

Abstract

COMBINED APPROACH WITH PERIOPERATIVE EMBOLOSCLEROTHERAPY  
AND OPEN SURGICAL EXCISION--CONTEMPORARY APPROACH

D.A.LOOSE

The combined treatment has been proved over more than 40 years and it consists out of surgical and non surgical techniques. These can be adopted as well as in venous malformations as in arteriovenous (av) malformations. Non surgical techniques of treatment are:

Sclero-treatment

Kryo-treatment

Laser therapy

Percutanes catheter techniques

The different surgical and non surgical techniques are not competitive techniques but they are an additional or supplementary treatment.

In venous malformations the goal of treatment is the occlusion of malformed venous vessels and in av malformations the elimination of av-fistulas.

65% of vascular malformations are venous ones and 14,5% are those with av -shunts.

The latter belong to the types of malformations which can pose the biggest therapeutic problems.

In venous malformations sclero treatment is indicated before or after surgery. In av malformations the first step of treatment is the catheter embolisation treatment. Only afterwards surgical excision may be indicated. In some cases the additional surgical occlusion of av-fistulas by over- and- over stitches with sonographic control (technic according to Loose II) may be indicated.

The indications are extratruncular infiltrating diffuse av-fistulas which cannot be treated by direct puncture sclero treatment or by catheter techniques. The therapeutic concept has to be chosen individually in every single patient dependent on the specific hemodynamic findings. The long follow up results of 419 cases of a multi centre study were analysed and evaluated.