

Clinical classification and Documentation of Chronic Venous Disease

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Clinical (C) classification

Class	Description
C0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease
C1	Telangiectasias (spider veins) or reticular veins
C2	Varicose veins
C2r	Recurrent varicose veins
C3	Edema
C4	Changes in skin and subcutaneous tissue secondary to CVD
C4a	Pigmentation or eczema
C4b	Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche
C4c	Corona phlebectatica
C5	Healed venous ulcer
C6	Active venous ulcer
C6r	Recurrent active venous ulcer

CVD, Chronic venous disease.

Each clinical class subcharacterized by a subscript indicating the presence (symptomatic, s) or absence (asymptomatic, a) of symptoms attributable to venous disease.

Clinical (C) classification

C0

No visible
or palpable
signs of venous
disease



C1

Telangiectases
or reticular veins



C2

Varicose veins



C3

Oedema



C4

- a. Pigmentation
and/or eczema
- b. Lipodermato-
sclerosis and/or
atrophie blanche



C5

Healed venous
leg ulcer



C6

Active
venous
ulcer



C0

- No visible or palpable signs of venous disease
- C0a asymptomatic
- C0s symptomatic
 - 예시
 - C0s Ep or s A s d and/or p P r or o
 - C0s En An Pn

C1 Telangiectasias (spider veins)

C1 Reticular veins

- Telangiectasias (spider veins, 거미모세정맥)
 - 직경 1mm 이하로 확장된 피내정맥



- Reticular veins (망상정맥)
 - 구불구불하고 직경 1 ~ 3mm으로 확장된 피하정맥.

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C2 Varicose veins

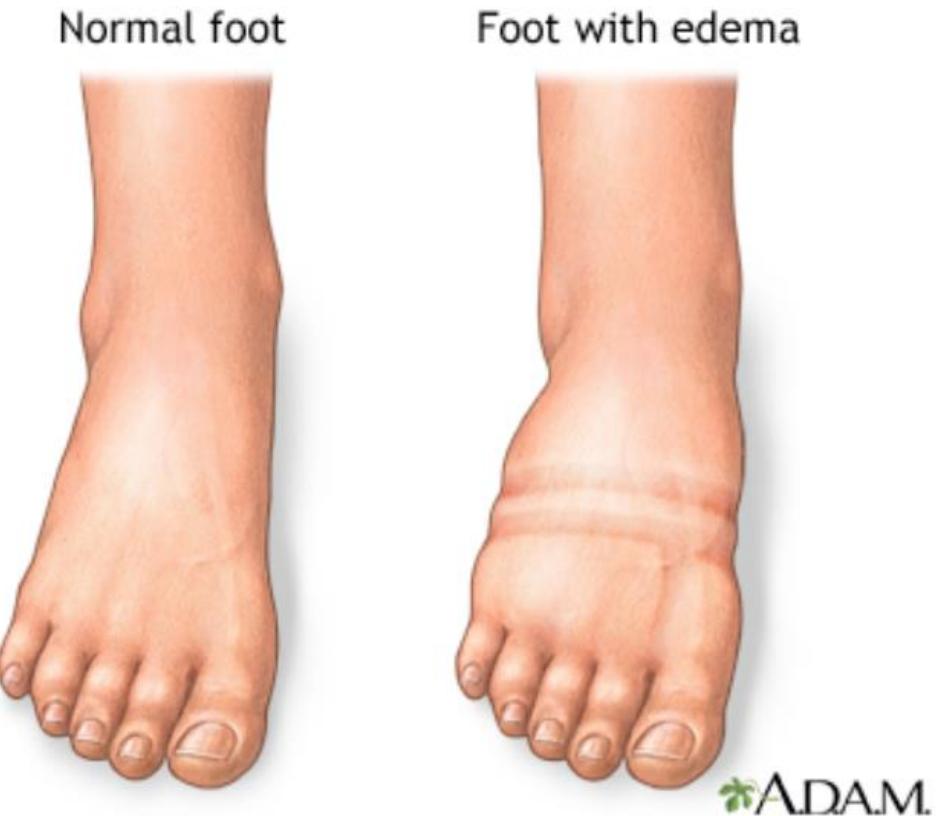
- 선 자세에서 측정했을 때 직경 3mm 이상으로 확장된 피하 정맥.
- 복재정맥이나 복재정맥과 연결된 지류 혈관과 연결되어 있고, 구불구불하며 혈관 내 혈류의 역류가 관찰.



