


DI219A-EN (Rev D)	MARVEL™ GROWING RODS
<p>04/2025</p>  <p>GLOBUS MEDICAL</p> <p>GLOBUS MEDICAL, INC. Valley Forge Business Center 2560 General Armistead Avenue Audubon, PA 19403 USA Customer Service: Phone 1-866-GLOBUS1 (OR) 1-866-456-2871 Fax 1-866-GLOBUS3 (OR) 1-866-456-2873</p>	<p>IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE MARVEL™ GROWING RODS</p>

For symbols glossary, please refer to www.globusmedical.com/eIFU

ENGLISH

WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ONLY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE MARVEL™ GROWING RODS

DESCRIPTION

MARVEL™ Growing Rods are posterior stabilization rods that can be surgically lengthened by manual mechanical actuation on a periodic basis as the patient grows. These rods are used as part of a growing rod construct consisting of MARVEL™ rods as well as screws and locking caps (e.g., CREO™ or REVERE™), with optional hooks and connectors, and are limited to a posterior approach. The rods include a tapered distal tip for a minimally invasive surgical approach. Implants are available in a variety of sizes to accommodate individual patient anatomy. Once the surgeon determines that the MARVEL™ rods have achieved their intended purpose and are no longer required, the rods are explanted.

MARVEL™ Growing Rods are manufactured from titanium alloy and PEEK, as specified in ASTM F136 and ASTM F2026. Due to the risk of galvanic corrosion following implantation, stainless steel implants should not be connected to titanium alloy implants.

INDICATIONS

MARVEL™ Growing Rods are indicated in patients under 10 years of age with potential for additional spine growth who require surgical treatment to obtain and maintain correction of severe, progressive, life threatening, early onset spinal deformities associated with thoracic insufficiency, including early onset scoliosis, as part of a growing rod construct.

WARNINGS

One of the potential risks identified with this system is death. Other potential risks which may require additional surgery, include:

- device component fracture,
- loss of fixation,
- fracture of the vertebrae,
- changes to spinal curvature,
- neurological injury, and
- vascular or visceral injury.

Components of this system should not be used with components of any other manufacturer.

The components of this system are manufactured from titanium alloy and PEEK. Mixing of stainless steel implant components with different materials is not recommended for metallurgical, mechanical and functional reasons.

The use of pedicle screw fixation in the pediatric population may present additional risks when patients are of smaller stature and skeletally immature. Pediatric patients may have smaller spinal structures (pedicle diameter or length) that may preclude the use of pedicle screws or increase the risk of pedicle screw malpositioning and neurological or vascular injury. Patients not skeletally mature that undergo spinal fusion procedures may have reduced longitudinal spinal growth, or may be at risk for rotational spinal deformities (“crankshaft phenomenon”) due to continued differential growth of the anterior spine. Pediatric patients may be at increased risk for device-related injury because of their smaller stature.

PRECAUTIONS

The implantation of these devices should be performed only by experienced surgeons with specific training in the use of this system because this is a technically demanding procedure presenting a risk of serious injury to the patient. Preoperative planning and patient anatomy should be considered when selecting implant size.

Surgical implants are SINGLE USE ONLY and must never be reused. An explanted implant must never be re-implanted. Even though the device appears undamaged, it may have small defects and internal stress patterns which could lead to breakage.

Based on fatigue testing results, when using these devices, the surgeon should consider the levels of implantation, patient weight, patient activity level, other patient conditions, etc., which may impact on the performance of this system.

The implanting surgeon should consider carefully the size and type of implants most suitable for the pediatric patient’s age, size, weight and skeletal maturity.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Certain degenerative diseases or underlying physiological conditions such as diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis may alter the healing process, thereby increasing the risk of implant breakage.

Mental or physical impairment which compromises a patient’s ability to comply with necessary limitations or precautions may place that patient at a particular risk during postoperative rehabilitation.

Factors such as the patient’s weight, activity level, and adherence to weight bearing or load bearing instructions have an effect on the stresses to which the implant is subjected.

