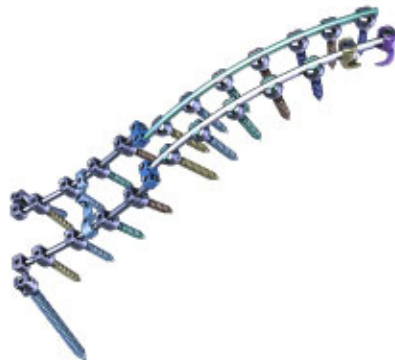




range



COMPLEX SPINE
INNOVATIONS™



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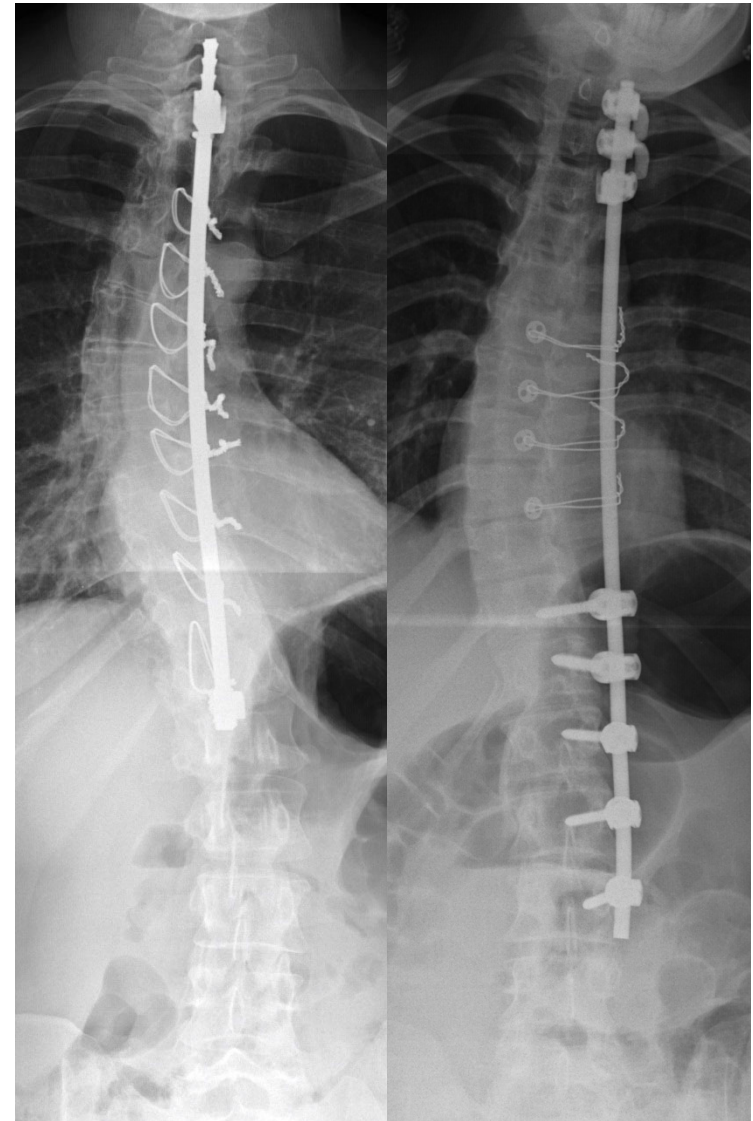


Multi-axial Translation: Dual Rod Correction Technique

K2M RANGE[®] Spinal System

Historic Correction

- Harrington rods
 - Sublaminar wires
 - Drummond buttons
- Rely on indirect de-rotation
 - Translation by distraction
 - Direct Translation without significant de-rotation of spine or chest wall
 - Wire tightening was often counter productive to de-rotation



- Sub-pars cables
- Laminar / Pedicle / Transverse process hooks gave marginally better rotational control
- Combining these techniques gave 'best available' prior to pedicle screws and VCM





