

FIG. 1

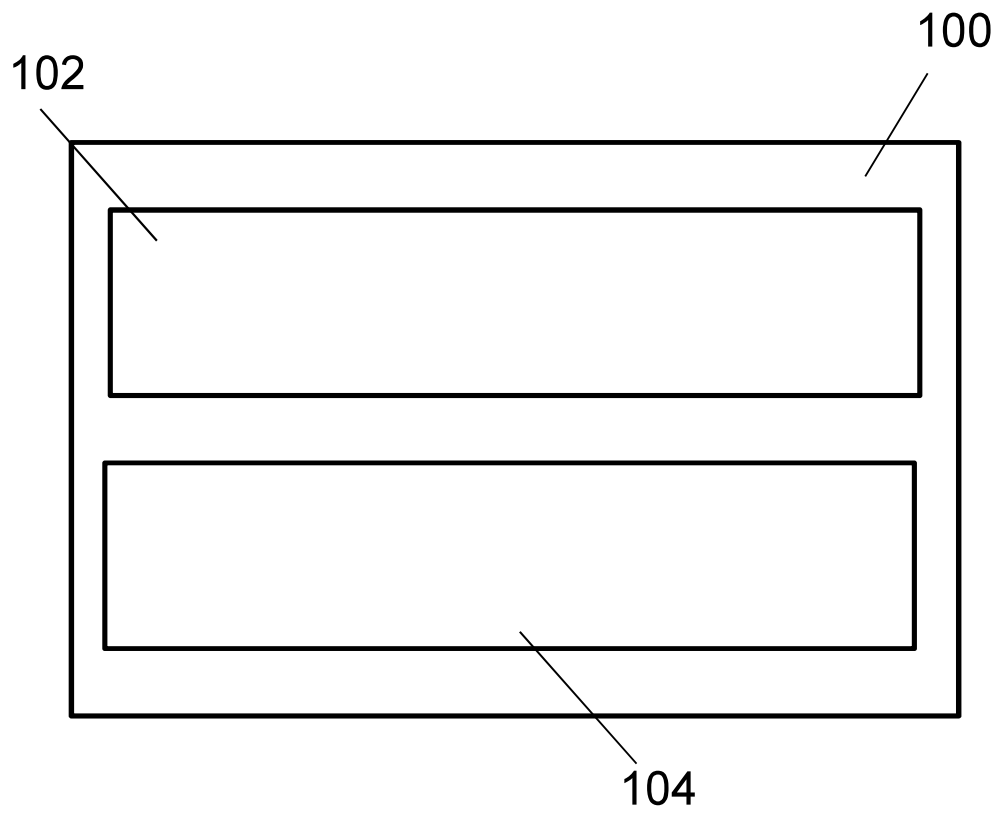


FIG. 2

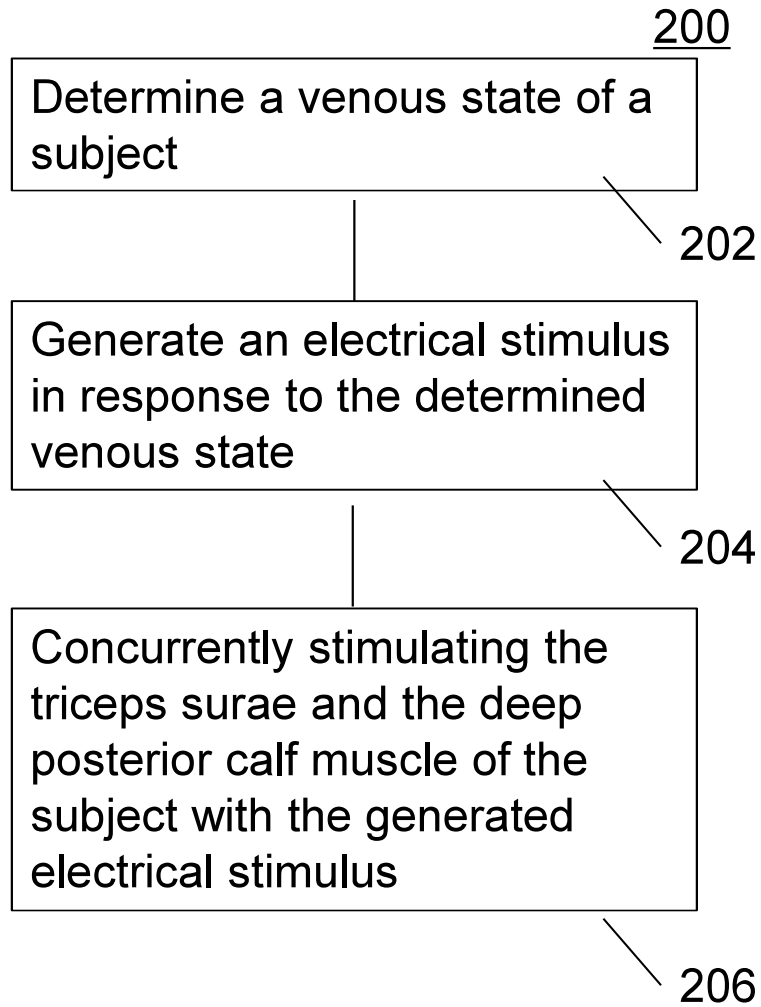


FIG. 3

300

Administer one or more
electrical stimuli to a plurality of
leg muscles sufficient to cause
contraction of the muscles

