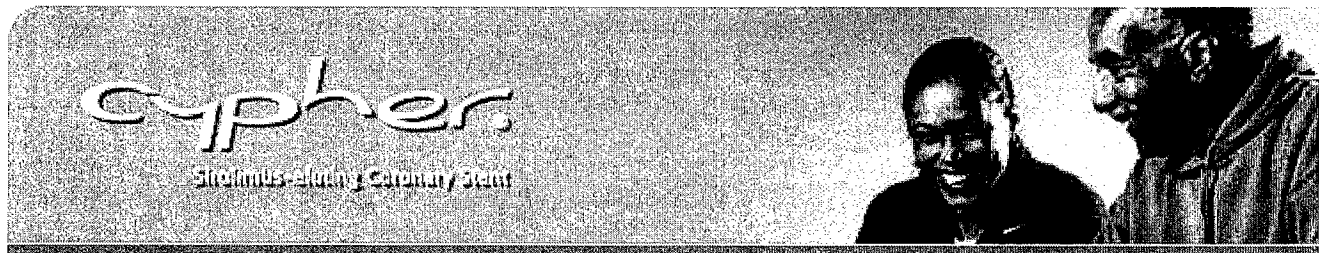


# **EXHIBIT 6**



[Understanding Blocked Arteries](#)

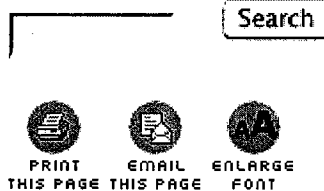
[About the CYPHER® Stent](#)

[CYPHER® Success Stories](#)

[What to Expect at the Cardiologist](#)

[Information for Loved Ones](#)

#### SITE TOOLS



## Glossary

- **Anesthesia**  
Loss of sensation with or without loss of consciousness; general anesthesia usually implies loss of consciousness.
- **Angina**  
(also known as Angina Pectoris) - Chest discomfort, pain, tightness, pressure; may also have associated pain in neck, jaw, back, or arm. It may include profuse sweating, nausea, or shortness of breath. Angina may be a single symptom or a combination of these symptoms. Angina occurs when the demand for blood by the heart exceeds the supply provided by the coronary arteries.
- **Angioplasty**  
Balloon angioplasty (or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty [PTCA]) is a technique used to widen the narrowing in your artery without surgery. The basic idea of angioplasty is to position a catheter with a small inflatable balloon on the end with the narrowed section of the artery. The balloon is then inflated and pushes outward against the narrowing and surrounding wall of the artery. The inflated balloon opens the narrowed artery by splitting and compressing the plaque and slightly stretching the wall of the artery. The balloon may be inflated several times during angioplasty. Each balloon is made of special materials that allow it to inflate to a specific size. Your doctor will select a balloon that will be approximately the same size as your artery. It is possible that the first balloon will be removed and other, larger balloons will be used if additional expansion is required.
- **Anticoagulant**  
A substance that slows, suppresses, or prevents the clotting of blood.
- **Antiplatelet**  
A medicine that reduces the clumping of platelets in the blood. An antiplatelet medicine helps thin the blood to prevent clot formation.
- **Atherosclerosis**  
A disease process in which fatty substances (plaque), such as cholesterol, are deposited on the inner lining of blood vessels.
- **Balloon Angioplasty**  
See Angioplasty.
- **Balloon Catheter**  
Coronary stent implantation usually follows balloon angioplasty, which requires inserting a balloon catheter into the femoral artery in the upper thigh. When this catheter is positioned at the location of the blockage in the coronary artery, it is slowly inflated to widen that

artery, and is then removed.

- **Brachytherapy**  
See Intravascular Brachytherapy.
- **CABG**  
See Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting.
- **CAD**  
See Coronary Artery Disease.
- **Cardiac**  
Relating to the heart.
- **Cardiac Catheterization**  
Cardiac catheterization involves the passage of a catheter (a thin flexible tube) into the right or left side of the heart. Generally this procedure is performed to obtain diagnostic information about the heart or its blood vessels or to provide therapeutic interventions for certain types of heart conditions.
- **Catheter**  
A tube used for gaining access to the body's cavities or blood vessels. In angioplasty, a catheter provides access to the heart's arteries.
- **Catheterization (Coronary Angiogram)**  
A test used to diagnose coronary artery disease using the catheterization procedure. Contrast dye is injected into the coronary arteries via a catheter, and this allows the doctor to see, on an X-ray screen, the exact site where the artery is narrowed or blocked.
- **CAT Scanning**  
See Computed Tomography Scanning.
- **Cholesterol**  
A substance that circulates in the blood and plays a role in the formation of blockages. Cholesterol originates in foods that are rich in animal fats.
- **Computed Tomography Scanning**  
A technique for producing cross-sectional images of the body in which X-rays are passed through the body at different angles and analyzed by a computer; also called CT scanning or CAT scanning.
- **Coronary**  
Related to the arteries that supply blood to the heart.
- **Coronary Angiogram**  
See Cardiac Catheterization.
- **Coronary Arteries**  
The coronary arteries are special blood vessels that supply the heart with necessary oxygen and nutrients. The heart does not function properly without enough oxygen.
- **Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG)**  
An operation in which a section of vein or artery is used to bypass blockage in a coronary artery; performed to prevent myocardial infarction (heart attack) and to relieve angina.