ВІННИЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ М.І.ПИРОГОВА

ВІСНИК ВІННИЦЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ

НАУКОВИЙ ЖУРНАЛ №4 (Т. 28) 2024

ВІСНИК ВІННИЦЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО **МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ** REPORTS OF VINNYTSIA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Заснований: 17 жовтня 1994 року

Засновник: Вінницький державний медичний університет ім. М.І.Пирогова

Державна реєстрація: 18 вересня 2003

Видавець: Вінницький національний медичний університет ім. М.І.Пирогова

Періодичність виходу журналу - 4 рази на рік

№4 (T. 28) 2024

Фахове наукове видання України в галузі медичних наук за спеціальностями 221, 222, 228, 229

Згідно з переліком наукових фахових видань України, затвердженим наказом МОН України № 1188 від 24.09.2020 Фахове наукове видання України у галузі біологічних наук за спеціальністю 091

Згідно з переліком наукових фахових видань України, затвердженим наказом МОН України №1471 від 26.11.2020

Журнал включений до міжнародної інформаційної наукометричної бази CrossRef, Index Copernicus, Google Schoolar Metrics, National Library of Ukraine Vernadsky

Головний редактор

Петрушенко В.В.

Заступник головного редактора

Андрушко I.I. Погорілий В.В.

Відповідальний редактор

Гунас І.В.

Секретар

Клімас Л.А.

Редакційна колегія

Белов О.О., Василенко Д.А., Гумінський Ю.Й., Гунас В.І., Жебель В.М., Заічко Н.В., Камінський В.В., Лазоришинець В.В., Лурін І.А., Мороз Л.В., Московко С.П., Puchalska L., Сарафинюк Л.А., Сергета І.В., Сидюк А.В., Того М.D., Усенко О.Ю., Шевчук В.І., Шінкарук-Диковицька М.М.

Редакційна рада

Беляєв Е.В., Березовський А.М., Бондар С.А., Булавенко О.В., Волощук Н.І., Гребенюк Д.І., Гріжимальська К.Ю., Дідич В.М., Дмитренко С.В., Дмітрієв М.О., Дудікова Л.В., Дуднік В.М., Іванов В.П., Йолтухівський М.В., Каніковський О.Є., Кіщук В.В., Ковальчук В.П., Конопліцький В.С., Король А.П., Костюк О.Г., Кулешов О.В., Кулик Л.Г., Матвійчук М.В., Московко Г.С., Незгода І.І., Очередько О.М., Палій І.Г., Пентюк Н.О., Півторак В.І., Піліпонова В.В., Покидько М.І., Прокопенко С.В., Римша С.В., Семененко С.І., Серебреннікова О.А., Станіславчук М.А., Тихолаз В.О., Фіщенко В.О., Фоміна Л.В., Хіміч С.Д., Чайка Г.В., Шапринський В.О., Шевчук С.В., Шевчук Ю.Г., Шкарупа В.М., Школьніков В.С., Шувалов С.М., Яблонь О.С.

Адреса редакції: 21018, Україна, м.Вінниця, вул. Пирогова, 56 Тел.: (0432) 43-94-11 Факс.: (0432) 46-55-30 E-mail: lora@vnmu.edu.ua

Технічні редактори: Л.О. Клопотовська, С.С. Левенчук

Художній редактор: Л.М. Слободянюк Мовний коректор: Т.В. Врублевська

Address editors:

Pyrogov Str. 56 Ukraine - 21018, Vinnytsia, Tel.: (0432) 43-94-11 Fax: (0432) 46-55-30 E-mail: lora@vnmu.edu.ua

Сайт журналу https://reports-vnmedical.com.ua

Підписано до друку 30.12.2024 р. Затверджено Вченою Радою ВНМУ ім. М.І. Пирогова, протокол №4 від 27.12.2024 р.

Формат 60х84/8. Друк офсетний. Замовлення № 6684. Наклад 100. Вінниця. Видавництво "Твори", Немирівське шосе, 62а, Вінниця, 21034 Телефон: 0 (800) 33-00-90, +38 (096) 97-30-934, +38 (093) 89-13-852, +38 (098) 46-98-043 e-mail: tvory2009@gmai.com; http://www.tvoru.com.ua

© Вінницький національний медичний університет ім. М.І.Пирогова, (м.Вінниця), 2023 Вісник Вінницького національного медичного університету Рецензований журнал Свідоцтво про державну реєстрацію КВ №7901 від 18.09.2003

3MICT

ОРИГ ІНАЛЬНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

Василюк С. М., Прудніков О. В., Петраш А. В., Гудивок В. І., Лаб'як І. Р., Криса Б. В. SMAS-ритидектомія та фракційна лазерна терапія в пацієнток з інволютивними змінами обличчя

Александрук О. Д., Лаб'як І. Р., Біцька І. В., Павлюк Н. М., Атаманюк В. М. Оцінка мікроциркуляції шкіри при різних морфотипах старіння обличчя і шиї

Aladwan A. M. A., Dmytrenko S. V., Bashynska O. I., Demyanenko L. P., Shpacova N. A., Gunas I. V. Peculiarities of somatotype components and indicators of the component composition of body weight in ukrainian men and women with various forms of urticaria

Konovalov S. V., Moroz V. M., Yoltukhivskyy M. V., Gusakova I. V. Correlations between biochemical indicators determined in the somatosensory cortex and hippocampus and morphological indicators, functional state of the central nervous system and neurological deficit in rats with subtotal acute ischemia-reperfusion of the brain and in the background of its correction with citicoline

Gunas M. M. Peculiarities of head size, total and longitudinal body dimensions in Ukrainian men and women with multiple sclerosis

Brotskyi N. O., Dmitriev M. O., Arshynnikov R. S., Drachuk N. V., Popova O. I., Moskalenko V. B., Ruban M. M. Models of linear dimensions necessary for constructing the correct shape of the dental arch in boys and girls with a wide face type depending on the characteristics of teleradiometric indicators according to the Ricketts method and computed tomography dimensions of the teeth

Shakatira M. A. M., Dmytrenko S. V., Slyvka O. Ya., Shapoval O. M., Dronenko V. G., Ruban M. M. Total and longitudinal body dimensions in Ukrainian men with alopecia areata

Vasyliuk S. M., Prudnikov O. V., Petrash A. V., Hudyvok V. I., Labiak I. R., Krysa B. V. SMAS-rhytidectomy and fractional laser therapy in patients with age-related facial changes.

