

Varicose Veins: Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors among Women of Childbearing Age Attending a Primary Health Care Unit in Cairo, Egypt

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Abstract:

Background: Varicose veins are very common and affect individuals of all ages; however, unfortunately, their aetiology is partially understood. There is a scarcity of studies in Egypt investigating their prevalence and associated risk factors, especially among women of childbearing age. **Objectives:** This study was conducted to measure the prevalence and identify the risk factors associated with varicose veins among women of childbearing age (15-55 years old) attending primary healthcare center in Cairo. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on 231 women attending El-Nahda center in the El-Salam medical area in Cairo, selected by systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire and clinical examination. **Results:** the study shows that among 231 women of childbearing age (15-55 years old) attending primary healthcare center in Cairo, (51.1%) had varicose veins, and the most significant associated risk factors were age (35.84±9.14 years), weight (78.13±13.62 kg), duration of standing during a working day (7.72±2.54 days), hypertension (72%), lack of physical activity (56.9%), and family history of varicosities (45.5%). **Conclusion:** There was a high prevalence of leg varicose veins among the participants, and the risk of varicose veins increases with increasing age, prolonged standing, hypertension, having family history of varicosities and the absence of regular physical exercise. **Recommendations:** Health education programs should aim at controlling preventable risk factors for varicose veins, and screening for women with a family history of varicose veins should be strengthened.

Keywords: Prevalence, Risk Factors, Varicose Veins, Women.

Introduction:

The venous system is a vital part of the circulatory network owing to its ability to constrict and dilate, store large volumes of blood for use in other areas, and even regulate cardiac output.⁽¹⁾

Varicose veins are abnormally swollen, dilated and tortuous sub-cutaneous veins. The American Venous Forum developed a detailed descriptive classification system for chronic venous disorders in 1994, which was published in 25 journals and books. It was

based on clinical manifestations (C), aetiological factors (E), the anatomic distribution of disease (A), and underlying pathophysiological findings (P). In 2004, the advanced CEAP classification system was published.⁽¹⁾

The aetiology of varicose veins is still only partially understood; the occurrence of varicose veins may be due to primary venous disease or intrinsic morphologic or biochemical abnormalities in the venous wall. Varicosities can also develop as a result of

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secondary causes, such as previous deep vein thrombosis (DVT), deep venous obstruction, superficial thrombophlebitis, or arterio-venous fistula. Varicose veins may also be congenital and present as venous malformations. ⁽²⁾

The incidence of varicose veins increases with advancing age and is relatively higher in females and those with a family history of varicose veins. Obesity, especially in women, smoking and prolonged standing at work, are considered potential risk factors for varicosities. ^(3, 5)

Varicose veins is considered a prevalent disease affecting all age groups from teenagers to elderly people. The occurrence of varicose veins varies worldwide, with reported incidence rates ranging from 20% to 64%. The highest reported rate is in the Western world. Among women older than 18 years, the prevalence of varicose veins has reached 49.6% and 47.7% in Saudi Arabia and Iran, respectively. Among pregnant women, the prevalence of varicose veins varies widely from 20 to 50%, and it may reach 70% of women if all types of varicose veins are included, such as telangiectasias. Varicose veins occur during pregnancy due to the enlarged gravid uterus and the resulting hypertension and distension in the lower extremity veins and an increase in hormone

secretion, which weakens the venous wall. ^(3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9)

Patients with varicose veins may present with no symptoms except those of cosmetic concern, which have a psychological impact that may reduce the patient's quality of life. Other patients report symptoms related to varicose veins such as tingling, aching, burning, pain, swelling, the sensation of heaviness, restless legs, leg tiredness, and fatigue. ⁽¹⁰⁾

Hence, varicose veins are considered a problem with substantial psychological, physical and financial impacts because they affect work efficiency and lead to increases in disability and costs of treatment. Therefore, it is necessary to plan to control the risk factors and prevent complications. This study was conducted with the aim of measuring the prevalence of varicose veins and identifying the associated risk factors among women of childbearing age (15-55 years old) attending a primary healthcare center (PHC) in Cairo.

