SURGICAL TECHNIQUE



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-POLAR -POLAR-b

CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE



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INTRODUCTION

POLAR Features

- Not lesion persistent that produced by peek material compatible with MR
- Best fit with anatomic structure
- Tantalum marker
- Implantable with Smith-Robinson Technic
- Strong fixation by superior and inferior area with threaded surface and two titanium pins

POLAR-b Features

- Locking blade mechanism
- Tantalum marker
- Threaded surface
- 2 angle for compatibility with anatomy
- Provide saving of time and facility with applications
- method
- Large graft area



INTRODUCTION



Indications

-SL anterior cervical intersomatic fusion cages are designed for the treatment of softand hard disc degenerative conditions, in combination with anterior cervical plates. Traumatic disc lesions and revision surgery for pseudarthrosis can also be addressed.

Contraindications

- a) Absolute contra indications:
- 1. Infection or inflammation of the cervical spine
- 2. Distant infection sites, with potential
- hematogenous spread to the implant
- 3. Metastases of the cervical spine
- 4. Patients with an immature skeleton
- 5. Patients with neuromuscular diseases, limited
- available bone at the cervical spine
- b) Conditions that increase the risk of failure:
- 1. Patients with poor compliance
- 2. Severe osteoporosis: additional posterior cervical

fixation may be required

- 3. Metabolic disorders of bone
- 4. Osteomalacia
- 5. Pathological obesity
- 6. Pregnancy
- 7. Senility, mental illness, alcoholism or drug abuse 8. Poor health conditions with regard to wound healing (e.g., skin ulceration, terminal diabetes mellitus, alcoholism, drug abuse, or malnutrition)



-POLAR -POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

1

Patient positioning

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Position the patient in a restored physiological lordosis.

Figure 1a

2

Exposure

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Patient positioning is critical to ensure proper orientation and alignment of the device. The position should be maintained throughout the surgery, and rotation of the head should be prevented.

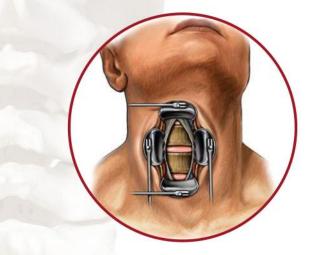


Figure 2a



-POLAR -POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Caspar Pin Placement

Caspar Pin

Figure 3a

Insert the Caspar Pin (CPC010) using the Pin Holder (CPC008). It is important to place the pins in the following manner:

No less than 5 mm from each endplate so as not to interfere with future instrumentation
Centered on midline in the coronal plane

Parallel with the vertebral endplates to ensure parallel distraction
Under fluoroscopy to confirm proper positioning

Figure 3b

Pin Holder



Caspar Retractor

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CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE

-POLAR -POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

4

Caspar Retractor Placement

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Rotate the knob on the Caspar Retractor (CPC009) to distract to the desired height for performing the discectomy; ratcheting mechanism maintains height.

Figure 4a

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Caspar Retractor

CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE

-POLAR -POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

4

Caspar Retractor Placement

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Perform a complete discectomy of the disc space between the uncinate processes and back to the posterior ligament. Take care to decompress the foramen bilaterally and respect the bony endplates. Caspar Retractor (CPC009)

Figure 4a

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage



-POLAR -POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

5

Trialing

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Trials, 4 mm (CPC002), 5 mm (CPC003), 6 mm (CPC004), 7 mm (CPC005), 8 mm (CPC006) are placed into the disc space intra-operatively to determine the appropriate implant height and size of footprint. The goal is to select the largest footprint possible and the smallest height necessary. The implant should cover the majority of the vertebral body end plate. Undersized implants lead to increased risk of implant subsidence.

Figure 5a

Figure 5b

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique Norm

Trial



ar Retractor

-POLAR SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Polar Holder

6a

Implant Insertion

Step 1

Step 2

These systems are offered in multiple sizes and lordotic angles, with a central opening that allows for increased graft volume. Polar Holder (CPC001) Figure 6a.a

Figure 6a.b

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique Norm



-POLAR SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6a

Implant Insertion

٢

Polar is inserted into the disc space under fluoroscopy. The Polar Holder (CPC001) has a preset depth feature to allow the surgeon placed the implant properly into the disc space. Hammer (CPC011), Caspar Retractor (CPC009)



Figure 6a.b

Polar Holde

Figure 6a.c

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique Norm

Caspar Retractor

Hammer



Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage

CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE

-POLAR SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6a

Implant Insertion

٢

A lateral x-ray may be used to confirm placement of the Polar. Once the implant is positioned appropriately, the Polar Holder (CPC001) can be disengaged.

Polar Holder



Figure 6a.d

Figure 6a.e



Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage

-POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6b

Implant Insertion



Step 1

Step 2

Figure 6b.b

Polar-b Holder

These systems are offered in multiple sizes and lordotic angles, with a central opening that allows for increased graft volume. Polar-b Holder (BCPC001)

> Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique Norm



Polar-b Holder

CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE

-POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6b

Implant Insertion

۲

Step 1: The posterior part of the Polar-b Holder (BCPC001) is rotated clockwise to fix the implant. (Figure 6b.b) Step 2: Insertion is done with a Hammer (CPC011). (Figure 6b.d) Step 3: The blade is fixed by turning the back of the Polar-b Holder (BCPC001). (Figure 6b.f)



- 11

Caspar Retractor

Hammer

Figure 6b.c

Figure 6b.d

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique Norm



-POLAR-b SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6b

Implant Insertion

٢

A lateral x-ray may be used to confirm placement of the Polar-b. Once the implant is positioned appropriately, the Polar-b Holder (BCPC001) can be disengaged.

