

CEAP Classification

In order to standardize the reporting and treatment of the diverse manifestations of chronic venous disorders, a comprehensive classification system (CEAP) has been developed to allow uniform diagnosis and comparison of patient populations.

Created by an international ad hoc committee of the American Venous Forum in 1994, it has been endorsed throughout the world and is now accepted standard for classifying chronic venous disorders.

The fundamentals of the CEAP classification include a description of the

clinical class (**C**) based upon objective signs,
the etiology (**E**),

the anatomical (**A**) distribution of reflux and obstruction in the superficial, deep and perforating veins, and the underlying pathophysiology (**P**), whether due to reflux or obstruction. (1)

Seven clinical categories are recognized as shown on the table below:

CEAP classification of chronic venous disease / clinical classification

C0	No visible or palpable signs of venous disease
C1	Telangiectasies or reticular veins
C2	Varicose veins
C3	Edema
C4a	Pigmentation or eczema
C4b	Lipodermatosclerosis or athrophie blanche
C5	Healed venous ulcer
C6	Active venous ulcer
S	Symptomatic, including ache, pain, tightness, skin irritation, heaviness, and muscle cramps, and other complaints attributable to venous dysfunction
A	Asymptomatic

Etiological classification	Anatomical classification	Pathophysiology
Ec: congenital	As: superficial veins	Pr: reflux
Ep: primary	Ap: perforating veins	Po: obstruction
Es: secondary	Ad: deep veins	Pr,o: reflux and obstruction
En: no venous cause identified	An: no venous location identified	Pn: no venous pathophysiology identifiable

Reference: <http://www.sigvaris.com/en/scientific-corner/ceap-classification>