

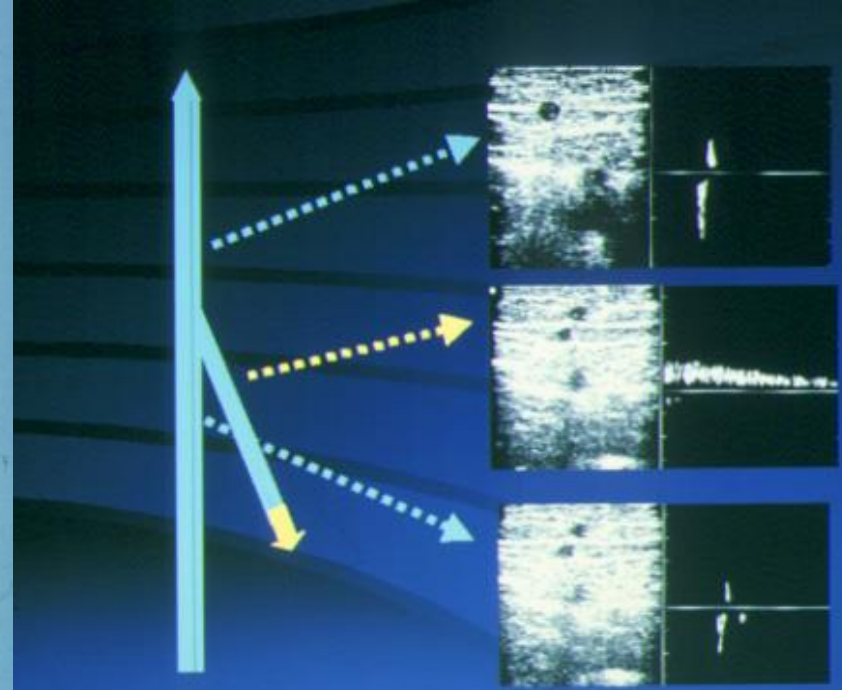
Insufficiency of one tributary



What could we do ?

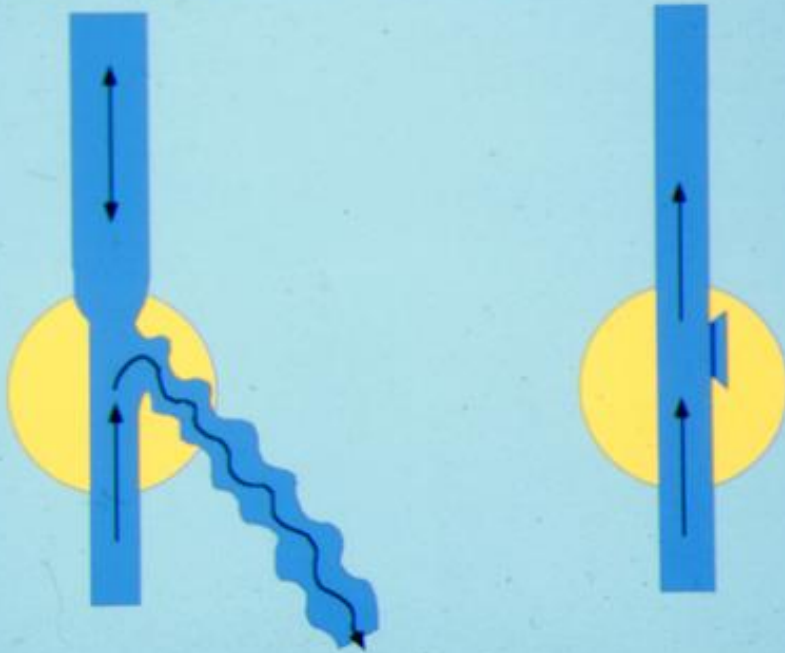


Veine fémorale



It depends on the dilatation and the direction of the flux in the proximal portion of the saphenous trunk

