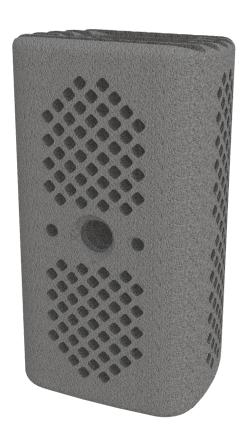
# stryker





### Featuring Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology

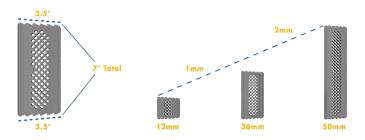
The Capri Cervical 3D Static Corpectomy Cage System provides an innovative, 3D-printed solution for stabilization of the spine in cases of vertebral body resections resulting from trauma or tumor. Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology incorporates 300-500  $\mu$ m longitudinal channels, which in conjunction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

## 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<sup>3,4,5</sup>
- 7° lordotic design to match vertebral anatomy
- 12x14 and 13x16mm footprints in 12-50mm heights



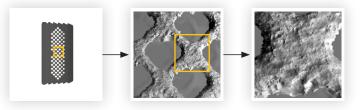


#### Visualization

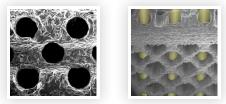




#### Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology



 $3-5\,\mu m$  surface roughness to allow for direct bony ongrowth<sup>1, 2</sup>



 $300-500 \,\mu\text{m}$  longitudinal channels throughout the implant, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.<sup>1,2</sup>

#### Test Report TR-1220

- Thest Report TR-1220 [Lob 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. 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. Bobyn JD, Pillar 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. Karageorgiou V and Kaplan D. "Porosity of 3D biomaterials scaffolds and osteogenesis." Biomaterials 26 (2005): 5474-5491. 3.

#### **Spine division**

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