

CLINICAL STUDY SUMMARY

Laterally Placed Expandable Interbody Spacers Improve Radiographic and Clinical Outcomes: A 1-Year Follow-Up Study

Zheng Huang, Yan Michael Li, James Towner, Yan Icy Li, Amber Edsall, Charles Ledonio Interdisciplinary Neurosurgery Dec 4 [Epub ahead of print], 2019.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to quantify the clinical and radiographic outcomes of patients treated with RISE[®]-L expandable lateral interbody spacers for minimally invasive lateral lumbar interbody fusion (MIS LLIF).

METHOD: A retrospective single-site surgeon, clinical and study was performed on 37 consecutive patients who underwent MIS LLIF at 1-2 contiguous level(s) using RISE[®]-L expandable lateral interbody spacers. Radiographic and clinical functional outcomes were collected and compared at preoperative and postoperative time points up to 12 months.





Preoperative



Postoperative two-level MIS LLIF using RISE[®]-L



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Radiographic outcomes demonstrated the following improvements from preop to 12 months postop



- Mean Visual Analog Score (VAS) for back and leg pain scores significantly decreased (6.7 pts) from preop to 12 months
- Mean Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) scores significantly decreased (63.2 pts) from preop to 12 months
- 100% fusion was achieved at all levels by 12 months postoperative
- There were no reported implant-related complications or revisions at 12 months postoperative

CONCLUSION: This 37-patient study showed that MIS LLIF using RISE[®]-L expandable lateral interbody spacer led to significant increases in anterior and posterior disc height, and neuroforaminal height. Segmental and lumbar lordosis were maintained through 12 months.



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VAS Back Pain, Average

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