302

FIG. 4

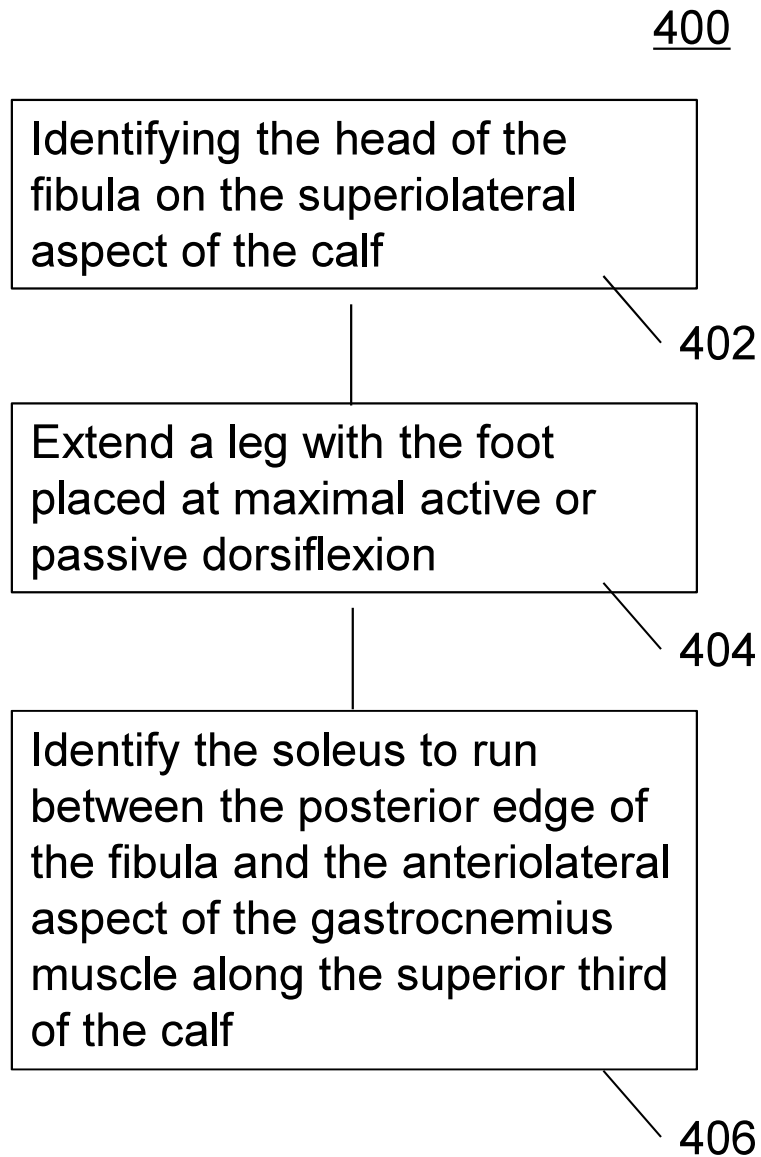


FIG. 5

500

Couple a monitoring device to
a neuromuscular electrical
stimulation (NMES) device

