

Summary of the CLASS Trial Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

We are conducting a study to find out which treatment is best for patients who have varicose veins. We understand that you have been referred to the hospital about your varicose veins. You might be eligible to take part in our study, and we would be grateful if you would consider taking part.

In our study, we are comparing three different treatments. All of the treatments get rid of varicose veins in the short term but have their own advantages and disadvantages.

In our study, we will compare how well each treatment works in getting rid of varicose veins and in improving the quality of life of patients. We will also look at the recovery and side effects of the treatments and their "value for money".

Standard surgical treatment - removal of the veins under general anaesthetic

Laser treatment - laser treatment to the veins which causes them to close off and shrivel up

Foam sclerotherapy - injections into the veins which causes them to close off and shrivel up

We are inviting patients to take part in this study. Patients who agree will:

- be asked to sign a consent form;
- be allocated to receive one of these treatments by chance;
- have the treatment they have been allocated to;
- be asked to complete questionnaires when they join the study, six weeks after their treatment, six months after their treatment and then every year for five years
- be invited to a follow-up clinic visit six weeks, six months and five years after their treatment (travel expenses will be available to cover the cost of coming to these appointments).

By taking part in the study, patients will give up the right to choose which treatment they receive.

If you are interested in finding out more about the study, the surgeon will tell you about it when you come to your hospital appointment. At this appointment we will give you an information leaflet about the study and one about varicose veins and the different treatments. In the meantime, you can call us on the number above if you would like any more information sent to you.

If you do not want to take part in the study, please tell the surgeon when you come to your hospital appointment.

Thank you

Patients and doctors rely increasingly on the results of studies like this to make sure they are making the right decisions about treatment.

Thank you for reading this leaflet. We hope it was useful in helping you to decide whether or not you would like to help us by participating in this study.



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By taking part in the study, patients will give up the right to choose which treatment they receive. They will be told which treatment they have been allocated to receive about two weeks before their treatment.

You can read more about varicose veins, the different treatments, and about this study in the patient information leaflets.

Thank you

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Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

PATIENT STUDY INFORMATION LEAFLET BOOKLET 1

You are invited to take part in this research study. Before you decide, it is important for you to understand why the research is being done and what it will involve for you. Please take the time to read this information leaflet carefully and discuss it with others, if you wish. Please ask us if there is anything that is not clear, or if you would like more information. Take as much time as you need to decide whether or not you want to take part.

PART 1

What is the purpose of the study? The purpose of this study is to find out which treatment is best for patients who have varicose veins. We will do this by treating patients who agree to take part with either the standard treatment that is surgery, or alternatively newer treatments which are foam sclerotherapy alone or laser treatment and foam sclerotherapy. These treatments are described below and in more detail in the leaflet "Varicose veins and treatment" which you have been given. We will compare the treatments to find out which is better for getting rid of varicose veins and improving your general health and well-being (quality of life). Patients will be allocated by chance to one of the treatments using a process which is similar to tossing a coin.

More about varicose veins: Varicose veins are veins under the skin of the legs that have become widened, bulging and twisted. They are very common and do not cause medical problems in most people. They may cause aching, discomfort, and heaviness of the legs, which are usually worse at the end of the day. Sometimes the ankle can swell, too. Varicose veins in some cases may occasionally become red and painful or bleed. In a few patients they may lead to skin rashes, a brown discolouration of the skin around the ankle or a break in the skin.

More about standard surgical treatment: This involves removal of the varicose veins under a general anaesthetic. A small cut is then made in the crease of the groin or behind the knee. The main vein is tied off just where it joins the deep vein. This vein is removed by passing a fine wire down it and removed through a small incision further down the leg. Varicose veins marked before the operation are removed through tiny cuts.

Possible advantages and disadvantages of standard surgery

- Standard surgery removes all the varicose veins at a single procedure. It should not be necessary to have anything more done to get rid of any remaining varicose veins.
- Varicose vein surgery is normally done under a general anaesthetic.
- Bruising is common. People with smaller varicose veins may get very little bruising but people with big varicose veins may be very bruised. All the bruising goes away.
- There may be some discomfort from the groin wound and occasionally the groin wound can become infected.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after standard surgery.
- Most surgeons advise wearing a support stocking for 10 days and avoiding getting the legs wet (in a bath or shower) during this time.
- Standard surgery gives a good long term result to many people but varicose veins may gradually reappear over the years.
- It is a tried and tested treatment which has been used for many years.
- In summary, surgical treatment involves a general anaesthetic, an incision in the groin or knee and often some bruising. However, all the varicose veins can be dealt with thoroughly by a single treatment, in one or both legs.

More about foam sclerotherapy: This involves injection of a fluid "sclerosant" which is mixed with a small quantity of air in the form of tiny bubbles. This causes the walls of the vein to glue together so that they close off and shrivel up. Foam sclerotherapy involves a number of injections into the veins of the leg and is done under local anaesthetic. These injections are carried out with the help of ultrasound pictures to be sure that the tip of the needle is correctly positioned in the vein. More than one treatment session may be required, particularly for varicose veins on both legs and veins which are very extensive.

Possible advantages and disadvantages of foam sclerotherapy

- Foam sclerotherapy is done under local anaesthetic, but sometimes no anaesthetic is required at all.
- No surgical incisions are required.

- The veins which have been treated may remain lumpy, hard and sometimes tender for several weeks or even months.
- More than one treatment session may be required, particularly for varicose veins on both legs and for veins which are very extensive.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after foam sclerotherapy treatment.
- Bandages and a support stocking are put on the leg after foam sclerotherapy treatment, and need to be worn for 10 days. These must be kept dry.
- Varicose veins may gradually reappear in the years after foam sclerotherapy treatment: this is rather more likely than after surgery. They can be treated with further foam sclerotherapy if required.
- In summary, foam sclerotherapy is a simple treatment to have but firm compression from a support stocking is important afterwards. The treated veins may be hard and tender for some time and there may be some brown staining. Repeat treatment sessions may be needed, particularly if there are varicose veins in both legs. New veins may gradually appear.

More about laser treatment: Laser treatment uses heat to damage the walls of the vein causing them to glue together so that they close off and shrivel up. Using ultrasound pictures a special laser fibre is inserted into the vein through a tiny incision near the knee and is advanced up to the top of the vein in the groin. Local anaesthetic and cold fluid are injected around the vein. Pulses of laser light are then used to seal off the vein. Sometimes we may need to use a combination of laser treatment in the thigh and foam sclerotherapy around the knee or upper calf. If required, this will be done at the same treatment session. The veins further down the leg often shrink after laser treatment, but if they persist they can be treated by foam sclerotherapy. One hospital in this study will use phlebectomies (removal of varicose veins through tiny incisions) at the same time as laser treatment.

Possible advantages and disadvantages of laser treatment

- Laser treatment can be done under local anaesthetic, rather than general anaesthetic.
- No incision is needed in the groin.
- It avoids the bruising which can sometimes occur after standard surgery, but you may
 experience some lumpiness and tenderness in the thigh which can take several weeks to
 settle.
- Foam sclerotherapy or phlebectomies may be required to get rid of all the varicose veins. This may mean returning for treatment on another occasion.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after laser treatment.
- Most surgeons advise wearing a support stocking for 10 days and avoiding getting the legs wet (in a bath or shower).
- Laser treatment seems to give results as good as standard surgery up to five years but varicose veins may gradually reappear over the years.
- In summary, laser treatment can be done under local anaesthetic, requiring several injections into the thigh. Additional treatment may be needed to get rid of all the varicose veins.

Have any studies like this been done before? Yes, there are a number of studies that have shown that either foam sclerotherapy or laser treatment can get rid of varicose veins. However, these studies have not involved all three treatments and did not assess how well each treatment worked in the long-term. Currently we do not know what is the best treatment in terms of getting rid of veins, quality of life and value for money.

Why have I been chosen? You have been chosen because we believe that you are suitable for this study. You have varicose veins which may be treated by surgery, foam sclerotherapy or laser treatment.

Do I have to take part? No. It is entirely up to you to decide whether or not to take part. If you do decide to take part, please keep this information leaflet and the one on "Varicose veins and treatment". You will be asked to sign a consent form. You are still free to withdraw at any time and without giving a reason. A decision to withdraw at any time, or a decision not to take part, will not affect the standard of care you receive.

What will happen to me if I take part? If you agree to take part in the study, the study nurse will contact you by telephone in order to arrange a clinic appointment. At this appointment, you will undergo an ultrasound scan of your veins if you have not already had one. This scan involves placing jelly and a probe over the vein. It is painless and lasts up to 20 minutes. You will then be asked to sign a consent form and fill in a questionnaire. The nurse will be available to help with any queries you may have. If there is not enough time at the clinic or if you would prefer, you can complete the questionnaire at home.

You will undergo treatment of your varicose veins by either standard surgery, foam sclerotherapy or laser treatment usually within 4 months. You will be informed of what treatment you are due to receive and the date of this treatment at least two weeks before you are due to attend. At this stage you will be asked to fill in a short questionnaire which will be sent to your home. This questionnaire will let us know if your views on your varicose veins have changed since you agreed to take part in the study.

You will have 2 further clinical visits to the hospital clinic at 6 weeks and 6 months after treatment. You can receive travel expenses. At the clinic you will undergo an examination of your legs, an ultrasound scan and be asked to fill in a questionnaire. The nurse will be available to help with any queries you may have. Each clinic visit should take approximately 1 hour. If you require further treatment with foam sclerotherapy to any remaining varicose veins this will be carried out whenever possible at the same clinic appointment by a doctor.

We are seeking further funding to continue the study to 5 years following your treatment. Assuming we are successful, we will ask you to fill out a questionnaire each year. These will be sent to you by post. At 5 years following your treatment for varicose veins we will ask you to attend a clinic appointment in order to undergo an examination of your leg and an ultrasound scan.

If you agree to take part we will also ask for your permission to consult your medical records. This ensures that the information about you is correctly recorded in the study documentation.

What will I have to do? You will be asked to attend clinic appointments as described above. Your varicose veins will be treated using either standard surgical treatment, foam sclerotherapy or laser treatment.

What is the drug, device or procedure that is being tested? Foam sclerotherapy and laser treatment are being compared with standard surgery. Both of these new treatments are being increasingly used in the NHS and are approved by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE).

What are the possible disadvantages and risks of taking part? By taking part in the study you will give up your right to choose which treatment you receive. You will be allocated to receive one of the treatments by chance. You will also be given less notice of which treatment you will undergo. We will tell you which treatment you are due to receive about two weeks before your treatment. Your treatment however will not be delayed by your decision to take part in the study. There is a common waiting list for all patients with varicose veins whether they are taking part in the study or not.

There are potential disadvantages/risks of all three treatments. All three treatments for varicose veins are associated with a low risk of developing a clot in the deep veins of the leg known as a deep vein thrombosis. Rarely, a clot like this may break up and travel to the lungs. Varicose veins may come back in the future. The main risks of each treatment are summarised below. For more details please read the leaflet on "Varicose veins and treatment". This gives information on rare but important complications that may occur.

Surgery: You may experience discomfort following surgery. It is common for the area under the wound in the groin or behind the knee to feel tender for a few days and thickened for a few weeks. Bruising is common, and will settle. Infection is an occasional problem,

particularly in groin wounds. The scars on your legs are easily noticeable to start with, but will continue to fade for many months after the operation. Very occasionally, some people develop a little brown staining where the veins were removed, or the appearance of tiny red or blue veins. Nerves under the skin can be damaged when removing varicose veins close to them and small areas of numbness are quite common. The risk of a deep vein thrombosis following surgery is about 1% (1 in 100). Very rarely the main artery, vein or nerve in your leg may be damaged.

Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after a varicose vein operation. Five years after operation about one person in eight has troublesome varicose veins again.

Foam sclerotherapy: You may experience discomfort following the injection of foam. The veins which have been treated may remain lumpy, hard and sometimes tender for several weeks. Skin staining over the veins may occur but will fade with time. Rarely, the skin at the injection site may break down and require treatment. Very occasionally, some people develop tiny red or blue veins. The risk of a deep vein thrombosis following foam injections is about 1% (1 in 100). Some patients experience some temporary confusion after foam treatment – but this generally lasts only a few minutes. There is a small risk that you may experience a brief (about 30 minutes) period of disturbed vision (blurred vision or loss of vision) – the risk is 1% (1 in 100), no permanent damage to eye sight has been reported. Occasionally, people report headache, or migraine-like symptoms after foam sclerotherapy. There is a very small risk of a stroke following foam treatment. All the surgeons involved in this study take care to limit the amount of foam that is used at any one time and this minimises the risk. That is the reason that we often treat only one leg at a time, even if both legs are to be treated. Worldwide, three patients have been reported as having foam injected into an artery rather than a vein. One patient has had a fit following foam, but it is unclear if this was related to the treatment. A severe allergic reaction known as anaphylaxis may rarely occur.

More than one treatment session may be required, particularly for varicose veins on both legs and veins which are very extensive. Bandages and a support stocking are put on the leg after foam sclerotherapy treatment and need to be worn for 10 days. These must be kept dry. Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after a foam sclerotherapy. There have not been enough scientific reports on the long term results of foam sclerotherapy to give precise figures.

Laser treatment: You may experience discomfort following laser treatment. You may experience some lumpiness and tenderness in the thigh/back of leg which can take several weeks to settle. You may also get patches of numbness over the vein which will disappear with time. The risk of a deep vein thrombosis following laser treatment is about 1% (1 in 100). Very occasionally, laser treatment can damage the main vein in the leg. Additional treatment in the form of foam sclerotherapy may be required to get rid of all the varicose veins. This may mean returning for treatment on another occasion. Most surgeons advise wearing a support stocking for about 10 days and avoiding getting the legs wet (in a bath or shower) for the 10 days. Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after a laser treatment. There have not been enough scientific reports on the long term results of laser treatment to give precise figures.

What are the possible benefits of taking part? We hope that the results from the study may benefit people with varicose veins in the future and will help us recommend the best type of treatment. If you are allocated foam sclerotherapy or laser treatment then you will avoid a general anaesthetic, a groin incision and bruising. But unlike surgery you may need to attend for more than one treatment session. The long term results of surgery are well known but there is much less information available for foam sclerotherapy and laser treatment. After all three treatment options you can become fully active as quickly as you want.

What happens when the research study stops? You will be followed up in the usual way.

What if there is a problem? Any complaint about the way you have been dealt with during the study or any possible harm you might suffer will be addressed (see part 2 of this leaflet).

Will my taking part be confidential? Yes. All the information about your participation in this study will be kept confidential. The details are included in part 2 of this leaflet.

PART 2

What if new treatment becomes available? If a new treatment or information becomes available during the study, you will be made aware of this and you may decide whether or not to continue in the study. You may decide this at any time and your decision will not affect the long-term care you receive in the hospital. If you decide to continue in the study you will be asked to sign an updated consent form. Also, on receiving new information your doctor might consider it to be in your best interest to withdraw from the study. He/she will explain the reasons and arrange for your care to continue. If the study is stopped for any reason you will be told why and your continuing care will be arranged.

What will happen if I don't want to carry on with this study? You can withdraw from the study at any time, but, you should keep attending the hospital to have your varicose veins treated.

What if there is a problem? If you have a concern about any aspect of the study, you should ask to speak with the researchers who will do their best to answer your questions (contact details on page 12 of this leaflet). If you remain unhappy and wish to complain formally, you can do this through the NHS Complaints procedure. Details can be obtained from the hospital.

If taking part in this research project harms you, there are no special compensation arrangements. If you are harmed due to someone's negligence, then you may have grounds for legal action but you may have to pay for it. Regardless of this, if you wish to complain about any aspects of this study, the normal National Health Service mechanisms may be available to you.

Will my taking part in the study be kept confidential? All information that is collected about you during the course of the research will be kept strictly confidential. Personal data from all study participants will be collected and stored at the CLASS Trial Office in Aberdeen. By consenting to take part in this study, you are agreeing that your medical records and data collected during the study may be looked at by individuals directly involved in the trial, from regulatory authorities, from the University of Aberdeen or from the NHS Boards or Trusts, where it is relevant to your taking part in this research. The purpose of this review of your medical records is to ensure that the information about you is correctly recorded in the study documentation. You should be aware that all records of your participation in the study will be handled, stored and destroyed in compliance with the Data Protection Act of 1998.

Will any genetic tests be done? No.

What will happen to the results of the study? When the study is finished all the results will be analysed and the results may be published in a medical journal (while maintaining confidentiality of your identity) and presented at scientific meetings. We will send out a study newsletter every 6 months to keep you updated on the progress of the study.

Who is organising and funding this study? This study is being funded by the NHS National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme. The study has been designed by UK vascular surgeons and researchers. Patients will be recruited at different hospitals in England and Scotland. It is being coordinated by the Centre for Healthcare Randomised Trials (CHaRT) located in the Health Services Research Unit at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Will my doctor be paid for including me? The doctor conducting the research will not be paid for including you in the study or looking after you during the course of the study.

Will my own GP know that I am taking part in this study? With your consent, we will inform your GP that you are taking part in the study. We will also ask for your permission to record the name and address of a family member or friend who we could contact if we have

difficulty getting in touch with you during the planned five year follow up period (for example if you moved house). We call this your "best contact". Please tell them that you have nominated them as your "best contact".

Who has reviewed the study? This Study has been approved by the Main Research Ethics Committee and Local Research Ethics Committee. The study also is registered and approved by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).

Who can I contact for more information?

[Local recruitment contact details]	

Thank you

Patients and doctors rely increasingly on the results of Clinical Trials like the CLASS trial to make sure that they are making the right decisions about treatment. Thank you for taking the trouble to read this information leaflet, we hope that it will have been helpful in enabling you to decide whether or not you would like to help us by participating in this study.



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

VARICOSE VEINS AND TREATMENTS INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS BOOKLET 2

We are performing a research study which compares three different treatments for varicose veins: foam sclerotherapy, laser treatment or standard surgery. You will have been provided with the patient study information leaflet on this study (booklet 1). We know that each of the treatments do get rid of varicose veins in the short-term, but they have different advantages and disadvantages. The trial compares how well each treatment works in getting rid of varicose veins and in improving quality of life. It also compares the recovery and the side effects of the different treatments. In addition, the trial will compare the "value for money" of the treatments (that is, how much it costs to give a particular amount of improvement to the quality of people's lives).

Information in this leaflet is divided into these sections:

- 1. Information about varicose veins and the problems they can cause.
- 2. A detailed description of:
 - What happens at the time of each treatment
 - The possible problems and side effects which can occur
 - Advice about the recovery and return to activity after treatment
- 3. A summary of the possible advantages and disadvantages for each treatment.

For more information, please contact:

Section 1. Information about varicose veins and the problems they can cause.

What are varicose veins?

Varicose veins are veins under the skin of the legs which have become widened, bulging and twisted. They are very common and do not cause medical problems in most people.

