

KAVS Catheter

SPECIAL CATHETER FOR THE CONTROLLED SCLEROSIS OF VARICOSE VEINS



The catheter assisted venous sclerotherapy (KAVS) in brief:

- Puncture the vein and use a 7F and put the catheter forward
- Inflate the balloon with NaCl and block the vein
- Inject the sclerosing agent
- Control the effect via ultrasound
- Aspirate the sclerosing agent after the effect
- Un-block the vein and remove the catheter

The patented KAVS catheter is particularly designed for the new effective and safe method of catheter assisted venous sclerotherapy.

Technical description

The KAVS catheter is a double-lumen catheter made of radiopaque polyurethane, which is equipped with a latex balloon at the distal end. At the proximal end of the coaxial catheter there is a double attachment, consisting of a Luer-lock adapter for access to the main catheter lumen and a laterally mounted Luer-lock adapter with a stopcock for filling the balloon located at the tip. The position of the colored stopcock indicates the filling of the balloon. The rounded catheter tip is closed, underneath the balloon there are 3 openings, which serve as outlet openings for the main catheter lumen. The catheter is equipped with depth markings graduated every 10 cm.



Description	Item Number	Length	Diameter	Balloon Volume
KAVS CATH	1107100	100 CM	Ch7/ 7F / 2.1 mm	Max 2.5 ml

Procedure

The KAVS procedure is simple.

Use a 7F French introducer



Place the 7F

Puncture the vein



Insert the KAVS Catheter



Inflate the balloon to block the vein

Inject the sclerosing agent



Wait for the sclerosing effect, then pump back the sclerosing agent deflate the balloon and remove the catheter.



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Billing

KAVS			
CPT code	Description	Non-Facility	Facility
36011	Selective catheter placement, venous systems, first order branch	\$849	\$163.35
37241	<i>Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; venous, other than hemorrhage (eg, congenital or acquired venous malformations, venous and capillary hemangiomas, varices, varicoceles).</i>	\$4,634.04	\$463.91
36740	Injection of sclerosing solution, single level	\$154.50	\$87.77
36741	Injection of sclerosing solution, multiple veins, same leg.	\$178.04	\$104.96
	TOTAL (single vein)	\$5,637.54	\$715.03
	TOTAL (multiple Veins)	\$5,661.08	\$ 732.22

Approval

The KSAVS is FDA approved under the 510K number K052844

Clinical Study

Official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery
 Dr Brodersen JP and Dr Geismar U. Germany

METHODS:

We designed a new double-lumen catheter that is inserted into the GSV. Via one lumen, a balloon at the tip of the catheter can be inflated to stop the blood flow. Via the second lumen, the sclerosing agent can be injected and aspirated. This method enabled us to perform a targeted application of the sclerosing agent [catheter-assisted vein sclerotherapy (KAVS)]. In an open study, outpatients suffering from varicosis of the GSV received a foam sclerotherapy under ultrasound guidance, using the newly developed KAVS catheter.

RESULTS:

Thirty patients with an insufficiency (reflux) of the GSV were treated with the newly developed KAVS method using foamed polidocanol. The intervention was well tolerated in all patients without the occurrence of serious side effects. In 27 of the 30 treated patients (90%), we found a closure of the GSV at control visits 6 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months after treatment.

CONCLUSIONS:

The KAVS method represents a feasible approach for sclerotherapy of the GSV. The efficiency and treatment modalities are good.



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