

Polyaxial Screw

A polyaxial screw is used for connecting vertebrae to rods in spinal surgery. It is essentially a screw whose spherical head is enclosed on a housing, which allows the screw a range of motion along several different axes relative to the housing.

Design:

- Polyaxial Screws have a unique design with Buttress-Shaped highly sharp threads
- > Stronger connection with head part by milled surface feature.
- > More reliable tightening with the torx design of set screw.
- Easy initiative insertion
- Wide range of available sizes: 4.5mm, 5.0mm, 5.5mm, 6.0mm, 6.5mm, 7.0mm, 7.5mm

Intended Use, Indications and Contraindications

Intended Use

The USS II Polyaxial System is a posterior pedicle screw Fixation system designed to provide precise and Segmental stabilization of the spine in skeletally mature Patients.

Indications

- * Degenerative diseases
- * Deformities in combination with Low Profile pedicle screws
- * Fractures and tumours with sufficient anterior support when using Polyaxial as a stand-alone device for posterior fixation

Contraindications

Fractures and tumors with insufficient anterior support.

Precautions: For patients with osteoporosis, the use

of cancellous bone screws is recommended.





POLYAXIAL SCREW

AO Spine Principles

The four principles to be considered as the foundation for proper spine patient management underpin the Design and delivery of the Curriculum: Stability – Alignment – Biology – Function.1, 2



Surgical Technique

Patient Positioning and Approach

Diagnosis is based upon patient history, physical findings, and preoperative radiographic assessment.



The patient can be positioned on the operating table in the prone position. Care should be taken to pad all bony prominences. To facilitate venous drainage, the abdomen should not be compressed





Surgical levels may be verified either clinically or radiographically. To help ensure adequate exposure, the incision is made to extend just beyond the length of the intended fusion.

Presurgical planning defines the most appropriate implants in addition to the optimal location for insertion of implants.

POLYAXIAL SCREW



Pedicle Preparation Step 1 Pedicle Entry

Identify the correct anatomical landmarks for creating an entry point for the pedicle screw pilot hole.

Drawing a horizontal line through the middle of the transverse process and a vertical line through the superior facet of the vertebral level being addressed will give you an approximate entry point to the pedicle.



Once the entry point is identified, use the sharp tip of the Awl to penetrate the cortical bone and create a pilot hole.

Note: The optional Awl-In-One may be used in place of a Standard Bone Awl. Its trocar tip, integrated with a sharp Threaded tap, reduces the number of steps required to prepare the pedicle.



Pedicle Probe

After the pilot hole is created, insert the Straight or Curved Pedicle Probe and use it to create a channel for the pedicle screw.

Step 2



Pedicle Probe

After the pilot hole is created, insert the Straight or Curved Pedicle Probe and use it to create a channel for the pedicle screw.

It is important that the appropriate cephalad/ caudad and converging angles are observed when engaging the Pedicle Probe.

Apply slight downward pressure while rotating back and forth to advance the Pedicle Probe into the pedicle and down into the anterior column.

To help determine depth, the Pedicle Probe is laser Marked with lines beginning at approximately 30mm and continuing in 10mm increments.

Note: Pedicle Probe markings are approximate Measurements.

Step 3



Pedicle Verification

Use the Straight or Curved Sounding Probe to palpate the channel, verifying the integrity of the pedicle wall and confirming that the anterior cortex of the vertebral body has not been penetrated.



Step 4



Tapping (if necessary)

Screws are fully threaded and have a selftapping feature designed to eliminate the need to tap the pedicle canal.

In many situations where patient bone quality is compromised or where there is a dense cortical layer, it may be necessary to utilize one of the size-specific taps in the system.

If necessary, choose the appropriate diameter tap based on the diameter of the screw to be implanted.

Attach the tap to either the Straight Ratcheting or T-Ratcheting Handle. Shift the handle into the forward position and advance clockwise into the pedicle canal.

Laser-marked lines on the tap begin at 30mm and continue in increments of 10mm.