Blood flows down the legs through the arteries, and back up the legs through the veins. There are two main systems of veins in the legs - the deep veins which carry most of the blood back up the legs to the heart, and the veins under the skin, which are less important and which can form varicose veins. All these veins contain valves which should only allow the blood to flow upwards. If the veins become widened and varicose these valves no longer work properly. Blood can then flow backwards down the veins and produce a head of pressure when standing, walking about, or sitting. Lying down or "putting your feet up" relieves this head of pressure and usually makes the legs feel better. Both symptoms and treatment depend on how badly the valves in the veins are working, although the inconvenience people get from their varicose veins is very variable.

What problems can varicose veins cause?

Very many people have no symptoms at all from their varicose veins, except for the fact that they are noticeable, and their appearance can be embarrassing. Simply having varicose veins is not a good reason for having treatment. Other than cosmetic embarrassment the common symptoms of varicose veins are aching, discomfort, and heaviness of the legs, which are usually worse at the end of the day. Sometimes the ankle can swell, too. These symptoms are not medically serious, but can be treated if they are sufficiently troublesome. Although varicose veins can get worse over the years, this often happens very slowly and worry that "they might get worse" is not a good reason for treatment if the veins are not causing symptoms.

In a few people the high pressure in the veins causes damage to the skin near the ankle, which can become brown in colour, sometimes with scarred white areas. Eczema (a red skin rash) can develop. If these changes are allowed to progress, or if the skin is injured, an ulcer may result. Skin changes are therefore a good reason for going to see your GP and for referral to a specialist.

Other problems which varicose veins can occasionally produce are phlebitis and bleeding. Phlebitis (sometimes called thrombophlebitis) means inflammation of the veins, and is often accompanied by some thrombosis (clotting of blood) inside the affected veins, which become hard and tender. This is **not** the same as deep vein thrombosis and is not usually dangerous. It does not mean that the varicose veins necessarily have to be treated. The risk of bleeding as a result of knocking varicose veins worries many people, but this is very rare. It will always stop with firm pressure and the veins can then be treated to remove the risk of further bleeding.

How can varicose veins be treated?

The symptoms of varicose veins can often be improved by wearing support stockings or tights. Compression stockings up to the knee (like "flight socks") are often prescribed for people with discomfort, swelling or skin trouble. Many people do not get on well with compression stockings because they find them difficult to put on, or they find them hot and uncomfortable.

People who have troublesome symptoms but for whom compression hosiery is not an acceptable long-term solution can have treatment to get rid of their varicose veins.

This trial is comparing three treatments which remove the varicose veins or seal them off so that they shrivel up. These three treatments are described in this leaflet.

Section 2. A detailed description of each treatment, possible problems and sideeffects, and advice about recovery and return to activity.

Foam Sclerotherapy - the procedure

How long will I be in hospital for foam treatment? Foam sclerotherapy is done as an outpatient. The arrangements differ from hospital to hospital: sometimes the procedure is done in an outpatient clinic and sometimes in an operating theatre.

What happens before the treatment? When you arrive at the clinic a nurse will meet you and will measure your legs for stockings. The surgeon doing the foam treatment will talk with you about what is going to happen. You need to remove your trousers and socks or stockings for the treatment. It is best not to wear tight trousers as you may have difficulty putting them on over the bandage and stocking afterwards.

What happens during foam sclerotherapy treatment? Foam sclerotherapy involves one or more injections into veins of the leg, which are given while you are lying on a couch. These injections are often carried out with the help of ultrasound pictures to be sure that the tip of the needle is correctly positioned in the vein. If the vein is easy to see and feel then ultrasound may not be required. Depending on the vein being injected and the type of needle used, an injection of local anaesthetic may be given first. Sometimes gaining safe and secure access to a vein may need more than one attempt: it is very important to be sure that foam is not injected outside the vein.

After the needles have been secured in selected veins, the leg is usually elevated before foam is injected. Pressure may be applied to the groin or elsewhere to prevent foam entering deeper veins. Nevertheless, after each injection you will be asked to move the foot up and down at the ankle in order to pump blood through the deeper veins, just in case any foam has entered them – movement of the calf muscles flushes away any small amounts of foam.

Following injection, pads and bandages are applied to the leg, and then a firm stocking. These need to be worn for 10 days. During that time you cannot get the bandaged part of the leg wet in a bath or shower.

Foam sclerotherapy treatment takes about half an hour in total. Keep one hour free in case of delays.

After treatment – leaving hospital. You can get up and walk normally immediately after foam sclerotherapy. It is a good idea to go for a walk for about five minutes after getting dressed, to encourage blood flow through the veins. You can leave the hospital shortly after the treatment. We will arrange a follow-up appointment at about 6 weeks after the procedure.

Foam Sclerotherapy - Recovery

How much does it hurt afterwards? Other than the inconvenience of the bandages and stocking, foam sclerotherapy does not usually cause any immediate discomfort after treatment. The varicose veins become hard, lumpy and tender: this can last for several days, and sometimes persists for weeks, but gradually settles. If the veins are particularly uncomfortable or inflamed, you can take an anti-inflammatory painkiller like ibuprofen (Nurofen). Paracetamol is an alternative, particularly if you have had any gastric acid problems or asthma which prevent you from taking medicines like ibuprofen.

What about the bandages and support stockings? Your bandages and stocking must remain in place for 10 days. After this time you can remove them. Throw away the bandages and padding, but keep the stocking (do wash it) in case you need further treatment.

Showering and bathing. Because of the bandages and stocking, you cannot have a normal bath or shower for 10 days after foam sclerotherapy. A shower may be possible by securing a large plastic bag over the leg or by using a special waterproof cover such as a Limbo waterproof protector (Thesis Technology, Chichester OP18 8AT or on prescription). After the bandages have been removed you can shower or bath normally.

Activity. Aim to get back to all your normal activities just as soon as you are able. The **only** special restriction is bathing and showering, which you cannot do normally for 10 days (see above). The only limitation to your activity might be discomfort and tenderness (which can be minimised by taking painkillers) and the need to wear the bandaging and stocking.

Walking. You should start to walk about as soon after foam sclerotherapy as you are able. You can walk as much as you want, as soon as you want. Your thigh may be uncomfortable and tender to the touch in places. You will not cause any damage by walking. Take painkillers if you need them.

There is *no* special advantage in going for a single long walk during the day, although you may walk as far as you wish. Frequent walking is more important than walking a long distance.

Standing and sitting. During the first week after foam sclerotherapy, try to avoid prolonged standing, or sitting with the foot on the floor continuously for longer than about half an hour at a time. Every half hour or so, go for a short walk about or do a few "tip-toe" exercises. If you are sitting or resting for any length of time try to put your foot up - either on a stool or couch or on your bed.

When can I return to work and play sports?

Work. This varies a lot between different people. Most people are able to return to work within two or three days after the treatment. Some people go back to work the following day or even the same day.

Sports. You can return to work and sporting activity as soon after foam sclerotherapy as you feel sufficiently comfortable. Avoid contact sports while you are still in support stockings or bandages, and thereafter start with some gradual training, rather than in immediate competition. Do not go swimming until your bandage has been removed.

Driving. You can drive as soon as you feel confident that you can make an emergency stop safely: practise this before you drive. We would advise you not to drive yourself home following foam sclerotherapy but other than that you can drive as soon as you feel able.

Air travel. The risk of deep vein thrombosis during long air flights or other long journeys in cramped seating is very low, but it is probably best to avoid this kind of travel for about a month after foam sclerotherapy.

Foam Sclerotherapy - risks

What problems can occur after foam sclerotherapy?

Inflammation. The injected veins may be somewhat inflamed and hard for a few days (like phlebitis). This is because the foam sclerotherapy works by causing some inflammation of

the vein walls, which helps them glue together. Occasionally inflammation can be more severe and painful. If this occurs then an anti-inflammatory painkiller such as ibuprofen (Nurofen) will help to settle the symptoms.

Lumpiness and hardness. The injected veins sometimes remain lumpy and hard for many weeks after treatment, but they gradually shrivel.

Damage to skin. Rarely, the skin at the injection site may break down and require treatment.

Bruising and discolouration. A little bruising may occur after foam sclerotherapy. In some people, brownish discolouration of the skin occurs in the areas where the veins were. Usually this fades, but occasionally discolouration may persist: this is more noticeable in people with naturally pale skin.

Thread veins. Any kind of sclerotherapy can occasionally be followed by the appearance of tiny red or blue veins in the area which was injected. This is uncommon.

Headache/migraine-like symptoms. Occasionally, people report headache, or migraine-like symptoms after foam sclerotherapy. It is thought that these are more common in people who have experienced frequent or severe migraines in the past. For this reason, in this study, we do not treat people with foam sclerotherapy if they have had frequent or severe migraines in the past.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Deep vein thrombosis causes swelling of the leg and can result in a blood clot passing to the lungs. It is a possible complication after varicose vein surgery, but the risk is considerably reduced if you start moving your legs and walking frequently soon after the operation. Sometimes, injections are given so that blood clots less than normal: this reduces the risk of thrombosis but increases bruising. The risk of DVT is about 1% (1 in 100 patients). Rarely, a clot like this may break up and travel to the lungs.

Injection into the artery. Many thousands of patients have been treated with foam sclerotherapy. Among these, there have been three reported cases of foam being injected into an artery rather than a varicose vein.

Concern about stroke and loss of vision. This has been a cause for concern, but there is no good evidence that it is a real risk when normal amounts of foam are used. The reasons for the concerns have been:

- There is a possibility that small amounts of foam could circulate in the blood stream, and, in particular, they could pass through small 'holes in the heart' which are present in some otherwise fit people. Theoretically this could allow foam to pass to small blood vessels – for example those in the eye or brain.
- Some patients have reported temporary disturbance of vision (i.e. blurred vision or loss of vision) after foam sclerotherapy. The risk of this happening is about 1% (1 in 100). There has been concern that any disturbance of vision might be due to tiny bubbles entering small blood vessels in the back of the eye. The very few patients in whom this has been reported have all rapidly recovered their full vision, generally within 30 minutes. The worry that air bubbles might cause permanent loss of vision is a theoretical one: it has not been reported as having happened.
- Stroke and mini-stroke (transient ischemic attack) have been described in a very few
 patients worldwide. One case of stroke was in a patient in whom a large volume of foam
 was used (much larger than is now recommended). All the surgeons involved in this
 study limit the amount of foam that is used at any one time and this minimises the risk of
 stroke.

Temporary confusion: Among the thousands of patients that have been treated throughout the world with foam, a few patients have experienced some temporary confusion after the treatment. Any confusion is likely to be very short-term (lasting only a few minutes).

Concern about fit. One patient has had a fit following foam, but it is unclear if this was related to the foam treatment.

Anaphylaxis/Allergic reaction. This is rare and may cause a rash and a fall in your blood pressure. In extreme cases you may lose consciousness. In the unlikely event that this may occur, equipment and the necessary drugs will be available to enable the doctor and nurse to treat you immediately.

Varicose veins coming back.

Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after foam sclerotherapy. There have not been enough scientific reports on the long term results of foam sclerotherapy to give precise figures. Varicose veins may simply re-grow in the areas which have been dealt with, or they may develop in different veins which were normal at the time of the original treatment. If veins develop again they can be treated.

Laser only or laser plus foam sclerotherapy - Procedure

Laser treatment is used to seal off the main vein under the skin in the thigh or the calf. This takes away the head of pressure which causes varicose veins to bulge and cause symptoms. Sometimes we need to use a combination of laser treatment in the thigh and foam sclerotherapy of the main vein at the knee or upper calf. If required, this will be done at the same treatment session.

Laser treatment alone may cause the varicose veins to disappear or reduce in size, but if visible varicose veins remain after the laser treatment, you may wish to have them treated by foam sclerotherapy. Foam sclerotherapy may be done at one or more later treatment sessions. One hospital in the study uses phlebectomies (removal of veins through tiny incisions) at the same time as laser treatment.

How long will I be in hospital for laser treatment? You will have your treatment performed as an outpatient. The procedure itself takes about 45 minutes. You will be in the hospital for about 2 hours in total, but you should keep half a day free in case of delays.

What happens before the treatment? When you arrive a nurse will meet you and will measure your legs for stockings and show you where to get changed. It is best not to wear tight trousers as you may have difficulty putting them on over the stocking afterwards.

The consultant or a member of the surgical team will talk with you about what is going to happen and will mark your varicose veins with a felt tip pen.

What happens during laser treatment? An injection of local anaesthetic is given to freeze the skin just above, or just below, the knee or in the calf. Once the skin is numb a needle is inserted into a vein beside the knee. A wire is then passed up the vein to the groin and the laser filament is passed over the wire. You will not feel this. The position of the laser filament is checked using an ultrasound scanner. The area around the vein and the skin is then made numb using cold local anaesthetic injections from the knee to the groin. This usually requires 4 or 5 injections with a small needle.

The laser is fired as it is gradually pulled back down the vein from the groin to the knee. This should not be painful because of the local anaesthetic, but you may feel some pushing, pulling or mild discomfort during the procedure. If you feel anything more than this you should say so: the procedure can then be temporarily stopped to settle this.

The heat from the laser closes (cauterises) the vein from the inside. Lasers are powerful sources of energy and you and all the staff will wear protective goggles during the time that the laser is working.

When the vein has been sealed up, the laser is removed from the leg and a firm stocking is applied. This needs to be worn for 10 days. During that time you cannot get the stocking wet in a bath or shower.

After treatment – leaving hospital. Immediately following the procedure, once you have got dressed, you should go for a 10 minute walk. Once you have been for a walk we will offer you a cup of tea and you are then free to go home.

We will arrange a check up for you about 6 weeks after the procedure. By that time most of the varicose veins in your leg should have shrunk and many, or all of them may have disappeared. If there are any left they can be treated by foam sclerotherapy.

Laser - Recovery

How much does it hurt afterwards? You may experience some discomfort or pulling on the inside of your thigh following the treatment. This may be most noticeable for about one week after treatment, but it then settles down.

People vary a lot in the amount of pain they experience after laser treatment, though most experience discomfort only. You will be encouraged to get up and walk immediately following the laser treatment.

You will be given a supply of an anti-inflammatory drug, such as ibuprofen (Nurofen) or diclofenac (Voltarol) which are also painkillers. We recommend that you take these regularly for three days. If you have had a stomach ulcer, or asthma then you should not take anti-inflammatory drugs of this kind: tell us and we will supply you with a painkiller which suits you.

If any discomfort occurs after three days, take a simple painkiller such as paracetamol (Panadol).

What about my wound? The small cut beside your knee where the laser fibre was inserted is closed with an adhesive strip. It can be removed when your stocking is removed.

What about the bandages and support stockings? Your stocking must remain in place for 10 days after which time you can remove it. Do not get the stocking wet during these 10 days. Please keep the stocking (do wash it) in case you need further treatment.

Bathing and showering. Because of the stocking, you cannot have a normal bath or shower until 10 days after laser treatment. A shower may be possible by securing a large plastic bag over the leg or by using a special waterproof cover such as a Limbo waterproof protector (Thesis Technology, Chichester OP18 8AT or on prescription).

What should I expect my leg to be like after laser treatment? You may be aware of areas of lumpiness on the leg which may be slightly tender. This is caused by some inflammation in the vein that has been treated. It is not harmful and will gradually go away, but this may take several weeks. The inner side of your thigh may be uncomfortable during the first few days.

Activity. Aim to get back to all your normal activities just as soon as you are able. The **only** special restriction is bathing and showering, which you cannot do normally for 10 days (see above). The only limitation to your activity might be discomfort and tenderness (which can be minimised by taking painkillers) and the need to wear the stocking.

Walking. You should start to walk about as soon after laser treatment as you are able. You can walk as much as you want, as soon as you want. Your thigh may be uncomfortable and tender to the touch in places. You will not cause any damage by walking. Take painkillers if you need them.

There is *no* special advantage in going for a single long walk during the day, although you may walk as far as you wish. Frequent walking is more important than walking a long distance.

Standing and sitting. During the first week after laser treatment, try to avoid prolonged standing, or sitting with the foot on the floor continuously for longer than about half an hour at a time: go for a short walk about or do a few "tip-toe" exercises. If you are sitting or resting for any length of time try to put your foot up - either on a stool or couch or on your bed.

When can I return to work and play sports?

Work. This varies a lot between different people. Most people are able to return to work within two or three days after the treatment – some people go back the following day or even the same day.

Sports. You can return to work and sporting activity as soon after treatment as you feel sufficiently well and comfortable. Avoid contact sports while you are still in support stockings or bandages, and thereafter start with some gradual training, rather than in immediate competition. Do not go swimming until your bandage has been removed. We suggest avoiding strenuous activity like the gym for about 2 weeks after the procedure.

Driving. You can drive as soon as you feel confident that you can make an emergency stop safely: practise this before you drive. We would advise you not to drive yourself home following the laser treatment, but other than that you can drive as soon as you feel able.

Air travel. The risk of deep vein thrombosis during long air flights or other long journeys in cramped seating is very low, but it is probably best to avoid this kind of travel for about a month after your treatment.

Laser - risks

What problems can occur after the laser treatment?

Bruising. Some bruising is normal, and occasionally the leg becomes very bruised. This bruising appears during the first few days after laser treatment: it will all go away over a period of weeks.

Aches, twinges, and areas of tenderness may all be felt in the legs for the first few days after the laser treatment. These will settle down, and should not discourage you from becoming fully active as soon as you are able.

Tender lumps under the skin are common and are caused by blood clots that have collected in the places where the vein has been treated. They are not dangerous and will gradually disappear. It may take up to 12 weeks for all the lumps to disappear. Occasionally they can be quite painful during the first two weeks or so.

Numbness. Areas of numbness in the skin can occasionally occur at the places where varicose veins were treated. This is because tiny nerves may be damaged by heat from the laser. This will not affect the movement of your foot or your walking. The numbness will usually recover over a period of several weeks.

Thread veins. Laser treatment can occasionally be followed by the appearance of tiny red or blue veins in the area which was injected. This is uncommon.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Deep vein thrombosis causes swelling of the leg and can result in a blood clot passing to the lungs. It is a possible complication after varicose vein surgery, but the risk is considerably reduced if you start moving your legs and walking frequently soon after the operation. Sometimes, injections are given so that blood clots less than normal: this reduces the risk of thrombosis but increases bruising. The risk of DVT is about 1% (1 in 100 patients). Rarely, a clot like this may break up and travel to the lungs.

Damage to major vein. Damage to the major veins in the leg is a rare complication of laser treatment, which we take great pains to avoid.

The risks of additional foam sclerotherapy. Remember that you may require foam sclerotherapy, in addition to laser treatment, to get rid of all your varicose veins.

Will varicose veins come back? Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after laser treatment. There have not been enough scientific reports on the long term results of laser treatment to give precise figures. Varicose veins may simply re-grow in the areas which have been dealt with, or they may develop in different veins which were normal at the time of the original treatment. If veins develop again they can be treated.

