coflex® Device and Procedure

For decades, LSS patients' surgical options were limited to either decompression or decompression with spinal fusion. In 2012, the FDA approved the ***coflex***® spinal implant, which is a small, U-shaped titanium device that provides spinal stability without the mobility loss associated with spinal fusion.

How is the *coflex*® device implanted?

After the surgical decompression, which removes pressure on the impinged nerves, your surgeon will insert the ***coflex***® implant through the same incision. The implant is then positioned onto the laminar bone, which is the strongest bone in the back of your spine.

The unique design of the ***coflex***® implant maintains stability in the spine while preserving more natural movement at the affected area.

How do patients with *coflex*® compare to patients with spinal fusion?

A 2013 published study comparing the ***coflex***® device with spinal fusion found that the ***coflex***® device had "advantages in perioperative outcomes," and that "equivalent or superior 2-year clinical outcomes were seen with ***coflex***®." The article concluded that "***coflex***® is a safe, efficacious, and viable alternative to spinal fusion in the treatment of spinal stenosis with low back pain." [1-3]

What are the benefits of *coflex*® vs. decompression with pedicle screws?

In comparative research vs. spinal fusion, the data demonstrates that ***coflex***® patients do better, faster.[1]

Patients receiving the ***coflex***® implant experienced faster relief of their symptoms, reported higher satisfaction rates with their outcomes, and required less post-operation pain medication than spinal fusion patients.[2]

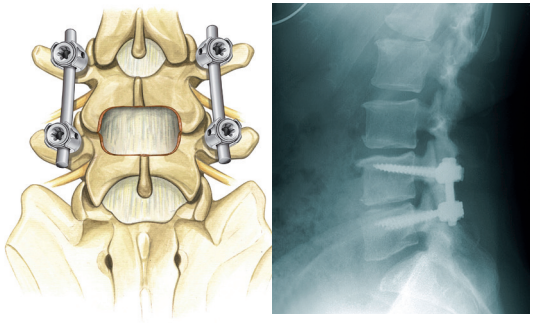
Decompression with the ***coflex***® device is faster than decompression with pedicle screws, causes less blood loss and requires a shorter hospital stay.[3]

Is the *coflex*® device the right choice for me?

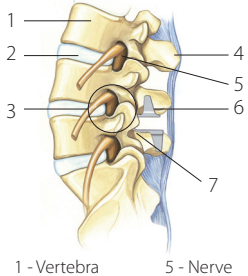
To be a candidate for treatment for decompression with the ***coflex***®device, you must be skeletally mature and must have moderate-to-severe spinal stenosis in your lower back. Symptoms of LSS include difficulty walking a long way, such as half a mile, and having pain in your lower back while standing that subsides when you bend forward.

In order to receive the ***coflex***® implant, you must have been treated by a doctor for at least six months with non-surgical treatments.

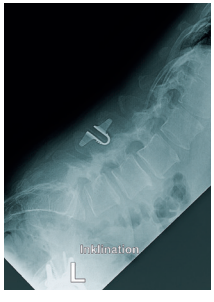
Traditional Option: Spinal Fusion



New Option: *coflex*® Interlaminar Stabilization™



1 - Vertebra
2 - Disc
3 - Foramen
4 - Spinous Process
5 - Nerve
6 - ***coflex***®
7 - Lamina



[1-3] Davis RJ, Errico TJ, Bae H, Auerbach JD (2013): Decompression and Coflex® Interlaminar Stabilization Compared With Decompression and Instrumented Spinal Fusion for Spinal Stenosis and Low-Grade Degenerative Spondylolisthesis. Spine 2013; 38: 1529-1539.