Material and Methods:

Study design and setting: A cross-sectional study was conducted among women of childbearing age (15-55 years old), and all women visiting the family health care center

at El-Nahda in the El-Salam medical area in Cairo for any reason were eligible.

Sampling method: A systematic random sampling technique was performed during two-day visits to the center each week over 9 months. On average, three women were interviewed at each visit.

Sample size: Based on the lowest prevalence of varicose veins in females (29%), the highest recorded prevalence (55%), the power of study (80%), and the alpha error (5%), the calculated sample size needed was 200 subjects. The programme used for calculating the sample size was STATA10. Thirty-one additional subjects (15%) were enrolled to compensate for any missing or incomplete data.

Data collection tool: Data were collected from the participants via an interview questionnaire (26 questions) and a clinical examination.

(I) The interview questionnaire collected data on the following:

1. Socio-demographic variables (e.g., age, occupation, and education).
2. Symptoms of varicose veins such as the sensation of heaviness in the leg(s) in the afternoon, pain or a prickling sensation in the leg(s) during the daytime, swelling of the ankle or leg, swelling of the thigh(s),

considerable leg pain while standing, numbness in the leg(s), lower extremity pain while at rest, long-standing ulceration or necrosis of the foot or leg, pain relief upon leg elevation, and the presence of other symptoms.

3. Risk factors such as occupation (hours spent standing or sitting), special habits (smoking, physical exercise “it is defined as any planned physical activity (e.g. brisk walking, aerobics, jogging, bicycling, swimming, rowing, etc.) performed to increase physical fitness. Such activity should be performed 3 to 5 times per week for 20-60 minutes per session”⁽²⁷⁾), parity, obesity, family history of varicosity (parents, grandparents or siblings), the use of contraceptive pills including the duration, the use of medications for any disease, any history of chronic diseases, problems with arterial circulation of the leg, any fractures in the lower extremities, any major contusions with prolonged healing in the lower extremities, leg ulcerations, malignant diseases, and past and current medical and surgical histories.

This interview questionnaire was adapted from a cohort study by Makivara *et al*. The validation of the questionnaire was performed by comparing the results with a surgeon's

diagnosis in 166 randomly selected 50-year-old participants in the survey. The results of this validation showed that the accuracy of the questionnaire was relatively high, with a specificity of 0.9 (95% CI 0.8-1.0) and a sensitivity of 0.9 (95% CI 0.8-1.0) in women. (26)

The questionnaire was translated to Arabic to be suitable for the Egyptian population, and the back translation was then compared with the original U.S. English version. After translation, the questionnaire was tested on 10 patients to assess the clarity of questions and the time needed to fulfil the questionnaire.

(II) General and local examination of the participants: General and local examinations were conducted, looking for signs of varicosity and, if found, grading it clinically according to the CEAP classification as follows:

Class 0- No visible or palpable signs of venous disease.

Class 1- Telangiectasias or reticular veins.

Class 2- Varicose veins (> 3 mm in diameter).

Class 3- Oedema.

Class 4a- Pigmentation or eczema.

Class 4b- Lipodermatosclerosis (inflammation of the layer of fat under the epidermis).

Class 5- Healed venous ulcer.

Class 6- Active venous ulcer.

Data management and analysis:

Data were revised, coded, entered into a personal computer and analysed using SPSS package version number 20. Quantitative data are described as the mean and standard deviation (SD). Independent t-tests were used to compare quantitative variables between groups, and p-values ≤ 0.05 were considered significant. Qualitative data are expressed as frequencies (n) and percentages (%). Chi-square tests were used to determine the association between qualitative variables, and a p-value ≤ 0.05 was considered significant. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to identify independent predictors of varicose veins. Significant variables in univariate analysis were introduced to develop a statistical model for the occurrence of varicosity using the enter model. A P-value ≤ 0.05 was considered significant.

