

Aesculap[®] CeSPACE[®] XP

Anterior Cervical Interbody Fusion System
with Innovative Surface Technology



Aesculap Spine

Aesculap[®] CeSPACE[®] XP



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Foreword

CeSPACE® is a spacer used for cervical interbody fusion. It is indicated for the treatment of degenerative diseases of the cervical disc and instabilities in the C3 to C7 region. The design of the CeSPACE® implant allows an enhanced contact area between implant and vertebral endplates.

CeSPACE® stands for

- Stability
- Restoration of the natural disc height and lordosis and
- Maintenance of the spinal balance.

Combined with reliable instrumentation, CeSPACE® – a solution for cervical interbody fusion.¹

CeSPACE®^{XP} Interbody System brings an innovative surface enhancing technology, Plasmapore^{XP}®, to ACDF procedures. The combination of a PEEK-OPTIMA® core with osteoconductive Plasmapore^{XP}® coating delivers enhanced stability, artifact free visualization, and biocompatibility.^{2,8}

Plasmapore^{XP}® is the result of 30 years of experience in spinal treatment technology and 20 years of success in applying Plasmapore® coating to Titanium orthopedic and spinal implants.^{3,4,5,6,7}

Aesculap has developed a way to complement the PEEK interbodies with a surface-enhancing technology.

The resulting Plasmapore^{XP}®:

- Combines a PEEK implant core with a porous Titanium coating
- Allows a greater surface area of the implant to be in direct contact with bone
- Offers an improved starting point for the ingrowth of bone
- Allows for clear delineation of implant contours during intra and post operative imaging.



¹ Arregui R, Aso J, Martínez-Quinones JV, Consolini F, Lamban N, Dominguez M. Cespace: Cervical interbody fusion system. Preliminary retrospective study in 104 cases (120 implants). Neurocirugia. 2011;22:542-53.

² Cheng, Boyle, Biomechanical pullout strength and histology of Plasmapore^{XP} Coated Implants: Ovine multi time point survival study. Aesculap Implant Systems, Whitepaper, 2013 (ART129)

³ Swamy G, Pace A, Quah C, Howard P. The Bicontact cementless primary total hip arthroplasty: Long-term results. Int Orthop (SICOT) 2010.

⁴ Kroppenstedt S, Gulde M, Schönmayr R. Radiological comparison of instrumented posterior lumbar interbody fusion with one or two closed-box Plasmapore® coated titanium cages. Follow-up study over more than seven years. Spine. 2008;33(19):2083-8.

⁵ Takeuchi M, Yasuda M, Niwa A, Wakao N, Nakura T, Osuka K, Kamiya M, Takayasu M. Plasmapore-coated titanium cervical cages induce more rapid and complete bone fusion after anterior cervical discectomy and fusion as compared to noncoated titanium cage. World Neurosurgery. 2014. 82 (3/4): 519-22.

⁶ Fink U. Plasmapore: A plasma-sprayed microporous titanium coating to improve the long-term stability. Actualités en Biomatériaux. 1996;III:97-104.

⁷ C. Eingartner, T. Heigele, J. Dieter, E. Winter, K. Weise. Long termn results with the Bicontact system - aspects to investigate and to learn from. 2003.

⁸ Aesculap AG, BTC Biological Test Center. Evaluation of the local and systemic reaction to a Plasmapore^{XP}® coated implant in the distal femora of new zealand white rabbits. Final Report 2011.

Implant material

Plasmapore^{XP}® – a further development of our interbody fusion implants.

- Combines material advantages
- Consists of two materials, PEEK-OPTIMA® and pure Titanium
- Is designed to deliver superior clinical outcome

The core of the implant is biocompatible PEEK-OPTIMA®, which was introduced by Invivo in 1999. PEEK stands for PolyEther-EtherKetone. The PEEK-OPTIMA® polymer complies with ISO 10993-1, USP Class VI and ASTM F2026 for use as a medical implant material. PEEK-OPTIMA® offers several advantages, involves compatibility with imaging techniques, high mechanical strength, high fatigue resistance, good buffer function to distribute load and biocompatibility for long-term implantation.

