



ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF VENOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

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INTRODUCTION

Venous system diseases (VSD) are an important cause of discomfort and disability, frequently seen in industrialized societies and resulting in medical and socioeconomic problems. While the patients' quality of life is adversely affected, especially with cosmetic concerns, the loss of workforce and increased health service demands increase the socioeconomic burden with high diagnosis-treatment (health care) costs (1). In VSD, symptoms attributable to venous dysfunction such as pain, swelling, edema, itching, skin pigmentation changes, ulceration, varicose vein appearance, and deterioration of skin integrity can be seen with venous hypertension (2). Chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremity is seen in 25-33% of women and 10-20% of men (3).

Since the fifth century BC, Hippocrates, Galen, and other scientists have defined venous insufficiency and defined the symptoms and treatment methods that are still up to date today (4). Over the centuries, surgical treatments have evolved from open procedures to minimally invasive approaches (5). Conventional surgery based on ligation and stripping has been used frequently to treat varicose veins and CVI until recent years. With the advances in technology, developments in the treatment techniques applied in the treatment

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- It protects the surrounding tissue from heat damage during laser or radiofrequency procedures
- It facilitates the ablation process by making venoconstriction and increases its success

Disadvantages are that patients feel pain due to multiple injections and high volume of fluid administration to a large area along the venous structure to be treated. Sedoanalgesia, general or regional anesthesia, can be applied in addition to tumescent anesthesia to increase patient satisfaction and reduce the feeling of pain. Another disadvantage is LA toxicity, and it is necessary to be careful about the overdose of the LA agent used.

CONCLUSION

Many anesthesia methods can be applied in varicose surgery. The surgical procedure and patient characteristics are the most critical factors in selecting the anesthesia method to be applied. Considering the patient's medical history, comorbidities, preferred anesthesia method, and patient safety, the anesthesiologist and surgeon should determine the most appropriate anesthesia method.

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