574 facial changes

Aleksandruk O. D., Labiak I. R., Bitska I. V., Pavliuk N. M., Atamaniuk V. M. Assessment of skin

578 microcirculation in different morphotypes of face and neck aging

Аладван А. М. А., Дмитренко С. В., Башинська О. І., Демяненко Л. П., Шпакова Н.А., Гунас І. В. Особливості компонентів соматотипу та показників компонентного складу маси тіла в українських чоловіків і жінок, хворих на різні форми кропив'янки

Коновалов С. В., Мороз В. М., Йолтухівський М. В., Гусакова І. В.

Кореляційні зв'язки між біохімічними показниками, визначеними в соматосенсорній корі та гіпокампі, і морфологічними показниками, функціональним станом ЦНС і неврологічним дефіцитом у щурів при субтотальній гострій ішемії-реперфузії головного

590 мозку та на фоні її корекції цитиколіном

Гунас М. М. Особливості розмірів голови та тотальних і поздовжніх розмірів тіла в українських чоловіків і жінок хворих на множинний склероз

Броцький Н. О., Дмітрієв М. О., Аршинніков Р. С., Драчук Н. В., Попова О. І., Москаленко В. Б., Рубан М. М. Моделі лінійних розмірів, необхідних для побудови коректної форми зубної дуги в юнаків і дівчат із широким типом обличчя в залежності від особливостей телерентгенометричних показників за методом Ricketts і компютерно-томографічних

613 розмірів зубів

Шакатіра М. А. М., Дмитренко С. В., Сливка О. Я., Шаповал О. М., Дроненко В. Г., Рубан М. М. Особливості тотальних і поздовжніх розмірів тіла у хворих на гніздову алопецію українських чоловіків

КЛІНІЧНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

Зарівна І. В., Овчар А. І., Кутура М. В., Левченко В. А., Бублик С. А., Солтисік Л. М. Динаміка показників кортизолу у хворих з м'якою артеріальною гіпертензією І-ІІ стадії в умовах фізичного стрес-тесту на тлі надмірної тривожності та гіпервентиляційного синдрому

Zarivna I. V., Ovchar A. I., Kutura M. V., Levchenko V. A., Bublyk S. A., Soltysik L. M. Dynamics of cortisol indicators in patients with mild arterial hypertension I-II stages in the conditions of a stress test against the background of excessive anxiety and hyperventilation syndrome

627

Авер'янов €. В., Шкребко В. О. Особливості тотального ендопротезування колінного суглоба в пацієнтів із гемофілічною артропатією

Колтунова Г. Б., Руденко С. А., Чиж К. П. Особливості періопераційного ведення пацієнтів з інфекційним ендокардитом, ускладненим гострою серцевою недостатністю

Бронюк А. Л. В. Аналіз смертності пацієнтів із гострим інфарктом міокарда після реваскуляризації 646

Konoplitskyi V. S, Korobko Yu. Ye., Dub A. S, Dymchyna Yu. A., Mykhalchuk T. I., Sasiuk A. I. Varicella cellulitis in children (personal experience)

Солтисік Л. М., Левченко В. А. Досвід застосування біфрену при ідіопатичній артеріальній гіпотензії в дівчат юнацького віку на тлі вегетосоматичних розладів

Танасієнко П. В., Засипка К. В. Фактори ризику розвитку тромбоемболічних ускладнень у пацієнтів із політравмою

Petrushenko V. V., Goncharenko D. P., Grebenyuk D. I. The degree of reduction of the diameter of the great saphenous vein in the postoperative period in patients operated by thermal techniques

Bartiuk R. S., Moskovko S. P., Smolko D. G., Smotrytska T. V., Zheliba L. M., Marunkevych Y. Yu. Morphological Associations between White Matter Disease and Index Stroke Lesion

Форманчук Т. В. Післяопераційна панкреатична фістула та постпанкреатектомічний гострий панкреатит: вплив на клінічний перебіг післяопераційного періоду та наслідки у хворих після панкреатодуоденектомії

Averyanov E. V., Shkrebko V. O.

Peculiarities of total knee arthroplasty in patients with 633 hemophilic arthropathy

Koltunova H. B., Rudenko S. A., Chyzh K. P. Perioperative management of patients with infective endocarditis complicated by acute heart failure

Broniuk A. L. V. Analysis of Mortality in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction after Revascularization

Конопліцький В. С., Коробко Ю. Є., Дуб А. С., Димчина Ю. А., Михальчук Т. І., Сасюк А. І.

651 Вітрянкова флегмона у дітей (власний досвід)

Soltysik L. M., Levchenko V. A. Experience of using bifren in idiopathic arterial hypotension in adolescent

658 girls with vegetative-somatic disorders

> Tanasienko P. V., Zasypka K. V. Risk factors for the development of thromboembolic complications in patients with polytrauma

Петрушенко В. В., Гончаренко Д. П., Гребенюк Д. І. Ступінь редукції діаметру великої підшкірної вени в післяопераційному періоді у пацієнтів, прооперованих із використанням термальних методик

Бартюк Р. С., Московко С. П., Смолко Д. Г., Смотрицька Т. В., Желіба Л. М., Марункевич Я. Ю. Морфологічні взаємозвязки між патологією білої речовини головного мозку та параметрами гострого 677 інсультного вогнища

Formanchuk T. V.

