

LOWER EXTREMITY VENOUS DUPLEX

Functional Study

Patient Name	
DOB	(Patient Label Here)
MRN	

93970 Bilat

Date: _____

93971 R / L

Tech: _____

Ordering Provider: _____

Indication: _____

Prior Vein Tx? _____

RIGHT C _____ (CEAP) LEFT C _____

Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)	GSV	Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)
		SFJ		
		Prx Thigh		
		Mid Thigh		
		Dist Thigh		
		Prox Calf		
		Mid Calf		

Rt GSV Anatomy Type Lt					
I	H	S	I	H	S

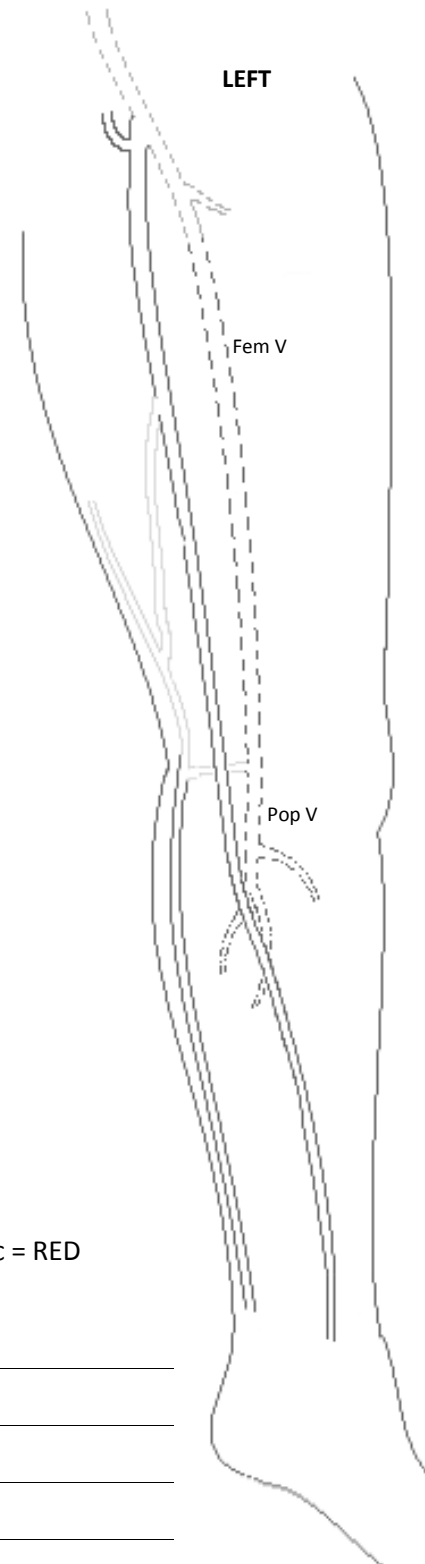
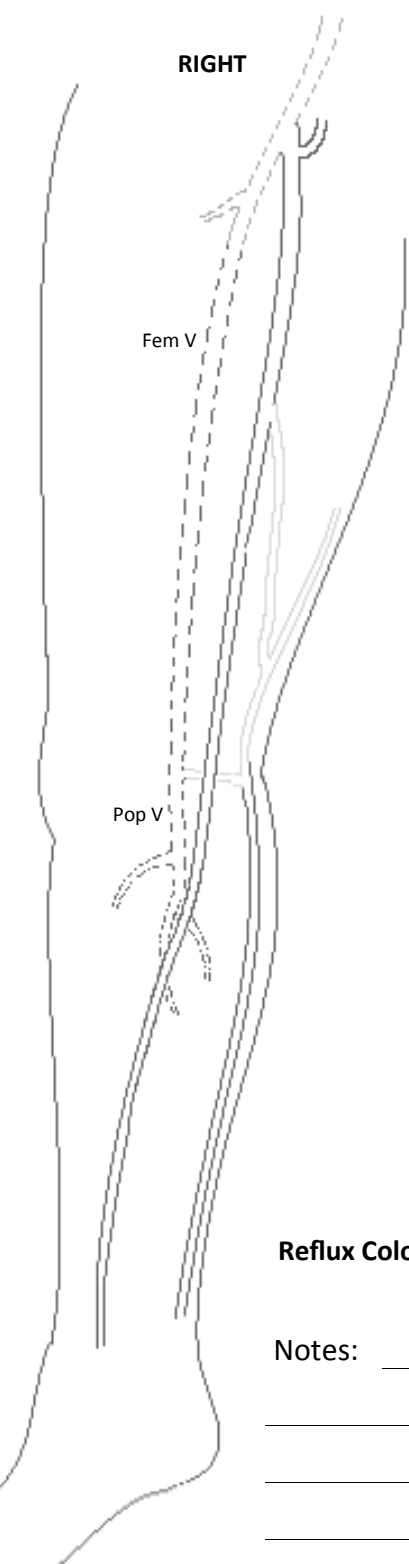
Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)	SSV	Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)
		Pop fossa		
		Calf		

Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)	Perf Vs	Reflux (s)	Diam (cm)
		A		
		B		
		C		