Ablation d'une collatérale saphène incontinente

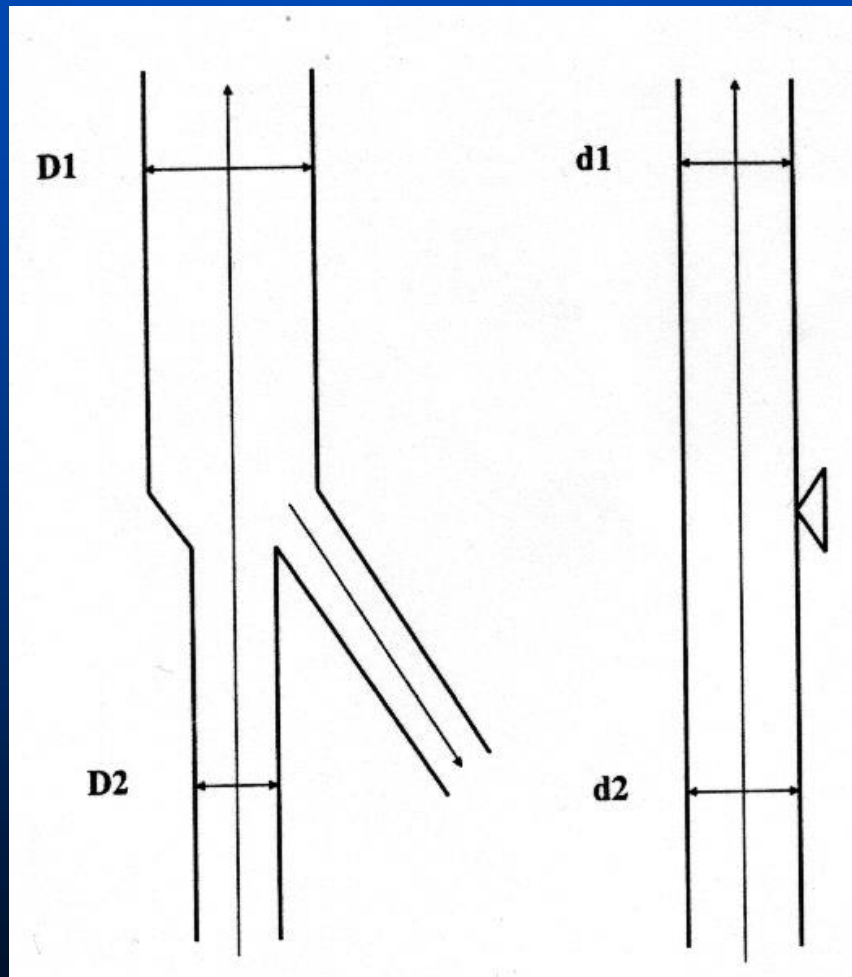


Ablation of the tributary only



Improvement of the proximal part (diameter and flux)

The difference between proximal and distal to the tributary veins sections diminished from 1.59 mm to 0.39 mm ($p=0.0033$) after surgical removal of the tributary alone.