Surgery - procedure

How long will I be in hospital for surgery? If you are medically fit and have somebody at home with you then a day case operation is usual. If you have medical conditions, if you live some distance away or if you are having surgery for extensive varicose veins in both legs, then you may have your operation as an in-patient (you may be admitted the day before your operation for the doctors and nurses to assess your needs; or on the morning of the operation, and then stay overnight).

What happens before the treatment? A member of the surgical team will check that all the necessary preparations have been made and will mark your varicose veins with a felt tip pen. Be sure that all the veins you would like dealt with have been marked, and ask about any which have not.

Shaving may be done before your operation or in the operating theatre. If you are going to have an incision in the groin, this area will need to be shaved, but there will be no need to shave all the pubic hair. The leg will need to be shaved, at least in the areas of the varicose veins which are going to be removed. This makes marking of your varicose veins easier and means that hairs do not get into the wounds during the operation.

What happens during surgery? Surgery is usually done under a general anaesthetic. An incision (2-4 cm long) is made over the top of the main vein in the crease of the groin or behind the knee. It is tied off just where it joins the deep vein, so relieving the "head of pressure" on the varicose veins further down the leg. This incision is closed with stitches, which are hidden under the skin.

The vein is removed by passing a fine wire down it and making a small incision (less than 1 cm long) near the knee – "stripping". This helps to guard against varicose veins forming

again. Blood flows up the many other veins in the leg after this vein has been removed and it is therefore safe to remove this vein.

Varicose veins marked before the operation are removed through tiny cuts ("phlebectomies"). These cuts can be closed with stitches or adhesive strips.

After treatment – leaving hospital. You can get up and walk about as soon as the effects of the anaesthetic have worn off, shortly after the operation. If you are being treated as a day case, after two or three hours you should feel fit enough to go home. Before you leave the hospital staff will check your leg. They will give you a note for your GP, and some painkillers to take with you. They will make arrangements for you to visit a practice nurse the next day (or if necessary for a nurse to call) to check on you and change your bandages for a support stocking.

If you are treated as an inpatient, the bandages on your leg/s will be changed on the morning after your operation for a support stocking. You will normally be able to go home shortly afterwards.

Surgery - recovery

How much does it hurt afterwards? We inject a long acting local anaesthetic into the groin wound at the end of the operation. This is usually the most uncomfortable area. People vary a lot in the amount of pain they experience after the operation, though most experience mild discomfort only. It is more uncomfortable to get up and walk after operation to both legs than when only one leg has been dealt with. In either case you will be encouraged to get up and walk on the day of your operation when the effects of the anaesthetic have worn off sufficiently.

Painkillers such as paracetamol or anti-inflammatory painkillers like ibuprofen (Nurofen) or diclofenac (Voltarol) will be prescribed for you to take after the operation. It is important that you should take these if you need them to walk about and to rest with comfort. You should not need them for more than a few days, but the duration of discomfort varies from person to person. Occasionally tender lumps of old blood clot (haematoma) beneath the skin can become inflamed and very tender. This is not infection, but you may require to take anti-inflammatory drugs for a longer period.

Will I have dressings or stitches? Stitches are placed under the skin in the groin and do not have to be removed. If the surgeon has used a dressing on the groin, this can be removed after 48 hours. The groin wound can be washed and gently dried from 48 hours after the operation, to keep the area fresh and clean.

The small incisions further down the leg are closed with adhesive strips and it is best to keep these dry for 10 days. 10 days after the operation you can remove the strips yourself: this is often easiest in the bath or shower which helps to loosen them. After that time there is no restriction at all in taking a shower or bath.

What should I expect my leg to be like after surgery? Bruising is common after varicose vein operations. It is sometimes quite extensive and may take a month or more to settle. In particular it can occur on the inner side of the thigh, where may be no incisions. This is caused by removing the main vein under the skin from this area. Hard lumps are also common – they represent bruising in places where the varicose veins used to be. Any bruising and lumpiness may be tender but you will do no harm by becoming active. Take painkillers if you need them.

What about bandages and support stockings? Your bandages will be changed for support stocking/s the day after operation. Wear these for 10 days after the operation. There is <u>no</u> need to wear the stockings after removing the adhesive strips 10 days after the operation (but if you feel more comfortable with them for another few days this is quite

alright). If you find the stocking/s uncomfortable or excessively hot, it is reasonable to remove them four or five days after the operation, provided you are easily and frequently active. An alternative is to remove them at night only, and to put them on each day – but some people find it difficult putting them back on. They are mainly intended to support the leg while you are up and about during the day.

Bathing and showering.

Groin wounds: You can wash your groin wound gently after 48 hours, as described above.

Keep all the other wounds dry for 10 days so that they properly heal. At 10 days you can soak the adhesive strips off in a bath or shower.

You cannot have a normal bath or shower until 10 days after the operation. Before 10 days, some people manage a shallow bath by putting their leg up on the side of the bath to keep it dry, if there are no wounds or dressings above the knee. A shower may be possible before 10 days by securing a large plastic bag over the leg or by using a special waterproof cover such as a Limbo waterproof protector (Thesis Technology, Chichester OP18 8AT or on prescription). If any of the adhesive strips do come off early, the little wound beneath it is likely to be quite alright but you can cover it with a plaster (e.g. Bandaid) if you want.

Activity. Aim to get back to all your normal activities just as soon as you are able. The **only** special restriction is bathing and showering, which you cannot do normally for 10 days (see above).

The only limitation to your activity should be discomfort and tenderness from bruising which can be minimised by taking painkillers. If you can get back to all the things you would like to do within a few days of the operation, then do so. The time taken to get fully back to all activities varies quite a lot between different people. If you had many large veins then you are more likely to be bruised and tender. Do not let this put you off becoming active: you will do no harm.

Walking. You should start to walk about as soon after the operation as you are able. You can walk as much as you want, as soon as you want. Getting up from a seated position or bed is sometimes a little uncomfortable during the first two or three days after the operation, particularly where the groin or the area behind the knee has been operated on. The whole leg may be stiff, and tender to the touch in places. You will not damage any of the wounds by walking. Take painkillers if you need them.

There is *no* special advantage in going for a single long walk during the day, although you may walk as far as you wish. Frequent walking is more important than walking a long distance.

Standing and sitting. During the first week after surgery, try to avoid prolonged standing, or sitting with the foot on the floor continuously for longer than about half an hour at a time: go for a short walk about or do a few "tip-toe" exercises. If you are sitting or resting for any length of time try to put your foot up - either on a stool or couch or on your bed.

When can I return to work and play sports?

Work. You can return to work as soon after the operation as you feel sufficiently well and comfortable. After an operation on one leg there is no reason to anticipate being away from "office" or sedentary work for more than two or three days. If your job involves prolonged standing (without the opportunity to walk about) or driving, then you should wear the support stocking if you return to work within two weeks of the operation. We hope that people will be back at work within a week after surgery to one leg and two weeks after surgery to both legs — but there is no reason to remain off work that long if you can manage with reasonable comfort.

Sports. Be guided by how your legs feel: bruising and tenderness may limit you from being very active or from some activities in the first few days after the operation, but you can do whatever is comfortable. Avoid very strenuous leg exercise (e.g. running) during the first week, and thereafter it is usually best to start with some gradual training, rather than in immediate competition. Do not go swimming until all the wounds are healed and dry (at least 10 days).

Driving. You should not drive within 24 hours of a general anaesthetic. Thereafter you can drive as soon as you feel confident that you can make an emergency stop without pain: practise this before you drive.

Air travel. The risk of deep vein thrombosis during long air flights or other long journeys in cramped seating is very low, but it is probably best to avoid this kind of travel for about a month after your operation.

Surgery - risks

What problems can occur after surgery?

Discomfort. Aches, twinges, and areas of tenderness may be felt in the legs for the first few weeks. These will settle down, and should not discourage you from becoming fully active as soon as you are able.

Lumps. Tender lumps under the skin are common (especially in the thigh) and are caused by blood clots which have collected in the places where the veins were removed. They are not dangerous and will gradually disappear but this can take several weeks. Occasionally they can be quite painful during the first two weeks or more. It is common for the area under the groin wound to feel tender for a few days and thickened for a few weeks.

Infection. Infection is an occasional problem, particularly in groin wounds. It is more of a risk in people who are overweight and after operation for recurrent varicose veins. Infection usually settles with antibiotic treatment. If the wound was closed by a stitch under the skin, this may need to be removed to allow the infection to clear up. If an abscess forms, this may need to be drained at an operation under general anaesthetic and the wound will then require dressings – sometimes for up to a month.

Scars and blemishes. The scars on your legs are easily noticeable to start with, but will continue to fade for many months after the operation. Very occasionally, some people develop a little brown staining where the veins were removed. Another uncommon but disappointing problem is the appearance of tiny thread veins or "blushes" on the skin in the areas where varicose veins were removed.

Nerve damage. Nerves under the skin can be damaged when removing varicose veins close to them and small areas of numbness are quite common. If a nerve lying alongside one of the main veins under the skin is damaged, then a larger area of numbness can be caused. If this happens after surgery to the main vein on the inner side of the leg, then numbness will result over the inner part of the lower leg and foot. If a main vein behind the knee needs to be dealt with, then there is a risk to the nerve which conducts feeling from the skin on the outer part of the lower leg and foot. Areas of numbness often get better over weeks or months, but sometimes they persist in the long term.

Damage to major structures. Damage to major arteries, veins, and the main nerve which allows the leg to move normally have all happened during varicose vein operations, but are very rare complications (less than 1 in 10,000), which we take great pains to avoid.

Swelling. Damage to the tiny lymphatic vessels which drain tissue fluid from the foot and leg, and which run close to the veins, can occasionally cause problems. Swelling of the foot and ankle can occur, which usually settles over a period of several weeks, but very rarely it

may persist. Tissue fluid may rarely collect under the groin wound, forming a swelling (which usually goes away after a time) or very occasionally tissue fluid may leak from the groin wound. These problems are all more common after operations for recurrent varicose veins.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Deep vein thrombosis causes swelling of the leg and can result in a blood clot passing to the lungs. It is a possible complication after varicose vein surgery, but the risk is considerably reduced if you start moving your legs and walking frequently soon after the operation. Sometimes, injections are given so that blood clots less than normal: this reduces the risk of thrombosis but increases bruising. The risk of DVT is about 1% (1 in 100 patients). Rarely, a clot like this may break up and travel to the lungs.

The risks of a general anaesthetic. Varicose vein operations are almost always done under a general anaesthetic. General anaesthetics have some risks, which may be increased if you have chronic medical conditions, but in general they are as follows:

Common temporary side-effects (risk of 1 in 10 to 1 in 100) include bruising or pain in the area of injections, blurred vision and sickness (these can usually be treated and pass off quickly).

Infrequent complications (risk of 1 in 100 to 1 in 10,000) include temporary breathing difficulties, muscle pains, headaches, damage to teeth, lip or tongue, sore throat and difficulty speaking.

Extremely rare and serious complications (risk of less than 1 in 10,000). These include severe allergic reactions and death, brain damage, kidney and liver failure, lung damage, permanent nerve or blood vessel damage, eye injury, and damage to the voice-box. These are very rare and may depend on whether you have other serious medical conditions.

Varicose veins coming back. Many people develop a few new varicose veins during the years after a varicose vein operation and five years after operation about one person in eight has troublesome varicose veins again. Varicose veins may simply re-grow in the areas which have been dealt with, or they may develop in different veins which were normal at the time of the original operation. If veins develop again they can be dealt with by injections or a further operation should they be troublesome.

Section 3. Summary of the possible advantages and disadvantages for each treatment

Possible advantages and disadvantages of foam sclerotherapy.

- Foam sclerotherapy is done under local anaesthetic, but sometimes no anaesthetic is required at all.
- No surgical incisions are required.
- The veins which have been treated may remain lumpy, hard and sometimes tender for several weeks or even months.
- More than one treatment session may be required, particularly for varicose veins on both legs and for veins which are very extensive.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after foam sclerotherapy treatment.
- Bandages and a support stocking are put on the leg after foam sclerotherapy treatment, and need to be worn for about 10 days. These must be kept dry.
- Varicose veins may gradually reappear in the years after foam sclerotherapy treatment: this is rather more likely than after surgery. They can be treated with further foam sclerotherapy if required.
- In summary, foam sclerotherapy is a simple treatment to have but firm compression from support stockings is important afterwards. The treated veins may be hard and tender for some time and there may be some brown staining. Repeat treatment sessions may be needed, particularly if there are varicose veins in both legs. New veins may gradually appear.

Possible advantages and disadvantages of laser treatment.

- Laser treatment can be done under local anaesthetic, rather than general anaesthetic.
- No incision is needed in the groin
- It avoids the bruising which can sometimes occur after standard surgery, but you may
 experience some lumpiness and tenderness in the thigh which can take several weeks to
 settle.
- Foam sclerotherapy or phlebectomies may be required to get rid of all the varicose veins. This may mean returning for treatment on another occasion.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after laser treatment.
- Most surgeons advise wearing a support stocking for 10 days and avoiding getting the legs wet (in a bath or shower).
- Laser treatment seems to give results as good as surgery up to five years but varicose veins may gradually reappear over the years.
- In summary, laser treatment can be done under local anaesthetic, requiring several injections into the thigh. Additional treatment may be needed to get rid of all the varicose veins.

Possible advantages and disadvantages of standard surgery.

- Standard surgery removes all the varicose veins at a single procedure. It should not be necessary to have anything more done to get rid of any remaining varicose veins.
- Varicose vein surgery is normally done under a general anaesthetic.
- Bruising is common. People with smaller varicose veins may get very little bruising but people with big varicose veins may be very bruised. All the bruising goes away.
- There may be some discomfort from the groin wound and occasionally the groin wound can become infected.
- You can become fully active as quickly as you want after standard surgery.
- Most surgeons advise wearing a support stocking for the first 10 days and avoiding getting the legs wet (in a bath or shower) during this time.
- Standard surgery gives a good long term result to many people but varicose veins may gradually reappear over the years.
- It is a tried and tested treatment which has been used for many years.
- In summary, surgical treatment involves a general anaesthetic, an incision in the groin and often some bruising. However, all the varicose veins can be dealt with thoroughly by a single treatment, in one or both legs.



Inclusion criteria

- Adult patients (aged over 18 years old) referred for treatment of primary varicose veins
- Symptomatic (CEAP grade 2 or above) primary long or short saphenous main stem incompetence (reflux >1 second on duplex scanning)
- Suitable for laser, foam sclerotherapy or surgery

CI	inic	date	•		

Study Number	Patient Name	Does the p the inclusion exclusion		Is the pa intereste part?			If not eligible or declines to participate, state reason (A, B, C, D or E)	If eligible and interested, record contact telephone number	Rx rec'd (F/S/ L)
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
		Yes 🗌	No 🗆	Yes [No 🗆			
Exclusion	criteria			•					
A0: No varicose veins A1: Thread veins A2: Non-symptomatic (CEAP 1/2) A3: No truncal reflux, or truncal reflux <1second A4: Long or short saphenous less than 3mm or greater than 15mm in diameter A5: Recurrence A6: Tortuous veins that are considered unsuitable for EVLA A7: Thrombosis (Current deep vein or acute superficial vein thrombosis)			ArterialPatients systemiMigraine	failure ary oeden systemic ncy or bre of hyperca to mobilis ities causa disease (a s who are c disease es which a	na infection ast feeding pagulability e post-pro ed by pelv ankle brac not fit for a	cedure c or abdominal tumours nial pressure index <0.8) general anaesthetic due to significant pesity or other causes. tt, or migraines which are severe	C: Other • Allergy to sclerosant • Needle phobia • Inability to complete questionnair D: Non attendance (DNA/CNA E1: Refusal - preference surg E2: Refusal - preference lase E4: Refusal - reason other the	A) gery n er	





	Please initial ALL boxes
By signing this form and initialling each box I agree that I have:	\
read and understood the patient information leaflet (Version number, dated) for the above study and kept a copy	
discussed this study with Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms	ns
understood the purpose of the study and I know what my involvement will be	
I understand that:	
my participation is voluntary	
if further funding is obtained I will be followed up for five years	
I am free to withdraw from the study at any time without having to give a reason	
if I withdraw, this will not affect my care	
my personal data will be collected and stored at the Trial office in Aberdeen	
 information relevant to the CLASS trial may be collected from my hospital and NH records, including Office of National Statistics (ONS) and NHS central registers 	S
 relevant sections of my medical notes and data collected during the study may be looke at by individuals directly involved in the trial, from regulatory authorities, from th University of Aberdeen or from the NHS Boards or Trusts, where it is relevant to my takin part in this research. 	ne
I agree that my family doctor (GP), my hospital consultant and the person I have nominated as my best contact may be told that I am taking part in this study.	
I agree to take part in the stud	ly
Your signature (participant)	
Your name in block capitals	
Date	
For office use only I confirm that I have explained to the person named above, the nature of the study and the procedures involved.	and purpose
Signature	
Date	

CLASS Trial Office, Health Services Research Unit, University of Aberdeen, Scotland AB25 2ZD

Phone 01224 XXXXXX; Fax 01224 XXXXXX; xxxxxxxx@abdn.ac.uk

Copies: 1 for patient; 1 for study notes, 1 for researcher in Aberdeen; 1 to be filed with hospital notes.