502

FIG. 6A

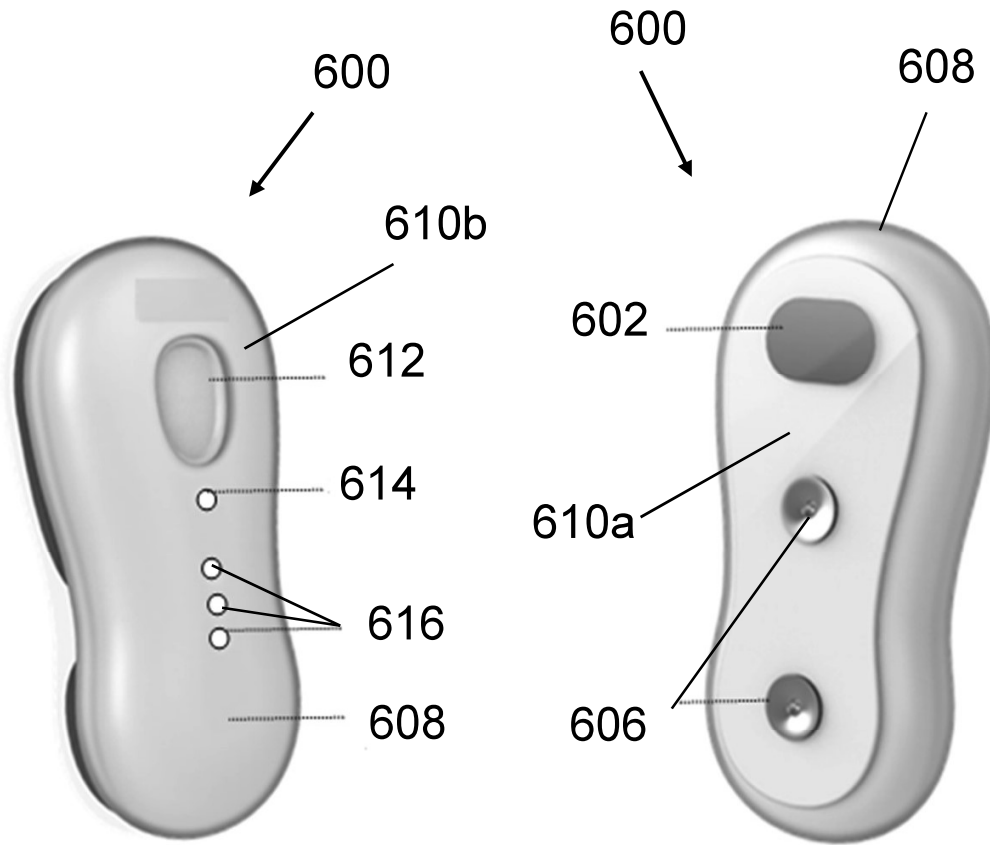


FIG. 6B

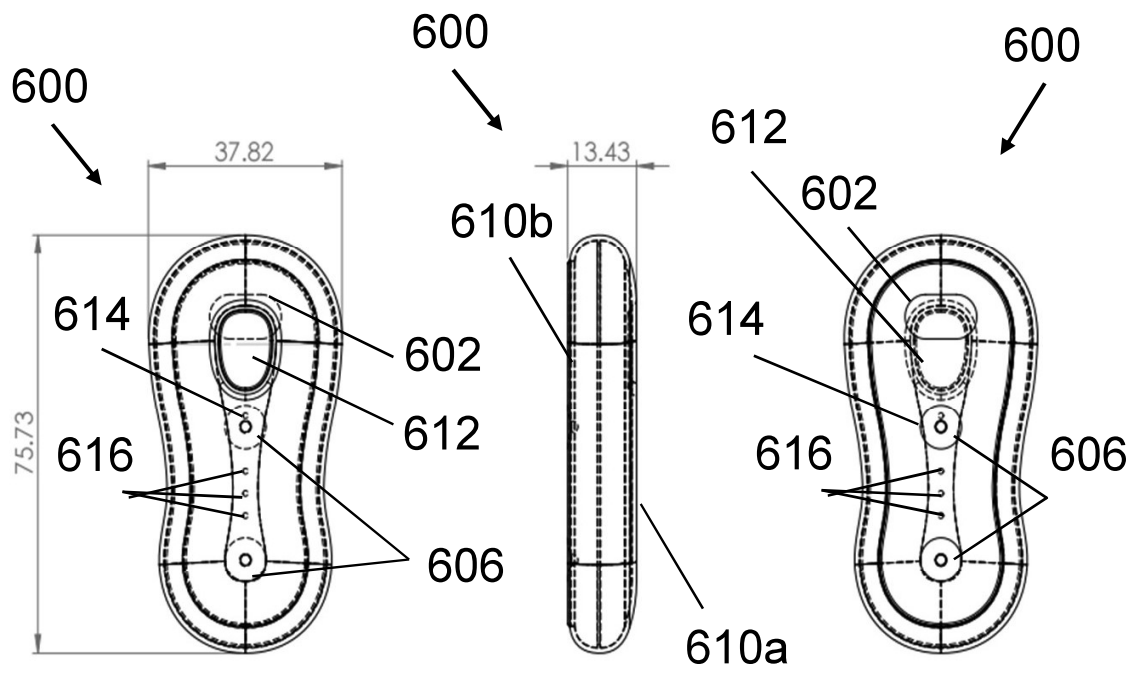


FIG. 6C

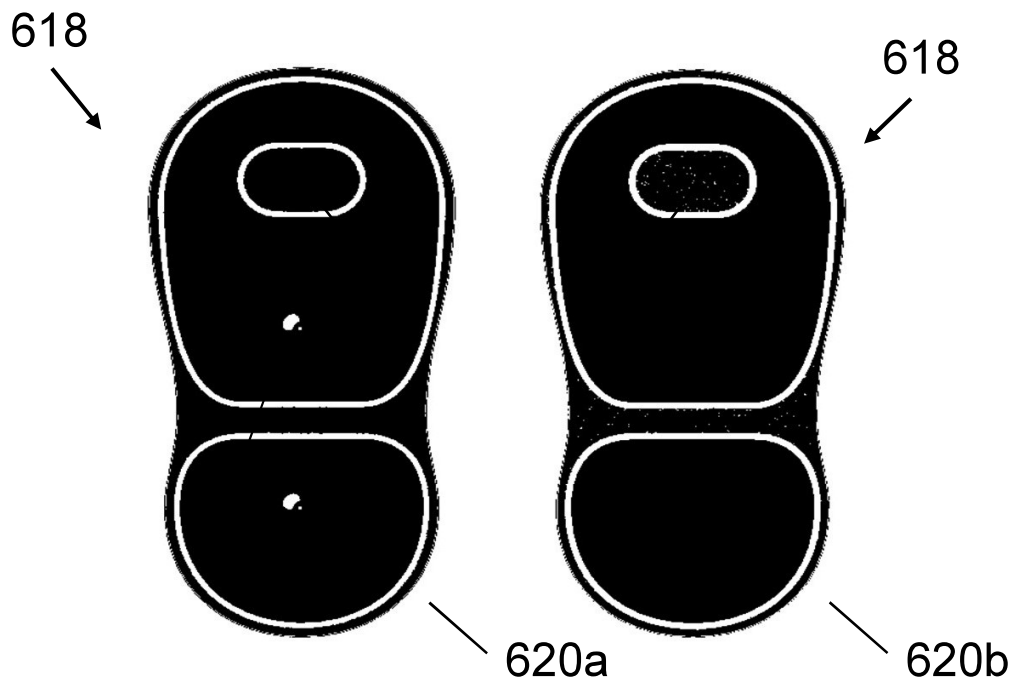


FIG. 6D

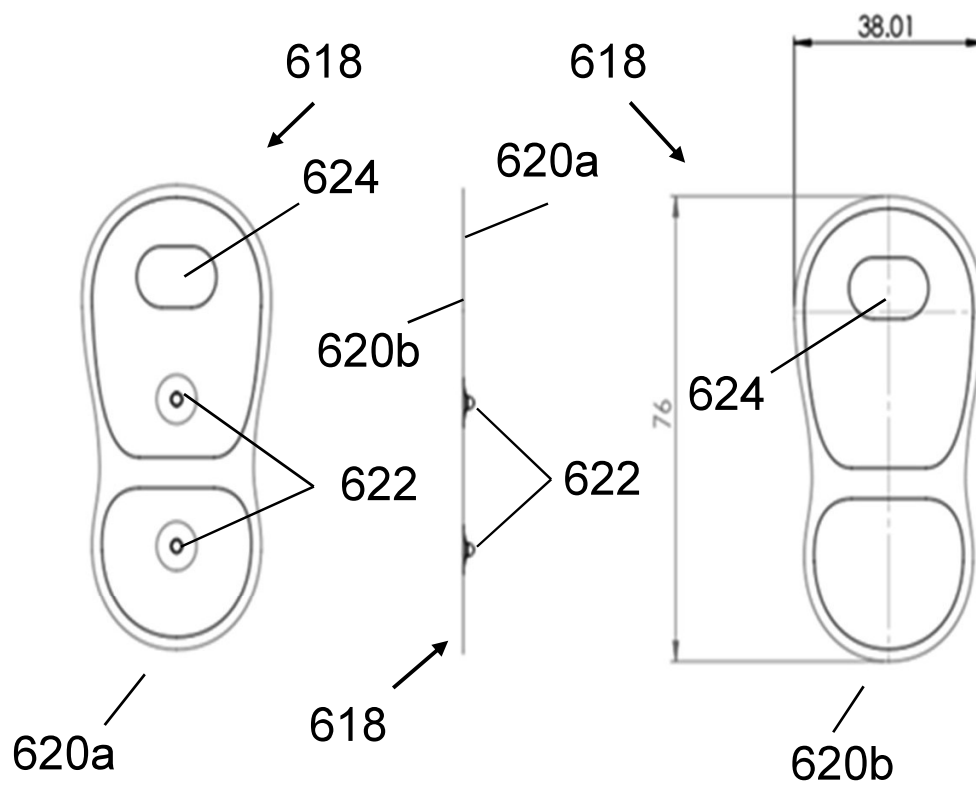


FIG. 6E

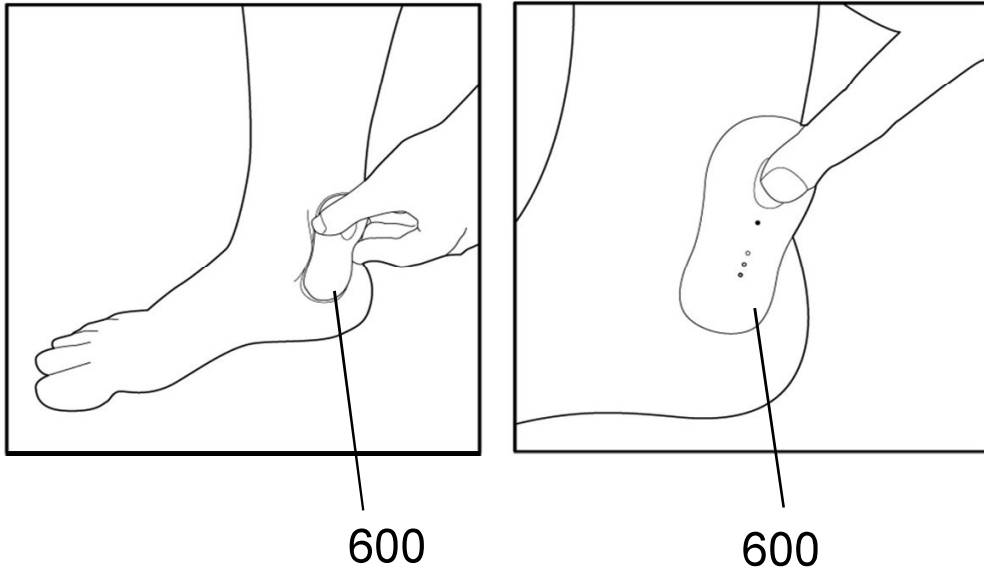


FIG. 7A

