

## What is the G Device?

The G Device is an innovative treatment option for patients with severe lumbar stenosis, providing patients with an alternative to conventional fusion techniques. The interlaminar device consists of a titanium alloy (TiAlV ELI) implant with a G shaped body with two wings at each side. The design allows for the body of the implant to be inserted between two adjacent spinous processes and for the wings to be clamped tightly to the spinous processes. The keels are to be placed engaging the bone of either the spinous processes or the laminae. The device is available in different heights, ranging from 8mm to 16mm, and due to its unique shape and design, can be used for one or two levels including L5/S1 and is clinically proven to relieve the symptoms caused by stenosis.



## G Device Features

- Made of a Titanium alloy which is biocompatible and x-ray visible.
- Large number of sizes, giving the surgeon options.
- The design of the device allows treatment of stenosis at all levels including L5/S1.
- Increased stability due to the strength of the wings
  - Reduces stress on the facet joints
- Maintains foraminal height
  - Design of the G Device creates a large contact area, optimizing stress distribution.
- Minimally invasive procedure

## How the G Device Works

After a decompression surgery, the spine can become unstable or insecure. A device is needed to help keep the spine stable, and this is where the G Device can be utilized. The G Device helps to stabilize the spinal column after surgical decompression, as well as maintaining the normal foraminal height of the spine. The G-Device is a non-fusion device, allowing the patient to maintain their mobility and function. It allows the patient to bend forward and backward without pain, and helps the spinal segments within the spine to maintain their natural motion. The procedure is minimally invasive and the G-Device is inserted in the same small incision as the surgical decompression, minimizing tissue and muscular damage. The G Device is designed to be implanted lower into the interspinous space giving it greater stability than other devices.