Ethical considerations:

The research ethics committee (REC) of the Faculty of Medicine at Ain Shams University approved this study. Administrative approval from the director of the primary health care unit was obtained. Informed consent was obtained from each woman after discussing

the purpose and benefit of the study. The confidentiality of the data was maintained through anonymity, and the confidentiality of the results was assured.

Results:

Socio-demographic characteristics:

The 231 participants had a mean age of 34.6 years, the majority had completed a university-level education (55.4%), and half were house wives (50.2%). More than two-fifths of the participants (43.3%) were overweight (Body mass index (BMI) 25-29.9).

Seventy-two percent (72%) of the studied women had given birth, 26.8% of the patients had a history of using contraceptive pills and 12.6% had worn corsets. In total, 90% worked while standing and 10% moved during work.

Among the participants, 71.4% had a sedentary lifestyle, and walking was the only type of exercise practised by 72.7% of those who engaged in exercise (28.6% of all participants). Regarding the duration of physical exercise per day, the mean value was 42.9 minutes per day, 3.3 times per week.

Prevalence and characteristics of varicose veins: Approximately 51.1% of the participants had varicose veins. Regarding the signs and symptoms of varicose veins,

cosmetic issues were the main complaint for 61.9% of the affected patients. Forty-eight percent experienced a sensation of heaviness in the legs, 46.3% had pain or a prickling sensation, and 29% had swelling of the ankles or legs. Additionally, considerable leg pain while standing was present in 62.3% of the investigated women, and pain in the lower extremities at rest was evident in 26% of the studied women. A total of 16.9% of the patients had permanent changes in the colour of the skin on the ankle. A total of 1.3% of the patients complained of long-standing ulceration of the leg (**Table 1**). The 12 classes of different effects of varicose veins were noticed in our patients, in whom C1 (telangiectasia, 36.8%) was the most common class (**Table 2**).

Symptoms were relieved by leg elevation in 74.5% of the participants. Among the 118 patients with varicose veins, 30.5% were treated with compressive stockings for more than one month. Only 2.5% of patients underwent a surgical operation, while 8.5% were treated with sclerotherapy (injections in the varicose veins). Varicosities reappeared after treatment in 61.5% of patients who received different types of treatment, and 56.8% needed treatment during the time of the study (**Table 3**).

Risk factors associated with varicose veins:

Univariate analysis showed that occupation, education, age, weight, family history of varicose veins, lack of exercise, high blood pressure, long standing duration, and shorter exercise duration were significantly associated with the occurrence of varicose veins (**Tables 4 & 5**). Logistic regression showed that occupation, duration of standing during the working day, practising physical exercise, and a family history of varicose veins are independent predictors of the occurrence of varicose veins ($p < 0.05$) (**Table 6**).

Discussion:

The prevalence of varicose veins among the women surveyed and examined in this study was 51.1%. This finding was similar to that found in a cross-sectional study performed among 197 female hairdressers working in Shahroud, Iran, in whom the prevalence of varicose veins was 47.7%.⁽⁹⁾ These results might be due to the common significant risk factors present in both studies, such as advancing age, family history, and duration of standing and presence of hypertension. In contrast, the prevalence in the present study was higher than that in a study performed with nurses working at a university hospital in Pusan, republic of Korea, in which 16.5% of the women suffered

from varicose veins.⁽¹¹⁾ However, a much higher prevalence (78%) of varicose veins was found in another study among female nurses in the general hospital in Amol, Iran.⁽¹²⁾

Our results regarding the site of varicose veins revealed that both legs were affected in 22.9% of the women, which differed from the results of a previous study performed by Joseph *et al.* in a hospital in Mangalore, a coastal city in southern India, in which the most common site was on the left side (34.1%).⁽¹³⁾ Bilateral presentation of varicose veins was observed in 20% of the cases investigated by Das *et al.* in Liaquat University Hospital in Hyderabad, Pakistan and was observed in 37.1% of the cases in the study by Joseph.^(13, 14) These results could be due to the women spending eight or more hours on an average day in sedentary activities (sitting or standing) and the reduced level of daily physical activity as were found in our study and the others.