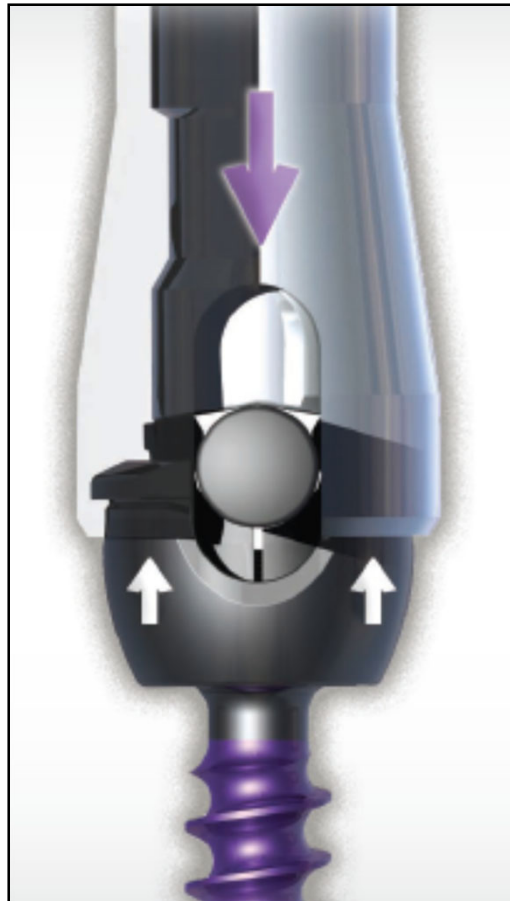
The RANGE System



- The Mesa Screw
- The Deformity Cricket – Translation, Reduction, and Vertebral Body De-rotation
- Dual Rod Correction Technique



MESA Screw

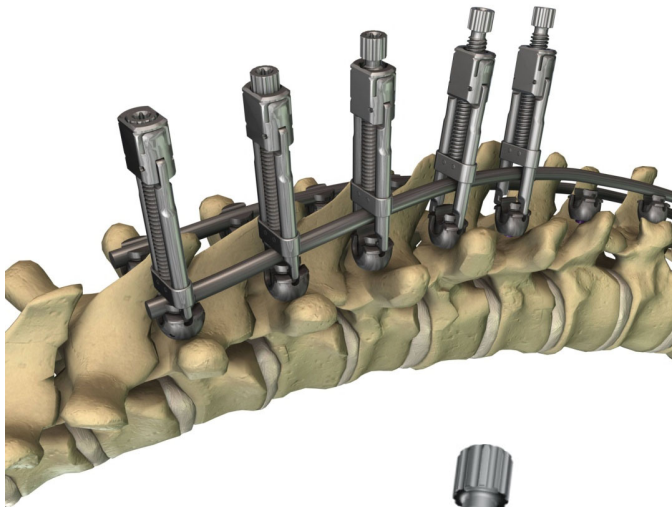


Highlights

- No locking cap
- Low-Profile
- Zero-Torque mechanism – unlock / relock
- Partial locking feature
- Variety of screws to accomplish correction manoeuvres (Polyaxial, Uniplanar, Monoaxial)



Deformity Reduction Jack (“Cricket”)



Highlights

- Provides 27 mm of reduction
- Allows for simultaneous three dimensional correction of the spine
- Controlled progressive compression, distraction, and de-rotation maneuvers
- Ability to distribute forces across entire construct
- Eliminates the need for reduction screws
- Does not obstruct visualization during correction maneuvers

The Case for Multiaxial Translation and Derotation

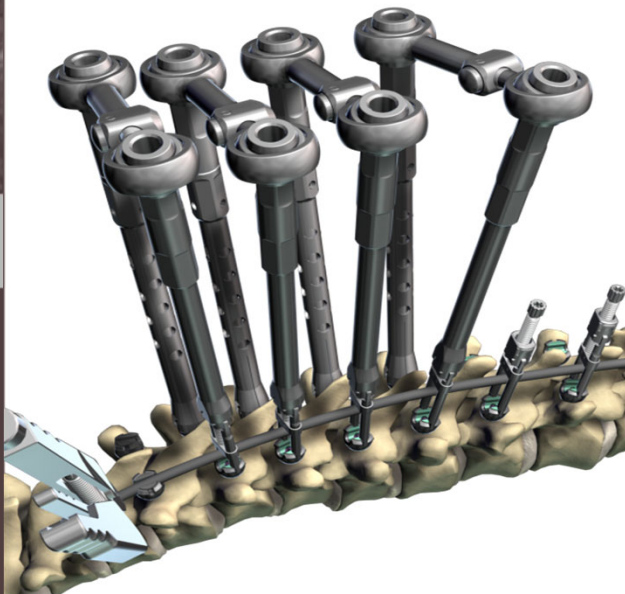
- obtain 3 column manipulation with use of pedicle screws
- Primary aim of 3D rotation is to address the rib / loin hump
- Need to use a system that provides the ability to not only safely **translate** the spine but also **de-rotate** it

