When to Refer

Diagnosing **vein disease** early is critical to prevent worsening symptoms and, in some cases, **life-threatening** complications.

Working together, we can identify at-risk patients and facilitate timely management of vein disease so they can **enjoy life** as they live, work and play.



Education is one of our guiding principles!

We created this guide to assist you in screening your patients for **chronic vein disease** and determining when to refer to a **vein specialist**.



3 WAYS TO REFER



EMR Secure Message

Send patient consolidated clinical document (CCDA) and referral reason

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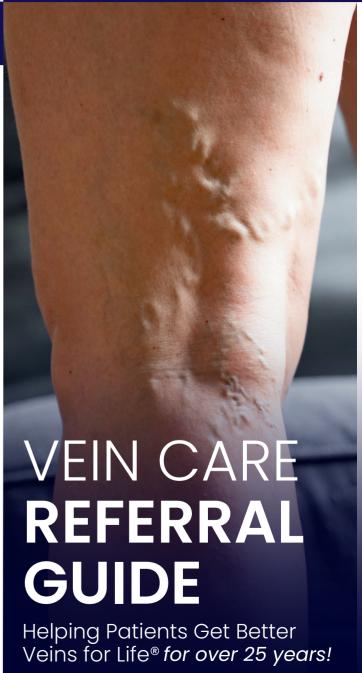


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Risk Factors

The #1 risk for developing vein disease is family history of varicose veins, spider veins & leg swelling.

Other risks include:

- Pregnancy
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Sitting or standing all day at work
- Being overweight
- History of blood clots

Symptoms of Vein Disease

The best screening tool is knowing the common symptoms of vein disease:

- Leg heaviness
 Itching
- Aching
- Burning
- Leg swelling
- Restless leas
- Throbbing
- Night cramps

It is appropriate to send your patient for an evaluation when symptomatic, even if there are no visible signs of vein disease.

Common Signs The 4 most common visible signs of vein disease are:

Spider Veins



Refer patients with:

- Symptomatic spider veins
- Bleeding spider veins
- Cosmetic concern about spider veins

*Bulging Veins



Refer patients with:

- Varicose veins with symptoms
- History of blood clots

Real Patients. Real Stories.

*VSS Patient Symptoms



Refer patients with:

• Leg swelling that is aggravated by sitting or standing



Refer patients with:

- Dry itchy skin
- Hyperpigmentation
- Scarring
- Active or healed leg ulcers