

Medtronic

Engineering the extraordinary

Opening more eyes to PeVD

Now that you have your diagnosis of **Pelvic Venous Disorder (PeVD)**, here is some information to help you better understand what PeVD is and how it affects your body.

We know that PeVD can be difficult to spot¹

If you've had to wait a while for your diagnosis, you aren't alone.

PeVD can be difficult to diagnose, as it's essential to rule out the many other possible conditions it could be². So it's not uncommon for it to take some time before you get your diagnosis.

A market research study noted that, on average, some women had been to around 16 appointments with their GP.

So what is PeVD?

You've probably had PeVD explained to you already, but here is a quick recap.

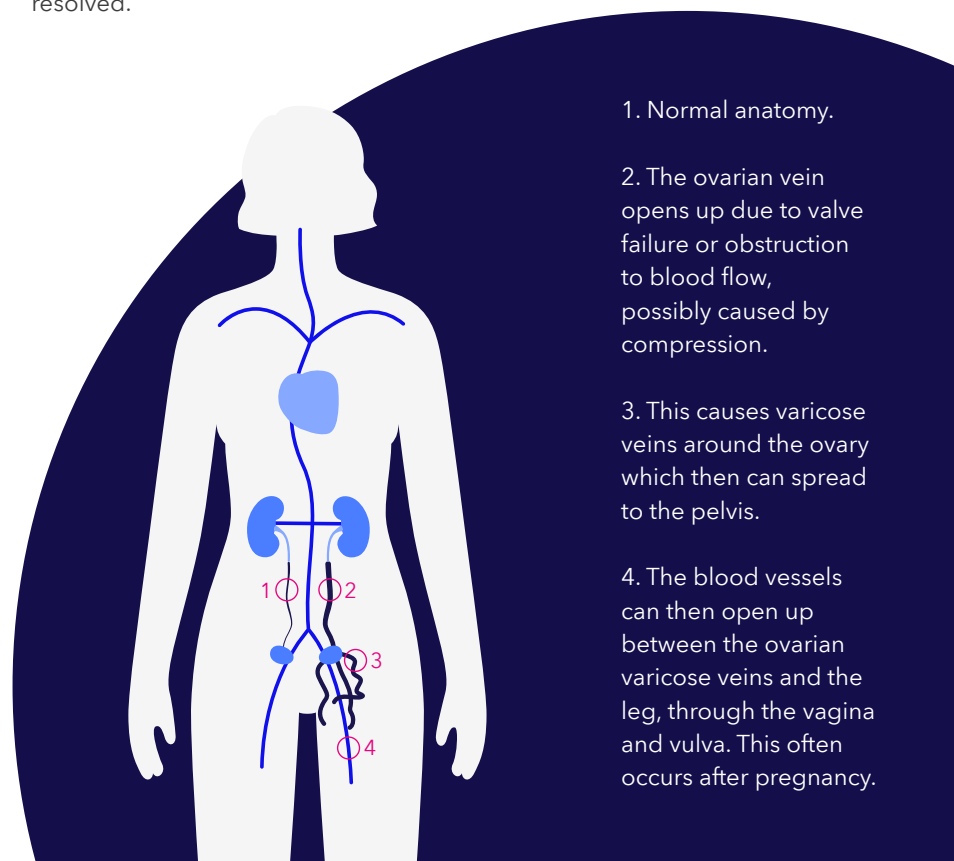
PeVD is essentially **varicose veins in your pelvis**.

It happens when damaged valves in your ovarian veins cause them to become enlarged and impair circulation. Gravity pulls blood down these veins into the pelvis, creating varicose veins.

Interestingly, the effects of gravity on varicose veins explain why your symptoms might be less noticeable in the morning, or become less painful when you lie down⁴.

Several of these women had even waited over 20 years between first seeing their GP about their symptoms and actually getting treatment for PeVD¹.

The good news is that you now have a diagnosis, so you are on your way to having your PeVD resolved.



1. Normal anatomy.

2. The ovarian vein opens up due to valve failure or obstruction to blood flow, possibly caused by compression.

3. This causes varicose veins around the ovary which then can spread to the pelvis.

4. The blood vessels can then open up between the ovarian varicose veins and the leg, through the vagina and vulva. This often occurs after pregnancy.



Getting treatment for PeVD^{1,3,5}

There are, typically, two types of specialist who will manage your PeVD treatment.

They are **interventional radiologists** and **vascular surgeons**.

Each offer procedures that are:

- safe
- highly effective
- less invasive
- typically done as a day case (so you won't have to spend the night in hospital)

Up to

85%

of women find they have an improvement within **2 weeks**



Two possible treatments for PeVD

Closing varicose veins

Using a **minimally-invasive approach** through a vein in your groin, a specialist can treat your PeVD by closing the varicose veins and diverting the blood through your healthy veins.

Improving blood flow

Using the same approach, a device called a **stent** might be used to hold open an affected vein. This will increase the flow through these veins which will, in turn, help to relieve your symptoms.

Any questions?

If you have any questions about PeVD, your diagnosis or your treatment options, please **ask your specialist**, as they are the best person to help you.



References

1. <https://thewhiteleyclinic.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/The-Impact-of-Pelvic-Congestion-Syndrome-Report>
2. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/chronic-pelvic-pain/symptomscauses/syc-20354368>
3. <https://www.bsir.org/patients/pelvic-venous-congestion-syndrome>
4. [https://www.jvsvenous.org/article/S2213-333X\(21\)00071-8/fulltext](https://www.jvsvenous.org/article/S2213-333X(21)00071-8/fulltext)
5. Chronic Pelvic Pain in Women - <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26926975>

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