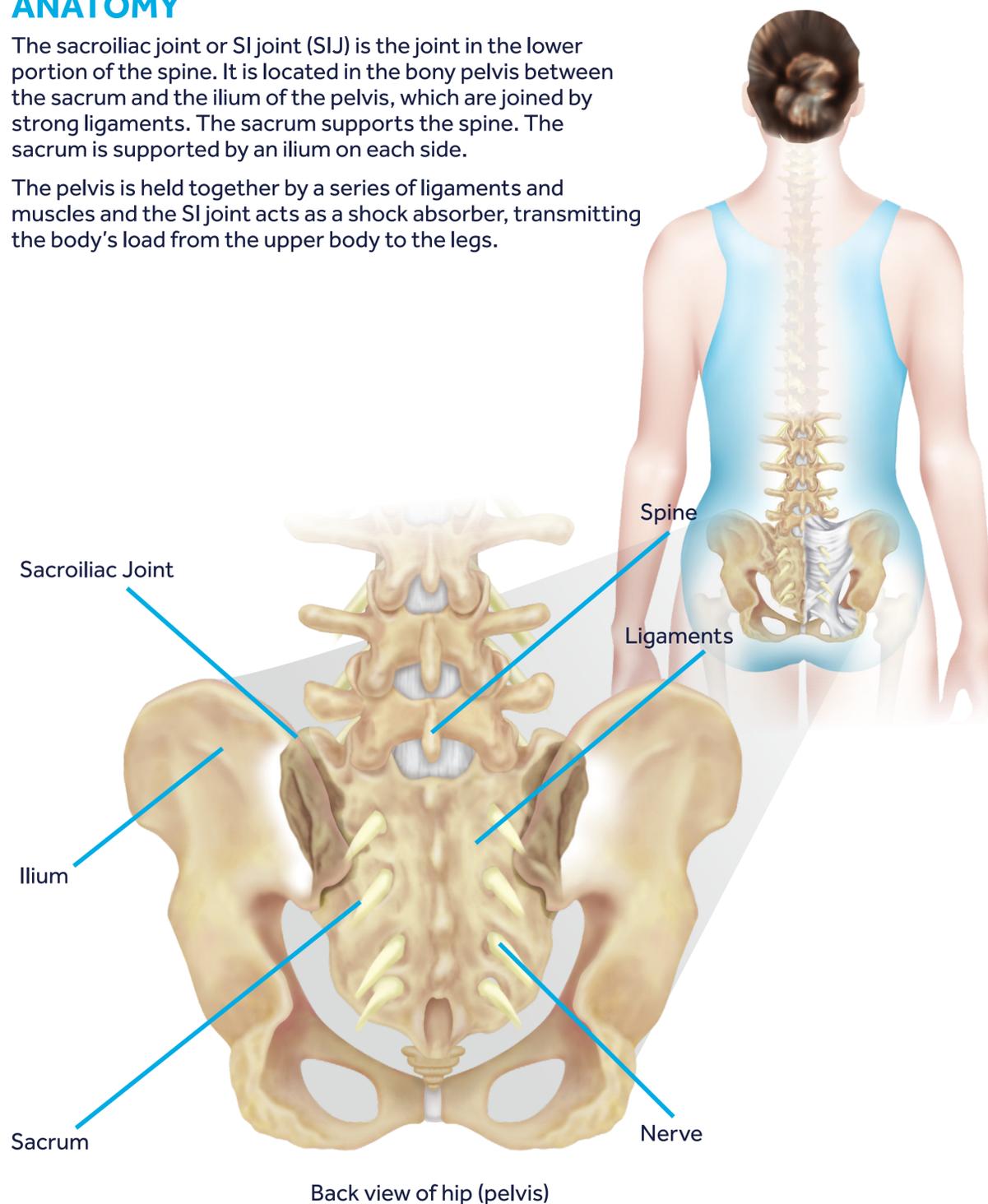


SACROILIAC JOINT ANATOMY

The sacroiliac joint or SI joint (SIJ) is the joint in the lower portion of the spine. It is located in the bony pelvis between the sacrum and the ilium of the pelvis, which are joined by strong ligaments. The sacrum supports the spine. The sacrum is supported by an ilium on each side.