C3 Edema

- 기전; 피부와 피하지방에 수분의 과다
- 주로 발, 발목, 종아리 부위.
- 종종 pretibial pitting edema가 동반.
- Limitations

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ADAM

- It is overly broad and does not include potentially important subcategories of edema.
- It does not quantify the degree or extent of edema or recognize other causes of leg edema. (transitory/permanent, uni/bilateral)
- It fails to recognize the degree of associated induration (firm vs soft)
- It does not specifically recognize phlebolymphedema.

D Vasc Surg Venous and Lym Dis
2020;■:1-11

C4

- Changes in skin and subcutaneous tissue secondary to CVD
- 분류
 - C4a Pigmentation or eczema
 - C4b Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche
 - C4c Corona phlebectatica

C4a Pigmentation

- Extravasation으로 인한 어두운 갈색이 나 보라색으로 피부 색소 침착

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Dermatol Surg 2008;34:950–951



<https://angiologist.com/stasis-pigmentation/>

C4a Eczema

- 홍반성 피부염. 심할 경우 진물이 나거나 물집이 잡히는 경우가 있다.
치료되지 않은 만성 정맥 환자에게 자주 나타난다.

Ann Phlebology 2018;16:39-43



<https://www.pcds.org.uk/clinical-guidance/eczema-gravitational-eczema-syn-varicose-eczema-or-stasis-dermatitis>

<https://www.gponline.com/lower-leg-eczema-differential-diagnosis/dermatology/dermatology/article/1402672>

C4b Lipodermatosclerosis

- 국소적 만성 염증반응에 의해 피부 및 피하조직의 섬유화로 인해 피부의 흉터나 구축으로 발생.
- 때때로 피부의 광범위 염증성 부종에 앞서 나타나기도 하며, 심한 만성 정맥 질환의 한 형태로 추정.

