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Cascadia®

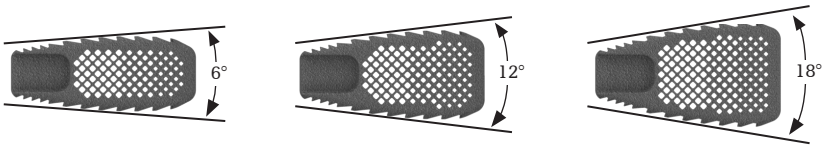
AN Lordotic 3D Interbody System

The Cascadia AN Lordotic 3D Interbody System includes a full range of unique and anatomically designed interbodies for multiple spinal applications. This system aims to assist in the restoration and maintenance of disc height and sagittal balance in the lumbar spine. 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]

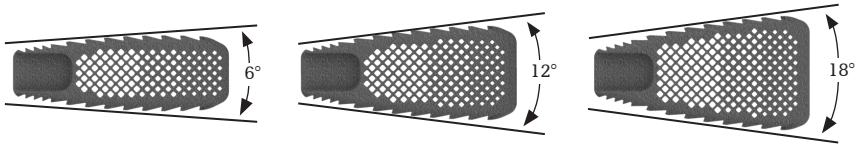
Cascadia AN Lordotic 3D Interbody System

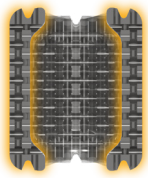
Implant design

8.5 x 24mm

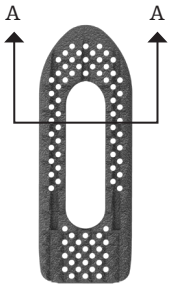


8.5 x 28mm

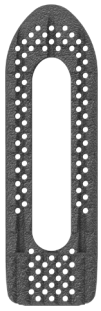




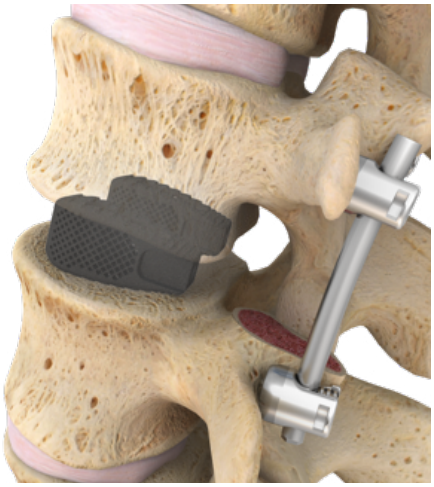
Section A-A



8.5 x 24mm



8.5 x 28mm

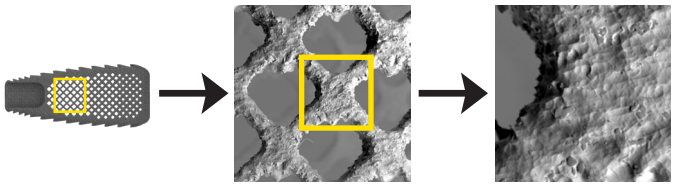


Representative image showing a one-level Cascadia AN Lordotic 3D construct

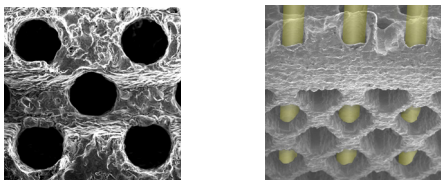
- Roughened titanium surfaces have been shown to demonstrate increased protein expression in contrast to smooth titanium surfaces[3,4,5]
- Implant designed to match sagittal lordosis
- Two unique inserter options to facilitate both MI implant insertion and in-situ rotation
- 8.5 x 24 and 8.5 x 28mm footprints available in posterior heights ranging 4–12mm and lordosis angles of 6°, 12°, and 18°

Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology

3–5μm surface roughness[1] to allow for direct bony ongrowth[2]



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



1. Test Report TR-1220.
2. Loh QL 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.

Spine division

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