

## CLINICAL STUDY SUMMARY

## Static versus Expandable Interbody Spacers: Final 2-Year Clinical and Radiographic Results

Richard Frisch, MD, Torrey Shirk and Charles Ledonio, MD

J Clin Neurol Neurosurg Spine. 2019; 4(1): 1018

**OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this study was to evaluate radiographic and clinical outcomes of static and expandable interbody spacers following Lateral Lumbar Interbody Fusion (LLIF).

**METHOD:** This is a non-randomized, prospective study of 64 patients previously described in a 12-month follow-up study who underwent LLIF for a diagnosis of Degenerative Disc Disease (DDD) with up to grade 1 spondylolisthesis at up to two consecutive levels between L2 and L5. Half (32) of the patients were treated with static spacers, and half (32) with expandable spacers.



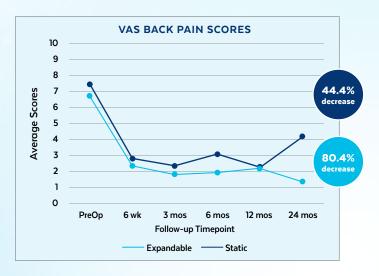
TransContinental® LLIF Spacer

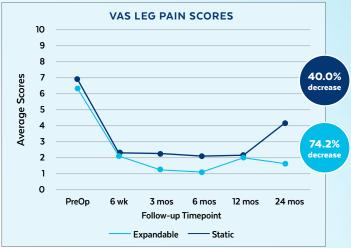


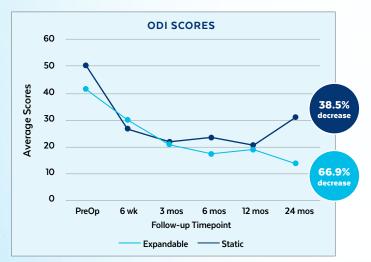
RISE®-L Expandable LLIF Spacer

**RESULTS:** Patients treated with expandable implants were found to have significantly lower (p<0.05) Visual Analog Scale (VAS) back and leg pain and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) at 24-month follow-up compared to static implants. Intervertebral disc height increased significantly from baseline for expandable and static groups at each follow-up through 24 months. At 12-month follow-up the static group had significantly higher subsidence rates. No new subsidence cases developed between 12-month and 24-month follow-up.













Preoperative lateral x-ray

Postoperative lateral x-ray

**CONCLUSION:** In this cohort, clinical use of expandable interbody spacers resulted in better outcomes through 24-month follow-up compared to static interbody spacers, with the expandable group showing significantly greater improvements in pain and disability than the static group at 24 months.



Scan the QR code to download the article or visit GlobusMedical.com/Frisch-2yr-study