Postoperative pancreatic fistula and postpancreatectomy acute pancreatitis: influence on the clinical course of the postoperative period and outcomes in patients after pancreaticoduodenectomy

МЕТОДИКИ

682

639

665

Підмурняк О. О., Цвігун М. Б., Кравчук Ю. С., Підмурняк О. О. Радикальні методи хірургічного лікування пухлинних захворювань підшлункової запози

Каніковський О. Є, Сандер С. В., Андросов С. І., Маховський О. Л. Етапна склерооблітерація в комплексному лікуванні варикозної хвороби нижніх кінцівок в осіб похилого віку

Суходоля А. І., Шапринський В. О., Хіміч С. Д., Коломієць О. В., Каніковський О. Є., Верба М. А. Методи лікування трофічного дефекту шкіри в пацієнтів із хронічною венозною недостатністю в стадії С6

Pidmurniak O. O., Tsvihun M. B., Kravchuk Y. S., Pidmurniak O. O.

688 Radical surgical treatment methods for pancreatic tumors

Kanikovskyi O., Sander S., Androsov S., Makhovskyi O.

Staged scleroobliteration in the complex treatment of 694 varicose veins of the lower extremities in the elderly

Sukhodolia A. I., Shaprynskyi V. O., Khimich S. D., Kolomiiets O. V., Kanikovskyi O. Ye., Verba M. A. Methods of treatment of trophic skin defect in patients with chronic venous insufficiency in stage C6

699

Семененко С. І., Вознюк Л. А., Семененко А. І., Дорошкевич І.О., Семененко Н. О., Жамба А. О., Семененко О. М., Олексієнко І. В. Перспективи розвитку вищої медичної освіти в умовах війни та пандемій

Суходоля С. А., Савчук І. І.

Метод лікування хронічного панкреатиту, ускладненого повною панкреатичною норицею з непрохідністю проксимального відділу вірсунгової протоки, за умов збереження лівого анатомічного сегмента

Кононов О. Є. Організація отоларингологічної допомоги в Україні: актуальні виклики та напрями реагування

Kuzenko Y. V., Moskalenko P. O., Galich L. V., Lychko S. O. The proportion of secondary caries in the work load of dentist

Петрушенко В. В., Чорна В. В. Відновлення та розвиток системи охорони здоров'я України, втілення напрямів зміцнення ментального/психічного здоров'я ВООЗ

Semenenko S. I., Vozniuk L. A., Semenenko A. I.,
Doroshkevych I. O., Semenenko N. O., Zhamba A. O.,
Semenenko O. M., Oleksiienko I. V. Prospects for the
development of higher medical education in the
704 conditions of war and pandemics

Sukhodolia S. A., Savchuk I. I. The method of treatment of chronic pancreatitis, complicated by a complete pancreatic fistula with obstruction of the proximal part of the main pancreatic duct, under conditions of preservation of the left anatomical seament

Kononov O. Ye. Organization of otolaryngological care in Ukraine: current challenges and directions of

712 response

Кузенко Є. В., Москаленко П. О., Галич Л. В., Личко С. О. Частка вторинного карієсу зубів в обсязі 719 робочого навантаження стоматолога

Petrushenko V. V., Chorna V. V. Restoration and development of the health care system of Ukraine and implementation of the who mental/psychology health promotion guidelines

СОЦІАЛЬНА МЕДИЦИНА, ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я

Слепченко Н. С., Побережець В. Л., Ліваковський К. С., Керніцький В. В., Матвієнко К. М., Бохан А. С.

Подагра: від історії до сьогодення

Поліщук В. С. Місце дентальної імплантація в реабілітації пацієнтів з втратою зубів при патології печінки

Дмітрієв М. О., Назарчук О. А., Фурман Р. Л., Поліщук С. С. Сучасний погляд на проблему червоного плескатого лишаю порожнини рота

Ластовецька М. І., Мудрик І. О., Маслій В. П., Фікс Д. О. «Ботулотоксин» новий препарат для лікування мігрені

Бондаренко О. С., Черноусова Н. М., Пелешенко Г. Б., Гергель Т. О. Хвороба Альцгеймера та білки, що беруть участь у транспорті жирних кислот у мозок. Огляд літератури

Slepchenko N. S., Poberezhets V. L., Livakovskyi K. S., Kernitskyi V. V., Matviienko K. M., Bokhan A. S.

732 Gout - from history to the present

Polishchuk V.S. The place of dental implantation in the rehabilitation of patients with loss of teeth due to liver

742 pathology

Dmitriev M. O., Nazarchuk O. A., Furman R. L.,
Polishchuk S. S. A modern view on the problem of red
flat liquid of the mouth cavity

Lastovetska M. I., Mudryk I. O., Maslii V. P., Fiks D. O. Botulinum toxin is a new drug for the treatment of

755 migraine

Bondarenko O. S., Chernousova N. M., Peleshenko H. B., Herhel T. O. Alzheimer's disease and proteins involved in the transport of fatty acids into

760 the brain. Literature review

DOI: 10.31393/REPORTS-VNMEDICAL-2024-28(4)-15

УДК: 617.58:616.14-007.64

THE DEGREE OF REDUCTION OF THE DIAMETER OF THE GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD IN PATIENTS OPERATED BY THERMAL TECHNIQUES

Petrushenko V. V., Goncharenko D. P., Grebenyuk D. I.

