

The background of the slide is a photograph of a highly ornate, vaulted wooden ceiling, likely from a historic Italian building. The ceiling features a complex grid of dark wood beams, with decorative carvings and painted panels in the recesses. Warm, focused lighting is directed at the ceiling, highlighting its intricate details. Below the ceiling, a semi-transparent white rectangular box contains the text.

CHIVA TERMINOLOGY

Dr. Jorge Juan

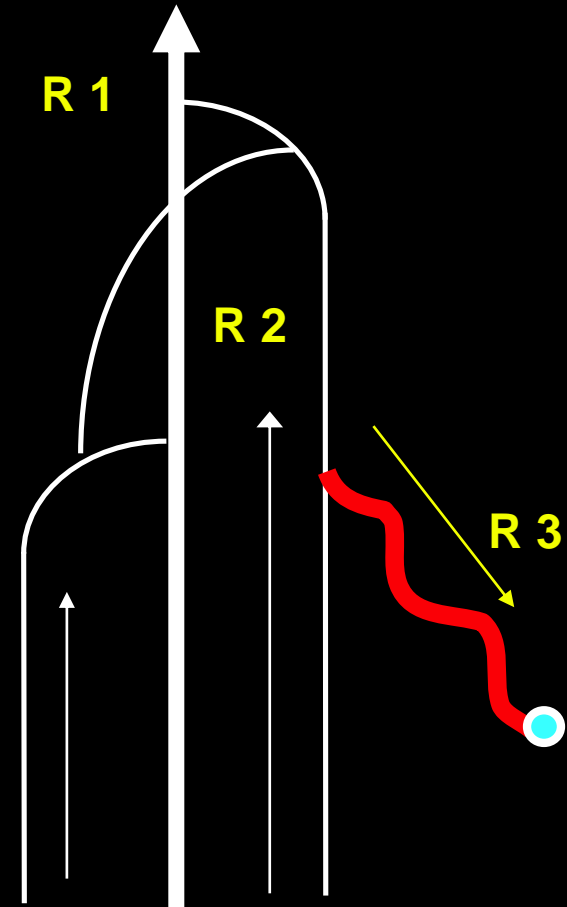
Cremona, 20-21 October 2016

CHIVA TERMINOLOGY : History

- 1988: Franceschi: Description CHIVA
- 1995: Chateau Gontiers-París: terminological dilemma
- 1996: CHIVA Meeting Montanyà (Barcelona)
- 1998: CHIVA Meeting Rosario (Argentina)
- 2002: CHIVA Meeting Teupitz (Germany)
- 2010: Vasculab Meeting (Naples)
- 2016: CHIVA Meeting Cremona (Italia)

CONCEPT OF SHUNT

Veno-venous diversion
characterized by an
escape point and re-
entry point



R 2 → R 3 → R 1

Franceschi 1988

CLASIFICACION OF THE VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS

- **SHUNT TYPE 1**
- **SHUNT TYPE 2**
- **SHUNT TYPE 3**
- **SHUNT TYPE 4**

Franceschi 1988

Issues

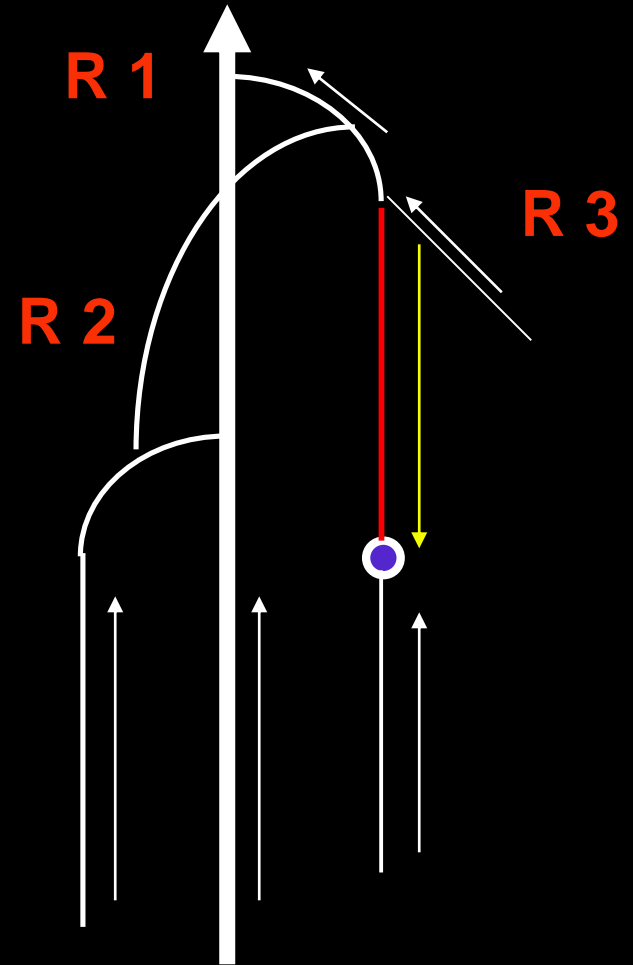
- **CONCEPT of SHUNT**
- **SHUNT TYPE 0**
- **SAFENOUS ARCH: I. ostial v.s. I. paraostial**
- **SHUNT TYPE 2: Safenous retrograde flow**
- **MIXTE SHUNTS**
- **SHUNT TYPE 4: Catchall**

Franceschi 1988

ISSUE: Shunt type 0

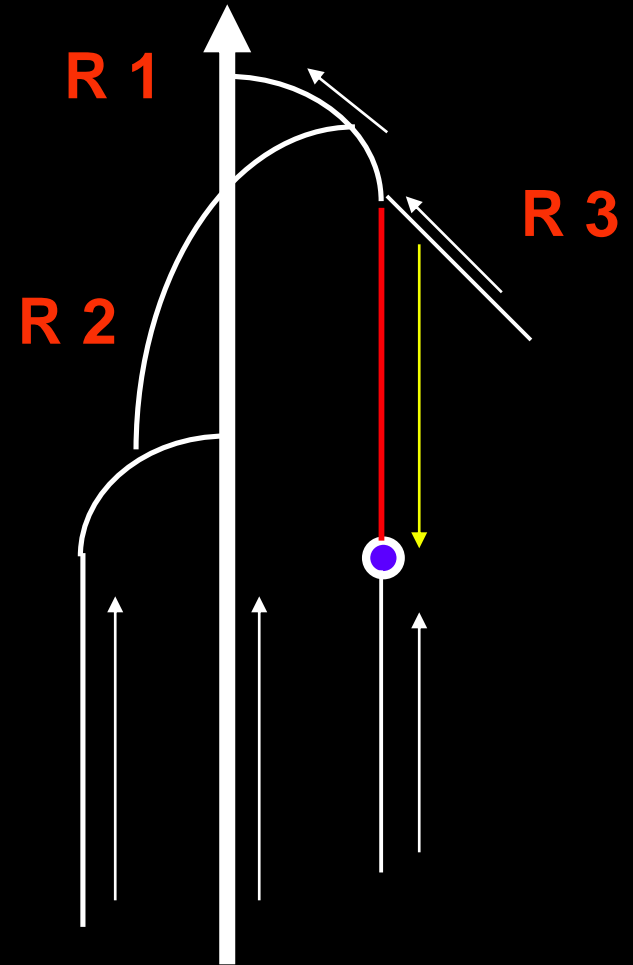
Sometimes, there is a segmental safenous diastolic reflux with re-entry deep veins through a re-entry perforator.

This condition may be reversible

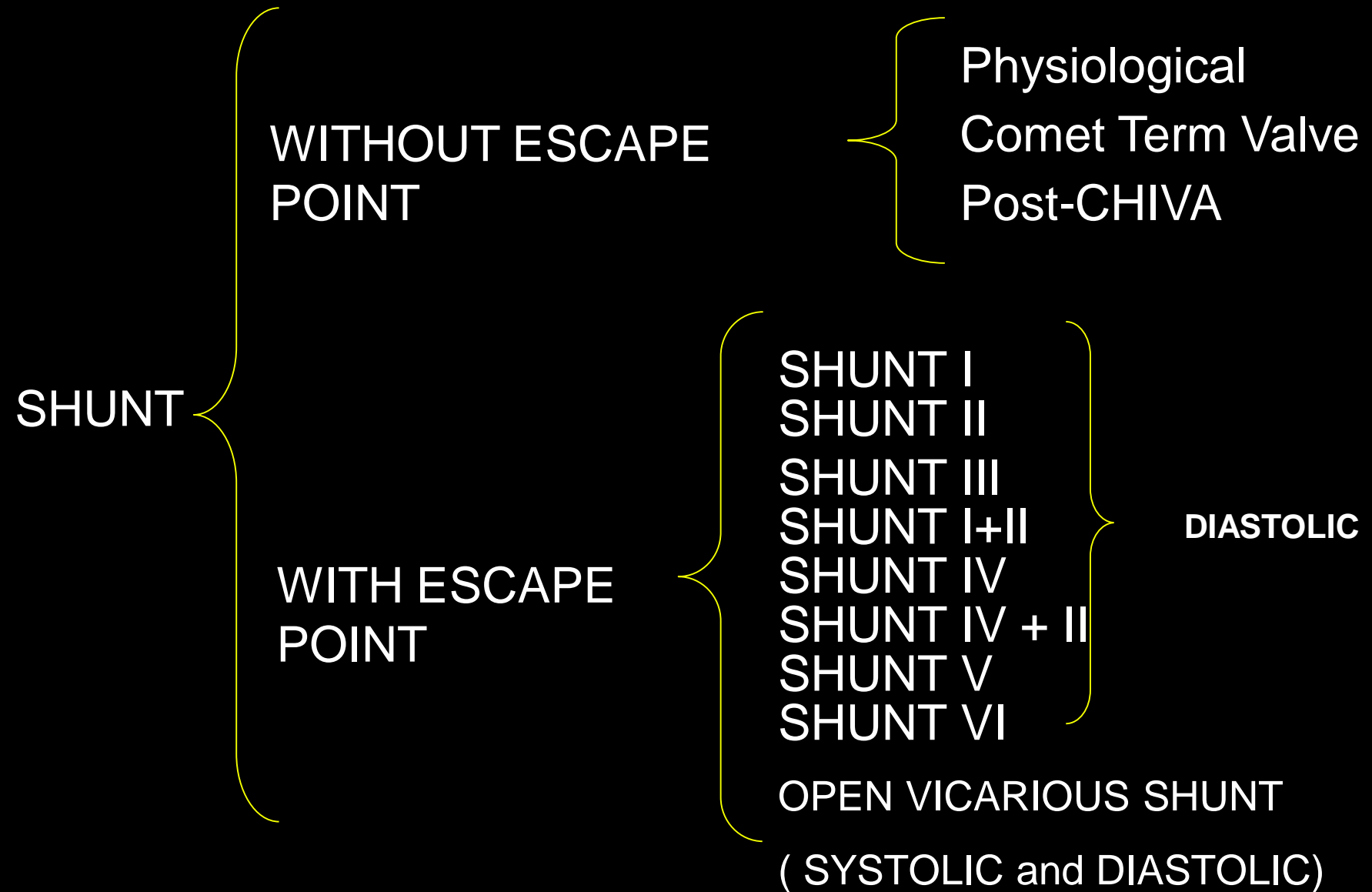


CONCEPT OF SHUNT

Veno-venous
flow diversion
with direction
contrary to
physiological

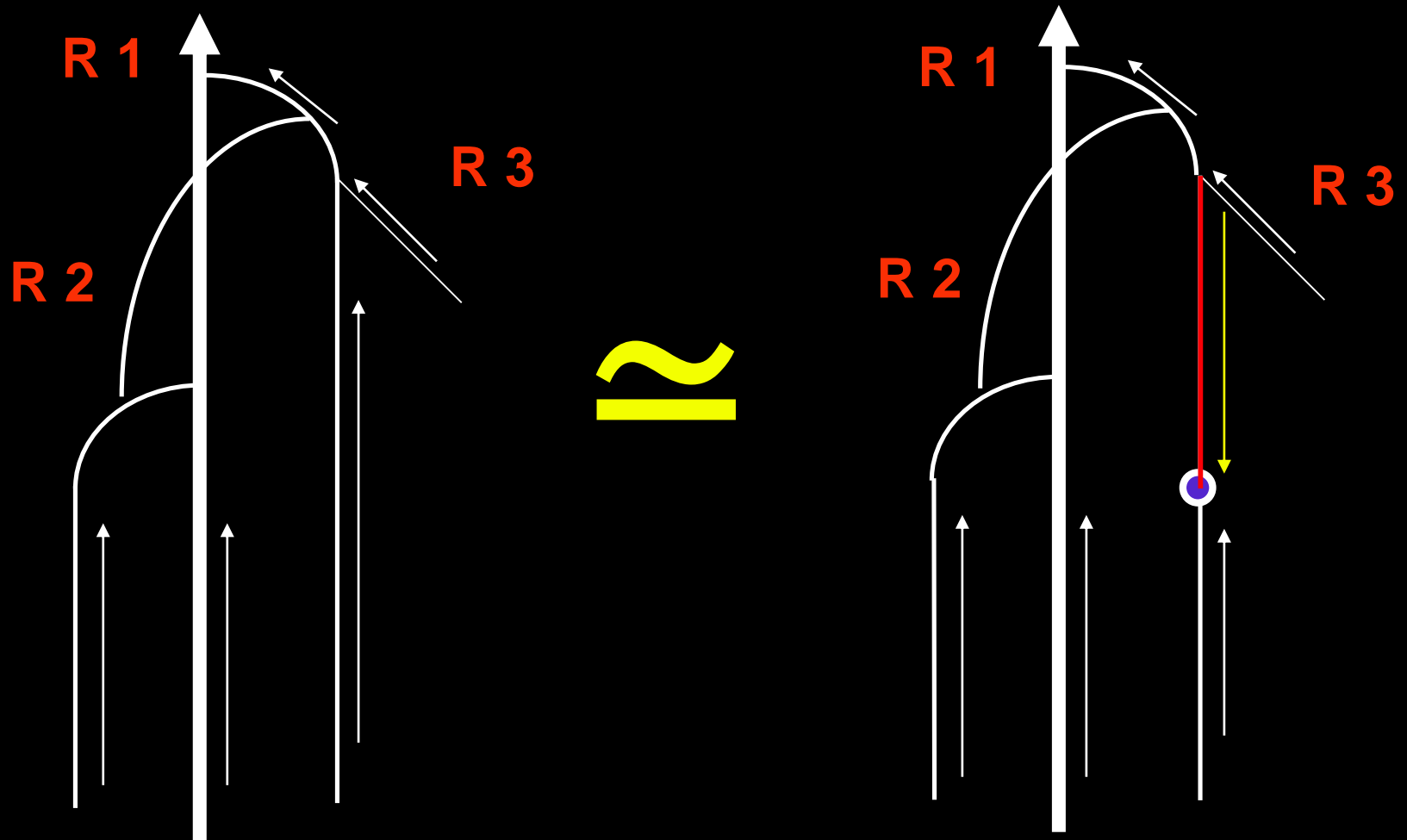


CLASIFICACION OF THE VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS



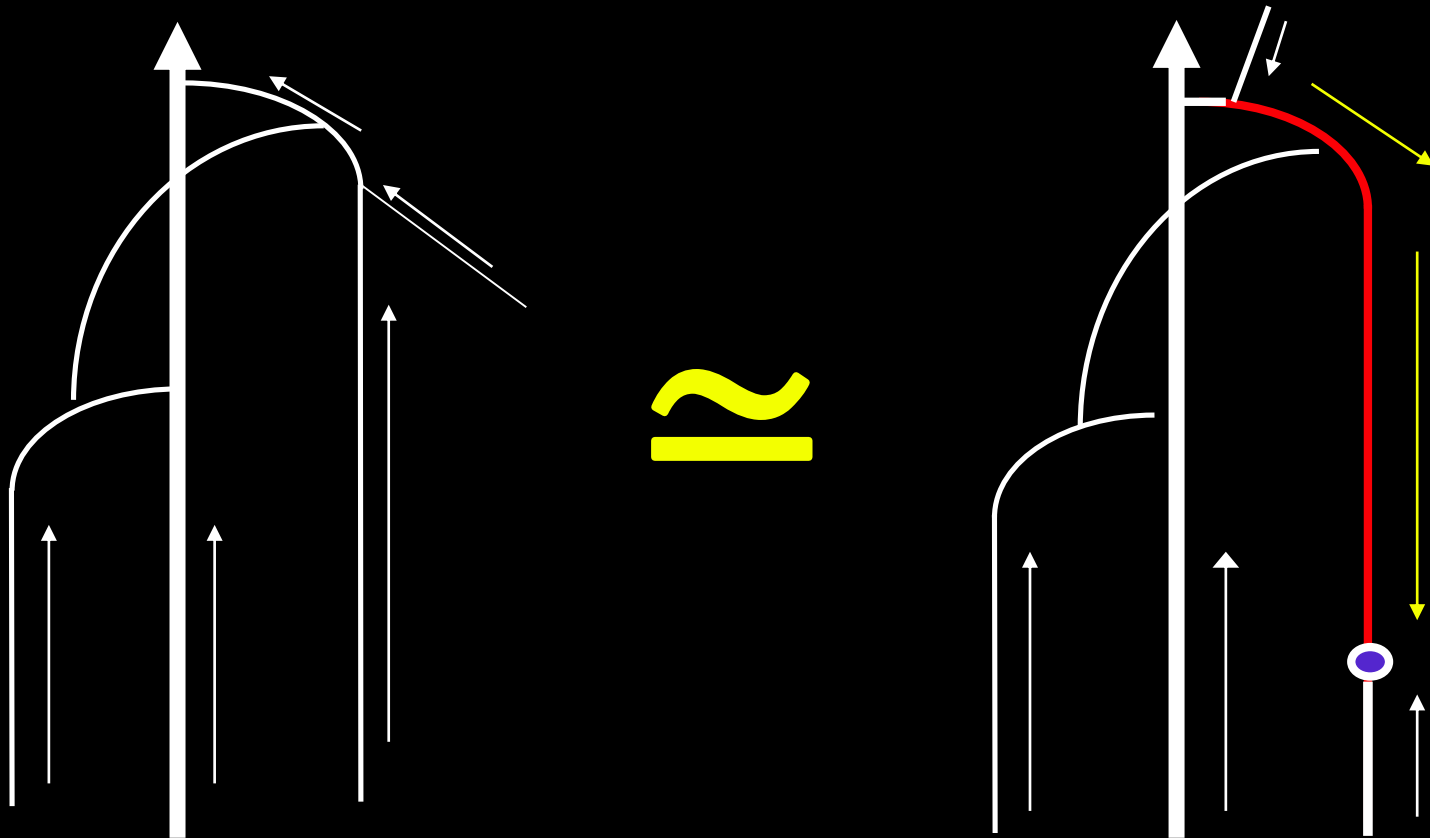
OPEN SHUNT WITHOUT ESCAPE POINT : SHUNT TYPE 0

As related to the draining volume flow,
both conditions are similar.