Regarding the signs and symptoms of varicose veins, the main problem was cosmetic appearance (61.9%), the sensation of heaviness in the leg(s) (48.9%), and considerable leg pain while standing (62.3%). Pain in the lower extremity at rest was reported in 26% of the studied women, while

only 1.3% of the patients complained of long-standing ulcerations of the leg. As in the present study, other studies found that the main manifestations of varicose veins of the lower extremity in female nurses in east China were protrusion of the venules of the lower limb affecting the aesthetic appearance of the leg (cosmetic problem) and negatively impacting their mental health and swollen legs. ^(15, 16, 17) In a study by Joseph *et al.*, pain was the second most frequent complaint reported in 56.5% of cases ⁽¹³⁾, and oedema of the limbs was reported in 20% of cases, whereas oedema was reported in 42.5% of cases of varicose veins in the Robertson study conducted in Edinburgh in the United Kingdom, which is considered a very high percentage. ^(13, 15) In contrast to our findings, the most common presenting symptom of varicose veins was ulceration in the Joseph *et al.* study and venous pain and heaviness in the Zolotukhin *et al.* study. ^(13, 20) Other studies found eczema, skin trophic changes and lipodermatosclerosis, and these skin conditions are usually complications due to late diagnosis of chronic venous insufficiency and ulceration, making a cure difficult. ^(15, 18, 19) As a result of these findings, it is important to discover varicose veins early before complications occur; therefore, screening and

clinical examinations of females of childbearing age should be performed on a regular basis to detect and treat varicose veins early.

With regard to the relieving methods and treatment, most of the participants who had varicose veins reported that their symptoms were relieved by elevating their leg(s) (74.5%). Varicosities reappeared after treatment in 61.5% of the 39 patients who received different types of treatment. Approximately 30.5% of patients affected with varicose veins in the present study were treated by compressive stockings for more than one month, while 8.5% were treated with sclerotherapy (injections in varicose veins), and only 2.5% of patients underwent surgical operations. Our findings were consistent with the findings of Yun *et al.* in Korea, who used compression stockings for prevention and treatment purposes ⁽¹¹⁾, while the Klitfod study reported that 31% of patients were treated with open surgery, which is different from the current results. This difference may be attributed to the nature of the Klitfod study, as it assessed the effects of different treatment methods on relieving the symptoms of patients with varicose veins. ⁽²¹⁾

Regarding the risk factors associated with varicose veins, the current

study found that the mean age of patients with varicose veins was 35.8 years, and there was a significant association between age and the presence of varicose veins. These findings were similar to the results of other studies, in which increasing age was associated with a greater chance of developing varicose veins. (9, 11, 12, 20, 22, 23) Additionally, there was a significant difference in the prevalence of varicose veins among women with different levels of occupation and education, with a higher prevalence of varicose veins noted among workers (labourers) (76.9%) and illiterate women (94.4%) than among non-workers and educated women. This finding may be due to the fact that workers are exposed to long period of standing, which is considered a risk factor. (9, 15, 20)

Our finding that parity is not significantly associated with the occurrence of varicose veins conflicts with the results of previous studies that found pregnancy to be a significant risk factor that remained significant after adjusting for age. (9, 15, 20)

A family history of varicose veins was significantly associated with the occurrence of varicosities, as was clear from the high percentage of participants who had a family

history of varicosities (72.4%) compared with those who did not (33.3%). This finding is consistent with those of previous studies showing that family history is a risk factor for varicose veins. (9, 24, 25)

Regarding the anthropometric measurements, weight was significantly associated with the occurrence of varicosities, but there was no significant association between any BMI subgroups and the occurrence of varicose veins ($p = 0.185$). In concordance with our results, multiple studies found that obesity and weight gain are risk factors for varicose veins. (9, 22, 23) On the other hand, overweight was not found to be a significant risk factor, while elevated BMI was identified as a risk factor for varicosity in other studies. (24, 25)