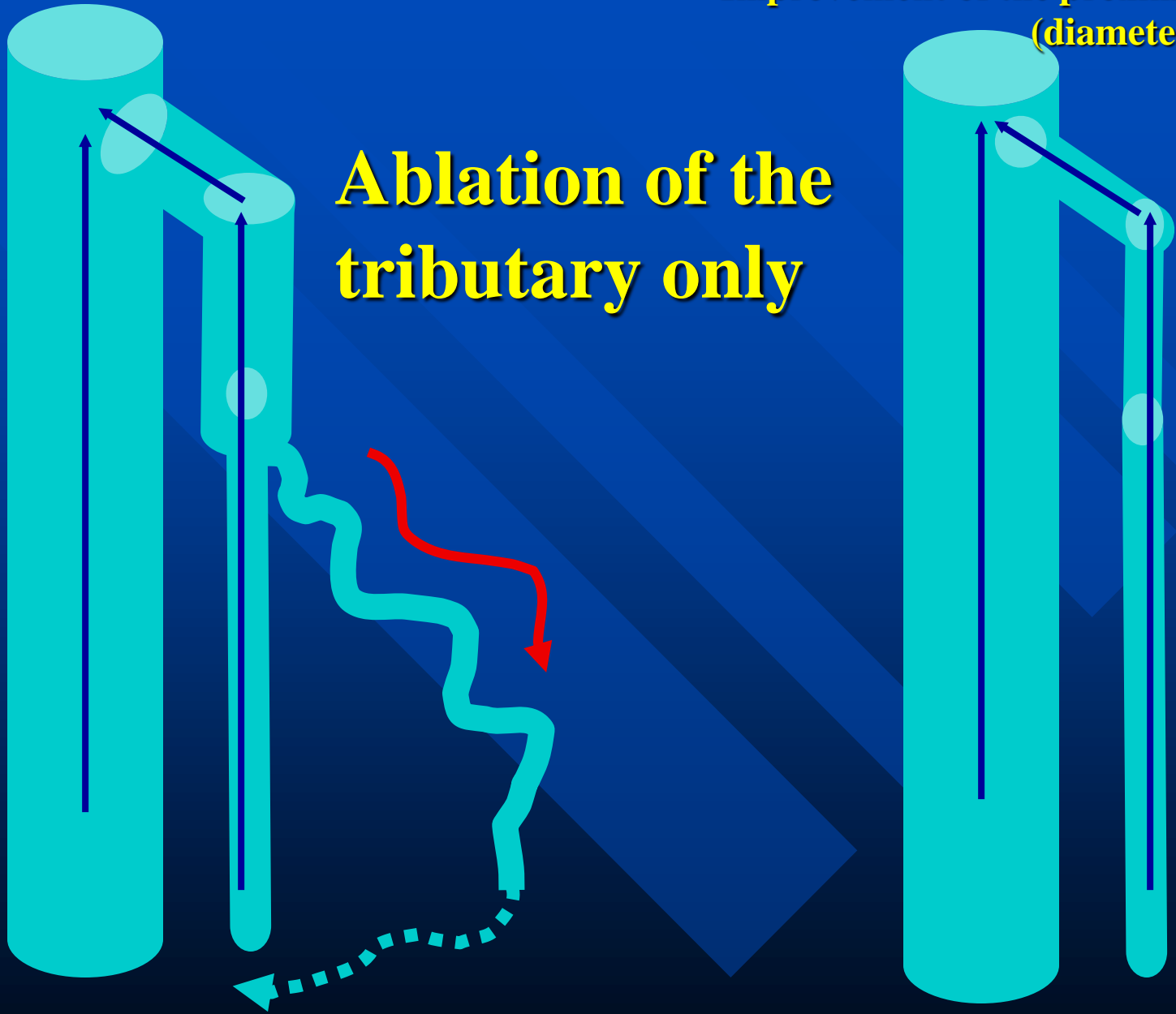


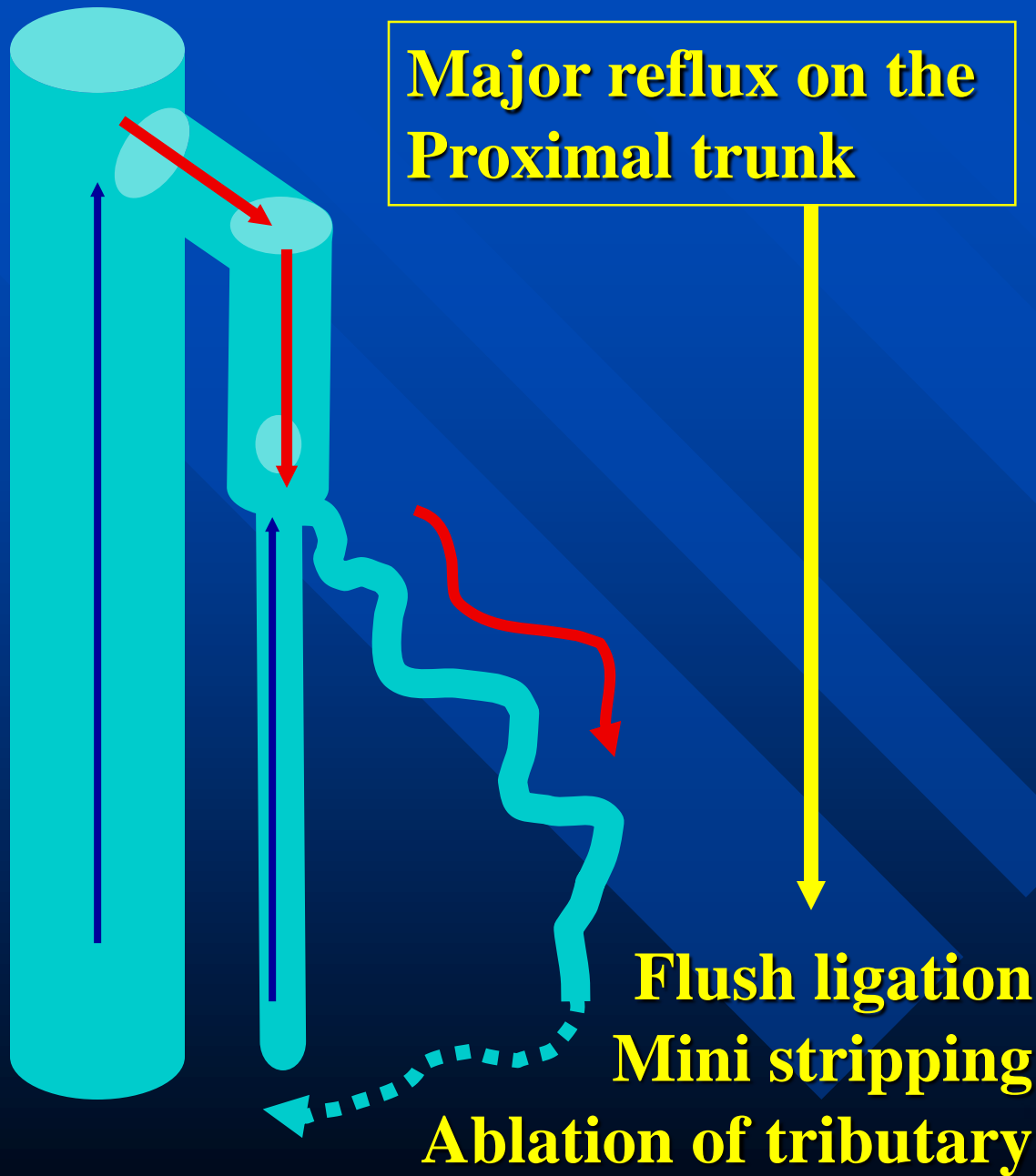
**Ablation of the
tributary only**

CRETON D. Diameter reduction of the proximal long saphenous vein after ablation of a distal incompetent tributary. *Dermatol Surg* 1999;25:1-5.

