The 1999 French Venous Disease Survey: epidemiology, management, and patient profiles.

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Abstract
A recent (1999) Sofres survey of representative samples of the adult French population aged 15 and over showed that almost half this population suffered from lower limb venous complaints and that 43% of them were untreated. Of those treated, 24.2% received venotropics, including 21.5% by prescription, while 6.0% practiced self-medication. Venous disease sufferers form a relatively underprivileged sector of the population in terms not only of age, income, work and living conditions, but also of general health and medical history. Despite its clinical efficacy and potential social utility, venotropic treatment is possible only if backed by adequate state health insurance coverage supplemented by mutual and private insurance schemes. Any restriction to such coverage will only decrease access to prescription venotropics.

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