

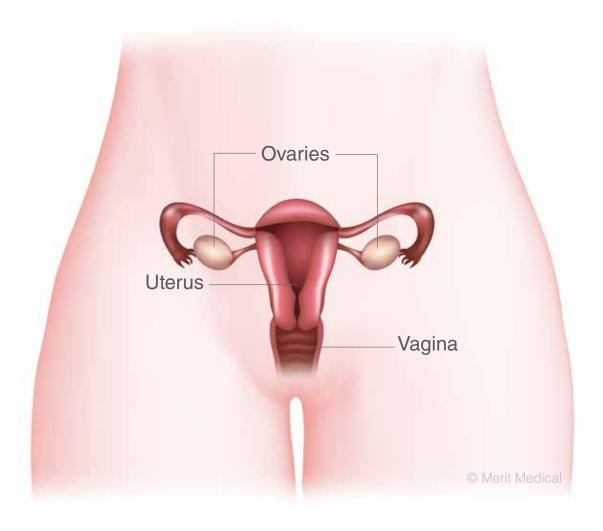
Treating Symptomatic Uterine Fibroids with

Uterine Fibroid Embolization

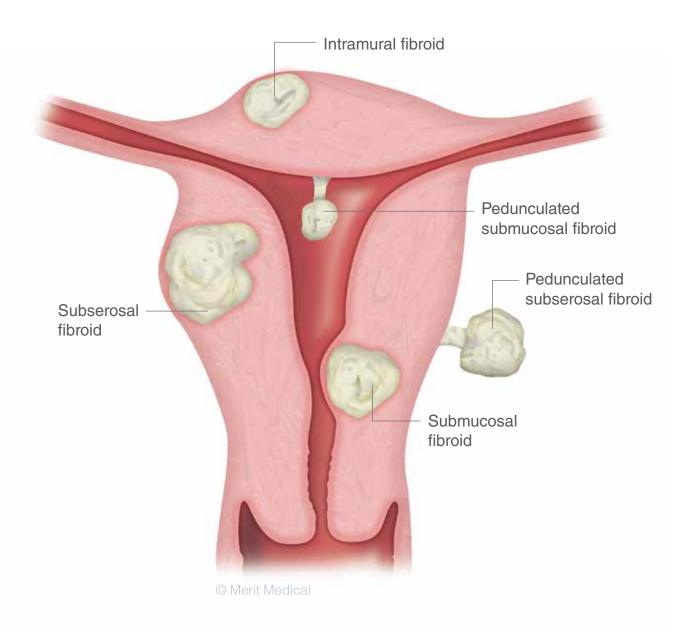




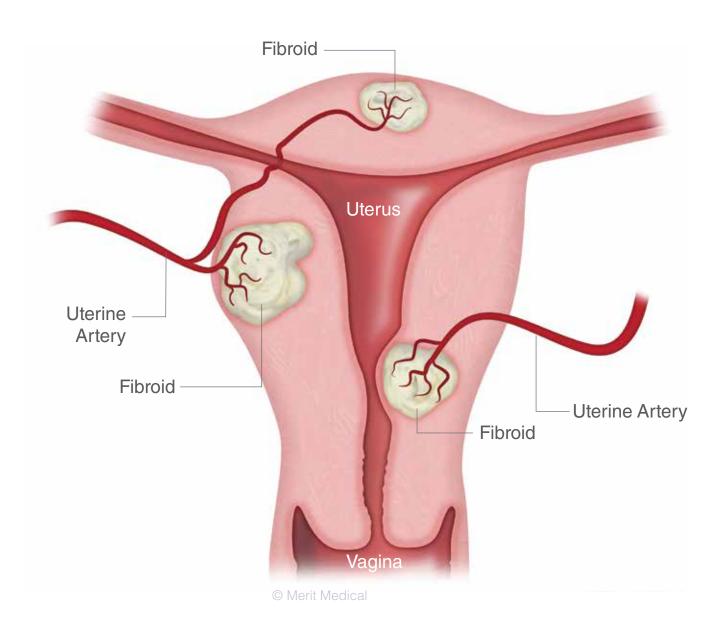
Uterine Fibroids, also known as leiomyomas or myomas, are benign (non-cancerous) tumors that grow within the muscle tissue of the uterus. Fibroids occur in up to 80% of women, depending on age and race.

