


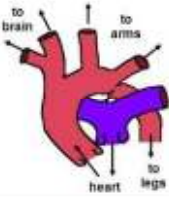


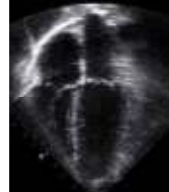
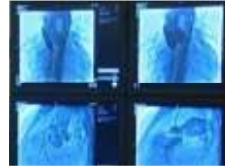





<p>(A) Is Jeffery's heart pumping harder to force his blood under pressure through a narrow blood vessel?</p>	
<p>(B) Valves stop blood flowing backwards. They make a noise as they snap shut. Has a blockage changed the sound of Jeffery's heart?</p>	
<p>(C) Is there a narrow section in the main blood vessel leaving Jeffery's heart? How can we see it?</p>	
<p>(D) Is the blockage between the vessels that take blood to Jeffery's arms and legs? Can we compare the blood pressures?</p>	
<p>(E) Is Jeffery's blood getting past the blockage? If not, the pressure could burst delicate blood vessels in his brain. How can we see the blood vessels?</p>	
<p>(F) Can we widen Jeffery's blood vessel by pushing medical instruments up to the blockage through a small cut in his groin? We could watch on an X-ray.</p>	

<p>(1) An ultrasound (echo) scanner can show the shape your internal organs like the heart.</p>	
<p>(2) Bones and medical instruments show up on X-ray scanners and special dyes make blood vessels show up.</p>	
<p>(3) A stethoscope amplifies the heart sounds to make them clearer.</p>	
<p>(4) A blood pressure monitor detects a pressure difference between your arms and legs.</p>	
<p>(5) A blood pressure monitor detects pressure rises</p>	
<p>(6) An MRI scanner shows detailed images of soft tissues - especially blood vessels</p>	