CONTACT DETAILS

Comparison of LAs and foam Sciero		ery		Stu	dy number	$\perp \perp$		
PATIENT DETAILS								
Title Mr		Mrs		Miss	☐ Ms	Other		
First name								
Surname								
Date of birth	D D	/ M	M	/ Y	YYY			
Address								
Home telephone								
Mobile telephone								
Work telephone								
GP DETAILS								
Initials				S	urname			
Address								
BEST CONTACT D	FTAII S							_
Title Mr		Mrs		Miss	☐ Ms	Other		
First name								
Surname								
Address								
Telephone number								
RELATIONSHIP O	F BEST (CONTA	ст то	PATIE	NT	Friend		



BASELINE CLINICAL DATA

	Study Number	
AFFECTED LEG(S)		
Right leg only	Left leg only	Both legs
STUDY LEG (in case of bilater	ality, study leg designated as v	vorst leg by patient)
Right leg		Left leg

LEFT LEG: CEAP CLASSIFICATION

Please	tick ap	propriate response
	C0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease.
	C1	Telangiectasis or reticular veins. Veins less than 3 mm
	C2	Varicose veins. Veins over 3 mm
	C3	Edema
	C4	Skin and subcutaneous changes
	C4a	Pigmentation or eczema
	C4b	Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche
	C5	Healed venous ulcer
	C6	Active venous ulcer

LEFT LEG: Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS) Left leg affected by varicose veins Yes No If yes, complete VCSS by ticking one box in each row **PAIN** None Occasional, not Daily, moderate Daily, severe activity limitation, restricting activity limiting activities or occasional requiring regular or requiring analgesics analgesics use of analgesics VARICOSE VEINS i.e. >3mm None Few, scattered Multiple: LSV Extensive: thigh branch varicose varicose veins and calf or LSV and veins confined to calf or SSV distribution thigh **VENOUS EDEMA** None Evening ankle Afternoon edema, Morning edema only above ankle above ankle and requiring activity change, elevation **SKIN PIGMENTATION** Diffuse, but Diffuse over most of Wider distribution None or limited in area gaiter area (lower (above lower 1/3), focal, low intensity and old (brown) 1/3) or recent recent pigmentation (tan) pigmentation (purple) **INFLAMMATION** Mild cellulitis. Moderate cellulitis, None Severe cellulitis limited to involves most of (lower 1/3 and marginal area gaiter area (lower above) or around ulcer 2/3) significant venous eczema **INDURATION** Focal, circum-Medial or lateral, less Entire lower 1/3 of None malleolar (<5 cm) than lower 1/3 of lea lea or more **ACTIVE ULCERS, N** 0 1 >2 ACTIVE ULCERATION DURATION (longest duration; if 3 months, select >3 months <3 months >3 months, <1year None Not healed >1 year **ACTIVE ULCER, SIZE (largest ulcer)** 2-6 cm diameter >6 cm diameter None <2 cm diameter **COMPRESSIVE THERAPY** Not used Intermittent use Wears elastic Full compliance: or not of stockings stockings most days stockings +

elevation

compliant

RIGHT LEG: CEAP Classification

Please tick appropriate response

C0 No visible or palpable signs of venous disease. C1 Telangiectasis or reticular veins. Veins less than 3 mm C2 Varicose veins. Veins over 3 mm C3 Edema C4 Skin and subcutaneous changes C4a Pigmentation or eczema C4b Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche C5 Healed venous ulcer C6 Active venous ulcer

RIGHT LEG: Venous	RIGHT LEG: Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS)					
Right leg affected by varicose veins			s No			
If yes, complete VCS	S by ticking one bo	x in e	each row			
PAIN						
None	Occasional, not restricting activity or requiring analgesics		Daily, moderate activity limitation, occasional analgesics		Daily, severe limiting activities or requiring regular use of analgesics	
VARICOSE VEINS i.e.	>3mm					
None	Few, scattered branch varicose veins		Multiple: LSV varicose veins confined to calf or thigh		Extensive: thigh and calf or LSV and SSV distribution	
VENOUS EDEMA						
None	Evening ankle only		Afternoon edema, above ankle		Morning edema above ankle and requiring activity change, elevation	
SKIN PIGMENTATION		_				
None or focal, low intensity (tan)	Diffuse, but limited in area and old (brown)		Diffuse over most of gaiter area (lower 1/3) or recent pigmentation (purple)		Wider distribution (above lower 1/3), recent pigmentation	
INFLAMMATION						
None	Mild cellulitis, limited to marginal area around ulcer		Moderate cellulitis, involves most of gaiter area (lower 2/3)		Severe cellulitis (lower 1/3 and above) or significant venous eczema	
INDURATION						
None	Focal, circum- malleolar (<5 cm)		Medial or lateral, less than lower 1/3 of leg		Entire lower 1/3 of leg or more	
ACTIVE ULCERS, N	1		2		>2	
ACTIVE III CEDATION	I DUPATION (longes	et dura	ation; if 3 months, selec	ct >3 i	months	
None None	<3 months		>3 months, <1year		Not healed >1 year	
ACTIVE ULCER, SIZE None	(largest ulcer) <2 cm diameter		2-6 cm diameter		>6 cm diameter	
COMPRESSIVE THER	APY					
Not used or not compliant	Intermittent use of stockings		Wears elastic stockings most days		Full compliance: stockings + elevation	

BRIEF CLINICAL HISTORY		
	Ye	es No
Previous history of DVT		
If yes, give details		
	Ye	es No
Previous treatment of varicose	veins to contra-lateral leg	
If yes, type of treatment:		
Laser treatment]
Surgery]
Foam sclerotherap	у]
Previous foam sclerotherapy of	r sclerotherany to	es No
tributaries of study leg		1 🗆

Duplex scan of study leg			
Reflux >1s at the following sites Groin - long saphenous origin	Yes	No	Not examined
Deep vein just below SF junction (common femoral / superficial vein)			
Mid thigh - long saphenous			
Above knee - long saphenous			
Below knee - long saphenous			
Popliteal fossa - short saphenous origin			
Popliteal vein (below SP junction)			
Mid calf - short saphenous			
Diameter of trunk vein			Not macoured
Widest diameter below sapheno-femoral junction		mm	Not measured
Widest diameter below sapheno-popliteal junction		mm	
Summary of vein involvement on study leg			
Long saphenous Yes	☐ No		
Short saphenous Yes	☐ No		
Date of scan	1 / Y Y	YY	
Name of person performing duplex scan			
Comments on scan, including tortuousity, depth			

CRITERIA FOR STUDY (all criteria must be fulfilled)	ENTRY						
Study leg:							
Must have primary var	Must have primary varicose veins						
CEAP grade 2 or abov	e						
Size of vein: greater th	an 3mm and less than 15mr	m 🔲					
1 second reflux preser	ıt						
Must be suitable for las	ser treatment - vein depth						
Must be suitable for las	ser treatment - tortuousity						
RANDOMISATION							
Date of randomisation	D D / M M / Y	YYY					
TREATMENT ALLOCATION							
Surgery Fo	oam sclerotherapy	Laser therapy					
Name of person undertaking randomisation							

HEIGHT & WEIGHT						
Height (in cm)		Weight (i	n kg)			
EMPLOYMENT STATU	s					
Self-employed	An employee	Other				
			→ F	Please specify	below	
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY						
	physical activity involve	d in your	work (mark	one boy onl	v)	
	nt (e.g. retired, retired for h	_	•			
carer etc)	it (e.g. remed, remed for r	icaitii icas	oris, unemp	ioyea, iairiiii		
I spend most of my tim	ne at work sitting (such as	in an office	e)			
I spend most of my time at work standing or walking. However, my work does not require much intense physical effort (e.g. shop assistant, hairdresser, security guard, childminder etc.)						
My work involves definite physical effort including handling of heavy objects and use of tools (e.g. plumber, electrician, carpenter, cleaner, hospital nurse, gardener, postal delivery workers etc)						
	rous physical activity inclu ruction worker, refuse colle			neavy objects		
	, how many hours did yo e box on each row)	ou spend o	on each of t	the following	ı	
(,	None	Some but less than 1 hour	1 hour but less than 3 hours	3 hours or more	
Physical exercise such aerobics, football, teni	n as swimming, jogging, nis, gym workout etc.					
Cycling, including cycleisure time	ing to work and during					
Walking, including wal	lking to work, shopping,					
Housework/childcare						
Gardening/DIY						
How would you describe your usual walking pace? (mark one box only) Slow pace Steady average pace Brisk pace Fast pace (i.e. over 4 mph)						
Physical exercise such aerobics, football, tend Cycling, including cycleisure time Walking, including was for pleasure etc. Housework/childcare Gardening/DIY How would you descensions	e box on each row) n as swimming, jogging, nis, gym workout etc. ling to work and during liking to work, shopping,	None None pace? (m	Some but less than 1 hour	1 hour but less than 3 hours	3 hours or more	



PRESENCE OF VARICOSE VEINS

		Stu	dy Number					
STUDY LEG								
	Right leg				Lef	t leg		
					[
We would like to kno On the scale below, No varicose veins							The m varicose I can ima	veins
For office use only	:							
Completed by:	Participant		Resea	irch nurse				
Timepoint:	Baseline		;	Six weeks			Six months	s 🔲
NB: the participant a	and research nu	rse should	complete th	is indepen	idently.			

Study Number									



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

Confidential

Thank you for helping us with our research. We would be very grateful if you could complete this questionnaire.

ISRCTN51995477 EudraCT 2008-001069-26 Version 3 February 2009

SECTION A: DESCRIBING YOUR OWN HEALTH TODAY - (EQ-5D)

By placing a cross in one box in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state today

A1.	Mobility	I have no problems in walking about I have some problems in walking about I am confined to bed	
A2.	Self-care	I have no problems with self-care I have some problems washing or dressing myself I am unable to wash or dress myself	
A3.	Usual Activities (e.g. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)	I have no problems with performing my usual activities I have some problems with performing my usual activities I am unable to perform my usual activities	
A4.	Pain/Discomfort	I have no pain or discomfort I have moderate pain or discomfort I have extreme pain or discomfort	
A 5.	Anxiety/Depression	I am not anxious or depressed I am moderately anxious or depressed I am extremely anxious or depressed	

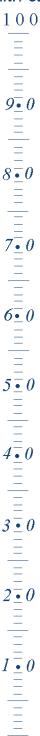
A6. Please indicate on this scale how good or bad your own health state is today.

The best health state you can imagine is marked 100 and the worst health state you can imagine is marked 0.

Please draw a line from the box below to the point on the scale that best indicates how good or bad your health state is today

> Your health state today

Best imaginable health state



Worst imaginable health state

SECTION B: YOUR GENERAL HEALTH (SF-36)

Please fill in all the questions by crossing the relevant box of the answer that applies to you.

These questions ask for your views about your health and how you feel about life in general. Do not spend too much time in answering as your immediate response is likely to be the most accurate, but please make sure you answer every question.

B1.	In general, would	you say your health	is?			
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair		Poor
B2.	Compared to one	year ago, how would	l you rate your hea	lth in general <u>no</u>	<u>ow</u> ?	
	Much better now than one year ago	Somewhat better now than one year ago	About the same as one year ago	Somewhat work now than one year ago	e now	ich worse v than one ear ago
B3.		stions are about acti ou in these activities			al day. Do	oes your
				Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all
	a) Vigorous activi participating in s	ities, such as running, strenuous sport	lifting heavy objects	5,		
		ities, such as moving , bowling or playing go				
	c) Lifting or carryin	g groceries				
	d) Climbing severa	al flights of stairs				
	e) Climbing one flig	ght of stairs				
	f) Bending, kneelir	ng or stooping				
	g) Walking more the	han one mile				
	h) Walking severa	I hundred yards				
	i) Walking one hu	ndred yards				
	j) Bathing and dre	ssing yourself				

B4 .	During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time have you had any of the following prok with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?				oblems		
	a) Cut down on the amour you spent on work or ot		All of the time	Most of the time		A little of the time	None of the time
	b) Accomplished less that						
	c) Were limited in the kind activities	of work or other					
	d) Had difficulty performing activities (for example it	•					
B5.	During the past 4 weeks, with your work or other das feeling depressed or a	aily regular activitie	•	-		•	
	a) Cut down on the amour you spent on work or ot		All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
	b) Accomplished less that	an you would like					
	c) Did work or other activi than usual	ties less carefully					
B6.	During the past 4 weeks, interfered with your norm						
	Not at all	A little bit Mo	oderately	Qui	te a bit	Extre	emely
B7.	How much bodily pain ha	ave you had during t	the past 4 w	veeks?			
	None Very	mild Mild	Mod	erate	Severe	Very se	evere

B4.

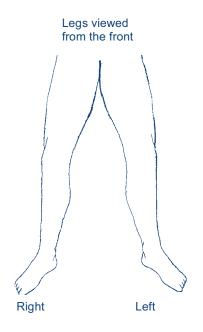
B8.	During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including bot outside the home and housework)?					ng both	
	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Qui	te a bit	Extre	emely
B9.	These questions are a 4 weeks. For each qu have been feeling. Ho	estion, please give	the one answe during the pas All of	r that con st 4 weeks	nes closes s Some of	_	ay you
	a) Did you feel full of lif	e?					
	b) Have you been very	nervous?					
	c) Have you felt so downothing could cheer						
	d) Have you felt calm a	nd peaceful?					
	e) Did you have a lot o	f energy?					
	f) Have you felt downh	earted and depresse	ed?				
	g) Did you feel worn ou	ut?					
	h) Have you been happ	by?					
	i) Did you feel tired?						
B10.	During the past 4 wee problems interfered w						ıl
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time		ittle of time		ne of time

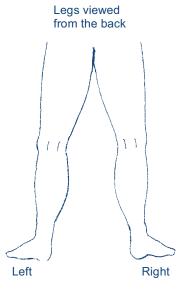
B11.	How TRUE	or FALSE is	each of the	following	statements	for vou?

a) I seem to get sick a little easier than other people	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false
b) I am as healthy as anyone I know					
c) I expect my health to get worse					
d) My health is excellent	П	П	П	П	

SECTION C: YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

C1. Please draw in your varicose veins in the diagram(s) below:-





	In the last two weeks, for how many days did your varicose veins se cross one box for each leg)	cause you pai	n or ache?
•	,	Right Leg	Left Leg
	None at all		
	Between 1 and 5 days		
	Between 6 and 10 days		
	For more than 10 days		
C3.	During the last two weeks, on how many days did you take painki veins? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	illing tablets for	your varicose
		None at all	
	Between	1 and 5 days	
	Between 6	6 and 10 days	
	For more	than 10 days	
C4.	In the last two weeks, how much ankle swelling have you had? (A Slight a Moderate ankle swelling (a sit with your feet up when difficulty putting of	None at all ankle swelling causing you to ever possible)	ee box)
C5.	In the last two weeks, have you worn support stockings or tights' each leg)	? (Please cross	one box for
	No No	Right Leg	Left Leg
	Yes, those I bought myself without a doctor's prescription		
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear occasionally		
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear every day		

C6.	6. In the last two weeks, have you had any itching in association with your varicos (Please cross one box for each leg)				
		Right Leg	Left Leg		
	No				
	Yes, but only above the knee				
	Yes, but only below the knee	□	╚		
	Both above and below the knee				
C7.	Do you have any purple discolouration caused by tiny blood vess with your varicose veins? (<i>Please cross one box for each leg</i>)	sels in the skin	i, in association		
	No				
	Yes				
C8.	Do you have a rash or eczema in the area of your ankle? (Please				
	No	Right Leg	Left Leg		
	Yes, but it does not require any treatment from a doctor or district nurse				
	Yes, and it requires treatment from my doctor or district nurse				
C9.	Do you have a skin ulcer associated with your varicose veins? (I leg)	Please cross o	ne box for each		
	regy	Right Leg	Left Leg		
	No				
	Yes				
C10.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins cause you concern?	(Please cross	s one box)		
	Yes, their appearme	arance causes slight concern			
	Yes, their appearme mod	arance causes lerate concern			
	Yes, their appearme a great d	arance causes eal of concern			

C11.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins influence your choice of clothing in tights? (Please cross one box)	ncluding
	No	
	Occasionally	
	Often	
	Always	
C12.	During the last two weeks, have your varicose veins interfered with your work/ other daily activities? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	housework or
	No	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a slight extent	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a moderate extent	
	My veins have prevented me from working one day or more	
C13.	During the last two weeks have your varicose veins interfered with your leisure (including sport, hobbies and social life)? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	activities
	No	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a slight extent	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a moderate extent	
	Yes, my veins have prevented me taking part in any leisure activities	

SECTION D: YOUR SYMPTOMS

Listed below are a number of symptoms that you may or may not have experienced since you developed varicose veins.

Please indicate by crossing Yes or No whether you have experienced any of these symptoms since you developed varicose veins, and whether you believe that these symptoms are related to your varicose veins.

		I have experienced this symptom since I developed varicose veins			ed	This symptom is related to my varicose veins			
D1.	Pain	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D2.	Hardening of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D3.	Redness of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D4.	Sleep difficulties	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D5.	Swelling of the ankle	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D6.	Discolouration or brown staining on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D7.	Stiff joints	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D8.	Weight loss	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D9.	Dizziness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D10.	Fatigue	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D11.	Breaks in the skin or ulcers on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D12.	Sore eyes	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D13.	Breathlessness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D14.	Loss of strength	Yes		No		Yes		No	

SECTION E: YOUR VIEWS ABOUT YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in your own personal views of how you now see your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about your varicose veins by crossing the appropriate box.

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E1.	My varicose veins will last a short time					
E2.	My varicose veins are likely to be permanent rather than temporary					
E3.	My varicose veins will last for a long time					
E4.	These varicose veins will pass quickly					
E5.	I expect to have these varicose veins for the rest of my life					
E6.	My varicose veins are a serious condition					
E7.	My varicose veins have major consequences on my life					
E8.	My varicose veins do not have much effect on my life					
E9.	My varicose veins strongly affect the way others see me					
E10.	My varicose veins have serious financial consequences					
E11.	My varicose veins cause difficulties for those who are close to me					
E12.	There is a lot which I can do to control my symptoms					

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E13.	What I do can determine whether my varicose veins get better or worse					
E14.	The course of my varicose veins depends on me					
E15.	Nothing I do will affect my varicose veins					
E16.	I have the power to influence my varicose veins					
E17.	My actions will have no effect on the outcome of my varicose veins					
E18.	My varicose veins will improve in time					
E19.	There is very little that can be done to improve my varicose veins					
E20.	My treatment will be effective in curing my varicose veins					
E21.	The negative effects of my varicose veins can be prevented (avoided) by my treatment					
E22.	My treatment can control my varicose veins					
E23.	There is nothing which can help my varicose veins					
E24.	The symptoms of my varicose veins are puzzling to me					
E25.	My varicose veins are a mystery to me					

Views about your varicose veins		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E26.	I don't understand my varicose veins					
E27.	My varicose veins don't make any sense to me					
E28.	I have a clear picture or understanding of my varicose veins					
E29.	The symptoms of my varicose veins change a great deal from day to day					
E30.	My symptoms come and go in cycles					
E31.	My varicose veins are very unpredictable					
E32.	I go through cycles in which my varicose veins get better and worse					
E33.	I get depressed when I think about my varicose veins					
E34.	When I think about my varicose veins I get upset					
E35.	My varicose veins make me feel angry					
E36.	My varicose veins do not worry me					
E37.	Having these varicose veins makes me feel anxious					
E38.	My varicose veins make me feel afraid					

SECTION F: CAUSES OF YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in what <u>you</u> consider may have been the cause of your varicose veins. As people are very different, there is no correct answer for this question. We are most interested in your own views about the factors that caused your varicose veins rather than what others including doctors or family may have suggested to you. Below is a list of possible causes for your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that they were causes for you by crossing the appropriate box.

Poss	ible causes	Strongly Disagree disagree		Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	
F1.	Stress or worry						
F2.	Hereditary - it runs in my family						
F3.	A germ or virus						
F4.	Diet or eating habits						
F5.	Chance or bad luck						
F6.	Poor medical care in my past						
F7.	Pollution in the environment						
F8.	My own behaviour						
F9.	My mental attitude, e.g. thinking about life negatively						
F10.	Family problems or worries caused my varicose veins						
F11.	Overwork						
F12.	My emotional state, e.g. feeling down, lonely, anxious, empty						
F13.	Ageing						
F14.	Alcohol						
F15.	Smoking						
F16.	Accident or injury						
F17.	My personality						
F18.	Altered immunity						

In the table below, please list in rank-order the three most important factors that you now believe caused your varicose veins. You may use any of the items from the previous page, or you may have additional ideas of your own.

