

I: 記載されているIとその形式	C: 記載されているCとその形式
硬化療法、エタノール and Etibloc or Thrombovar	なし
Each patient underwent fortnightly alcohol application sessions under local anesthesia on an outpatient basis	
ethanol sclerotherapy under local anesthesia	

O: 記載されているOとその形式	除外	コメント
<p>検討項目 : A total of 35 studies published matched the selection criteria. Ethanol, polidocanol, ethanolamine oleate, and sodium tetradecyl sulfate (STS). 病変の縮小について : cure rate: ethanolamine oleate 59.2%, polidocanol (41.6%) and ethanol (27.1%), total efficiency (more than 25% reduction in the volume), all exceeded 90% except sodium tetradecyl sulfate. Sodium tetradecyl sulfate showed the lowest cure rate (12.0%) and the highest ineffective rate (31.0%). 合併症について : Skin damage was the most common minor complications with the overall incidence of 10.0%. 3 cases, showed permanent nerve palsy. Major complications included 1 case of pulmonary embolism and 1 case of cardiovascular collapse. Ethanolamine oleate: 1 case of renal failure. STS: 1 case of gangrene of toes, 1 case of unilateral blindness, 1 case of trismus</p>		
<p>VMの静脈へのドレナージが少ない順にtype1-4に分類、type 1,2は問題なく治療可能だった。type4では3患者(60%)が治療適応外となった。type3の症例で、1例右膝のレベルで坐骨神経麻痺(感覚障害?)を生じた。</p>		
	除外	評価が不正確
<p>検討項目 : Frequency distribution was used to describe the categorical variables, and central trend and variability measurements were used for the numerical variables. To investigate the relationship between the results before and after the embolization treatment, the McNemar test was applied. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the number of sessions for variables with 2 categories, and the Kruskal-Wallis test was used for variables with 3 categories. Asignificance level of 5% was used for all of the statistical tests 結果 : the symptoms completely disappeared in 14 patients (35.9%) and improved in 24 (61.5%). They remained unchanged in only 1 patient (2.6%). The lesion size reduced to zero in 6 patients (15.4%) and decreased in 32 (82%). It remained unchanged in only 1 patient (2.6%) 合併症 ; There were no complications in 32 patients (82%), while 3 presented local paresthesia (7.7%), 2 superficial thrombophlebitis (5.1%), 1 skin ulcer (2.6%) and 1 case of hyperpigmentation (2.6%). All of the complications were treated conservatively, with good evolution.</p>		
<p>検討項目 : The clinical evolution following sclerotherapy, the reduction in the size of the lesions, the number of sessions and the complications relating to the procedure were then evaluated. 結果 : The symptoms completely disappeared in 20 patients (24.7%) and improved in 57 (70.4%). They remained unchanged in only 4 patients (4.9%). The lesion size reduced to zero in 17 patients (21%) and decreased in 58 (71.6%). It remained unchanged in only 6 patients (7.4%). 合併症 ; 11 (13.6%) presented a small skin ulcer, 3 (3.7%) presented hyperpigmentation, and 3 (3.7%) presented paresthesia. All of the complications were treated conservatively, with good evolution.</p>		
	除外	不採用 他言語

文献 No.	文献情報				
	ID	Lang uage	Authors	Title	Journal
	11421423	eng	Olivares JL, Rodriguez G, Fernandez JA, de Gregorio	Jugular venous malformation in an 8- year-old boy: treatment with endovascular sclerotherapy.	Eur J Pediatr
	8894808	eng	Ohlms LA, Forsen J, Burrows	Venous malformation of the pediatric airway.	Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol
	3239253	eng	Ogita S, Tsuto T, Deguchi E, Tokiwa K, Takahashi	Giant cavernous haemangioma: treatment with intralesional injection of OK-432.	Z Kinderchir
	9275886	eng	O'Donovan JC, Donaldson JS, Morello FP, Pensler JM, Vogelzang RL, Bauer	Symptomatic hemangiomas and venous malformations in infants, children, and young adults: treatment with percutaneous injection of sodium tetradecyl sulfate.	AJR Am J Roentgenol
	16516646	eng	Nishikawa M, Sakamoto K, Hidaka M, Yamashita A, Yamamoto	Venous malformation of the tongue in a child treated by sclerotherapy with ethanolamine oleate: a case report.	J Pediatr Surg
	23395642	eng	Nassiri N, O TM, Rosen RJ, Moritz J, Waner	Staged endovascular and surgical treatment of slow-flow vulvar venous malformations.	Am J Obstet Gynecol
	12391457	eng	Murugan L, Samson RS, Chandy	Management of symptomatic vertebral hemangiomas: review of 13 patients.	Neurol India
	14679400	eng	Mimura H, Kanazawa S, Yasui K, Fujiwara H, Hyodo T, Mukai T, Dendo S, Iguchi T, Hiraki T, Koshima I, Hiraki	Percutaneous sclerotherapy for venous malformations using polidocanol under fluoroscopy.	Acta Med Okayama
	19440712	eng	Mimura H, Fujiwara H, Hiraki T, Gobara H, Mukai T, Hyodo T, Iguchi T, Yasui K, Kimata Y, Kanazawa	Polidocanol sclerotherapy for painful venous malformations: evaluation of safety and efficacy in pain relief.	Eur Radiol

