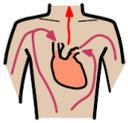




**NHS**

**Great Ormond Street  
Hospital for Children**  
NHS Foundation Trust

## Having embolisation (Easy Read)



You have a network of blood vessels throughout your body. Sometimes a blood vessel can be odd. It might connect in the wrong way, or blood may flow through it too fast or too slow.



Embolisation (said: emm-bo-ly-zay-shun) blocks the odd blood vessels so blood flows better. It can also block a bad connection. Sometimes it is used to reduce swelling by blocking the blood supply.



You will have an anaesthetic (said: ann-ess-thet-ick) for the embolisation. You will not be able to feel anything or know what is happening.



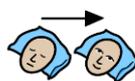
The doctor will put a thin tube into a blood vessel at the top of your leg. They will move it up through your blood vessels to the area they are treating.



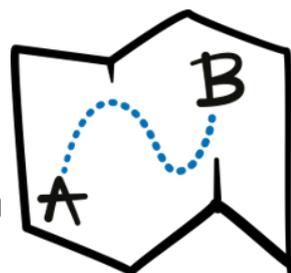
The doctor will take lots of pictures to show where the tube is inside the body.

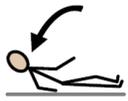


The doctor will put the embolisation stuff into the tube. This will block off the abnormal vessel.



At the end of the procedure, the doctor will remove the tube from your leg and you will start to wake up from the anaesthetic.





You will need to lie flat on your back for about 4 hours afterwards. This is to make sure the top of your leg is alright.



The nurses will check you regularly to make sure you are getting better. You can then go home.



The top of your leg might feel a bit sore. You can take pain medicines if you want.



You will come back to the hospital a few weeks later for a check-up appointment.



Please ask us if you have any questions.