Polar-b Holder



Figure 6b.e

Y

Figure 6b.f

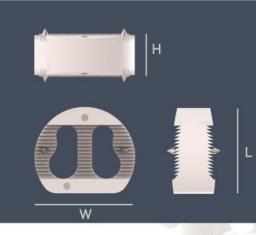


Cervical Peek Cage &





Information



POLAR

	Catalogue No.	Width	Length	Height
	NCPC041214	14 mm	12 mm	4 mm
	NCPC041216	16 mm	12 mm	4 mm
	NCPC041414	14 mm	14 mm	4 mm
-	NCPC041416	16 mm	14 mm	4 mm
	NCPC051214	14 mm	12 mm	5 mm
	NCPC051216	16 mm	12 mm	5 mm
	NCPC051414	14 mm	14 mm	5 mm
	NCPC051416	16 mm	14 mm	5 mm
	NCPC061214	14 mm	12 mm	6 mm
	NCPC061216	16 mm	12 mm	6 mm
	NCPC061414	14 mm	14 mm	6 mm
	NCPC061416	16 mm	14 mm	6 mm
	NCPC071214	🭝 14 mm	12 mm	7 mm
	NCPC071216	16 mm	12 mm	7 mm
	NCPC071414	14 mm	14 mm	7 mm
	NCPC071416	16 mm	14 mm	7 mm
	NCPC081214	14 mm	12 mm	8 mm
	NCPC081216	16 mm	12 mm	8 mm
	NCPC081414	14 mm	14 mm	8 mm
	NCPC081416	16 mm	14 mm	8 mm

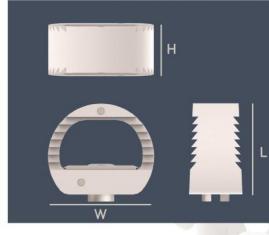
Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage



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-POLAR-b SIZES

Information



-POLAR-b

Catalogue No.	Width	Length	Height
NCPCB41214	14 mm	12 mm	4 mm
NCPCB5121	14 mm	12 mm	5 mm
NCPCB6121	14 mm	12 mm	6 mm
NCPCB71214	14 mm	12 mm	7 mm
NCPCB81214	14 mm	12 mm	8 mm
NCPCB41216	16 mm	12 mm	4 mm
NCPCB51216	16 mm	12 mm	5 mm
NCPCB61216	16 mm	12 mm	6 mm
NCPCB71216	16 mm	12 mm	7 mm
NCPCB81216	16 mm	12 mm	8 mm
NCPCB41414	14 mm	14 mm	4 mm
NCPCB51414	14 mm	14 mm	5 mm
NCPCB61414	14 mm	14 mm	6 mm
NCPCB71414	14 mm	14 mm	7 mm
NCPCB81414	14 mm	14 mm	8 mm
NCPCB41416	16 mm	14 mm	4 mm
NCPCB51416	16 mm	14 mm	5 mm
NCPCB61416	16 mm	14 mm	6 mm
NCPCB71416	16 mm	14 mm	7 mm
NCPCB81416	16 mm	14 mm	8 mm

Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage



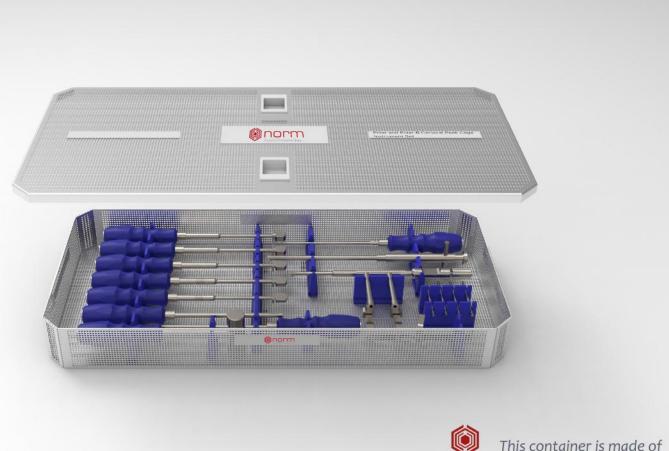
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CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE POLAR POLAR-b INSTRUMENT CONTAINER



Container

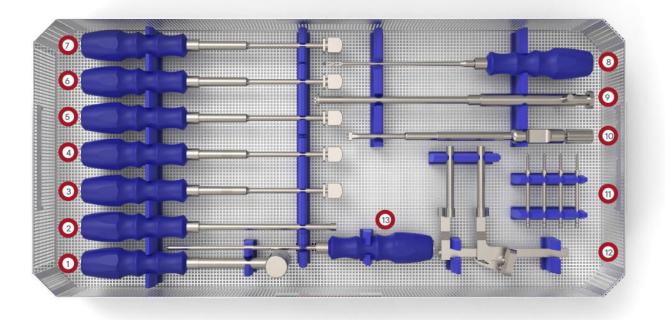
CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE POLAR POLAR-b INSTRUMENT CONTAINER



This container is made of wiremesh stainless steel. It has a hight stability, low weight and good sterilization feature.



CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE POLAR POLAR-b INSTRUMENT TYPES







CERVICAL PEEK CAGE & CERVICAL BLADED PEEK CAGE POLAR POLAR-b INSTRUMENT TYPES





-POLAR -POLAR-b

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No: NORM-F12-CT-12, Release Date: 29.08.2019 Revision Date: 29.07.2020, Revision No: 01 Cervical Peek Cage & Cervical Bladed Peek Cage Surgical Technique N

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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

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Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage





Tantalum marker

• Bulleted anterior profile facilitates cage insertion into the intervertebral space

• Open design of the upper and lower surfaces allows optimum graft surface to improve bone fusion

• Retaining teeth and biconvex profile prevent migration

• Revolutionary instrumentation to ensure safety and efficiency during posterior lumbar

Alligator-exp Features

- Don't allow any lesional problems
- Implanted from posterior approach for following indications; Mechanical instability, Spondylolisthesis
- Threaded surface feature facilities a strong fixation by superior and inferior area
- Height can be increased by 1 mm at least

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator Alligator-exp PLIF peek cage INTRODUCTION



Indications

Indications are lumbar and lumbosacral pathologies in which segmental spondylodesis is indicated, for example:

- Degenerative disc diseases and spinal instabilities
- Revision procedures for post-discectomy syndrome
- Pseudarthrosis or failed spondylodesis
- Degenerative spondylolisthesis
- Isthmic spondylolisthesis

Contraindications

- Vertebral body fractures
- Spinal tumors
- Major spinal instabilities
- Primary spinal deformities

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



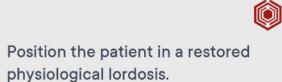
Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

1

Patient positioning



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Figure 1a

2

Exposure

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The PLIF approach can be performed using standard open or minimally invasive techniques. The laminae and articular processes are exposed laterally to the base of the transverse processes.



Figure 2a

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

PLIF Site Preparation



Lumbar Reamer (LPC008) can be used to complete the resection in areas of reduced access or to clear an area for additional bone graft insertion.