700a MECHANISM OF ACTION

Achieving Synergies Through the Superficial and Deep Calf Muscles

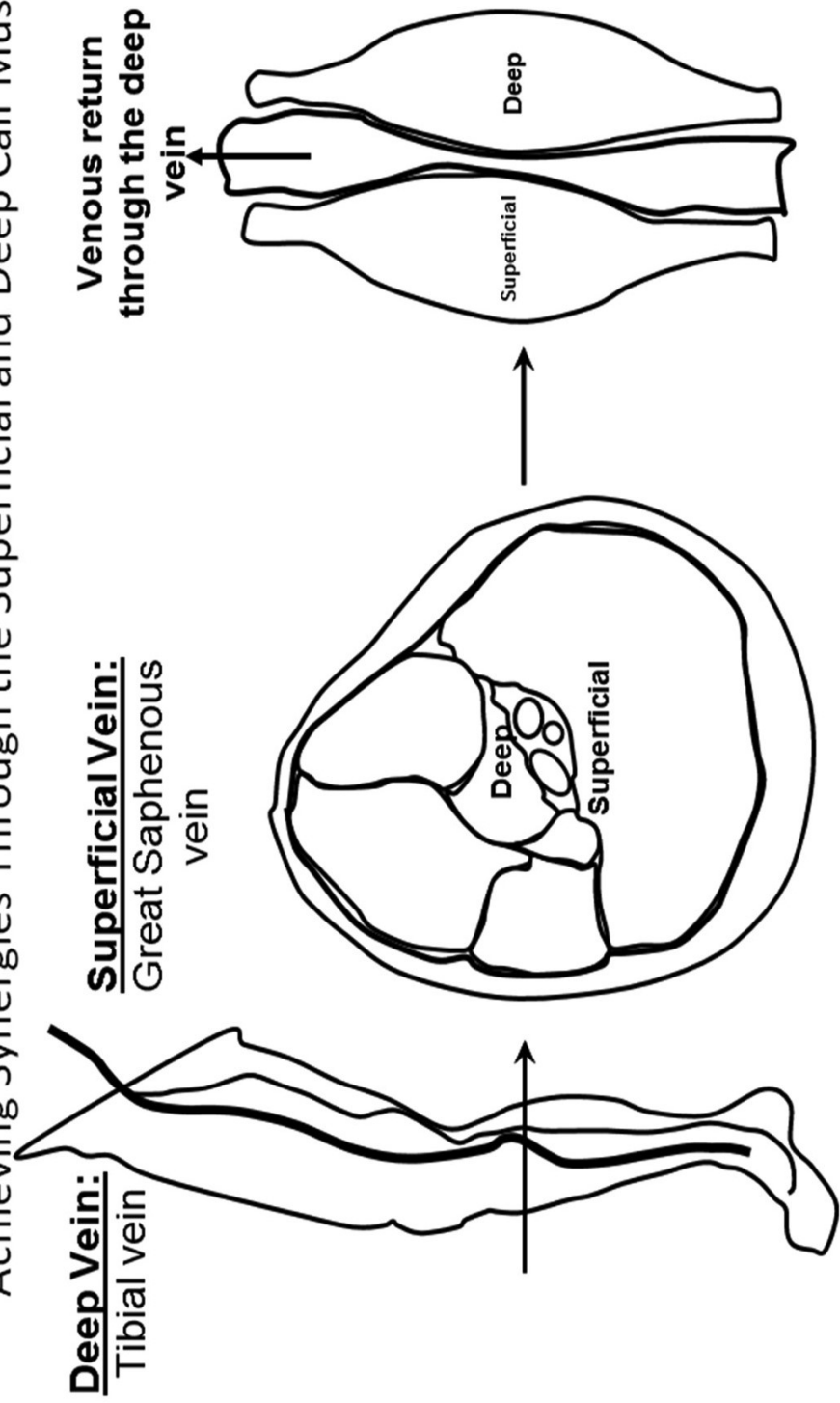


FIG. 7B

700b

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Achieving Synergies Through the Superficial and Deep Calf Muscles