Improvement of the proximal part :
(diameter and flux)

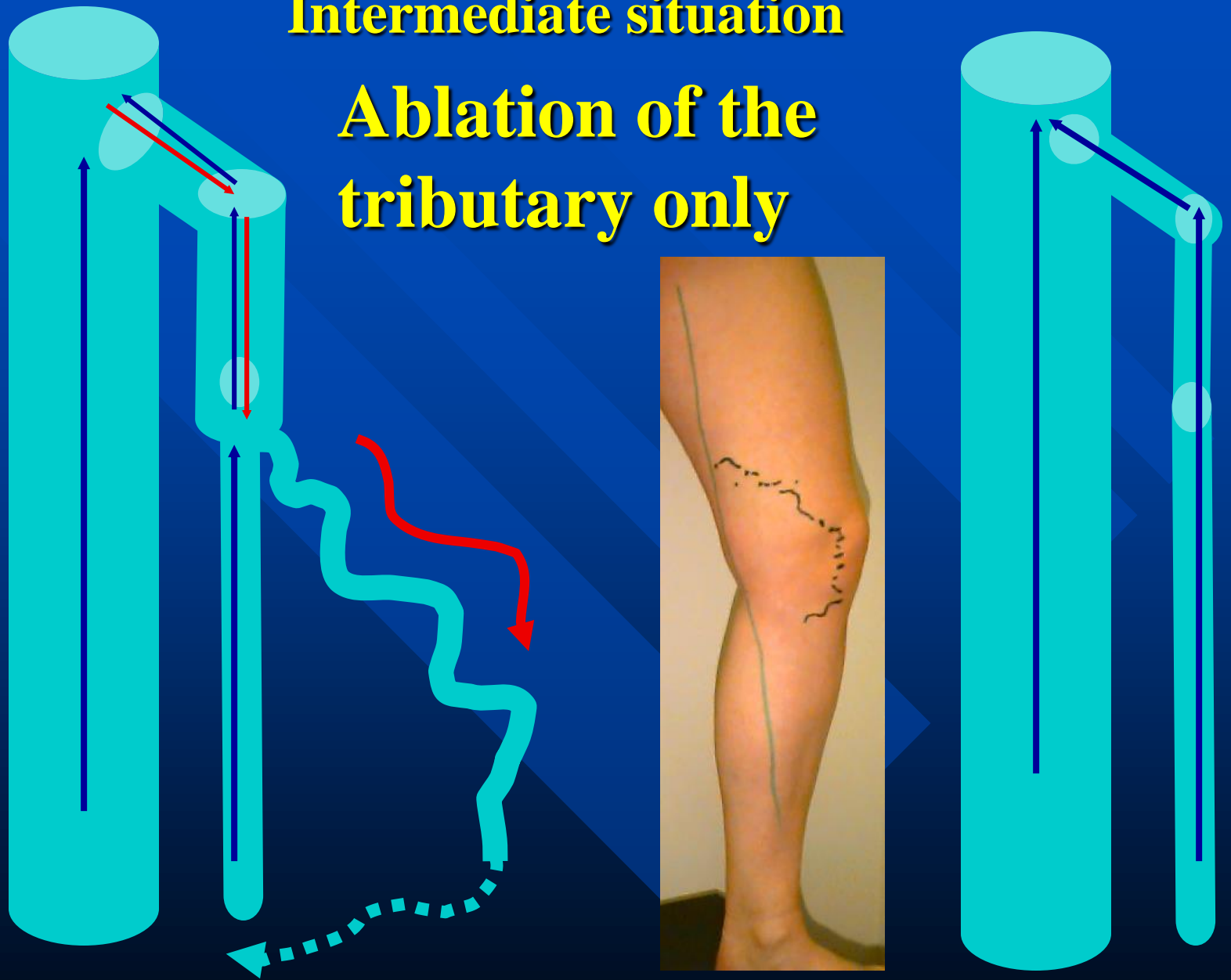
**Ablation of the
tributary only**





Intermediate situation

**Ablation of the
tributary only**



Improvement of the function of the proximal portion

Evolution of the incompetence on the trunk

**Dilatation of saphenous trunk
proximally to the incompetent
tributaries**



The isolated ablation of insufficient tributaries appears to be a useful measure to prevent degeneration of the GSV vein function as this procedure reduces the saphenous diameter.

Surgery of tributaries only

Preventive surgery ?

concerivative surgery ?