The most important causes for me:-	
1	
2.	
3.	

THANK YOU

Thank you very much for your time and patience in filling in this questionnaire. Please hand the questionnaire back to the research nurse or return it in the enclosed reply-paid envelope to the Trial Office in Aberdeen.

The information you have given us will be extremely useful in helping us carry out research. It will be treated with the strictest confidence and kept securely.

Thank you again for your help

If you would like any further information or have any queries about the study, please contact:

The CLASS Trial Office in Aberdeen (Tel: 01224 XXXXXX)

This study is taking place across the UK but the questionnaires are being processed in Aberdeen at The Centre for Healthcare Randomised Trials (CHaRT), Health Services Research Unit, Health Sciences Building, Foresterhill, ABERDEEN, AB25 2ZD.

Reminder letter to participants who do not return baseline questionnaire

Date

<<Title>> <<Name>> << Surname>> <<Address 1>>

Study No.

<<Address 2>>

<<Address 3>>

<<Address 4>>«Address3»

<<Postcode>>«Address4»

Dear <<Title>> <<Surname>>

Title of Study:

Thank you very much for taking part in the XXX Study.

When you attended your appointment with the research nurse recently, we gave you a questionnaire to take home and complete. Unfortunately we have not yet received it back from you (if it is in the post, sorry to bother you and please ignore this reminder).

We are keen to find out how you are before your varicose veins are treated. It is very important for the success of the study that we have as much information as possible about you.

Some of the questions may not seem relevant but we would be very grateful if you could try to fill them all in. If you have any problems in completing the questionnaires, a friend or relative may be able to help you. Alternatively, please contact the CLASS Study Office; we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Please return the questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope provided.

In the meantime, if you require any further help or information about the Study, please contact the Study office.

Letter to participant confirming what treatment they have been randomised to

Date

<<Title>> <<Name>> << Surname>> <<Address 1>>

Study No.

<<Address 2>>

<<Address 3>>

<<Address 4>>«Address3»

<<Postcode>>«Address4»

Dear <<Title>> <<Surname>>

Title of Study:

Thank you very much for taking part in the CLASS Study.

You should have received an appointment for the treatment of your varicose veins. This will have been sent direct from the hospital. If you have not received an appointment, please do get in touch with the CLASS study office. The treatment you have been allocated is xxx. You can read more about the treatment in the leaflet on varicose veins and treatment that you received from the CLASS study. If you would like another copy of this leaflet, please get in touch with us and we can send one to you.

We enclose a questionnaire as we are keen to find out whether your views on your varicose veins have changed since you agreed to take part in the study.

Some of the guestions may not seem relevant but we would be very grateful if you could try to fill them all in. If you have any problems in completing the questionnaires, a friend or relative may be able to help you. Alternatively, please contact the CLASS Study Office; we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Please return the questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope provided.

If you have any questions, or require any further information about the Study, please contact the Study office.

Letter to GP informing them of their patient's participation in CLASS

Date

Dr <<GP Name>> << GP Surname>> <<GP Address 1>> <<GP Address 2>> <<GP Address 3>> <<GP Address 4>> «Address3» <<GP Postcode>> «Address4»

Dear Dr <<Surname>>

Patient Details <<title >> << Name>> << Surname>>

Date of birth: <<dob>>

Address: <<patient address>>

Title of Study: RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL COMPARING FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ENDOVENOUS LASER THERAPY, WITH CONVENTIONAL SURGERY AS TREATMENT FOR VARICOSE VEINS

Vascular Surgeons: [insert names of local surgeons]

Your patient has agreed to take part in this study. This is a major research study funded by the Health Technology Assessment (HTA) programme of the NHS, taking place in [insert site] and in five other sites throughout the UK. It is comparing three different kinds of treatments for varicose veins - conventional surgery, foam sclerotherapy and endovenous laser therapy in terms of their clinical and cost-effectiveness.

Patients receive written information regarding the study and the various treatment options at their initial out-patient clinic visit and are then contacted to ask if they wish to take part. If they agree they attend to provide consent and to have a full baseline assessment. They are then randomised to one of the treatments. Following treatment, patients will be followed up at 6 weeks and 6 months at a clinic appointment for clinical examination, a duplex scan and completion of a questionnaire.

I hope that you would be in accord with your patient participating in this study. The aim is to provide robust data to guide the treatment of varicose veins. Your patient will have been given clear written information about the potential benefits and disadvantages of the trial and we will only involve them after fully informed consent. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any concerns about your patient being included in this study.

With best wishes,

Letter to GP informing them of the treatment to which the patient has been randomised

Date

Dr <<GP Name>> << GP Surname>> <<GP Address 1>> <<GP Address 2>> <<GP Address 3>> <<GP Address 4>> «Address3» <<GP Postcode>> «Address4»

Dear Dr <<Surname>>

Patient Details <<title >> << Name>> << Surname>>

Date of birth: <<dob>>

Address: <<patient address>>

Title of Study: RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL COMPARING FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ENDOVENOUS LASER THERAPY, WITH CONVENTIONAL SURGERY AS TREATMENT FOR VARICOSE VEINS

Vascular surgeons: [insert names of local surgeons]

As you know from our previous letter, your patient has agreed to take part in this study. This is a major research study funded by the Health Technology Assessment (HTA) programme of the NHS, taking place in six sites throughout the UK. It is comparing three different kinds of treatments for varicose veins - conventional surgery, foam sclerotherapy and endovenous laser therapy in terms of their clinical and cost-effectiveness.

Your patient has been randomised to receive <<treatment allocation>>, and, if they have not already received an appointment for this, they will receive one shortly.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any concerns about your patient being included in this study.

With best wishes,

Study Number							



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

Confidential

Thank you for helping us with our research.
We would be very grateful if you could complete this questionnaire.

ISRCTN51995477 EudraCT 2008-001069-26 Version 2 August 2008

SECTION A: YOUR SYMPTOMS

Listed below are a number of symptoms that you may or may not have experienced since you developed varicose veins.

Please indicate by ticking Yes or No whether you have experienced any of these symptoms since you developed varicose veins, and whether you believe that these symptoms are related to your varicose veins.

		I have experienced this symptom since I developed varicose veins			e d	This symptom is related to my varicose veins			
A1.	Pain	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A2.	Hardening of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A3.	Redness of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A4.	Sleep difficulties	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A5.	Swelling of the ankle	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A6.	Discolouration or brown staining on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A7.	Stiff joints	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A8.	Weight loss	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A9.	Dizziness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A10.	Fatigue	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A11.	Breaks in the skin or ulcers on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A12.	Sore eyes	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A13.	Breathlessness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
A14.	Loss of strength	Yes		No		Yes		No	

SECTION B: YOUR VIEWS ABOUT YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in your own personal views of how you now see your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about your varicose veins by ticking the appropriate box.

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
B1.	My varicose veins will last a short time					
B2.	My varicose veins are likely to be permanent rather than temporary					
B3.	My varicose veins will last for a long time					
B4.	These varicose veins will pass quickly					
B5.	I expect to have these varicose veins for the rest of my life					
B6.	My varicose veins are a serious condition					
B7.	My varicose veins have major consequences on my life					
B8.	My varicose veins do not have much effect on my life					
B9.	My varicose veins strongly affect the way others see me					
B10.	My varicose veins have serious financial consequences					
B11.	My varicose veins cause difficulties for those who are close to me					
B12.	There is a lot which I can do to control my symptoms					

Views about your varicose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
B13. What I do can determine whether my varicose veins get better or worse					
B14. The course of my varicose veins depends on me					
B15. Nothing I do will affect my varicose veins					
B16. I have the power to influence my varicose veins					
B17. My actions will have no effect on the outcome of my varicose veins					
B18. My varicose veins will improve in time					
B19. There is very little that can be done to improve my varicose veins					
B20. My treatment will be effective in curing my varicose veins					
B21. The negative effects of my varicose veins can be prevented (avoided) by my treatment					
B22. My treatment can control my varicose veins					
B23. There is nothing which can help my varicose veins					
B24. The symptoms of my varicose veins are puzzling to me					
B25. My varicose veins are a mystery to me					

Views about your varicose veins		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
B26.	I don't understand my varicose veins					
B27.	My varicose veins don't make any sense to me					
B28.	I have a clear picture or understanding of my varicose veins					
B29.	The symptoms of my varicose veins change a great deal from day to day					
B30.	My symptoms come and go in cycles					
B31.	My varicose veins are very unpredictable					
B32.	I go through cycles in which my varicose veins get better and worse					
B33.	I get depressed when I think about my varicose veins					
B34.	When I think about my varicose veins I get upset					
B35.	My varicose veins make me feel angry					
B36.	My varicose veins do not worry me					
B37.	Having these varicose veins makes me feel anxious					
B38.	My varicose veins make me feel afraid					

SECTION C: CAUSES OF YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in what <u>you</u> consider may have been the cause of your varicose veins. As people are very different, there is no correct answer for this question. We are most interested in your own views about the factors that caused your varicose veins rather than what others including doctors or family may have suggested to you. Below is a list of possible causes for your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that they were causes for you by ticking the appropriate box.

Poss	ible causes	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
C1.	Stress or worry					
C2.	Hereditary - it runs in my family					
C3.	A germ or virus					
C4.	Diet or eating habits					
C5.	Chance or bad luck					
C6.	Poor medical care in my past					
C7.	Pollution in the environment					
C8.	My own behaviour					
C9.	My mental attitude, e.g. thinking about life negatively					
C10.	Family problems or worries caused my varicose veins					
C11.	Overwork					
C12.	My emotional state, e.g. feeling down, lonely, anxious, empty					
C13.	Ageing					
C14.	Alcohol					
C15.	Smoking					
C16.	Accident or injury					
C17.	My personality					
C18.	Altered immunity					

In the table below, please list in rank-order the three most important factors that you now believe caused your varicose veins. You may use any of the items from the previous page, or you may have additional ideas of your own.

The mo	est important causes for me:-	
1.		
2.		
3.		

THANK YOU

Thank you very much for your time and patience in filling in this questionnaire. Please hand the questionnaire back to the research nurse or return it in the enclosed reply-paid envelope to the Trial Office in Aberdeen.

The information you have given us will be extremely useful in helping us carry out research. It will be treated with the strictest confidence and kept securely.

Thank you again for your help

If you would like any further information or have any queries about the study, please contact:

The CLASS Trial Office in Aberdeen (Tel: 01224 XXXXXX)

This study is taking place across the UK but the questionnaires are being processed in Aberdeen at The Centre for Healthcare Randomised Trials (CHaRT), Health Services Research Unit, Health Sciences Building, Foresterhill, ABERDEEN, AB25 2ZD.



SURGERY

and foam Sclerotherapy	Study I	Number					
Study leg	Right	Left					
(defined at baseline; in bilateral	cases study leg desi	gnated as wo	rst affe	ected leg	by pa	tient)	
Date of surgery	DD/MM	/ Y Y	Y	7			
Confirmation that patient is eligil	ble for treatment:						
A: Vein - exclusion criteria CEAP 0/1, non-symptomatic Reflux <1 second Current deep vein thrombosis Acute superficial vein thrombosis Long or short saphenous vein less th greater than 15mm Tortuous veins that are considered to due to difficulties in passing the guide	be unsuitable for EVLA	Eligible		Not el	igible		
B: Patient co-morbidity - exc Cardiac failure Pulmonary oedema Local or systemic infection Pregnancy or breast feeding History of hypercoagulability Inability to mobilise post-procedure Varicosities caused by pelvic or abdo Arterial disease (ankle brachial press Patients who are not fit for a general significant systemic disease, morbid	ominal tumours oure index <0.8) anaesthetic due to	Eligible		Not el	igible		
If patient is not eligib	ole for treatment the	y should no	t be tr	eated in	CLAS	S	
Was the participant randomised SURGERY?		Yes			No		
If No, please give reason why th	ie participant is recei	ving SURGE	KY				

Details of trea	atment to stud	dy leg			
Long sapheno	ous vein	Yes		No	
If yes:					
Strippir	ng to	Above knee		Below knee	
Phlebe	ectomies	Yes		No	
Short saphen	ous vein	Yes		No	
If yes:					
Strippir	ng to	Below knee			
Phlebe	ectomies	Yes		No	
Grade of surg	geon				
Consultant					
Staff grade		Supervised by cons	sultant	Yes No	
Trainee		Supervised by cons	sultant	Yes No	

Grade of anaesthetist p	resent						
Consultant		Asso	ciate sp	ecialist			
Staff grade		Regis	strar				
SHO							
Type of anaesthesia							
General		Epid	ural/spi	nal			
SC HEPARIN or derivation	ve	Yes D	3	No			
HRT		Yes [3		No		
Oral contraceptive		Yes []		No		
Timings							
Please use 24 hour clock Time of entry into anaest		n	Н	Н	:	n	m
Operating time (time between starting pr	eparation	of the pa	atient a	nd finish	ning bar	ıdaging	1)
Time of starting preparat	ion of pati	ent	Н	Н	:	n	m
Time of finishing bandag	ing] : [_		
Time of leaving operating	g room				: [
Time of leaving recovery	room				: 🗆		
Was planned treatment c	ompleted?						
Yes 🔲		No 🗌					
If No, give rea	son						
Contra-lateral leg							
Was contra-lateral leg tre at same time?	eated	Υ	es 🗀		No		

Stocking/bandage to study leg				
Length	Ful		Knee	
Make / grade]
Recommended duration according protocol (10 days)	ing to Yes	s 🔲	No	
If No: recommended	duration		Days	
Reason for duration of banda	ging not 10 days]
Procedural complications (before	e discharge)			
Procedural complications	Yes		No	
If yes, give details below:				
Wound haematoma If Yes:	Yes		No	
Required drainage	Yes		No	
Required overnight stay	Yes		No	
Bleeding If Yes:	Yes		No	
Required overnight stay	Yes		No	
Damage to major artery*	Yes		No	
If yes:	Common femoral		Superficial femoral	Popliteal
Damage to major vein*	Yes		No	
If yes:	Common femoral		Popliteal	
Damage to major nerve*	Yes		No	
If yes:	Femoral		Tibial	Peroneal
Other	Yes		No	
If yes, give details				

* Details of these should also be reported as a Serious Adverse Event.

Anaesthetic side effects			
Anaesthetic side effects	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes, give details below:			
Blurred vision	Yes	No 🔲	
Sickness	Yes	No 🔲	
Muscle pains	Yes	No 🔲	
Headache	Yes	No 🔲	
Sore throat	Yes	No 🔲	
Damage to teeth, lip or tongue	Yes	No 🔲	
Allergic/anaphylactiod reactions	Yes	No 🔲	
Other	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes, give details			
Time in hospital			
Planned day-case	Yes	No 🔲	
Planned overnight stay	Yes	No 🔲	
Unexpected overnight stay	Yes	No 🔲	
_			
Reason for admission			
Date admitted to hospital	D / M M /	YYYY	
Date discharged from hospital	D D / M M /	YYYY	



FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY

and roam Scierotherapy Study	Number			
Study leg Right	Left]		
(defined at baseline; in bilateral cases study le	g designated as w	vorst af	fected leg by pa	tient)
Date of foam sclerotherapy	MMI	Υ	YY	
Confirmation that patient is eligible for treatmer	nt:			
A: Vein - exclusion criteria CEAP 0/1, non-symptomatic Reflux <1 second Current deep vein thrombosis Acute superficial vein thrombosis Long or short saphenous vein less than 3mm in diamet greater than 15mm Tortuous veins that are considered to be unsuitable for due to difficulties in passing the guide wire			Not eligible	
B: Patient co-morbidity - exclusion criteria Cardiac failure Pulmonary oedema Local or systemic infection Pregnancy or breast feeding History of hypercoagulability Inability to mobilise post-procedure Varicosities caused by pelvic or abdominal tumours Arterial disease (ankle brachial pressure index <0.8) Patients who are not fit for a general anaesthetic due to significant systemic disease, morbid obesity or other care	Eligible		Not eligible	
C: Other • Allergy to sclerosant.	Eligible		Not eligible	
If patient is not eligible for treatmen	t they should not l	be treat	ed in CLASS	
Is the patient receiving foam sclerotherapy in accordance with their randomisation (i.e. they randomised to FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY, or randomised to EVLA and are receiving foam following EVLA)?			No	
If No, please give reason why the participant is	receiving FOAM	SCLEF	ROTHERAPY?	

Long saphenous vein Yes No Month Manufacturer's lot/batch number Expiry date DD/MM/YYYYY Total volume of foam Month Manufacturer's lot/batch number Month Manufacturer's lot/batch number Month Manufacturer's lot/batch number Manufacturer's lot/batch number Manufacturer's lot/batch number As above Manufacturer's lot/batch number As above Manufacturer's lot/batch number As above Manufacturer's lot/batch number
Manufacturer's lot/batch number Expiry date DD / MM / YYYY Total volume of foam ml Short saphenous vein Yes No If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3%
Expiry date DD / MM / YYYY Total volume of foam ml Short saphenous vein Yes No If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3% I
Total volume of foam ml Short saphenous vein Yes No I If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3%
Short saphenous vein If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3%
If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3%
If yes, Confirm Fibrovein Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 3%
Manufacturer's lot/batch number As above
Expiry date DD / MM / YYYY As above D
Total volume of foam ml
Non-truncal varicosites Yes - calf Yes - thigh No
If yes, Confirm Fibrovein ☐ Fibrovein:air ratio 1:3 ☐ 1% ☐
Manufacturer's lot/batch number
Expiry date DD / MM / YYYY
Total volume of foam ml

Local anaesthetic			
	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: Type of anaesthetic			
Concentration			
Volume			
SC HEPARIN or derivative	Yes	No 🔲	
HRT	Yes	No 🔲	
Oral contraceptive	Yes	No 🔲	
Grade of surgeon performing treatn	nent		
Consultant	lent		
Staff grade Super	rvised by consul	tant Yes	No 🔲
Trainee Super	rvised by consul	tant Yes	No 🗌
Consultant nurse	rvised by consul	tant Yes	No 🔲
Duration	ш		
Please use 24 hour clock Time of entry into treatment room	Н	H m m	
Treatment time			_
Time of start (preparation of patien	nt)	- :	7
			_
Time of finish (completion of banda	aging)		
Time of leaving treatment room		:	
Was planned treatment completed?	Yes	No 🔲	
If No, give reaso	in		
, •			

Stocking/bandage to study leg				
Confirm that bandaging according to protoco Velband/PehaHaft/Credelast stockings, for to		Yes	No	
If not according to protocol:				
Type of bandaging applied				
Recommended duration		Days		
Reason why bandaging not according to protocol				
Contra-lateral leg				
Was contra-lateral leg treated at same time?	Yes		No	
Procedural complications (noted at time of tro	eatment)			
Procedural complications	Yes		No	
If yes, give details below: Visual disturbance	Yes		No	П
If yes, give details	163		110	ŏ
Headache	Yes		No	
If yes, mig	graine with aura		headache	
Transient confusion	Yes		No	
If yes, give details/duration				
Panic attack	Yes		No	
If yes, give details/duration				
Malaise	Yes		No	
If yes, give details/duration				
Cough	Yes		No	
If yes, give details/duration				
Chest tightness/heaviness	Yes		No	

If yes, give details/duration			
Vasovagal	Yes	No	
If yes, give details/duration			
Extravasation of foam	Yes	No	
If yes, give details			
Anaphylacoid reaction*	Yes 🔲	No	
If yes, give details			
Stroke*	Yes	No	
If yes, state hemisphere and Rankin grade			
Transient ischaemic attack [†]	Yes	No	
If yes, give details			
Myocardial infarction*	Yes	No	
If yes, give details			
Intra-arterial injection*	Yes	No	
If yes, give details			
Epileptic fit*	Yes	No	
If yes, give details/duration			
Other	Yes 🔲	No	
If yes, give details			

^{*} Details of these should also be reported as a Serious Adverse Event.
Permanent loss of vision should also be reported as a Serious Adverse Event.