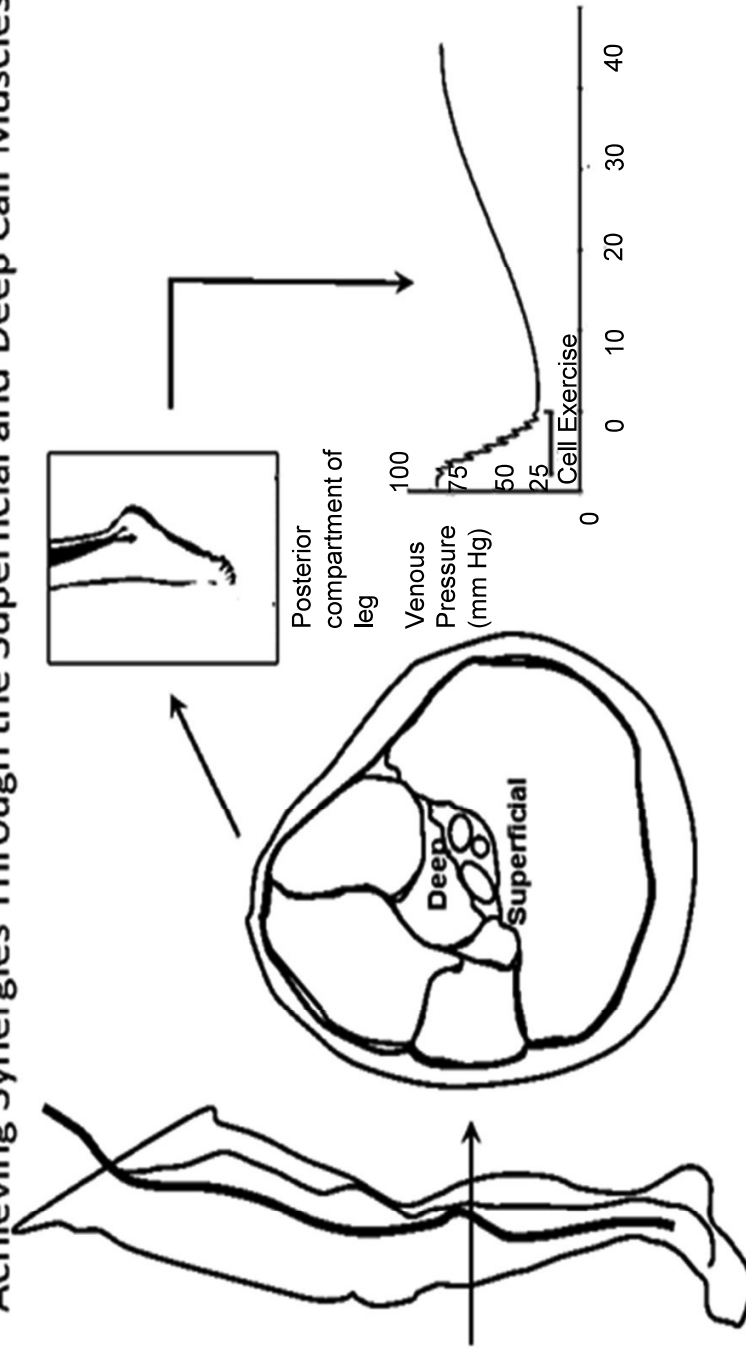


FIG. 7C

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Nerve Fibre Recruitment of Superficial and Deep Muscles