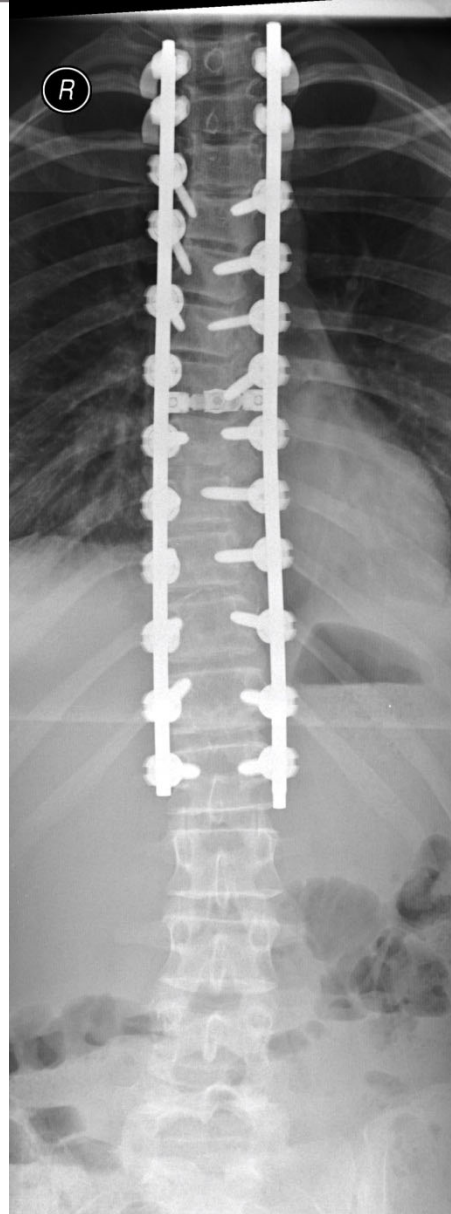


Multi-axial Translation – Dual Rod Technique

Advantages

- Distributes the forces along the entire construct, sharing the load on bone-screw interface
- Load share in stiff curves
- Ability to naturally de-rotate the spine with the rod free from the screw saddle
- Potentially reduces the incidence of the ‘rod flattening’ – differential rod bends
- Accomplish simultaneous axial de-rotation*, translation and reduction
- Ability to perform segmental correction or correction of multiple vertebral bodies at once
- ‘Pause’ for SCM