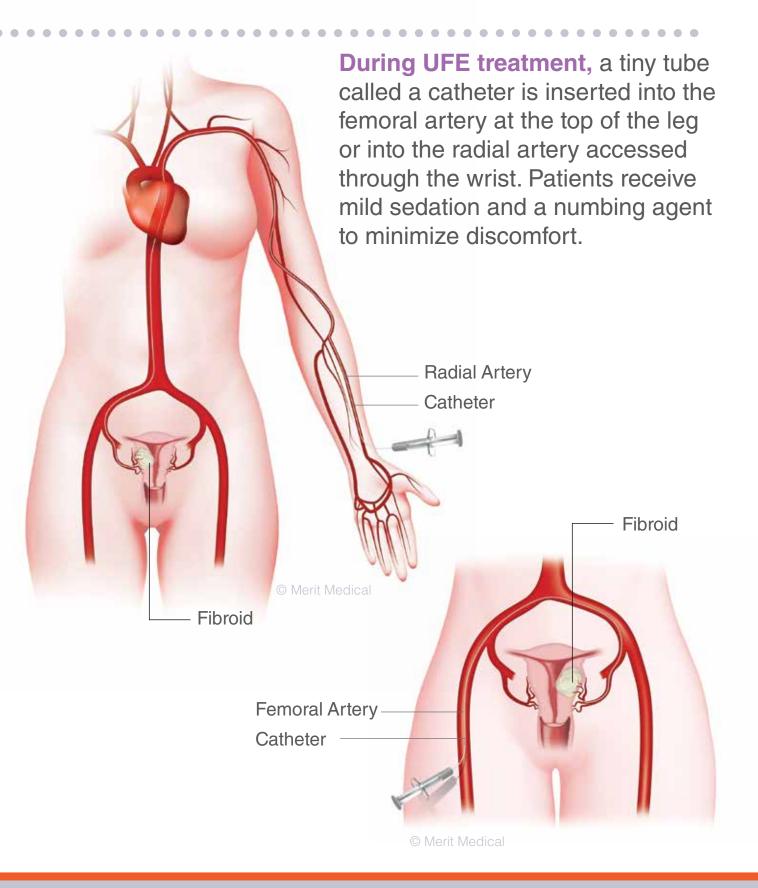


Uterine Fibroids are classified according to their location within the uterus. There are three primary types of fibroid tumors: subserosal, intramural, and submucosal. Pedunculated uterine fibroids occur when the fibroid grows on a stalk.

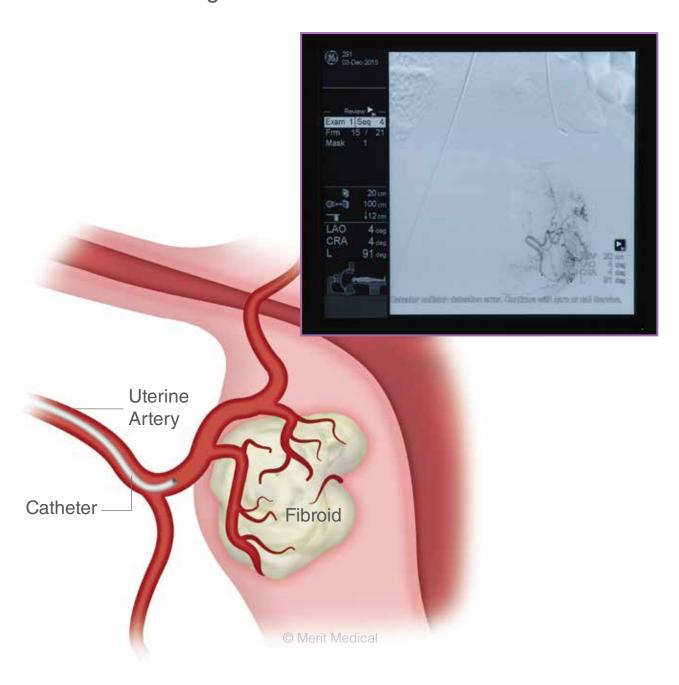


Uterine Fibroid Embolization (UFE) is performed by an Interventional Radiologist (IR), a doctor that performs minimally invasive image-guided diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

