

Cascadia[®]

AN 3D Interbody System

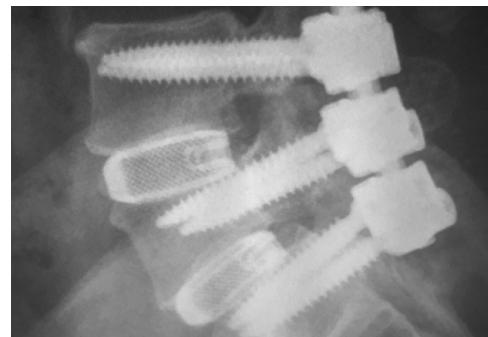
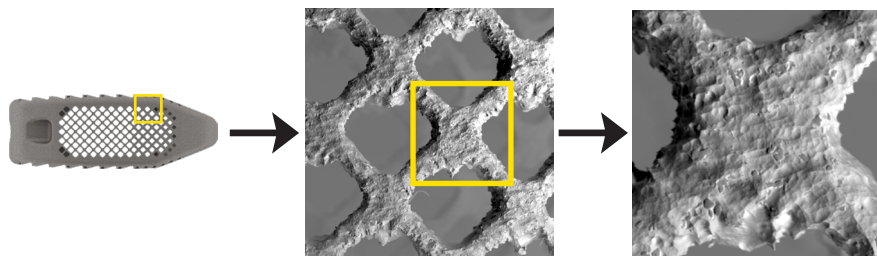


The Cascadia AN 3D Interbody System includes a full range of implant sizes designed to accommodate the vertebral anatomy. This system is used in conjunction with instrumentation that allows for both direct implant insertion and in-situ rotation. Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology incorporates 300-500 μm longitudinal channels, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.^{1,2}

Cascadia AN 3D Interbody System

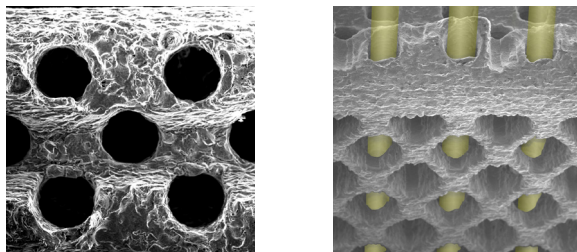
Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology

3-5 μm surface roughness to allow for direct bony ongrowth^{1,2}



Intraoperative fluoroscopic image showing L4-S1 two-level TLIF using Cascadia AN 3D

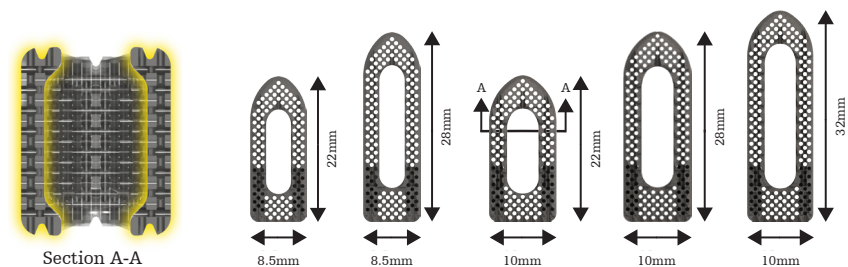
300-500 μm longitudinal channels throughout the implant, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.^{1,2}



- Roughened titanium surfaces have been shown to demonstrate increased protein expression in contrast to smooth titanium surfaces^{3,4,5}
- Convex design to match vertebral anatomy
- 8.5 x 22, 8.5 x 28, 10 x 22, 10 x 28, 10 x 32, and footprints in 7–15mm heights

Implant design

Reverse hourglass design allows for a large graft volume¹



1. Test Report TR-1220.
2. Loh OL and Choong C. "Three-dimensional scaffolds for tissue-engineering applications: Role of porosity and pore size." *Tissue Engineering Part B* 19 (2013): 485-502.
3. Karande TS, Kaufmann JM, and Agrawal CM. "Chapter 3: Functions and Requirements of Synthetic Scaffolds in Tissue Engineering." *Nanotechnology and Regenerative Engineering: The Scaffold*, Second Edition. Ed. CT Laurencin and LS Nair. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2014. Pages 63-102.
4. Bobyn JD, Pilliar RM, Cameron HU, and Weatherly GC. "The optimum pore size for the fixation of porous-surfaced metal implants by the ingrowth of bone." *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research* 150 (1980): 263-270.
5. Karageorgiou V and Kaplan D. "Porosity of 3D biomaterials scaffolds and osteogenesis." *Biomaterials* 26 (2005): 5474-5491.
6. Test Report TR-2161

Spine division

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