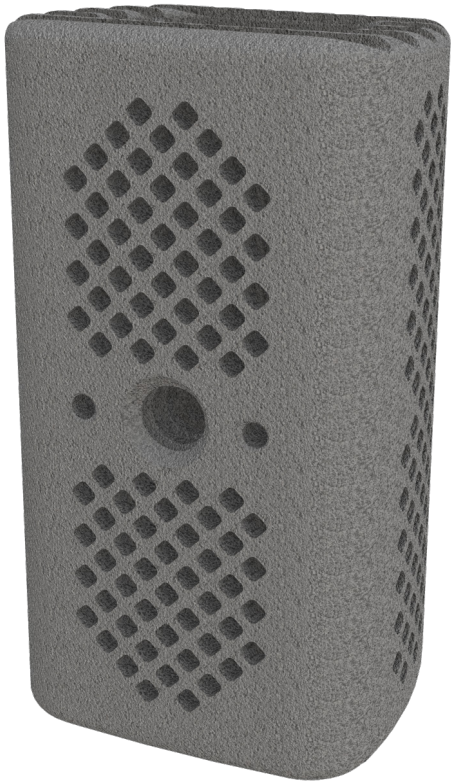
stryker

# Capri®

## Cervical 3D Static Corpectomy Cage System



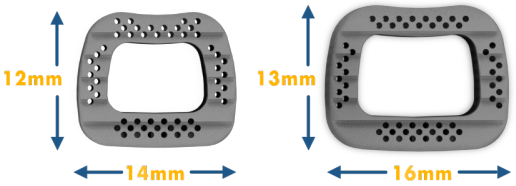
### Featuring Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology

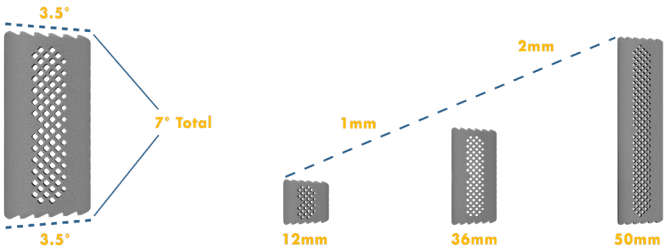
The Capri Cervical 3D Static Corpectomy Cage System provides an innovative, 3D-printed solution for stabilization of the spine in cases of vertebral body resections resulting from trauma or tumor. Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology incorporates 300-500 $\mu$m longitudinal channels, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.[1,2]

# **Capri** Cervical 3D Static Corpectomy Cage System

## Implant design

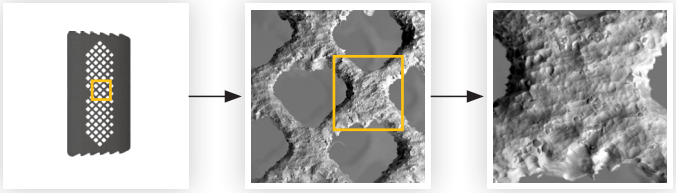
- Heights ranging from 12-36mm in 1mm increments and 38-50mm in 2mm increments
- Roughened titanium surfaces have been shown to demonstrate increased protein expression in contrast to smooth titanium surfaces[3,4,5]
- 7° lordotic design to match vertebral anatomy
- 12x14 and 13x16mm footprints in 12-50mm heights



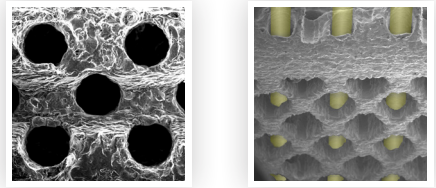




## Visualization

## Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology



3-5 $\mu$m surface roughness to allow for direct bony ongrowth[1, 2]



300-500 $\mu$m 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




CAP3DS-SS-1_24664

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