SHUNT ABIERTO SIN PUNTO DE FUGA: SHUNT TIPO 0

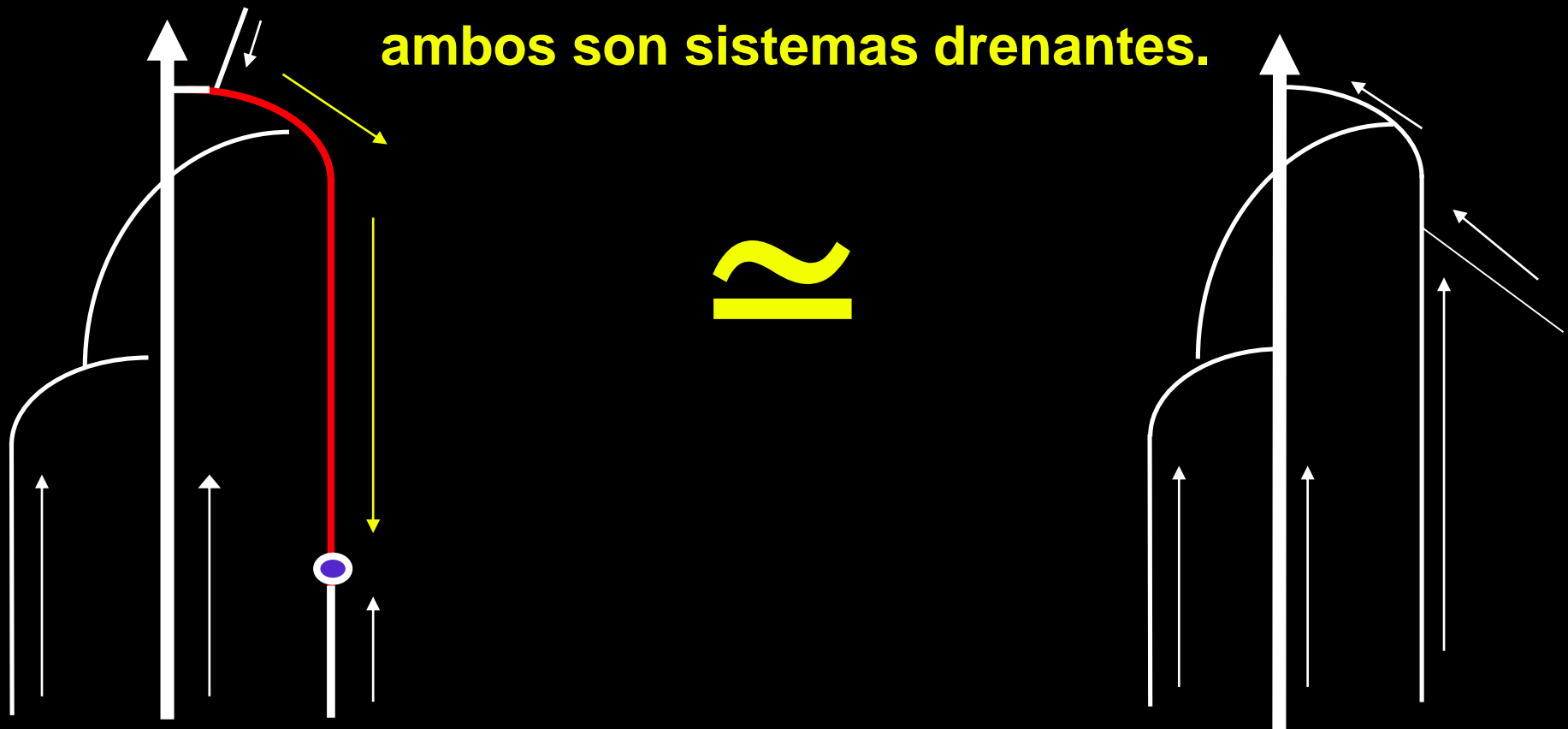
Los parámetros de función de bomba¹ de ambos sistemas son similares.



1.- Zamboni. P, et al. Reflux Elimination Without any Ablation or Disconnection of the Saphenous Vein. A Haemodynamic Model for Venous Surgery Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2001; 21:361-369

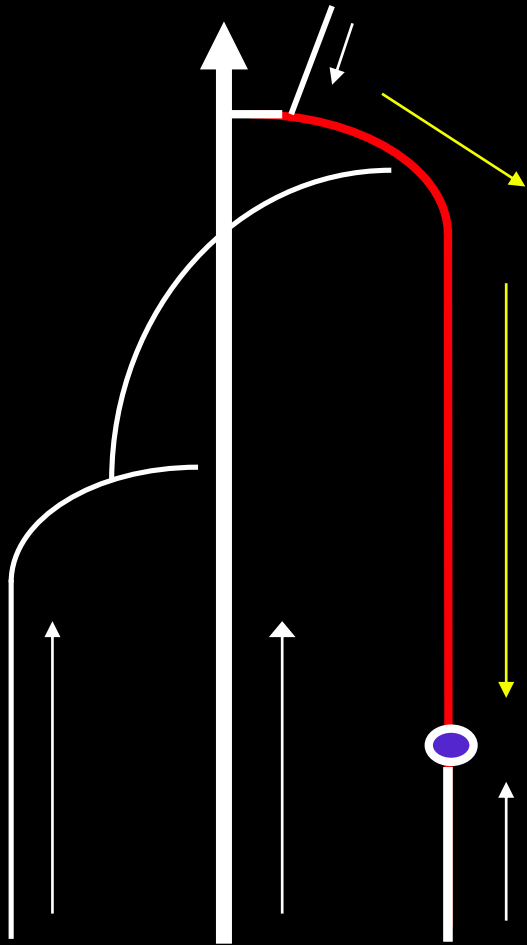
SHUNT ABIERTO SIN PUNTO DE FUGA: SHUNT TIPO 0

Un sistema retrógrado sin punto de fuga con drenaje por perforante de safena es hemodinámicamente estable.²



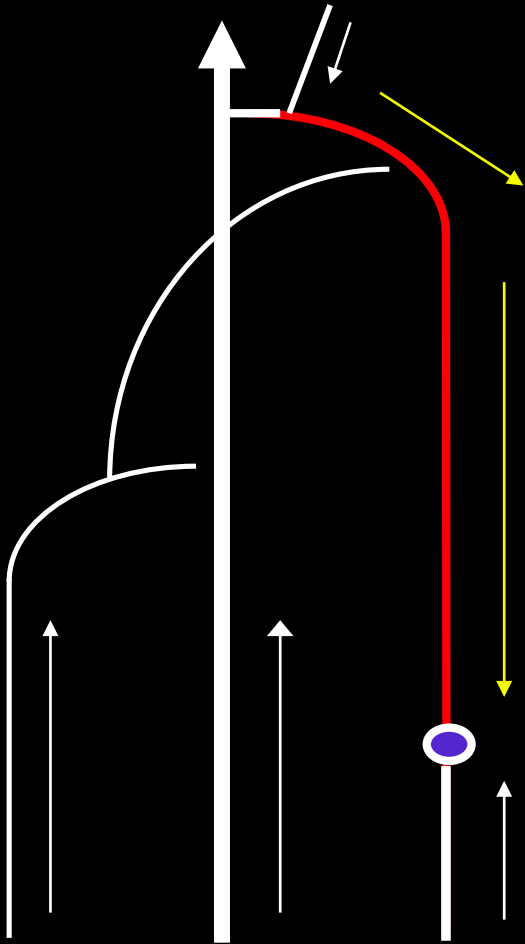
2.- Cappelli. M et al. Ambulatory conservative hemodynamic management of varicose veins: critical analysis of results at 3 years. Ann Vasc Surg. 2000 Jul;14(4):376-84.

RETROGRADE DRAINAGE OF THE GSV



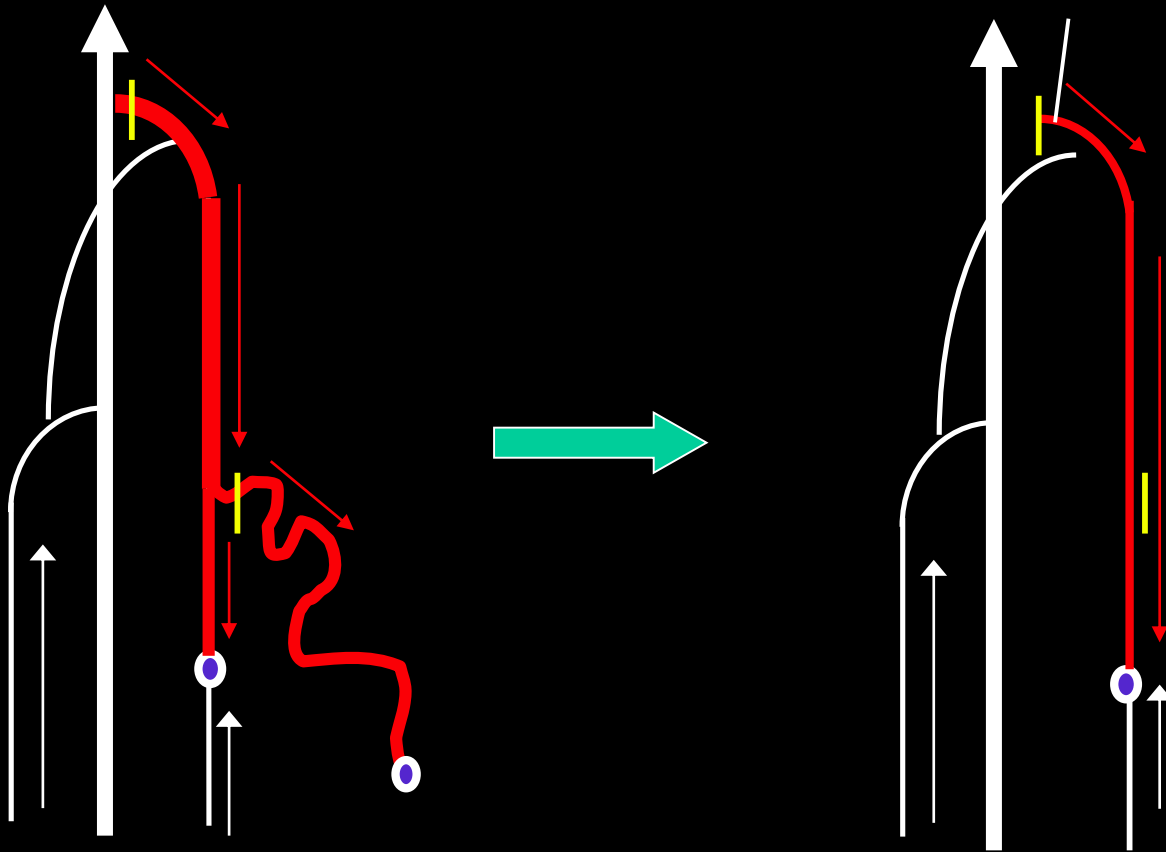
- A Great Saphenous Vein may reflux through a re-entry perforator
- If this reflux enters into the Deep Venous System through a perforator, it behaves as a draining system.

RETROGRADE DRAINAGE OF THE GSV



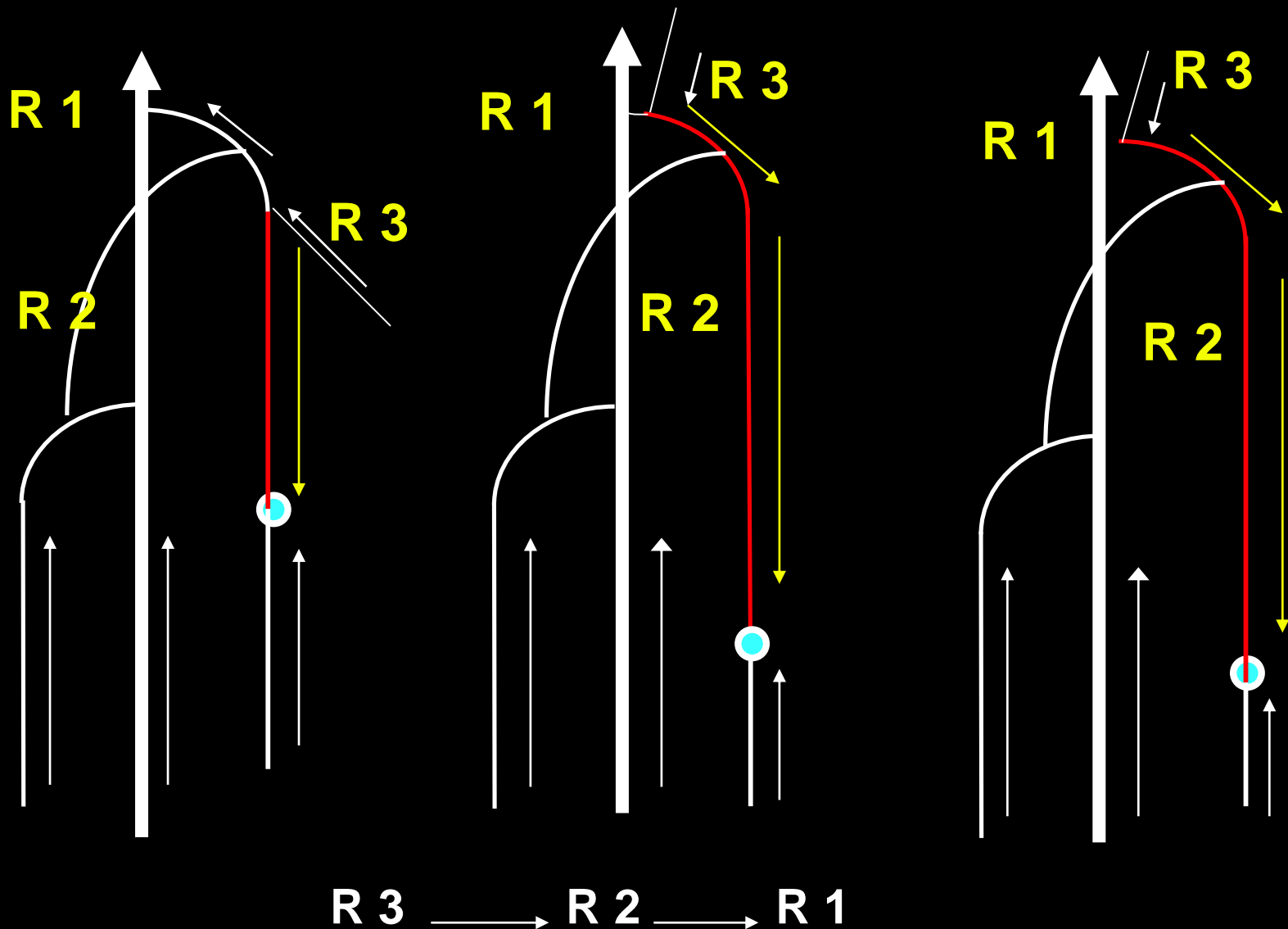
•This is the reason why a segmental safenous reflux **is not pathological.**

CHIVA AND SHUNT TYPE 0

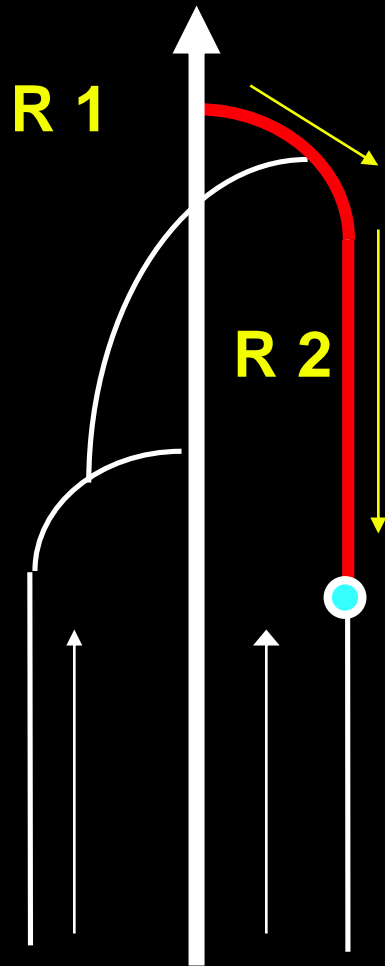


Consequently CHIVA is usually based on the achievement of shunts type 0.