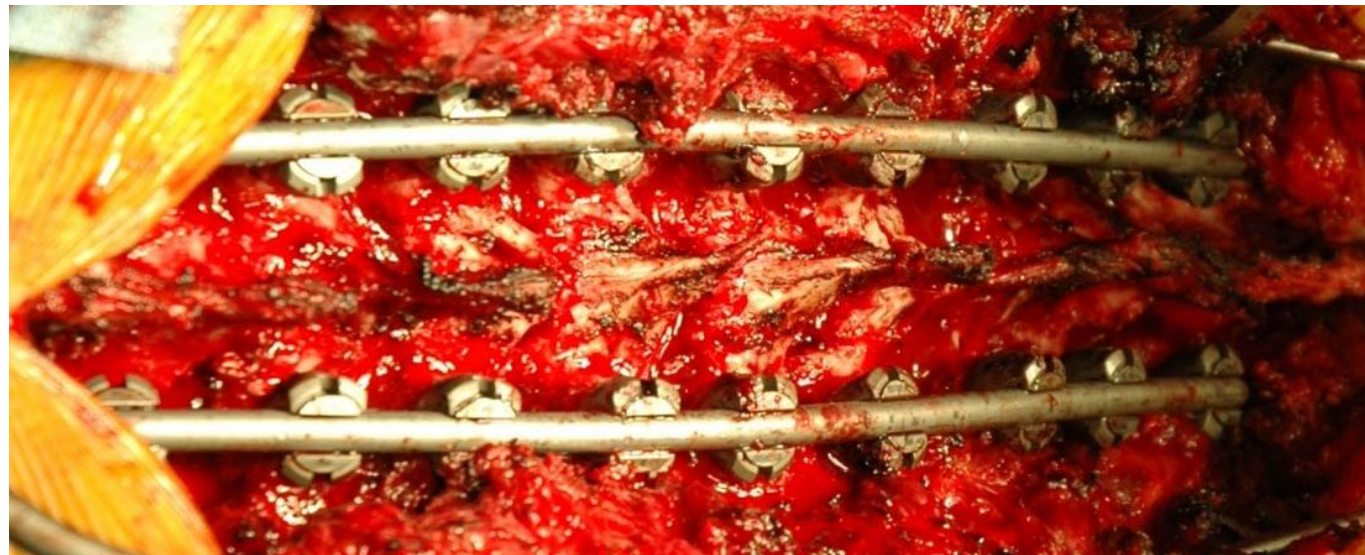


Disadvantages

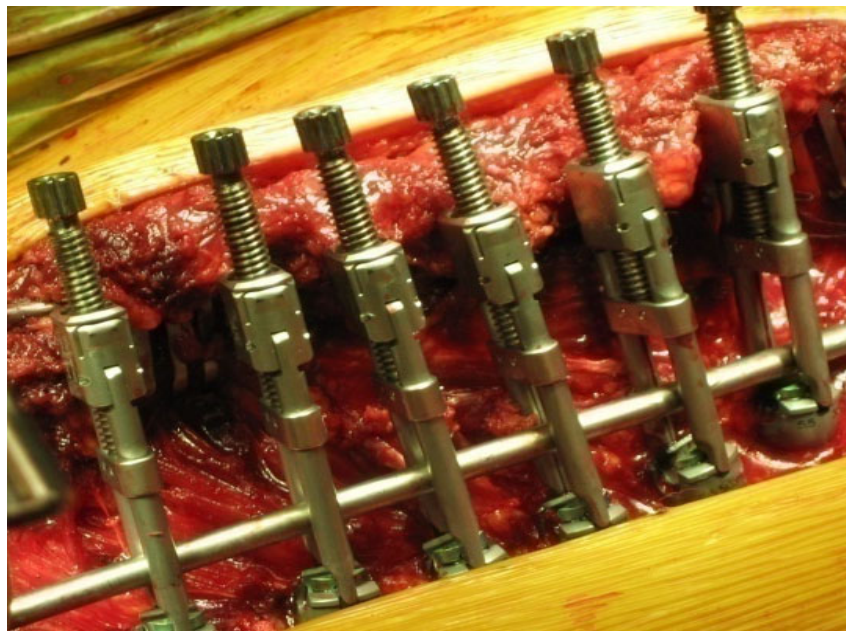
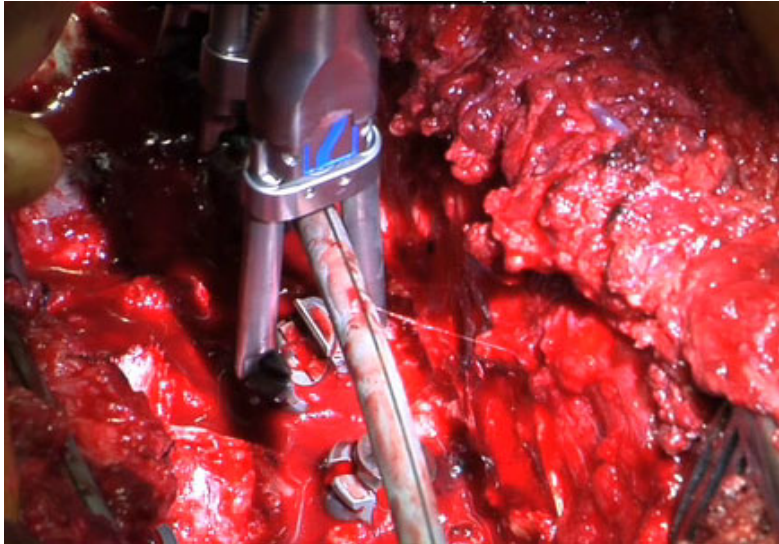
- More reduction tools required
- Need to resect Lumbar spinous processes early
- Must cut and bend both rods together
- Ti V CoCr } Behave differently
- 5.5 V 6.35 }
- *Subsequent derotation more difficult but start from better position

Dual Rod Correction - Technique

- Place anchors (Hooks / screws as per usual protocol)
- Contour both rods simultaneously –
 - ↓ Kyphosis for Thoracic convex deformity compared to concave
 - ↑ Lordosis for Lumbar convex deformity compared to Concave
- Commence reduction Cranial → Caudal



