

4-5
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Cage

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Circumferential Bending Test of Lumbar 4-5 Segment and Biomechanical Investigation of Stability for Anterior Lumbar Interbody Cages and Supplemental Posterior Instrumentation

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– Abstract –

Study Design : Compare the effectiveness of three types of cages used in each case separately with that of cages supplemented by posterior fixation such as transfacet screws and transpedicular screws.

Objectives : To determine whether any important information could be obtained when anterolateral and/or posterolateral bending is imposed.

Summary of Literature Review : Most lumbar spine biomechanical bending tests have been performed on flexion-extension and lateral bending only.

Materials and Methods : Flexibility was tested through the unconstrained eccentric compression-bending of isolated L4-L5 motion segments. A total of sixteen fresh frozen human cadaveric lumbosacral spine specimens(range of ages : 42 ± 13 years 12 males and 4 females) were tested in this investigation. In each case bending load was applied in flexion(0 degree direction), then in 30 degree increments around the transverse plane until flexion was repeated at the 360 degree loading direction. Specimens underwent anterior interbody instrumentation with three different types of cage at L4-5 in three groups, respectively. After testing the interbody fusion constructs, the L4-L5 segments were first stabilized posteriorly using transfacet screws and then retested using transpedicular screw instrumentation.

Results : In the intact model, the increase in deflection angle was twice compared with that of the previous point starting from 120 degree up to 150 degree. The pure extensional motion showed the largest deflection angles which are 3.5 times higher than those in pure flexion in average. All three types of cages showed the similar results that were obtained from the intact model.

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* 2002

* 2001

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4 1/2 5 1/2
MTS Load Frame(
858 Bionix, Material Test System CO., MN, USA)

1)

, 2)

(transfacet screw)

3)

(transpedicular screw system)

37†

0

30

330

(intact)

1.

16 (2

- 1 ; 42 ± 13, 12 4)
(autopsy)

-70

36

Fig. 1

3

cylindrical threaded
(type A : Sofamor-Danek, Memphis, TN, USA), contact
fusion (type B : Synergy, Irvine, CA, USA), contact
fusion with spike(type C : Synergy, Irvine, CA,
USA) (Fig. 2).

4-5

type

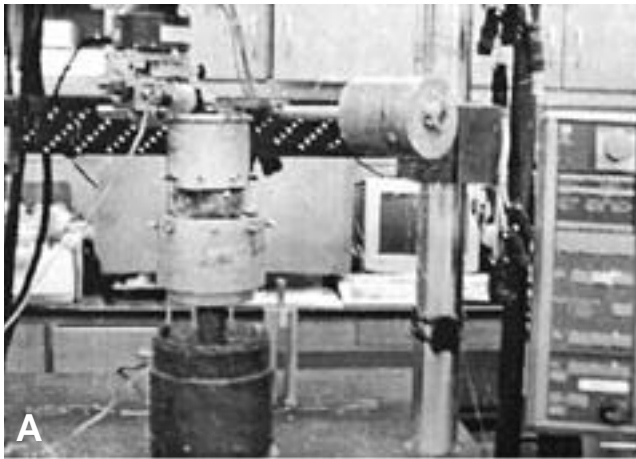


Fig. 1. Specimen mounting(A. specimen with bending moment, B. specimen with the cage, C. specimen with anterior interbody cage and transfacet screws, D. specimen with anterior interbody cage and transpedicular screw with rods).

3. (4.5 mm)
(5.0 mm, 50 mm
6 mm : Synergy, Irvine, CA, USA)
(Table 1).
2. 0 330 30 2.5, 5.0
7.5N-m 가 가
40
4-5 superimposed body weight
235N (preload)
가 (glid-
ing hinge) 12cm
3. intact 3가
ANOVA test
AO, BO, CO 3
0.05 0.1
SPSS(ver. 10.0)

Table 1. Classification of the models studied

Cage Type	Instruments Used	Model Name
Type A	Intact	AI
	Cage Only	AO
	Cage + TransFacet Screw	AF
	Cage + TransPedicular Screw	AP
Type B	Intact	BI
	Cage Only	BO
	Cage + TransFacet Screw	BF
	Cage + TransPedicular Screw	BP
Type C	Intact	CI
	Cage Only	CO
	Cage + TransFacet Screw	CF
	Cage + TransPedicular Screw	CP



Fig. 2. Three kinds of cages used in this study (A. type A, B. type B, C. type C).

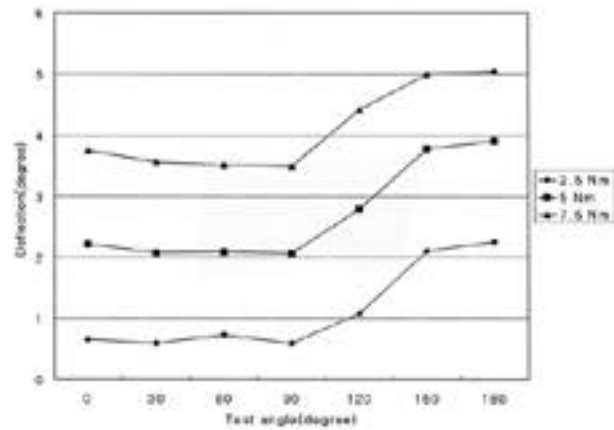


Fig. 3. Deflection angles measured at various points under bending moments.