Plasmapore^{XP}® is the result of 30 years of experience in spinal technology and 20 years of success in applying Plasmapore® coating to Titanium orthopedic and spinal implants.^{3,4,5,6,7}

Aesculap has developed a way to complement the PEEK interbody with a surface-enhancing technology.

The resulting Plasmapore^{XP}® is a pure titanium porous coating on PEEK, which allows a greater surface area of the implant to

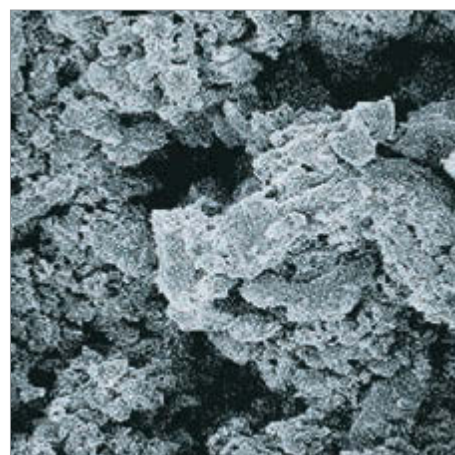
be in direct contact with bone which offers a foundation for the ingrowth of bone. At the same time the combination of a PEEK implant core with a porous Titanium coating allows for clear delineation of implant contours during intra and post operative imaging.

The intrinsic radioscopic transparency of the material provides permeability on X-rays and CT scans, which allows for visualization of bone growth adjacent to the implant.

- Quick and simple assessment of the bone structure and progress towards bone fusion
- Verification of the implant position on radioscopic images – X-ray markers are integrated in the implant
- Plasmapore^{XP}® coating allows for clear delineation of implant contours during imaging (Fig. 1)

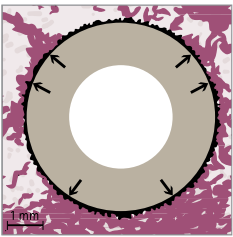


Fig. 1



Implant features

Innovative Surface Enhancing Technology



Plasmapore^{XP} is an osteoconductive pure Titanium porous coating with proven biocompatibility.⁸

- Porosity of up to 60 % creates a good surface-to-bone contact
- Normal tissue reaction
- No toxic reaction
- Bone ingrowth can be seen at the bone-implant interface of the coated PEEK implant

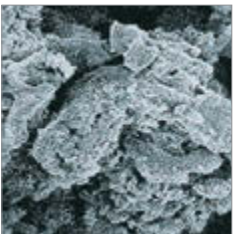
Excellent Imaging Properties



Plasmapore^{XP} coating and X-ray marker pins allow for improved visibility during imaging.

- Plasmapore^{XP} delineates the contours of the implant under X-ray to allow for excellent visualization during insertion
- Allows for assessment of the bone structure and progress towards bone fusion
- Does not create artifacts under CT control
- Does not create artifacts in MRI

Enhanced Stability



The roughened surface area provided by the osteoconductive Plasmapore^{XP} coating deliver enhanced implant stability.

- High primary stability due to roughened surface which increases migration resistance and mechanical strength
- High secondary stability due to fast migration of bone cells into the Plasmapore^{XP} structure²

Intelligent Implant Design



- Anatomical shape and serrated profile for an ideal implant fit
- Increased ratio between contact area and opening
- Option of filling with bone or bone substitute to enhance bone bridging

