
The Importance of Ambulatory Venous Hypertension Should Be Revised

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Abstract: Inadequate decrease of venous pressure in patients with varicose vein while walking and exercising is called ambulatory venous hypertension (AVH). It has been considered as the main cause of chronic venous insufficiency. However, venous pressure in lower limbs while standing (95 mmHg) and sitting (70 mmHg) remains higher most of the day compared to AVH (healthy persons 26 mmHg, patients with varicose veins 41 mmHg). Published values of venous pressure in lower limbs in healthy persons and in patients with varicose veins in lower limbs, obtained while lying, standing, standing with small movements, sitting and walking, and the reported times, were used to calculate the mean venous pressure for 24 hours. Photoplethysmographic testing was used for indirect evaluation of venous haemodynamics in intensive and moderate exercise in sitting subjects. Patients with varicose veins restrict standing times; taking into account this fact, mean venous pressure for 24 hours reached 48.71 mmHg in healthy persons and 49.56 mmHg in patients with varicose vein (CEAP C2 stage). The difference is very small and cannot be the fundamental pathophysiological mechanism of development of venous insufficiency. Conclusion: 24-hour venous pressure in legs in healthy persons and in persons with varicose veins in lower limbs shows only a very small difference. The importance of AVH, particularly in initial stages of the disease, should be revised.

Keywords: Ambulatory Venous Hypertension, Venous Pressure, Varicose Vein

1. Introduction

Nowadays venous hypertension has been generally recognized as the fundamental pathophysiological mechanism of development of chronic venous insufficiency [1-3]. In the standing and sitting positions, venous pressure in lower limbs is increased by hydrostatic pressure. In healthy persons, this pressure decreases substantially while walking and exercising. In patients with varicose veins, its decrease is lower, and the pressure may even increase in the most severe cases. Increased venous pressure while exercising in patients, compared to healthy persons, is called venous hypertension. A more precise term would be ambulatory venous hypertension (AVP). The most common causes include a venous disorder (valvular insufficiency, venous obstruction or both), reduced performance of the muscle pump of the calf and foot for various reasons and others, for example, elevated intraabdominal pressure. It has been demonstrated that the more severe the chronic venous disease is, assessed e.g. based on CEAP classification [4], the higher AVP values are.

And the higher AVP values, the higher the probability of a more serious disease, particularly skin ulcerations [5-7]. However, patient groups overlap considerably, showing clearly that other factors also play a role in addition to AVP. Particularly, the following factors have been reported: the age, family history, obesity, female sex, pregnancy, as well as high or low physical activity, standing or sitting. The condition of the lymphatic system, that of microcirculation, and readiness for an inflammatory reaction upon damage, etc. play a role, as well. When the pressure in venules and capillaries increases in the skin of lower limbs, microangiopathy starts to develop, which progresses in time. Capillary filtration and diffusion increase, an oedema is formed, thrombosis in the capillaries appears and their density decreases. Oxygen tension also decreases. Fibrin layers form around the capillaries, and lymph capillaries are damaged. Pigmentation develops given the presence of haemosiderin after minor extravasation episodes. More proteins start entering the interstitium and a sterile inflammation develops. Fibrous tissue proliferation, scarring

and atrophy of the skin occur. Oedema predominates in some patients, and induration or atrophy of the skin and subcutis in others. Crural ulcer develops after a minor injury. In recent decades, chronic inflammatory reaction has been the subject of very detailed study. Activated endothelium increases the formation of adhesive molecules, allowing for higher rates of attachment of monocytes and macrophages and their penetration in tissues. Formation of growth and procoagulation factors and proteolytic enzymes also increases. Oxidative stress rises, which is also contributed by ferritin from the entered erythrocytes. The chronic inflammatory cascade is a protective mechanism that can be viewed as balancing on the edge between damage and healing, and various influences (standing, obesity, inactivity) including genetic ones cause the balance to deflect to one or the other side.

Considering the effect of AVP, it should be realized that for most of the day, the pressure in veins while standing or sitting is higher than while walking – an activity performed only for a limited time in the day. We calculated the mean venous pressure for 24 hours in healthy persons and in

persons with varices.

2. Methods

Published data on venous pressure in lower limbs and time spent in the lying, sitting and standing positions and during walking were chosen from the literature (Table 1, 2). The average number of steps per day in USA is about 7000, in Europe 10 000 [14]. Usual frequency of walking is 100 steps per minute and walking time 100 minutes. After stopping, venous pressure return slowly to default pressure and therefore we used the walking time 120minute per day in our calculation. In regular life, persons are not at complete rest while standing and sitting. For standing and small moving we used a half of standing time and pressure for little walking (0, 5 m/h) [7]. It is generally known, that subjects with venous disease reduced standing position and prolong laying position as shown, for example by Eiffel [6]. We incorporated this fact in our calculation. We found no data for venous pressure in sitting position and small movements. We assessed this situation by photoplethysmography [2].

Table 1. Venous pressure in mmHg on the top of the foot or at the inner ankle in persons in the lying, sitting and standing position. *= calculation from values obtained during measurement on a bed tilted down to 30 and 70 degrees. In [] number of references.