Advance to the desired depth, shift the ratcheting handle in reverse and remove the tap in a counter clockwise direction

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS

7600-INS-0001	Pedicle Probe Straight	
7600-INS-0002	Pedicle Probe Curved	
7600-INS-0003	Pedicle Sound Straight	Contraction of the second seco
7600-INS-0004	Pedicle Sound Curved	
7600-INS-0005	Pedicle Feeler	
7600-INS-0006	4.5 mm Bone Tap with Quick Coupling	
7600-INS-0007	5.5 mm Bone Tap with Quick Coupling	



7600-Ins-0008	6.5 mm Bone Tap with Quick Coupling	
7600-INS-0009	Monoaxial Screw Driver with Quick Coupling	
7600-INS-0010	Polyaxial Screw Driver with Quick Coupling	
7600-INS-0011	Rod Template	
7600-INS-0012	Universal Rod Bender (Roller Type)	
7600-INS-0013	Compressor	O
7600-INS-0014	Distractor	
7600-INS-0015	Pedicle AWL with Stopper	
7600-INS-0016	Rod Pusher Straight	
7600-INS-0017	Rod Pusher Curved	
7600-INS-0018	Quick Coupling T – Handle	
7600-INS-0019	Rod Persuader	
7600-INS-0020	Anti Torque Key	
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7600-INS-0021	Rod Holding Forceps	
7600-INS-0022	Rod Rocking Forceps (Fork Type)	
7600-INS-0023	Rod Holding Forceps Multi Purpose Large	
7600-INS-0024	Bending Iron (Pair)	6-00000000-53
7600-INS-0025	Inner Holder	
7600-INS-0026	Final Tightener	
7600-INS-0027	Measuring Guide for Connector	Control or Connector Measuring Guige For Connector TearTearTearTearTearTearTearTearTearTear
7600-INS-0028	Rod Holding Forceps Multi Purpose	8
7600-INS-0029	Pedicle Centraliser (4 Pcs)	Unterviellens attiniste gemeinen
7600-INS-0030	Connector Final Tightener	
7600-INS-0031	Connector Inner Holder	
7600-INS-0032	Quick Coupling Handle Straight	
7600-INS-0033	Connector Holding Forceps	

Surgical Technique





7600-INS-0036 Final Tightner with Quick Coupling

Polyaxial Screw

Ø4.5 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-4525	Titanium	25	MM
2021-TT-4530	Titanium	30	MM
2021-TT-4535	Titanium	35	MM
2021-TT-4540	Titanium	40	MM
2021-TT-4545	Titanium	45	MM
2021-TT-4550	Titanium	50	MM

Ø5.0 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-5025	Titanium	25 MM
2021-TT-5030	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-5035	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-5040	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-5045	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-5050	Titanium	50 MM

Ø5.5 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-5525	Titanium	25 MM
2021-TT-5530	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-5535	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-5540	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-5545	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-5550	Titanium	50 MM
2021-TT-5555	Titanium	55 MM









Ø6.0 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-6025	Titanium	25 MM
2021-TT-6030	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-6035	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-6040	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-6045	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-6050	Titanium	50 MM
2021-TT-6055	Titanium	55 MM

Ø6.5 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-6525	Titanium	25 MM
2021-TT-6530	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-6535	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-6540	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-6545	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-6550	Titanium	50 MM
2021-TT-6555	Titanium	55 MM





Ø7.0 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2021-TT-7025	Titanium	25 MM
2021-TT-7030	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-7035	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-7040	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-7045	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-7050	Titanium	50 MM
2021-TT-7055	Titanium	55 MM

Ø7.5 MM POLYAXIAL SCREW (TIT)

2024 TT 7525	T !	35 NANA
2021-11-/525	litanium	25 IVI IVI
2021-TT-7530	Titanium	30 MM
2021-TT-7535	Titanium	35 MM
2021-TT-7540	Titanium	40 MM
2021-TT-7545	Titanium	45 MM
2021-TT-7550	Titanium	50 MM
2021-TT-7555	Titanium	55 MM
2021-TT-7560	Titanium	60 MM

Address

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