Voici les deux préfaces introductives de ce précis de terminologie, l'une de l'auteur Michel Perrin, l'autre de son préfacier Robert L. Kistner.

Ces deux textes illustrent l'importance de cet ouvrage utile pour tous les praticiens de la phlébologie.

WHY A GLOSSARY FOR PHLEBOLOGISTS?

Michel Perrin (Lyon, France)

The short answer is that we lacked a glossary, which is something the phlebology community needs. In reality, the idea started in 2008 when, with the fruitful and essential collaboration of my great friend Bo Eklöf (Sweden), we created a transatlantic consensus document on chronic venous disorders named VEIN-TERM.

This consensus document included thirty-three broadly used venous terms that are related to the management of chronic venous disorders of the lower extremities. In the literature on venous disease, there were discrepancies in the applicability and interpretation of these terms. The terms selected for inclusion in the VEIN-TERM consensus document were stratified into three different groups-clinical, physiological, and descriptive. To our knowledge, thirteen of the terms had never been defined previously in the venous literature.

My disciple in deep venous reconstructive surgery, Oscar Maleti (Italy), was enthusiastic about this very important project and was happy to join us in producing a glossary for phlebologists covering both acute and chronic venous disease. He agreed to revise the list of terms and their definitions with Bo and to be in charge of the illustrations and figures.

One of the difficulties of this project was deciding how to build the glossary. I first selected about 1000 terms to be defined, limiting the topic to anatomy, pathology, physiology, and pathophysiology affecting the upper and lower limbs, including the pelvis, in acute and chronic venous disease.

The letters were divided into six groups, which each contained around 130 to 170 terms.

For each group of terms, a team of four specialists was appointed to work on the definitions, and a leader was selected to head the group and to distribute the terms among the team members. Each group also contained at least one native English speaker.

Servier supported the entire project without intervening in the definitions provided by the teams of specialists. In addition, Servier also agreed to translate the English terms into six other languages – French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

An electronic version will also be made available, and the glossary will be updated regularly.

I must also thank **the Servier team** for its help, particularly ***Françoise Pitsch***, who, from the beginning, heartily supported the project, and ***Marie Claire Rettori***, who organized the planning of the glossary with her usual efficiency and who facilitated my task.

Furthermore, I am particularly happy and proud that **Robert Kistner** (Hawaii, USA) wrote the foreword for this glossary. I sincerely believe that the glossary will be very useful for all scientists involved in phlebology.

It has been a tremendous adventure and I would like to thank all the participants for their constant support and help.

FOREWORD FOR GLOSSARY 2020

Robert L. KISTNER, MD (Hawai, USA)

Basic to the growth of knowledge about a given subject is the common understanding of the meaning of those words that express fundamentals and new developments in its sphere. In medicine, where the working field of knowledge involves the whole world, the need for accuracy and precision in its terminology is further compounded.

The qualities needed to produce an authoritative compilation of this nature include the input of specialists from all aspects of the subject into a central site where this information is critically organized and vetted in one common language, and subsequently translated into other languages to assure an accurate understanding in disparate tongues.

This glossary is ideally organized to fulfill these requirements by its authors and editors who prove the expertise necessary for authoritative accuracy and the energy to influence contributors from around the world.

The editors are world-traveling educators whose mission has been to understand venous practice in its many applications in foreign lands and to spread the rapid development of new “facts” from one source to another, always seeking the truly true “truth.”

The task is huge and the details enormous, with the reward for this effort mainly in the satisfaction of having provided a service for a basic need for those who wish to understand the subject itself.

This publication is an example of the support from industry to enable leading professionals to produce another valuable contribution to the practitioners who are treating patients.

A glossary provides the meaning of terms at a specific point in time. It can be expected that the understanding of disease and the effects of treatment will progress over time.

There will be changes, even in the meaning of the terms, and so the glossary is the beginning of a dynamic process that will invite future reanalysis.

Without the statement of the present-day status, it is difficult to chronicle changes or to recognize the need to reexamine previously announced principles.

Over time, the understanding of venous physiology gains depth from explorations of cellular and molecular reactions.