National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya (Pirogov str., 56, Vinnytsya, Ukraine, 21018)

Responsible for correspondence: e-mail: joeblackdg@gmail.com

Received: October, 02, 2024; Accepted: November, 06, 2024

Annotation. The article presents the results of a study aimed at assessing changes in the diameter of the great saphenous vein of the lower extremities in patients with varicose veins treated with thermal methods. Two thermal techniques were considered in the study, namely endovenous laser ablation and radiofrequency ablation. The changes in the diameter of the great saphenous vein at different stages of treatment were compared: before surgery, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after the intervention. The ultrasound method was used to determine the change in the diameter of the great saphenous vein. The results were processed using Microsoft Office for Windows software. The statistical analysis showed that both methods demonstrate high efficiency in the treatment of patients with varicose veins of the lower extremities. In both groups, a significant reduction in vein diameter was observed at each of the control stages. The conclusions of the study are of practical importance for choosing the optimal treatment tactics for patients with varicose veins of the lower extremities. They can serve as a basis for further clinical trials aimed at improving thermal techniques and evaluating their effectiveness in different groups of patients.

Keywords: great saphenous vein, EVLA, RFA, diameter of the great saphenous vein, varicose veins, chronic venous insufficiency.

Introduction

Varicose veins are one of the manifestations of chronic venous diseases and indicate the presence of chronic venous insufficiency. The main approach to the treatment of varicose veins involves surgical intervention, which is implemented using a variety of techniques. These techniques fall into two main categories: "thermal", which use thermal exposure, and "non-thermal", which involve other mechanisms of action, to eliminate varicose veins of the lower extremities [1, 2, 5].

Thermal methods of treating varicose veins of the lower extremities have advantages over non-thermal methods in closing the lumen of the great saphenous vein and can be used for veins with a larger diameter [9]. However, these techniques require the use of tumescent anesthesia, since such operations are accompanied by the creation of high temperatures in the lumen of the great saphenous vein, which is necessary to achieve closure of its lumen [13]. Due to the high temperature in the lumen of the vein, it is necessary to create an additional protective layer of anesthetic to reduce pain and reduce the thermal effect on the surrounding tissues. Therefore, in comparison with non-thermal techniques, endovenous laser ablation (EVLA) and radiofrequency ablation (RFA) have a much higher incidence of postoperative complications such as burns, paresthesias, hematomas, which affect the patient's quality of life in the postoperative period [3, 8, 11].

Surgical treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities is currently considered one of the most effective methods, taking into account the stage and degree of development of the disease [7, 10]. Thermal treatment methods have been successfully proven in medical practice

and show encouraging results in the treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities [6].

The objective of this study is to ascertain the extent of reduction in the diameter of the great saphenous vein in the postoperative period following the utilisation of thermal methods for the closure of the vein lumen.

Materials and methods

This study was conducted at the Department of Endoscopic and Cardiovascular Surgery of the National Pirogov Memorial Medical University and the Clinical Highly Specialized Center for Cardiovascular Surgery and X-ray and Endovascular Surgery, Interventional Cardiology and Reperfusion Therapy of the Vinnytsia Regional Pirogov Clinical Hospital named after M.I. Pirogov.

A prospective evaluation of the results of surgical treatment of patients with varicose veins of the saphenous veins of the lower extremities using thermal techniques (EVLA, RFA) was conducted. The reduction in diameter of the great saphenous vein in the femoral and lower leg segments was analyzed, with the segments divided into the upper third of the thigh (upp/3 thigh), the middle third of the thigh (mid/3 thigh), as well as the upper (upp/3 tibial), middle (mid/3 tibial), and lower third of the tibial (low/3 tibial).

The data were analyzed according to the two groups of patients, distinguished by the method of surgery selected. The initial cohort, comprising 50 patients, underwent EVLA, while the subsequent cohort, comprising 108 patients, underwent RFA. The two groups were homogeneous in terms of gender and age characteristics. The study was

conducted by the ethical principles and provisions outlined in the Helsinki Declaration of Human Rights. Before enrollment in the study, all patients provided written informed consent.

Ultrasound diagnostics were employed to evaluate the extent of reduction in the diameter of the great saphenous vein in the postoperative period. Measurements were conducted at the following time points: preoperatively, at two weeks, one month, three months, six months, and 12 months post-intervention. The collected data were processed using Microsoft Office for Windows software, facilitating the analysis of diverse types of information.

The study was approved by the Biomedical Ethics Committee of the National Pirogov Memorial Medical University (Protocol No. 7 of October 01, 2020).

The study is a fragment of the research work "Development and implementation of innovative technologies in the treatment and prevention of violations of the integrity and patency of blood vessels in wartime", state registration number 0123U100204.

Results. Discussion

Changes in the diameter of the great saphenous vein observed with the use of the EVLA technique are shown in Figure 1.

In patients who underwent treatment with EVLA, the diameter of the GSV in the upper third of the thigh was observed to be 9.9±2.16 mm on the 14th day following surgery. This value was found to be statistically significantly (p<0.01) smaller than the initial values, which were recorded at 11.27±2.44 mm. The reduction in diameter was found to be 12.16%. One month later, this parameter decreased to 9.31±2.07 mm, which is significantly (p<0.001) less by 17.39% from the initial data and unreliably (p>0.05) by 5.24% from the previous values. At the threemonth mark, the size of the GSV had decreased to 8.13±1.91 mm, which was significantly (p<0.001) 27.86% smaller than the initial values and reliably (p<0.01) 10.47% smaller than the results of the previous period. Six months following the surgical procedure, the diameter of the GSV exhibited a statistically significant (p<0.001) reduction to 7.22±1.84 mm, representing a 35.94% decrease from the baseline data and a 8.07% decline from the preceding measurements. One year following the intervention, the index decreased to 6.02±2.08 mm, representing a statistically significant (p<0.001) reduction of 46.58% from the initial value and a significant (p<0.01) decrease of 10.65% compared to the results of the preceding stage.

