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Venous Stents: Current Status and Future Directions

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ABSTRACT

Venous outflow obstruction is a dominant contributor to chronic venous disease. Treatment of venous disease has historically been limited by available vascular stent technology not specifically designed for the venous system. The ideal venous stent must provide requisite flexibility, strength, and accurate deployment for the anatomic and pathophysiologic conditions of chronic venous disease. Venous stent technology is advancing with multiple dedicated venous stents currently available in Europe and with investigational device exemption studies ongoing in the United States. These technological advancements are promising for patients suffering from chronic venous disease. This manuscript discussed the current status and future directions of venous stents.

INTRODUCTION

The pathophysiology of chronic venous disease is attributed to both venous reflux and venous outflow obstruction with the combination of the two resulting in the most severe symptoms (1,2). Technologies such as intravascular ultrasound and high-resolution vascular imaging have resulted in increased diagnosis of venous outflow obstruction (3). Fortunately, treatment of venous

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