

EVIDENCE BASED STATEMENT

DOMAIN **05**, Statement **04**

TOPIC: “**Pelvic venous disorders signs**”

SEARCH TERMS & SOURCES

(symptoms) AND ((pelvic venous disorder) OR (pelvic congestion syndrome))

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- English language
- Reviews, Meta-analysis
- Publication < 10 years, only ENG

SEARCH RESULT BEFORE - AFTER SELECTION

113/17

PERTINENT LITERATURE NOT IDENTIFIED BY THE LITERATURE SEARCH

Kim AS, Greyling LA, Davis LS.. Vulvar varicosities: a review. *Dermatol Surg.* 2017;43(3):351–356

EVIDENCE BASED STATEMENT

Domain 5; Statement 4

IDENTIFIED REFERENCES

As per the symptomatology, pelvic venous disorders signs are extremely variable in their presentation. Due to the many abdominal, pelvic and lower limb anatomical connections, pelvic vein dilation/reflux/inflammation can lead to signs manifesting themselves in different regions, such as vulvar swelling, vaginal discharge, abnormal vaginal bleeding, perineal and/or lower limb varices and/or edema, hemorrhoids, hematuria.

***[Bałabuszek K, Toborek M, Pietura R. Comprehensive overview of the venous disorder known as pelvic congestion syndrome. *Ann Med.* 2022 Dec;54(1):22-36].**

Vulvar varices prevalence in pelvic venous disorders patients has been reported in up to 40% of cases.

[Kim AS, Greyling LA, Davis LS.. Vulvar varicosities: a review. *Dermatol Surg.* 2017;43(3):351–356]

A detailed investigation of the possible pelvic leaking points must always be included in a lower limb scanning for chronic venous disease in order to avoid undertreatment of main reflux sources.

Recent literature also postulated the possible pelvic venous disorder role in venous leg ulceration as well as in infertility.

[Placke JM, Jockenhöfer F, Benson S, et al.. Venous ulcerations occur more frequently in women on the left lower leg. Can pelvic congestion syndrome be an often undetected cause? *Int Wound J.* 2020;17(1):230–231]

[Liu J, Han L, Han X.. The effect of a subsequent pregnancy after ovarian vein embolization in patients with infertility caused by pelvic congestion syndrome. *Acad. Radiol.* 2019;26(10):1373–1377].

A careful clinical assessment of the patient, including not only the pelvic region, is mandatory for an appropriate diagnostic work up of the pelvic venous disorder condition.

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TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE DOCUMENT

DOMAIN 05, Statement 04, TOPIC: “**Pelvic venous disorders signs**”

1. Barge TF, Uberoi R. Symptomatic pelvic venous insufficiency: a review of the current controversies in pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management. *Clin Radiol*. 2022 Jun;77(6):409-417.
2. Bałabuszek K, Toborek M, Pietura R. Comprehensive overview of the venous disorder known as pelvic congestion syndrome. *Ann Med*. 2022 Dec;54(1):22-36.
3. Khilnani NM, Winokur RS, Scherer KL, Meissner MH. Clinical Presentation and Evaluation of Pelvic Venous Disorders in Women. *Tech Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2021 Mar;24(1):100730.
4. Szymanski J, Jakiel G, Slabuszewska-Jozwiak A. Pelvic venous insufficiency - an often-forgotten cause of chronic pelvic pain. *Ginekol Pol*. 2020;91(11):704-708.
5. Mathur M, Scoutt LM. Nongynecologic Causes of Pelvic Pain: Ultrasound First. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am*. 2019 Dec;46(4):733-753.
6. Almeida GR, Silvinato A, Simões R, et al. Pelvic congestion syndrome - treatment with pelvic varicose veins embolization. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2019 May 2;65(4):518-523.
7. Khilnani NM, Meissner MH, Learman LA, et al. Research Priorities in Pelvic Venous Disorders in Women: Recommendations from a Multidisciplinary Research Consensus Panel. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2019 Jun;30(6):781-789
8. Brown CL, Rizer M, Alexander R, et al. Pelvic Congestion Syndrome: Systematic Review of Treatment Success. *Semin Intervent Radiol*. 2018 Mar;35(1):35-40.
9. Kodali N, Veytsman I, Martyr S, Lu K. Diagnosis and management of ovarian vein thrombosis in a healthy individual: a case report and a literature review. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2017 Feb;15(2):242-245.
10. Jeanneret C, Beier K, von Weymarn A, Traber J. Pelvic congestion syndrome and left renal compression syndrome - clinical features and therapeutic approaches. *Vasa*. 2016;45(4):275-82.
11. Borghi C, Dell'Atti L. Pelvic congestion syndrome: the current state of the literature. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2016 Feb;293(2):291-301.
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13. Lopez AJ. Female Pelvic Vein Embolization: Indications, Techniques, and Outcomes. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*. 2015 Aug;38(4):806-20.
14. O'Brien MT, Gillespie DL. Diagnosis and treatment of the pelvic congestion syndrome. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord*. 2015 Jan;3(1):96-106.
15. Koo S, Fan CM. Pelvic congestion syndrome and pelvic varicosities. *Tech Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2014 Jun;17(2):90-5.
16. Phillips D, Deipolyi AR, Hesketh RL, et al. Pelvic congestion syndrome: etiology of pain, diagnosis, and clinical management. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2014 May;25(5):725-33.
17. Rane N, Leyon JJ, Littlehales T, et al. Pelvic congestion syndrome. *Curr Probl Diagn Radiol*. 2013 Jul-Aug;42(4):135-40.

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STATEMENT FOR PUBLIC EVIDENCE-BASED AWARENESS

DOMAIN 05, Statement 04

“pelvic venous disorder can manifest itself by dilated veins in the genital and/or lower limb region, as well as by vaginal swelling and/or discharge, menstrual cycle alteration, blood in the urine, hemorrhoids ”

SELECTED REFERENCES

1. Bałabuszek K, Toborek M, Pietura R. Comprehensive overview of the venous disorder known as pelvic congestion syndrome. *Ann Med.* 2022 Dec;54(1):22-36
2. Kim AS, Greyling LA, Davis LS.. Vulvar varicosities: a review. *Dermatol Surg.* 2017;43(3):351–356
3. Placke JM, Jockenhöfer F, Benson S, et al.. Venous ulcerations occur more frequently in women on the left lower leg. Can pelvic congestion syndrome be an often undetected cause? *Int Wound J.* 2020;17(1):230–231
4. Liu J, Han L, Han X.. The effect of a subsequent pregnancy after ovarian vein embolization in patients with infertility caused by pelvic congestion syndrome. *Acad. Radiol.* 2019;26(10):1373–1377

identified LITERATURE BIAS

Heterogeneous study populations with potential comorbidities leading to aspecific signs

SUGGESTED NEXT LINES OF RESEARCH

Investigation of eventual correlation between pelvic reflux/stasis severity and clinical signs development