



CAPRI®
CERVICAL 3D EXPANDABLE



CAPRI®

CERVICAL 3D EXPANDABLE CORPECTOMY CAGE SYSTEM

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CERVICAL 3D EXPANDABLE CORPECTOMY CAGE SYSTEM

The CAPRI® Cervical 3D Expandable Corpectomy Cage System provides an innovative, 3D-printed solution for stabilization of the spine in cases of vertebral body resections resulting from trauma or tumor. CAPRI Cervical 3D Expandable is constructed using K2M's Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology™, which incorporates a porous structure along with rough surfaces to allow for bony integration throughout the implant. Offered in various footprint options, this versatile system allows for in-situ height expansion and endplate angulation.

CORPECTOMY CAGE DESIGN



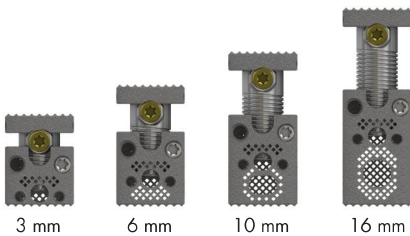
- Designed for an anterior cervical approach
- Continuous in-situ adjustment allows the corpectomy cage to be locked at the desired height & lordotic angulation within the expansion range of the implant via the locking set screw

LORDOSIS

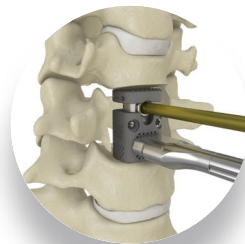


- Height/Angulation Driver allows for controlled in-situ endplate angulation
- Continuous adjustable endplate angulation of 0–20°
- Fixed endplate angulation of 0°, 5°, & 10°

HEIGHT EXPANSION



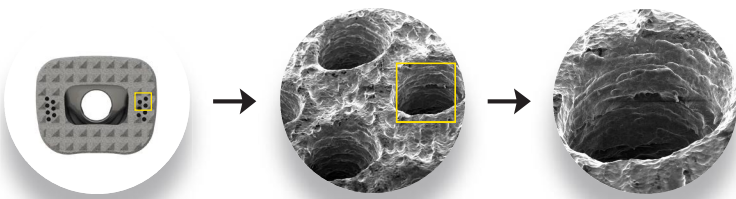
Heights range 18–74 mm



Height/Angulation Driver allows for controlled in-situ height & lordotic adjustment

LAMELLAR 3D TITANIUM TECHNOLOGY

- 3–5 µm surface roughness to allow for bony ingrowth*^{1,2}
- Incorporates a porous structure along with rough surfaces to allow the potential for bony ingrowth throughout the endplates



CAPRI® Cervical 3D Expandable Corpectomy Cage System

- Continuous In-situ Height Adjustment
- Continuous In-situ Lordotic Angulation
- Offered in 13 x 16 mm & 14 x 18 mm Footprints
- Rough Surfaces Throughout & Porous Endplates May Allow for Enhanced Cellular Activity

1. Nishimura, N., Kawai, T. "Effect of microstructure of titanium surface on the behavior of osteogenic cell line MC3T3-E1." *Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Medicine*, 9, (1998): 99-102
 2. Lincks J., Boyan B. D., Blanchard C. R., Lohmann C. H., Liu Y., Cochran D. L., Dean D. D., and Schwartz Z. "Response of MG63 Osteoblast-like Cells to Titanium and Titanium Alloy is Dependent on Surface Roughness and Composition." *Biomater.*, 19, (1998): 2219-2232



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