Thought-out Instruments

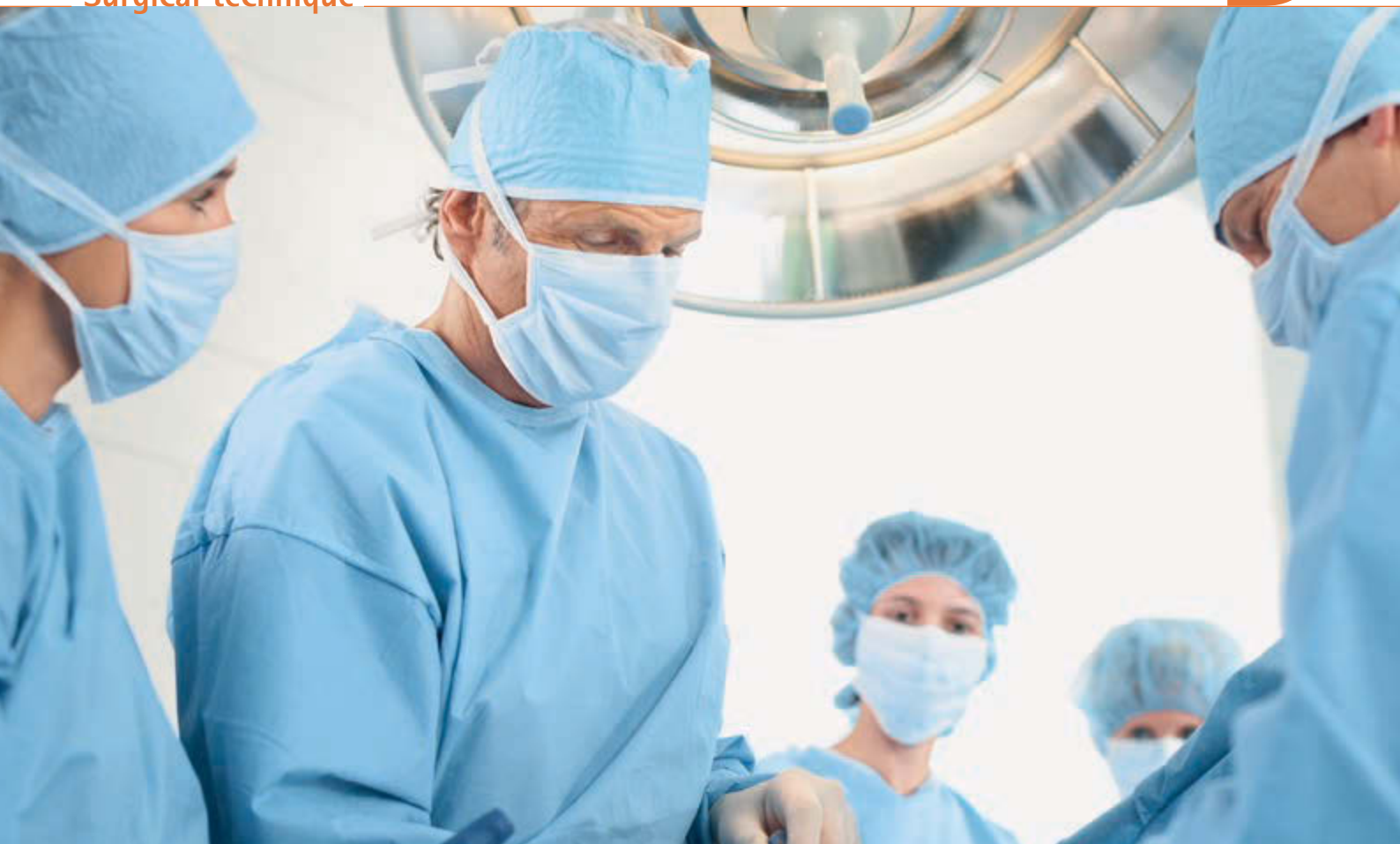


- Simple in handling
- Reliable
- Clearly arranged

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Surgical technique

D



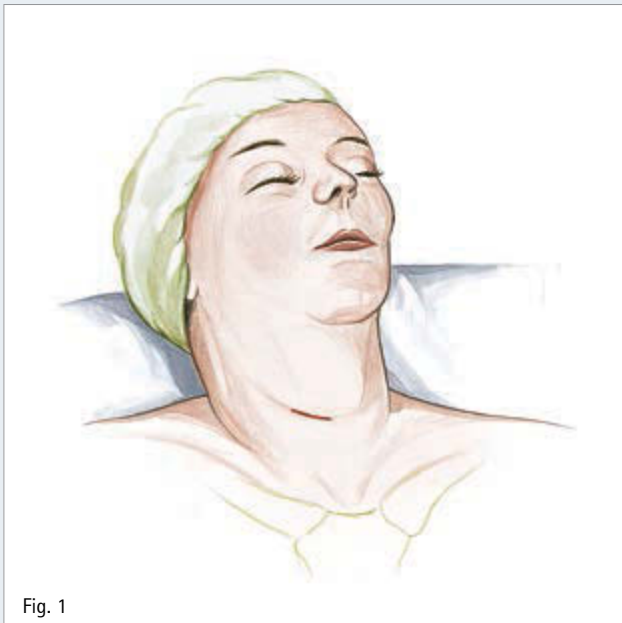


Fig. 1

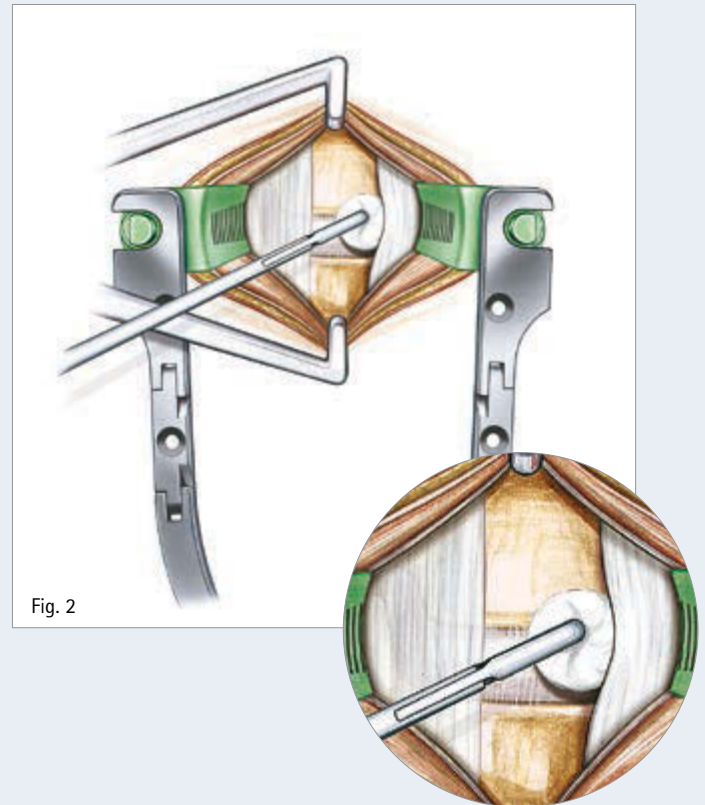


Fig. 2

■ CASPAR Cervical Retractor System

Patient Positioning

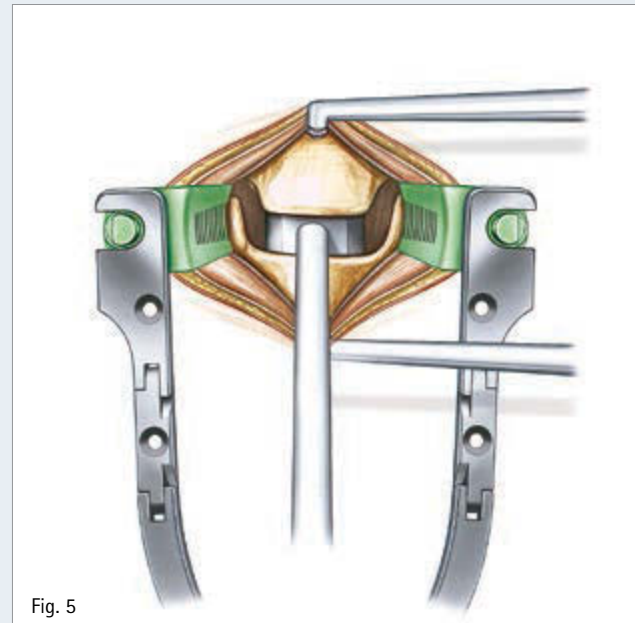
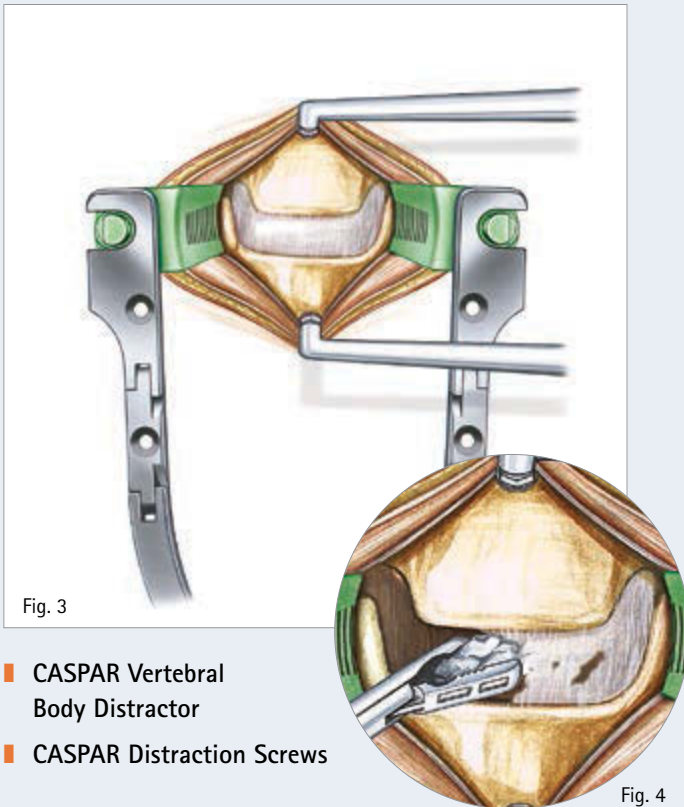
- The patient is placed in the supine position with the head slightly reclined (Fig. 1) and stabilized in a head holder. Once the lordotic cervical spine has been supported, the thorax may be placed on a pillow to emphasize the reclinatio

Exposure of the Intervertebral Space