In patients who underwent surgical treatment using the EVLA technique, the average diameter of the middle third of the femoral segment of the GSV was 8.66±1.88 mm on the 14th day after surgery. This value is significantly (p<0.01) less than the initial values (9.86±2.16 mm), with a reduction of 12.17%. One month following the intervention, the index decreased to 7.7±1.72 mm, representing a significant (p<0.001) 21.91% reduction compared to the initial values

and a significant (p<0.01) 9.74% decline compared to the previous stage. At the three-month mark, the mean diameter of the GSV had decreased to 6.96±1.61 mm, representing a significant (p<0.001) 29.41% reduction compared to the baseline data and a notable (p<0.05) 7.51% decline compared to the preceding period. Six months following the surgical procedure, the diameter of the GSV was observed to be 5.97±1.57 mm, representing a statistically significant (p<0.001) reduction of 39.45% compared to the baseline values and a statistically significant (p<0.01) reduction of 10.04% compared to the previous stage. One year after the intervention, the average diameter of the GSV decreased to 5.13±1.71 mm, representing a significant reduction (p<0.001) of 47.97% compared to the baseline values and a significant decrease (p<0.05) of 8.52% compared to the previous stage.

In patients undergoing surgery by EVLA, on the 14th day of the study, the mean diameter of the lower third of the femoral segment of the GSV was 7.95±1.76 mm, which exhibited a statistically significant (p<0.01) decrease of 12.54% compared with the initial values (9.09±2 mm). After one month, the index was 7.27±1.64 mm, which was significantly (p<0.001) lower by 20.02% from the baseline values and by 7.48% (p<0.05) from the previous period. After three months, the mean diameter was 6.17±1.4 mm, which was significantly (p<0.001) less than the initial values by 32.12% and the previous values by 12.1% (p<0.001). After six months, the mean diameter decreased to 5.59±1.5 mm, which is significantly (p<0.001) lower by 38.5% from the initial values and by 6.38% (p<0.05) from the previous period. One year following the surgical procedure, the value reached 4.78±1.59 mm, representing a statistically significant reduction (p<0.001) of 47.41% from the initial measurement and 8.91% (p<0.05) from the previous value.

In patients who underwent surgery using the EVLA method, the mean diameter of the upper third of the tibial segment of the GSV was 7.38±1.63 mm on the 14th day of the study. This value significantly decreased (p<0.01) by 12.46% compared with the initial values (8.43±1.85 mm). After one month, the value decreased to 6.76±1.54 mm, which is significantly (p<0.001) less by 19.81% from the initial value and by 7.35% (p>0.05) from the previous period. After three months, the indicator was 5.73±1.27 mm, which was significantly (p<0.001) less than the initial values by 32.03% and the previous values by 12.22% (p<0.001). After six months, the diameter was 5.21±1.32 mm, which is significantly (p<0.001) less than the initial values by 38.2% and less than the previous values by 6.17% (p<0.05). After 12 months, the index was 4.44±1.55 mm, which is significantly (p<0.001) lower by 47.33% from the initial values and by 9.13% (p<0.01) from the previous stage of the study.

In patients who underwent surgery using the EVLA method, the diameter of the middle third of the tibial segment of the GSV was 5.78 ± 0.73 mm on day 14. This

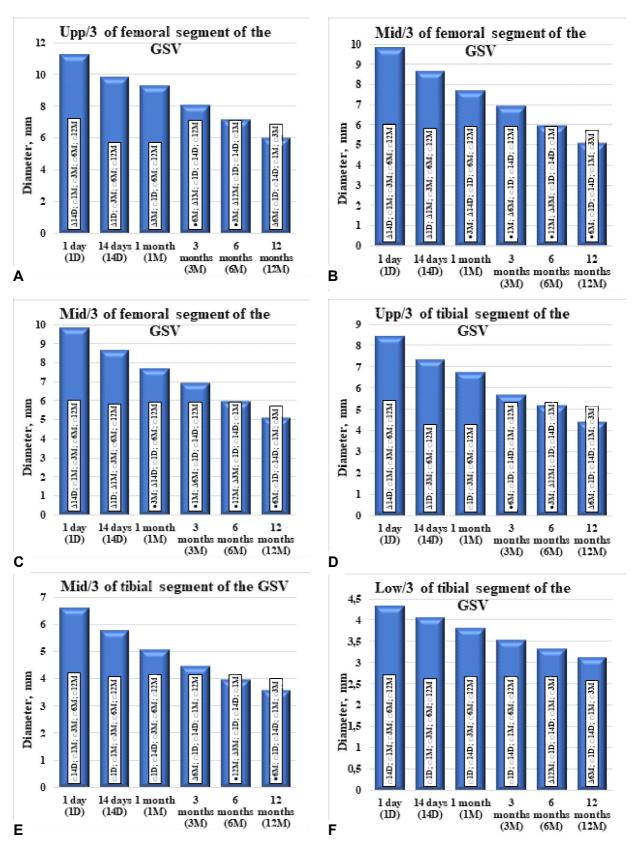


Fig. 1. Dynamics of reduction of GSV segments during 12 months with the use of EVLA. **Notes.** Statistically significant difference in relation to the specified study periods: • - p<0.05; \triangle - p<0.01; \Box - p<0.001.

value significantly (p<0.001) decreased by 12.69% from the initial values (6.62 ± 0.82 mm). One month later, this indicator had decreased to 5.07 ± 0.65 mm, representing a 23.41% reduction from the initial values (p<0.001) and a 10.73% reduction from the previous period (p<0.001). Three months postoperatively, the diameter was 4.47 ± 0.63 mm, representing a 32.48% reduction from the baseline values (p<0.001) and a 9.06% reduction from the previous values (p<0.001). After six months, the diameter decreased to 4 ± 0.77 mm, representing a 39.58% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 7.1% reduction compared to the previous period (p<0.01). After 12 months, the diameter was 3.6 ± 0.95 mm, representing a 45.62% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 6.04% reduction compared to the previous period (p<0.05).

