



What It Is Sclerotherapy

Sclerotherapy involves **injecting a solution (called a sclerosant) directly into the affected vein**. This solution irritates the lining of the vein, causing it to **collapse, stick together, and eventually fade** as blood is redirected to healthier veins.

How It Works

1. **Injection:** A fine needle delivers the sclerosant into the varicose or spider vein.
 2. **Vein Collapse:** The treated vein walls stick together.
 3. **Absorption:** Over several weeks, the body naturally absorbs the treated vein.
 4. **Appearance Improves:** The visible vein gradually fades, and symptoms like swelling, aching, or heaviness may improve.
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Who It's For

- People with **small to medium varicose veins** or spider veins.
 - Those who have **symptoms like pain, swelling, or restless legs** due to varicose veins.
 - Usually **not suitable** for very large veins or veins with significant valve failure.
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Benefits

- Minimally invasive, usually **no anaesthesia** required.
 - Quick procedure, often **done in a doctor's office**.
 - Low risk of complications if performed correctly.
 - Often combined with **compression stockings** to improve results.
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Risks & Side Effects

- Temporary **bruising, redness, or swelling** at the injection site.
 - Small **skin sores or brown lines** along the vein may occur.
 - Rarely, **blood clots** or **allergic reactions**.
 - Some veins may **reappear** over time.
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Aftercare

- Wear **compression stockings** for a few days to weeks.
- **Walk regularly** to encourage blood flow.
- Avoid prolonged **standing or heavy exercise** immediately after treatment.

Sclerotherapy is considered **highly effective for cosmetic and symptomatic relief** of small to medium varicose veins, though larger veins may require other treatments like laser therapy or vein stripping.