Year	Volume	Pages	研究デザイン	P: サンプル数、セッティング、Pの特徴
2001	160(6)	392-4	症例報告	1例、鎖骨上
1996	37(2)	99-114	症例集積	8例、小児の気道
1988	43(6)	408-9		
1997	169(3)	723-9	症例集積	21例 (hemangioma 6例、VM 15例とされているが、診断根拠は不詳で、figureを見るとhemangiomaとされている病変もVMにみえる)
2006	41(3)	599-600		
2013	208(5)	366.e1-6		
2002	50(3)	300-5	症例集積	13患者、12例は胸部、1例は仙骨部
2003	57(5)	227-34		
2009	19(10)	2474-80	症例集積	31 with painful VMs

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硬化療法、右大腿静脈からアプローチ、ポリドカノール	なし
硬化療法、レーザー治療、手術	なし
硬化療法、STS	なし
sclerotherapy using polido- canol 5 mL of 3% polidocanol, was mixed with 1-2 mL of water-soluble contrast media	

O: 記載されているOとその形式	除外	コメント
VMは縮小、合併症なし		
1例はinterventionなしで保存的に経過観察。硬化療法による段階的な治療の他、気管切開や扁桃摘出など追加の外科的治療5例。硬化療法にて一時的な横隔神経麻痺1例あり。		
	除外	対象が乳児血管腫
VMと診断された15例中有効13例。9例は硬化療法のみ、6例は術前硬化療法となっている。合併症の記載はなし。		
	除外	サンプル数が少ない、重篤な合併症なし
	除外	不採用 直後に切除術を行うpreoperative sclerotherapy で、sclerotherapyとしてのoutcome評価は行っていない。
	除外	椎体血管腫のため除外します
	除外	サンプル数が少ない、重篤な合併症なし
<p>検討項目 : Univariate analysis was performed to evaluate the relationship between possible outcome (ペインスコア) predictors and therapeutic effect using Fisher's exact test. The variables included age and sex of patients, location, size, type and margin of lesions, and stasis of sclerosant. 結果 : Among the 29 patients, pain disappeared in 12 patients (41.4%), improved in 14 patients (48.3%), remained unchanged in two patients (6.9%), and worsened in one patient (3.4%) as a result of sclerotherapy, at follow-up, which was a mean of 46 months after treatment (range, 3-107 months). 合併症 : Minor complications included a transient decrease in blood pressure, bradycardia, numbness of the extremities or lip, chill, tightness of the chest during sclerotherapy, and local swelling, pain, numbness, and avulsion of a nail after sclerotherapy. No skin necrosis or permanent neuropathy occurred, and no major complications occurred.</p>		<p>痛みに対する治療効果に関与する因子 : サイズ、マージン、硬化剤が挙げられた。</p>