This understanding establishes the position and integrity (or lack thereof) of the venous valves, the subtle changes that activate the inflammatory cascade with and without the addition of events, such as local trauma or infection, the deleterious effect of venous reflux when combined with edema, the probable basic hereditary factors that render some individuals more susceptible to the development of venous dysfunction, and to name some of the complexities that need ongoing clarification.

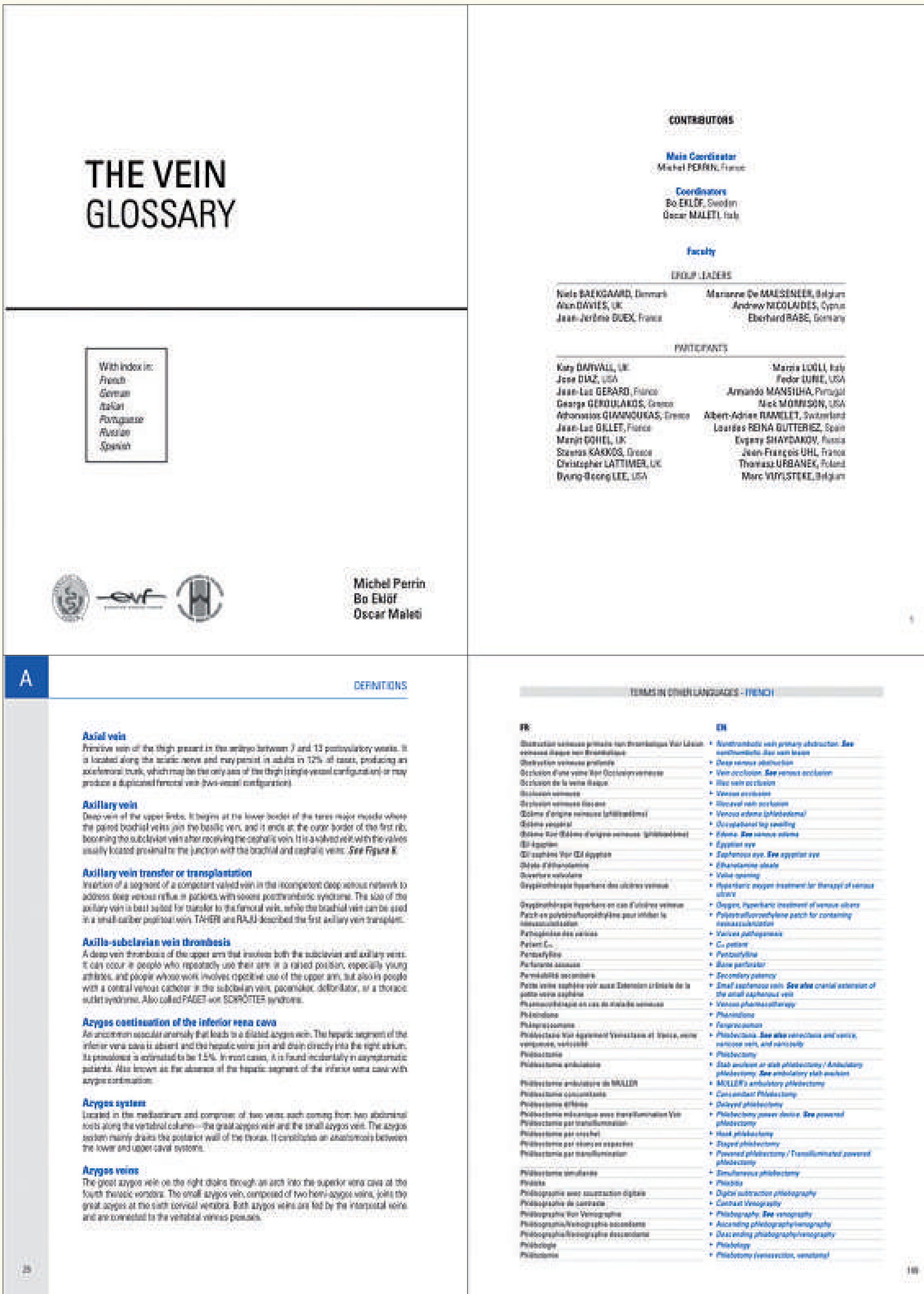
As the list of improvements becomes longer, the need to codify the terminology becomes greater, as this will be useful for achieving an understanding between authorities in different institutions and countries around the world.

