

CCSVI - Liberation Treatment

My name is Angela Sergio Cleary, I am Italian woman living in the United States and I was diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis in October of 2006. While the course of my MS has been quite difficult from the very beginning, I have felt the need to be proactive in raising awareness and funds for research to help us get closer to a cure for this disease. In September of 2007, I founded a project called Flowers4MS to support this cause.

During the course of my work, I came across some research performed by Dr. Paolo Zamboni, a vascular surgeon at the University of Ferrara in Italy. He has been studying CCSVI, a condition called "Chronic Cerebrospinal Venous Insufficiency". It refers to a narrowing or blockage of the primary veins draining blood from the brain to the heart. These include the jugular veins, veins along the spinal column and the azygos vein in the upper chest. This narrowing restricts the normal outflow of blood from the brain. As a result, the blood often "refluxes" that is: it flows backwards into the brain. Some think the resulting flow and building pressure pushes blood into the tissue around vessels in the brain, resulting in toxic iron deposits that some believe may trigger inflammation, injury to brain tissue and cell death.

Dr. Zamboni has used Doppler ultrasound to scan the heads and necks of over 500 MS patients and found the blocked, narrowed and sometimes missing veins of CCSVI in almost 100 per cent of them. These problems were found only in MS patients and not in healthy people nor in those with other neurological conditions.

Dr. Zamboni's first study involving Doppler ultrasound was published in 2007 in the journal *Current Neurovascular Research*. Most of the MS patients have CCSVI either in the jugular veins or in the main vein in the central chest called the azygos. The more vein malformations that impede flow, the greater the severity of symptoms, the researchers contend.

Dr. Zamboni says his findings are considered 'proof of concept' that CCSVI is strongly associated with MS. In December 2008, Dr. Zamboni and his team published their findings in the *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*. Doctors in the United States and Poland have also scanned a small number of MS patients and found they too have CCSVI. Dr. Michael Dake at Stanford University in California has also been scanning patients and finding a striking similarity to Zamboni's findings.

I represent a large group of individuals that are very supportive of Dr. Zamboni's work and I would like to know if you would be interested in pursuing this field of research. MS patients are very hopeful that the new findings will bring us closer to a cure.

Please, take this into consideration and help us move forward in fighting this disease.

Sincerely