Use of these devices is contraindicated in patients with the following conditions:

1. Active systemic infection, infection localized to the site of the proposed implantation, or when the patient has a suspected or documented allergy, foreign body sensitivity, or known intolerance to any of the implant materials.
2. Prior fusion at the level(s) to be treated.
3. Severe osteoporosis, which may prevent adequate fixation.
4. Conditions that may place excessive stresses on bone and implants, such as severe obesity or degenerative diseases, are relative contraindications. The decision whether to use these devices in such conditions must be made by the physician taking into account the risks versus the benefits to the patient.
5. Patients whose activity, mental capacity, mental illness, alcoholism, drug abuse, occupation, or lifestyle may interfere with their ability to follow postoperative restrictions and who may place undue stresses on the implant during bony healing and may be at a higher risk of implant failure.
6. Any patient not willing to cooperate with postoperative instructions.
7. Any condition not described in the indications for use.
8. Fever or leukocytosis.
9. Pregnancy.
10. Any other condition that would preclude the potential benefit of spinal implant surgery, such as the presence of tumors or congenital abnormalities, fracture local to the operating site, elevation of sedimentation rate unexplained by other diseases, elevations of the white blood count (WBC), or a marked left shift in the WBC differential count.
11. Patients with a known hereditary or acquired bone friability or calcification problem should not be considered for this type of surgery.
12. Any case where the implant components selected for used would be too large or too small to achieve a successful result.
13. Any case that requires the mixing of metals from two different components or systems.
14. Any patient having inadequate tissue coverage at the operative site or inadequate bone stock or quality.
15. Any patient in which implant utilization would interfere with anatomical structures or expected physiological performance.

MRI SAFETY INFORMATION

MARVEL™ Growing Rods have not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment. MARVEL™ rods have not been tested for heating, migration, or image artifact in the MR environment. The safety of MARVEL™ rods in the MR environment is unknown. Scanning a patient who has these devices may result in patient injury.

PACKAGING

These implants are supplied pre-packaged and sterile, using gamma irradiation. The integrity of the sterile packaging should be checked to ensure that sterility of the contents is not compromised. Packaging should be carefully checked for completeness and all components should be carefully checked to ensure that there is no damage prior to use. Damaged packages or products should not be used, and should be returned to Globus Medical. During surgery, after the correct size has been determined, remove the products from the packaging using aseptic technique.

The instrument sets are provided nonsterile and are steam sterilized prior to use, as described in the STERILIZATION section below. Following use or exposure to soil, instruments must be cleaned, as described in the CLEANING section below.

HANDLING AND USE

All instruments and implants should be treated with care. Improper use or handling may lead to damage and/or possible malfunction. Products should be checked to ensure that they are in working order prior to surgery. All products should be inspected prior to use to ensure that there is no unacceptable deterioration such as corrosion (i.e. rust, pitting), discoloration, excessive scratches, notches, debris, residue, flaking, wear, cracks, cracked seals, etc. Non-working or damaged instruments should not be used, and should be returned to Globus Medical.

Any implant that has not been used, but has become soiled, should be handled according to hospital protocol. Any implant with evidence of damage, residue, debris, or other defects should not be used, and should be returned to Globus Medical.

CLEANING

Instruments should be cleaned separately from instrument trays and cases. Lids should be removed from cases for the cleaning process, if applicable. All instruments that can be disassembled must be disassembled for cleaning. All handles must be detached. Instruments may be reassembled following sterilization. The products should be cleaned

using neutral cleaners before sterilization and introduction into a sterile surgical field or (if applicable) return of the product to Globus Medical.

Cleaning and disinfecting can be performed with aldehyde-free solvents at higher temperatures. Cleaning and decontamination must include the use of neutral cleaners followed by a deionized water rinse. Note: certain cleaning solutions such as those containing formalin, glutaraldehyde, bleach and/or other alkaline cleaners may damage some devices, particularly instruments; these solutions should not be used.

