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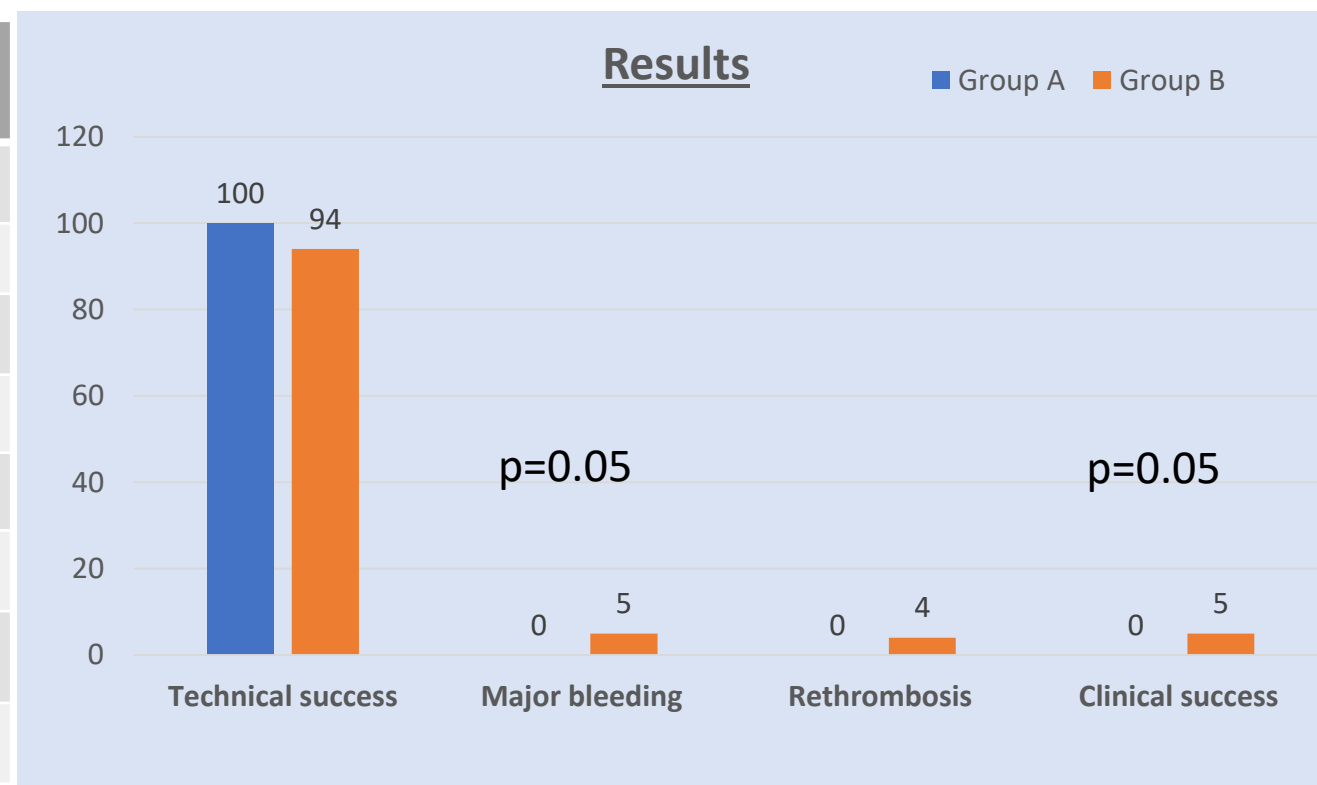
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**Introduction:** Endovascular treatment has been shown to be able to reestablish the permeability of the vessel, also preserving the functionality of venous valves and disabling the moderate and severe forms of post-thrombotic syndrome. On the other hand, there is little information comparing thromboaspiration devices versus manual thromboaspiration during pharmacomechanic angioplasty.

**Objective:** analyze the clinical results during endovascular procedures of pharmacomechanic angioplasty, manual thrombus aspiration vs thromboaspiration with devices, in patients with acute venous thrombotic syndrome of the lower limbs.

**Material and methods:** Population: 32 interventions: PTA with thromboaspiration devices (Group A, n = 14); Penumbra 13 and Angiojet 1; vs PTA with manual thromboaspiration (Group B, n = 18). See table.

Characteristic	Group A (n=14)	Group B (n=18)	p
Age	44 ± 15	37 ± 16	Ns
Female	8 (57)	10 (55)	Ns
Contraceptives	2 (14)	2 (11)	Ns
Peripartum	1 (7)	0	Ns
Antiphospholipid syndrome	1 (7)	1 (5)	Ns
Asociated pulmonary embolism	9 (64)	7 (39)	Ns
Preintervention filter	14 (100)	14 (78)	Ns
Femoral vein	11 (78)	14 (78)	Ns
Iliac vein	14 (100)	18 (100)	Ns
Inferior cava vein	2 (14)	6 (33)	Ns
Thrombolitics	13 (93)	13 (72)	Ns
Stent	14 (100)	8 (44)	0,001



**Conclusion:** In patients with acute deep venous thrombotic pathology, the pharmaco-mechanic angioplasty with the use of thromboaspiration devices demonstrated a higher rate of clinical repermeabilization evidenced through technical success and lower rethrombosis vs manual thromboaspiration.