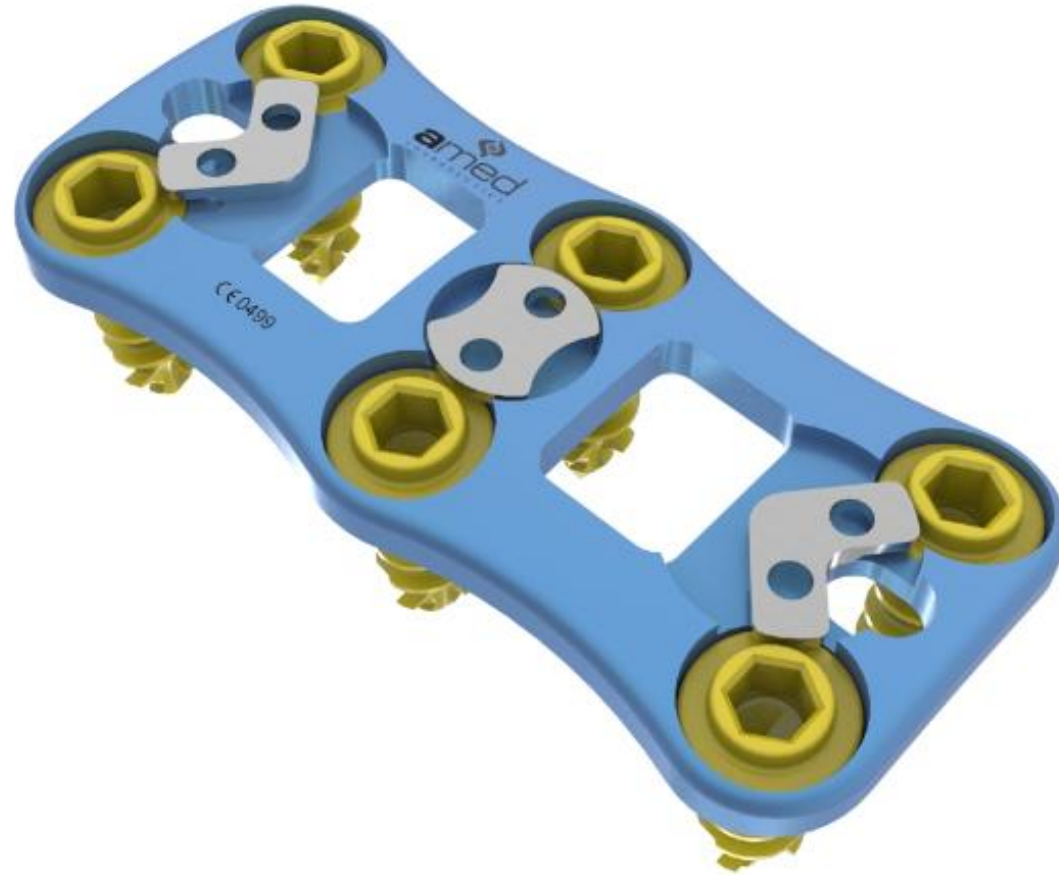


Cervical plate

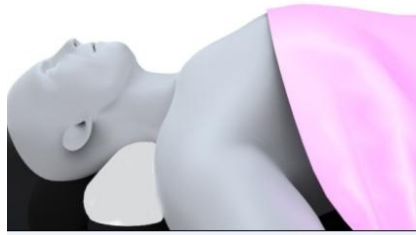


ASPIS

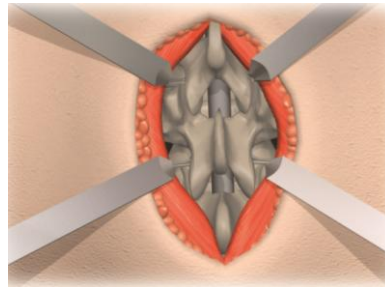
STEP 1:

Preparation

The patient is placed on the operation table in the supine position with the head in slight extension in order to offer an optimum visibility during the intervention. The head can be positioned in a 30 degrees angle in the opposite position of the operated side.