OPEN SHUNT WITHOUT ESCAPE POINT : SHUNT TYPE 0



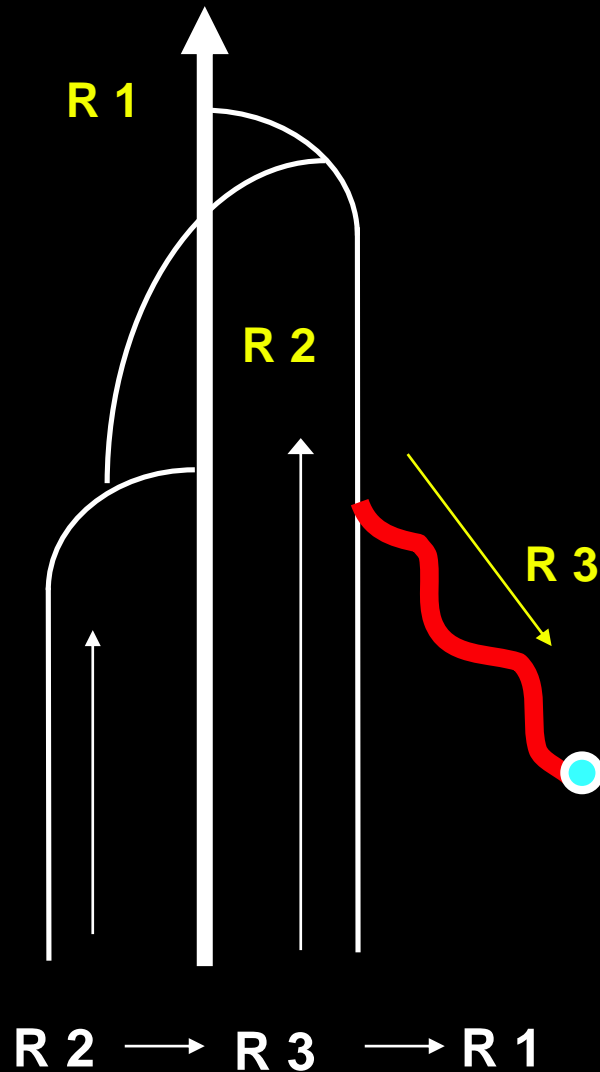
SHUNT TYPE 1



- Main escape point
R1 R2
- Re-entry into the
Deep venous system
without collateral
interposition
- It is a Closed Shunt
- Activated by the
diastole

R 1 → R 2 → R 1

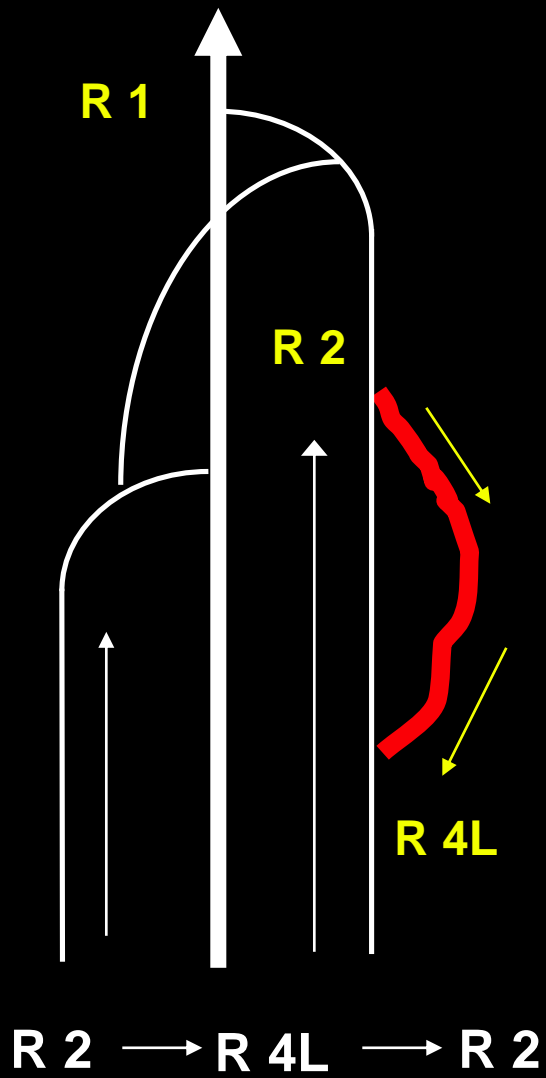
SHUNT TYPE 2



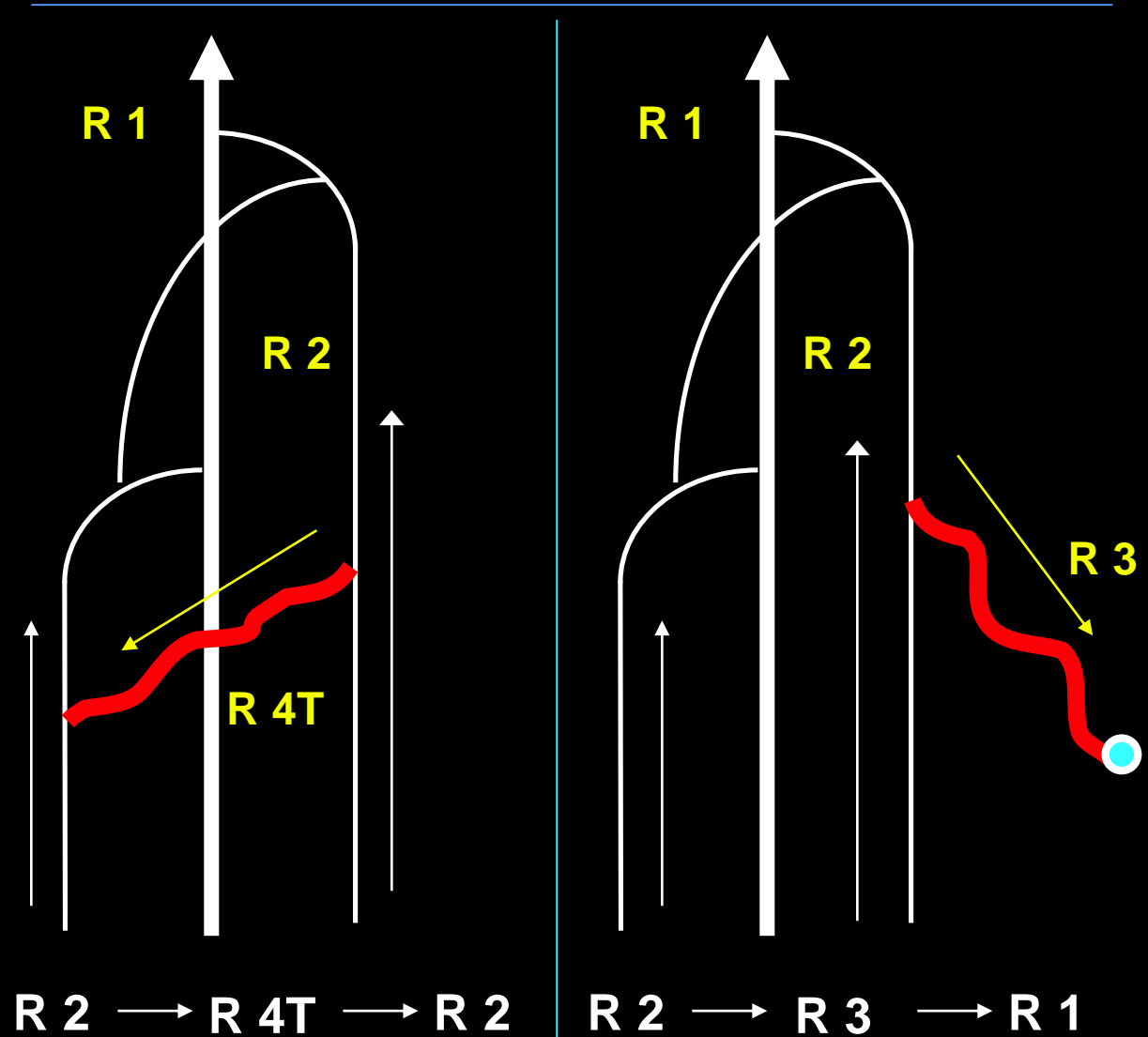
- Main escape point at R1
R2
- Open or closed
- Activated by the diastole

SHUNT TYPE 2

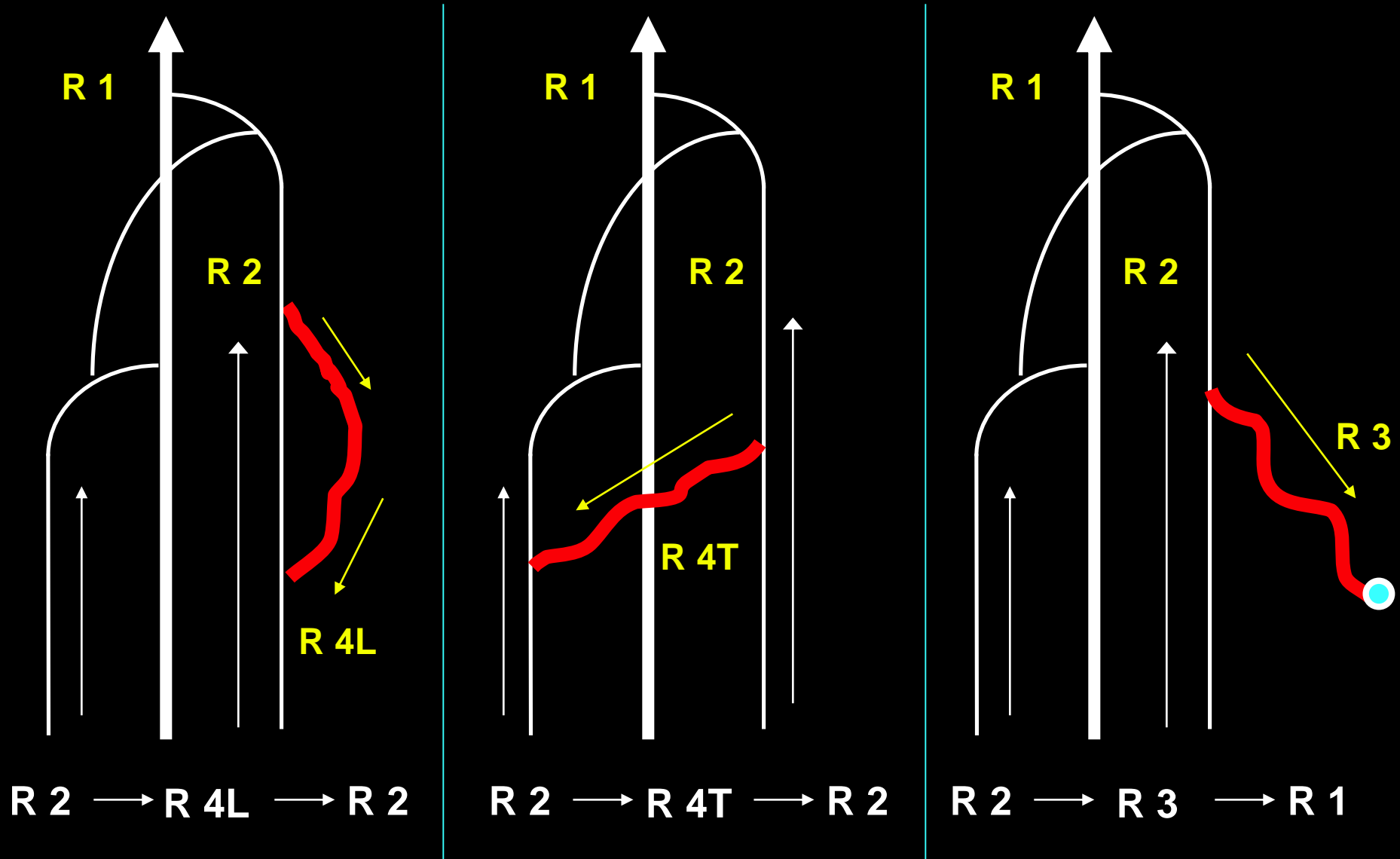
CLOSED



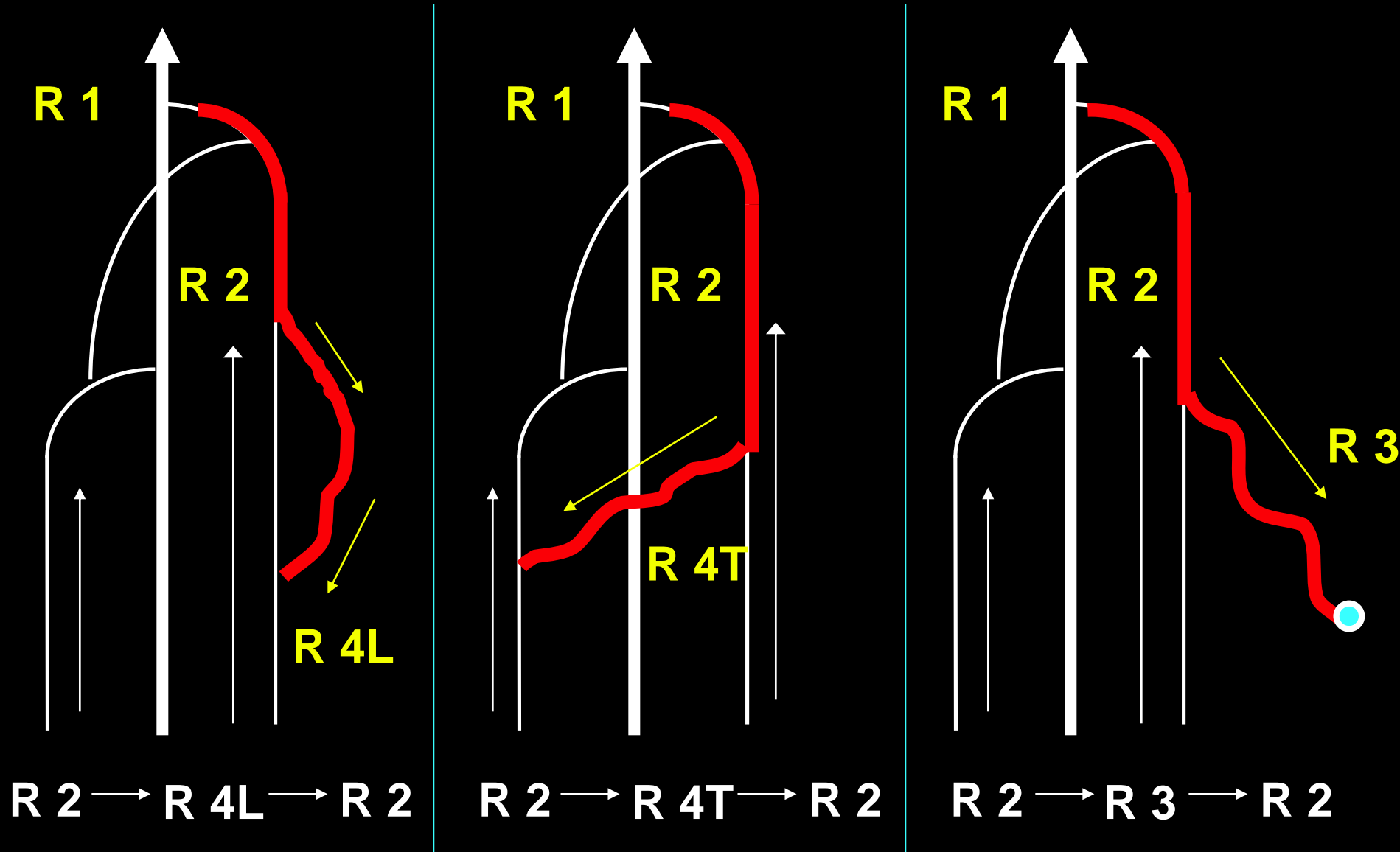
OPEN



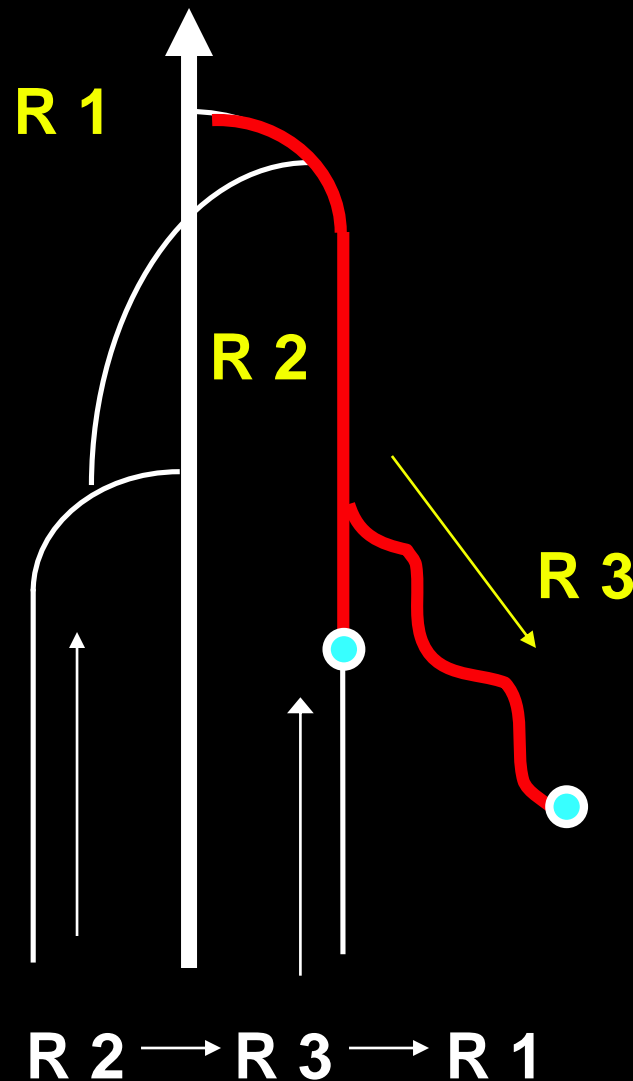
SHUNT TYPE 2 A (without saphenous incompetence)