2.

(Fig. 4).

가 , 가 가

(Table 2).

0.05 “ ”
“ ” 0.05 0.1, > 0.1
“ x ”

3.

가

(Fig. 5)

(Fig. 6)

가 가
가

가

Table 3

가

가
가

(stiffness)

가

Dimar® 10

가

가

Table 2. Statistical analysis of the significant difference among the cages only
(O : p 0.05, : 0.05<p 0.1, X : p>0.1)

		2.5 Nm			5 Nm			7.5 Nm		
		AO	BO	CO	AO	BO	CO	AO	BO	CO
0°	AO	—	X	X	—		O	—	X	X
	BO	—	—	X	—	—		—	—	O
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30°	AO	—	X	O	—	X	O	—	X	O
	BO	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	O
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60°	AO	—	X	O	—	X	O	—	X	O
	BO	—	—	O	—	—	X	—	—	O
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90°	AO	—	X	X	—	O	O	—	X	O
	BO	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120°	AO	—	O	O	—	X	O	—	X	X
	BO	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150°	AO	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X
	BO	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180°	AO	—	X	X	—	O	X	—	X	X
	BO	—	—	X	—	—		—	—	X
	CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

가 (90°) (deflection angle) 120

가 Dimar 180 가 가 가

가 18,28) 가

가 가

가 가 가 20) 가

가 가 Nibu Oxland 22) (central)

(2.5 Nm, 5.0 Nm, 7.5 Nm) (0°) (bilateral)

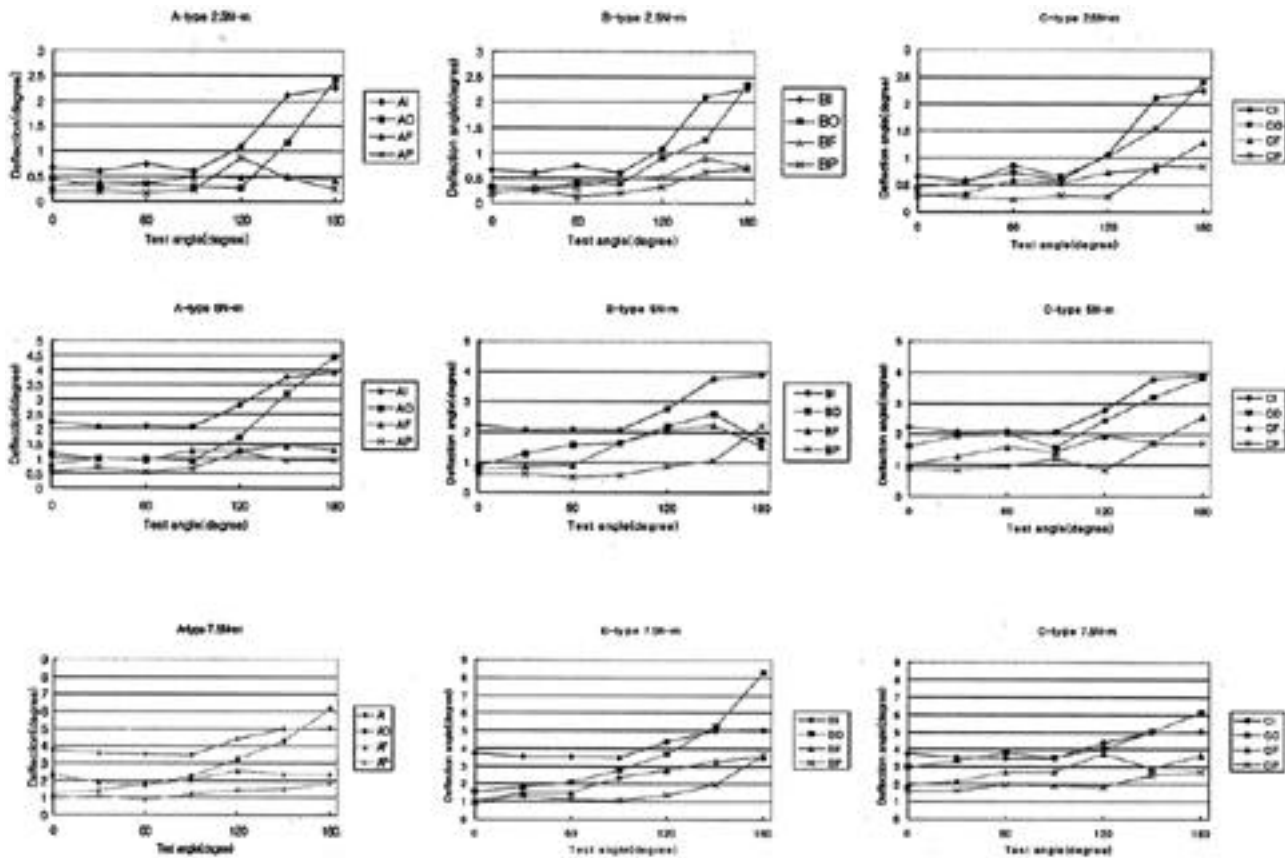


Fig. 5. Comparison of deflection angles among the surgical techniques at the same measuring point.