This work provides a needed resource to improve the communication in phlebology and venous vascular surgery for physicians and researchers around the world.

It is destined to become an important part of the library for all who are interested in understanding the emerging field of venous physiology and its multiple associations with basic science and clinical developments.

We can thank Professors Perrin, Eklöf, and Maleti for donating their time, talent, and expertise to undertake the task of realizing this glossary.

Voici à titre d'exemples quelques captures de pages du VEIN GLOSSARY illustrant la richesse de cet ouvrage traduit en 6 langues.



THE VEIN GLOSSARY

With index in:
French
German
Italian
Portuguese
Russian
Spanish

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A

DEFINITIONS

Axial vein
Primitive vein of the thigh present in the embryo between 7 and 13 postovulatory weeks. It is located along the sciatic nerve and may persist in adults in 12% of cases, producing an axiofemoral trunk, which may be the only axis of the thigh (single-vessel configuration) or may produce a duplicated femoral vein (two-vessel configuration).

Axillary vein
Deep vein of the upper limbs. It begins at the lower border of the teres major muscle where the paired brachial veins join the basilic vein, and it ends at the outer border of the first rib, becoming the subclavian vein after receiving the cephalic vein. It is a valved vein with the valves usually located proximal to the junction with the brachial and cephalic veins. *See Figure 6.*

Axillary vein transfer or transplantation
Insertion of a segment of a competent valved vein in the incompetent deep venous network to address deep venous reflux in patients with severe postthrombotic syndrome. The size of the axillary vein is best suited for transfer to the femoral vein, while the brachial vein can be used in a small-caliber popliteal vein. TAHERI and RAJU described the first axillary vein transplant.

Axillo-subclavian vein thrombosis
A deep vein thrombosis of the upper arm that involves both the subclavian and axillary veins. It can occur in people who repeatedly use their arm in a raised position, especially young athletes, and people whose work involves repetitive use of the upper arm, but also in people with a central venous catheter in the subclavian vein, pacemaker, defibrillator, or a thoracic outlet syndrome. Also called PAGET-von SCHRÖTTER syndrome.