Dual Rod Correction - Technique



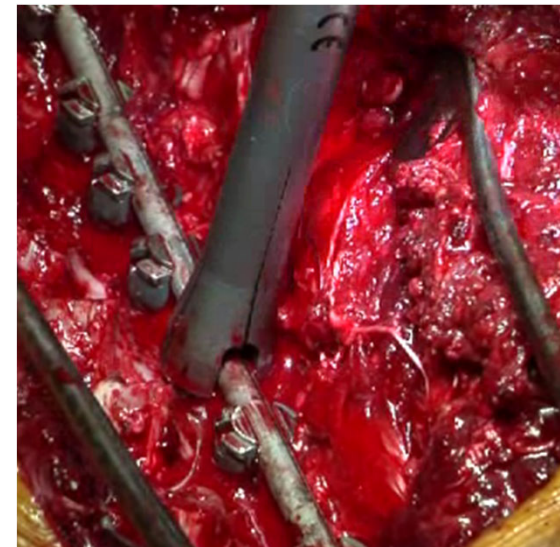
- Deformity Crickets at every level (bilaterally)
- Correction maneuvers are accomplished with rods sitting free from screw saddle
- Use rod holder or hex wrench to prevent rotation during sequential connection
- When reach lower thoracic / thoracolumbar region 'swing' both rods across midline in Lumbar region to connect crickets

Dual Rod Correction Technique



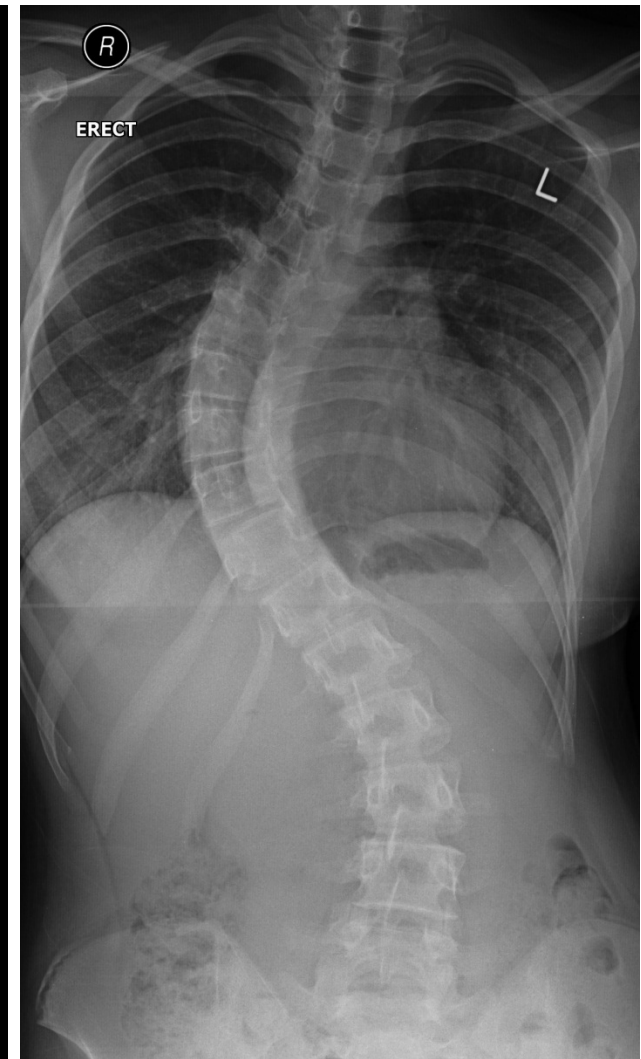
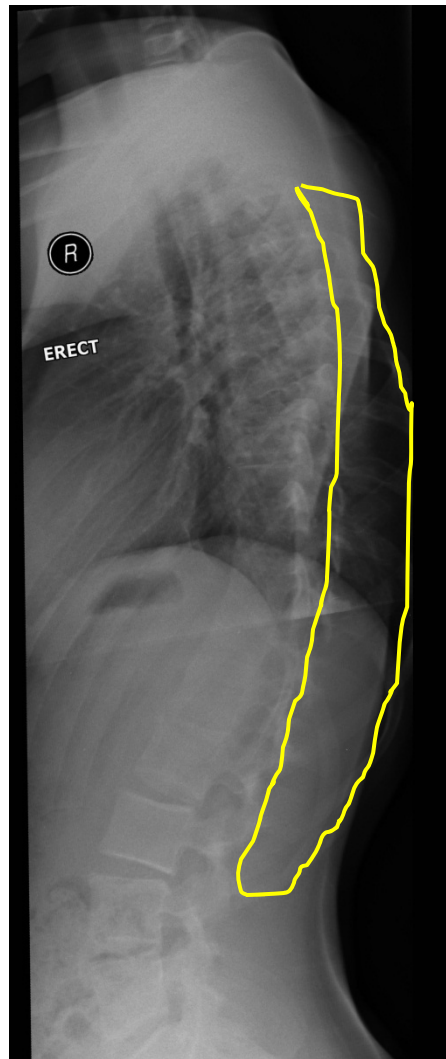
Direct Vertebral Body De-rotation (with ability to block rotation transmission into lumbar spine)