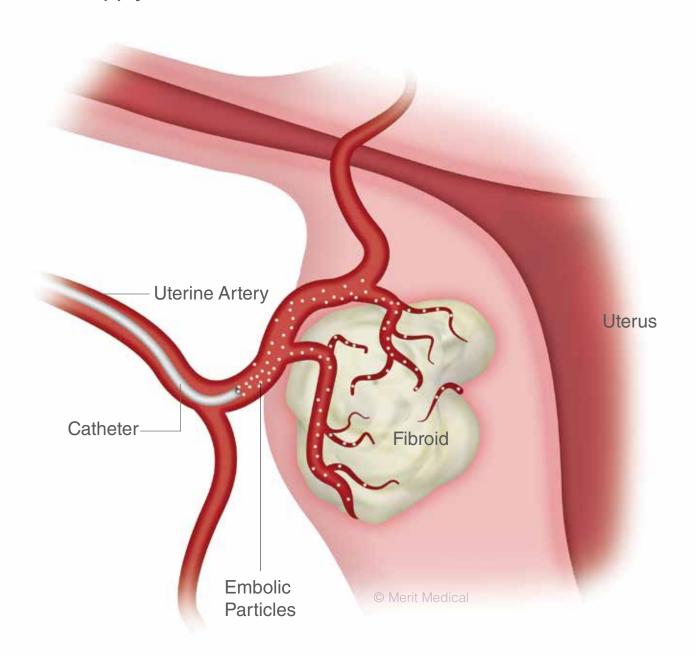




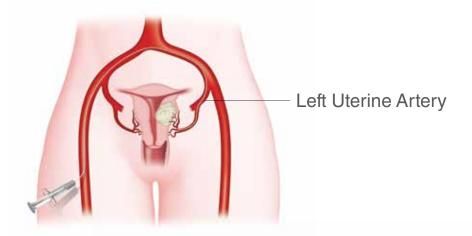
The catheter is then guided into the left or right **uterine artery** and an arteriogram (an imaging test that uses x-ray and a special dye to see inside the arteries) is done to map the arteries feeding the fibroids.

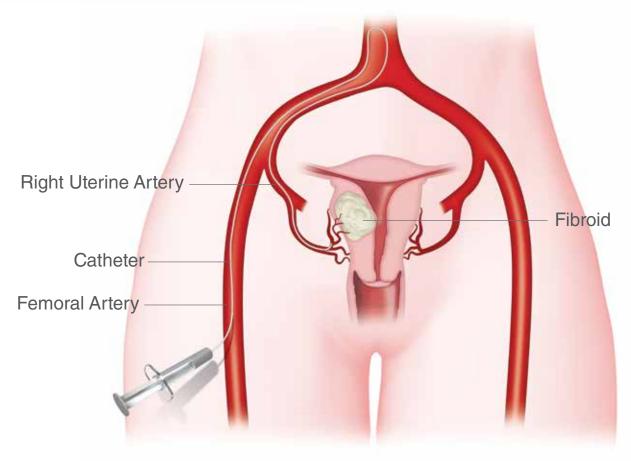


Next, **tiny embolic particles** each measuring about the same size as a grain of sand, are injected through the catheter and into the blood vessels that feed the fibroids, cutting off their blood supply.



Fibroids are treated from both the right and left uterine arteries so that the blood flow feeding the fibroids is completely blocked.

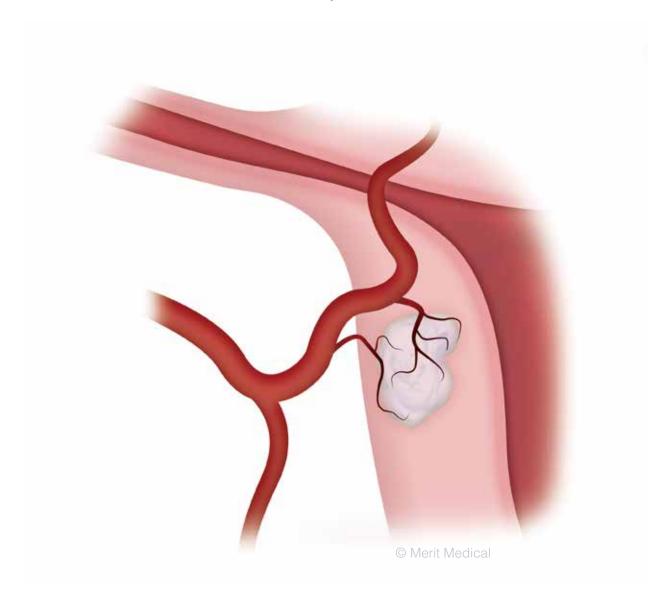




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With their blood supply blocked, the fibroids begin to shrink, but the uterus and ovaries are spared.



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