUBMED















TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- DVT
 - REAL: TREAT 3-6 MONTHS
 - Calf: Treat short term or rescan → Judgment
 - ARM: REMOVE IV IF POSSIBLE
- IVC FILTER
 - BAD WORD
- ACUTE LIMB ISCHEMIA
 - 6 PS
 - URGENT VASCULAR EVALUATION





BEFORE CARD GAME

AFTER CARD GAME





QUIZ TIME

I) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT CALF VEIN DVT IS FALSE:

A - IT IS A MARKER FOR INCREASED RISK OF DVT AND/OR PE

B - PATIENTS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO HIGH RISK AND LOW RISK GROUPS

C - IT REQUIRES MANDATORY ANTICOAGULATION FOR 3-6 MONTHS

D - CALF VEIN DVT IS ALSO KNOWN AS DISTAL DVT

1) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT CALF VEIN DVT IS <u>FALSE</u>:

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2) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT IVC FILTERS IS <u>TRUE</u>:

A - MOST PATIENTS WITH DVT SHOULD HAVE AN IVC FILTER PLACED

B - IVC FILTERS PROTECT AGAINST DVT

C - IVC FILTERS CAN PERFORATE THE VENA CAVA

D - LARGE PE / CLOT BURDEN IS AN ABSOLUTE INDICATION FOR AN IVC FILTER

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3) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIRES URGENT VASCULAR SURGERY EVALUATION:

- A LEG CRAMPS WHEN WALKING
- B DRY GANGRENE ON THE TIP OF THE TOE
- C SUDDEN PAIN AND PALLOR OF THE LEG
- D CELLULITIS OF THE FOOT

3) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIRES <u>URGENT</u> VASCULAR SURGERY EVALUATION:

A - LEG CRAMPS WHEN WALKING

B - DRY GANGRENE ON THE TIP OF THE TOE

C - SUDDEN PAIN AND PALLOR OF THE LEG

D - CELLULITIS OF THE FOOT

MY FINAL CARD TRICK





Nurses are the heart of Piedmont.

Nurses are consistently named one of the most trusted professionals. And we certainly know why. Day in and day out, our nurses are at the core of our exceptional care. During National Nurses Week, we'd like to thank them for the amazing work they do.