Figure 3a

Lumbar Reamer





Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Determine Implant Size



Impact an appropriately sized Trial Implant with the etch representing the axial canal positioned cranial/caudal. Hammer (LPC009) Trial 7 mm (LPC002), Trial 8 mm (LPC003), Trial 9 mm (LPC004), Trial 10 mm (LPC005), Trial 11 mm (LPC006), Trial 12 mm (LPC007)



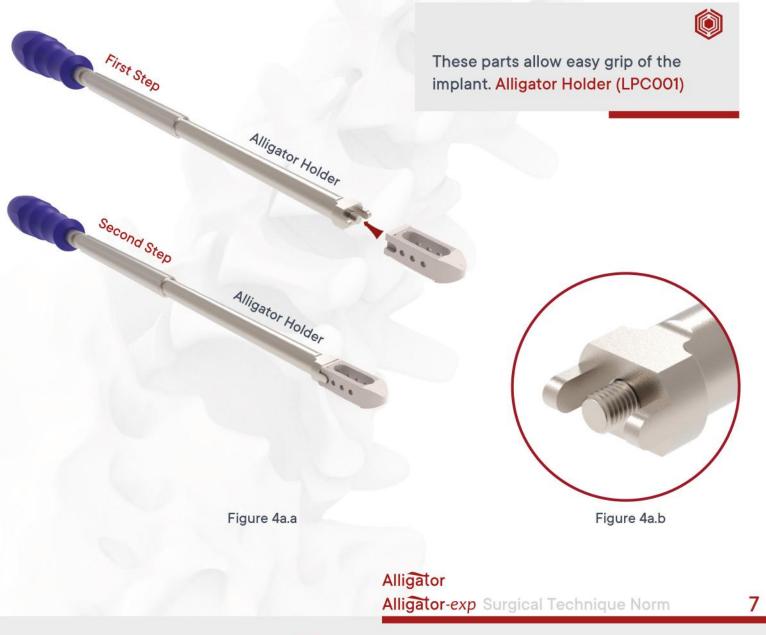


Alligator

PLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

4a	

Implant Insertion





Alligator

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

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Implant Insertion



These systems are offered in multiple sizes and lordotic angles, with a central opening that allows for increased graft volume. Alligator Holder (LPC001), Hammer (LPC009)

Figure 4a.c





Alligator

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

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4	a

Implant Insertion



Once inserted, the posterior end of the cage should lie between 2mm-4mm anterior to the posterior vertebral body wall. Alligator Holder (LPC001) is then release. (Figure 4a.e)



Figure 4a.e

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE





Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE





Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

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Implant Insertion Preparation



Once inserted, the posterior end of the cage should lie between 2mm-4mm anterior to the posterior vertebral body wall. Alligator-Exp Holder (ELPCOO1) is then unscrewed. (Figure 4a.e)



Figure 4b.f

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Removal



For removal step, Alligator-Exp Extractor (ELPC002) is placed behind Alligator-Exp implant. Retracts by sliding impact. (Figure 5a)

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm

Alligator-Exp Extractor

Alligator-Exp Extractor



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

SIZES OF IMPLANTS



Alligator PLIF peek cage

Catalogue No.	Width	Length	Height
NVPCD2206	10 mm	22 mm	6 mm
NVPCD2207	10 mm	22 mm	7 mm
NVPCD2208	10 mm	22 mm	8 mm
NVPCD2209	10 mm	22 mm	9 mm
NVPCD2210	10 mm	22 mm	10 mm
NVPCD2211	10 mm	22 mm	11 mm
NVPCD2212	10 mm	22 mm	12 mm
NVPCD2406	10 mm	24 mm	6 mm
NVPCD2407	10 mm	24 mm	7 mm
NVPCD2408	10 mm	24 mm	8 mm
NVPCD2409	10 mm	24 mm	9 mm
NVPCD2410	10 mm	24 mm	10 mm
NVPCD2411	10 mm	24 mm	11 mm
NVPCD2412	10 mm	24 mm	12 mm



Catalogue No.	Width	Length	Height
NEPC1007	10 mm	24 mm	7 mm
NEPC1008	10 mm	24 mm	8 mm
NEPC1009	10 mm	24 mm	9 mm
NEPC1010	10 mm	24 mm	10 mm
NEPC1011	10 mm	24 mm	11 mm
NEPC1012	10 mm	24 mm	12 mm



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Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator

Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

INSTRUMENT CONTAINER

This container is made of wiremesh stainless steel. It has a hight stability, low weight and good sterilization feature.



Container

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage

INSTRUMENT CONTAINER

This container is made of wiremesh stainless steel. It has a hight stability, low weight and good sterilization feature.



Container

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage INSTRUMENT TYPES

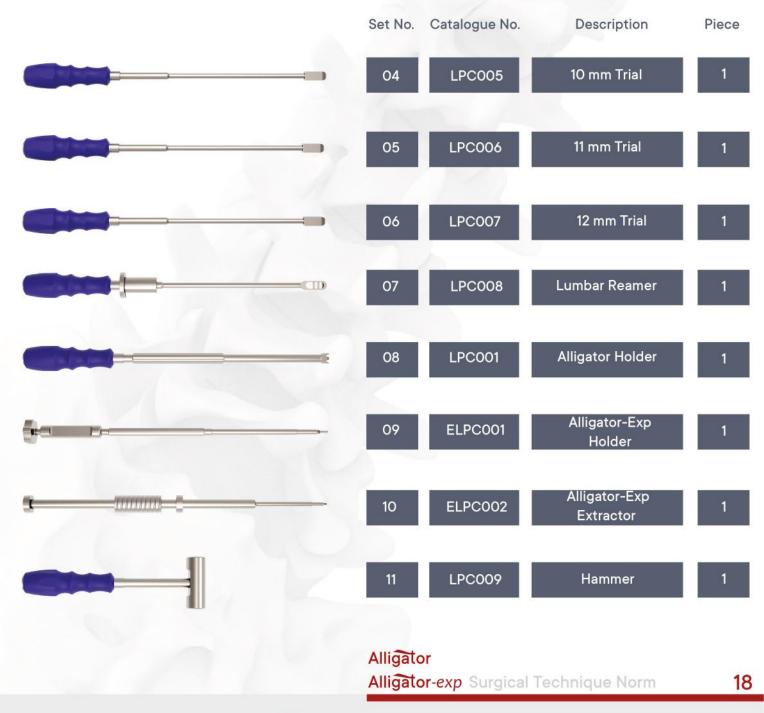






Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage INSTRUMENT TYPES





Alligator Alligator-exp

PLIF peek cage



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Revision Date: -, Revision No: 00