In patients who underwent surgery using the EVLA technique, the diameter of the lower third of the tibial segment of the GSV was 4.06±0.35 mm on the 14th day of the study, which was significantly (p<0.001) 6.45% less than the initial values (4.34±0.36 mm). One month later, this indicator had decreased to 3.82±0.34 mm, representing a 11.98% reduction (p<0.001) from the initial values and a 5.53% reduction (p<0.001) from the previous measurement. Three months later, the diameter had decreased to 3.55±0.31 mm, representing an 18.2% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 6.22% reduction compared to the previous measurements (p<0.001). Following a six-month period, the diameter was recorded at 3.33±0.31 mm, representing a 23.27% reduction in comparison to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 5.07% decline in relation to the preceding period (p<0.001). After 12 months, the indicator exhibited a decrease to 3.12±0.32 mm, representing a 28.11% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 4.84% reduction compared to the previous measurement (p<0.01).

The dynamics of changes in the diameter of the great saphenous vein when using the RFA surgical intervention technique is shown in Figure 2.

In patients who underwent surgery using the RFA technique, the diameter of the lower third of the tibial segment of the GSV was 4.06±0.35 mm on the 14th day of the study, which was significantly (p<0.001) 6.45% less than the initial values (4.34±0.36 mm). One month later, this indicator had decreased to 3.82±0.34 mm, representing a 11.98% reduction (p<0.001) from the initial values and a 5.53% reduction (p<0.001) from the previous measurement. Three months later, the diameter had decreased to 3.55±0.31 mm, representing an 18.2% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 6.22% reduction compared to the previous measurements (p<0.001). Following a six-month period, the diameter was recorded at 3.33±0.31 mm, representing a 23.27% reduction in comparison to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 5.07% decline in relation to the preceding period (p<0.001). After 12 months, the indicator exhibited a

decrease to 3.12 ± 0.32 mm, representing a 28.11% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 4.84% reduction compared to the previous measurement (p<0.01).

In patients who underwent surgery using the RFA technique, the diameter of the lower third of the tibial segment of the GSV was 4.06±0.35 mm on the 14th day of the study, which was significantly (p<0.001) 6.45% less than the initial values (4.34±0.36 mm). One month later, this indicator had decreased to 3.82±0.34 mm, representing a 11.98% reduction (p<0.001) from the initial values and a 5.53% reduction (p<0.001) from the previous measurement. Three months later, the diameter had decreased to 3.55±0.31 mm, representing an 18.2% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 6.22% reduction compared to the previous measurements (p<0.001). Following a six-month period, the diameter was recorded at 3.33±0.31 mm, representing a 23.27% reduction in comparison to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 5.07% decline in relation to the preceding period (p<0.001). After 12 months, the indicator exhibited a decrease to 3.12±0.32 mm, representing a 28.11% reduction compared to the initial values (p<0.001) and a 4.84% reduction compared to the previous measurement (p<0.01).

In patients who underwent RFA, the diameter of the lower third of the femoral segment of the GSV was 7.81±1.68 mm on day 14 of the study, which was significantly (p<0.001) 12.74% less than the initial values (8.95±1.93). One month following the operation, the figure was 7.18±1.62 mm (p<0.001), representing a 19.78% reduction compared to the initial values and a 7.04% reduction compared to the previous period. After three months, the diameter was 6.07 ± 1.36 mm (p<0.001), representing a 32.29% reduction compared to the baseline and a 12.51% reduction compared to the previous values. At the six-month mark, the index had decreased to 5.45±1.32 mm (p<0.001), representing a 39.22% reduction from the baseline and a 6.93% decline from the preceding stage of the study. At 12 months postoperatively, the diameter of the GSV was 4.68±1.4 mm (p<0.001), representing a 47.82% reduction compared to the initial values and an 8.6% reduction compared to the previous time point.

In patients who underwent RFA, the diameter of the lower third of the femoral segment of the GSV was 7.81 ± 1.68 mm on day 14 of the study, which was significantly (p<0.001) 12.74% less than the initial values (8.95 ±1.93). One month following the operation, the figure was 7.18 ± 1.62 mm (p<0.001), representing a 19.78% reduction compared to the initial values and a 7.04% reduction compared to the previous period. After three months, the diameter was 6.07 ± 1.36 mm (p<0.001), representing a 32.29% reduction compared to the baseline and a 12.51% reduction compared to the previous values. At the six-month mark, the index had decreased to

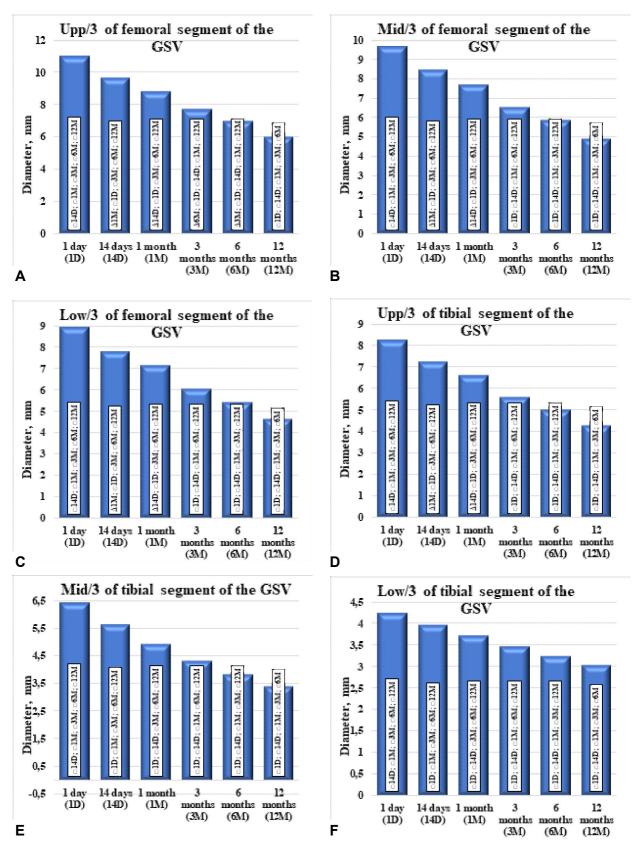


Fig. 2. Dynamics of reduction of GSV segments over 12 months with the use of RFA. **Notes.** Statistically significant difference in relation to the specified study periods: • - p<0.05; Δ - p<0.01; □ - p<0.001.