700c

Muscle Nerve

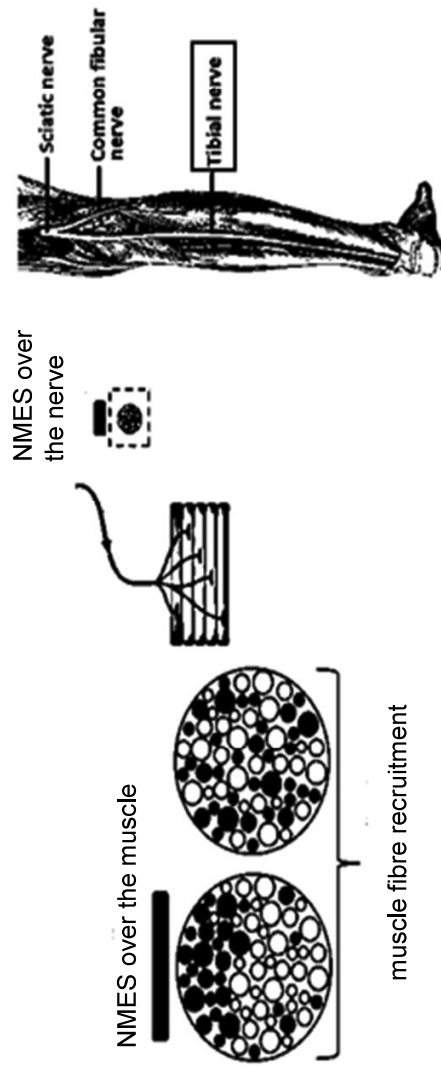


FIG. 7E

700e

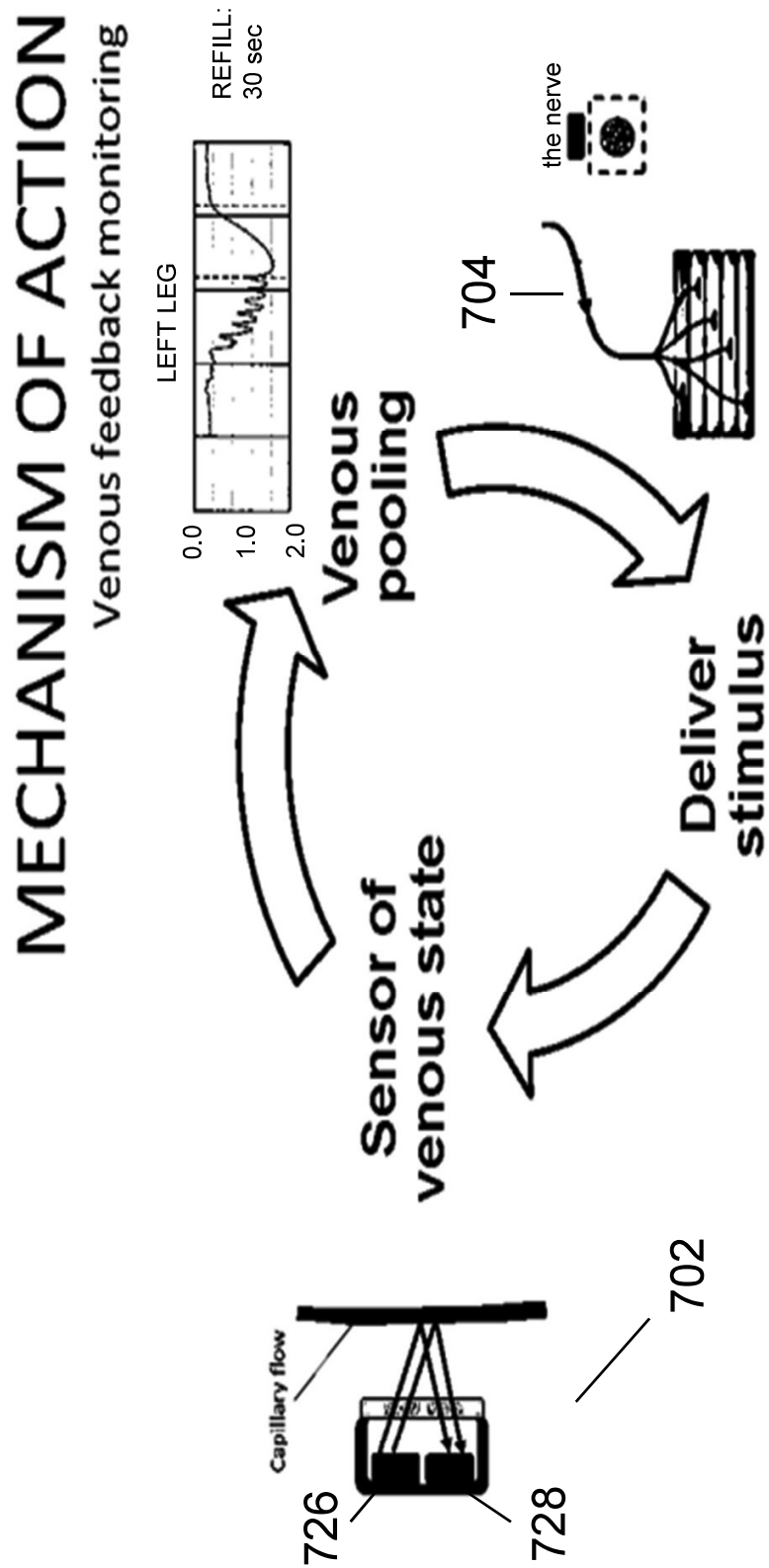


FIG. 7F

700f

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Coupling of electrical stimulation with breathing

