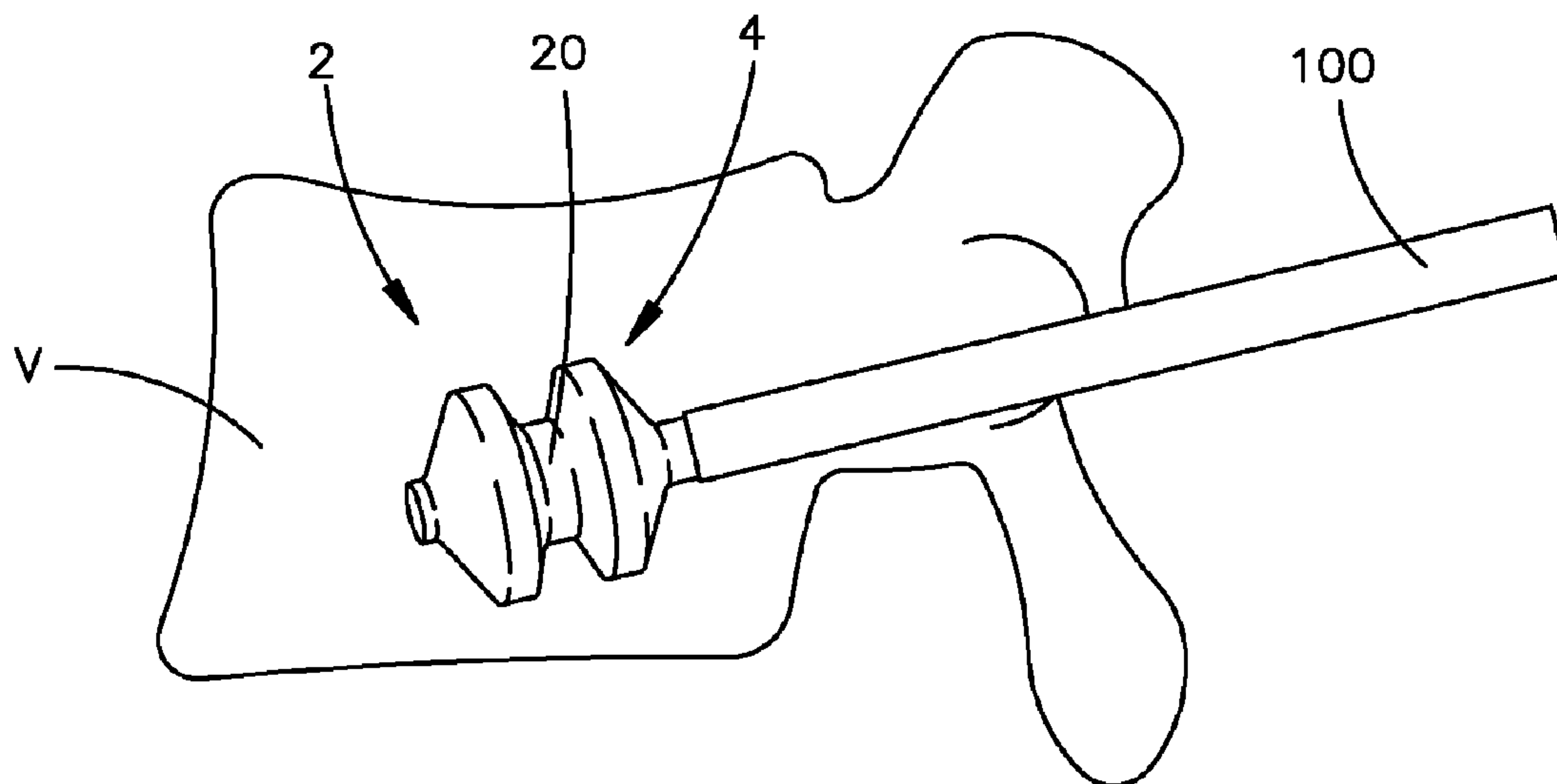




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(54) Title: POROUS CONTAINMENT DEVICE AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR STABILIZATION OF VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention is directed to a porous or permeable containment device for implanting into the interior volume of a targeted vertebral body for use in restoring the anatomy of the targeted vertebral body. The containment device is expandable from an insertion configuration to an expanded configuration via, for example, a bone filler material. The containment device preferably permits the bone filler material to flow out of the containment device via, for example, one or more pores, one or more flow-directing tentacles, etc. so that the bone filler material may interdigitates with the surrounding bone tissue. The containment device is preferably configured to have a pre-determined, 'dog-bone' shape, when in the expanded configuration. The containment device preferably also includes one or more knobs or ribs to facilitate anchoring of the containment device to the surrounding bone tissue, one or more air or fluid evacuation pores to permit air or fluid from escaping from the interior volume of the containment device and/or one or more radiopacity rings or markers to enable a surgeon to locate and/or position the containment device under X-ray imaging.