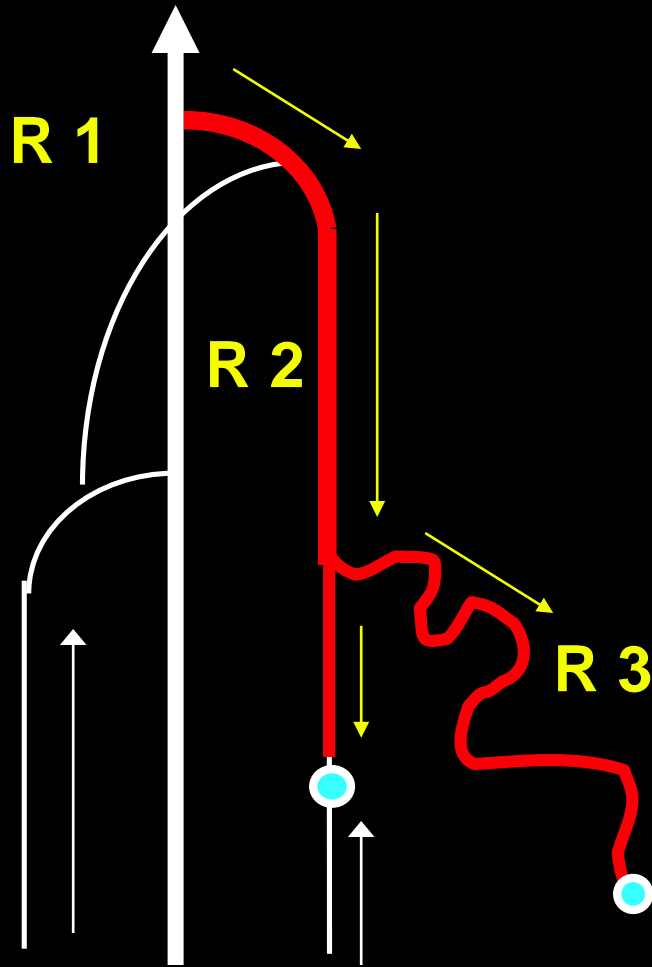
SHUNT TYPE 2 B (with proximal saphenous incompetence and without saphenous re-entry)



SHUNT TYPE 2 C (with proximal saphenous incompetence and saphenous re-entry)

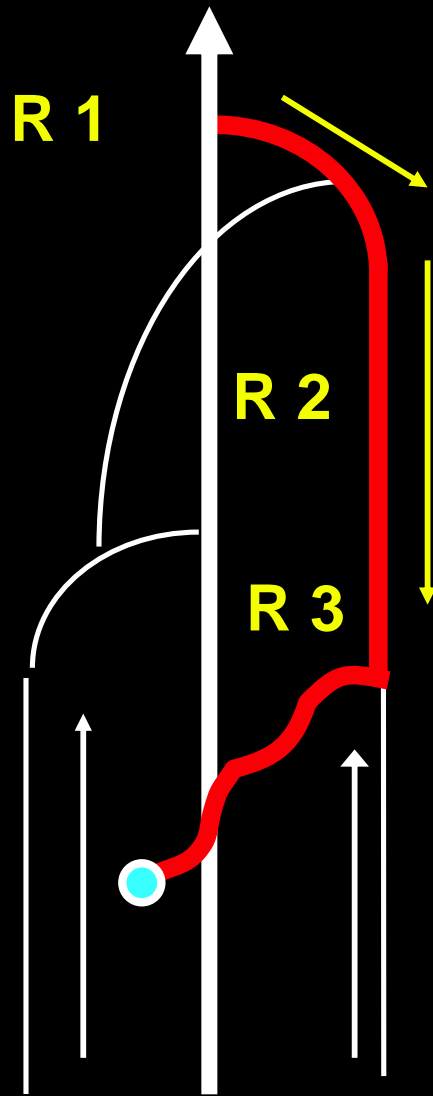


SHUNT TYPE 1+2



- It is a combination of shunt type 1 and shunt type 2.
- Closed shunt.
- Activated by the diastole

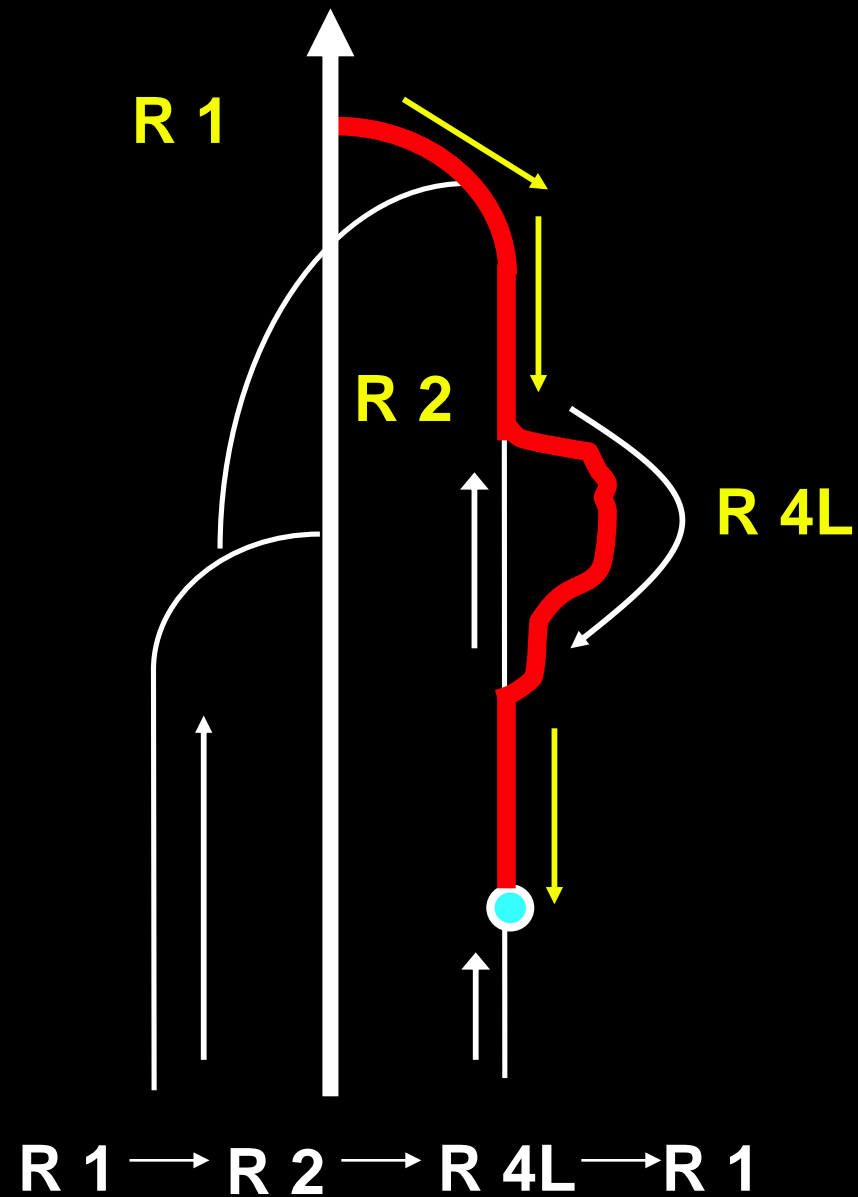
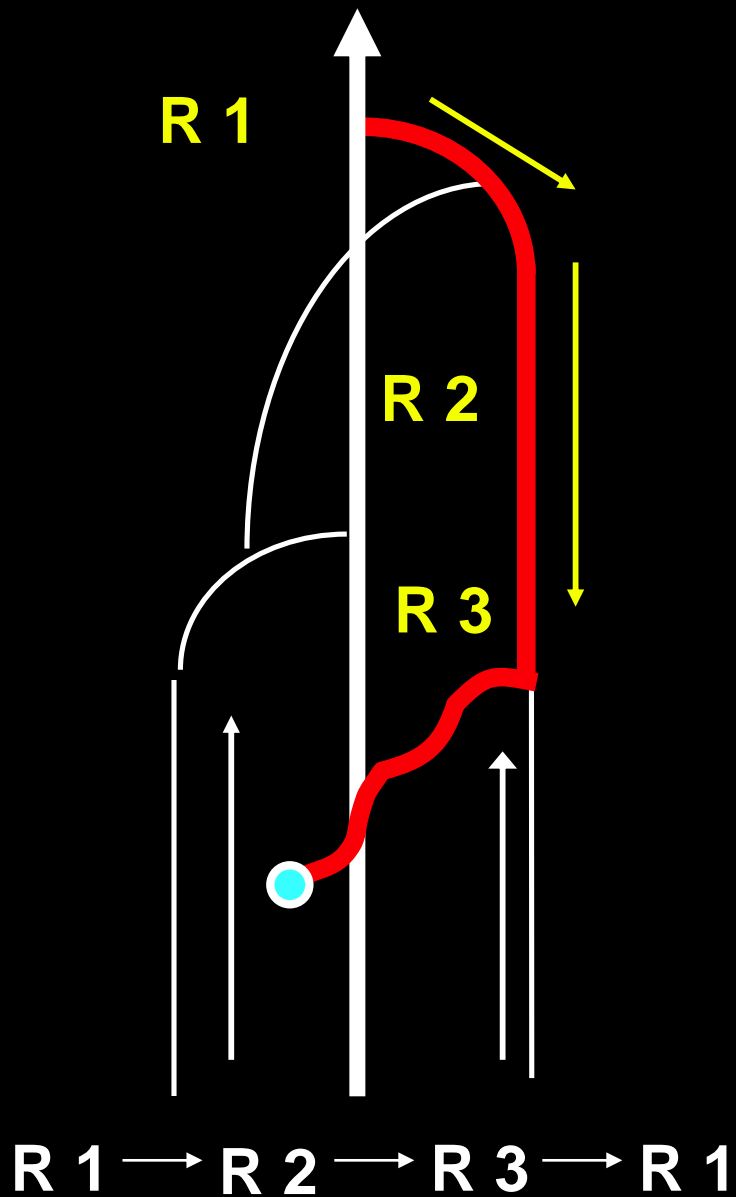
SHUNT TYPE 3



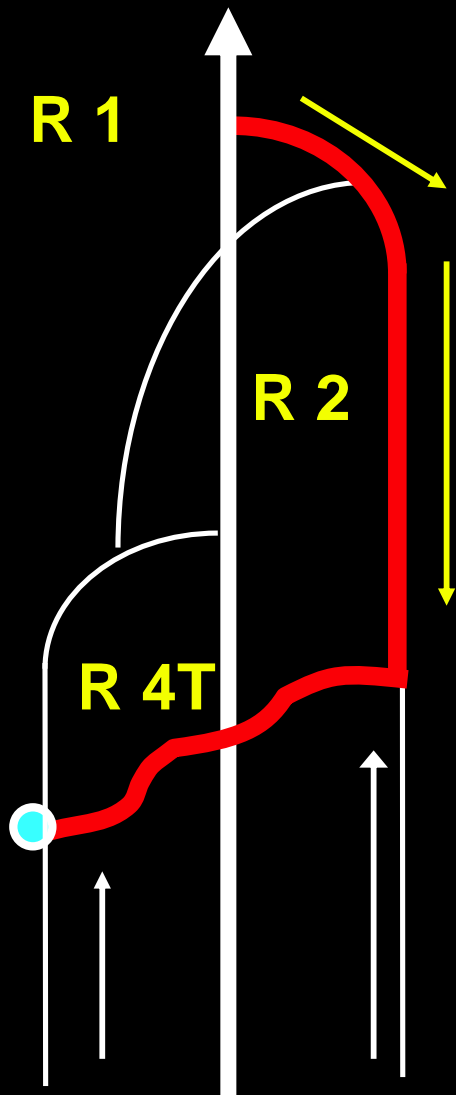
R 1 → R 2 → R 3 → R 1

- Main escape point R1 R2
- Re-entry into deep venous system through an interposed tributary.
- It is a closed shunt
- It is activated by the diastole
- It is the most frequent