 5.45 ± 1.32 mm (p<0.001), representing a 39.22% reduction from the baseline and a 6.93% decline from the preceding stage of the study. At 12 months postoperatively, the diameter of the GSV was 4.68 ± 1.4 mm (p<0.001), representing a 47.82% reduction compared to the initial values and an 8.6% reduction compared to the previous time point.

In patients who underwent RFA, the diameter of the middle third of the tibial segment of the GSV on day 14 was 5.64±0.69 mm, which was significantly (p<0.001) 12.15% less than the initial values (6.42±0.75). One month later, this indicator had decreased to 4.95±0.61 mm (p<0.001), representing a 22.9% reduction compared to the baseline values and a 10.75% reduction compared to the previous time point. After three months, the diameter decreased to 4.33±0.54 mm (p<0.001), representing a 32.55% reduction compared to the baseline and a 9.66% reduction compared to the previous values. After six months, the diameter was 3.84±0.58 mm (p<0.001), representing a 40.19% reduction compared to the initial values and a 7.63% reduction compared to the previous period. Twelve months following the surgical procedure, the diameter was 3.4±0.67 mm (p<0.001), representing a 47.04% reduction compared to the initial values and a 6.85% reduction compared to the previous values.

In patients who underwent RFA, the diameter of the lower third of the tibial segment of the GSV on day 14 of the study was 3.98±0.45 mm, representing a 6.57% reduction compared to the initial values (4.26±0.47 mm) (p<0.001). A one-month follow-up revealed a further reduction in this indicator to 3.72±0.43 mm (p<0.001), representing a 12.68% decrease from the initial values and a 6.1% reduction compared to the previous period. Three months post-procedure, the diameter was 3.48±0.4 mm (p<0.001), representing an 18.31% reduction from the baseline and a 5.63% reduction from the previous period. After six months, the diameter exhibited a further decrease, reaching 3.25±0.39 mm (p<0.001). This represents a 23.71% reduction compared to the baseline values and a 5.4% decline compared to the previous period. Twelve months following the surgical procedure, the diameter of the GSV was observed to be 3.04±0.37 mm (p<0.001), representing a 28.64% reduction compared to the initial values and a 4.93% decline compared to the preceding stage.

The analysis of the differences between the groups at each stage of the study revealed the absence of any statistically significant difference, thereby confirming the same dynamics of reduction of all segments of the great saphenous vein when using these techniques. Thermal

techniques for the surgical treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities effectively eliminate the primary underlying cause of the disease, namely blood reflux through the great saphenous vein, by closing it. The efficacy of occlusion is typically evaluated through long-term patient follow-up, which enables the assessment of the quality of the technique and the precision of the intervention, as recommended in the literature [4].

It is imperative to consider the possibility of disease relapse following the implementation of proposed therapeutic modalities. Currently, the analysis of scientific literature has not yielded conclusive evidence regarding the specific causes of this phenomenon, as there are numerous potential risk factors. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the surgeon to take into account the various concomitant circumstances and to educate the patient on the importance of weight control, the use of appropriate medication, and the benefits of maintaining an active lifestyle to reduce the likelihood of recurrence and to enhance the efficacy of the treatment plan [12].

This is not the first study to evaluate the closure of the great saphenous vein and the dynamic follow-up of patients. However, our work differs from previous studies in that we focus on the change in its diameter in the postoperative period. This allows us to obtain quantitative data and track the dynamics.

These findings will assist surgeons in comprehending the vein's postoperative behaviour and responding appropriately to changes in its diameter or absence, thereby optimizing the approach to patient treatment and monitoring.

Conclusions and prospects for further developments

- 1. Thermal methods of surgical treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities have been demonstrated to be highly effective and suitable for everyday practice.
- 2. The application of these techniques results in the obliteration of the lumen of the great saphenous vein and the cessation of blood flow, which subsequently alters its diameter.
- 3. The diameter of the great saphenous vein was found to have undergone a notable reduction throughout the observation period.
- 4. The rate of diameter reduction is contingent upon the duration of observation; in the early stages, a greater reduction is observed than in the later stages.

A further study is planned to investigate the quality of life of patients following surgical treatment using thermal techniques.

References

[1] Albernaz, L. F., Silva, A. R. E., Albernaz, D. T. S., Zignani, F. R., Santiago, F., & Chi, Y. W. (2024). Endovenous laser ablation vs phlebectomy of foot varicose veins. *Journal of vascular* surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders, 12(2), 101703. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvsv.2023.101703 [2] Andercou, O., Stancu, B., Coman, H. F., Cucuruz, B., Noppeney, T., & Marian, D. (2023). Radiofrequency Thermal Ablation for the Treatment of Chronic Insufficiency of the Saphenous Vein-A Comparative Retrospective Study. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 20(4), 3308. https://