Reflux (s)	DEEP	Reflux (s)
	CFV	
	FV	
	POP	

Reflux Color Code: 0.5<1.0 sec = BLUE, 1.0 < 2.0 sec = YELLOW, >2.0 sec = RED

Notes: _____



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CEAP Classification:

- C0:** no visible signs of venous disease
- C1:** Telangiectasia/reticular vs
- C2:** Varicosities
- C3:** Edema
- C4a:** Pigmentation and eczema
- C4b:** Lipodermatosclerosis + atrophy blanche
- C5:** Healed venous ulcer(s)
- C6:** Active venous ulcer(s)

GSV Variation Types:

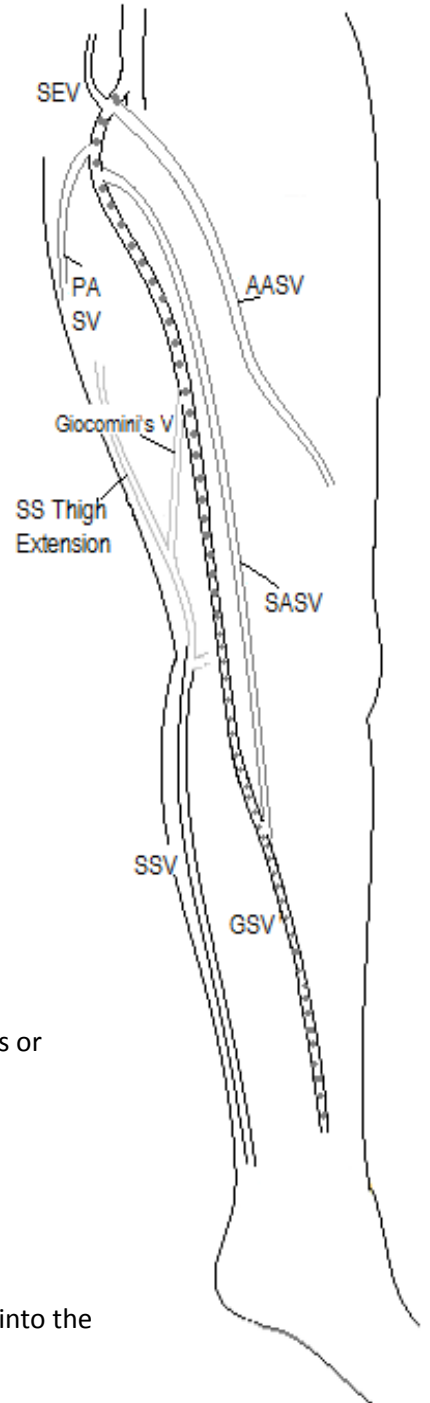
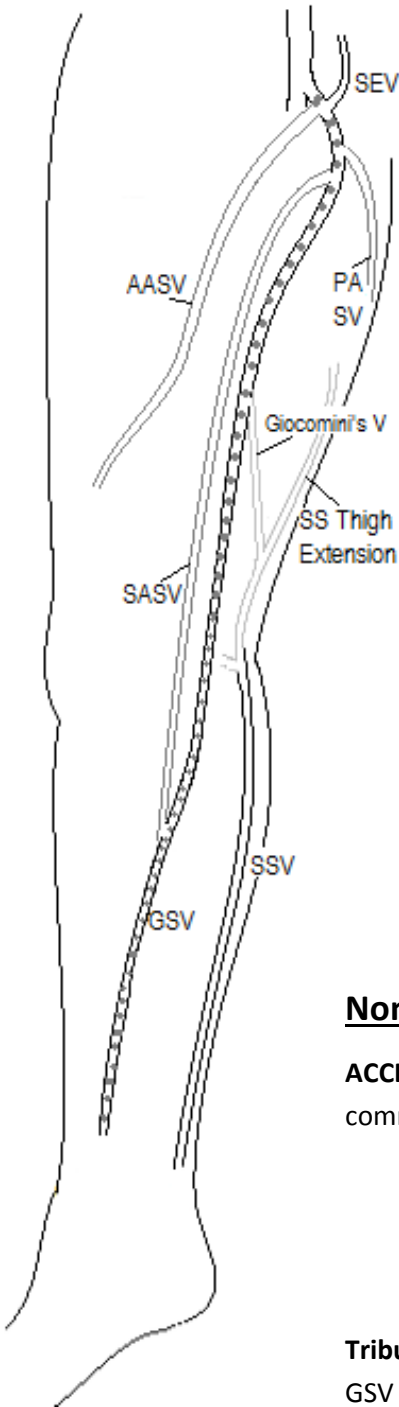
- I**—GSV is entirely within the facial compartment
- H**—Subcutaneous trib/accessory parallel to main GSV
- S**— Atresia of the intra-fascial GSV, dominant extra-fascial trib/accessory v.

Nomenclature of Variable Veins:

ACCESSORY GSV— a vein that joins the GSV proximally and joins or communicates distally (the 3 most common are listed below...)

- AAGSV**—anterior accessory great saphenous vein
- PAGSV**—posterior accessory great saphenous vein
- SAGSV**—superficial accessory great saphenous vein

Tributaries—veins that drain smaller veins and eventually drain into the GSV



**The diagram is a reference for common variable veins in commonly seen locations. Actual veins may vary in presence, location, number and course.*