



Vein & Vascular Care



Leading Care for **All Vascular Conditions**

From spider and varicose veins to narrowing of the blood vessels feeding your brain, Virtua board-certified specialists are experts in diagnosing and treating all vascular conditions.

Many vascular problems can be relieved or completely eliminated with no hospital stay and minimal discomfort, so you can get back to moving at the speed of your life.

▶ Arterial conditions we treat include:

Atherosclerosis:

The buildup of plaque in and on artery walls. This can cause arteries to narrow, blocking blood flow.

Abdominal aortic and thoracic aneurysm:

A weakening in the walls and arteries that can bulge, widen and unless managed, rupture.

Arteritis:

Inflammation of the arteries causing a narrowing or blockage.

Carotid artery stenosis:

A narrowing of the carotid arteries caused by the buildup of plaque that can lead to a stroke.

Compartment Syndrome:

Painful condition that occurs when pressure within the muscles build to dangerous levels.

May-Thurner Syndrome:

Occurs when a nearby artery compresses the left iliac vein.

Mesenteric artery stenosis:

Ischemia, also known as chronic intestinal ischemia, a condition in which the main intestinal arteries become blocked or narrowed.

Peripheral artery disease (PAD):

Occurs when blood vessels carrying oxygen-rich blood from your heart to other parts of your body become narrowed or clogged.

Renal artery stenosis:

A narrowing of the arteries that carry blood to the kidneys.

▶ Lymphatic conditions we treat include:

Lymphedema:

Swelling in the arm or leg caused by a blockage in your lymphatic system.

▶ Vein conditions we treat include:

Arteriovenous fistulas:

Abnormal connections between arteries and veins that can deprive your extremities of proper blood flow.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT):

Occurs when a blood clot forms in a deep vein in the body, usually the legs, sometimes causing leg pain and swelling. DVT can be life-threatening if the clot breaks loose and travels to your heart or lungs.

Pulmonary embolism:

The sudden blockage of an artery in the lungs.

Spider veins:

Are small, blue or purple veins that lie close to the surface of your skin, often from your

waist down. They may produce discomfort and be an early indicator of other vascular problems.

Varicose veins:

Are enlarged, bulging veins caused by weak or damaged vein walls and valves. They can cause pain and lead to more serious problems.

Venous insufficiency:

Happens when the one-way valves in the veins that carry blood from your legs back to your heart are not working properly. Blood can flow backwards and pool in your veins, leading to pain, swelling, bleeding, or skin changes.



Effective Treatments

Our team of vein and vascular specialists is composed of physicians from interventional cardiology, surgery, and interventional radiology. Supported by skilled nurses and anesthesiologists, the team takes a multidisciplinary approach to offer you the most effective, least-invasive treatment possible.



► Vascular treatments we perform include:

Angioplasty/venoplasty:

A catheter-based procedure that uses a special balloon to widen a narrowed or blocked blood vessel.

Ambulatory microphlebectomy:

A technique for treating prominent varicose veins that removes the faulty vein through tiny incisions.

Atherectomy:

Using a sharp blade, laser or rotating device, this procedure dissolves or breaks up plaque from a vessel wall.

Coil embolization:

A catheter-based procedure to close off a bleeding or leaky blood vessel.

Endarterectomy:

A surgical procedure to remove plaque buildup in an artery.

Endovascular aneurysm repair:

Performed surgically through an open incision or in a minimally-invasive procedure.

Endovenous Laser Treatment (EVLT)/Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA):

Techniques for treating larger varicose veins using different types of energy to seal malfunctioning veins.

Hemodialysis access creation and management:

A central venous catheter (CVC), an arteriovenous fistula (AV fistula) or an arteriovenous graft (AV graft) used for hemodialysis.

Sclerotherapy:

An injection of a solution directly into a spider or varicose vein, causing it to close and fade from view.

Peripheral arterial bypass surgery:

A surgical procedure for treating clogged arteries that reroutes the blood supply around the blocked area.

Stenting:

The insertion of small, expandable, mesh-like tubes called stents to support narrowed or veins/weakened artery, often performed along with an angioplasty or venoplasty.

Thrombectomy:

A surgical procedure to remove a blood clot in an artery or vein.

Transcarotid artery revascularization (TCAR):

A minimally invasive procedure that uses a special filtering system to protect the brain while a stent is implanted in a carotid artery.

Make an Appointment

To make an appointment with one of our vascular specialists, contact one of our navigators:



To make an appointment visit
at virtua.org/vein or call **856-804-1757**.



Convenient Locations Across Atlantic,
Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties



Virtua Vein & Vascular