Temporary lock
Check X-rays (?adjustments)
Final Lock



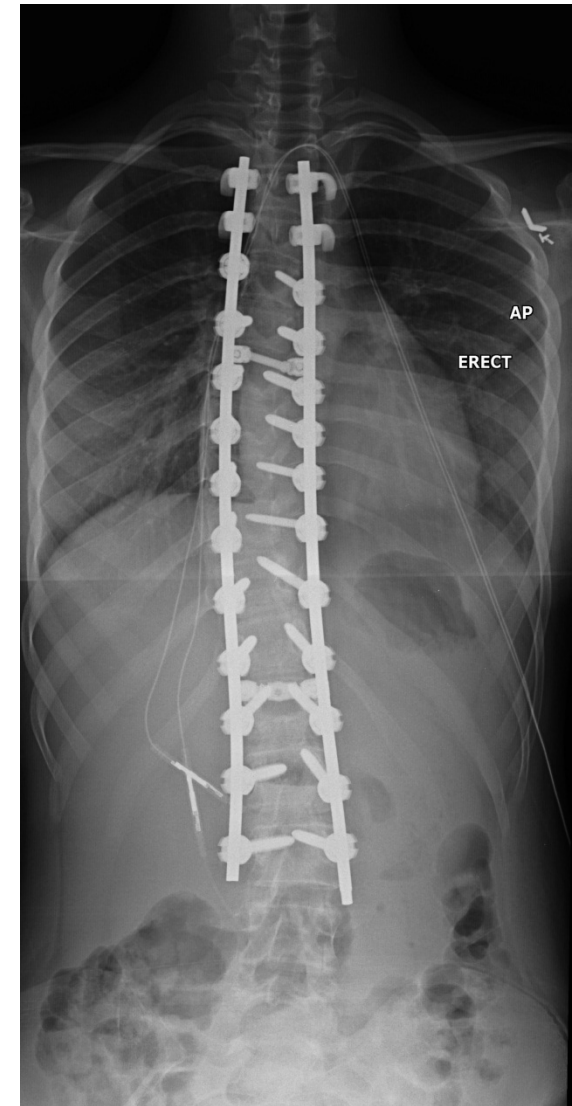
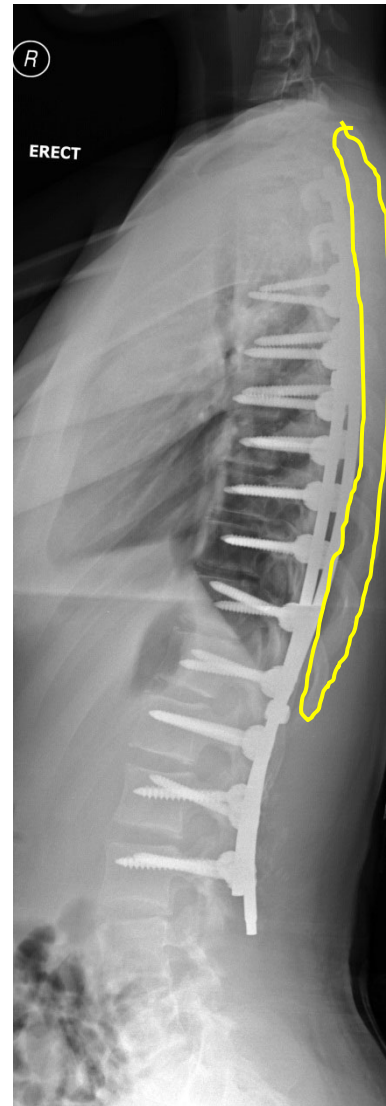
Case Example 1