Alligator Alligator-exp Surgical Technique Norm



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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE



4

TWisty

TLIF peek cage



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Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed





- The cage and the holder are initially lined up to facilitate entry
- The wedge like profile makes the cage insertion process a straight forward and easy task
- The biocompatibility and mechanical properties are perfectly suited for interbody applications
- The cage is moved to its final location with minimal effort with movable titanium part
- Allow for a higher volume of bone grafting material resulting in good fusion
- Tantalum marker

Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed





Indications

Indications are lumbar and lumbosacral pathologies in which segmental spondylodesis is indicated, for example:

- Degenerative disc diseases and spinal instabilities
- Revision procedures for post-discectomy syndrome
- Pseudarthrosis or failed spondylodesis
- Degenerative spondylolisthesis
- Isthmic spondylolisthesis

Contraindications

- Vertebral body fractures
- Spinal tumors
- Major spinal instabilities
- Primary spinal deformities

ACCESS AND EXPOSURE

Position the patient in a restored physiological lordosis.

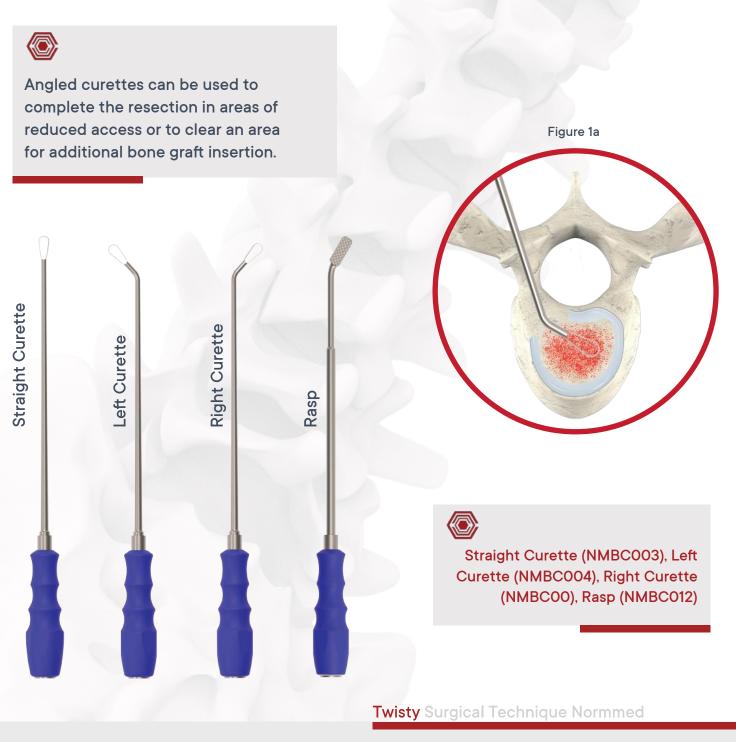




Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

1

TLIF Site Preparation





Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

2

Determine Implant Size



Figure 2a

Trial Impant

Impact an appropriately sized Trial Implant (NMBC009) with the etch representing the axial canal positioned cranial/caudal. Hammer (NMBC013)

Figure 2b

Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed



rial Impant

Twisty Holder

Twisty Holder

Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Implant Insertion

These parts allow easy grip of the implant. Twisty Holder (NMBC001)

Figure 3b

Figure 3a

Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed

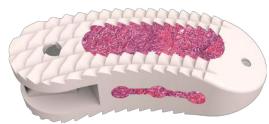


Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Implant Insertion

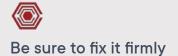
Figure 3c



These systems are offered in multiple sizes and lordotic angles, with a central opening that allows for increased graft volume.

STEP 1

Figure 3d



One or one and a half turn on clockwise to fix the implan. Twisty Holder (NMBC001)

Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed

Twisty Holder



Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Implant Insertion

STEP 2

Figure 3e



Twisty Holder

Insert the implant vigorously

STEP 3

Figure 3f

Turn one or a half turn counterclockwise to loosen the implant



Twisty TLIF peek cage SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Implant Insertion

STEP 4

Figure 3g





Continue to impact gently and progressively into the disc space until the implant reaches desired positioning



At this position, the implant is designed to rotate on the rail as the leading edge contacts the ventral annulus

NOTE:

When deemed medically necessary, for intraoperative rescue, use a Twisty Holder to remove



