Interventional Management of Chronic Venous Thromboembolism

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Chronic venous thromboembolism results in disability and complications. In its end stage presentation, chronic changes of the skin due to venous hypertension can result in recurrent ulceration and debilitation. It is increasingly common to find an associated iliocaval obstruction in patients whose venous insufficiency remains resistant to standard therapies, particularly in the era of inferior vena cava (IVC) filter placement. Iliocaval intervention offers a durable method of treatment even in the face of IVC filter occlusion. Technical points for successful intervention include patency of the common femoral confluence, large diameter stents, intravascular ultrasound (IVUS), and excellent imaging. Acceptable medium term patency is observed and durable symptom relief can be achieved.