† If hospitalised after transient ischaemic attack or other complication, this should also be reported as a serious adverse event.

Hospital admission	
Was the patient admitted to hosp	pital immediately after the procedure?
Yes	□ No □
If yes:	
Reason for admission	
Date of admission	D D / M M / Y Y Y Y
Date of discharge	D D / M M / Y Y Y Y



LASER THERAPY

.,		Study Nur	mber				
Study leg (defined at baseline; in bilate	Right eral cases stu	udy leg designa	Left	rst affe	cted le	eg by pa	tient)
Date of laser therapy	D D	I M M I	YY	Y			
Confirmation that patient is e	ligible for tre	atment:					
A: Vein - exclusion criteria CEAP 0/1, non-symptomatic Reflux <1 second Current deep vein thrombosis Acute superficial vein thrombosis Long or short saphenous vein leagreater than 15mm Tortuous veins that are considered due to difficulties in passing the general control of the control	s ss than 3mm in ed to be unsuita		Eligible		Not	eligible	
B: Patient co-morbidity - Cardiac failure Pulmonary oedema Local or systemic infection Pregnancy or breast feeding History of hypercoagulability Inability to mobilise post-procedu Varicosities caused by pelvic or a Arterial disease (ankle brachial p Patients who are not fit for a gen significant systemic disease, more	re abdominal tumo ressure index < eral anaesthetic	ours :0.8) c due to	Eligible		Not	eligible	
If patient is not eli	gible for treat	tment they sho	uld not be	treated	in CL <i>A</i>	ASS	
Was the participant randomi THERAPY? If No, please give reason where the participant is a second control of the participant random is a second control of the p			Yes g LASER	☐ THERA	.PY	No	

Details of treatment to study le	eg .		
Long saphenous vein	Yes		No 🔲
If Yes: Cannulation	Above knee		Below knee
Laser delivery	Continuous		Interrupted
Watts			Joules
Length (cm)			Joules/cm
Laser type/wavelength			
Plebectomies	Yes 🔲	No	N/A (Centres other than Hull)
Short saphenous vein	Yes		No 🔲
If Yes:			
Cannulation	Above knee		Below knee
Laser delivery	Continuous		Interrupted
Watts			Joules
Length (cm)			Joules/cm
Laser type/wavelength			
Plebectomies	Yes 🔲	No	N/A (Centres other than Hull)

Local anaesthetic to study leg							
Skin	Yes			No			
If yes: Type]	
Concentration							
Tumescent	Yes			No			
If yes: Cooled	Yes			No			
Volume of tumescent			ml				
Anaesthetic added to Tumescent	Yes			No			
Type of anaesthetic							
Concentration							
Sedation	Yes		No				
If yes: Give details							
SC HEPARIN or derivative	Yes		No				
HRT	Yes		No				
Oral contraceptive	Yes		No				
Grade of surgeon performin	g laser t	herapy	y				
Consultant							
Staff grade	Super	vised b	y con	sultant	Yes		No 🔲
Trainee	Super	vised b	y con	sultant	Yes		No 🔲

Duration
Please use 24 hour clock Time of entry into treatment room H H m m m :
Treatment time
Time of start (preparation of patient)
Time of finish (completion of bandaging)
Time of leaving treatment room
Was planned treatment completed? Yes No
If No, give reason
<u></u>
Stocking/bandage
Length Full Mnee
Make / grade
Recommended duration according to Yes No
protocol (10 days)
If No: recommended duration days
If No: recommended duration days Reason for duration of bandaging not
If No: recommended duration days Reason for duration of bandaging not

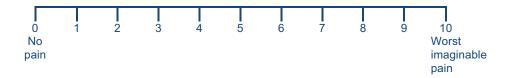
Procedural complications (noted at time of treatm	ent)			
Procedural complications	Yes		No	
If yes, give details below:				
Wound haematoma If yes:	Yes		No	
Required drainage	Yes		No	
Required overnight stay	Yes		No	
Damage to major vein*	Yes		No	
If yes:	Femoral		Popliteal	
Other	Yes		No	
If yes, give details				
*Details of these should also be reported as a seri	ious adverse	event		
Hospital admission				
Was the patient admitted to hospital immediately	after the pro	cedure?		
Yes No				
If yes:				
Reason for admission				
Date of admission D D / M	M / Y	YYY		
Date of discharge D D / M	M / Y	YYY		



PAIN DURING TREATMENT

Study Number			
Study Number			

Please rate the worst pain that you experienced while you were having your treatment. The best rating is marked 0 (no pain) and the worst rating is marked 10 (worst imaginable pain). Please draw a cross (X) on the line that best indicates the rating of the pain you experienced while you were having your treatment for varicose veins.





6 WEEK ASSESSMENT

and roam scieromerapy		Study Number					
STUDY LEG		Date	of 6 week a	ıssessment			
Right Left	l	D	D / M	M /	YY	YY	
DUPLEX SCAN Complete for stud	ly leg only						
	Not examined	Complete occlusion (absent)	Partial occlusion	No occlusion (patent)	If paties is re		
Groin - long saphenous (flush with CFV - ie within 1cm)							
Groin - long saphenous (within 3cm of CFV)							
Common femoral/superficial vein*							
Mid thigh - long saphenous							
Above knee - long saphenous							
Below knee - long saphenous							
Short saphenous (flush with popliteal - i.e. within 1cm)							
Short saphenous (within 3cm of popliteal)							
Popliteal vein*							
Mid calf - short saphenous							
* Occlusion in the common femor as a Serious Adverse Event (if no			a-popliteal v	ein (DVT) s	hould be r	eported	
Name of person performing duplex s	can						
Date of duplex scan		D [) / M	M /	YY	YY	

CEAP CLASSIFICATION

Complete for **study leg only** - Please tick appropriate response

C0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease.
C1	Telangiectasis or reticular veins. Veins less than 3 mm
C2	Varicose veins. Veins over 3 mm
C3	Edema
C4	Skin and subcutaneous changes
C4a	Pigmentation or eczema
C4b	Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche
C5	Healed venous ulcer
C6	Active venous ulcer

Complete for study leg only **PAIN** None Occasional, not Daily, moderate Daily, severe restricting activity activity limitation, limiting activities or or requiring requiring regular occasional analgesics use of analgesics analgesics VARICOSE VEINS i.e. >3mm Few. scattered Multiple: GSV Extensive: thigh None branch varicose varicose veins and calf or GSV and SSV veins confined to calf or distribution thigh **VENOUS EDEMA** None Evening ankle Afternoon edema, Morning edema above ankle above ankle and only requiring activity change, elevation **SKIN PIGMENTATION** None or Diffuse, but Diffuse over most of Wider distribution focal, low limited in area gaiter area (lower (above lower 1/3), intensity and old (brown) 1/3) or recent recent pigmentation (tan) pigmentation (purple) **INFLAMMATION** Mild cellulitis, Moderate cellulitis, Severe cellulitis None limited to involves most of (lower 1/3 and marginal area gaiter area (lower above) or around ulcer 2/3) significant venous eczema **INDURATION** Focal, circum-Medial or lateral, less Entire lower 1/3 of None malleolar (<5 cm) than lower 1/3 of leg leg or more **ACTIVE ULCERS. N** 0 2 >2 **ACTIVE ULCERATION DURATION** >3 months, <1year None <3 months Not healed >1 year **ACTIVE ULCER, SIZE** None <2 cm diameter 2-6 cm diameter >6 cm diameter **COMPRESSIVE THERAPY** Not used Intermittent use Full compliance: Wears elastic

stockings most days

stockings +

elevation

VENOUS CLINICAL SEVERITY SCORE (VCSS)

or not

compliant

of stockings

COMPLICATIONS			
Numbness	Yes 🔲	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Persistent bruising	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Persistent tenderness/discomfort	Yes 🔲	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Skin loss/ulceration	Yes 🔲	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Lumpiness	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Development of thread vein	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Skin staining	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Wound infection If yes:	Yes	No 🔲	
Required antibiotics	Yes	No 🔲	
Required drainage	Yes	No 🔲	
Required hospital admission	Yes	No 🔲	
Back-ache	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: give details			
Headache	Yes	No 🔲	
If yes: give details			
Deep vein thrombosis*	Yes 🔲	No 🔲	

If yes: state distribution/dimensions				
Pulmonary embolus* If yes: give details of severity	Yes	No		
Stroke* If yes: state hemisphere and Rankin grade	Yes	No		
Myocardial infarction* If yes: give details	Yes	No		
Loss of vision* If yes: give details	Yes	No		
Damage to major artery* If yes:	Yes Common femoral	No Superficial femoral		
Damage to major vein* If yes:	Yes Common femoral	No Popliteal		
Damage to motor nerve* If yes:	Yes Femoral	No Tibial	Popliteal	
Other If yes: give details	Yes	No		

*If not previously reported as a Serious Adverse Event, details of these should be reported as a Serious Adverse Event.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS			
		Yes	No
Has the participant been admitted to hany reason since the initial procedure?			
If yes: give reason			
Hospital admitted to			
Date admitted	D D	M M /	YYYY
Date discharged	D D	M M /	YYYY
TREATMENT TO STUDY LEG OUTW	/ITH THE CL	ASS TRIAL P	ROTOCOL
		Yes	No
Has the participant had treatment to the study leg outwith the CLASS trial protocol since being recruited to CLASS?			
If yes, give date of treatment	D D	M M /	YYYY
details of treatment			
TREATMENT TO CONTRALATERAL	. LEG		
		Yes	No
Has the participant had treatment to the contralateral leg since being recruited to CLASS?			
If yes, give date of treatment	D D	M M /	YYYY
details of treatment			

Study Number								



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

Confidential

Thank you for helping us with our research.
We would be very grateful if you could complete this questionnaire.

SECTION A: DESCRIBING YOUR OWN HEALTH TODAY - (EQ-5D)

By placing a cross in one box in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state today.

A 1.	Mobility	I have no problems in walking about	
		I have some problems in walking about	
		I am confined to bed	
A2.	Self-care	I have no problems with self-care	
		I have some problems washing or dressing myself	
		I am unable to wash or dress myself	
A3.	Usual Activities (e.g. work, study,	I have no problems with performing my usual activities	
	housework, family or leisure activities)	I have some problems with performing my usual activities	
		I am unable to perform my usual activities	
A4.	Pain/Discomfort	I have no pain or discomfort	
		I have moderate pain or discomfort	
		I have extreme pain or discomfort	
A5.	Anxiety/Depression	I am not anxious or depressed	
		I am moderately anxious or depressed	
		I am extremely anxious or depressed	

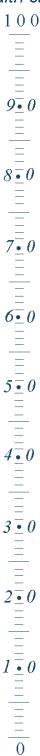
A6. Please indicate on this scale how good or bad your own health state is today.

The best health state you can imagine is marked 100 and the worst health state you can imagine is marked 0.

Please draw a line from the box below to the point on the scale that best indicates how good or bad your health state is today.

> Your health state today

Best imaginable health state



Worst imaginable health state

SECTION B: YOUR GENERAL HEALTH (SF-36)

Please fill in all the questions by crossing the relevant box of the answer that applies to you.

These questions ask for your views about your health and how you feel about life in general. Do not spend too much time in answering as your immediate response is likely to be the most accurate, but please make sure you answer every question.

B1.	In general, would	you say your health	is?			
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	I	Poor
B2.	Compared to one	year ago, how would	l you rate your heal	th in general <u>nov</u>	<u>v</u> ?	
	Much better now than one year ago	Somewhat better now than one year ago	About the same as one year ago	Somewhat worse now than one year ago	now	h worse than one ar ago
B3.		estions are about acti ou in these activities			day. Do	es your
				Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all
	a) Vigorous activ participating in	ities, such as running, strenuous sport	lifting heavy objects	, 🔲		
		rities, such as moving r, bowling or playing go				
	c) Lifting or carrying	ng groceries				
	d) Climbing sever	al flights of stairs				
	e) Climbing one fli	ight of stairs				
	f) Bending, kneeli	ng or stooping				
	g) Walking more t	han one mile				
	h) Walking severa	Il hundred yards				
	i) Walking one h u	undred yards				
	j) Bathing and dre	essing yourself				

B4.	During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time have you had any of the following proble with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?					oblems		
	a) Cut down on the a you spent on work			All of the time	Most of the time		A little of the time	None of the time
	b) Accomplished les	ss than you would li	ike					
	c) Were limited in the activities	kind of work or oth	ner					
	d) Had difficulty perf activities (for exam	forming the work or uple it took extra effo						
B5.	During the past 4 we with your work or ot as feeling depressed	her daily regular a						
				All of the time	Most of the time	•••••	A little of the time	None of the time
	a) Cut down on the a you spent on work							
	b) Accomplished les	ss than you would li	ike					
	c) Did work or other a than usual	activities less care	fully					
B6.	During the past 4 we interfered with your							
	Not at all	A little bit	Mod	erately	Qui	te a bit	Extre	emely
B7.	How much bodily pa	nin have you had d	luring the	e past 4 w	veeks?			
	None	Very mild	Mild	Mod	erate	Severe	Very s	severe

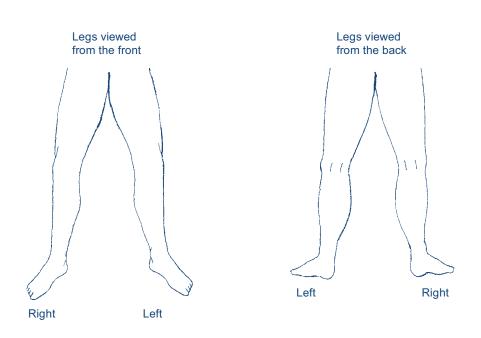
B8.	During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including b outside the home and housework)?					ng both	
	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Qui	te a bit	Extre	emely
B9.	4 weeks. For each of	e about how you feel a question, please give How much of the time	the one answe	r that com st 4 weeks Most of	nes closes s Some of		ay you None of
	a) Did you feel full of	life?					
	b) Have you been ve	ry nervous?					
	c) Have you felt so d nothing could chee	own in the dumps that er you up?					
	d) Have you felt calm	and peaceful?					
	e) Did you have a lot	of energy?					
	f) Have you felt dow depressed?	nhearted and					
	g) Did you feel worn	out?					
	h) Have you been ha	ppy?					
	i) Did you feel tired?						
B10.		eeks, how much of th with your social activ					al
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time		ittle of e time		ne of time

B11.	How TRUE	or FALSE is	each of the	following	statements	for vo	117
D11.	TIOW TIVOL	OI I ALOL IS	cacii oi ille	IOHOWING	Statements	101 40	u :

a)	I seem to get sick a little easier than other people	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false
b)	I am as healthy as anyone I know					
c)	I expect my health to get worse					
d)	My health is excellent		П	П	П	

SECTION C: YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

C1. Please draw in your varicose veins in the diagram(s) below:



C2.	C2. In the last two weeks, for how many days did your varicose veins cause you pair (Please cross one box for each leg)				
		Right Leg	Left Leg		
	None at all				
	Between 1 and 5 days				
	Between 6 and 10 days				
	For more than 10 days				
C3.	During the last two weeks, on how many days did you take paink veins? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	Illing tablets for	your varicos		
		None at all			
	Between	1 and 5 days			
	Between (6 and 10 days			
	For more	than 10 days			
C4.	In the last two weeks, how much ankle swelling have you had? (e box)		
		None at all	Ш		
	Slight	ankle swelling			
	Moderate ankle swelling (o sit with your feet up when				
	Severe ankle swelling difficulty putting of				
C5.	In the last two weeks, have you worn support stockings or tights	? (Please cross	one box for		
	each leg)	Right Leg	Left Leg		
	No				
	Yes, those I bought myself without a doctor's prescription				
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear occasionally				
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear every day				

	In the last two weeks, have you had any itching in association wit se cross one box for each leg)	h your	varicose veins?
(Plea	se cross one box for each leg)	Right Leg	Left Leg
	No		
	Yes, but only above the knee		
	Yes, but only below the knee		
	Both above and below the knee		
C 7.	Do you have any purple discolouration caused by tiny blood vess with your varicose veins? (Please cross one box for each leg)	sels in the sl	kin, in association
		Right Leg	Left Leg
	No		
	Yes		
C8.	Do you have a rash or eczema in the area of your ankle? (Please	cross one Right Leg	box for each leg) Left Leg
	No		
	Yes, but it does not require any treatment from a doctor or district nurse		
	Yes, and it requires treatment from my doctor or district nurse		
C9.	Do you have a skin ulcer associated with your varicose veins? (Please cross	one box for each
	leg)	Right Leg	Left Leg
	No		
	Yes		
C10.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins cause you concern?	(Please cro	ss one box)
		No	
	Yes, their appearance me	arance cause slight concer	
	Yes, their appearance me mod	arance cause erate concer	
	Yes, their appearance and a great definition of the second		
C11.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins influence your choic tights? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	e of clothing	including
		No	
		Occasionall	У
		Ofter	
		Alway	s

C12.	During the last two weeks, have your varicose veins interfered with your work/ other daily activities? (Please cross one box)	housework or
	No	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a slight extent	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a moderate extent	
	My veins have prevented me from working one day or more	
C13.	During the last two weeks have your varicose veins interfered with your leisure (including sport, hobbies and social life)? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	activities
	No	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a slight extent	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a moderate extent	
	Yes, my veins have prevented me taking part in any leisure activities	

SECTION D: YOUR RECOVERY

In this section we are interested in your activities during your recovery from your treatment for varicose veins. This includes questions on:

- for how long you wore your support stocking(s)
- · how soon after your treatment you were able to do certain activities without discomfort
- whether you did anything yourself to try and help your recovery.

It may be hard for you to remember the answers to some of these questions, but it would be really helpful if you could be as accurate as you can be from your memory.

First of all, we are interested in how long you wore your support stocking(s).

