## What Is New and Better in the Treatment of Chronic Venous Insufficiency

Thomas W. Wakefield, MD, Ann Arbor, MI; S. Martin Lindenauer

A dvances in device and imaging technology have led to the expansion of indications for endovascular repair of the aorta. Standard axial imaging is inadequate for overall assessment of the vascular tree and its pathology. Variability in branch anatomy, pathology, and tortuosity of the thoracic, thoracoabdominal, and pelvic vasculature requires the use of three-dimensional image-reconstruction techniques, such as center line of flow, to plan surgical and nonsurgical treatments and to design and assess the devices used to treat these segments of the aorta.

## References

- Greenberg RK, Haulon S, Lyden SP, et al. Endovascular management of juxtarenal aneurysms with fenestrated endovascular grafting. J Vasc Surg 2004;39:279-87.
- Greenberg RK, Secor JL, Painter T. Computed tomography assessment of thoracic aortic pathology. Semin Vasc Surg 2004;17:166-72.
- Michaels J. The future of endovascular aneurysm repair. Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2005;30:115-8.
- 4. Verhoeven E, Zeebregts C, Kapma M, et al. Fenestrated and branched endovascular techniques for thoraco-abdominal aneurysm repair. J Cardiovasc Surg 2005;46:131-40.