Our results regarding posture and duration of standing showed that the posture maintained during work was not significantly associated with the occurrence of varicosities, although the duration of standing in general was. We compared our findings with those of previous studies, and found that prolonged sitting or standing plays an important role not only in the development of varicose veins but also in the pathogenesis of venous symptom owing to the physiology of the venous system. (11, 12, 22, 25)

Engaging in physical exercise was significantly associated with a reduction in the risk of varicose veins; a similar finding was noted by previous studies, in which the lack of exercise and the performance of unskilled work were identified as significant risk factors. (16, 24)

Regarding the comorbidities associated with the occurrence of varicose veins, the present study found a statistically significant relationship between varicose veins and hypertension ($p = 0.002$), a history of a major contusion with prolonged healing in the lower limb ($p = 0.021$) and a fracture in the lower extremities ($p = 0.007$), while no significant associations were found with other comorbidities. These findings were in agreement with those reported by Ebrahimi *et al.* in a study conducted in north eastern Iran in which hypertension was significantly associated with varicosity. (9)

Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to find the independent risk factors for varicose veins among females of childbearing age, and only a family history of varicose veins and the duration of daily exercise were independent predictors of the occurrence of varicose veins ($P < 0.05$). Similar to our findings, Ebrahimi *et al.* reported that age, blood pressure, family history and

standing duration were significantly associated with the occurrence of varicose veins. (9)

Study Limitations:

The use of a cross-sectional design limited the ability to explore the precise strength of the associations between the identified risk factors and the occurrence of varicose veins.

Conclusion:

The prevalence of varicose veins was relatively high (51.1%) among the studied population. The most significant risk factors were increasing age, low educational level, high weight, long duration of standing during a working day, shorter duration of daily exercise, hypertension, a history of major contusion with prolonged healing, having a fracture in the lower extremities, and a family history of having varicosities. After controlling for age, logistic regression revealed that the duration of exercise and family history are independent predictors of varicose veins.

Recommendations:

Community-based health educational campaigns and training sessions for physicians should be held to increase their awareness about varicose vein symptoms,

signs, risk factors, and methods of prevention, screening and treatment.

Conflict of interest:

The authors state that they have no competing interests.

Data Availability Statement:

The datasets generated and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on request.

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Table (1): Prevalence and symptoms associated with varicose veins (N=118).

Variables	No.	%
Varicose veins in lower extremities *	118	51.1
Site of varicose veins:		
Rt Leg & Lt Leg	27	22.9
Rt Leg	25	21.2
Lt Leg	22	18.6
Rt Shank & Lt Shank	18	15.3
Rt Thigh	11	9.3
Lt Thigh	10	8.5
Rt Shank	3	2.5
Lt Shank	2	1.7
Sensation of heavy legs	113	48.9
Pain or prickling sensation	107	46.3
Swelling of ankle or legs	67	29.0
Swelling of thighs	18	7.8
Considerable leg pain while standing	144	62.3
Lower extremity pain while at rest	60	26.0
Permanent change in the colour of the skin on the ankle or leg	39	16.9
Long-standing ulceration of the foot or leg	3	1.3
Varicose veins is a cosmetic problem	73	61.9

(*) The total number is 231, while in all other rows the total number is 118.

Table (2): Classification of varicose veins among affected women (N=118).