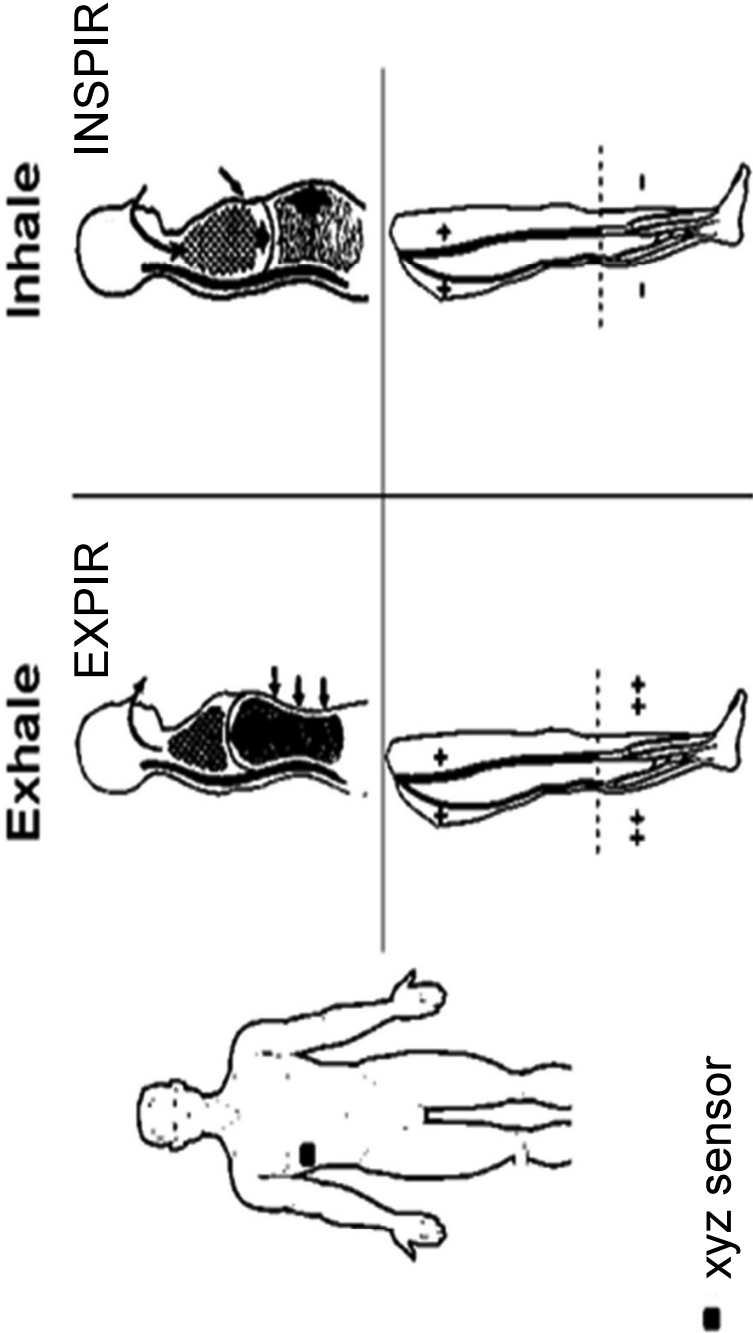


FIG. 8A

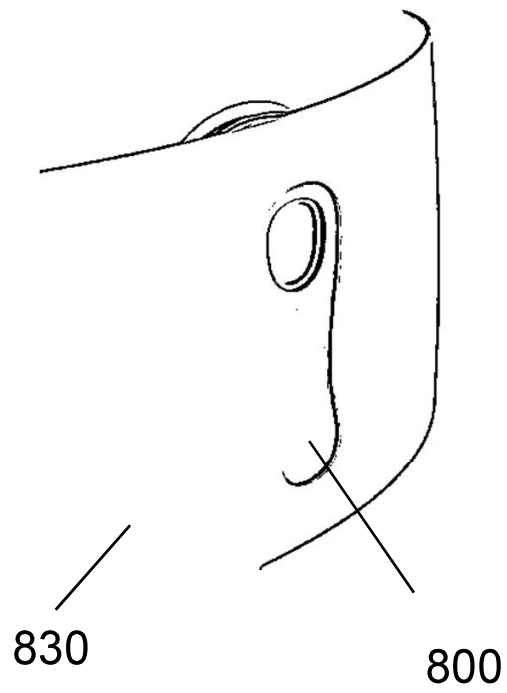


FIG. 8B

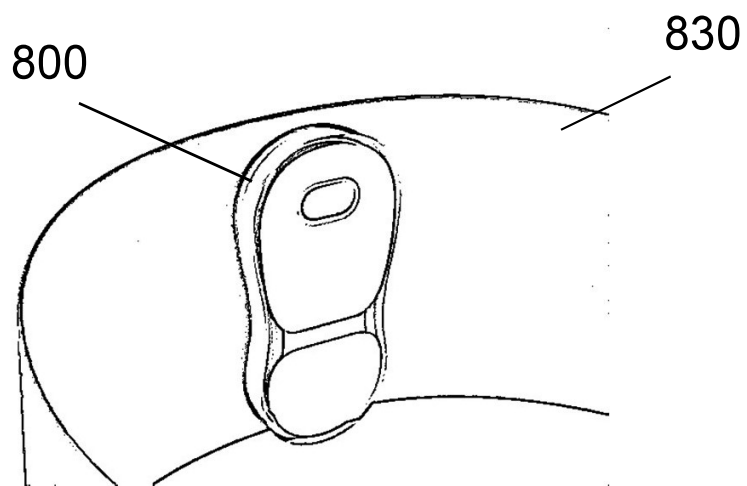


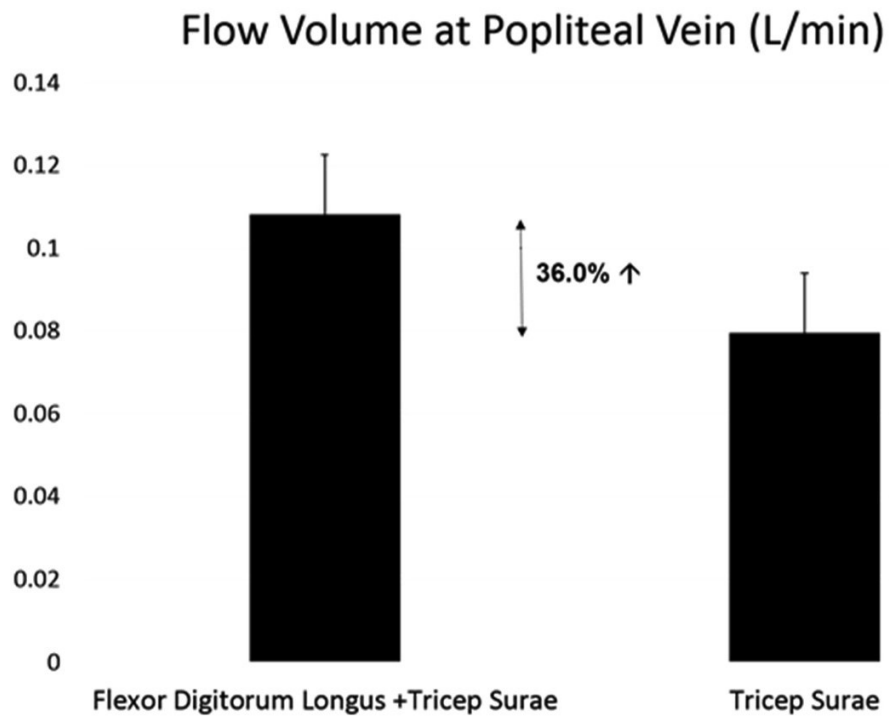
FIG. 9A900a

FIG. 9B

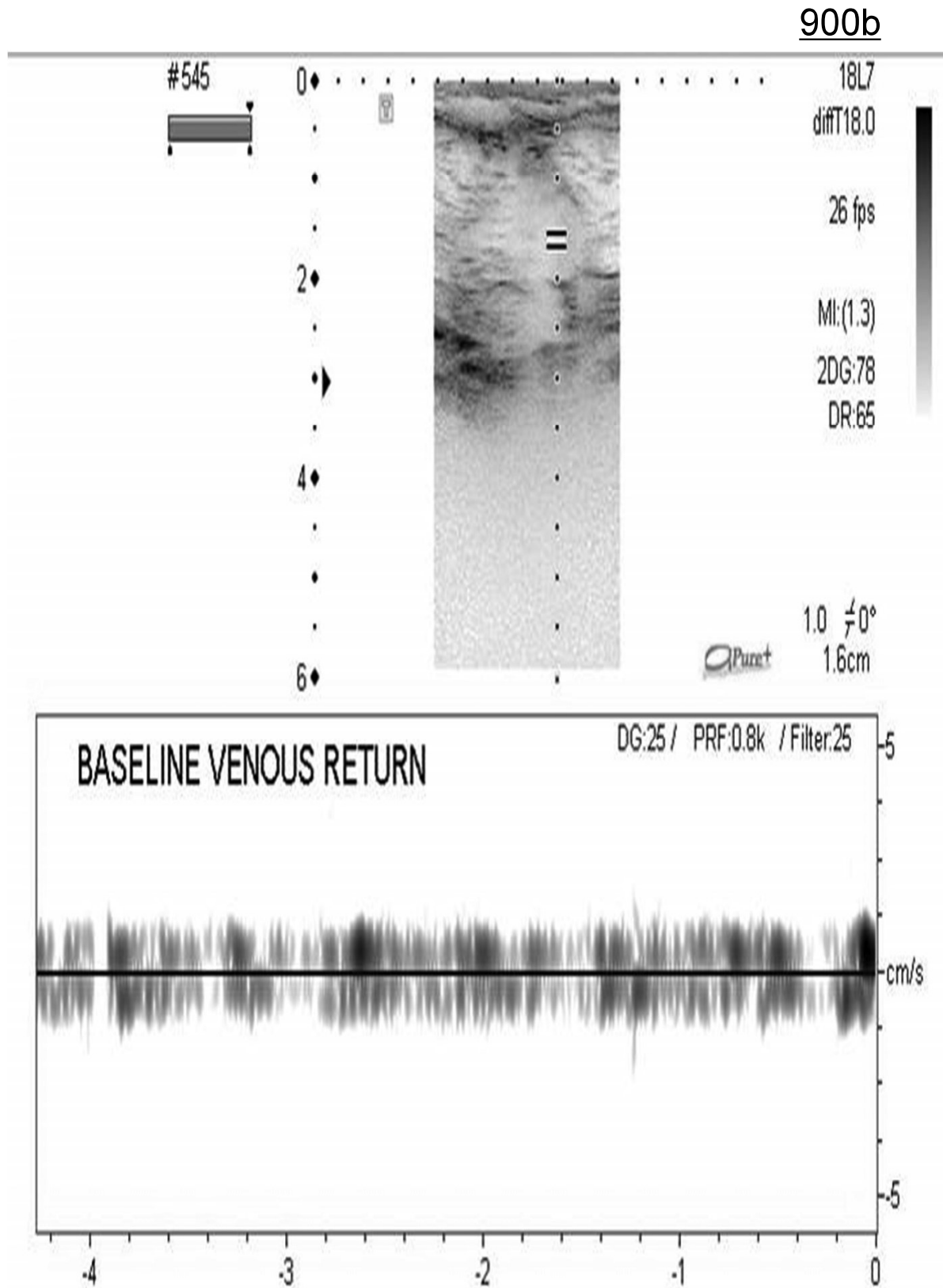