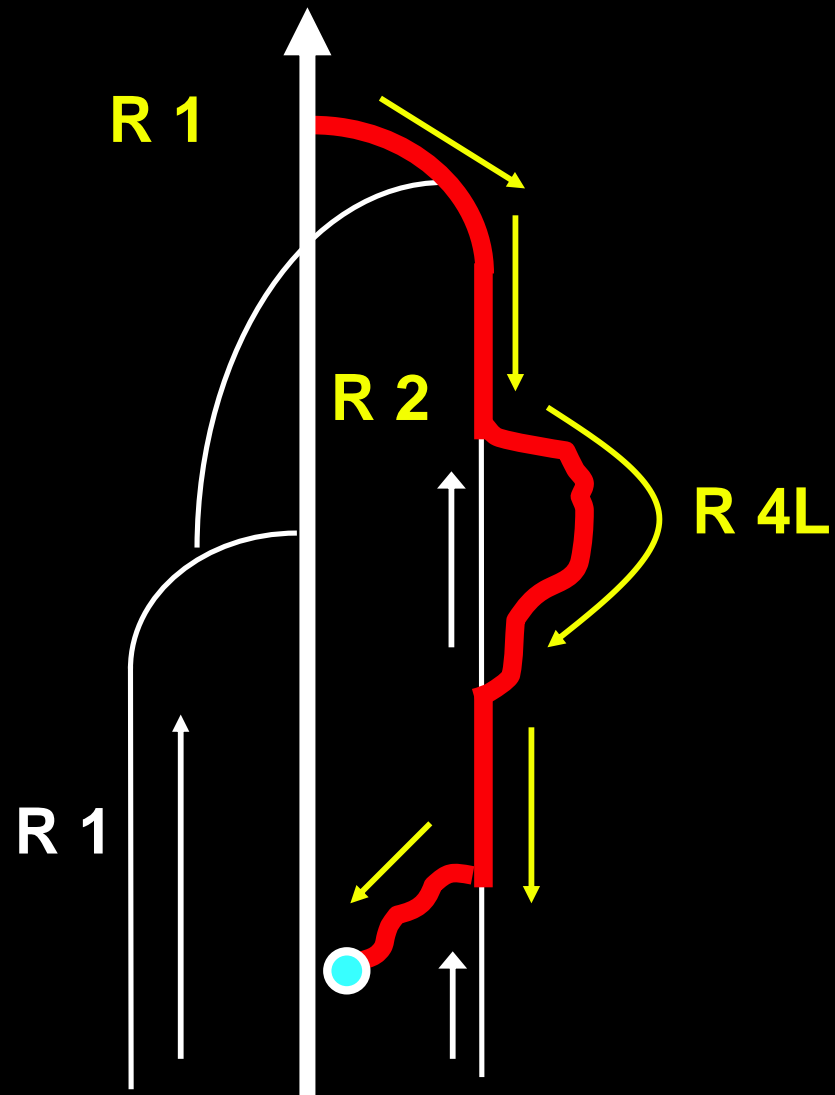
SHUNT TYPE 3



SHUNT TYPE 3

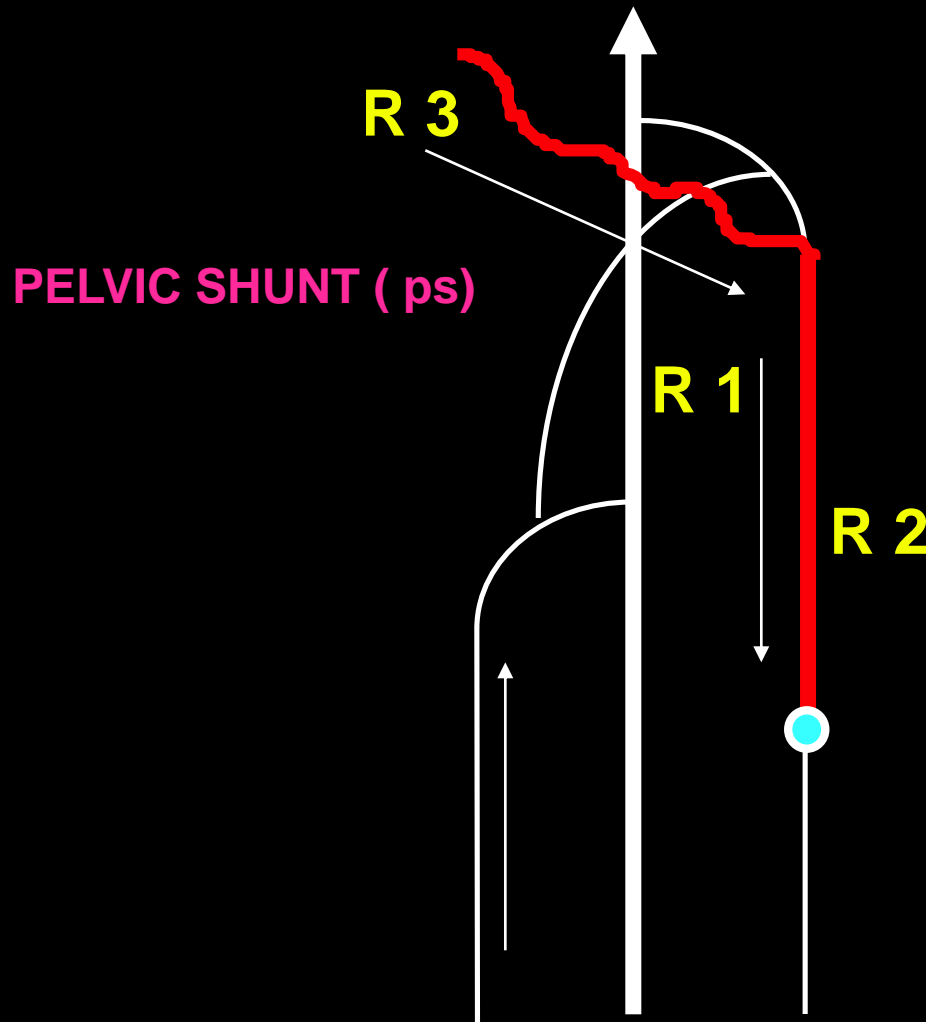


R 1 → R 2 → R 4T → R 2 → R 1



R 1 → R 2 → R 4L → R 2 → R 3 → R 1

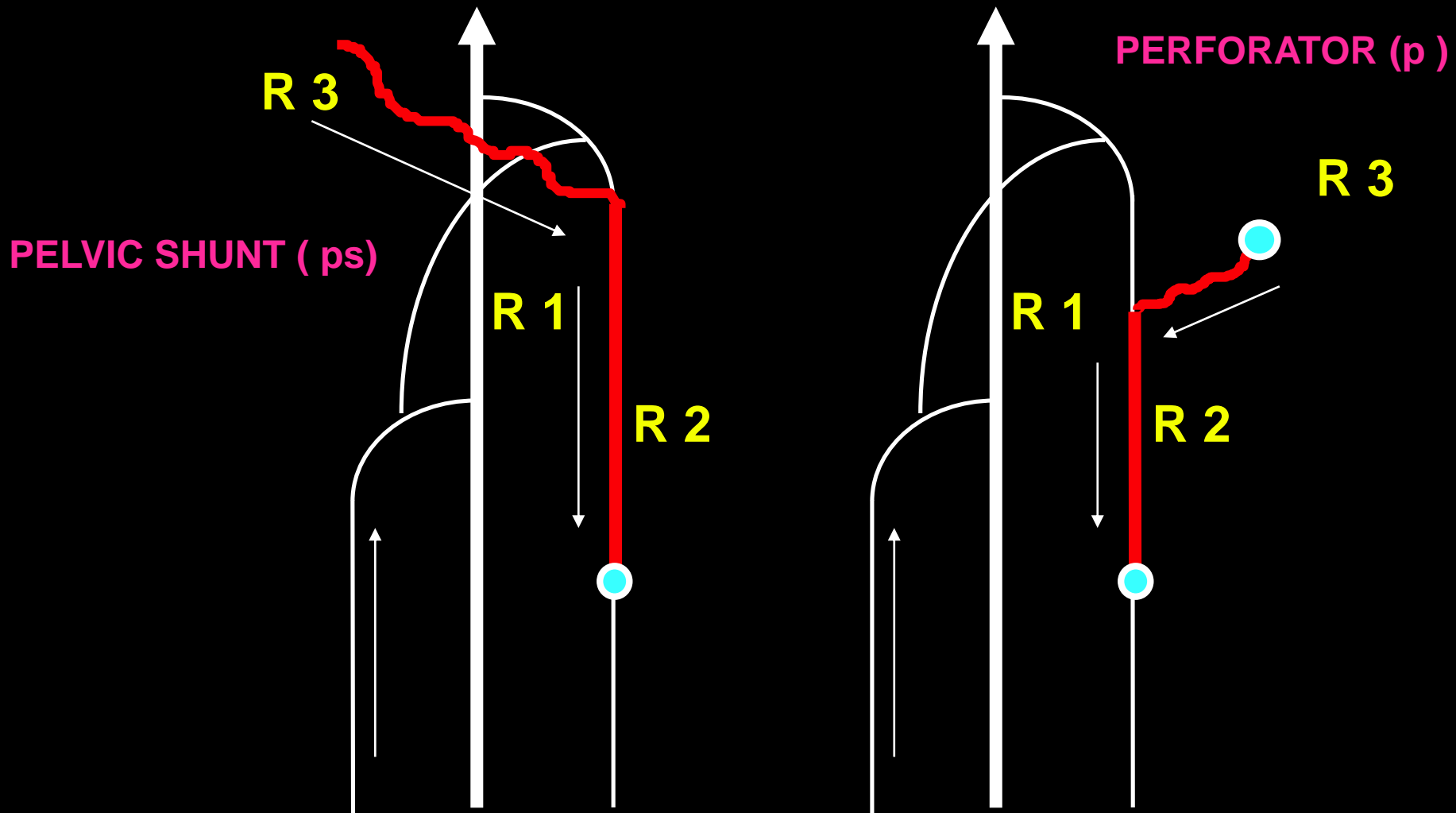
SHUNT TYPE 4



- Escape point R1 R3 R2
- Drainage through a safenous perforator without interposed tributary
- It is a closed shunt
- It is activated by the diastole

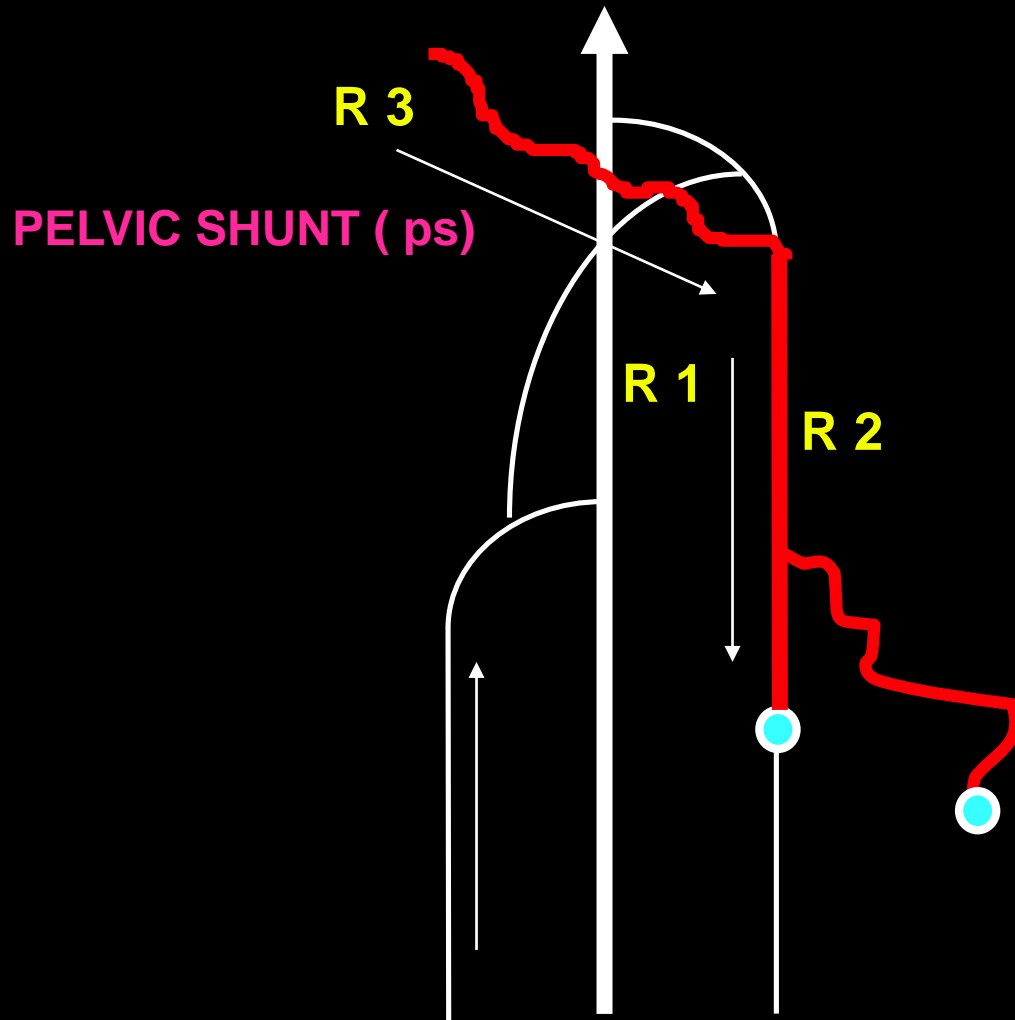
R 1 → R 3 → R 2 → R 1

SHUNT TYPE 4



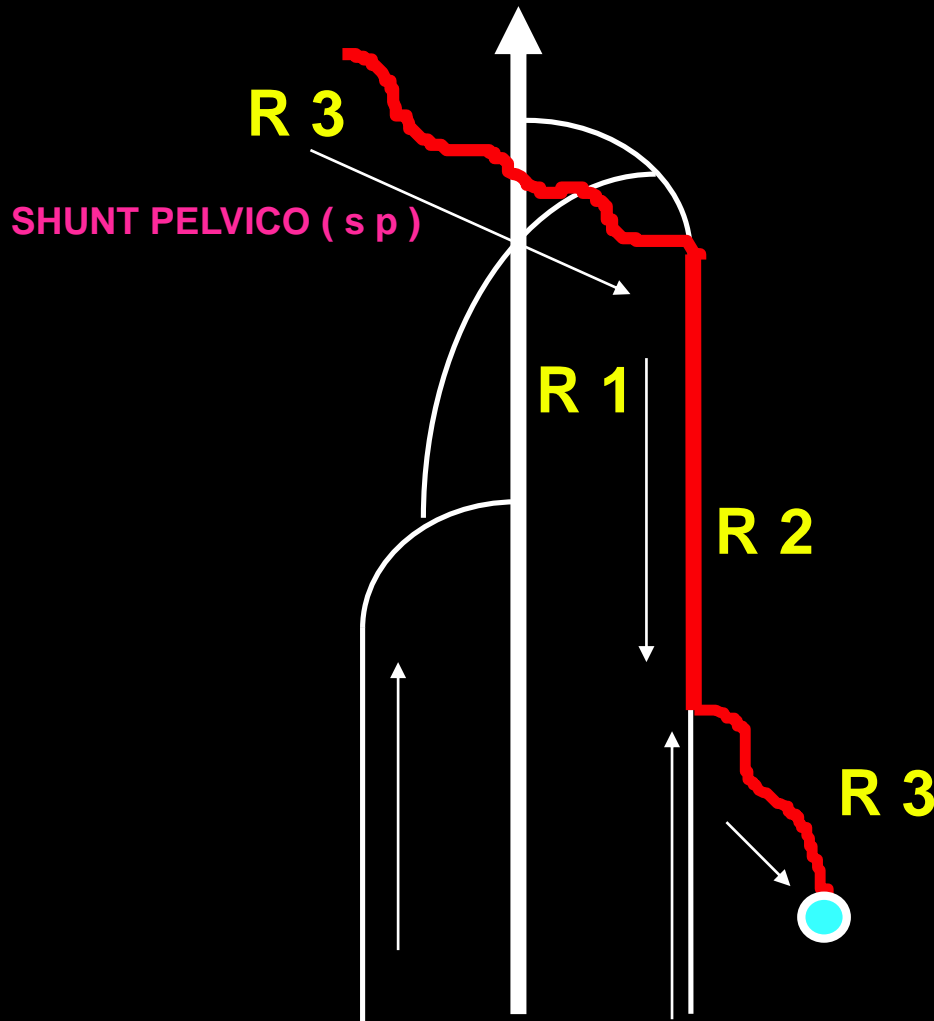
R 1 → R 3 → R 2 → R 1

SHUNT TYPE 4+2



It is a combination of
shunt type 4 and
shunt type type 2

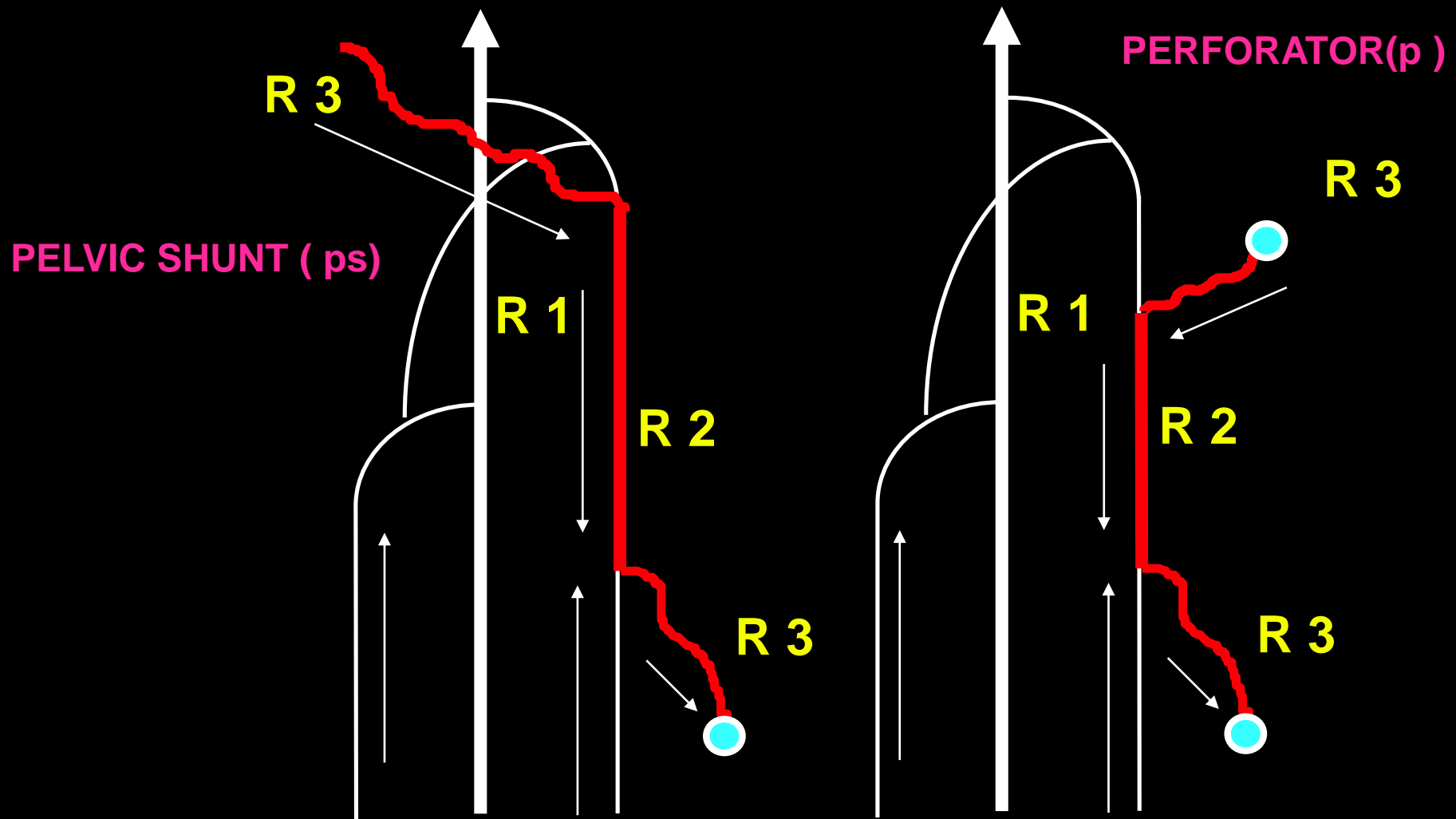
SHUNT TYPE 5



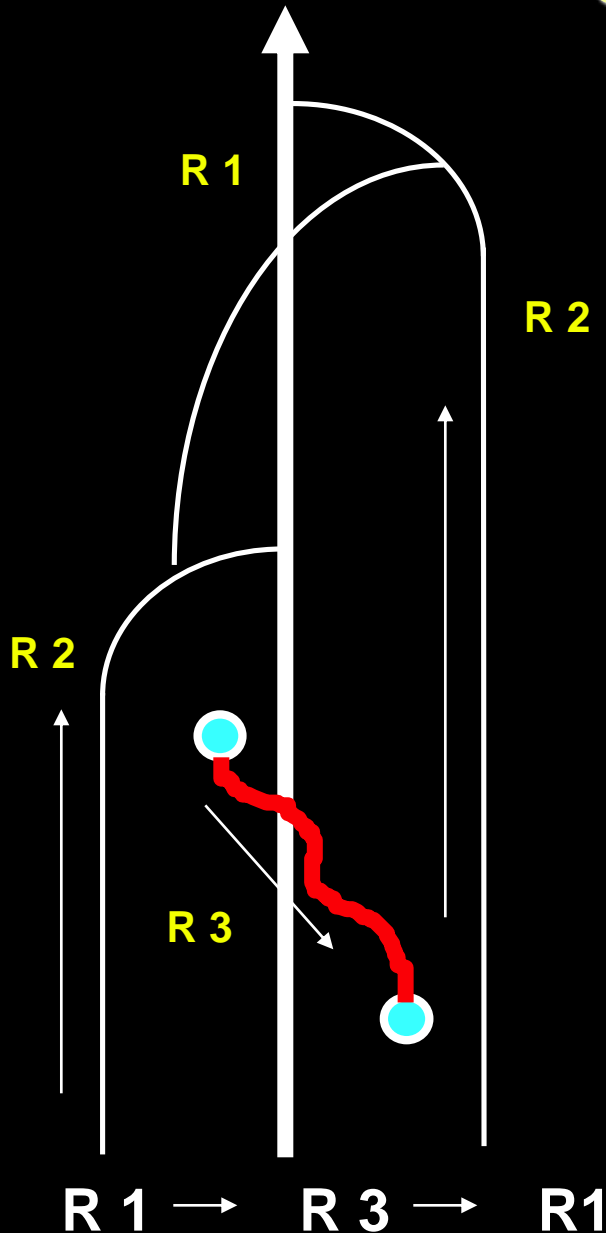
- Escape point R1 R3 R2
- Drainage through an interposed tributary
- It is a closed shunt
- It is activated by the diastole

