

Preparing for your exam:

- Wear a comfortable two piece outfit with a short sleeved shirt or blouse.
- Do not wear turtlenecks or pantyhose.
- You must fast four (4) hours prior to your screening.
- You may have ½ cup coffee or tea during your fasting period and a moderate amount of water if you are thirsty.
- Medication can be taken as prescribed.
- If you are diabetic and unable to fast four (4) hours, please limit yourself to a “diabetic meal” (piece of toast, 1 cup of any kind of juice and ½ cup of coffee or tea). If in doubt, follow your diabetic care plan.

Results

Screenings are reviewed by UCI’s on-site, board certified Radiologists. The screenings are offered as a way to make people aware of any undetected health problems and encourage them to seek follow up care with their physician.

Results are available 48 hours after completion of the assessment.

Locations

OAKS LOCATION

1800 West Hibiscus Blvd., Suite 100
Melbourne, FL 32901
(321) 726-3800 phone
(321) 726-3842 fax

HOURS

Monday through Friday
(closed major holidays)
Lobby hours:
7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.



SUNTREE LOCATION

6300 N Wickham Road, Suite 100
Melbourne, FL 32940
(321) 775-7100 phone
(321) 775-7101 fax

HOURS

Monday through Friday
(closed major holidays)
Lobby hours:
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.



UniversityCenterImaging.com/stroke



Are You At Risk For A Stroke?

Stroke Risk Assessment Screenings

All Three Exams \$100

(No Physician Referral Required)

(Oaks) 1800 W. Hibiscus Blvd. Suite 100 726-3800
(Suntree) 6300 N. Wickham Rd. Suite 100 775-7100

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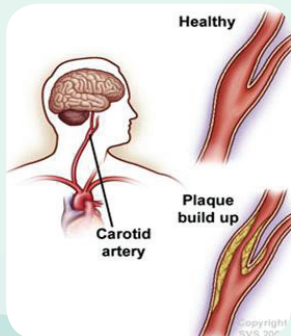
Stroke is the third leading killer in the United States, resulting in the following statistics annually:

- 750,000+ victims
- 160,000 deaths (third leading cause of death)
- 266,000 survivors with permanent disabilities
- 30,000 new permanent admissions to nursing homes
- Over 4 million living survivors of stroke
- Every 45 seconds, in the US, someone has a stroke

Stroke/Carotid Artery Disease

Stroke occurs when a blood vessel feeding the brain bursts or is clogged, causing a sudden disruption in the blood flow to the brain. Carotid artery disease is the leading cause of strokes. More than 50% of stroke victims present no warning signs.

After the age of 55, the risk of stroke doubles every 10 years. Most significantly, 97% of the adult population cannot name a



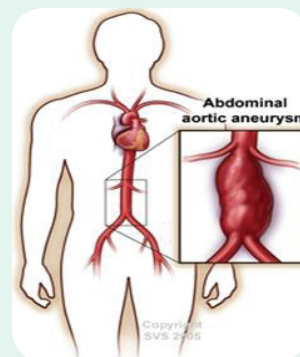
single warning sign of a stroke. When the carotid arteries become blocked by plaque blood flow to the brain is compromised. Ultrasound technologists use painless, non-invasive technology to provide

images of the carotid arteries on both sides of your neck and measure the velocity of the blood flow through these vessels.

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

The abdominal aorta is the largest blood vessel in the body. It is the main artery stemming from the heart. An abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is an abnormal ballooning or enlargement in the lining of a blood vessel. As the lining gets weaker, primarily due to age and other risk factors, the vessel wall becomes weakened and expands in size.

Once discovered, an aneurysm is measured in diameter and is carefully monitored. When the aneurysm reaches approx. five (5) centimeters, it is at high risk for rupture producing catastrophic bleeding and results in fatality 80% of the time. For this reason,



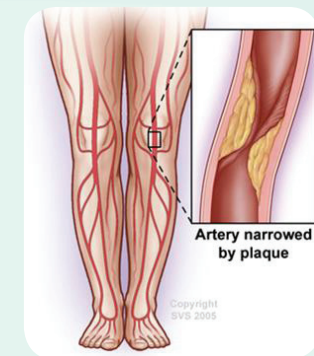
physicians will consider surgery. Ultrasound imaging allows the technologist to image the abdominal aorta and measure the size along the course of the vessel.

The stomach is imaged to visualize the inside of the abdominal aorta.

Most people with an abdominal aortic aneurysm present no warning signs.

Peripheral Arterial Disease

Approximately 12-15 million Americans suffer from Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD), often referred to as hardening of the arteries or atherosclerosis. This narrowing of the blood vessels in the legs is caused by the buildup of fatty plaque and results in clogged or slowing of the flow of blood and is a strong predictor of heart disease. (PAD) may show up in leg arteries before there are any signs or symptoms. Many people experience discomfort while walking that is relieved by rest, but are unaware that it is due to blocked arteries.



The effects of this condition not only cause pain, disability and put limbs at risk, but it is also one of the strongest risk markers available for predicting heart disease. Individuals with (PAD) are at a four-fold increased risk of heart attack and a two to three-fold greater risk for stroke, compared to individuals of the same age without (PAD).

An Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) index test is performed using blood pressure cuffs on the arms and ankles. The (ABI) index is a ratio between the pressures in your arms and legs and will identify most cases of Peripheral Arterial Disease.