文献 No.	文献情報				
	ID	Lang uage	Authors	Title	Journal
	24992611	eng	Meng J, Zhuang QW, Gu QP, Zhang J, Li ZP, Si	Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) guided sequential sclerotherapy for maxillofacial vein malformation.	Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci
	11717083	eng	Mason KP, Neufeld EJ, Karian VE, Zurakowski D, Koka BV, Burrows	Coagulation abnormalities in pediatric and adult patients after sclerotherapy or embolization of vascular anomalies.	AJR Am J Roentgenol
	11182343	eng	Marrocco-Trischitta MM, Nicodemi EM, Stillo	Sclerotherapy for venous malformations of the glans penis.	Urology
	11704170	eng	Marrocco-Trischitta MM, Nicodemi EM, Nater C, Stillo	Management of congenital venous malformations of the vulva.	Obstet Gynecol
	11860427	eng	Marrocco-Trischitta MM, Guerrini P, Abeni D, Stillo	Reversible cardiac arrest after polidocanol sclerotherapy of peripheral venous malformation.	Dermatol Surg
	12727054	eng	Mahesh B, Thulkar S, Joseph G, Khazanchi RK, Srivastava	Colour duplex ultrasound-guided sclerotherapy: a new approach to the management of patients with peripheral vascular malformations.	Clin Imaging
	12739187	eng	Low	Management of adult facial vascular anomalies.	Facial Plast Surg
	19070754	eng	Liu Y, Liu D, Wang Y, Zhang W, Zhao	Clinical study of sclerotherapy of maxillofacial venous malformation using absolute ethanol and pingyangmycin.	J Oral Maxillofac Surg

Year	Volume	Pages	研究デザイン	P: サンプル数、セッティング、Pの特徴
2014	18(12)	1709-12	症例集積	43 patients maxillofacial VM
2001	177(6)	1359-63	症例集積	29患者
2001	57(2)	310-3	症例集積	9例、陰茎亀頭
2001	98(5 Pt 1)	789-93	症例集積	5患者、外陰部
2002	28(2)	153-5	症例報告	1例 右下位肋骨
2003	27(3)	171-9		
2003	19(1)	113-30	総説	
2009	67(1)	98-104	症例集積	23、静脈奇形 全例顎顔面

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Combined ethanol and pingyangmycin sclerotherapy	
硬化療法・塞栓療法シアノアクリル、PVA、コイルなどいろいろ	なし
硬化療法、ポリドカノール	なし
硬化療法、3例がポリドカ、2例がエタノール	なし
硬化療法、ポリドカノール	なし
硬化療法、エタノール+pingyangmycin	比較群なし

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<p>Lesion regression rateを検討。結果: Lesion regression rates were $\geq 50\%$ in 28 cases, and 25%–50% in 6 cases. The regression rates were less than 25% in 3 cases. 合併症: Local tumor swelling and pain occurred in 43 cases after treatment with anhydrous ethanol sclerotherapy, and were relieved by oral analgesics. Preventive tracheotomy was conducted in 2 cases of para-pharyngeal VM. Extubation was performed 1 week later. Hemoglobinuria occurred in 1 case, though the condition normalized 3 days later, and urine testing revealed no hemoglobin. Mucosal ulceration occurred in 3 cases, and was healed after symptomatic treatment. Fever up to 39° C occurred in 1 case and was treated with 5 mg dex-amethasone. Body temperature normalized without other adverse reactions in 2 days. Face shape and oral function were ameliorated by the treatment procedure in all cases (Figures 1 and 2).</p>		
<p>エタノール、STSIによる硬化療法では、塞栓による凝固異常を生じる。</p>		<p>IVR後の凝固障害についての検討、治療成績についての記載はなし</p>
<p>7例は治癒し、2例は著明に改善した。全例で術後に局所の著明な腫脹がみられたが、壊死はなかった。重篤な合併症はなかった。</p>		
<p>局所の疼痛をVASスコアで評価。5–43ヶ月のフォローで平均2.3から0に改善、全患者で症状が消失した。4例で病変の消失、ポリドカの1例で複数回の治療を要した。エタノールで治療した1例で一時的表皮壊死を生じたが改善。</p>		
<p>5歳の小児(体重20kg)に対する硬化療法の歳、1%ポリドカノールを4cc注入したところで、徐脈から心停止となった。蘇生処置により回復し、3日後に退院となった。</p>		
	除外	CQとの関連性に乏しい
	除外	<p>総説のため除外してます。乳児血管腫から血管奇形全体までのマネジメントという広い範囲の総説。静脈奇形の硬化療法はページ120中段に記載がある。外科的な完全切除はたいてい整容的に適応外であり、硬化療法により緩和的ないしときに完全治癒が得られる。</p>
<p>サイズの縮小に関してはexcellent(80%以上)9例、good(60~80%)14例、fair(40~60%)、poor(40%以下)。合併症は一過性の腫脹と疼痛以外は皮膚壊死、神経障害含めてなし</p>		

