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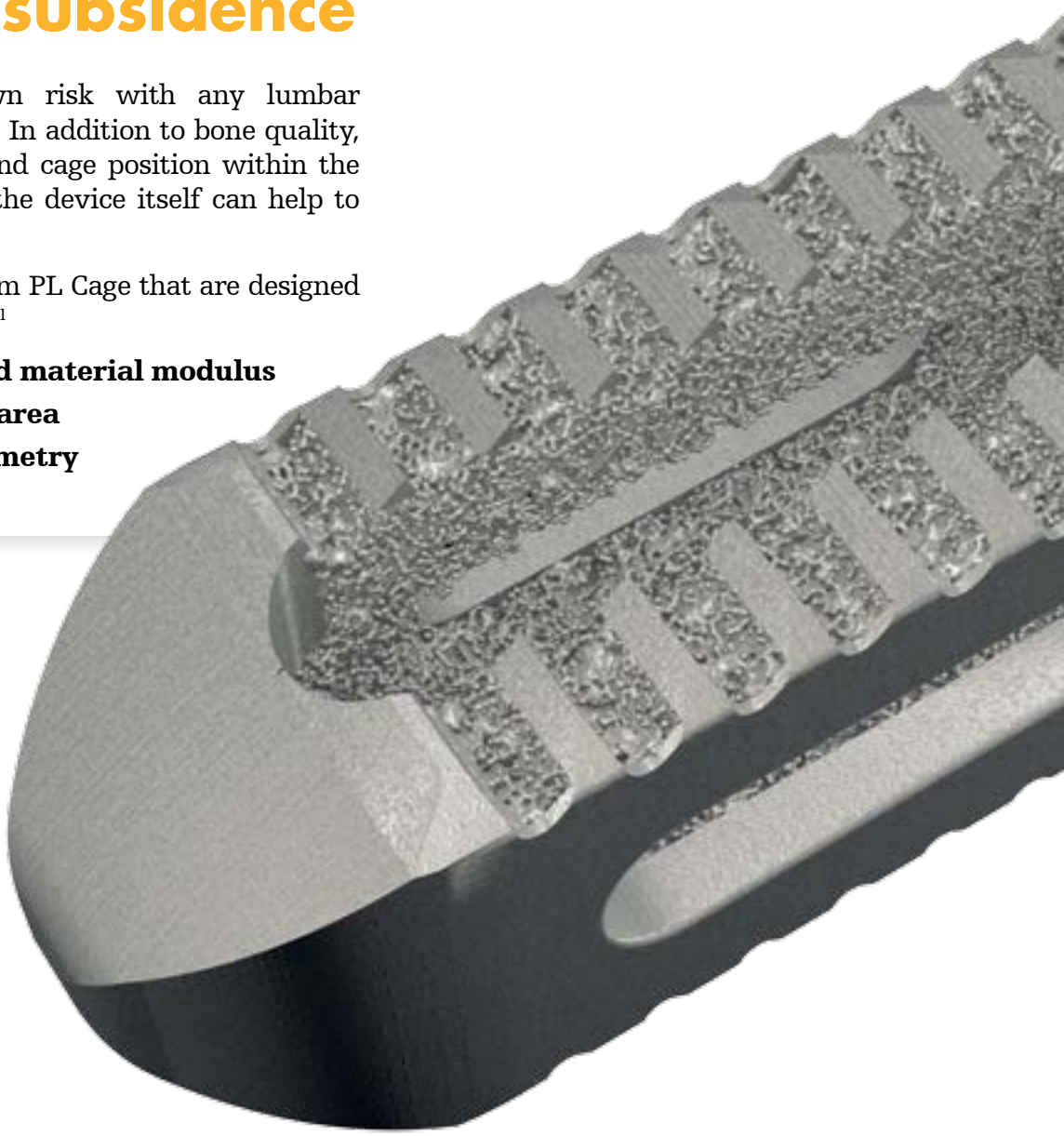
Tritanium®
Posterior Lumbar Cage

Developed to **minimise subsidence**

Subsidence is a known risk with any lumbar interbody fusion device. In addition to bone quality, endplate preparation, and cage position within the disc space, features of the device itself can help to minimise subsidence.

