RISK FACTORS OF CHRONIC ULCERATION IN PATIENTS WITH VARICOSE VEINS: A CASE CONTROL STUDY

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Definition of cases (C0-C4) - Patients with varicose veins, diagnosed with venous leg ulcers, ≥18 years old, underwent surgery for venous ulcer treatment during 2013-2014 years

Definition of controls (C5-C6) - Patients with varicose veins, without venous leg ulcers, ≥18 years old, underwent surgery for varicose veins treatment during 2013-2014 years

Sampling method - Systematic random sampling

Sample size - 80 cases and 80 controls

Methods

Study design - Case-control study

Study population - Patients with varicose veins treated at the Vladimir Avagian Medical Center and Mikaelryan Institute of Surgery during 2013-2014 years

Exclusion criteria

1. Other conditions that could also lead to ulcers in lower limbs (heart failure, pressure ulcers, malignant, arterial diseases and diabetes)
2. Additional exclusion criteria - Absence of contact information, inability to speak Armenian

Sampling method - Systematic random sampling

Sampling size - 80 cases and 80 controls

Statistical analysis - Multiple logistic regressions to estimate the odds ratio of outcome for each main exposure factor adjusted for confounders

Conclusions

Overall the results of our investigation were consistent with previous studies.

1. Reflux in deep veins
2. History of leg injury
3. History of PTS
4. Physical inactivity

Risk factors for venous ulceration

Protective factor from venous ulceration

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