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Acute phase

Chronic phase



<https://www.veinsvip.com/blog/how-is-lipodermatosclerosis-treated/>

C4b Atrophie blanche

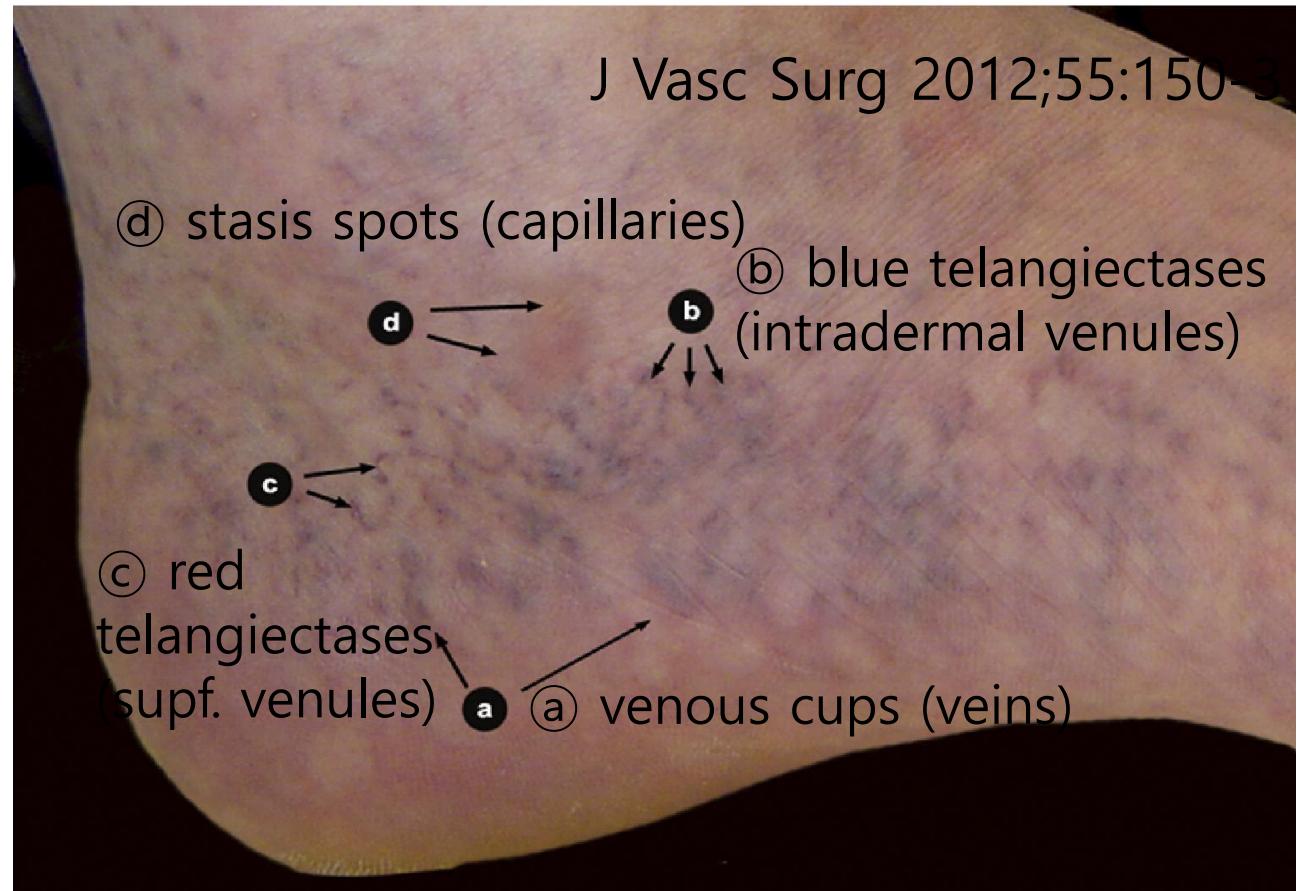
- 국소적이며 원형의 흰색의 피부위축(atrophy). 확장된 모세혈관으로 둘러싸여 있고 때로는 과다 색소 침착을 보이기도 한다. 종종 치유된 궤양과 혼동되기도 하는데 궤양의 치료 병력으로 구분할 수 있다.

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Atrophie Blanche

C4c Corona phlebectatica



- fan-shaped intradermal telangiectases on the medial or lateral aspects of the foot
- 부채꼴 형태의 수많은 작은 내피혈관의 집합체. 주로 발목 내외측에 나타나고 발전된 정맥 질환의 초기 형태로 생각된다.

C5/6

- Venous ulcer

- 만성 정맥 질환으로 인해 피부의 전 층을 포함하는 소실. 주로 발목 주위에 흔하며 즉각적인 치료가 잘 되지 않는다.

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- C6 Active venous ulcer → C5 Healed venous ulcer





C1



C2



C3



C4



C5



C6

CEAP Classification Of Venous Disorders

Ted I. Zegarra, Prasanna Tadi ¹

In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024 Jan. 2023 Mar 27.

- A patient comes in with swelling and tightness of the leg. On physical examination, the examiner observes varicose veins, lipodermatosclerosis, and healed ulceration. The duplex scanning report shows great saphenous vein reflux and popliteal and anterior tibial reflux. Signs of postthrombotic obstruction are negative.
 - CEAP Classification: ?

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- CEAP Classification: C2,3,4b,5,S , Ep, As,d, Pr

감사합니다.