For a one or two level operation, the incision can be transversal parallel to be cutaneous folds of the neck. For a multiple level operation, an oblique incision along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid is advised.



A vertebral body distractor offers an optimum visibility.

Implants used

- Anterior cervical plate



- Self-drilling screw with variable angle



- Self-tapping screw with fixed angle



STEP 2:

Distraction of the vertebrae

A Caspar, with its associated pins, is used to distract the vertebrae. The Caspar must be placed on the first third of the vertebrae.



After the discectomy, using curettes allow to heighten the intervertebral trays. Then, the surgeon puts the bone graft receptor into the intervertebral space. Its stability is checked after the distractor has been released. The pins are left onto the vertebrae.

Instruments

- **Caspar**

Ref : AWKCASP



- **Pins**

Ref : AWKP



- **Pins holder**

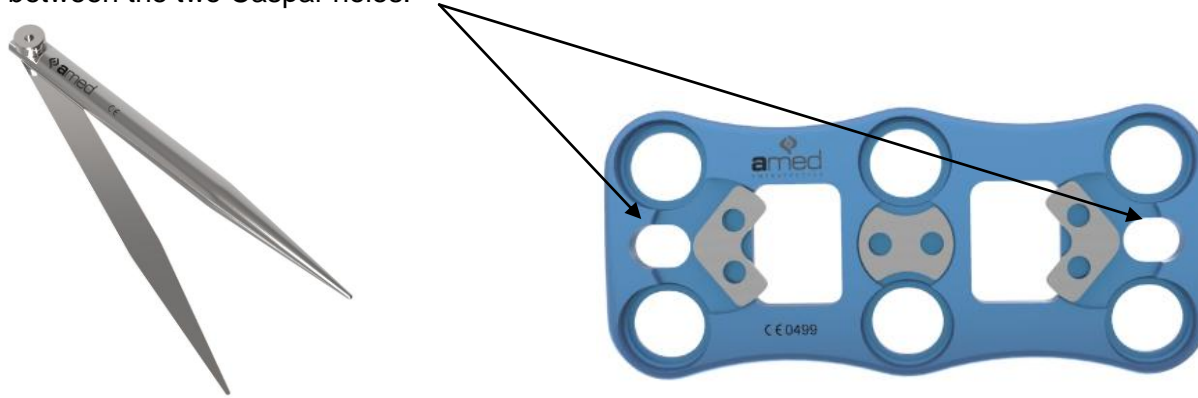
Ref : AWKPH



STEP 3:

Select the plate

The plate must be selected so that neither it nor the screws interfere with the other disks. The distance between the two Caspar pins is measured using the compass, and then the plate is chosen in order to have the same length between the two Caspar holes.



After selecting an adapted plate size, it is possible to rise up the lordosis with the bender (excepted for the one level plate).



Instruments

- **Compas**

Ref : AWKC



- **Bender**

Ref : AWKB



STEP 4:

Hold the plate

The plate must be held on its minimal width, using the plate holder. The plate holder ensures that the plate is well held and well set and in the same time ensures a perfect visibility of the operating zone.



The plate must be placed on the two Caspar pins. Then, the plate holder can be disengaged.



- **Plate holder**

Ref : AWKH



STEP 5:

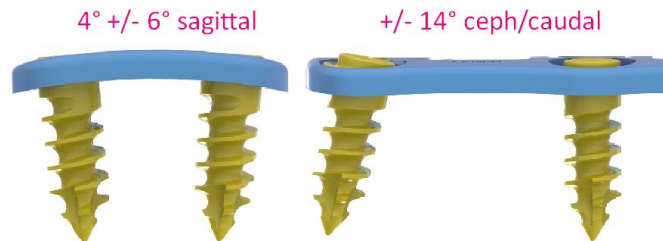
Setting the drill guide

The drill guide is positioned in the screw location and allows doing holes. Two different guides can be used: one with fixed angle, and one with variable angle.

- The fixed angle guide allows doing holes with an angulation of 4 degrees. It is proposed with a double barrel
- When another angulation is wanted, a variable angle guide must be used. It is proposed with a single barrel



The variable angle guide, adapted for the use of the variable screws, is adapted to provide the following angulations:



Instruments

- **Double guide**

Ref : AWKDG



- **Variable guide**

Ref : AWKVG



STEP 6:

Screw holes preparation

The awl is placed in each holes of the plate. It allows preparing the screw holes.



