

**Reason** Varicose vein  
**Outcome** Incompetence, Superficial thrombophlebitis

Deep Veins	Right		Left	
	Patency	Competency	Patency	Competency
Common Iliac Vein				
External Iliac Vein				
Internal Iliac Vein				
Common Femoral Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Profunda Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Superficial Femoral Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Popliteal Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Posterior Tibial Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Anterior Tibial Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Peroneal Vein	Widely Patent	Competent		
Soleal Vein	Not Identified			
Gastrocnemius	Patent			
<b>Superficial Veins</b>				
Saphenofemoral Junction	Patent	Competent		
L Saphenous Vein Above	Patent	Competent		
L Saphenous Vein Below	Patent	Slight Incompetence		
Vein of Giacomini	Not Identified			
Saphenopopiteal Junction	Patent	Competent		
S Saphenous Vein	Areas of Thrombus	Old Thrombus		
<b>Evidence of D.V.T.</b>				
Above the knee	No			
Popliteal	No			
Below the knee	No			

## Notes

### RIGHT LOWER LIMB VENOUS DUPLEX ASSESSMENT

Iliac veins not viewed. Flow in the common femoral vein is phasic with respiration and demonstrates a normal response on Valsalva manoeuvre, suggesting proximal vein patency. All visualised deep veins appear widely patent and competent with no evidence of previous DVT.

SFJ is competent.

LSV is competent in the thigh. Large, competent perforator noted in the mid thigh at ~53cm MM. The LSV leaves the fascia in the mid thigh (at ~53cm MM) and becomes superficial. LSV becomes slightly incompetent in the prox to mid calf with an incompetent branch noted in the medial calf at ~27cm MM. LSV is then competent distally.

LSV is relatively linear along its length.

Assessed by Rachel Johnson

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Checked by

SPJ is patent and competent. SSV is competent with areas of old thrombus in the distal calf.

Transverse (AP) dimensions of LSV: Proximal thigh - 0.34cm, Mid thigh - 0.35cm, Distal thigh - 0.41cm, Proximal calf - 0.41cm, Mid calf - 0.3cm, Distal calf - 0.29cm.