15yr old ♀
AIS
MRI normal
Significant rib
hump

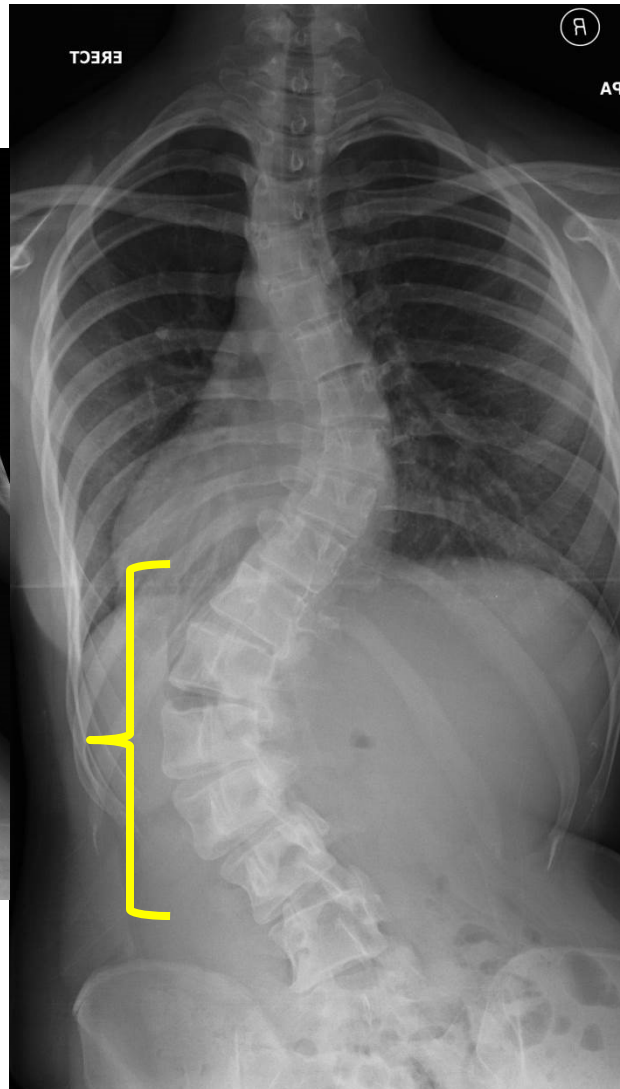
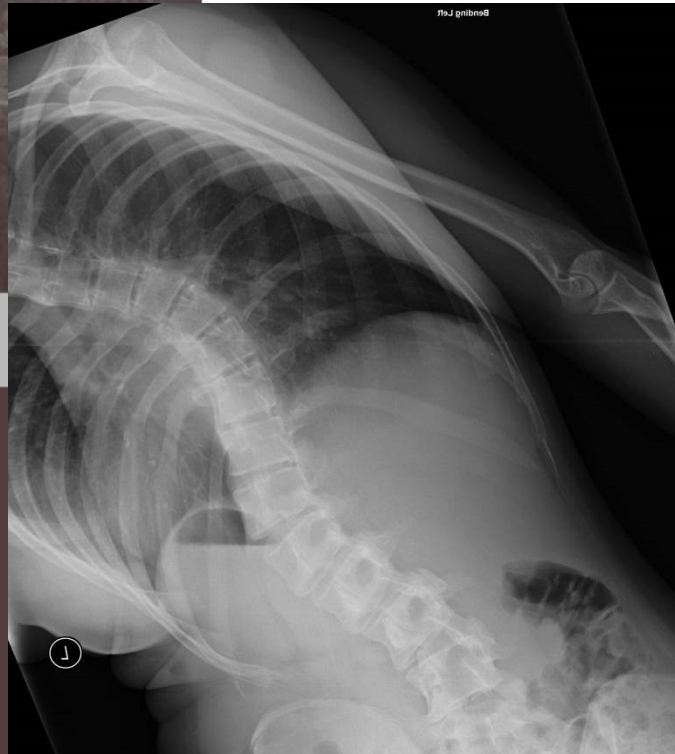