Twisty TLIF peek cage SIZES OF IMPLANTS

TWISTY TLIF PEEK CAGE

TWISTY TLIF PEEK CAGE ANGLED

Catalogue No. Width Length Height Catalogue No. Width Length Height Angle NMBC2407 NMBC2409 10 mm 24 mm 7 mm NMBCA24074 10mm 24 mm 8 mm 4* NMBC2409 10 mm 24 mm 8 mm NMBCA24074 10mm 24 mm 8 mm 4* NMBC2410 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm 24 mm 9 mm 4* NMBC2411 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm 24 mm 12 mm 4* NMBC2412 10 mm 24 mm 11 mm NMBCA24124 10 mm 24 mm 12 mm 4* NMBC2412 10 mm 24 mm 13 mm NMBCA24134 10 mm 24 mm 13 mm 4* NMBC2808 10 mm 28 mm 8 mm NMBCA24088 10 mm 24 mm 13 mm 8* NMBC2810 10 mm 28 mm 9 mm NMBCA24128 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm 8* NMBC2810 10 mm								
NMBC2408 10 mm 24 mm 8 mm NMBCA24094 10 mm 24 mm 9 mm A* NMBC2409 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm NMBCA24034 10 mm 24 mm 9 mm 4* NMBC2410 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm NMBCA24114 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm 4* NMBC2411 10 mm 24 mm 11 mm NMBCA24124 10 mm 24 mm 12 mm 4* NMBC2413 10 mm 24 mm 13 mm NMBCA24124 10 mm 24 mm 13 mm 4* NMBC2807 10 mm 28 mm 7 mm NMBCA24088 10 mm 24 mm 9 mm 8* NMBC2809 10 mm 28 mm 9 mm NMBCA2418 10 mm 24 mm 9 mm 8* NMBC2810 10 mm 28 mm 10 mm NMBCA2418 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm 8* NMBC2812 10 mm 28 mm 10 mm NMBCA24138 10 mm 24 mm 10 mm	Catalogue No. Width	Length	Height	Catalogue No.	Width	Length	Height	Angle
NMBCA32088 IOmm 32 mm 8 mm 8 NMBCA32098 10mm 32 mm 9 mm 8° NMBCA32098 10mm 32 mm 10mm 8°	NMBC2407 10 mm NMBC2408 10 mm NMBC2409 10 mm NMBC2410 10 mm NMBC2411 10 mm NMBC2412 10 mm NMBC2413 10 mm NMBC2413 10 mm NMBC2807 10 mm NMBC2808 10 mm NMBC2809 10 mm NMBC2810 10 mm NMBC2811 10 mm NMBC2813 10 mm NMBC3207 10 mm NMBC3208 10 mm NMBC3209 10 mm NMBC3210 10 mm NMBC3211 10 mm NMBC3211 10 mm	24 mm 24 mm 24 mm 24 mm 24 mm 24 mm 28 mm 28 mm 28 mm 28 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm	7 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 7 mm 10 mm 13 mm 7 mm 8 mm 7 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm	NMBCA24074 NMBCA24094 NMBCA24104 NMBCA24104 NMBCA24114 NMBCA24114 NMBCA24134 NMBCA24098 NMBCA24098 NMBCA24098 NMBCA24098 NMBCA24108 NMBCA24118 NMBCA24118 NMBCA24118 NMBCA28074 NMBCA28074 NMBCA28094 NMBCA28104 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28108 NMBCA28104 NMBCA32094 NMBCA32094 NMBCA32104 NMBCA32114 NMBCA32134 NMBCA32088 NMBCA32088 NMBCA32088 NMBCA32088 NMBCA32088	10mm 10mm 10mm 10mm 10mm 10mm 10mm 10mm	24 mm 24 mm 28 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm 32 mm	7 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 7 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 8 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 9 mm 10 mm 11 mm 12 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm 13 mm	4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 8° 8° 8° 8° 8° 8° 8° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4° 4°



Twisty TLIF peek cage INSTRUMENT CONTAINER

This container is made of wiremesh stainless steel. It has a hight stability, low weight and good sterilization feature. Onormmed Container

Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed



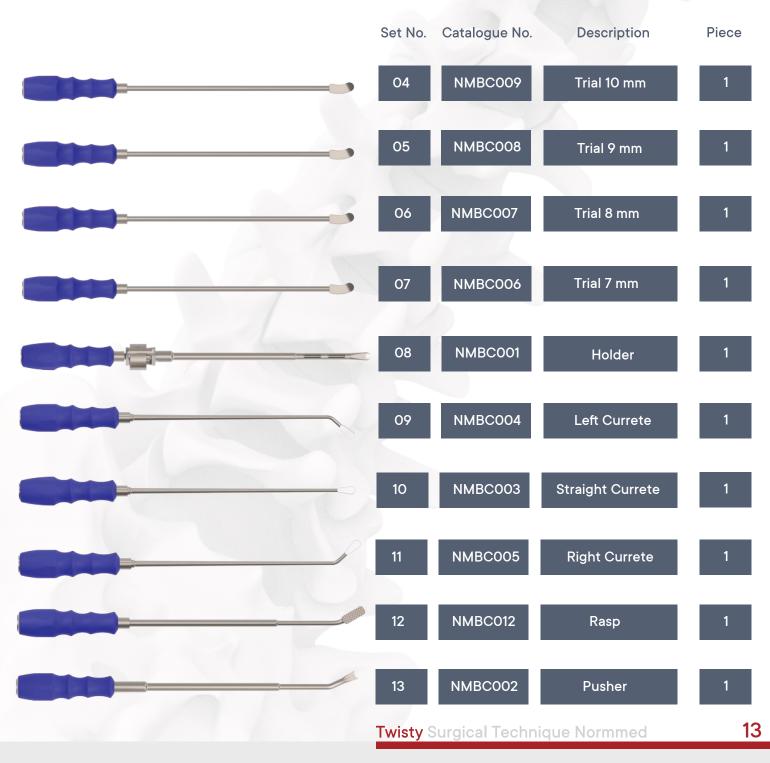
Twisty TLIF peek cage INSTRUMENT TYPES







Twisty TLIF peek cage







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Twisty Surgical Technique Normmed



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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE





Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage



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ESA Surgical Technique Norm

ESA Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage INTRODUCTION

ESA Features

• The ideal combination of optimized stability, improved imaging properties, and operational sim plicity, the ESA is a unique interbody device offering an intuitive approach to ALIF proce dures.

• Enhanced stability is provided by combining the benefits of the divergent bone screw design

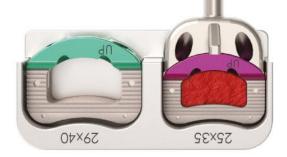
• Locking Screw Design: It has been shown that implants with divergent screw designs offer more stability than implants with convergent screw designs in lateral bending, extension, and axial rotation

• Unique Implant Design: Medial screw hole orientation provides ease of use to the surgeon as surgical instruments cross the midline of the incision and do not encounter soft tissue

• Accessible Insertion Angle: 35° screw insertion angle allows for ease in screw insertion

• Comprehensive Array of Flexible Instrumentation: Intuitively designed to accommodate steep angles and further assist with ease in screw insertion

• Simple Bone Screw Insertion: Bone screws are self-centering, self-drilling, and self-tapping for fast insertion.





ESA Surgical Technique Norm

ESA Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage INTRODUCTION



Indications

Lumbar and lumbosacral pathologies which may require anterior segmental arthrodesis, including

• Localised symptomatic degenerative disc disease

• Revision surgery for failed decompression syndrome

Pseudoarthrosis

Contraindications

- Spinal fractures
- Spinal tumour
- Osteoporosis
- Infection



ESA Surgical Technique Norm

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

1

Patient positioning

٢

For an anterior approach to the lower lumbar levels position the patient in a slight Trendelenburg position. (Figure 1a)

2

Exposure

٢

The surgical approach depends on the level to be treated. Locate the correct operative level and incision site by taking a lateral fluoroscopic view while holding a straight metal instrument on the side of the patient. It is recommended to expose the operative level through a standard retroperitoneal approach. However other approaches may be indicated based on the patient's anatomy and pathology. (Figure 2a)

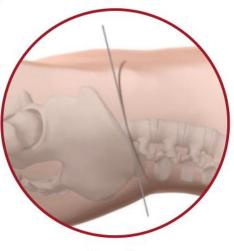


Figure 1a

Figure 2a



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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