文献 No.	文献情報				
	ID	Lang uage	Authors	Title	Journal
	20410391	eng	Li L, Zeng XQ, Li	Digital subtraction angiography-guided foam sclerotherapy of peripheral venous malformations.	AJR Am J Roentgenol
	19341886	eng	Li L, Feng J, Zeng XQ, Li	Fluoroscopy-guided foam sclerotherapy with sodium morrhuate for peripheral venous malformations: Preliminary experience.	J Vasc Surg
	20381941	eng	Li J, Chen J, Zheng G, Liao G, Fu Z, Li J, Zhang T, Su	Digital subtraction angiography-guided percutaneous sclerotherapy of venous malformations with pingyangmycin and/or absolute ethanol in the maxillofacial region.	J Oral Maxillofac Surg
	24008546	eng	Leung M, Leung L, Fung D, Poon WL, Liu C, Chung K, Tang P, Tse S, Fan TW, Chao N, Liu	Management of the low-flow head and neck vascular malformations in children: the sclerotherapy protocol.	Eur J Pediatr Surg
	19412515	eng	Lee IH, Kim KH, Jeon P, Byun HS, Kim HJ, Kim ST, Kim YW, Kim DI, Choi	Ethanol sclerotherapy for the management of craniofacial venous malformations: the interim results.	Korean J Radiol
	16055097	eng	Lee CH, Chen	Direct percutaneous ethanol instillation for treatment of venous malformation in the face and neck.	Br J Plast Surg
	15574162	eng	Lee CH, Chen	Direct percutaneous ethanol sclerotherapy for treatment of a recurrent venous malformation in the periorbital region.	ANZ J Surg

Year	Volume	Pages	研究デザイン	P: サンプル数、セッティング、Pの特徴
2010	194(5)	W439-44	症例集積	Fourteen patients with peripheral venous malformations
2009	49(4)	961-7	症例集積	23、静脈奇形 四肢13, 顔面8, 体幹2
2010	68(9)	2258-66	症例集積	A total of 20 patients (21 locations) diagnosed with VMs (maxillofacial region)
2014	24(1)	97-101		
2009	10(3)	269-76	症例集積	87、静脈奇形 全例頭蓋顔面
2005	58(8)	1073-8	症例集積	5、静脈奇形 顔面頸部
2004	74(12)	1126-7		

I: 記載されているIとその形式	C: 記載されているCとその形式
<p>Sclerosing foam was prepared using the Tessari method to mix room air with 5% sodium morrhuate in a 4:1 ratio</p>	
<p>硬化療法、foam(空気と5% sodium morrhuateの混合：混合比 4:1)</p>	
<p>pingyangmycin and/or absolute ethanolin sclerotherapy</p>	
<p>硬化療法、エタノール</p>	<p>比較群なし</p>
<p>硬化療法 エタノール</p>	<p>比較群なし</p>

O: 記載されているOとその形式	除外	コメント
<p>検討項目 : clinical and radiologic assessment and evaluation of patient satisfaction 結果 : excellent improvement (i.e., clinical obliteration and asymptomatic) in four (28.6%) of 14 patients, good improvement (i.e., substantial improvement in size and symptoms of > 50%) in nine patients (64.3%), or moderate improvement (i.e., significant decrease in size and symptoms of ≤ 50%) in one patient (7.1%). 合併症 ; No major complications occurred. The early minor complications were self-limiting in all cases. After treatment sessions, swelling and light pain occurred in all patients after sclerotherapy and regressed spontaneously within several days to 2 weeks after the procedure without specific management. Only one of the 14 patients had a mild fever (< 38.5° C) during the first few days after aspiration and sclerotherapy, which resolved spontaneously. No adverse events, such as dry cough, ocular signs, chest pain, or panic attacks, developed. We did not encounter any major complications, such as cutaneous necrosis, allergic reactions, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, or cerebral infarct</p>		
<p>症状の改善はexcellent(症状消失) 47.8%、good(50%以上の改善) 34.8%、moderate(50%以下の改善) 17.4%。6ヶ月後の病変評価で65.2%が完全消失、26.1%が50%以上の縮小、8.7%が50%以下の縮小。合併症は軽度疼痛29.3%、水疱3.4%、重篤な合併症なし。</p>		
<p>検討項目 : Treatment success for patients with the clinical problem of pain, swelling, or disfigurement was defined by resolution or reduction of these chief symptoms. The treatment outcomes were confirmed during the follow-up clinical evaluations. The evaluations were performed by 2 clinicians who had not performed the treatment. Using the evaluation standard of hemangioma by Achauer et al, 20a 4-grade criteria of sclerotherapy efficacy。 結果 : In the follow-up evaluations (range, 6 to 25 months, median 13.55), the clinical outcome was excellent in 13 patients (65%), good in 6 (30%), and fair in 1 (5%). No patient experienced treatment failure in our study. 合併症 ; The complications were fever in 5 patients after the first session of sclerotherapy, incomplete facial paralysis in 1, swelling in 1, and ulceration in 3. No major complications were observed</p>		
	除外	不採用 対象疾患が混在しており outcome評価がVM以外も含まれている
<p>結果はexcellent(75%以上の縮小) 23例(32%)、good(25-75%の縮小) 37例(52%)、poor(25%以下の縮小) 11例(16%)。合併症は呼吸困難(SPO2低下) 2例(2.3%)、舌の感覚鈍麻 1例(1.15%)、一過性顔面神経麻痺 1例(1.15%)</p>		
<p>全例で病変の縮小と症状の軽減を認めた。1例で難聴の合併症あり、他、3例で疼痛、2例で一過性の顔面神経麻痺あり</p>		
	除外	correspondence