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTION

If you wore your stocking(s) all the time (day and night, i.e. 24 hours) for 5 days, then, during the day only for a further 3 weeks, you would complete the question as follows:

I wore my support stocking(s):	
Not at all Day and night (i.e. 24 hours) for days, then during the day only for	21 days
Other (please explain)	

PLEASE NOW COMPLETE THIS BOX TO TELL US HOW LONG YOU WORE YOUR SUPPORT STOCKING(S)

PLEASE CROSS THE RELEVANT BOX AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

I wore my support stocking(s):			
Not at all			
Day and night (i.e. 24 hours) f	or	days, then during the day only for	days
Other (please explain)			

For each of the following activities we are interested in:

- whether you do not normally do this activity; or
- whether you normally do this activity but have not yet done so since your treatment; or
- how soon after your treatment for varicose veins you carried out this activity.

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO COMPLETE THESE QUESTIONS

If you first had a bath or shower 6 days after treatment, you would answer as follows:

Having a bath or shower:	
I don't normally do this I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment	

If you never drive a car, you would cross the box as follows:

Driving a car:		
I don't normally do this		
I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:		
on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment	OR weeks after my treatment	

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR YOU TO ANSWER

1.	Bending the leg(s) (without discomfort):
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
2.	Lifting heavy objects (without discomfort):
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
3.	Moving from a standing to a sitting position (without discomfort):
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment

4.	Standing still for a long time i.e. more than 15 minutes (without discomfort):
	I don't normally do this I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my treatment OR weeks after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
5.	Walking short distances i.e. less than 20 minutes (without discomfort):
	I don't normally do this I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my days after my weeks after my
	treatment OR treatment OR treatment
6.	Walking long distances i.e. more than 20 minutes:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment

7.	Having a bath or shower:
	I don't normally do this I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
8.	Driving a car:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
9.	Doing housework:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment

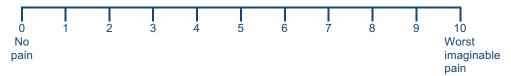
10.	Looking after children:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
11.	Wearing clothes that show the legs:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment
12.	Partial return to normal work/employment:
	I don't normally do this
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:
	on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment

Full return to normal work/employment:	
I don't normally do this	
I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment	
I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:	
on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment	
Going out socially (such as going to the cinema, theatre, a restaurant etc.):	
Please describe a social activity that is important to you:	
I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment	
I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:	
on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment	
Sporting activity or exercise (such as swimming, going to the gym, cycling, running, jogging, horse riding, hill-walking, golf etc.):	-
Please describe a sporting activity that is important to you:	
I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment	
I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time:	
on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment	
	I don't normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my treatment OR days after my treatment OR weeks after my treatment Going out socially (such as going to the cinema, theatre, a restaurant etc.): Please describe a social activity that is important to you: I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my treatment Sporting activity or exercise (such as swimming, going to the gym, cycling, running, jogging, horse riding, hill-walking, golf etc.): Please describe a sporting activity that is important to you: I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my days after my weeks after my weeks after my weeks after my

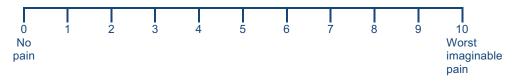
16.	Anything else that you do that is important to you, not already mentioned:
	Please describe the activity:
	I normally do this, but haven't done so since my treatment
	I have done this since my treatment. I did it for the first time: on the day of my treatment OR weeks after my treatment OR treatment
vario	lly, was there anything that you did in order to help your recovery from your treatment for cose veins? For example, keeping your leg raised while sitting. se complete the following sentence:
	To help my recovery I
_	

SECTION E: PAIN

E1. Please rate the worst pain that you experienced while you were having your treatment for varicose veins. The best rating is marked 0 (no pain) and the worst rating is marked 10 (worst imaginable pain). Please draw a cross (X) on the line that best indicates the rating of the pain you experienced while you were having your treatment for varicose veins.



E2. Please rate the worst pain that you have experienced while recovering in the days and weeks after your treatment for varicose veins. The best rating is marked 0 (no pain) and the worst rating is marked 10 (worst imaginable pain). Please draw a cross (X) on the line that best indicates the rating of the pain you experienced while recovering from your treatment for varicose veins.



THANK YOU

Thank you very much for your time and patience in filling in this questionnaire. Please hand the questionnaire back to the research nurse or return it in the enclosed reply-paid envelope to the Trial Office in Aberdeen.

The information you have given us will be extremely useful in helping us carry out research. It will be treated with the strictest confidence and kept securely.

Thank you again for your help

If you would like any further information or have any queries about the study, please contact:

The CLASS Trial Office in Aberdeen (Tel: 01224 XXXXXX)

This study is taking place across the UK but the questionnaires are being processed in Aberdeen at The Centre for Healthcare Randomised Trials (CHaRT), Health Services Research Unit, Health Sciences Building, Foresterhill, ABERDEEN, AB25 2ZD.

Reminder letter to participants who do not return 6 week or 6 month questionnaire

Date

<<Title>> <<Name>> << Surname>> <<Address 1>>

Study No.

- <<Address 2>>
- <<Address 3>>
- <<Address 4>>«Address3»
- <<Postcode>>«Address4»

Dear <<Title>> <<Surname>>

Title of Study:

Thank you very much for taking part in the CLASS Study.

When you attended your follow-up appointment recently, we gave you a questionnaire to take home and complete. Unfortunately we have not yet received it back from you (if it is in the post, sorry to bother you and please ignore this reminder).

We are keen to find out how you have been getting on since your varicose veins were treated. It is very important for the success of the study that we have as much information as possible about you.

Some of the questions may not seem relevant but we would be very grateful if you could try to fill them all in. If you have any problems in completing the questionnaires, a friend or relative may be able to help you. Alternatively, please contact the CLASS Study Office; we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Please return the questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope provided.

In the meantime, if you require any further help or information about the Study, please contact the Study office.

Yours sincerely

Cover letter to send with six-week questionnaire for patients who fail to attend for the six-week follow-up appointment

Date

<<Title>> <<Name>> << Surname>>

Study No.

- <<Address 1>>
- <<Address 2>>
- <<Address 3>>
- <<Address 4>>«Address3»
- <<Postcode>>«Address4»

Dear <<Title>> <<Surname>>

Thank you very much for taking part in the CLASS Study.

We are sorry that you have been unable to attend a six-week follow-up appointment.

We are keen to find out how you have been getting on since your varicose veins were treated. It is very important for the success of the study that we have as much information as possible about you.

Some of the questions may not seem relevant but we would be very grateful if you could try to fill them all in. If you have any problems in completing the questionnaires, a friend or relative may be able to help you. Alternatively, please contact the CLASS Study Office; we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Please return the questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope provided.

Yours sincerely

Reminder letter for the six-week or six month questionnaire for patients who fail to attend for the follow-up appointment

Date

<<Title>> <<Name>> << Surname>> Study No.
<<Address 1>>
<<Address 2>>
<<Address 3>>
<<Address 4>> «Address 3»
<<Postcode>> «Address 4»

Dear <<Title>> <<Surname>>

Thank you very much for taking part in the CLASS Study.

Recently, we sent you a questionnaire to complete. Unfortunately we have not yet received it back from you (if it is in the post, sorry to bother you and please ignore this reminder).

We are keen to find out how you have been getting on since your varicose veins were treated. It is very important for the success of the study that we have as much information as possible about you.

Some of the questions may not seem relevant but we would be very grateful if you could try to fill them all in. If you have any problems in completing the questionnaires, a friend or relative may be able to help you. Alternatively, please contact the CLASS Study Office; we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Please return the questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope provided.

In the meantime, if you require any further help or information about the Study, please contact the Study office.

Yours sincerely



6 MONTH ASSESSMENT

		Study Number				
STUDY LEG		Date	of 6 month	assessmen	nt	
Right Left L		D	D / M	M /	YY	YY
DUPLEX SCAN Complete for stu	dy leg only					
	Not examined	Complete occlusion (absent)	Partial occlusion	No occlusion (patent)		atent, reflux
Groin - long saphenous (flush with CFV – i.e within 1cm)						
Groin - long saphenous (within 3cm of CFV)						
Common femoral/superficial vein*						
Mid thigh - long saphenous						
Above knee - long saphenous						
Below knee - long saphenous						
Short saphenous (flush with popliteal - i.e. within 1cm)						
Short saphenous (within 3cm of popliteal)						
Popliteal vein*						
Mid calf - short saphenous						
* Occlusion in the common femor as a Serious Adverse Event (if no			a-popliteal v	ein (DVT) s	hould be	reported
Name of person performing duple scan	ex					
Date of duplex scan		D [) / M	M /	YY	YY

CEAP CLASSIFICATION

Complete for study leg only - Please tick appropriate response

C0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease.
C1	Telangiectasis or reticular veins. Veins less than 3 mm
C2	Varicose veins. Veins over 3 mm
C3	Edema
C4	Skin and subcutaneous changes
C4a	Pigmentation or eczema
C4b	Lipodermatosclerosis or atrophie blanche
C5	Healed venous ulcer
C6	Active venous ulcer

VENOUS CLINICAL SEVERITY SCORE (VCSS) Complete for study leg only

PAII	N				
	None		Occasional, not restricting activity or requiring analgesics	Daily, moderate activity limitation, occasional analgesics	Daily, severe limiting activities or requiring regular use of analgesics
VAF	RICOSE VEINS	i.e. >	3mm		
	None		Few, scattered branch varicose veins	Multiple: GSV varicose veins confined to calf or thigh	Extensive: thigh and calf or GSV and SSV distribution
VEN	None		Evening ankle only	Afternoon edema, above ankle	Morning edema above ankle and requiring activity change, elevation
SKII	N PIGMENTAT None or focal, low intensity (tan)	TION	Diffuse, but limited in area and old (brown)	Diffuse over most of gaiter area (lower 1/3) or recent pigmentation (purple)	Wider distribution (above lower 1/3), recent pigmentation
	AMMATION None		Mild cellulitis, limited to marginal area around ulcer	Moderate cellulitis, involves most of gaiter area (lower 2/3)	Severe cellulitis (lower 1/3 and above) or significant venous eczema
	URATION None		Focal, circum- malleolar (<5 cm)	Medial or lateral, less than lower 1/3 of leg	Entire lower 1/3 of leg or more
ACT	TIVE ULCERS,	N	1	2	>2
ACT	IVE ULCERA None	TION	OURATION <3 months	>3 months, <1year	Not healed >1 year
ACT	None	SIZE	<2 cm diameter	2-6 cm diameter	>6 cm diameter
CON	IPRESSIVE T	HERA	PY		
	Not used or not compliant		Intermittent use of stockings	Wears elastic stockings most days	Full compliance: stockings + elevation

COMPLICATIONS			
Numbness	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Persistent tenderness/discomfort	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Skin loss/ulceration	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Lumpiness	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Development of thread vein	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Skin staining	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Deep vein thrombosis*	Yes	No	
If yes: state distribution/dimensions			
Pulmonary embolus*	Yes	No	
If yes: give details of severity			
Other	Yes	No	
If yes, give details			

*If not already reported as a serious adverse event, details of these should be reported as a serious adverse event

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

	Yes	No
Has the participant been admitted to hospital for any reason since the six week assessment?		
If yes, give reason		
Hospital admitted to		
Date admitted D D	/ M M	YYYY
Date discharged DDD	/ M M	YYYY
TREATMENT TO STUDY LEG OUTWITH THE C	LASS TRIAL F	PROTOCOL
Has the participant had treatment to the study leg outwith the CLASS trial protocol since being recruited to CLASS?	Yes	No
If yes, give date of treatment	/ M M	YYYY
details of treatment		
TREATMENT TO CONTRALATERAL LEG		
Has the participant had treatment to the contralateral leg since being recruited to CLASS?	Yes	No
If yes, give date of treatment	/ M M	YYYY
details of treatment		
DUPLEX SCANS TO STUDY LEG		
Apart from the scans undertaken at recruitment and at six week and six month follow-up, has the participant had any additional scans to the study leg since being recruited to CLASS?	Yes	No
If yes, give number of additional sca	ns	

Study Number						



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

CONFIDENTIAL

Thank you for helping us with our research. We would be very grateful if you could complete this questionnaire.

ISRCTN51995477 EudraCT 2008-001069-26 Version 4 April 2010

SECTION A: DESCRIBING YOUR OWN HEALTH TODAY (EQ-5D)

By placing a cross in one box in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state today

A1. Mobility	I have no problems in walking about	
	I have some problems in walking about	
	I am confined to bed	
A2. Self-care	I have no problems with self-care	
	I have some problems washing or dressing myself	
	I am unable to wash or dress myself	
A3. Usual Activities (e.g. work, study,	I have no problems with performing my usual activities	
housework, family or leisure activities)	I have some problems with performing my usual activities	
	I am unable to perform my usual activities	
A4. Pain/Discomfort	I have no pain or discomfort	
	I have moderate pain or discomfort	
	I have extreme pain or discomfort	
A5. Anxiety/Depression	I am not anxious or depressed	
	I am moderately anxious or depressed	
	I am extremely anxious or depressed	

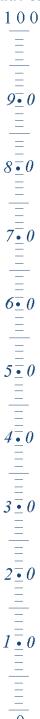
A6. Please indicate on this scale how good or bad your own health state is today.

The best health state you can imagine is marked 100 and the worst health state you can imagine is marked 0.

Please draw a line from the box below to the point on the scale that best indicates how good or bad your health state is today.

> Your health state today

Best imaginable health state



Worst imaginable health state

SECTION B: YOUR GENERAL HEALTH (SF-36)

Please fill in all the questions by crossing the relevant box of the answer that applies to you. These questions ask for your views about your health and how you feel about life in general. Do not spend too much time in answering as your immediate response is likely to be the most accurate, but please make sure you answer every question.

B1.	In general, would you say your health is?								
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	F	Poor			
B2.	Compared to one	year ago, how would	d you rate your he	alth in general <u>nov</u>	<u>w</u> ?				
	Much better now than one year ago	Somewhat better now than one year ago	About the same as one year ago	Somewhat worse now than one year ago	now t	n worse han one ar ago			
B3.		stions are about act ou in these activities			l day. Do	es your			
				Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all			
	Vigorous activity participating in s	ities, such as running strenuous sport	ts,						
	,	ities, such as moving , bowling or playing g							
	c) Lifting or carryin	g groceries							
	d) Climbing severa	al flights of stairs							
	e) Climbing one fli	ght of stairs							
	f) Bending, kneelii	ng or stooping							
	g) Walking more t	han one mile							
	h) Walking severa	I hundred yards							
	i) Walking one hu	ndred yards							
	j) Bathing and dre	ssing yourself							

B4.	During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?					oblems	
			All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
	a) Cut down on the an you spent on work of						
	b) Accomplished less	s than you would like					
	c) Were limited in the lactivities	kind of work or other					
	d) Had difficulty performactivities (for examp	orming the work or oth le it took extra effort)					
B5.	During the past 4 wee with your work or oth feeling depressed or	er daily regular acti					
			All of the time	Most of the time		A little of the time	None of the time
	a) Cut down on the arr you spent on work of						
	b) Accomplished less	s than you would like					
	c) Did work or other action usual	ctivities less careful	ly 🔲				
B6.	During the past 4 wee interfered with your n						
	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Qui	te a bit	Extre	emely

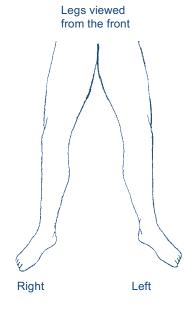
B7. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks?								
	None	Very mild	Mild	Mod	erate	Severe	Very s	severe
B8.		weeks, how much and housework)?	did pain in	terfere w	ith your n	ormal wo	rk (includi	ng both
	Not at all	A little bit	Mode	erately	Quite	a bit	Extre	mely
B9.	weeks. For each	are about how you question, please g j. How much of the	ive the one	answer t	that come st 4 weeks Most of	s closest S Some of		you
	a) Did you feel full	of life?						
	b) Have you been	very nervous?						
	c) Have you felt so nothing could c	o down in the dumps heer you up?	that					
	d) Have you felt ca	ılm and peaceful?						
	e) Did you have a	lot of energy?						
	f) Have you felt d	ownhearted and dep	ressed?					
	g) Did you feel wo	orn out?						
	h) Have you been	happy?						
	i) Did you feel tire	ed?						

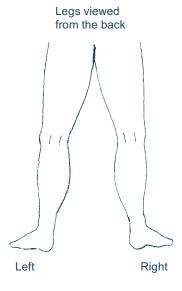
B10.	During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting friends, relatives etc)?								
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time		tle of time		ne of time		
B11.	How TRUE or FALSE is each of the following statements for you?								
	a) I seem to get sick a li people	ttle easier than other	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false		
	b) I am as healthy as ar	nyone I know							
	c) I expect my health to	get worse							

SECTION C: YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

d) My health is excellent

C1. Please draw in your varicose veins in the diagram(s) below:-





C2.	In the last two weeks, for how many days did your varicose veins descross one box for each leg)	cause you pa	ain or ache?
(1.10		Right Leg	Left Leg
	None at all		
	Between 1 and 5 days		
	Between 6 and 10 days		
	For more than 10 days		
C3.	During the last two weeks, on how many days did you take painkil veins? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	ling tablets fo	or your varicose
		None at all	
	Between	1 and 5 days	
	Between 6	and 10 days	
	For more	than 10 days	
C4.	In the last two weeks, how much ankle swelling have you had? (P	lease cross of None at all nkle swelling	one box)
	Moderate ankle swelling (ca sit with your feet up whene		
	Severe ankle swelling difficulty putting or		
C5.	In the last two weeks, have you worn support stockings or tights? each leg)	-	
		Right Leg	Left Leg
	No		
	Yes, those I bought myself without a doctor's prescription		
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear occasionally		
	Yes, those my doctor prescribed for me which I wear every day		

C6.	In the last two weeks, have you had any itching in association with (Please cross one box for each leg)	h your varicose veins?		
	(Freder Gross one Box for each reg)	Right Leg	Left Leg	
	No			
	Yes, but only above the knee			
	Yes, but only below the knee			
	Both above and below the knee			
C7.	Do you have any purple discolouration caused by tiny blood vess with your varicose veins? (<i>Please cross one box for each leg</i>)	sels in the skin,	in association	
		Right Leg	Left Leg	
	No			
	Yes			
C8.	Do you have a rash or eczema in the area of your ankle? (Please	cross one box	for each leg) Left Leg	
	No			
	Yes, but it does not require any treatment from a doctor or district nurse			
	Yes, and it requires treatment from my doctor or district nurse			
C9.	Do you have a skin ulcer associated with your varicose veins? (<i>leg</i>)	Please cross on	e box for each	
		Right Leg	Left Leg	
	No			
	Yes			
C10.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins cause you concern?	(Please cross	one box)	
	The state of the s	earance causes e slight concern		
		earance causes derate concern		
		earance causes deal of concern		

C11.	Does the appearance of your varicose veins influence your choice of clothing in tights? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	ncluding
	No	
	Occasionally	
	Often	
	Always	
C12.	During the last two weeks, have your varicose veins interfered with your work/ lother daily activities? (Please cross one box)	housework or
	No	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a slight extent	
	I have been able to work but my work has suffered to a moderate extent	
	My veins have prevented me from working one day or more	
C13.	During the last two weeks have your varicose veins interfered with your leisure (including sport, hobbies and social life)? (<i>Please cross one box</i>)	activities
	No	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a slight extent	
	Yes, my enjoyment has suffered to a moderate extent	
	Yes, my veins have prevented me taking part in any leisure activities	

SECTION D: YOUR SYMPTOMS

Listed below are a number of symptoms that you may or may not have experienced since you developed varicose veins.