3

Prepare Disc Space

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Remove disc material through an incision in the annulus fibrosus. Excise the disc material and remove the cartilaginous endplates to expose the underlying bony vertebral endplates. Adequate preparation of the endplates without compromising the structural integrity is important to enable the access of an appropriate vascular supply to the bone graft to enable fusion. Once the endplates have been prepared, complete additional surgical procedures. (Figure 3a)

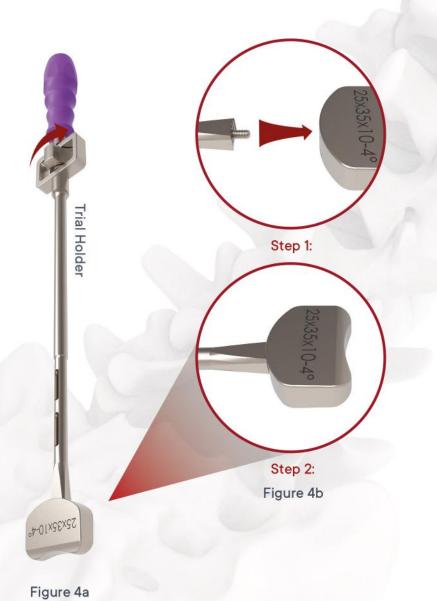
Figure 3a



SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

4

Connect Trial Implant to Trial Implant Holder





Select the trial implant corresponding to the footprint size determined by the footprint trialing. Select the height and angle corresponding to that considered appropriate based on preoperative planning, the anatomical features evident after disc clearance and endplate preparation, and the requirements in order to restore normal spinal alignment and disc height. Mount the chosen trial implant on the Trial Holder (ALF008). Secure it by turning the knob on the back of the Trial Holder (ALF008). (Figure 4a, 4b)



ESA Surgical Technique Norm

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

5

Insert Trial Implant

٢

Controlled light hammering on the Trial Holder (ALFO08) may be required to position the trial implant between the vertebral bodies to the desired depth. (Figure 5a)

NOTE:

If the trial spacer is too large, preventing insertion with an appropriate amount of force, repeat using an incrementally smaller trial spacer or different angle.

Figure 5a



ESA Surgical Technique Norm

Trial Holder

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6

Implant Preparation

٢

Dock the keyed connection interface of the assembled Inserter (25x35 ALF002, 29x40 ALF004) into the corresponding docking feature on the implant. After the Inserter (25x35 ALF002, 29x40 ALF004) has been positioned, secure it by turning the coupling clockwise to tighten the coupling screw. I-Handle (ALF009) (Figure 6a, 6b)

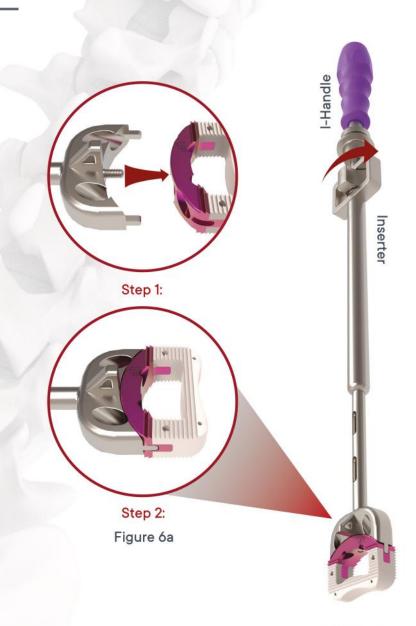


Figure 6b





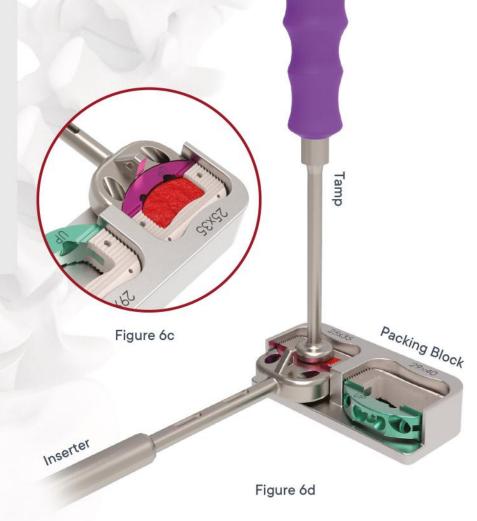
SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

6

Implant Preparation

٢

Fill the implant in the Packing Block (ALFO11) with the graft material until it protrudes from its cavities in order to ensure optimal contact with the vertebral endplates. Use the Tamp (ALFO05) to firmly pack autograft material into the implant. Do not use excessive force to compress or impact the graft into the implant as this may interfere with vascular integration and bony healing. (Figure 6c, 6d)





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SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Inserter

7

Implant Insertion

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Controlled and light hammering on the Inserter (25x35 ALFOO2, 29x40 ALFOO4) may be required to advance the implant into the intervertebral disc space. Use fluoroscopic imaging during implant insertion to assess implant positioning. (Figure 7a)

Figure 7a



ESA Surgical Technique Norm

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

7

Implant Insertion

Hammer

٢

In case the implant needs to be repositioned use the Impactor (25X35 ALFOO1, 29x40 ALFO18) to manually manipulate the implant position. If necessary, a Hammer (ALFO22) can be used to fixation I-Handle (ALFOO9) (Figure 7b, 7c)



Figure 7c

Figure 7b





Impactor

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

8

Assemble Block Guide

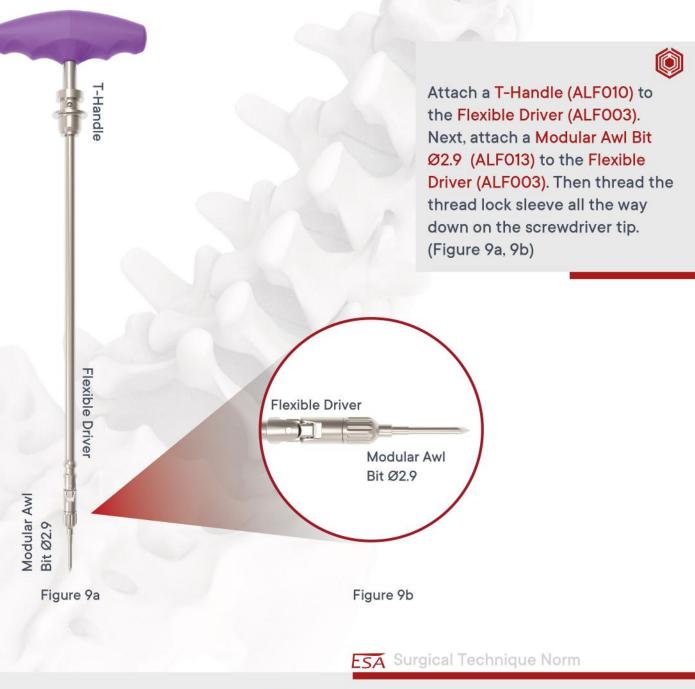




SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

9

Screw Preparation





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ESA Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Flexible Driver

9

Screw Preparation - Awl

Insert the Modular Awl Bit Ø2.9 (ALF013) into the Block Guide (25x35 ALF008, 29x40 ALF019). Create a pilot hole in the vertebral body for screw insertion by applying pressure on the handle of the Flexible Driver (ALF003) with rotational motions.

