



ENGLISH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE SHIELD® VCF SYSTEM

DESCRIPTION
The SHIELD® VCF System is a percutaneous, minimally invasive system that has the ability to access a fractured vertebral body through a unicompartmental approach, prepare the site manually creating a cavity, and deliver percutaneous implants directly into the fractured vertebral body. The SHIELD® Implant is an interbody device, implant, or a hollow, self-expanding implant which is used in a range of sizes and is attached to a disposable delivery system. The system is designed to provide additional control of fracture during surgery.

INDICATIONS
The SHIELD® VCF System is used for the treatment of unicompartmental vertebral compression fractures in the spine of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral regions. It is also used for the treatment of PMMA Amorphous vertebrae, the dorsal spine, and sacrum.

MATERIALS
The SHIELD® Implant is made from the following materials: Gelfoam or NT-Legion, gelatinous foam casted into a porous, polyurethane polymer.

The following materials are required but not included:

- PMMA Krochomat
- Cement Meier
- Cement Kratz

WARNINGS
Single patient use only. Disinfection can cause damage to the system and creates an infection control risk. The system must be used on a single use.

The SHIELD® VCF System in conjunction with PMMA bone cement is intended to treat vertebral fractures which have occurred as a result of osteoporosis.

The following complications can occur during any surgery: Arachnoiditis, Herniated Disc, Vertebral Hemorrhage, Hematoma, Ileus or mechanical Intestinal Obstruction, and/or Fracture, Lysis, and/or Death.

Bone tissue augmentation can occur from the use of PMMA bone cement.

Complications such as bone fracture (transverse process, spinous process, pedicle, stem, ribs, adjacent vertebrae), nerve root compression, spinal stenosis, radiculopathy, paresthesia, chronic pain, paraparesis, or tetraparesis can occur during vertebral augmentation procedures.

Other complications may require additional surgery include:

- Dural injury
- Embolism
- Complication resulting in neurological compromise
- Vascular injury
- Other complications including loss of control of the PMMA selected for treatment.

Inability to deliver the device to the intended site may occur with improper use of the SHIELD® VCF System.

Use of the SHIELD® VCF System will be performed by experienced surgeons trained in vertebral augmentation procedures and who have undergone specific training in the use of this system due to its risk of serious injury if used incorrectly.

Read the Directions for Use listed below before performing the vertebral augmentation procedure.

Do not use the expiration date printed on the package label.

Caution! Do not use if the sterile device has been damaged, or if there is any indication of sterility compromise.

Instrument should not be handled with bare hands.

As with any surgical procedure, care should be exercised in treating individuals with co-existing conditions that may affect the success of the procedure.

Caution: Instrument used to achieve fracture fixation should be based on individual anatomy and should be determined by the surgeon.

CONTRADICTIONS
The SHIELD® Implant should not be used if the vertebral body dimensions or fracture pattern do not allow safe placement of the device. The SHIELD® VCF System is contraindicated with the following:

- Previously resected or augmented vertebral body
- Spinal canal compromise
- Unreducible spinal canal stenosis or bleeding disorders of any etiology
- Active systemic infection
- Previous laminectomy
- Multiple myeloma
- Vertebral bodies less than adequate space between vertebrae for firm transfixation
- Vertebral bodies with less than adequate space between vertebrae to allow creation of 15 mm long cavity
- Ability to intra-operatively visualize anatomy under fluoroscopic guidance

CONTACT INFORMATION
Globus Medical, Inc., 1996-GLOBUS1 (456-2871). A surgical technique manual may be obtained by contacting Globus Medical.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TECHNIQUE PRECAUTIONS:

The SHIELD® Implant should be used to safely and quickly prepare a cavity for the placement of the device. The use of the SHIELD® VCF System is specifically designed to allow for the placement of the device in a unicompartmental manner.

Proper positioning and size selection of the SHIELD® Implant is to achieve a stable fracture. The distal tip of the implant should be placed in the center of the fracture cavity.

Proper technique should be determined intra-operatively within the boundaries of the vertebral body in the central contours of the vertebral level being treated.

PROCEDURAL STEPS:

Step 1. Patient Preparation and Positioning:
The SHIELD® Implant should be used in a posterior-persuasive surgical procedure to allow for a safe approach. Adequate imaging is recommended for this procedure.

Positioning and orientation of the device should be based on the use of intra-operative imaging in conjunction with preoperative studies.

Proper technique should be determined intra-operatively with a self-tensioned support mechanism to maximize the potential for rapid reduction of the vertebral body.

Step 2. Preparation of the Zygoma:
Using a 11 gauge needle and light tissue, place 11 gauge needles into the vertebral body (VCF) following a lateral to medial path while continuing the needles parallel to the vertebral canal (Figure 1). After needling the zygoma, the needles are removed and the zygoma is secured with a suture.

NOTICE: The 11 gauge needles needed for preparation of the zygoma are to be used for the anterior hemilaminectomy and not the posterior hemilaminectomy.

The 11 gauge needles should be used to decompress the zygoma from the posterior aspect.

Step 3. Creation of the Canal:
Using a 11 gauge needle and light tissue, place 11 gauge needles into the vertebral body (VCF) following a lateral to medial path while continuing the needles parallel to the vertebral canal (Figure 1). After needling the zygoma, the needles are removed and the zygoma is secured with a suture.

NOTICE: The position of the canal and cavity created by the CaVity Creator may be adjusted by rotating the WC prior to creating the CaVity Creator handle.

NOTICE: The CaVity Creator handle should be rotated to the desired depth, ensure established depth and orientation of the fracture cavity. If the CaVity Creator handle is rotated to the wrong depth, the CaVity Creator handle should be rotated when inserting, locking, or removing components.

NOTICE: Proper positioning and fluoroscopic monitoring will confirm that CaVity Creator handle is within the cortical margin and endplates during cavity formation. Improper positioning can result in damage to cortical structures.

CaVity Creator: Create the CaVity Creator handle (Figure 15) until a solid click is heard.

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