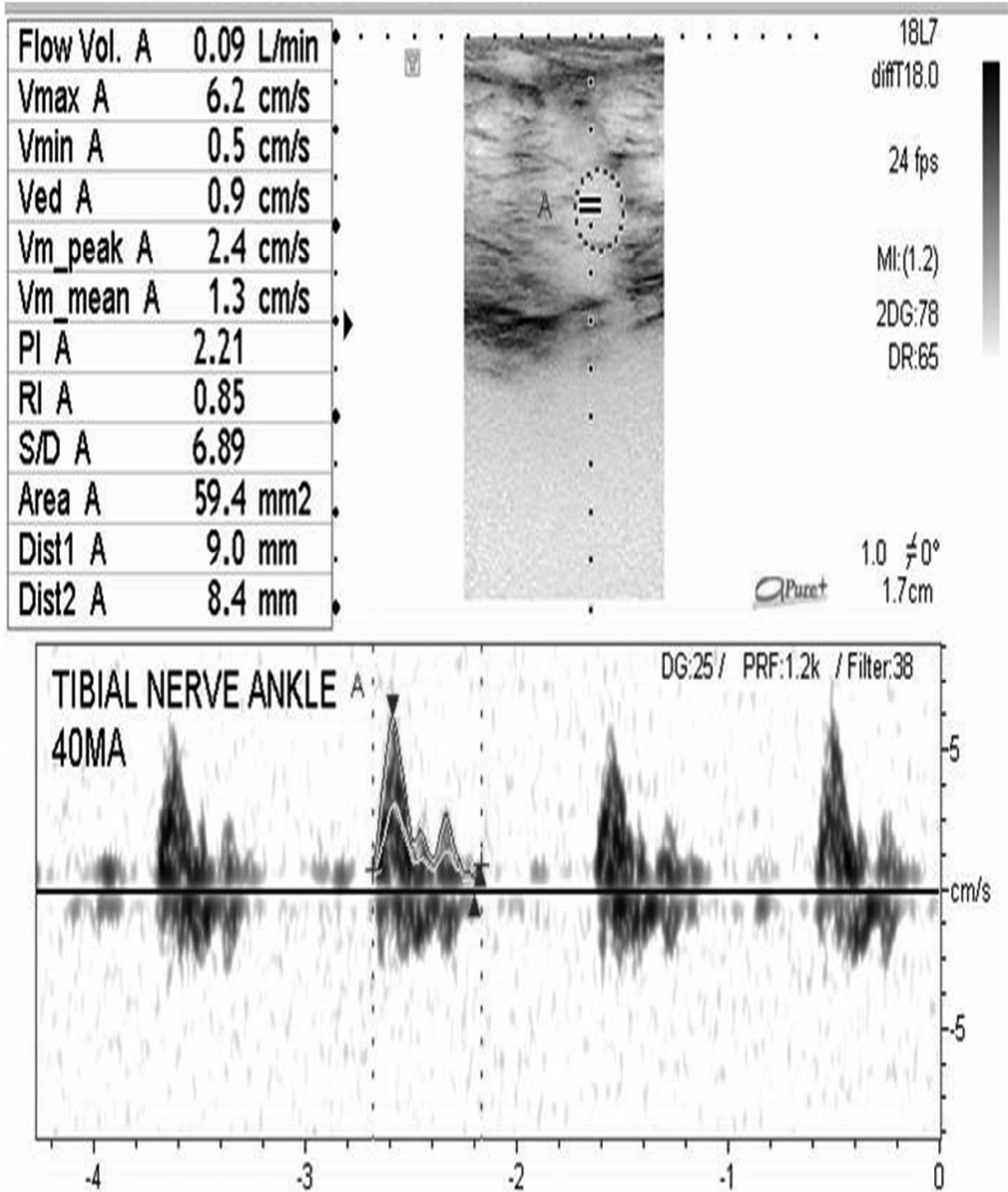


FIG. 9C

900c



Posterior tibial nerve stimulation gave a significant increase in mean peak venous velocity and flow volume at the popliteal vein compared to baseline resting venous return