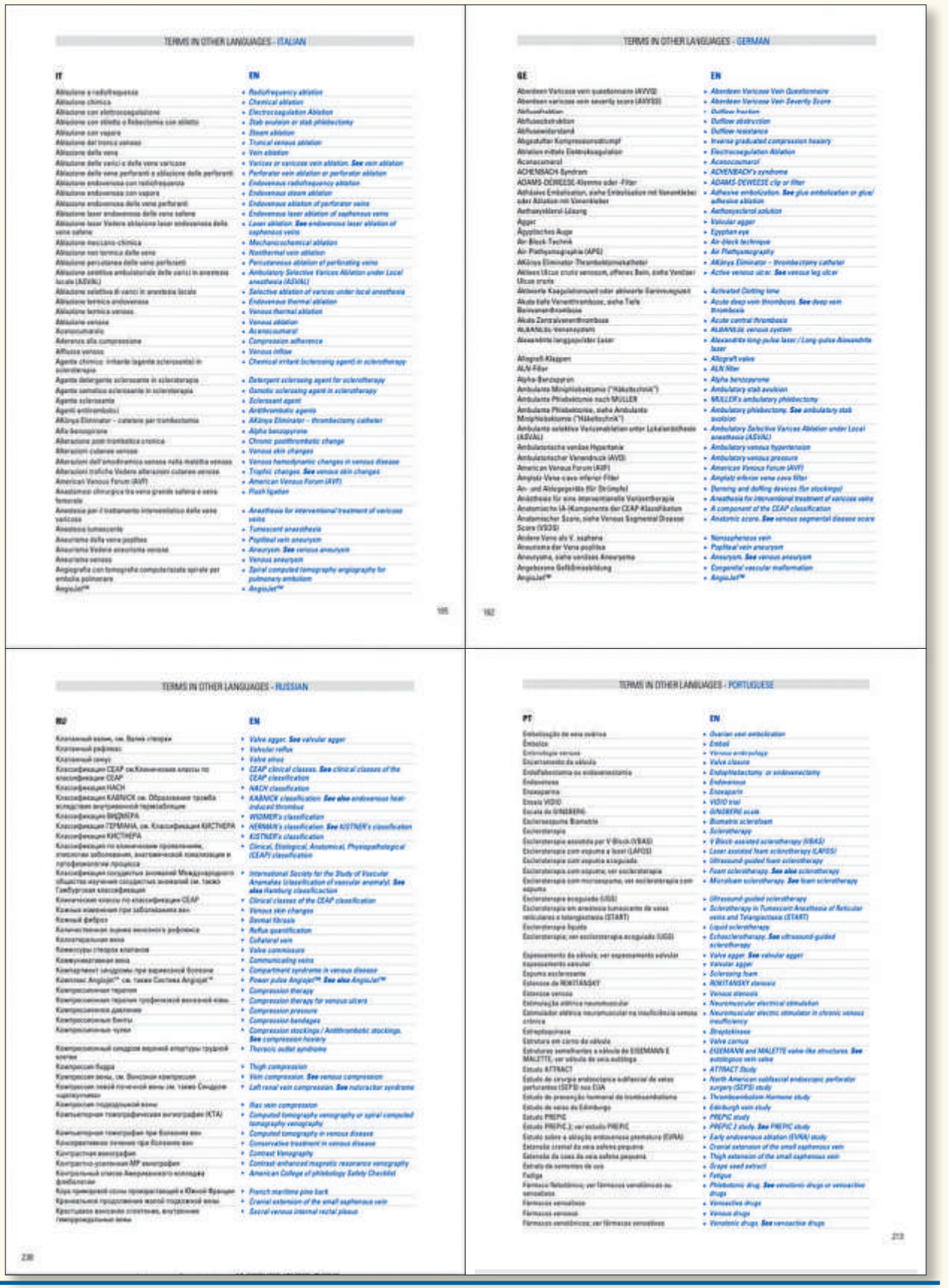
Azygos continuation of the inferior vena cava
An uncommon vascular anomaly that leads to a dilated azygos vein. The hepatic segment of the inferior vena cava is absent and the hepatic veins join and drain directly into the right atrium. Its prevalence is estimated to be 1.5%. In most cases, it is found incidentally in asymptomatic patients. Also known as the absence of the hepatic segment of the inferior vena cava with azygos continuation.

Azygos system
Located in the mediastinum and comprises of two veins each coming from two abdominal roots along the vertebral column—the great azygos vein and the small azygos vein. The azygos system mainly drains the posterior wall of the thorax. It constitutes an anastomosis between the lower and upper caval systems.

Azygos veins
The great azygos vein on the right drains through an arch into the superior vena cava at the fourth thoracic vertebra. The small azygos vein, composed of two hemi-azygos veins, joins the great azygos at the sixth cervical vertebra. Both azygos veins are fed by the intercostal veins and are connected to the vertebral venous plexuses.

