

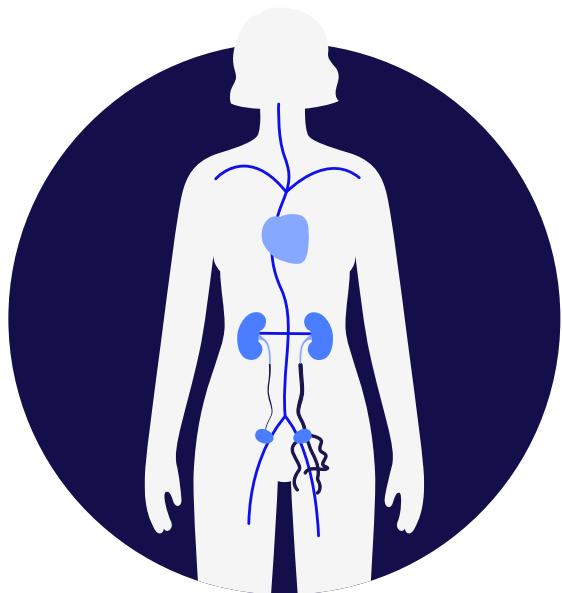
# Pelvic Venous Disorder (PeVD)

## All you need to know

**Pelvic Venous Disorder (PeVD)** is responsible for the pain felt by as many as 40% of women with Chronic Pelvic Pain (CPP)<sup>1,2</sup>.

Non-specific symptoms make PeVD hard to diagnose<sup>3</sup>, causing many women pain for years<sup>4</sup>.

It is often mistaken for conditions such as endometriosis, cancers of the reproductive tract, ectopic pregnancy, fibroids, cysts or miscarriage<sup>3</sup>.



### CONSIDER

Has she had children?  
Are her symptoms relieved  
by lying down?  
Are upper leg,  
or vulvo-vaginal  
varicosities present?

### SCREEN

Initial screening using  
transvaginal sonography  
should be carried out,  
making a specific request  
for the visualisation  
of varicosities<sup>5</sup>.

### REFER

Refer as appropriate  
to interventional  
radiologist / vascular surgeon  
for treatment with  
lasting positive  
effects.

# Recognising the three characteristics of PeVD

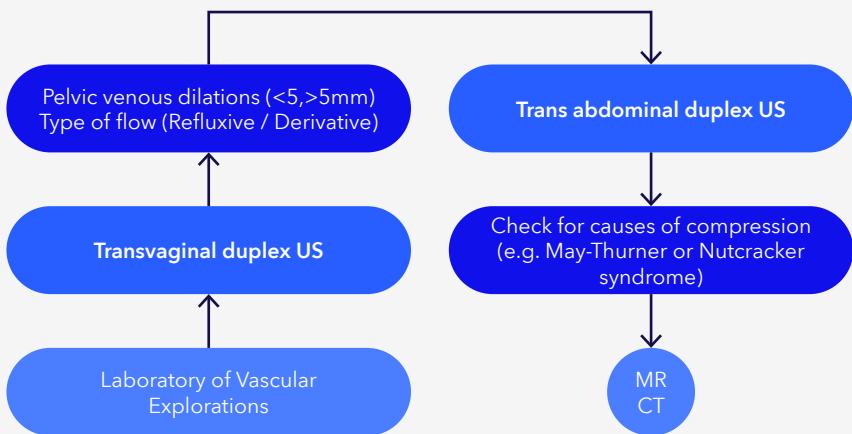
- Occurs more frequently in patients who have children<sup>5</sup>
- Symptoms tend to be relieved by lying down, so may be less in the mornings<sup>6</sup>
- Patient may have a history of upper leg or vulval/perineal varices<sup>6</sup>

Interventional radiologists and vascular surgeons offer real hope for PeVD patients<sup>1,2,5</sup>

They can carry out low-risk, effective and minimally-invasive procedures to close the affected vessels, with up to 85% of women showing an improvement within two weeks.

# Diagnosis and treatment of PeVD

PeVD is diagnosed through a Transvaginal Duplex Scanning (TVS) and Venous Duplex Ultrasound.<sup>5</sup>



**IMPORTANT:** When requesting imaging, insist the sonographer provides visualization of any varices present. If there is any suggestion of varices, refer the patient to your vascular colleagues or interventional radiologist.



**Let's all open our eyes to PeVD**

## References

1. <https://thewhiteleyclinic.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/The-Impact-of-Pelvic-Congestion-Syndrome-Report.pdf>
2. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26926975/>
3. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/chronic-pelvic-pain/symptoms-causes/syc-20354368>
4. Medtronic data on file
5. <https://www.bsir.org/patients/pelvic-venous-congestion-syndrome/>
6. [https://www.jvsvenuous.org/article/S2213-333X\(21\)00071-8/fulltext](https://www.jvsvenuous.org/article/S2213-333X(21)00071-8/fulltext)

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