Instruments

- Awl

Ref : AWKA

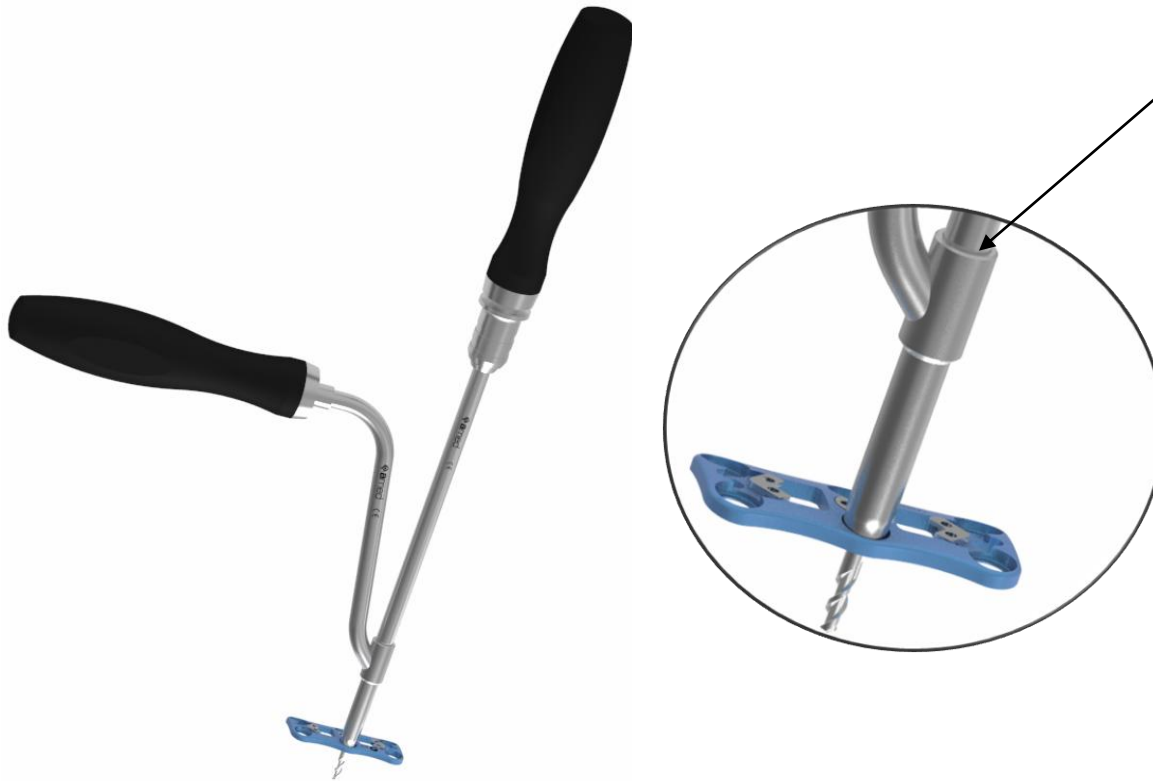


STEP 7:

Drilling and tapping

The drill is selected; depending on the chosen screw size.

The chosen drill is inserted and locked into the handle. Then the drill is placed in the guide. The stop, which depends on the length of the screw, limits the depth of the hole.



A tap can also be used to prepare the holes.

Instruments

- **Quick Connect Handle**

Ref : ACCAHAO



- **Drill**

Ref : AWKDx-xx



- **Tap**

Ref : AWKTx-xx



STEP 8:

Screw positioning

Each screw is inserted with the hexagonal screwdriver. To take the screw, the hexagonal part of the screwdriver is put in the screw head. Then, the outer tube of the screwdriver is pushed to clip onto the screw head. All the screws have to be inserted.



- Hexagonal Screwdriver

Ref : AWKSD



STEP 9:

Disengagement of the pins

The pins are disengaged with their holder. The head of the pins is inserted in the extremity of the holder and locked. The pins can now be disengaged unscrewing the holder.