Please indicate by crossing Yes or No whether you have experienced any of these symptoms since you developed varicose veins, and whether you believe that these symptoms are related to your varicose veins.

		I have experienced this symptom since I developed varicose veins			ed		nis symp ed to my vein	vari	
D1.	Pain	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D2.	Hardening of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D3.	Redness of the skin on the legs	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D4.	Sleep difficulties	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D5.	Swelling of the ankle	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D6.	Discolouration or brown staining on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D7.	Stiff joints	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D8.	Weight loss	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D9.	Dizziness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D10.	Fatigue	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D11.	Breaks in the skin or ulcers on the leg	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D12.	Sore eyes	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D13.	Breathlessness	Yes		No		Yes		No	
D14.	Loss of strength	Yes		No		Yes		No	

SECTION E: YOUR VIEWS ABOUT YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in your own personal views of how you now see your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about your varicose veins by crossing the appropriate box.

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E1.	My varicose veins will last a short time					
E2.	My varicose veins are likely to be permanent rather than temporary					
E3.	My varicose veins will last for a long time					
E4.	These varicose veins will pass quickly					
E5.	I expect to have these varicose veins for the rest of my life					
E6.	My varicose veins are a serious condition					
E7.	My varicose veins have major consequences on my life					
E8.	My varicose veins do not have much effect on my life					
E9.	My varicose veins strongly affect the way others see me					
E10.	My varicose veins have serious financial consequences					
E11.	My varicose veins cause difficulties for those who are close to me					
E12.	There is a lot which I can do to control my symptoms					

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E13.	What I do can determine whether my varicose veins get better or worse					
E14.	The course of my varicose veins depends on me					
E15.	Nothing I do will affect my varicose veins					
E16.	I have the power to influence my varicose veins					
E17.	My actions will have no effect on the outcome of my varicose veins					
E18.	My varicose veins will improve in time					
E19.	There is very little that can be done to improve my varicose veins					
E20.	My treatment will be effective in curing my varicose veins					
E21.	The negative effects of my varicose veins can be prevented (avoided) by my treatment					
E22.	My treatment can control my varicose veins					
E23.	There is nothing which can help my varicose veins					
E24.	The symptoms of my varicose veins are puzzling to me					
E25.	My varicose veins are a mystery to me					

	s about your ose veins	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
E26.	I don't understand my varicose veins					
E27.	My varicose veins don't make any sense to me					
E28.	I have a clear picture or understanding of my varicose veins					
E29.	The symptoms of my varicose veins change a great deal from day to day					
E30.	My symptoms come and go in cycles					
E31.	My varicose veins are very unpredictable					
E32.	I go through cycles in which my varicose veins get better and worse					
E33.	I get depressed when I think about my varicose veins					
E34.	When I think about my varicose veins I get upset					
E35.	My varicose veins make me feel angry					
E36.	My varicose veins do not worry me					
E37.	Having these varicose veins makes me feel anxious					
E38.	My varicose veins make me feel afraid					

SECTION F: CAUSES OF YOUR VARICOSE VEINS

We are interested in what <u>you</u> consider may have been the cause of your varicose veins. As people are very different, there is no correct answer for this question. We are most interested in your own views about the factors that caused your varicose veins rather than what others including doctors or family may have suggested to you. Below is a list of possible causes for your varicose veins. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that they were causes for you by crossing the appropriate box.

Poss	sible causes	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
F1.	Stress or worry					
F2.	Hereditary - it runs in my family					
F3.	A germ or virus					
F4.	Diet or eating habits					
F5.	Chance or bad luck					
F6.	Poor medical care in my past					
F7.	Pollution in the environment					
F8.	My own behaviour					
F9.	My mental attitude, e.g. thinking about life negatively					
F10.	Family problems or worries caused my varicose veins					
F11.	Overwork					
F12.	My emotional state, e.g. feeling down, lonely, anxious, empty					
F13.	Ageing					
F14.	Alcohol					
F15.	Smoking					
F16.	Accident or injury					
F17.	My personality					
F18.	Altered immunity					

In the table below, please list in rank-order the three most important factors that you now believe caused your illness. You may use any of the items from the box above, or you may have additional ideas of your own.

The m	ost important causes for me:-		
1.			
2.			
3.			
SEC	TION G: YOUR MOST RECENT	ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL	
service appoint time v	ection of the questionnaire will help us to fires. We will ask about your most recent adminiment and your most recent appointment were spent by you and any companion in attentional admission you may have had.	ission to hospital, your most recent o vith a GP. We wish to know how much	utpatient money and
If, in th	e last 6 months, you were not admitted to hosp	oital please go to Section H.	
1	Please cross the box that best describes ho ransport please indicate the way you travely fyour journey.		
Bus		Hospital car	
Train		Ambulance	
Taxi		Other (please specify below)	
Priva	te car		

G2.	If you travelled by bus, train or journey? Please write the cost in train or taxi at all or if you did not p	he box b	elow. P						
	Cost of (one-way) fa	re (£)]-[per	nce		
G 3.	If you travelled by private car abou number of miles in the box below.								
	Number of miles on	e-way							
G4.	If you travelled by private car and good this cost? Please write the coparking fee.								
	Expenditure on parking fe	ee (£)]-[per	nce		
G 5.	When you were admitted to the h number of days in the box below. Number of		how Ion	g did y	ou sp	end the	ere?	Please	write the
G 6.	What would you otherwise have be admitted to hospital? Please cross						ou ha	ad not	had to be
	Paid work		Une	employe	d				
	Housework		Vol	untary w	ork/				
	Childcare		Leis	sure acti	vities				
	Caring for a relative or friend		Oth	er (pleas	se spe	cify belo	ow)		

G7. When you were admitted to hospital, did anyone come with you?							
Yes	Yes Go to G8						
No Go to Section H							
	G8. Who accompanied you to the hospital? Please cross the box that best describes the main person who accompanied you to the hospital.						
Partner/spouse		Paid caregiver					
Other relative		Other (please specify below)					
Friend							
		what your main companion would other donot gone with you to the hospital.	wise have				
Paid work		Unemployed					
Housework		Voluntary work					
Childcare		Leisure activities					
Caring for a relative or friend		Other (please specify below)					
G10.Did your main companion take time off from paid work (or business activity if self-employed)?							
Yes	Go to G11						
No Go to Section H							

G11	.Please write the num if self-employed) in t off from paid work (or	he box below. P	Please put	zero if your main	companion did no	ot take time		
		Number of hou	ırs					
G12	G12.Whilst you were in hospital, approximately how many times did your main companion come to visit you?							
		Number of time	es					
OF.	OTION II VOUD	MOOT DEOL	ENT OU	TDATIENT V	IOIT			
SE	CTION H: YOUR	MOST RECI	ENI OU	IPAHENI V	1511			
If, in	the last 6 months, you d	id not have an ou	tpatient's a	ppointment, please	go to Section I .			
H1.	Please cross the box transport please indic of your journey.							
	Bus			Hospital car				
	Train			Ambulance				
	Taxi			Other (please sp	pecify below)			
	Private car		ı					
H2.	If you travelled by bu journey? Please writ train or taxi at all or it	e the cost in the	box below					
	Cost	of (one-way) fare	· (£)	– p	ence			

H3.			miles did you travel one-way? Please write the ero if you did not travel by private car at all.
	Number of miles one	e-way	
H4.			companion had to pay a parking fee how much below. Please put zero if you did not pay a
	Expenditure on parking fe	ee (£)	– pence
H5.	When you visited outpatients, ho hours and minutes in the box be		ake to travel there? Please write the number of
	Number of h	nours	— minutes
Н6.	When you visited outpatients, ho and minutes in the box below.	ow long did you	spend there? Please write the number hours
	Number of h	ours	_ minutes
H7.	Please cross the box that best domain activity if you had not been		you otherwise would have been doing as your tients?
	Paid work		Unemployed
	Housework		Voluntary work
	Childcare		Leisure activities
	Caring for a relative or friend		Other (please specify below)
		_	

H8.	When you visited outpatient	ts did anyone cor	ne with you?					
	Yes	Go to H9						
	No	Go to Section	on I					
Н9.	Please cross the box that be outpatients.	est describes the	main person who accompanied yo	u to				
	Partner/spouse		Paid caregiver					
	Other relative		Other (please specify below)					
	Friend							
	 H10. If your main companion travelled with you by bus or train approximately how much did they pay (one-way) in fares? Please write the approximate cost in the box below. Please put zero if your main companion did not travel by bus or train at all. Cost of (one-way) fare (£) pence H11. Please cross the box that best describes what your main companion would otherwise have been doing as their main activity if they had not gone with you to outpatients. 							
	Paid work		Unemployed					
	Housework		Voluntary work					
	Childcare		Leisure activities					
	Caring for a relative or friend		Other (please specify below)					

SECTION I: YOUR MOST RECENT GP APPOINTMENT

If you used more than one form of	f transport plea	ase indicate the way you travelled for	
Walked		Bus	
Cycled		Taxi	
Private car		Other (please specify below)	
Cost of (one-way)) fare (£)	- pence	
Number of miles	one-way		
Expenditure on parking	g fee (£)	– pence	
	If you used more than one form of (longest in terms of distance) part of Walked Cycled Private car If you travelled by bus or taxi, what the box below. Please put zero if y Cost of (one-way) If you travelled by private car about number of miles in the box below. Number of miles of the cost in the co	If you used more than one form of transport plea (longest in terms of distance) part of your journey Walked Cycled Private car If you travelled by bus or taxi, what was the cost the box below. Please put zero if you did not trave Cost of (one-way) fare (£) If you travelled by private car about how many in number of miles in the box below. Please put zero Number of miles one-way If you travelled by private car and you or a complete that the part of miles one-way	Cycled

15 .	When you visited the GP, ho minutes in the box below.	ow long did it take to	travel there? Please write the nur	mber of			
	Numb	er of minutes					
16.	box below. Please include in the doctors and nurses		ere? Please write the number minute spent waiting and also the time spe				
I7.	Please cross the box that be main activity if you had not vis		otherwise would have been doing a	as your			
	Paid work		Unemployed				
	Housework		Voluntary work				
	Childcare		Leisure activities				
	Caring for a relative or friend		Other (please specify below)				
18.	I8. When you visited the GP did anyone come with you?						
	Yes	Go to 19					
	No	Go to Section J					

			d you to the GP
Partner/spouse		Paid caregiver	
Other relative		Other (please specify below)	
Friend			
main companion did Co 1. Please cross the b	d not travel by bus at est of (one-way) fare (£)	pence	d otherwise have
been doing as their Paid work	main activity if they h	ad not gone with you to the GP's sure	gery.
Housework		Voluntary work	
	<u></u>	Later and P. 18 and	_
Childcare		Leisure activities	

SECTION J: HEALTH SERVICE UTILISATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Please try to complete all the questions. Most questions can be answered by putting numbers or a cross in the appropriate boxes. In a few questions you are asked to write some details. This set of questions is about any appointments you may have had with a general practice in the past 6 months.

J1.	Have you been to see a	GP because of your val	ricose veins during the <u>last</u> 6 i	months?
		Yes	No	
	If Yes , please give details:			
How	many appointments did y	ou attend with a GP be	ecause of your varicose veins?	
How	many times did a GP visi	t you at home because	of your varicose veins?	
	many times did you have	a telephone conversat	tion with a GP because of your	
varie	vece veine.			
J2.	Please make a list belo	ow of all the medicati	on you currently take:	

This set of questions is about any appointments you may have had with other health care workers in the <u>past 6 months</u>.

J3. During the <u>last 6 months</u> have you had an appointment with any of these care probecause of your varicose veins:							
A District Nurse?	Yes	No 🔲					
If Yes , how many appointments have yo	ou had?						
A Practice Nurse?	Yes	No 🔲					
If Yes , how many appointments have yo	ou had?						
An NHS physiotherapist?	Yes	No 🔲					
If Yes, how many appointments have yo	ou had?						
An Occupational Therapist?	Yes	No 🔲					
If Yes , how many appointments have yo	ou had?						
Other? (please specify below)	Yes	No 🔲					
How many appointments have you had?	?						
How many appointments have you had?	?						

This set of questions is about any private health care you may have had in the past 6 months

J4. During the <u>last 6 months</u> have you paid for any private health care for your veins?					
		Yes	No		
	If Yes , what sort of care did yo	u pay for?			
	If Yes , and you	had appointments, how	many appointments did you have?		
If yo	u wish to provide further info	ormation please do so i	n the box below.		

THANK YOU

Thank you very much for your time and patience in filling in this questionnaire. Please hand the questionnaire back to the nurse or return it in the enclosed reply-paid envelope to the Trial Office in Aberdeen.

The information you have given us will be extremely useful in helping us carry out research. It will be treated with the strictest confidence and kept securely.

Thank you again for your help

If you would like any further information or have any queries about the study, please contact:

The CLASS Trial Office in Aberdeen (Tel: 01224 XXXXXX)

This study is taking place across the UK but the questionnaires are being processed in Aberdeen at The Centre for Healthcare Randomised Trials (CHaRT), Health Services Research Unit, Health Sciences Building, Foresterhill, ABERDEEN, AB25 2ZD.



CASE NOTE DATA ABSTRACTION FORM: USE OF SERVICES

(Use of hospital services from discharge following index admission until the end of the last day of follow-up)

Study Number																					
Date randomised		[\supset	D	/	M	N	1	Υ	Y	Y	Υ									
Last day of follow-up		[D	/[M	N	1	Υ	Y	Y	Υ									
1. Has the patient been admitted to hospital?																					
Yes				No																	
If Yes, please give de	tails b	elow	/																		
Specialty				Da	ate a	dmi	itted							D	ate (disch	arg	ed			
e.g. general surgery	2	2	/	0	7	/	2	0	0	8		0	8	/	0	8	/	2	0	0	8
	D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		D	D	/	M	M	/	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ

2. Has the patient had	another operation?	
Yes	No 🔲	
If Yes, please give details be	elow	
Specialty	Date admitted	Date discharged
e.g. general surgery 2	2 / 0 7 / 2 0 0 8	0 8 / 0 8 / 2 0 0 8
D	D / M M / Y Y Y	
D		
D		
D		
D	D / M M / Y Y Y Y	
3. Has the patient had an	y outpatient visits to the follo	wing specialties/departments?
Surgical	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Ear, Nose & Throat	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Medical	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Sexual Medicine/Urology	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Physiotherapy	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Occupational Therapy	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?
Dietician	Yes If Yes	, how many visits?

	No		
Pain Team	Yes	If Yes, how many visits?	
	No		
Other?	Yes	If yes, please specify below	
	No		
		How many visits?	
		How many visits?	



Comparison of LAser, Surgery and foam Sclerotherapy

SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT REPORT

To be completed for any serious adverse event, whether they are expected or unexpected, related or unrelated.

An event is deemed "serious" if the patient died; it involved or prolonged inpatient hospitalization; it involved persistent or significant disability or incapacity; was life threatening; or resulted in congenital anomaly or birth defect.

The events defined as expected are deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, anaphylactic shock, stroke, retinal arteriole occlusion, myocardial infarction, cutaneous necrosis and ulceration, epileptic fit, intra-arterial injection, injury to a major artery (common femoral or superficial femoral), injury to a major vein (common femoral or popliteal), injury to a motor nerve (femoral, tibial or peroneal), transient ischemic attack.

A. Patient Details	
Hospital number	Study No.
Patient's initials	
Date of birth	D D / M M / Y Y Y
Age	
Sex	Male Female
Treating Hospital	
B. Adverse Event	
Place where adverse e place / detected	vent took
Date of event	D / M M / Y Y Y
Brief details of adverse	event
Date of report	D / M M / Y Y Y

If any box is crossed the adve	erse event is serious								
Patient died									
Involved or prolonged inpatient hosp	pitalisation								
Involved persistent or significant disa	ability or incapacity								
Life threatening									
Congenital anomaly/birth defect									
An important medical event that may not be immediately life-threatening or result in death or hospitalisation but may jeopardise the patient or may require intervention to prevent one of the other outcomes listed in the definition above									
D. What treatment for varicose veins	had the patient received?								
Laser treatment	e(s) of procedure DD / MM / Y	YYY							
	DD/MM/Y	YY							
Surgery Date	e(s) of procedure DD / MM / Y	YYY							
	DD/MM/Y	YYY							
Foam sclerotherapy									
Date(s) and dose(s) of Fibrovein add	ministered								
	Concentration Volume Batch of foam	number							
1. DD/MM/YYY	% ml								
2. DD/MM/YYY	Y % ml								
3. DD/MM/YYY	Y % ml								
4. DD/MM/YYY	Y % ml								
Route of administration	Intravenous								
Indication(s) for use	Treatment of varicose veins (in CLASS tria	nl)							

C. Cross all boxes appropriate to adverse event.

E. Was the adverse event 'expected'?

Is this serious adverse event one of:

- Deep vein thrombosis [following foam, laser, surgery]
- Pulmonary embolism [following foam, laser, surgery]
- Anaphylactic shock [following foam]
- Stroke [following foam]
- Retinol arterial occlusion [following foam]
- Myocardial infarction [following foam]
- Cutaneous necrosis and ulceration [following foam]
- Epileptic fit [following foam]
- Intra-arterial injection [following foam]
- Injury to a major artery (common femoral or superficial femoral) [following surgery]
- Injury to a major vein (common femoral or popliteal) [following foam, laser, surgery]
- Injury to a motor nerve (femoral, tibial or peroneal) [following surgery]
- Transient Ischemic Attack [following foam]

and therefore an "expected" serious adverse event?

Yes	
No	If NO, this could be a SUSAR
F. Concomitant drug(s) and history	
	drug(s) and dates of (exclude those used to
Other relevant diagnostics, al	

Is it reasonably likely that adverse event was caused by the study intervention? Yes \square No 🔲 Why? Name and position of person making this judgement Date of assessment Any subsequent information H. Contact details for person initially reporting adverse event Name Address Telephone Email I. Manufacturing and packaging information for fibrovein Complete only if patient received foam sclerotherapy Name and address CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd of manufacturer Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL13 9UF Date report sent to manufacturer

G. Assessment of whether event was caused by study intervention