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES - FRENCH

FR | EN



TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES - ITALIAN

IT	EN
Ablazione a radiofrequenza	Radiofrequency ablation
Ablazione chimica	Chemical ablation
Ablazione con elettrocoagulazione	Electrocoagulation Ablation
Ablazione con sfilatta o flebectomia con sfilatta	Stab avulsion or stab phlebectomy
Ablazione con vapore	Steam ablation
Ablazione del tronco venoso	Truncal venous ablation
Ablazione della vena	Vein ablation
Ablazione delle varici o delle vene varicose	Varices or varicose vein ablation. See vein ablation
Ablazione delle vene perforanti o ablazione delle perforanti	Perforator vein ablation or perforator ablation
Ablazione endovenosa con radiofrequenza	Endovenous radiofrequency ablation
Ablazione endovenosa con vapore	Endovenous steam ablation
Ablazione endovenosa delle vene perforanti	Endovenous ablation of perforator veins
Ablazione laser endovenosa delle vene safene	Endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins
Ablazione laser Vedere ablazione laser endovenosa delle vene safene	Laser ablation. See endovenous laser ablation of saphenous veins
Ablazione meccano-chimica	Mechanicochemical ablation
Ablazione non termica delle vene	Nonthermal vein ablation
Ablazione percutanea delle vene perforanti	Percutaneous ablation of perforating veins
Ablazione selettiva ambulatoriale delle varici in anestesia locale (ASVAL)	Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)
Ablazione selettiva di varici in anestesia locale	Selective ablation of varices under local anesthesia
Ablazione termica endovenosa	Endovenous thermal ablation
Ablazione termica venosa	Venous thermal ablation
Ablazione venosa	Venous ablation
Acenocumarolo	Acenocumarol
Aderenza alla compressione	Compression adherence
Afflusso venoso	Venous inflow
Agente chimico irritante (agente sclerosante) in sclerolerapia	Chemical irritant (sclerosing agent) in sclerotherapy
Agente detergente sclerosante in sclerolerapia	Detergent sclerosing agent for sclerotherapy
Agente osmotico sclerosante in sclerolerapia	Osmotic sclerosing agent in sclerotherapy
Agente sclerosante	Sclerosant agent
Agenti antitrombotici	Antithrombotic agents
Aklinya Eliminator – catetere per trombectomia	Aklinya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter
Alfa-benzopirone	Alpha benzopyrone
Alterazione post-trombotica cronica	Chronic posthrombotic change
Alterazioni cutanee venose	Venous skin changes
Alterazioni dell'emodinamica venosa nella malattia venosa	Venous hemodynamic changes in venous disease
Alterazioni trofiche Vedere alterazioni cutanee venose	Trophic changes. See venous skin changes
American Venous Forum (AVF)	American Venous Forum (AVF)
Anastomosi chirurgica tra vena grande safena e vena femorale	Flush ligation
Anestesia per il trattamento interventistico delle vene varicose	Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins
Anestesia tumescente	Tumescent anesthesia
Aneurisma della vena poplitea	Popliteal vein aneurysm
Aneurisma Vedere aneurisma venoso	Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm
Aneurisma venoso	Venous aneurysm
Angiografia con tomografia computerizzata spirale per embolia polmonare	Spiral computed tomography angiography for pulmonary embolism
AngioJet™	AngioJet™