R 1 → R 3 → R 2 → R 3 → R 1

SHUNT TYPE 5

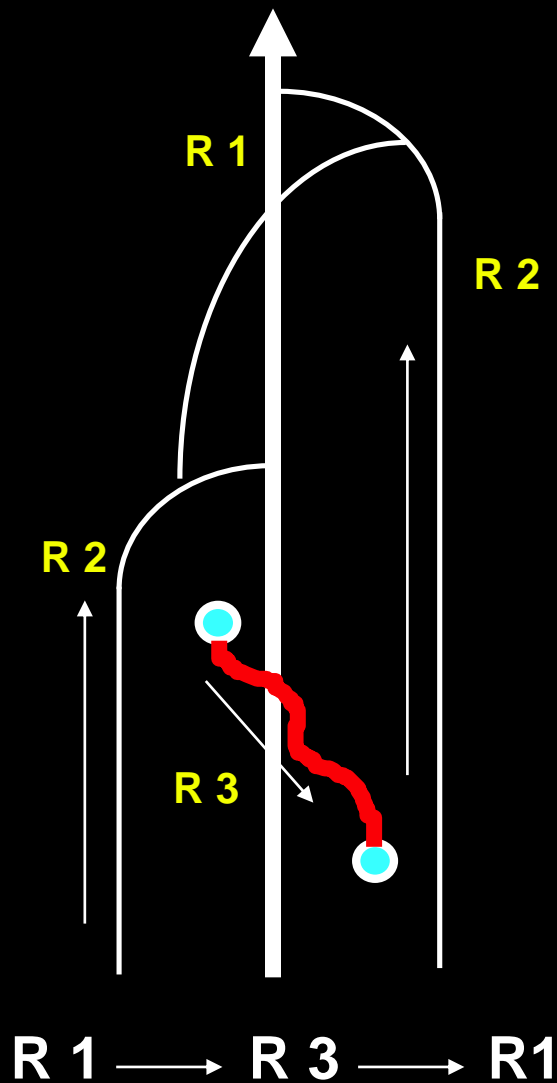


SHUNT TYPE 6

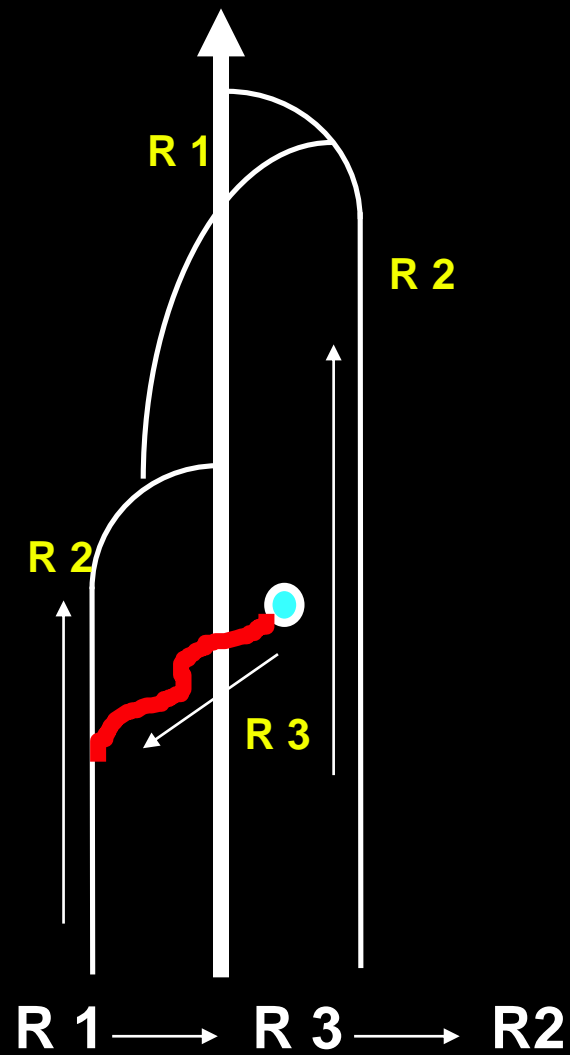


- It is an extrasafenous shunt.
- May be open or closed
- Activated by the diastole

SHUNT TYPE 6

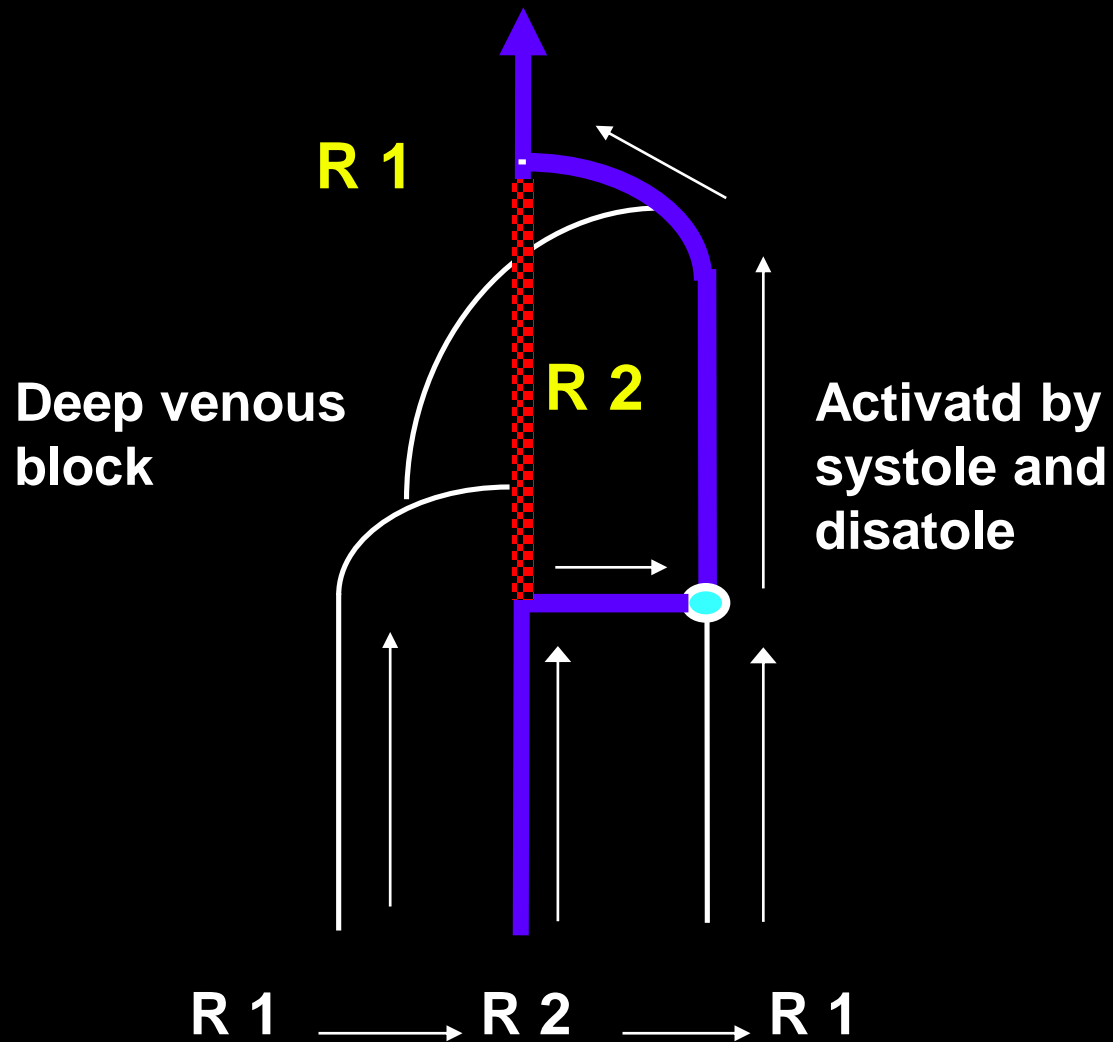


Celosed



Open

VICARIOUS OPEN SHUNT



VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS:

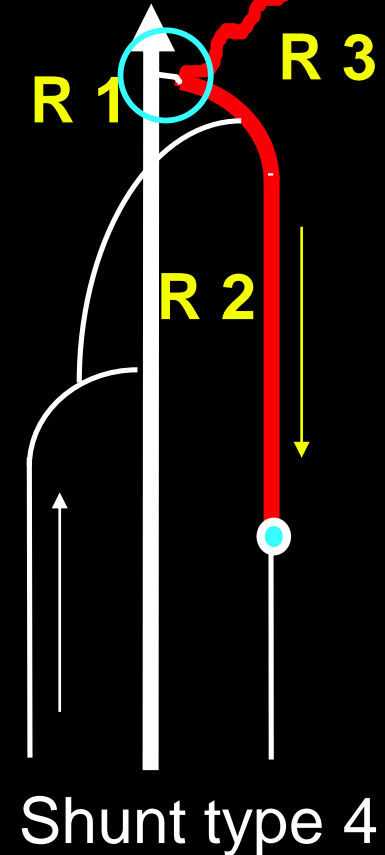
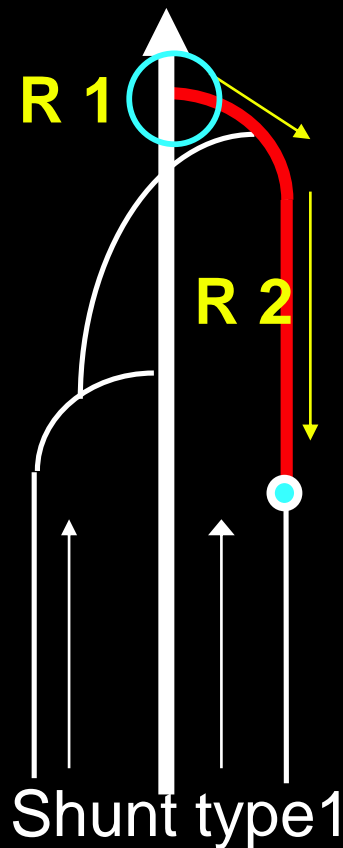
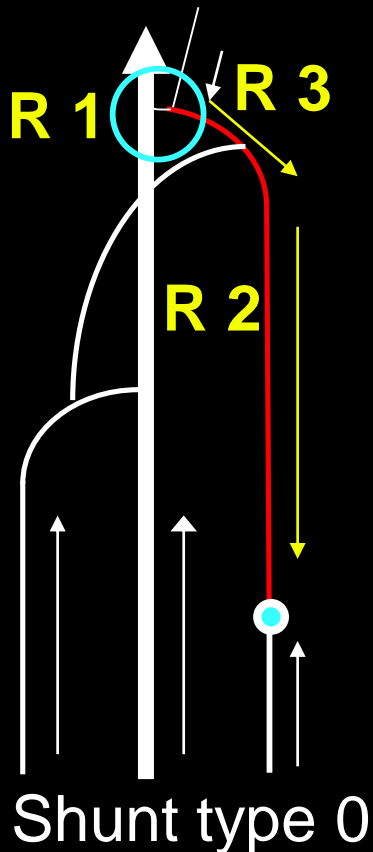
Differential diagnosis

- 1. Shunt type 0 vs. Shunt type 1 and Shunt tipo 4**
- 2. Shunt type 2B vs. Shunt type 3 and Shunt type 5**
- 3. Shunt type 2C vs Shunt type 1+2 and Shunt type 4+2**

VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS:

Differential diagnosis

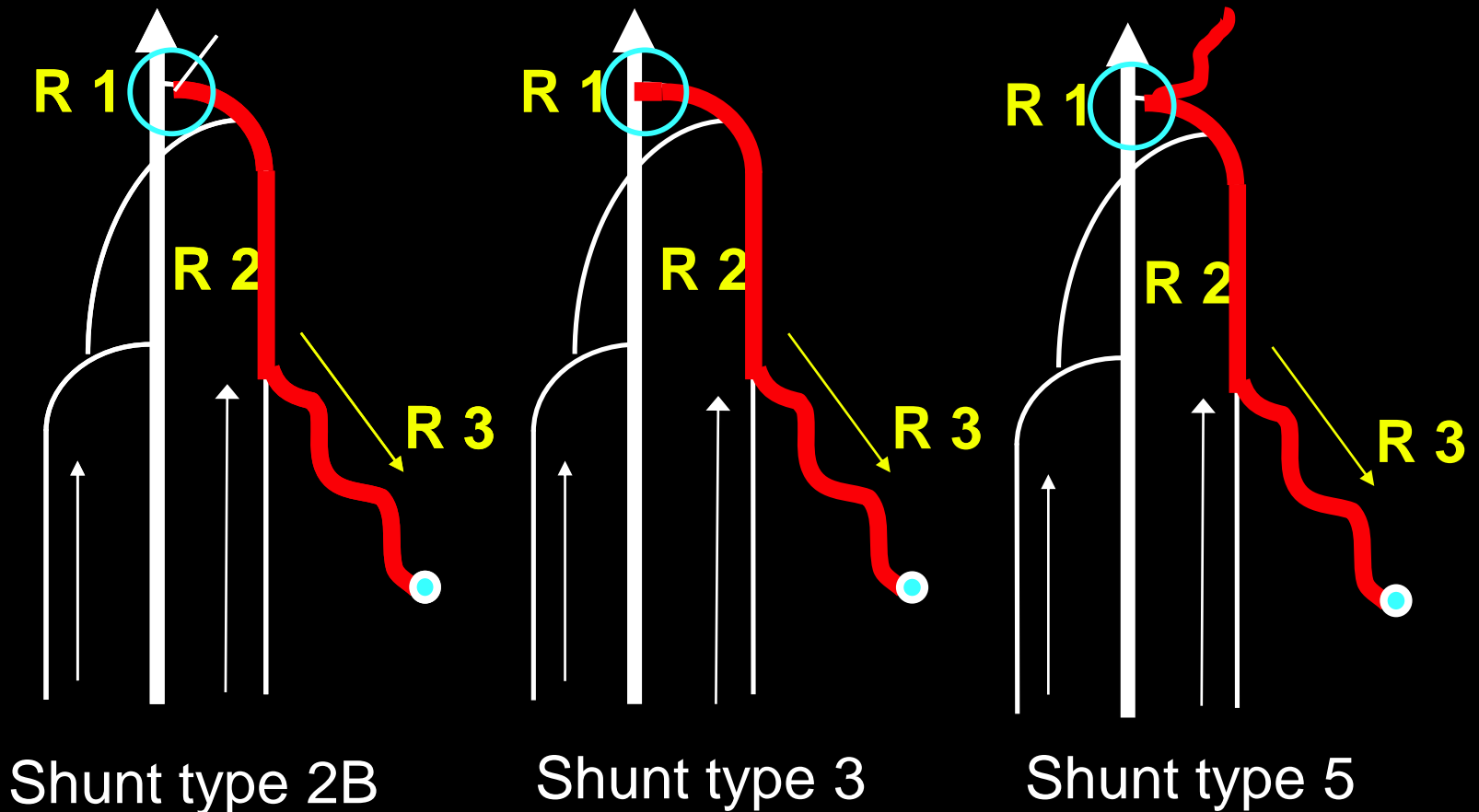
- Shunt type 0 vs. Shunt type 1 and Shunt type 4



VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS:

Differential diagnosis

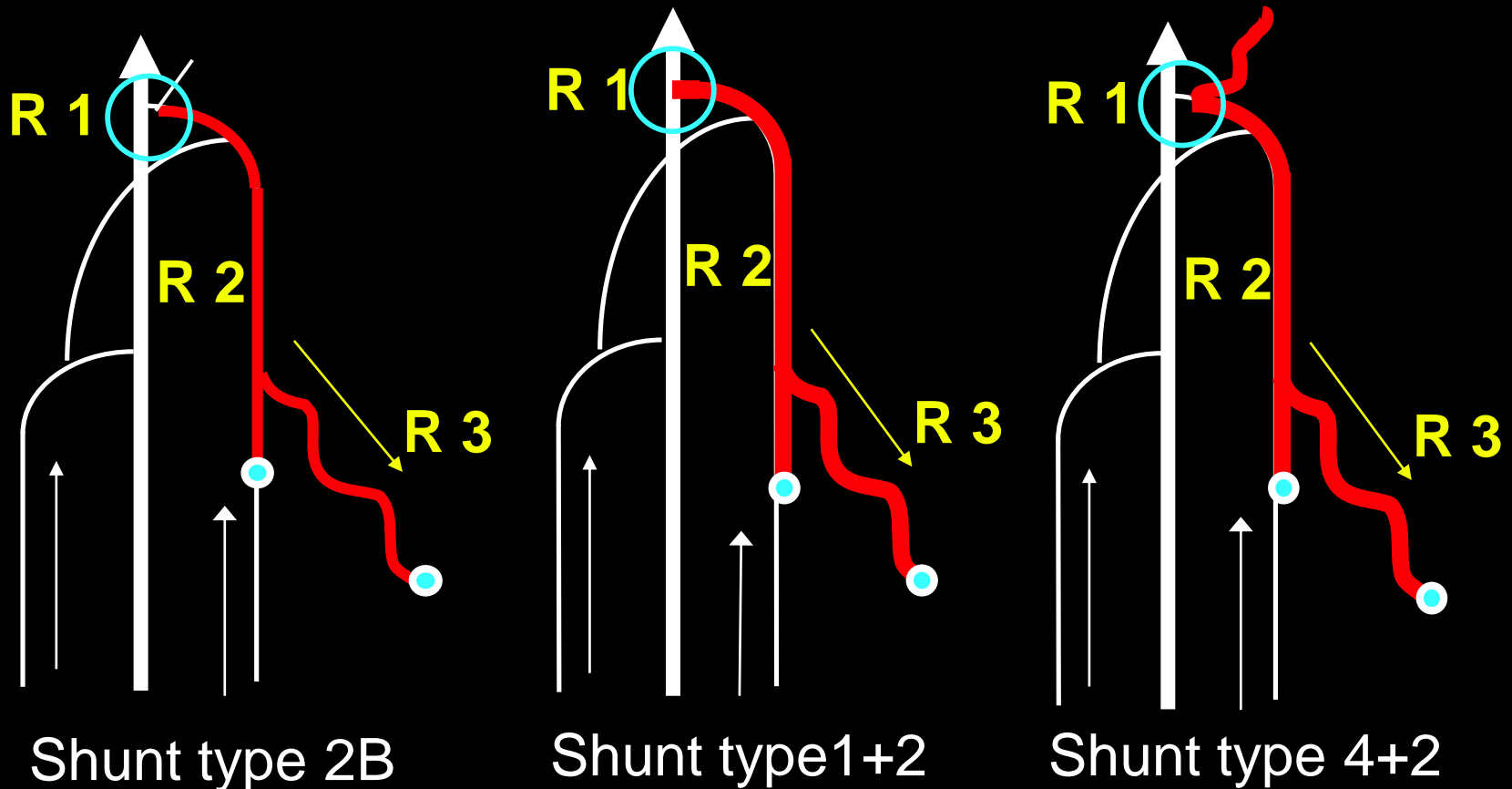
- Shunt type 2B vs. Shunt type 3 and Shunt type 5



VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS:

Differential diagnosis

- Shunt type 2C vs Shunt type 1+2 y Shunt type 4+2

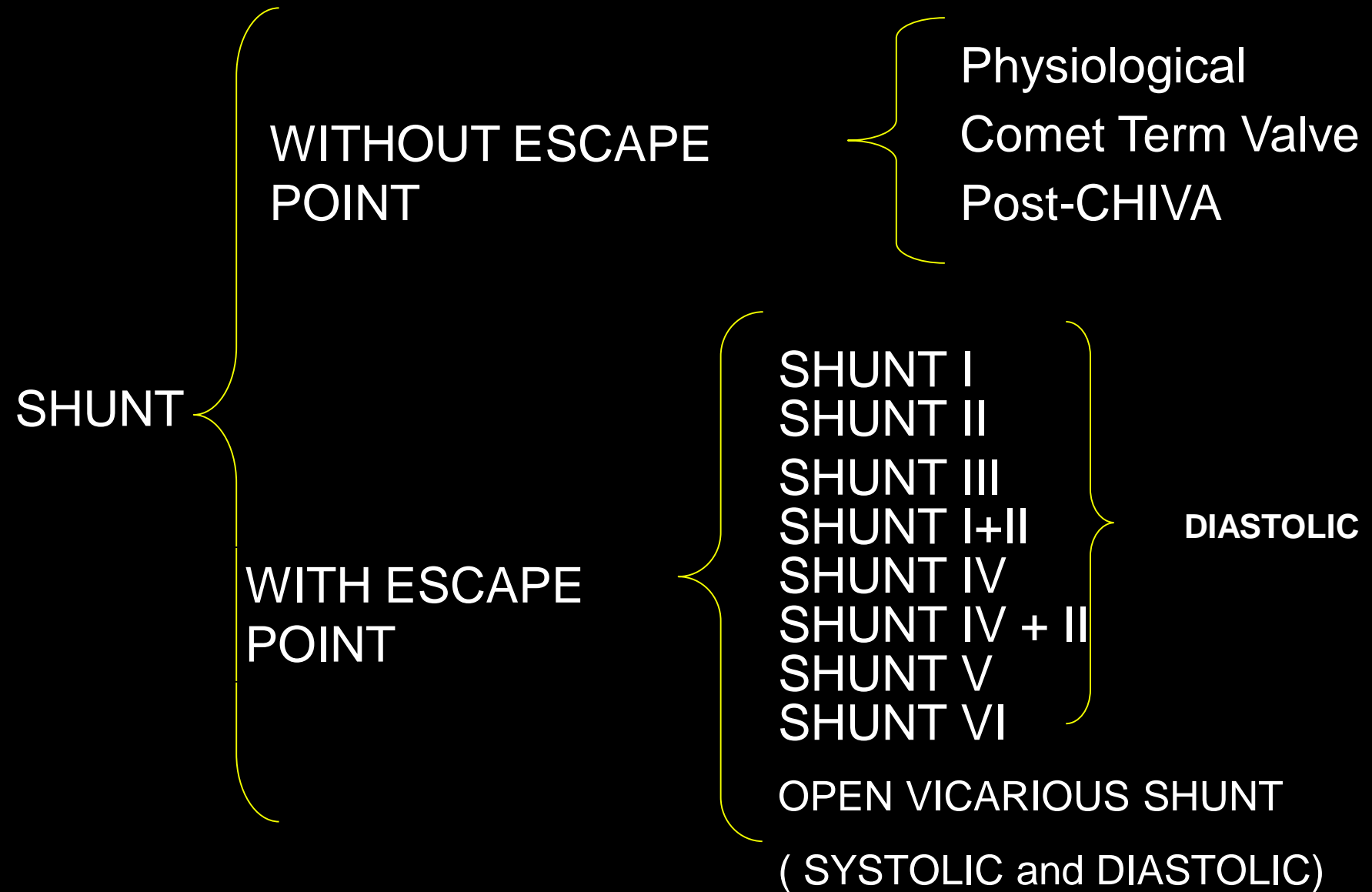


VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS

Type of shunt knowledge :

- Allows the hemodynamic classification of the varices.
- Offers the possibilities of hemodynamic treatments.
- Give the prognosis of these treatments.

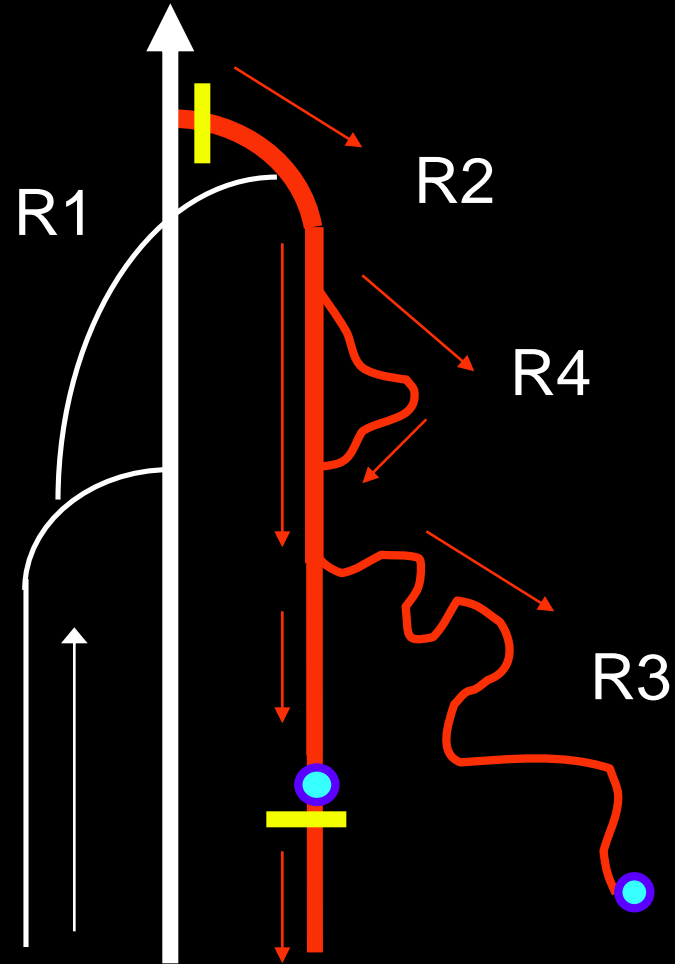
CLASIFICACION OF THE VENO-VENOUS SHUNTS



CHIVA STRATEGY

Basic Principles

1. Segmentation of the pressure column.

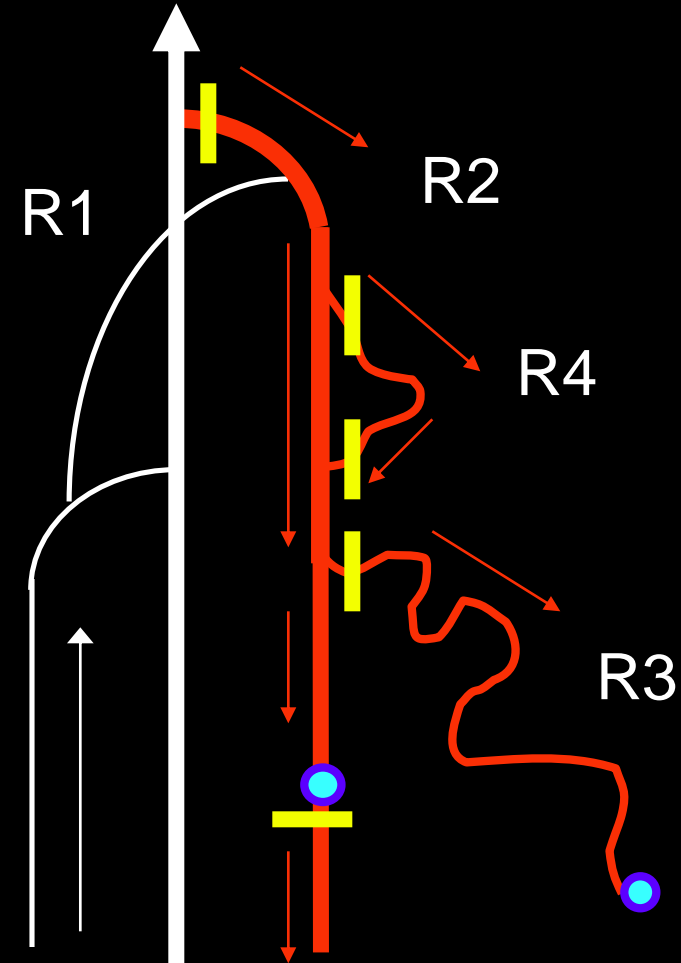


C. Franceschi 1988.

CHIVA STRATEGY

Basic Principles

1. Segmentation of the pressure column.
2. Veno-venous shunts disconnection.

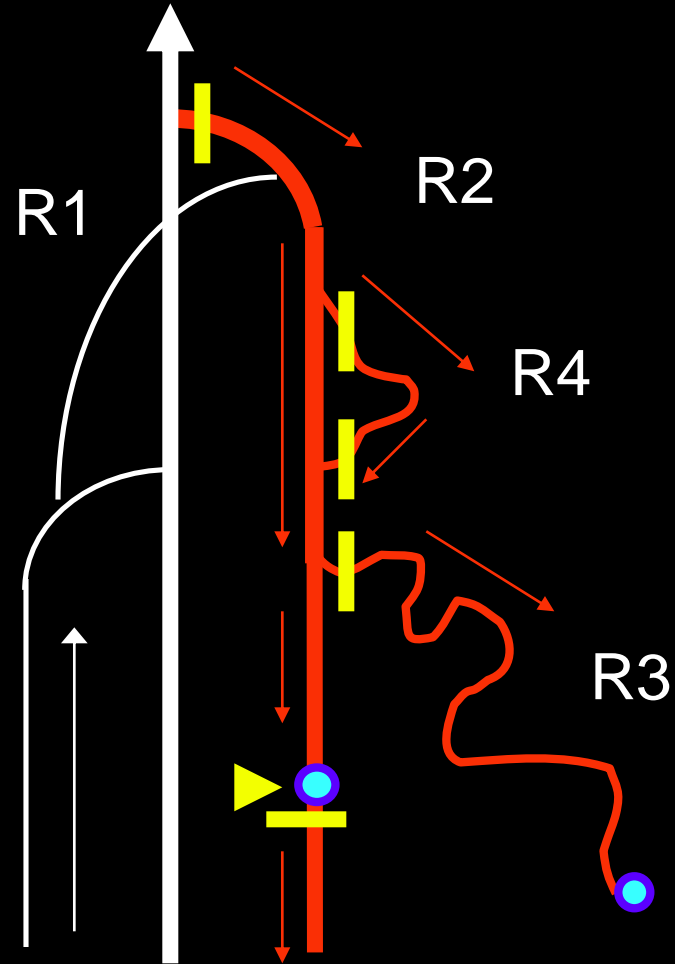


C. Franceschi 1988.

CHIVA STRATEGY

Basic Principles

1. Segmentation of the pressure column.
2. Veno-venous shunts disconnection.
3. Preservation of the re-entry perforators

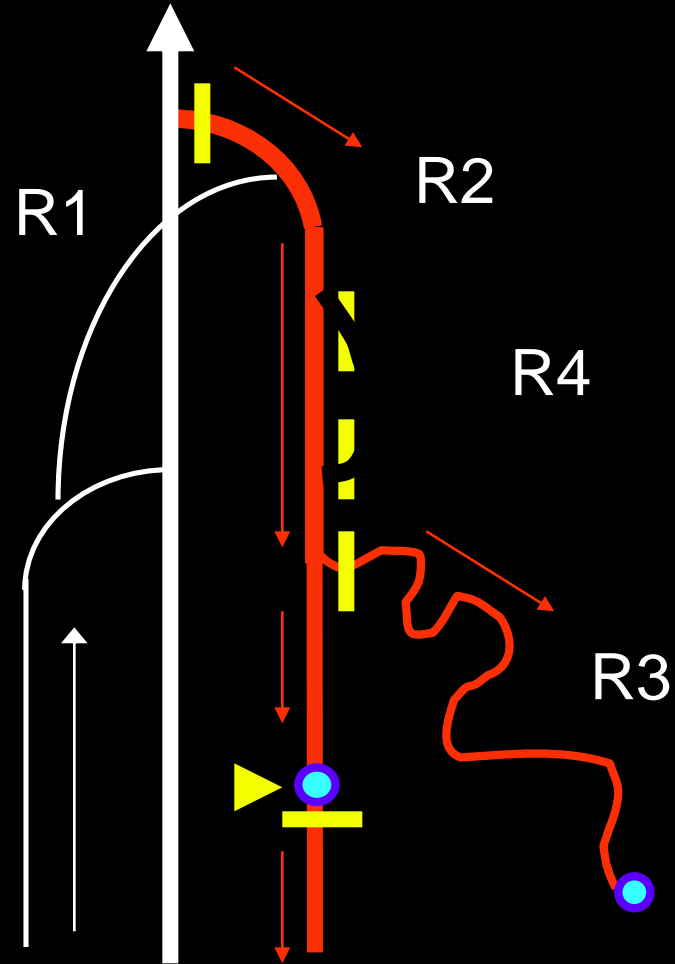


C. Franceschi 1988.

CHIVA STRATEGY

Basic Principles

1. Segmentation of the pressure column.
2. Veno-venous shunts disconnection.
3. Preservation of the re-entry perforators
4. Ablation of the no draining R3 or R4.



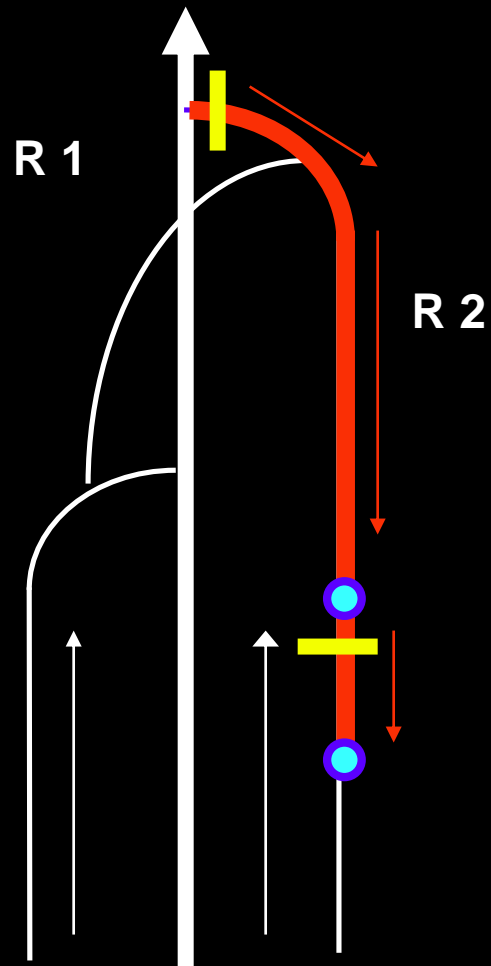
C. Franceschi 1988.