Local Examination	No.	%
C0 (no visible or palpable signs of venous disease)	79	34.2
C1 (telangiectasia)	85	36.8
C2 (varicose veins >3 mm in diameter)	3	1.3
C1/C2 (telangiectasia and varicose veins)	9	3.9
C1/C3 (telangiectasia and oedema)	18	7.8
C1/C4a (telangiectasia and pigmentation)	2	0.9
C1/C2/C3 (telangiectasia, VVs and oedema)	4	1.7
C1/C2/C4a (telangiectasia, VVs and pigmentation)	8	3.5
C1/C2/C4a/C5 (telangiectasia, VVs, pigmentation, healed venous ulcer)	1	0.4
C1/C3/C4a (telangiectasia, oedema and pigmentation)	9	3.9
C2/C4a (VVs and pigmentation)	1	0.4
C2/C3/C4a (VVs, oedema and pigmentation)	2	0.9
C1/C2/C3/C4a (telangiectasia, VVs, oedema and pigmentation)	10	4.3

VVs indicate varicose veins

Table (3): Methods of symptom relief and treatment for varicose veins (N= 118).

Variables	No.	% of agreed participants
Symptoms relieved when leg elevated	88	74.5
Symptoms relieved when legs left hanging	4	3.4
Varicose veins treated before	39	33.1
Varicosities recurred after treatment *	24	61.5
Treatment with compressive stocking for more than one month	36	30.5
Injections for varicose veins	10	8.5
Operation for varicose veins	3	2.5
Varicose veins need treatment currently	67	56.8

(*) The total number is 39 (total treated for varicose veins), while in all other rows, the total number is 118.

Table (4): Socio-demographic characteristics and anthropometric measures in relation to varicose veins.

Variables	Ever had varicose veins in the lower extremities		P-value
	No	Yes	
	N (%)	N (%)	
Age (mean ± SD)	33.37±9.46	35.84±9.14	^a 0.045*
Occupation			
Worker	3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	0.013*
House wife	49 (42.2)	67 (57.8)	
Student	7 (53.8)	6 (46.2)	
Professional worker (Medical/Engineer/Teacher)	27 (69.2)	12 (30.8)	
Employee	27 (54)	23 (46)	
Education			
University	71 (55.5)	57 (44.5)	0.001*
Diploma	23 (46)	27 (54)	
Secondary	10 (43.5)	13 (56.5)	
Primary	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	
Illiterate	1 (5.6)	17 (94.4)	
Ever given birth			
No	36 (57.1%)	27 (42.9%)	[#] 0.126
Yes	77 (45.8%)	91 (54.2%)	
No. of births	2.39± .98	2.48±1.04	^a 0.549
Weight (mean ± SD)	73.16±13.72	78.13±13.62	^a 0.006*
Height (mean ± SD)	161.73±6.17	161.38±4.88	^a 0.638
BMI			
Normal	26 (60.5)	17 (39.5)	0.185
Overweight	47 (47)	53 (53)	
Obesity grade I	30 (51.7)	28 (48.3)	
Obesity grade II	9 (37.5)	15 (62.5)	
Morbid obesity	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	

(^a) P-value from an independent samples t-test; ([#]) from chi-square test; all others are from Fisher's exact test as (20.0%) of the cells or more have expected counts less than 5. (*) Statistically significant at P<0.05.

Table (5): Relationships between varicose vein occurrence and other studied variables.

Variables	Ever had varicose veins in the lower extremities		P-value
	No	Yes	
	N (%)	N (%)	
Family history of varicose veins			
No	84 (66.7)	42 (33.3)	<0.001*
Yes	29 (27.6)	76 (72.4)	
Posture during work			
Static	105 (50.5)	103 (49.5)	0.153
Kinetic	8 (34.8)	15 (65.2)	
Ever used corsets			
No	103 (51)	99 (49)	0.096
Yes	10 (34.5)	19 (65.5)	
Engage in physical exercise			
No	71 (43.1)	94 (56.9)	0.006*
Occasionally	20 (55.6)	16 (44.4)	
Yes	22 (73.3)	8 (26.7)	
Have diabetes			
No	103 (51)	109 (49)	0.735
Yes	10 (52.6)	9 (47.4)	
Have high blood pressure			
No	101 (53.7)	87 (46.3)	0.002*
Yes	12 (28)	31 (72)	
Had major contusion with prolonged healing			
No	107 (51.4)	101 (48.6)	0.021*
Yes	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	
Had fracture(s) in lower limb(s)			
No	104 (52.5)	94 (47.5)	0.007*
Yes	9 (27.3)	24 (72.7)	
Had deep venous thrombosis			
No	106 (49.5)	108 (50.5)	0.507
Yes	7 (41.2)	10 (58.8)	
Duration of standing during the working day (mean ± SD)	6.47±2.65	7.72±2.54	^a 0.000*
Exercise duration per day (mean ± SD)	34.40±23.41	57.71±33.62	^a 0.002*
No. of times per week (mean ± SD)	3.57±1.43	2.88±1.94	^a 0.101