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1. 4-5

120

가 가

180

가

2. 가

3. 가

4.

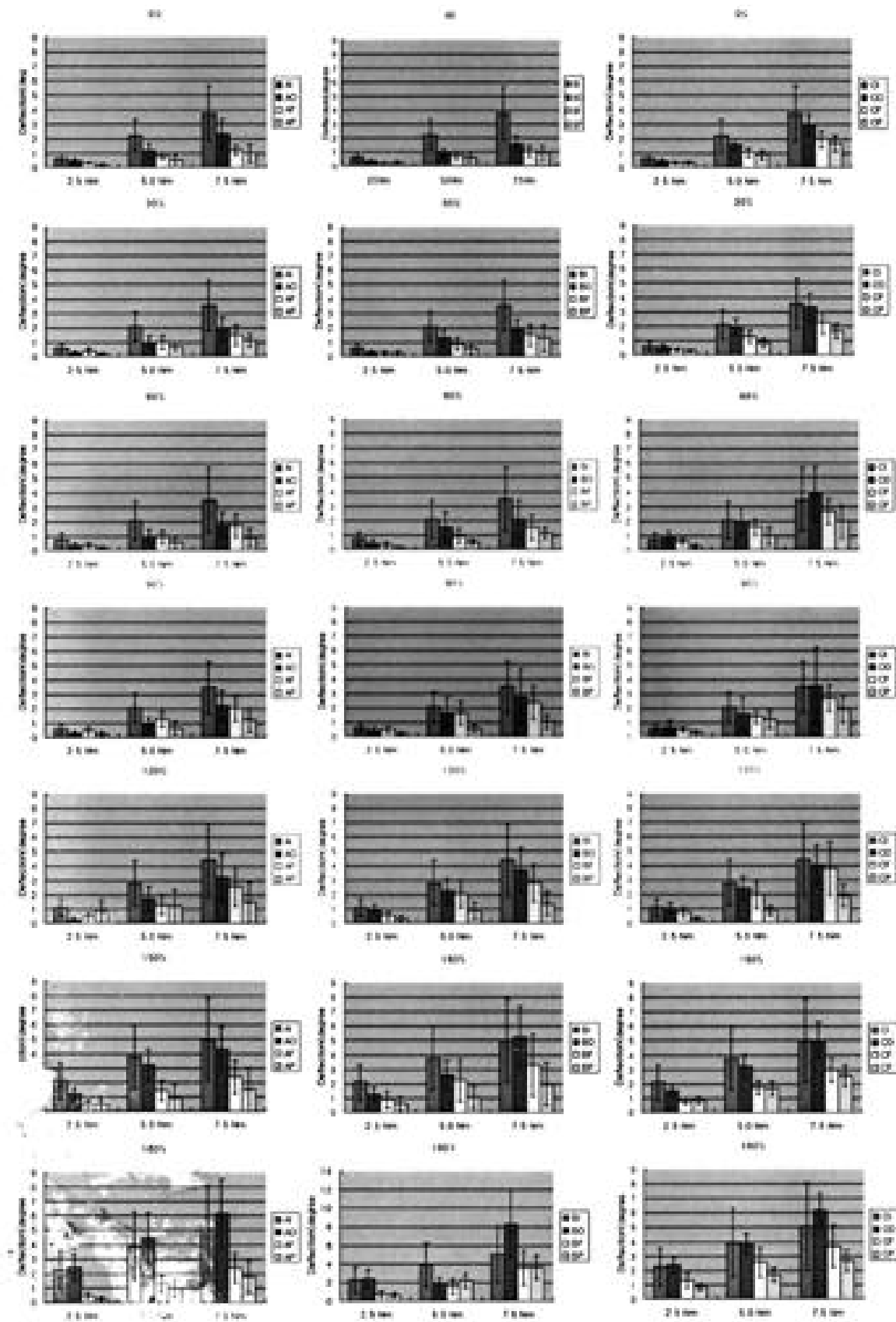


Fig. 6. The changes in deflection angles among the bending moment along the measuring point.

Table 3. Statistical analysis of the significant difference in three type cages
(I : 2.5 Nm II : 5 Nm III : 7.5 Nm)

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Bending : 16 Fresh Frozen Human Cadaver 4-5 Unconstrained Eccentric Compression
0 30 가 330
(cage)

: 4-5 0 90 가 , 120 , 150
2 가 180 0 3.5 가

가 가
30%

50%

1. 4-5 120 가
가 180

2. 가

3. 가

4. ,

: , , ,

633-165

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