The following cleaning methods should be observed when cleaning instruments and instrument trays and cases after use or exposure to soil, and prior to sterilization:

1. Immediately following use, ensure that the instruments are wiped down to remove all visible soil and kept from drying by submerging or covering with a wet towel.
2. Disassemble all instruments that can be disassembled.
3. Rinse the instruments under running tap water to remove all visible soil. Flush the lumens a minimum of 3 times, until the lumens flush clean.
4. Prepare Enzol[®] (or a similar enzymatic detergent) per manufacturer's recommendations.
5. Immerse the instruments in the detergent and allow them to soak for a minimum of 2 minutes.
6. Use a soft bristled brush to thoroughly clean the instruments. Use a pipe cleaner for any lumens. Pay close attention to hard to reach areas.
7. Using a sterile syringe, draw up the enzymatic detergent solution. Flush any lumens and hard to reach areas until no soil is seen exiting the area.
8. Remove the instruments from the detergent and rinse them in running warm tap water.
9. Prepare Enzol[®] (or a similar enzymatic detergent) per manufacturer's recommendations in an ultrasonic cleaner.
10. Completely immerse the instruments in the ultrasonic cleaner and ensure detergent is in lumens by flushing the lumens. Sonicate for a minimum of 3 minutes.
11. Remove the instruments from the detergent and rinse them in running deionized water or reverse osmosis water for a minimum of 2 minutes.
12. Dry instruments using a clean soft cloth and filtered pressurized air.
13. Visually inspect each instrument for visible soil. If visible soil is present, then repeat cleaning process starting with Step 3.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Globus Medical may be contacted at 1-866-GLOBUS1 (456-2871). A surgical technique manual may be obtained by contacting Globus Medical.

STERILIZATION

These implants are only available sterile. Instruments are available nonsterile.

Sterile implants are sterilized by gamma radiation, validated to ensure a Sterility Assurance Level (SAL) of 10⁻⁶. Sterile devices are individually packaged in a PETG tube inside a heat-sealed Tyvek pouch. The expiration date is provided in the package label. These products are considered sterile unless the packaging has been opened or damaged. Sterile implants that become nonsterile or have expired packaging are considered nonsterile and should be discarded. Sterile implants meet pyrogen limit specifications.

Nonsterile instruments have been validated to ensure an SAL of 10⁻⁶. The use of an FDA-cleared wrap is recommended, per the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) ST79, *Comprehensive Guide to Steam Sterilization and Sterility Assurance in Health Care Facilities*. It is the end user's responsibility to use only sterilizers and accessories (such as sterilization wraps, sterilization pouches, chemical indicators, biological indicators, and sterilization cassettes) that have been cleared by the FDA for the selected sterilization cycle specifications (time and temperature).

When using a rigid sterilization container, the following must be taken into consideration for proper sterilization of Globus devices and loaded graphic cases:

- Recommended sterilization parameters are listed in the table below.
- Only FDA-cleared rigid sterilization containers for use with pre-vacuum steam sterilization may be used.
- When selecting a rigid sterilization container, it must have a minimum filter area of 176 in² total, or a minimum of four (4) 7.5in diameter filters.
- No more than one (1) loaded graphic case or its contents can be placed directly into a rigid sterilization container.
- Stand-alone modules/racks or single devices must be placed, without stacking, in a container basket to ensure optimal ventilation.
- The rigid sterilization container manufacturer's instructions for use are to be followed; if questions arise, contact the manufacturer of the specific container for guidance.
- Refer to AAMI ST79 for additional information concerning the use of rigid sterilization containers.

For implants and instruments provided NONSTERILE, sterilization is recommended (wrapped or containerized) as follows:

Method	Cycle Type	Temperature	Exposure Time	Drying Time
Steam	Pre-vacuum	132°C (270°F)	4 minutes	30 minutes
Steam	Pre-vacuum	134°C (273°F)	3 minutes	30 minutes

These parameters are validated to sterilize only this device. If other products are added to the sterilizer, the recommended parameters are not valid and new cycle parameters must be established by the user. The sterilizer must be properly installed, maintained, and calibrated. Ongoing testing must be performed to confirm inactivation of all forms of viable microorganisms.

CAUTION: Federal (U.S.A.) Law Restricts this Device to Sale by or on the Order of a Physician.