After the first pilot hole continue with insertion of the first screw to stabilize the implant before preparing any other holes. (Figure 9c)

Block Guide Holder

Modular Awl Bit Ø2.9

Figure 9c

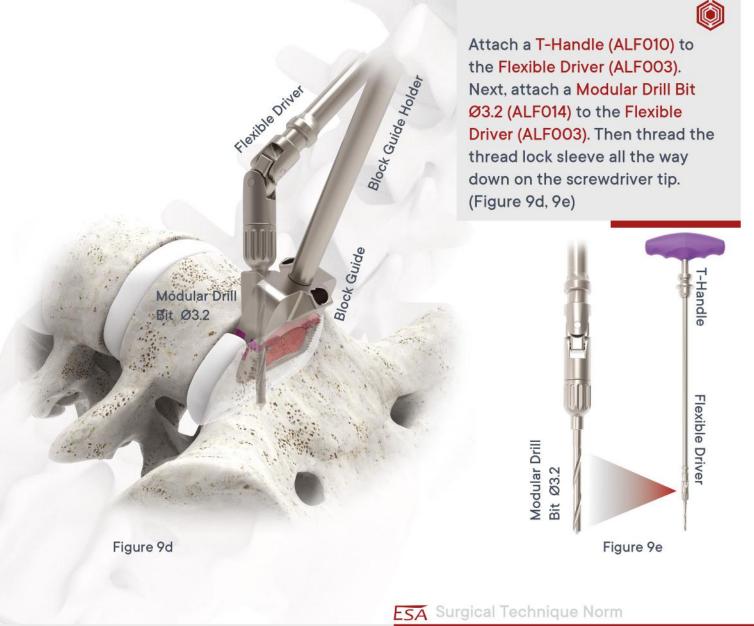




SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

9

Screw Preparation - Drilling (Optional)

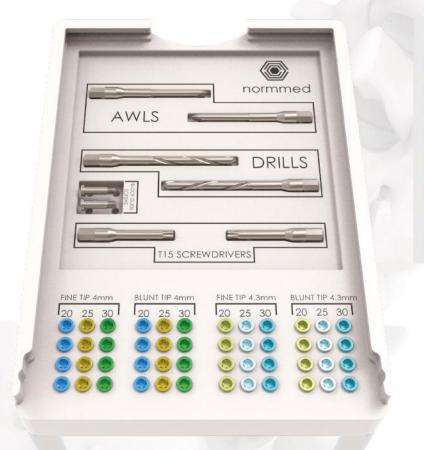




SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

10

Screw Selection



Select an appropriate screw type and length based on patient anatomy and clinical requirements. For a two-level procedure, proper consideration should be given to the screw length on the common vertebral body to prevent screw interference. (Figure 10a)

Fine Tip Screw

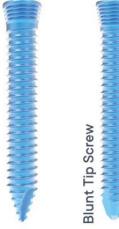


Figure 10a



ESA Surgical Technique Norm

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

11

Screw Insertion

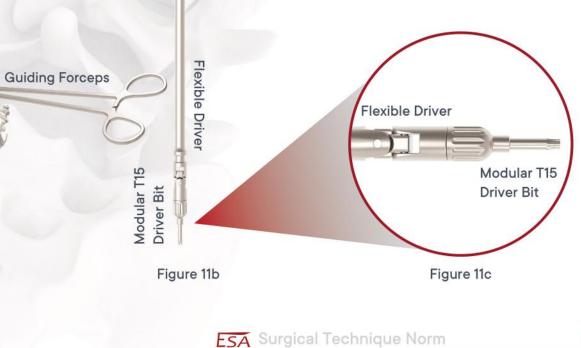
T-Handle

Flexible Driver

Figure 11a

Block Guide Holder

Attach a T-Handle (ALF010) to the Flexible Driver (ALF003). Next, attach a Modular T15 Driver Bit (ALF015) to the Flexible Driver (ALF003). Then thread the thread lock sleeve all the way down on the screwdriver tip. Guiding Forceps (ALF023) (Figure 11a, 11b and 11c)





F-Handle

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

Modular T15 Driver Bit

11

Screw Insertion

٢

According to the preoperative planning and intraoperative findings select the appropriate screw length (20 mm screws are recommended for use in most cases). Insert the screws with the Flexible Driver (ALF003) and Modular T15 Driver Bit (ALF015). (Figure 11c)

Figure 11c

Flexible Driver



Block Guide Holder

Block Guide

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

12

Verify Implant Positioning

٢

The optimal position for the implant is centered within the periphery of the vertebral body and achieving appropriate fit and fill of the disc space. Verify the location of the implant relative to the vertebral bodies in the AP and lateral directions under fluoroscopy. (Figure 12a)

Figure 12a

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ESA Surgical Technique Norm

ESA Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

I-Handle

Inserter

Slap Hammer

13

Remove Implant

Completely separate the endplate fusion areas prior to implant removal. An osteotome may be required to mobilize the implant if bony healing and integration has commenced. Carefully remove the implant from disc space by pulling on the trial implant holder. Controlled, light hammering with a Slap Hammer (ALF020) may be required to remove the implant from the disc space. I-Handle (ALF009), Inserter (25x35 ALF002, 29x40 ALF004) (Figure 13a)

Figure 13a





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ESA Anterior Lumbar ALIF Peek Cage

IMPLANT TYPES

Catalogue No.	Description	Piece
NALCSF4020	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.00x20mm	4
NALCSF4025	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.00x25mm	4
NALCSF4030	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.00x30mm	4
NALCS4020	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.00x20mm	4
NALCS4025	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.00x25mm	4
NALCS4030	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.00x30mm	4
NALCSF4320	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.30x20mm	4
NALCSF4325	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.30x25mm	4
NALCSF4330	Norm Alif Cage Fine Tip Secrew Ø4.30x30mm	4
NALCS4320	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.30x20mm	4
NALCS4325	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.30x25mm	4
NALCS4330	Norm Alif Cage Secrew Ø4.30x30mm	4
ESA Sur	gical Technique Norm	



IMPLANT TYPES





IMPLANT TYPES





Anterior Lumbar

INSTRUMENT CONTAINER

This container is made of wiremesh stainless steel. It has a hight stability, low weight and good sterilization feature.