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES - GERMAN

GE	EN
Aberdeen Varicose vein questionnaire (AVVQ)	Aberdeen Varicose Vein Questionnaire
Aberdeen varicose vein severity score (AVVSS)	Aberdeen Varicose Vein Severity Score
Abflussfraktion	Outflow fraction
Abflussobstruktion	Outflow obstruction
Abflusswiderstand	Outflow resistance
Abgestufter Kompressionsstrumpf	Inverse graduated compression hosiery
Ablation mittels Elektrokoagulation	Electrocoagulation Ablation
Acenocoumarol	Acenocoumarol
ACHENBACH-Syndrom	ACHENBACH's syndrome
ADAMS-DEWEESE-Klemme oder -Filter	ADAMS-DEWEESE clip or filter
Adhäsive Embolisation, siehe Embolisation mit Venenkleber oder Ablation mit Venenkleber	Adhesive embolization. See glue embolization or glue/adhesive ablation
Aethoxysklerol-Lösung	Aethoxysclerol solution
Agger	Valvular agger
Ägyptisches Auge	Egyptian eye
Air-Block-Technik	Air-block technique
Air-Plethysmographie (APG)	Air Plethysmography
Aklinya Eliminator-Thrombektomiekatheter	Aklinya Eliminator – thrombectomy catheter
Aktives Ulcus cruris venosum, offenes Bein, siehe Ventiber Ulcus cruris	Active venous ulcer. See venous leg ulcer
Aktivierte Koagulationszeit oder aktivierte Gerinnungszeit	Activated Clotting time
Akuter tiefe Venenthrombose, siehe Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose	Acute deep vein thrombosis. See deep vein thrombosis
Akute Zentralvenenthrombose	Acute central thrombosis
ALBANESE-Venensystem	ALBANESE venous system
Alexandrite long-pulse Laser	Alexandrite long-pulse laser / Long-pulse Alexandrite laser
Allograft-Klappen	Allograft valves
ALN-Filter	ALN filter
Alpha-Benzopyron	Alpha benzopyrone
Ambulante Miniphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")	Ambulatory stab avulsion
Ambulante Phlebektomie nach MÜLLER	MÜLLER's ambulatory phlebectomy
Ambulante Phlebektomie, siehe Ambulante Minphlebektomie ("Häkeltechnik")	Ambulatory phlebectomy. See ambulatory stab avulsion
Ambulante selektive Varizenablation unter Lokalanästhesie (ASVAL)	Ambulatory Selective Varices Ablation under Local anesthesia (ASVAL)
Ambulantascha venöse Hypertonie	Ambulatory venous hypertension
Ambulatorischer Venendruck (AVD)	Ambulatory venous pressure
American Venous Forum (AVF)	American Venous Forum (AVF)
Amplatz-Vena-cava-inferior-Filter	Amplatz inferior vena cava filter
An- und Ablegegeräte für Strümpfe	Donning and doffing devices for stockings
Anästhesie für eine interventionelle Varizentherapie	Anesthesia for interventional treatment of varicose veins
Anatomische (A-)Komponente der CEAP-Klassifikation	A component of the CEAP classification
Anatomischer Score, siehe Venous Segmental Disease Score (VSDS)	Anatomic score. See venous segmental disease score
Andere Vene als V. saphena	Nonsaphenous vein
Aneurysma der Vena poplitea	Popliteal vein aneurysm
Aneurysma, siehe venöses Aneurysma	Aneurysm. See venous aneurysm
Angeborene Gefäßmissbildung	Congenital vascular malformation
AngioJet™	AngioJet™

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES - RUSSIAN

RU	EN
Клапанный аппарат, см. Валика створка	Valve agger. See valvular agger
Клапанный рефлюкс	Valvular reflux
Клапанный синус	Valve sinus
Классификация CEAP см.Клиническая классы по классификации CEAP	CEAP clinical classes. See clinical classes of the CEAP classification
Классификация HACH	HACH classification
Классификация KABNICK см. Образование тромба вследствие внутривенной терапевтации	KABNICK classification. See also endovenous heat-induced thrombus
Классификация ВИДМЕРА	WIDMER's classification
Классификация ГЕРМАНА, см. Классификация КИСТНЕРА	HERMAN's classification. See KISTNER's classification
Классификация КИСТНЕРА	KISTNER's classification
Классификация по клиническим проявлениям, этиологии заболевания, анатомической локализации и патофизиологическим процессу	Clinical, Etiological, Anatomical, Physiopathological (CEAP) classification
Классификация сосудистых аномалий Международного общества изучения сосудистых аномалий (см. также Гамбургская классификация	International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies classification of vascular anomaly. See also Hamburg classification
Клинические классы по классификации CEAP	Clinical classes of the CEAP classification
Кожные изменения при заболевании вен	Venous skin changes
Кожный фиброз	Dermal fibrosis
Количественная оценка венозного рефлюкса	Reflux quantification
Коллатеральная вена	Collateral vein
Комиссуры створок клапанов	Valve commissure
Коммуникантная вена	Communicating vein
Компартмент-синдромы при венозной болезни	Compartment syndrome in venous disease
Компонент Angiojet™ см. также Система Angiojet™	Power pulse Angiojet™. See also AngioJet™
Компрессионная терапия	Compression therapy
Компрессионная терапия трофической венозной язвы	Compression therapy for venous ulcers
Компрессионное давление	Compression pressure
Компрессионные бинты	Compression bandages
Компрессионные чулки	Compression stockings / Antithrombotic stockings. See compression hosiery
Компрессионный синдром верхней апертуры грудной клетки	Thoracic outlet syndrome
Компрессия бедра	Thigh compression
Компрессия вены, см. Венозная компрессия	Vein compression. See venous compression
Компрессия левой почечной вены см. также Синдром «щипцов»	Left renal vein compression. See nutcracker syndrome
Компрессия подвздошной вены	Iliac vein compression
Компьютерная томографическая ангиография (КТА)	Computed tomography venography or spiral computed tomography venography
Компьютерная томография при болезни вен	Computed tomography in venous disease
Консервативное лечение при болезни вен	Conservative treatment in venous disease
Контрастная венография	Contrast Venography
Контрастно-усиленная МР венография	Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance venography
Контрольный список Американского колледжа флебологии	American College of phlebology Safety Checklist
Кора приморской сосны приокеанической в Южной Франции	French maritime pine bark
Краниальное продолжение малой подкожной вены	Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein
Крестцовое венозное сплетение, внутреннее геморроидальное вены	Sacral venous internal rectal plexus

TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES - PORTUGUESE

PT	EN
Embolização de veia ovárica	Ovarian vein embolization
Êmbolo	Emboli
Embriologia venosa	Venous embryology
Encerramento da válvula	Valve closure
Endofleboctomia ou endovenectomia	Endophlebectomy or endovenectomy
Endovenosa	Endovenous
Enoxaparina	Enoxaparin
Ensaio VIDIO	VIDIO trial
Escala de GINSBERG	GINSBERG scale
Esclerosagoma Biometrix	Biometrix sclerofoam
Esclerosterapia	Sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia assistida por V-Block (VBAS)	V-Block-assisted sclerotherapy (VBAS)
Esclerosterapia com espuma a laser (LAFOS)	Laser assisted foam sclerotherapy (LAFOS)
Esclerosterapia com espuma ecoguiada	Ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia com espuma; ver esclerosterapia	Foam sclerotherapy. See also sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia com microespuma; ver esclerosterapia com espuma	Microfoam sclerotherapy. See foam sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia ecoguiada (UGS)	Ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia em anestesia tumescente de veias reticulares e telangiectasias (ETART)	Sclerotherapy in Tumescent Anesthesia of Reticular veins and Telangiectasias (ETART)
Esclerosterapia líquida	Liquid sclerotherapy
Esclerosterapia; ver esclerosterapia ecoguiada (UGS)	Echosclerotherapy. See ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy
Espessamento da válvula; ver espessamento valvular	Valve agger. See valvular agger
espessamento valvular	Valvular agger
Espuma esclerosante	Sclerosing foam
Estenose de MONTANSKY	MONTANSKY stenosis
Estenose venosa	Venous stenosis
Estimulação elétrica neuromuscular	Neuromuscular electrical stimulation
Estimulador elétrico neuromuscular na insuficiência venosa crônica	Neuromuscular electric stimulator in chronic venous insufficiency
Estreptoquinase	Streptokinase
Estrutura em cúpula da válvula	Valve cumula
Estruturas semelhantes a válvula de EISEMANN E MALETTE, ver válvula de veia autóloga	EISEMANN and MALETTE valve-like structures. See autologous vein valve
Estudo ATTRACT	ATTRACT Study
Estudo de cirurgia endoscópica subfascial de veias perfurantes (SEPS) nos EUA	North American subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery (SEPS) study
Estudo de prevenção hormonal de tromboembolismo	Thromboembolism Hormone study
Estudo de veias de Edimburgo	Edinburgh vein study
Estudo PREPIC	PREPIC study
Estudo PREPIC 2, ver estudo PREPIC	PREPIC 2 study. See PREPIC study
Estudo sobre a ablação endovenosa precoce (EVRA)	Early endovenous ablation (EVNA) study
Extensão cranial da veia safena pequena	Cranial extension of the small saphenous vein
Extensão da cava da veia safena pequena	Thigh extension of the small saphenous vein
Extrato de sementes de uva	Grape seed extract
Fadiga	Fatigue
Fármaco flebotônico; ver fármacos venoativos ou venotônicos	Phlebotonic drug. See venotonic drugs or venoactive drugs
Fármacos venoativos	Venoactive drugs
Fármacos venosos	Venous drugs
Fármacos venotônicos; ver fármacos venoativos	Venotonic drugs. See venoactive drugs