Patients with a LINX device can undergo a wide range of diagnostic imaging tests, including: X-Ray, Ultrasound, PET Scan, CT Scan, and MRI.

**Do you have a LINX device?**

It’s important to know which LINX device you have. Patients implanted with the 0.7T device cannot undergo testing in a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system above 0.7T. If you are not sure which device you have, please contact your physician.

**How will I know post-implant which LINX device I have?**

- Patients implanted with LINX **PRIOR** to May 22, 2015 have been implanted with the 0.7T device.
- If you were implanted with LINX **AFTER** May 22, 2015 please check your implant card:
  - Blue card (below) for 1.5T device; White card (below) for 0.7T device.
- Contact the surgeon who performed your LINX procedure.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Some patients may have been treated with an earlier version of the LINX device that is MR conditional ONLY UP TO 0.7 TESLA (0.7T). Patients implanted with this version of LINX cannot undergo testing in a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) System above 0.7T. If you have any questions about which version of LINX you have received, contact the surgeon who performed your LINX procedure or consult your physician.

**ETHICON**
Patients with a LINX device can undergo a wide range of diagnostic imaging tests, including: X-Ray, Ultrasound, PET Scan, CT Scan, and MRI.

Are you considering LINX?

• A NEW version of LINX considered MR Conditional in a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system up to 1.5 Tesla (1.5T) is now available. Scanning under different conditions may result in serious injury to the patient and/or interfere with the magnetic strength of and function of the device.

• In the event an MRI above 1.5 Tesla (1.5T) is required and alternative diagnostic procedures cannot be used, the LINX device can be removed.

• Patients treated with the NEW version of LINX received a BLUE implant card indicating they have a magnetic implant.

• Approximately 89% of MRI machines in the U.S. are 1.5T or lower.

Patients considering LINX or already implanted with LINX should consult their healthcare provider with questions about diagnostic imaging after LINX, including MRI testing.

1. imv benchmark report: MR 2012

The LINX Reflux Management System is a laparoscopic, fundic-sparing anti-reflux procedure indicated for patients diagnosed with Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) as defined by abnormal pH testing, and who are seeking an alternative to continuous acid suppression therapy (i.e. proton pump inhibitors or equivalent) in the management of their GERD.

Rx Only.

Contraindications: Do not implant the LINX System in patients with suspected or known allergies to titanium, stainless steel, nickel or ferrous materials.

Warnings: The LINX device is considered MR Conditional in a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system up to either 0.7 Tesla (0.7T) or 1.5 Tesla (1.5T), depending on the LINX model implanted. Laparoscopic placement of the LINX device is major surgery.

General Precautions: The LINX device is a long-term implant for use in patients 21 years or older. Medical management of adverse reactions may include explantation and/or replacement.

Potential Risks Associated with LINX System: belching, decreased appetite, device erosion, device migration (device does not appear to be at implant site), dysphagia (difficulty swallowing), flatulence, hiccups, inability to belch or vomit, infection, nausea, odynophagia (painful swallowing), pain, regurgitation, stomach bloating, weight loss, and worsening of preoperative symptoms.

For more information on the LINX Reflux Management System, contact your physician. For full patient information visit www.linxforlife.com or www.ethicon.com.

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