- After the skin incision and preparation, the CCR retractor is applied. The blades are available in PEEK and Titanium. A counter retractor can be used (Fig. 2). The subcutaneous tissue is separated from the platysma cranially, caudally and medially, and the platysma is also separated following the direction of its fibres. The margins of the platysma can be held apart with the retractor or with two surgical forceps.

- Now the medial edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle is located and prepared with the index finger in the connective tissue space over the ventral surface of the cervical spine and under lateralization of the vascular nerve bundle and medialization of the trachea, esophagus and thyroid gland.
- After the Langenbeck hooks have been inserted, the ventral surface of the cervical spine, still covered by a thin prevertebral layer of connective tissue, is revealed. This layer can now be exposed by either a blunt scissor or alternatively through bipolar coagulation in order to expand the tissue cranially and caudally using a swab. A wire is set under X-ray monitoring to mark the intervertebral disc space.

Surgical technique



Distraction/Discectomy/Preparation of the Endplates

- The distraction screws are placed in position and the CASPAR distractor is applied following the CASPAR technique (Fig. 3).
- Complete discectomy is performed using various rongeurs, rectangular curettes and bone curettes (Fig. 4). While using a high speed drill to remove the posterior rim and/or dorsal osteophytes, care must be taken to avoid damaging the vertebral body endplates.