Features of the Tritanium PL Cage that are designed to minimise subsidence:[1]

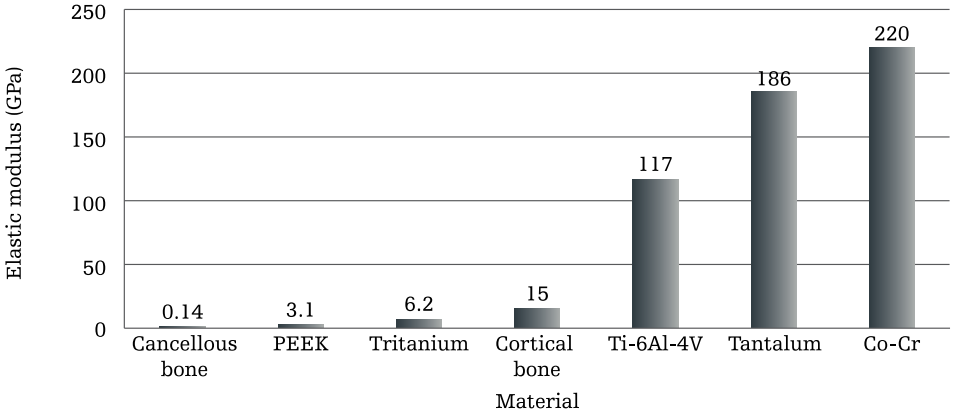
- **Precisely engineered material modulus**
- **Maximised surface area**
- **Optimised cage geometry**



Precisely engineered material modulus

The **porous nature of Tritanium** gives it an elastic modulus that falls between cancellous and cortical bone, the two types of bone that form vertebral bodies.

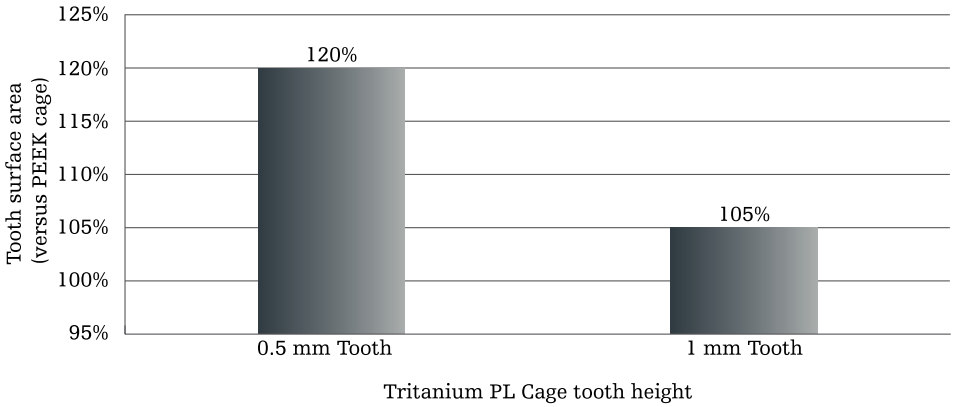
Tritanium demonstrated an elastic modulus lower than that of other materials.[1]



Maximised surface area

The **superior and inferior teeth of the Tritanium PL Cage** have been designed to increase the total surface area of the device in contact with bone, to normalise the load transmission and minimise subsidence.

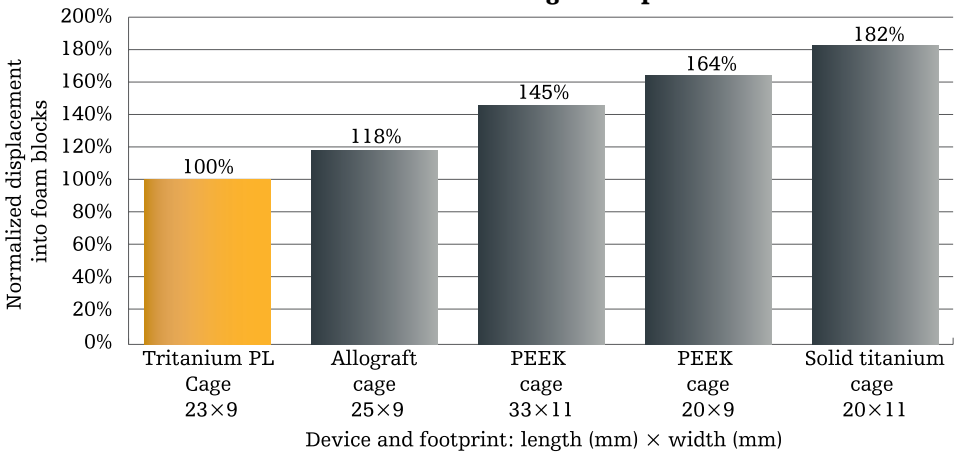
Teeth of the Tritanium PL Cage were shown to have a greater surface area than teeth of the same height from a PEEK cage.[1]



Optimised cage geometry

The Tritanium PL Cage was designed with a **large central graft window and two lateral windows** to reduce the overall stiffness of the cage[1] and minimise subsidence.

The Tritanium PL Cage demonstrated better resistance to subsidence than other commercially available posterior lumbar interbody cages constructed out of different materials, including those with a larger footprint.[1]



Subsidence was measured at 500 N of compressive force. Testing was performed per ASTM F2267.

References
1. Subsidence summary PROJ*42624.

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