文献 No.	文献情報				
	ID	Lang uage	Authors	Title	Journal
	15767981	eng	Lee BB, Mattassi R, Kim BT, Kim YW, Ahn JM, Choi	Contemporary diagnosis and management of venous and arterio-venous shunting malformation by whole body blood pool scintigraphy.	Int Angiol
	11296330	eng	Lee BB, Kim DI, Huh S, Kim HH, Choo IW, Byun HS, Do	New experiences with absolute ethanol sclerotherapy in the management of a complex form of congenital venous malformation.	J Vasc Surg
	12618688	eng	Lee BB, Do YS, Byun HS, Choo IW, Kim DI, Huh	Advanced management of venous malformation with ethanol sclerotherapy: mid-term results.	J Vasc Surg
	12453680	eng	Lee BB, Bergan	Advanced management of congenital vascular malformations: a multidisciplinary approach.	Cardiovasc Surg
	15949959	eng	Lee	New approaches to the treatment of congenital vascular malformations (CVMs)—a single centre experience.	Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg
	12384638	eng	Lee	Advanced management of congenital vascular malformations (CVM).	Int Angiol
	20559638	eng	Krokidis M, Venetucci P, Hatzidakis A, Iaccarino	Sodium tetradecyl sulphate direct intralesional sclerotherapy of venous malformations of the vulva and vagina: report of five cases.	Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol
	22717975	eng	Kok K, McCafferty I, Monaghan A, Nishikawa	Percutaneous sclerotherapy of vascular malformations in children using sodium tetradecyl sulphate: the Birmingham experience.	J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg
	20100267	eng	Khandpur S, Sharma	Utility of intralesional sclerotherapy with 3% sodium tetradecyl sulphate in cutaneous vascular malformations.	Dermatol Surg
	23553378	eng	Kamijo A, Hatsushika K, Kanemaru S, Moriyama M, Kase Y, Masuyama	Five adult laryngeal venous malformation cases treated effectively with sclerotherapy.	Laryngoscope
	12006276	eng	Johnson PL, Eckard DA, Brecheisen MA, Girod DA, Tsue	Percutaneous ethanol sclerotherapy of venous malformations of the tongue.	AJNR Am J Neuroradiol

Year	Volume	Pages	研究デザイン	P: サンプル数、セッティング、Pの特徴
2004	23(4)	355-67		
2001	33(4)	764-72	症例集積	30患者、98session
2003	37(3)	533-8	症例集積	87、extratruncular VM
2002	10(6)	523-33	症例集積	99例286治療
2005	30(2)	184-97		
2002	21(3)	209-13	総説	
2011	34 Suppl 2	S228-31		
2012	65(11)	1451-60		
2010	36(3)	340-6	症例集積	11VM and 2LM
2013	123(1 1)	2766-9		
2002	23(5)	779-82	症例集積	7患者、11session、舌

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硬化療法、エタノール	なし
硬化療法 エタノール	比較群なし
硬化療法・塞栓療法(論文中で硬化と塞栓を区別している)、エタノール、一部でNBCA, coil, OK-432を使用	なし
3% STS was injected into each lesion	
硬化療法、エタノール	なし

