Chronic venous disease

References:

What is CVD?
Chronic venous disease or CVD occurs when the blood in your legs cannot flow back to your heart. When this happens, pooling blood can raise pressure in your veins, causing a range of problems. 1 in 3 Americans over the age of 45 has some type of venous disease.

Blockage of the deep venous circulation in the abdominal/pelvic area is now recognized as a cause of CVD. This can occur when either the iliac vein in your pelvis becomes compressed by the overlying artery, or from a blockage following deep vein thrombosis (DVT).

Are you at risk for CVD?
- Family history
- Obesity
- Hormonal changes—pregnancy, menopause, hormone therapy
- Immobilization after surgery or injury
- History of deep venous thrombosis – blood clots in the leg veins
- Prolonged standing

What conservative treatments are available?
Compression socks, skin ointments or medications are often used to provide some relief.

More than 80 million Americans suffer from some form of venous disease®
Is IVUS right for you?

**Are you experiencing any of these symptoms?**
- Aching, tiredness, or throbbing of the legs
- Leg swelling
- Varicose veins
- Skin redness and inflammation called stasis dermatitis
- Eczema—dry flaking skin on the lower legs
- Brownish skin discoloration called hyperpigmentation
- Skin ulcers around the ankle

**Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) is a minimally invasive imaging procedure that can be used to help diagnose CVD.**

IVUS guidance helps your physician evaluate a part of the iliac vein that had been hard to see with venography. Data suggests that venography may lack the sensitivity and specificity required for accurate diagnosis in this area of the body. By enabling your doctor to more accurately assess your condition from inside the vein, IVUS is a valuable complement to standard venography and can help your doctor decide your best course of care.

**What can I expect from the procedure?**

During the procedure where IVUS is utilized, you may receive anesthesia prior to the creation of a small incision in your leg. Through this incision, a specially designed ultrasound catheter is guided to where your doctor can acquire images of compressed or obstructed vessels. During the same evaluation, your physician may have the opportunity to use the knowledge gained through the IVUS imaging procedure to guide a stent to the spot where your vein is compressed or obstructed.

Go to [PVDandMe.com](http://PVDandMe.com) for more information.

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“I was feeling extreme discomfort and was losing hope. My physician suggested I undergo a venogram, following which she performed IVUS. My physician told me that the additional information provided by the IVUS procedure helped her to develop a more focused treatment strategy than through venography alone.”

**Maria B.**
IVUS diagnosis and treatment guided patient