CHIVA: 1 CONCEPT

**Implementation of the CHIVA
strategy principles in only 1 step
by providing a draining system.**

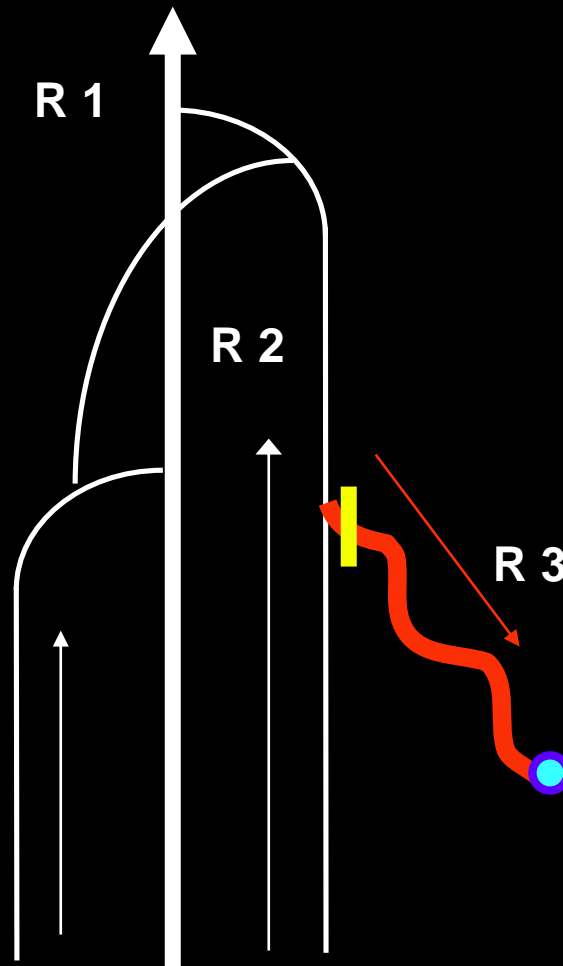
CHIVA 1:

SHUNT TYPE 1



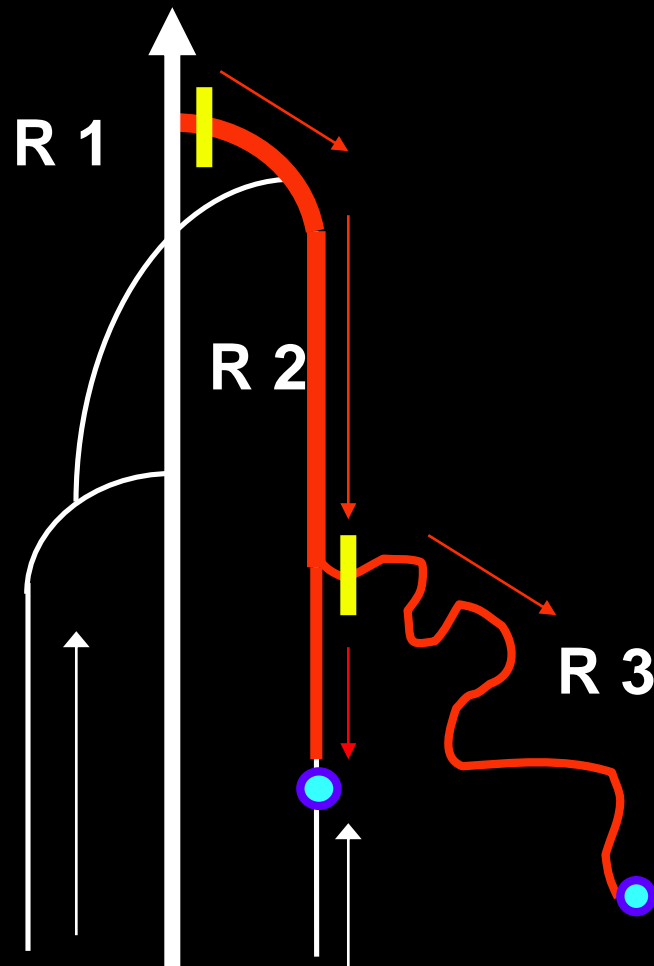
CHIVA 1

SHUNT TYPE 2



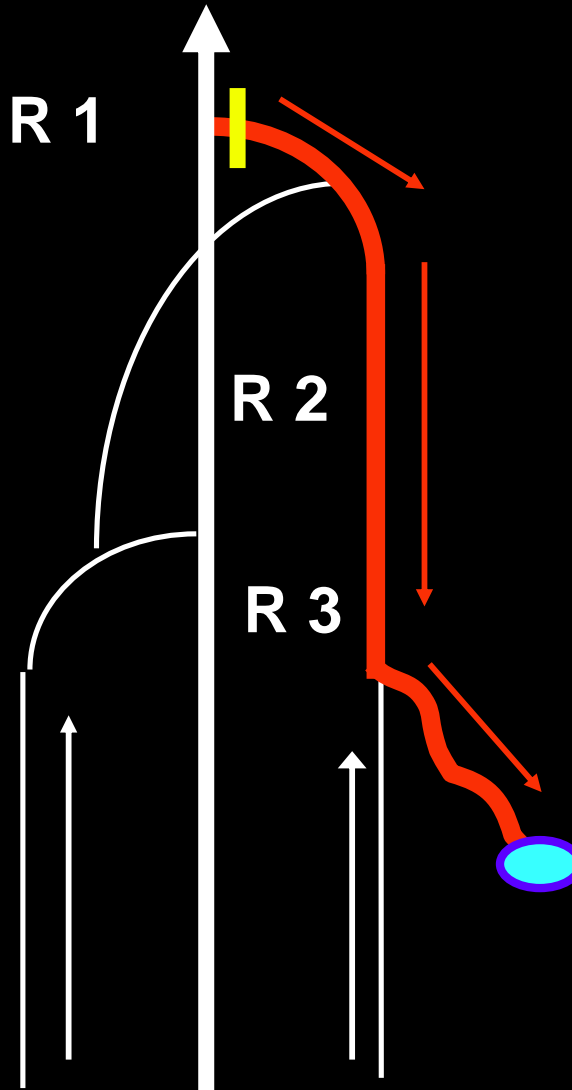
CHIVA 1

SHUNT TYPE 1+2



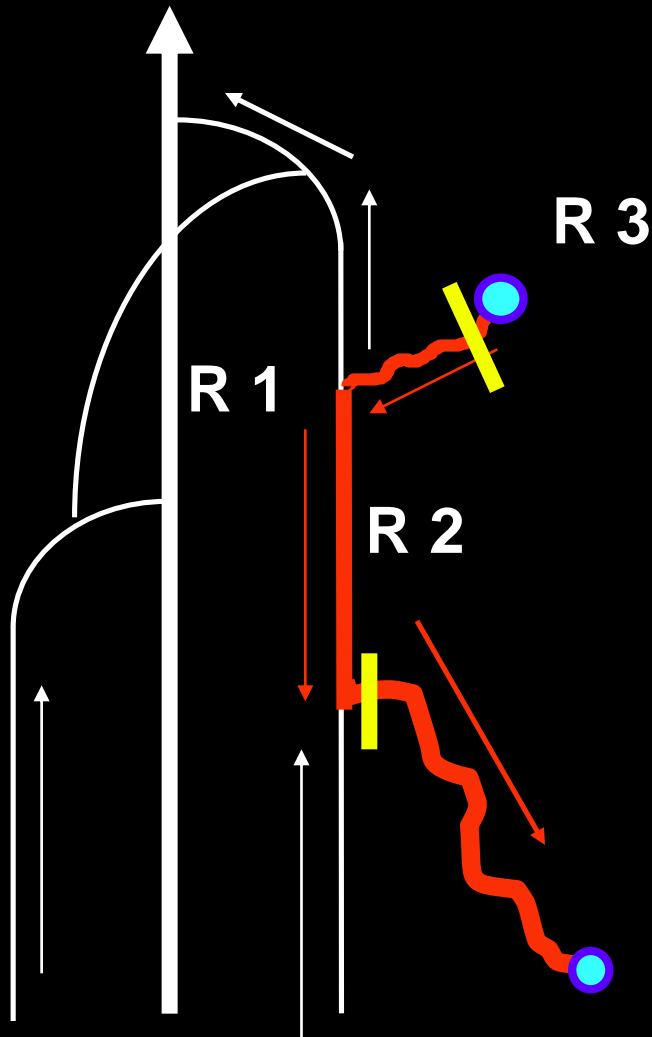
CHIVA 1

SHUNT TYPE 3



CHIVA 1

OTHER TYPES OF SHUNTS

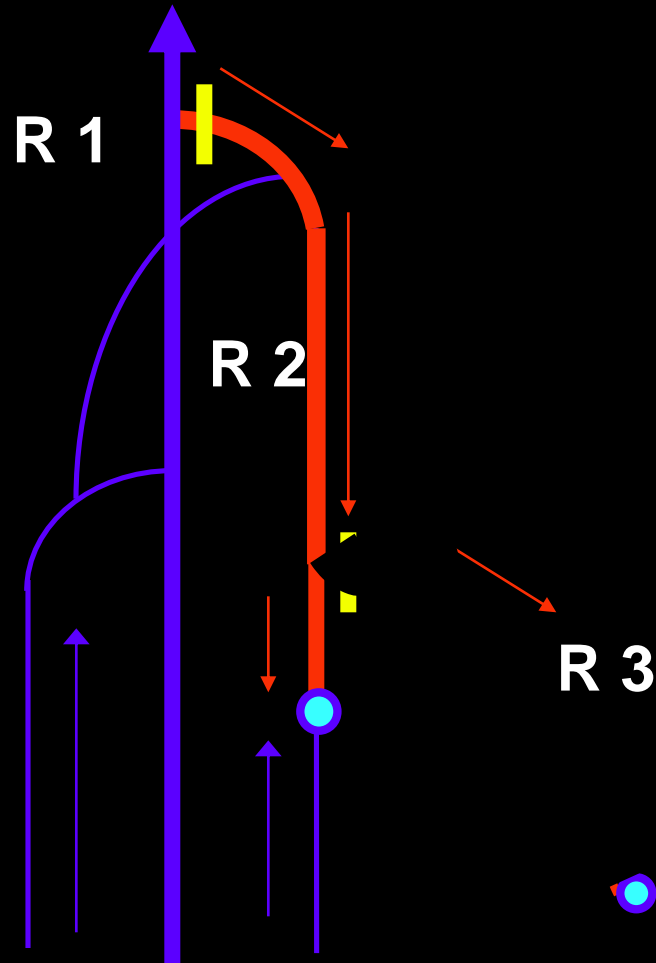


- Eligible when the escape point is accessible.

CHIVA 2: CONCEPT

Implementation of the CHIVA strategy principles **in 2 steps by providing a draining system.** (Mainly eligible in shunt type 3).

SHUNT TIYPE 3



1 Step: Discionnection of the escape point R2-R3.

- collapse of R3
- Drainage through a safenous perforator

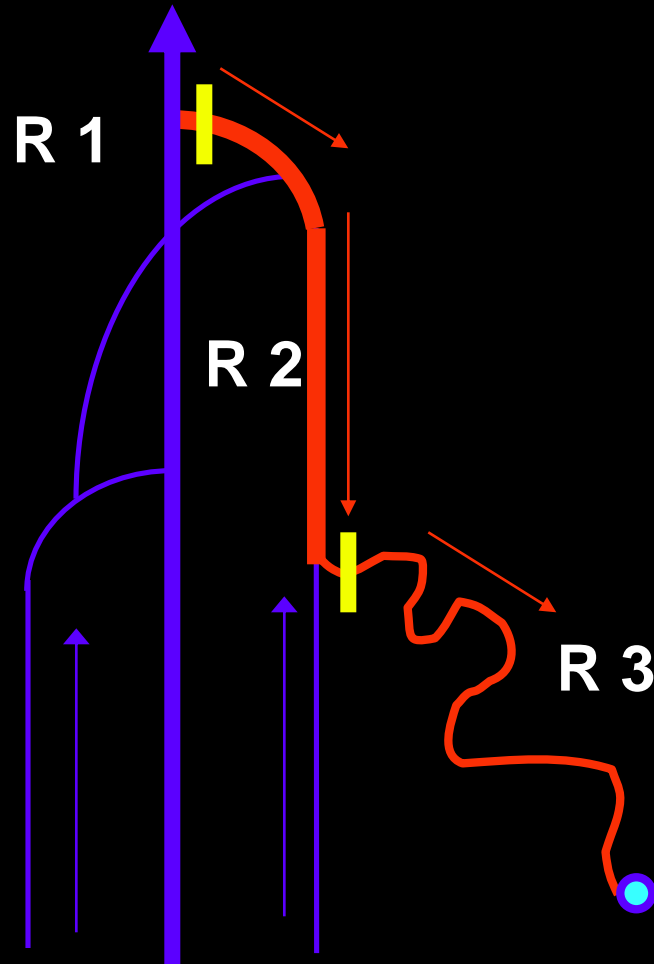
2 Step: Disconnection of the escape point R1-R2.

CHIVA 1+2: CONCEPT

Implementation of the CHIVA
strategy principles **in 1 step by**
providing a NO draining system.
(Shunt tipo 3).

CHIVA 1+2

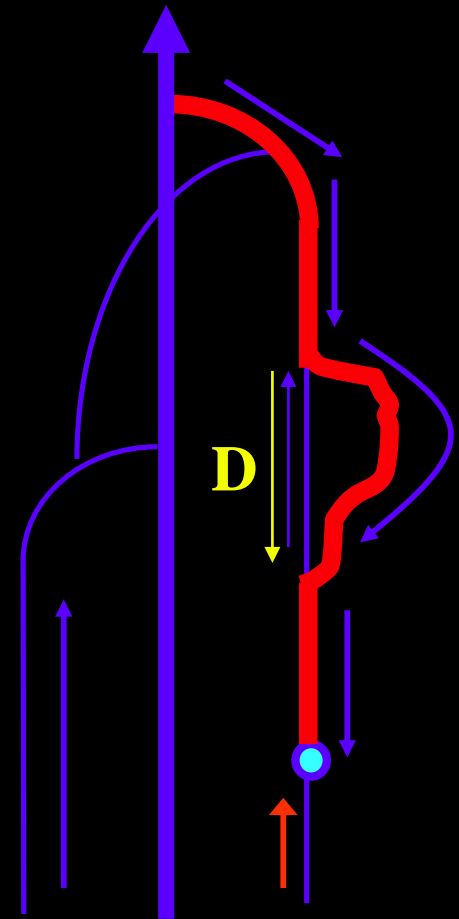
SHUNT TYPE 3



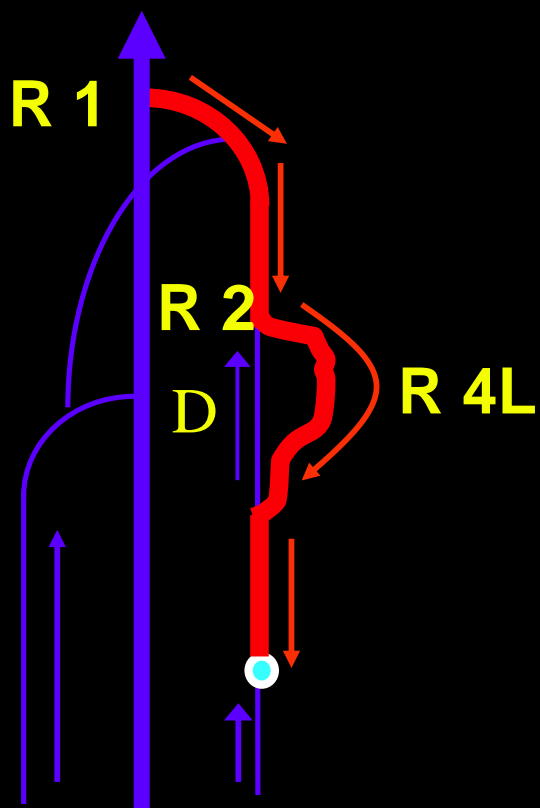
Disconnection at the same
time of both escape points
R1-R2 and R2-R3

Devalvulation: Purpose

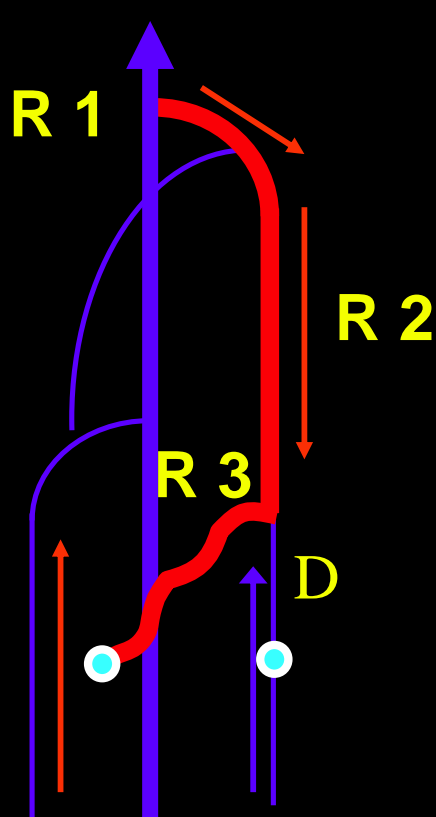
Achieves a 1 step surgical strategy in shunt type 3 that favors a drainage through a saphenous perforator



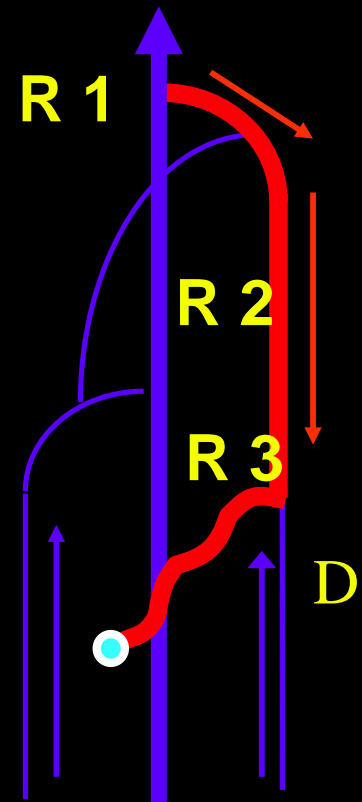
DEVALVULATION: TYPES



TYPE A



TYPE B



TYPE C

“Teaching is classifying and repeating”



Prof. Piulachs (1908-1976)