Patient information – on the prodisc® C intervertebral disc prosthesis for the cervical spine.
Tasks and functions of the spine

Stability
The spine provides stability for the head and upper body and determines posture. The vertebral bodies are mainly responsible for this. The anatomy of these box-shaped bones make them especially tolerant and fracture-proof against forces directed from above to below, e.g. jumping, climbing stairs, walking.

Mechanical protection
The vertebral body and vertebral arch encase the spinal cord to provide protection. When stacked on top of each other anatomically, they form the spinal column. The spinal cord and the nerve exits are located within the spinal canal.

Shock absorbing and mobility
The intervertebral discs are located between the vertebral bodies. These discs cushion shock forces gently, acting as “shock absorbers”. The discs in conjunction with the vertebral joints facilitate motion by turning, stretching and bending of the neck.
Degenerative changes of the spine

Degenerative changes of the spine involve any natural aging process associated with pathological changes of the vertebral bodies, intervertebral discs, ligaments and vertebral joints. These changes can greatly limit both the mobility and stability of the spine.

The stability of the spine can also be compromised by unnatural weight distribution caused by a hereditary abnormality, or a lack of movement associated with a sedentary lifestyle. Any previous operation on an intervertebral disc or the spinal column can also cause a loss of stability.

Any form of instability can progress to become a pain generator.

Herniated Discs
The described degenerative changes or strong, jerky movements can cause tears in the intervertebral disc. The escape of the nucleus (or soft interior) of the intervertebral disc outward through these tears causes the disc to protrude; in other words, the intervertebral disc bulges outward. When the nucleus breaks through completely, this is called a prolapse or herniated disc.

Sequestration of the intervertebral disc occurs when the soft nucleus not only prolapses but separates completely from the intervertebral disc. As a result, the intervertebral disc and the sheared off tissue are no longer firmly connected.

The bulging intervertebral disc or the prolapsed soft nucleus can now impinge on the nerve paths. Depending on the location of the prolapse, this can cause pain or paralysis symptoms in the back of the neck, or also in the arms and shoulders. In the extreme case, the prolapse can cause paraplegia.
The treatment concept with prodisc

The treatment goal of the prodisc C intervertebral disc prosthesis, is to restore the normal dynamic function of the spine and to significantly reduce pain.

This is achieved through the re-establishment of the disc height, as maintained by the prosthesis. The increase in height and the elimination of the prolapse “open” constricted nerve paths and the vertebral joints are restored to their physiological position.

Prior to the development of artificial discs the only surgical option was a customary fusion, in which adjacent vertebral bodies are “fused together” permanently using implants, bone chips and/or cages. The goal of the intervertebral disc prosthesis is to maintain mobility at the affected intervertebral disc and to reduce the extra loading on the adjacent intervertebral discs.
The prosthesis
The prodisc C intervertebral disc prosthesis consists of two cobalt chromium molybdenum plates with a titanium coating that allows for bony ingrowth of the prosthesis. A plastic core (polyethylene) located between the plates guarantees the mobility in the segment (ball and socket joint principle). All of these materials are clinically proven to be tolerated very well by the body. This design prevents overloading of the adjacent intervertebral discs, as can occur after traditional spinal fusion.

Different sizes of the individual components are available to the surgeon, so that he can select the correct size of prosthesis that fits best with your anatomy.

Anchorage of the prosthesis
To achieve short-term, primary stability directly after the operation, the prodisc C intervertebral prosthesis is equipped with a keel which is anchored directly on the vertebral body. The necessary stability is thus guaranteed immediately upon implantation.

In addition, the entire surface is coated with a highly porous pure titanium layer which facilitates the growth of bone on the metal components due to its extremely rough and porous surface.
Course of the operation

A longitudinal section of the skin of approximately 2-4 cm first exposes the cervical spine. The intervertebral disc is then removed and the intervertebral disc space is expanded to about 5-7 mm using special instruments to decompress the nerve root and to create space for the prosthesis.

Following measurement of the appropriate size and precise preparation of the implant area, the implant is inserted centrally under X-ray control.
What happens after the operation?

You will remain in the hospital after the operation. Since the prosthesis is immediately stable under movement and pressure, you may begin ambulating one day after the operation. If necessary, as advised by your surgeon, you may be asked to wear a cervical collar for a few weeks after the operation to support your spine.

You will undergo special post-operative treatment (physiotherapy, mobilization, muscle build-up, etc.). After some months, significant ingrowth of the prosthesis into the bone has occurred. This can be verified by x-ray during a follow-up examination. Follow-up examinations are performed at regular intervals to guarantee the greatest possible safety and care in this surgical method.

Please discuss your occupational and sporting activities directly with your physician.
Prodisc® is distributed by:

CENTINEL SPINE, Inc.
900 Airport Road, Suite 3B
West Chester, PA 19380
Tel: 484.887.8810
Fax: 800.493.0966
cs@centinelspine.com
www.centinelspine.com

Prodisc® is manufactured by:

DePuy Synthes
325 Paramount Drive
Raynham, MA 02767

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