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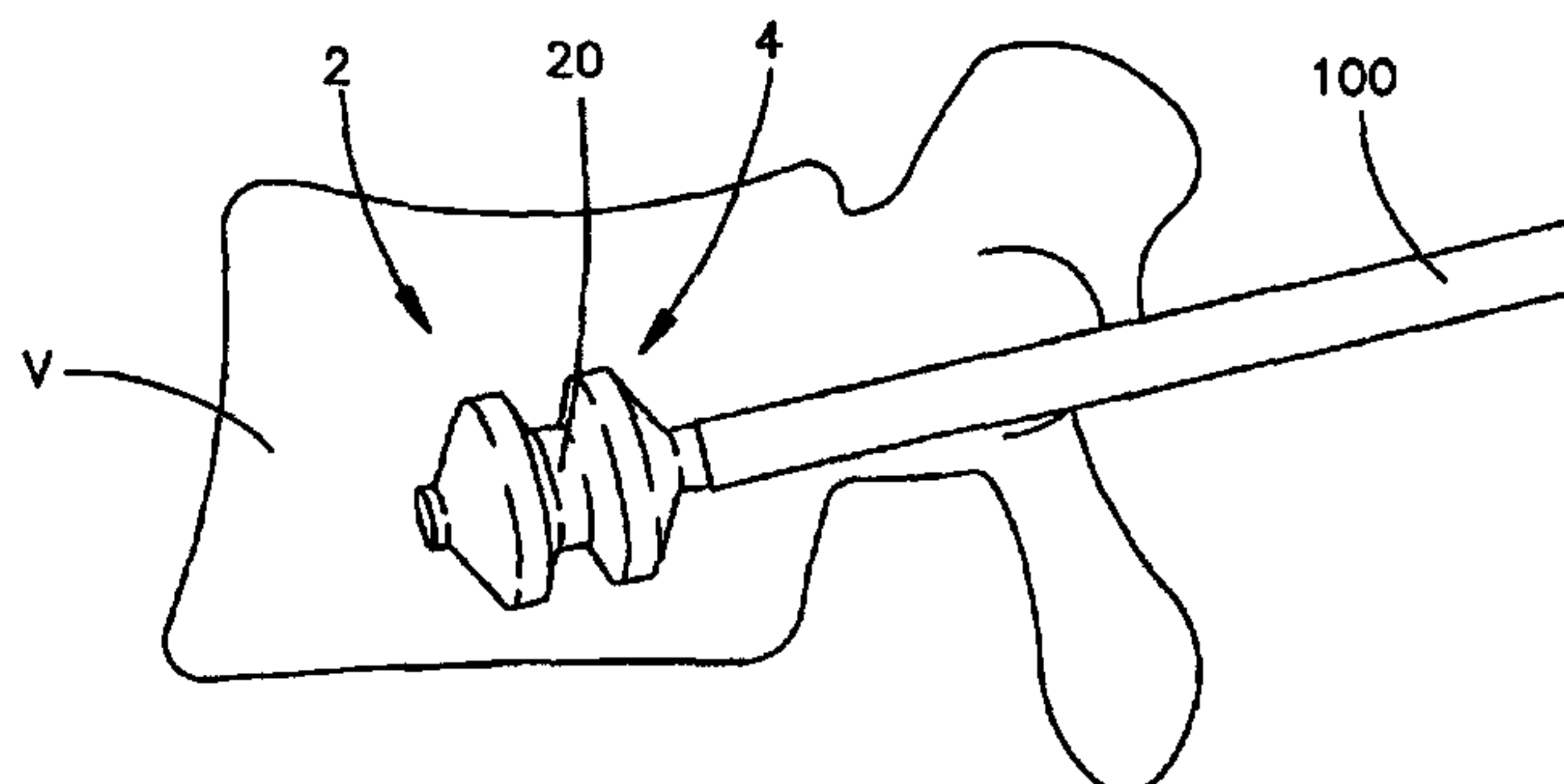
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[Continued on next page]

(54) **Title:** POROUS CONTAINMENT DEVICE AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR STABILIZATION OF VERTEBRAL
COMPRESSION FRACTURES**Fig.1B**(57) **Abstract:** [0082] The present invention is directed to a porous or permeable containment device for implanting into the interior volume of a targeted vertebral body for use in restoring the anatomy of the targeted vertebral body. The containment device is expandable from an insertion configuration to an expanded configuration via, for example, a bone filler material. The containment device preferably permits the bone filler material to flow out of the containment device via, for example, one or more pores, one or more flow-directing tentacles, etc. so that the bone filler material may interdigitates with the surrounding bone tissue. The containment device is preferably configured to have a pre-determined, 'dog-bone' shape, when in the expanded configuration. The containment device preferably also includes one or more knobs or ribs to facilitate anchoring of the containment device to the surrounding bone tissue, one or more air or fluid evacuation pores to permit air or fluid from escaping from the interior volume of the containment device and/or one or more radiopacity rings or markers to enable a surgeon to locate and/or position the containment device under X-ray imaging.