O: 記載されているOとその形式	除外	コメント
	除外	CQとの関連性に乏しい
血液プールシンチとMRIでの病変の改善はそれぞれ、96%および93%。合併症は8/30(26%)患者、16/98(16%) sessionでみられた。神経麻痺が5例(顔面神経が3例、腓骨神経が2例)、肺塞栓が1例、ischemic bullae(虚血による水疱形成?)が9例、組織壊死が2例、深部静脈血栓が1例生じた。これらの合併症は、腓骨神経麻痺の1例を除いて、完全に回復した。		
83例で良好な症状改善、4例で一時的に症状改善得られるも、増悪。急性期合併症51例:41例で軽微な合併症、10例で重篤な合併症(DVT5、神経障害5)。慢性期合併症7例:6例で軽微な合併症、1例で重篤な合併症(下腿筋拘縮)		
手技的成功率は94.7%、31患者に42ケースのminor and major complication(一時的皮膚障害を含む)があった。1例で永久的腓骨神経麻痺あり。		
	除外	他の治療モダリティの関与
	除外	総説のため除外しています。
	除外	不採用 症例数に乏しい症例報告で合併症の言及なし
	除外	不採用 対象疾患が混在しており outcome評価がVM以外も含まれている
検討項目: response to treatment, side effects 結果: In 11 patients (84.6%), lesions regressed by 91% to 100% (excellent response) after one to nine injections (mean 3.9 injections) (Table 1, Figures 1-6). There was no improvement in two cases. These included microcystic LM (case 8) and VM over the left thigh (case 9). 合併症; 3 atrophic scarring in VM patients		
	除外	不採用 症例数に乏しい症例報告で合併症の言及なし
呼吸困難や局所の腫脹、構音障害、疼痛などの症状を有する舌VMに対する硬化療法の症状改善を評価。3例は1回の手技で症状改善、4例は2回の手技で症状改善した。1例は局所の腫脹のためNGチューブを2日間、1例は(術前から)全身麻酔・挿管管理を5日間要した。1例で3cmの潰瘍形成したが、改善した。		

文献 No.	文献情報				
	ID	Lang uage	Authors	Title	Journal
	18387776	eng	Jin Y, Lin X, Li W, Hu X, Ma G, Wang	Sclerotherapy after embolization of draining vein: a safe treatment method for venous malformations.	J Vasc Surg
	10657456	eng	Jemec B, Sanders	A facial low-flow venous malformation treated with fibrin glue.	Br J Plast Surg
	21550819	eng	James CA, Braswell LE, Wright LB, Roberson PK, Moore MB, Waner M, Buckmiller	Preoperative sclerotherapy of facial venous malformations: impact on surgical parameters and long-term follow-up.	J Vasc Interv Radiol
	12210459	eng	Jain R, Bandhu S, Sawhney S, Mittal	Sonographically guided percutaneous sclerosis using 1% polidocanol in the treatment of vascular malformations.	J Clin Ultrasound
	21290138	eng	Hoque S, Das	Treatment of venous malformations with ethanolamine oleate: a descriptive study of 83 cases.	Pediatr Surg Int
	15125903	eng	Herman AR, Morello F, Strickland	Vulvar venous malformations in an 11-year-old girl: a case report.	J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol
	7017085	eng	Hayward	Central cavernous hemangioma of the mandible: report of four cases.	J Oral Surg
	11340138	eng	Hammer FD, Boon LM, Mathurin P, Vanwijck	Ethanol sclerotherapy of venous malformations: evaluation of systemic ethanol contamination.	J Vasc Interv Radiol

Year	Volume	Pages	研究デザイン	P: サンプル数、セッティング、Pの特徴
2008	47(6)	1292-9	症例集積	201、静脈奇形 頭部108, 頸部6, 体幹16, 上肢30, 下肢41
2000	53(1)	73-5	症例報告	1例、6歳女児
2011	22(7)	953-60		
2002	30(7)	416-23	症例集積	15例中VMは9例、(リンパ管奇形が3例、動脈瘤様骨嚢腫1例、静脈瘤1例、AVM1例含まれている)、部位は四肢など
2011	27(5)	527-31	症例集積	Eighty-five lesions have undergone 201 sclerotherapy sessions with 39 requiring one, 27 requiring two and 19 lesions requiring more than two sessions.
2004	17(3)	179-81		
1981	39(7)	526-32		
2001	12(5)	595-600	症例集積	30例