The pelvis is held together by a series of ligaments and muscles and the SI joint acts as a shock absorber, transmitting the body's load from the upper body to the legs.



WHAT CAUSES SACROILIAC JOINT PAIN?

Sacroiliac joint pain can be categorized as pain from the leg, buttocks, groin, and lower spine. Normal wear and tear of the joint (degenerative), traumatic events, and inflammation can lead to painful walking, sitting, sleeping, getting in and out of a car, and other activities. Although it is not always clear what causes sacroiliac joint pain, it is estimated that 15%-25% of patients with axial low back pain can attribute their pain to the SI joint.¹

WHAT IS SACROILIAC JOINT DISEASE?

Sacroiliac Joint Disease typically comes from one of two conditions:

Degenerative Sacroiliitis. In medicine, the term "itis" refers to inflammation, and sacroiliitis describes inflammation of the sacroiliac joint. The inflammation may, or may not, be caused by sacroiliac joint dysfunction.

Sacroiliac Joint Disruption. This condition generally refers to abnormal motion in the sacroiliac joint, either too much motion or too little motion.

WHY MAY I NEED SURGERY?

You may be a candidate for surgery if you have tried, with no lasting relief, other conservative care options such as physical therapy, chiropractic, medications, and/or injections for at least 6 months. After consulting with your surgeon, it may be determined that surgery might be an option to limit the amount of movement of the SI joint in an effort to treat your diagnosis.

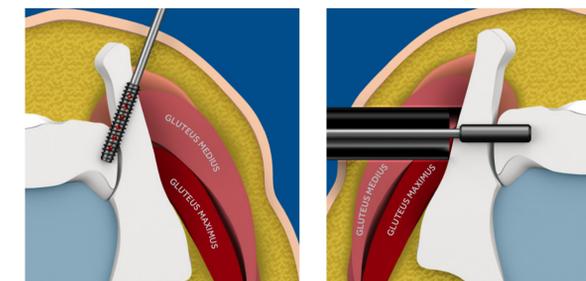
POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

Potential risks to any surgical procedure include unforeseeable complications caused by anesthesia, blood clots, undiagnosed medical problems, such as silent heart disease, and rare allergic reactions. Some risks of SI joint surgery include incomplete pain relief, damage to the nerve roots, infection, and complications with the hardware. Most of these complications can be treated once they are detected, but sometimes they require a longer period of hospitalization or recovery, additional medications, and sometimes even additional surgery.

WHAT IS THE RIALTO™ SI FUSION SYSTEM?

The Rialto SI Fusion System is intended to stabilize your sacroiliac joint and provide an environment for fusion (joining bones together into one solid structure) to occur.

The Rialto SI Fusion System consists of cylindrical threaded devices designed to enhance sacroiliac joint fusion. The threaded devices are offered in various lengths to accommodate your anatomy. For fusion of the SI joint, one, two, or three devices may be placed at your surgeon's discretion.



The Rialto SI Fusion System uses a posterior approach. There is **minimal muscle disruption**.

With a traditional, transgluteal/lateral approach, **muscles are disrupted**.

POSSIBLE DIAGNOSES FOR SURGERY CANDIDATES

Degenerative Sacroiliitis

- SI joint disruption
- You have undergone failed non-surgical treatment (physical therapy, chiropractic, physiatry, etc.)
- You have a positive response to SI joint injection(s)

¹ Cohen, Steven P. Sacroiliac Joint Pain: A Comprehensive Review of Anatomy, Diagnosis, and Treatment. *Anesth Analg* 2005; 101:1440-1453.

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