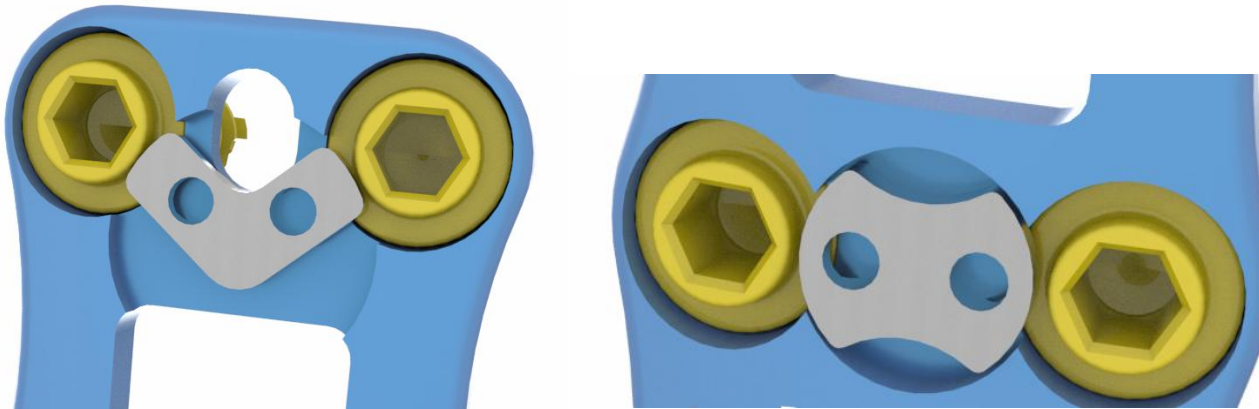
A definitive tightening has to be done when all the screws are set in.

STEP 10:

Plate locking

The locking of the screw is done with the locking device covering them. The rotation of the locking instrument drives the device which comes recovering the screws. A 180 degrees rotation has to be done.

For the 2, 3, 4 or 5 levels plates, there are two different kinds of locking into the plate. The same locking instrument can be used for the two lockings.



Instruments

- Locking Inserter

Ref : AWKLI



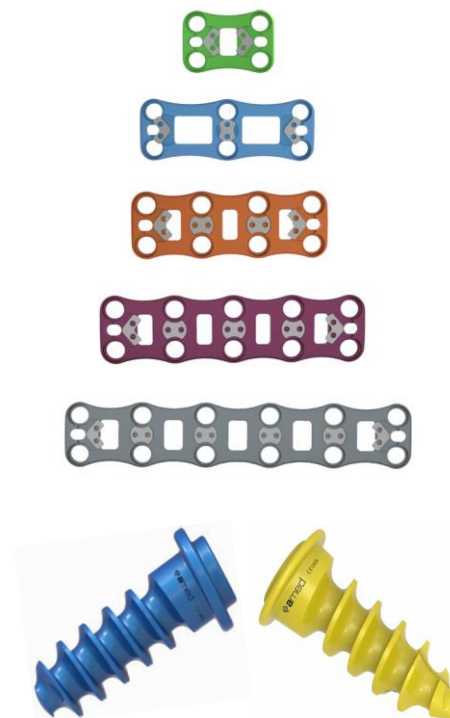
STEP 11:

Checking of the plate position

A final checking has to be done before the closing of the incision. All the instruments and distractors have to be taken off. Then, a suture is done to close the operation site.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

	ASPIS	
PLATE	Length level 1	22 – 24 – 26 – 28 – 30 – 32 – 34
	Length level 2	36 – 38 – 40 – 42 – 44 – 46 – 48 – 50
	Length level 3	52 – 55 – 58 – 61 – 64 – 67
	Length level 4	70 – 74 – 78 – 82 – 86
	Length level 5	90 – 95 – 100 – 105 – 110
SCREWS	Diameters	4 mm and 4,5 mm for rescue screws
	Type	Self tapping / Self drilling Variable angle / Fixed angle
	Lengths	12 – 14 – 16 – 18 – 20 – 22





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