Please note: Excessive preparation of the endplates may weaken the construct and cause subsidence of the CeSPACE® XP implant.

Implant Selection

- The correct implant size can be established using the trial implants (Fig. 5).
- Laser markings on the handle as well as on the trial itself indicate the cranial and caudal side of the trial.

Determination of Implant Size

The CeSPACE® XP trials have the anatomical shape of the CeSPACE® XP implant.

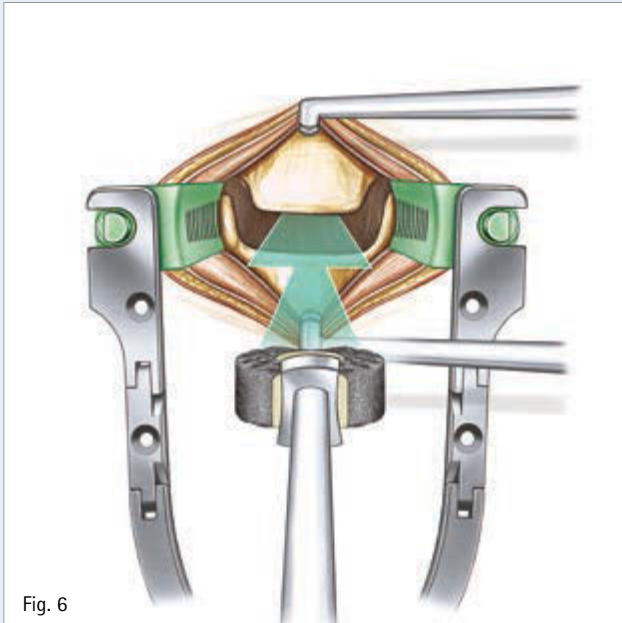


Fig. 6

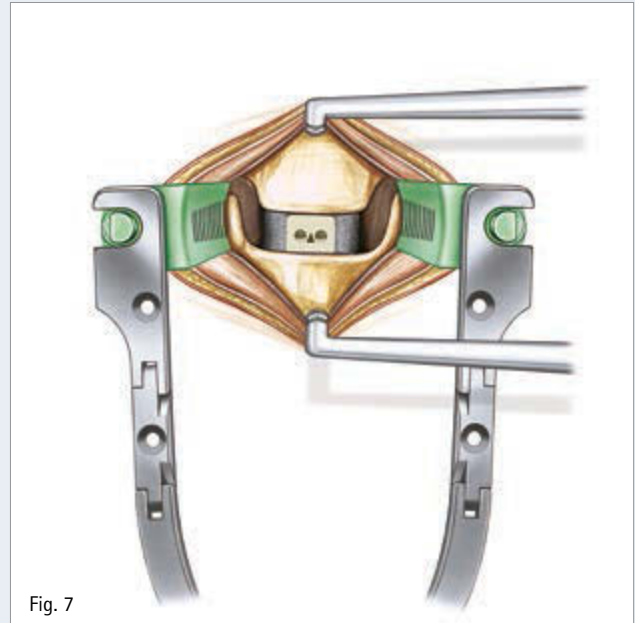
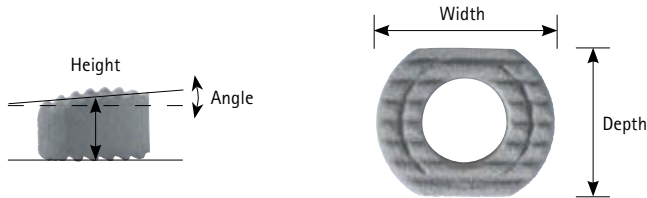


Fig. 7

CeSPACE[®] XP Insertion

- The CeSPACE[®] XP inserter has a clamp mechanism and is available with or without safety stop. Laser markings indicate the cranial and caudal side of the instrument.
- Once CeSPACE[®] XP is attached to the inserter, it can be introduced into the intervertebral space using image converter monitoring (Fig. 6).
- The implant should be inserted centrally in AP and with a distance of approximately 1-2 mm to both the anterior and posterior rim (Fig. 7).
- If indicated an Aesculap cervical plate should be used for additional stabilization.