Author	Examined persons	Number	BP (mmHg) in the lying position	BP (mmHg) in the sitting position	BP (mmHg) in the standing position
Pollack, 1949 [8]	Healthy	7	7.2	58.8	90.5
	With varices	10	10.7	52	81.9
Stick, 1992 [9]	Healthy	18			84
Christ, 1997 [10]	Healthy	9	8.8		95
Kügler, 2001 [11]	Healthy Height: 175 cm & less	20			92
	Over 175				101
van Rij, 2008 [12]	Healthy	14	12	70	93
Groothuis, 2008 [13]	Healthy	12		62*	90.1*

Table 2. Venous pressure in lower limbs while walking in healthy persons and in patients with venous varices in lower limbs while walking. m/h = miles/hour; C2, = clinical stages according to CEAP classification [4]. In [] number of references.

	Healthy	Patients with venous varices in lower limbs.
Pollack, 1949 [8]	22.3 (11-31) mmHg, 1.7 m/h n=11	43.7, (34-56) mmHg, 1.7 m/h
Stick, 1992 [9]	23.5mmHg 3km/h 30.4mmHg 6km/h 29.5mmHg 10km/h	
Kügler, 2001 [11]	38.1 mmHg 1.5km/h 28.6 mmHg 3km/h	
Eiffel, 2006 [7]	32mmHg 0.5m/h 25.3mmHg 2m/h n=15	C2-C3 54mmHg 0.5m/h, 39mmHg 2m/h n= 22

3. Results

Venous pump power while stepping from one foot to the other in the sitting position is very small and very probably there is no substantial decrease of venous pressure (table 3). From this reason we used one venous pressure value for sitting subjects

Table 3. Investigation of venous pump in sitting position by quantitative digital photoplethysmography. Number of legs: 100, average age 57 years, 60% of women, average CEAP classification: 1,7. SD: standard deviation.

	n		Dorsal flexion of foots. Sitting position	Stepping from one foot to the other. Sitting position	Difference	Statistical significance
Vo (venous pump power) (%)	100	Mean SD	4,72 3,13	0,88 (13%) 0,91	-3,48	P < 0,001
Fo (venous pump work) (%S)	100	Mean SD	64,36 41	2,46 (3,8%) 6,8	-61,9	P < 0,001

Venous pressures and time spent in different position and mean pressures are presented in table 4. The mean venous pressure/24 hours in healthy subjects is 48,7 mmHg and in patients with varicose veins it is 49,6 mmHg. The venous pressure is almost the same. Patients with varicose veins reduce their standing position times causing high foot venous pressure and this compensates a little the higher venous pressure while walking.

Table 4. Venous pressure during lying, standing, sitting and walking in healthy subjects and in patients with varicose vein (CEAP classification 2). *h*= hour. In [] number of references.

	Healthy subjects		Venous disease	
	Time (h)	Venous pressure (mmHg)	Time (h)	Venous pressure (mmHg)
Lying	6 [6]	12 (12)	8 [6]	12
Standing-rest	5	95 [11]	3,5	95 [11]
-small movement	5	30 [7]	3,5	54 [7]
Sitting	6 [6, 16]	70 [12]	7 [6]	70 [12]
Walking	2 [14, 17]	26 [7, 14]	2	41 [7, 8]
Mean venous Pressure/24h		48,71		49,56

4. Discussion

We did not measure venous pressure in legs. We used data from published papers to calculate the mean venous pressure in lower extremities. We chose data close to normal life. These calculations of mean venous pressures in the limbs show only small differences between healthy subjects and patients with varicose vein. This indicates that an elevated venous pressure while walking in patients with venous varices in lower limbs may not be the main cause of chronic venous insufficiency. This is also supported by the fact that as far as we know, no evidence of any effect of the height of patients on chronic venous insufficiency has been found [18]. If venous hypertension is not involved in the development of chronic venous insufficiency, sheer stress may be the main factor, i.e. the force that acts on the endothelium during blood flow [3, 19]. It changes at the same moments when the speed and direction of the flow change, and in the cause of turbulent flow. Sheer stress has been studied in detail and profoundly predominantly in arteries in connection with the study of atherosclerosis [20]. Marked changes of the flow occur in veins upon changes in the position, during exercise, cough, and especially in valvular insufficiency. Sheer stress has a significant effect on the endothelium, particularly around valves and probably also in microcirculation [21]. Increased sheer stress exerts load on the endothelium, which may lead to its damage (both functional and morphological); low sheer stress facilitates the formation of thrombi. Endothelial dysfunction leads to the aforementioned cascade of processes in microcirculation [2, 22] and also in valves [23, 24]. Chronic inflammation leading primarily to protection of the venous wall may, in the event of permanent stimuli, cause further dilatation of varicose veins and valvular insufficiency, and thus further increase of sheer stress.

5. Conclusion

Twenty four hour venous pressure in lower legs in healthy persons (48,71 mmHg) and in persons with varicose veins (49,56 mmHg) is almost same. The importance of ambulatory venous hypertension, particularly in initial stages of the varicose vein formation, should be revised.

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