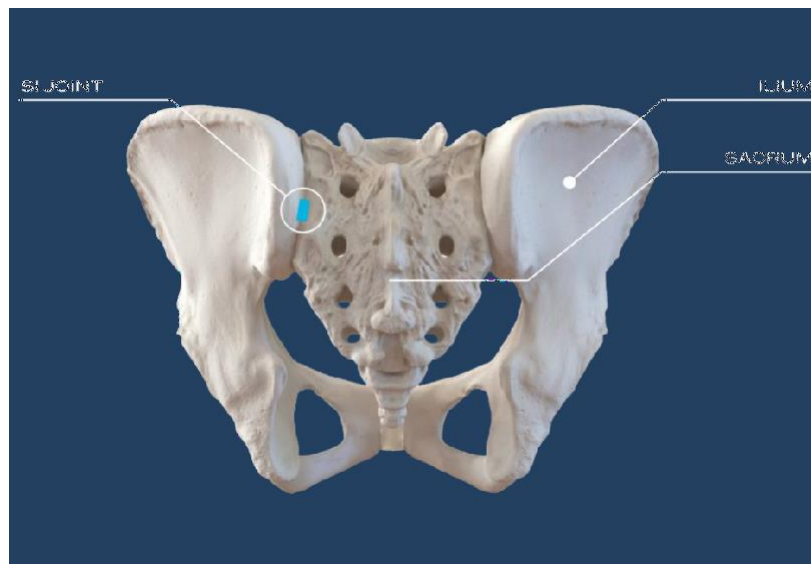


What is the SI Joint?

The sacroiliac joint or SI joint (SIJ) is the joint between the sacrum and the ilium bones of the pelvis, which are connected by strong ligaments. They sit on the left and right side of your spine. The primary role of the SI joint is to provide stability for the pelvis and to bear the load of the upper body when you stand or walk and shift that load to your legs. It is an essential component for energy transfer (or shock absorber) between the legs and the torso.



What is SI Joint dysfunction?

Common problems of the sacroiliac joint are often called sacroiliac joint dysfunction (also termed SI joint dysfunction; SIJD). Your physician may also refer to sacroiliac joint pain by other terms like sacroiliitis, SI joint degeneration, SI joint inflammation, SI joint syndrome, SI joint disruption, SI joint insufficiency, SI joint strain and arthritis.

Sacroiliac joint dysfunction generally refers to pain in the sacroiliac joint region that is caused by abnormal motion in the sacroiliac joint, either too much or too little motion due to the lack of support from the once strong and taut ligaments. In fact, research suggests the SI joint is the source of pain up to 30 percent of people with chronic low back pain. (**Rashbaum*, J Spinal Disord, 2016)



Effective Treatment for SI Joint Pain

The LinQ™ system is intended for sacroiliac joint fusion for conditions such as Degenerative Sacroiliitis and Sacroiliac Joint Disruptions. The procedure allows for fusion and stabilization of the SI joint in eligible patients where appropriate non-surgical treatment has failed and may provide immediate relief of pain symptoms.

Causes of SI Joint Instability and Pain

The pain starts when your SI joint becomes inflamed. There are several reasons it could happen, but Hypermobility (too much movement, the joint is too loose) and Hypomobility (too little movement) are at the root of the problem.

Hypermobility: The ligaments that encase the SI joint may be disrupted due to injury or degenerate due to age, allowing the joint to have excessive motion. This excessive motion may inflame and disrupt the joint and surrounding nerves.

Hypomobility: Often caused by arthritis, this triggers the bones to rub against one another and create extreme pain and may inhibit mobility.



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