Case Example 1

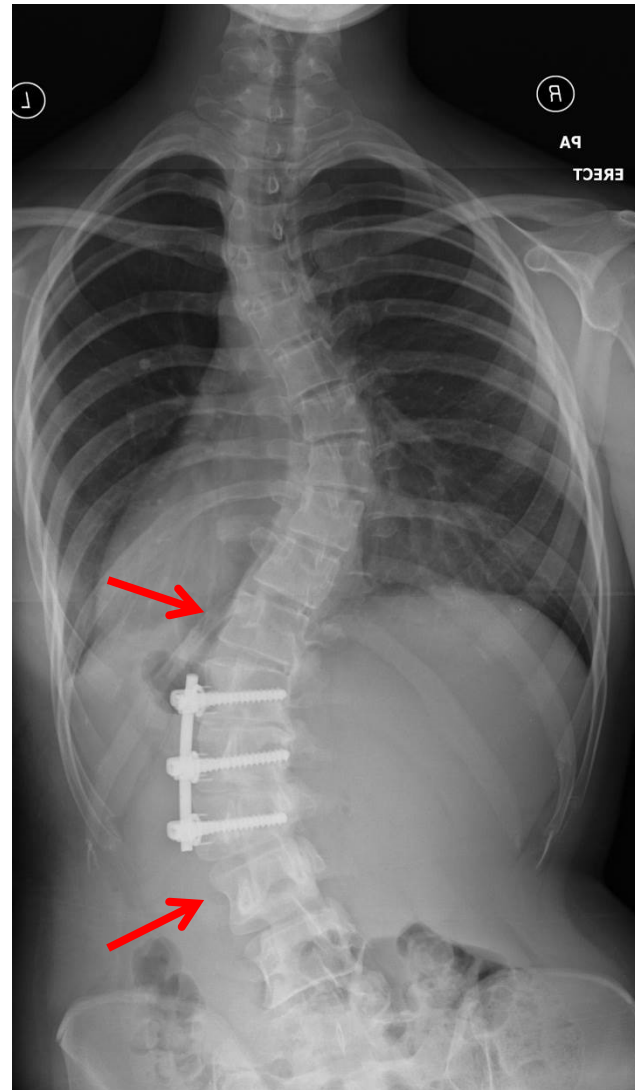
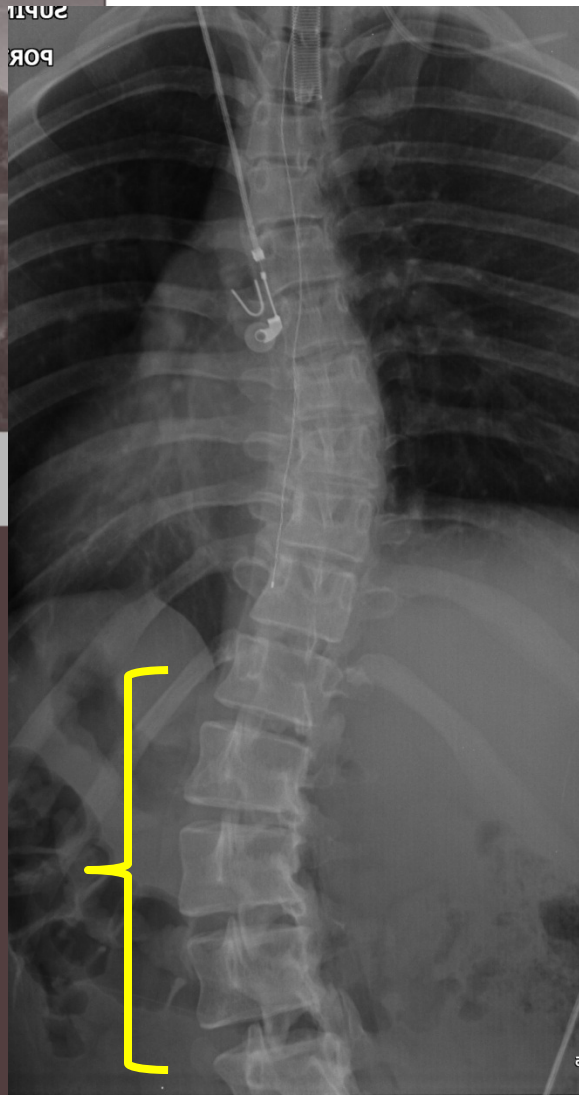
Significant rib hump correction without VCM instrumentation



Case Example 2



Case Example 2



Case Example 2