Container



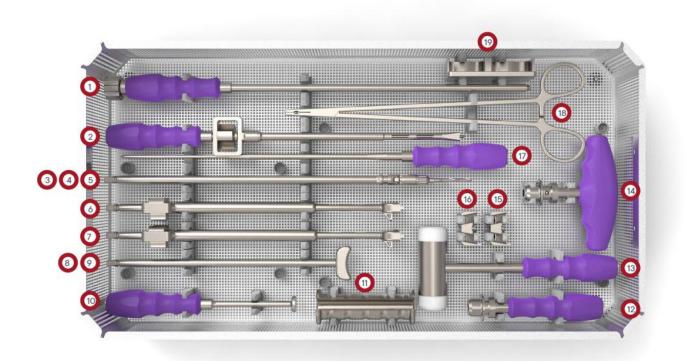


INSTRUMENT CONTAINER



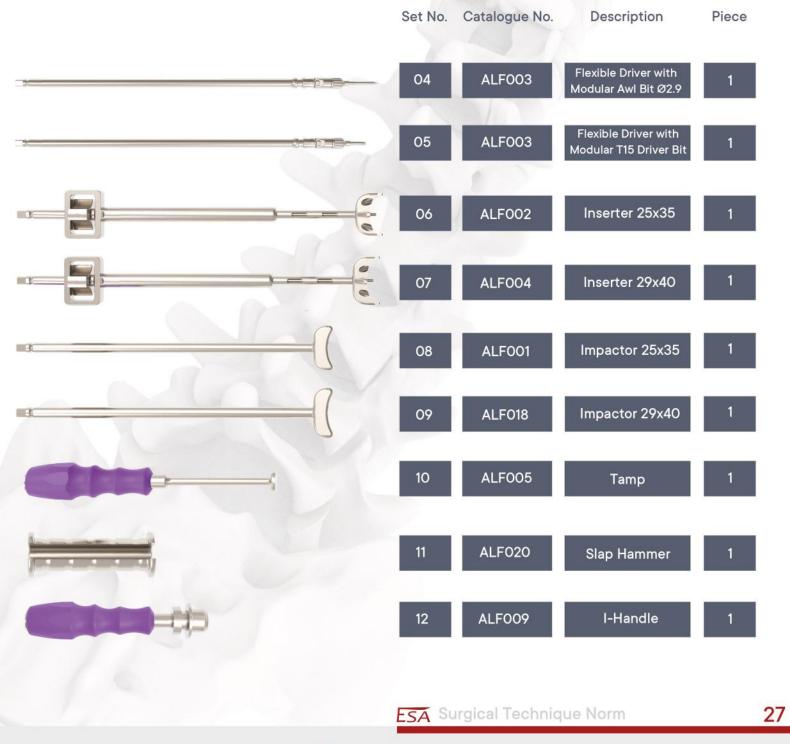
Container







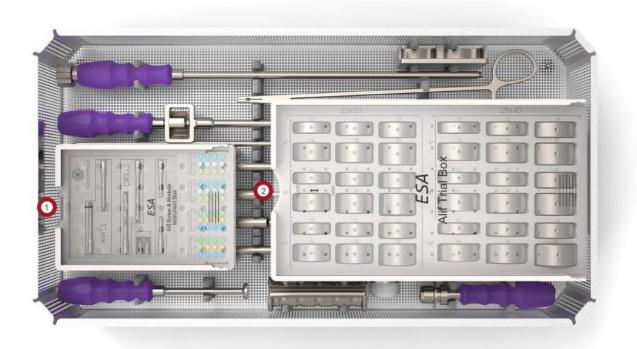
Anterior Lumbar





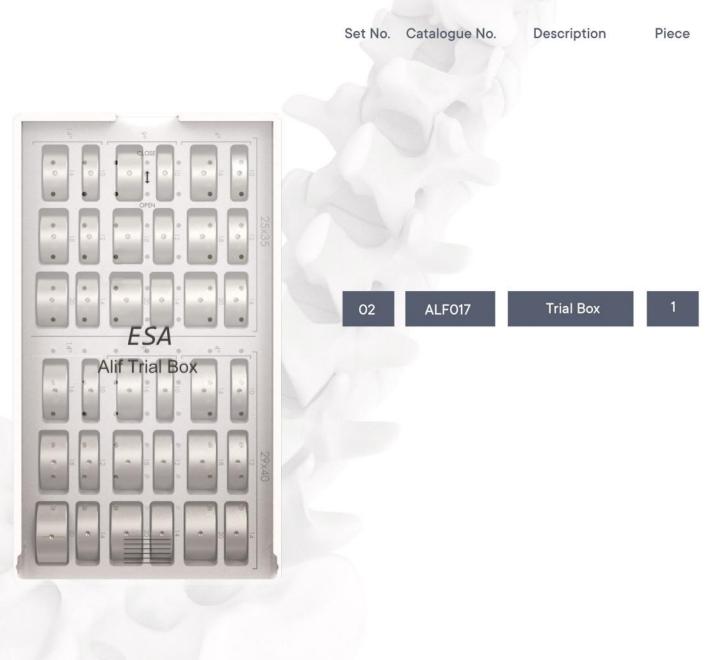
	Set No.	Catalogue No.	Description	Piece	
	13	ALF022	Hammer	1	
	14	ALF010	T-Handle	1	
	15	ALF008	Block Guide 25x35	1	
	16	ALF019	Block Guide 29x40	1	
	17	ALF021	Straight Screwdriver	1	
Q				_	
	18	ALF023	Guiding Forceps	1	
	19	ALF011	Packing Block	1	
	ESA SU	ırgical Technic	que Norm	28	
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INSTRUMENT TYPES





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