Ordering information – Implants



Art. no.	Description	Height	Width	Depth	Angle
S0244P	CeSPACE® XP	4 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0245P	CeSPACE® XP	5 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0246P	CeSPACE® XP	6 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0247P	CeSPACE® XP	7 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0248P	CeSPACE® XP	8 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0264P	CeSPACE® XP	4 mm	16 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0265P	CeSPACE® XP	5 mm	16 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0266P	CeSPACE® XP	6 mm	16 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0267P	CeSPACE® XP	7 mm	16 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0268P	CeSPACE® XP	8 mm	16 mm	11.5 mm	0°
S0254P	CeSPACE® XP	4 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	5°
S0255P	CeSPACE® XP	5 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	5°
S0256P	CeSPACE® XP	6 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	5°
S0257P	CeSPACE® XP	7 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	5°
S0258P	CeSPACE® XP	8 mm	14 mm	11.5 mm	5°
S0274P	CeSPACE® XP	4 mm	16 mm	13.5 mm	5°
S0275P	CeSPACE® XP	5 mm	16 mm	13.5 mm	5°
S0276P	CeSPACE® XP	6 mm	16 mm	13.5 mm	5°
S0277P	CeSPACE® XP	7 mm	16 mm	13.5 mm	5°
S0278P	CeSPACE® XP	8 mm	16 mm	13.5 mm	5°

Ordering information – Implantation instruments

E2



FJ005 CeSPACE[®]XP instrumentation

consisting of:

Art. no.	Description	Handle Colour	Recommended	Optional
FJ474R	Trial implant, 5°, 14 x 4 mm	blue	1	
FJ475R	Trial implant, 5°, 14 x 5 mm	blue	1	
FJ476R	Trial implant, 5°, 14 x 6 mm	blue	1	
FJ477R	Trial implant, 5°, 14 x 7 mm	blue	1	
FJ478R	Trial implant, 5°, 14 x 8 mm	blue	1	
FJ484R	Trial implant, 5°, 16 x 4 mm	green	1	
FJ485R	Trial implant, 5°, 16 x 5 mm	green	1	
FJ486R	Trial implant, 5°, 16 x 6 mm	green	1	
FJ487R	Trial implant, 5°, 16 x 7 mm	green	1	
FJ488R	Trial implant, 5°, 16 x 8 mm	green	1	
FJ434R	Trial implant, 0°, 14 x 4 mm	blue		1
FJ435R	Trial implant, 0°, 14 x 5 mm	blue		1
FJ436R	Trial implant, 0°, 14 x 6 mm	blue		1
FJ437R	Trial implant, 0°, 14 x 7 mm	blue		1
FJ438R	Trial implant, 0°, 14 x 8 mm	blue		1
FJ444R	Trial implant, 0°, 16 x 4 mm	green		1
FJ445R	Trial implant, 0°, 16 x 5 mm	green		1
FJ446R	Trial implant, 0°, 16 x 6 mm	green		1
FJ447R	Trial implant, 0°, 16 x 7 mm	green		1
FJ448R	Trial implant, 0°, 16 x 8 mm	green		1
FJ413P	CeSPACE [®] PEEK & CeSPACE [®] XP packing block		1	
FF914R	Punch		1	
FJ415R	Insertor		1	
FJ497R	Safety stop		1	
FJ499R	Revision		1	
FJ411P	CeSPACE [®] PEEK & CeSPACE [®] XP tray		1	