- /doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20043308
- [3] Bai, H., Gokani, V., Storch, J. B., Kibrik, P., Aziz, F., Sachdev, U., ... & Ting, W. (2024). A comparison of below-knee vs aboveknee endovenous ablation of varicose veins. *Journal of* vascular surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders, 12(2), 101679. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvsv.2023.08.018
- [4] Gao, R. D., Qian, S. Y., Wang, H. H., Liu, Y. S., & Ren, S. Y. (2022). Strategies and challenges in treatment of varicose veins and venous insufficiency. World journal of clinical cases, 10(18), 5946-5956. https://doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v10.i18.5946
- [5] Gloviczki, P., Lawrence, P. F., Wasan, S. M., Meissner, M. H., Almeida, J., Brown, K. R., ... & Welch, H. J. (2024). The 2023 Society for Vascular Surgery, American Venous Forum, and American Vein and Lymphatic Society clinical practice guidelines for the management of varicose veins of the lower extremities. Part II: Endorsed by the Society of Interventional Radiology and the Society for Vascular Medicine. *Journal of* vascular surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders, 12(1), 101670. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvsv.2023.08.011
- [6] Jiang, W., Liang, Y., Long, Z., Hu, M., Yang, H., & Qin, X. (2024). Endovenous radiofrequency ablation vs laser ablation in patients with lower extremity varicose veins: A metaanalysis. *Journal of vascular surgery. Venous and lymphatic* disorders, 12(5), 101842. https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.jvsv.2024.101842
- [7] Kim, H., Cho, S., Lee, K., Labropoulos, N., & Joh, J. H. (2024). Clinical outcomes of nonthermal ablation, thermal ablation, and surgical stripping for varicose veins. *Journal of vascular* surgery. Venous and lymphatic disorders, 12(6), 101902. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvsv.2024.101902
- [8] Knight Nee Shingler, S. L., Robertson, L., & Stewart, M. (2021). Graduated compression stockings for the initial treatment of

- varicose veins in people without venous ulceration. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*, 7(7), CD008819. https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD008819.pub4
- [9] Mo, M., Hirokawa, M., Satokawa, H., Yasugi, T., Yamaki, T., Ito, T., ... & Ogawa, T. (2021). Supplement of Clinical Practice Guidelines for Endovenous Thermal Ablation for Varicose Veins: Overuse for the Inappropriate Indication. *Annals of vascular diseases*, 14(4), 323-327. https://doi.org/10.3400/avd.ra.21-00006
- [10] Pannier, F., Noppeney, T., Alm, J., Breu, F. X., Bruning, G., Flessenkamper, I., ... & Valesky, E. (2022). S2k guidelines: diagnosis and treatment of varicose veins. S2k-Leitlinie Diagnostik und Therapie der Varikose. Der Hautarzt; Zeitschrift fur Dermatologie, Venerologie, und verwandte Gebiete, 73(1), 1-44. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00105-022-04977-8
- [11] Su, L., Zhang, L., Yuan, T., Ji, L. P., Liu, M., Li, R. Z., Lv, H. L., & Guo, S. Y. (2024). Compression Therapy after Thermal Ablation of Varicose Veins: A Meta-Analysis. Skin research and technology: official journal of International Society for Bioengineering and the Skin (ISBS) [and] International Society for Digital Imaging of Skin (ISDIS) [and] International Society for Skin Imaging (ISSI), 30(4), e13652. https://doi.org/10.1111/ srt.13652
- [12] Whiteley, M. S. (2022). Current Best Practice in the Management of Varicose Veins. Clinical, cosmetic and investigational dermatology, (15), 567-583. https://doi.org/10.2147/ CCID.S294990
- [13] Yamamoto, K., Miwa, S., Yamada, T., Setozaki, S., Hamuro, M., Kurokawa, S., & Enomoto, S. (2021). Strategy to prevent nerve injury and deep vein thrombosis in radiofrequency segmental thermal ablation of the saphenous veins using a new objective pain scale. *Phlebology*, 36(8), 659-664. https://doi.org/10.1177/ 02683555211010513

СТУПІНЬ РЕДУКЦІЇ ДІАМЕТРУ ВЕЛИКОЇ ПІДШКІРНОЇ ВЕНИ В ПІСЛЯОПЕРАЦІЙНОМУ ПЕРІОДІ У ПАЦІЄНТІВ, ПРООПЕРОВАНИХ ІЗ ВИКОРИСТАННЯМ ТЕРМАЛЬНИХ МЕТОДИК

Петрушенко В. В., Гончаренко Д. П., Гребенюк Д. І.

Анотація. У статті представлено результати дослідження, спрямованого на оцінку змін діаметра великої підшкірної вени нижніх кінцівок у пацієнтів із варикозним розширенням підшкірних вен, які пройшли лікування за допомогою термальних методів. У дослідженні розглянуто дві термальні техніки, а саме ендовенозна лазерна коагуляція та радіочастотна абляція. Проведено порівняння змін діаметра великої підшкірної вени на різних етапах лікування: до операції, через 2 тижні, 1 місяць, 3 місяці, 6 місяців і 12 місяців після втручання. Для визначення зміни діаметра великої підшкірної вени використовувався ультразвуковий метод. Отримані результати були оброблені за допомогою програмного забезпечення Місгоsoft Office for Windows. Проведений статистичний аналіз засвідчив, що обидві методики демонструють високу ефективність у лікуванні пацієнтів із варикозним розширенням підшкірних вен нижніх кінцівок. В обох групах спостерігалося значне зменшення діаметра вени на кожному з контрольних етапів. Висновки дослідження мають практичне значення для вибору оптимальної тактики лікування пацієнтів із варикозним розширенням підшкірних вен нижніх кінцівок. Вони можуть стати основою для подальших клінічних досліджень, спрямованих на вдосконалення термальних методик та оцінку їх ефективності в різних групах пацієнтів.

Ключові слова: велика підшкірна вена, ЕВЛК, РЧА, діаметр великої підшкірної вени, варикозне розширення підшкірних вен, хронічна венозна недостатність.