ABSTRACT

PURPOSE

to study Safety and Efficacy of Surgery for High and Low-Flow Vascular Malformation (VM)

METHODS

33 patients (28 had Surgery, 5 had multidisciplinary in the form of selective embolization, surgery and ethanol sclerotherapy)

RESULTS

Complete obliteration of the AVM nidus (cured AVM) was achieved in 22 (78.57%) patients.

CONCLUSION

Early intervention is important to avoid hemorrhage, thrombosis or amputation. Surgery is feasible with few complications, no recurrence or mortality. Not all vascular surgeons have experience in Endovascular interventions or the infrastructure for these cases. Surgery is temporary line but life saving on cost of recurrence.

DISCLOSURES

None