(^a) p-value from an independent samples t-test; all others are from chi-square test. (*) statistically significant at P<0.05.

Table (6): Logistic regression analysis identifying the independent predictors of the occurrence of varicose veins in the study participants.

Variables	B	Sig.	OR	95% C.I. for OR	
				Lower	Upper
Occupation	-0.153	.008*	0.858	0.767	0.960
Education	0.054	.666	1.055	0.826	1.349
Age	0.001	.934	1.001	0.968	1.036
Weight	-0.010	.341	0.990	.970	1.011
Standing duration during the working day	0.117	.023*	1.124	1.017	1.242
Engage in physical exercise	-0.873	<0.001*	0.418	0.273	0.639
Family history of varicose veins	1.287	<0.001*	3.623	2.035	6.449

(*) Statistically significant at $P < 0.05$, (C.I.) Confidence interval

العربي الملخص

الدوالي: الانتشار وعوامل الخطر المرتبطة بها بين النساء في سن الإنجاب اللاني يحضرن وحدة الرعاية الصحية الأولية،
القاهرة ، مصر

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الخلفية: الدوالي الأوردة شائعة جداً وتؤثر على الأفراد من جميع الأعمار؛ ومع ذلك، للأسف، المسببات المرضية لها مفهومة جزئياً. وهناك ندرة في الدراسات التي أجريت في مصر للتحقيق في مدى انتشارها وعوامل الخطر المرتبطة بها، لا سيما بين النساء في سن الإنجاب. **الأهداف:** أجريت هذه الدراسة لقياس مدى انتشار وتحديد عوامل الخطر المرتبطة بتوسع الأوردة بين النساء في سن الإنجاب (15-55 عاماً) الذين يترددون علي مركز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في القاهرة. **المنهجية و طرق البحث:** أجريت دراسة مقطعية علي 231 من النساء المترددات علي مركز النهضة في منطقة السلام الطبية في القاهرة، تم اختبارهن بواسطة تقنية أخذ العينات العشوائية المنتظمة. تم جمع البيانات باستخدام إستبيان المقابلة والفحص السريري. **النتائج:** أظهرت الدراسة أنه من بين 231 امرأة في سن الإنجاب (15-55 سنة) اللاني يحضرن مركز للرعاية الصحية الأولية في القاهرة ، (51.1 %) كان لديهن الدوالي ، وأهم عوامل الخطر المرتبطة به كانت العمر (9.14 ± 35.84 سنة) ، الوزن (78.13 ± 13.62 كجم) ، ومدة الوقوف خلال يوم عمل (7.72 ± 2.54 يوماً) ، وارتفاع ضغط الدم (72%) ، ونقص النشاط البدني (56.9%) ، وتاريخ عائلي للدوالي (45.5%). **الخلاصة:** كان هناك ارتفاع في انتشار الدوالي في الساق بين المشاركين ، وخطر الدوالي يزداد مع زيادة العمر، والوقوف لفترات طويلة ، وارتفاع ضغط الدم ، وجود تاريخ عائلي من الدوالي وعدم ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام. **التوصيات:** ينبغي أن تهدف برامج التنقيف الصحي إلى التحكم في عوامل الخطر المسببة للدوالي التي يمكن الوقاية منها، كما يجب تعزيز الفحص للنساء ذوات تاريخ عائلي من الدوالي.