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TITLE OF INVENTION

**POROUS CONTAINMENT DEVICE AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR
STABILIZATION OF VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[002] The present invention relates generally to an implant for augmenting or supporting bones or other structures such as, for example, a vertebral body. More specifically, the present invention relates to a porous or permeable containment device and associated methods and instrumentation for the treatment of compressed bone voids, more specifically, vertebral compression fractures.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[003] Vertebral compression fractures ("VCF") represent a common spinal injury and may result in prolonged disability. Generally speaking, VCF involves collapsing of one or more vertebral bodies in the spine. VCF usually occurs in the lower vertebrae of the thoracic spine or the upper vertebrae of the lumbar spine. VCF generally involves fracture of the anterior portion of the affected vertebral body. VCF may result in deformation of the normal alignment or curvature, *e.g.*, lordosis, of the vertebral bodies in the affected area of the spine. VCF and/or related spinal deformities may result, for

example, from metastatic diseases of the spine, from trauma or may be associated with osteoporosis. Until recently, doctors were limited in how they could treat VCF and related deformities.

[004] Recently, minimally invasive surgical procedures for treating VCF have been developed. These procedures generally involve the use of a cannula or other access tool inserted into the posterior of the targeted vertebral body, usually through the pedicles.

[005] In one such procedure, a cannula or bone needle is passed through the soft tissue of the patient's back. Once properly positioned, a small amount of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) or other orthopedic bone cement is pushed through the needle into the targeted vertebral body. This technique may be effective in the reduction or elimination of fracture pain, prevention of further collapse, and a return to mobility in patients. However, this technique typically does not reposition the fractured bone into its original size and/or shape and, therefore, may not address the problem of spinal deformity due to the fracture.

[006] Other treatments for VCF generally involve two phases: (1) reposition or restoration of the original height of the vertebral body and consequent lordotic correction of the spinal curvature; and (2) augmentation or addition of material to support or strengthen the fractured or collapsed vertebral body.

[007] One such treatment involves inserting, through a cannula, a catheter having an expandable member into an interior volume of a fractured vertebral body, wherein the interior volume has a relatively soft cancellous bone surrounded by fractured cortical bone therein. The expandable member is expanded within the interior volume in

an attempt to restore the vertebral body towards its original height. The expandable member is removed from the interior volume, leaving a void within the vertebral body. PMMA or other bone filler material is injected through the cannula into the void to stabilize the vertebral body. The cannula is then removed and the cement cures to augment, fill or fix the vertebral body.

[008] Another approach for treating VCF involves inserting an expandable mesh graft balloon or containment device into the targeted vertebral body. The graft balloon remains inside the vertebral body after it is inflated with PMMA or an allograft product, which limits intra-operative loss of height of the repositioned endplates.

[009] It is desirable in the art to provide a safe and effective porous or permeable containment device and methods for aiding and/or augmenting fractured or otherwise damaged vertebral bodies and other bones, preferably a porous or permeable containment device that may be inserted via a minimally invasive surgical technique and which prevents slippage between the containment device and the surrounding bone tissue.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention is directed to a porous or permeable containment device for implanting into an interior volume of a targeted vertebral body for use in restoring the anatomy of the targeted vertebral body. The containment device is expandable from an insertion configuration to an expanded configuration via, for example, a bone filler material such as, for example, a bone cement. Expansion of the containment device by injection of the bone filler material preferably facilitates (i) cavity creation within the interior volume of the targeted vertebral body, (ii) height restoration of the vertebral body, (iii) filling of the cavity formed in the interior volume of the

targeted vertebral body, and (iv) stabilization, aiding and/or augmentation of the targeted vertebral body. The porous or permeable containment device preferably enables (i) controlled bone cement outflow, (ii) increased contact surface with the surrounding cancellous bone and (iii) stabilization of the rotational and axial-translational movements of the porous containment device with respect to the surrounding cancellous bone.

[0011] The containment device preferably permits the bone filler material to flow out of or through the outer surface of the containment device via, for example, one or more pores formed in the outer surface, one or more flow-directing tentacles extending from the outer surface, by forming the containment device from a permeable material, *etc.* so that the bone filler material may interdigitate with the surrounding bone tissue. The containment device is preferably configured to have a pre-determined, specific shape such as, for example, a “dog-bone” or “dumb-bell” shape, when in the expanded configuration, in order to enhance primary stabilization. The pores may also incorporate a specific shape and configuration to optimally meet the requirements of secreting the bone filler material, tissue infiltration and anchorage of the containment device to the surrounding bone tissue.

[0012] The containment device preferably also includes one or more knobs or ribs to facilitate anchoring of the containment device to the surrounding bone tissue, one or more air or fluid evacuation pores to permit air or fluid from escaping from the interior volume of the containment device, one or more radiopacity rings or markers to enable a surgeon to locate and/or position the containment device under X-ray imaging, and/or any of the other features disclosed herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the application, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purposes of illustrating the porous containment device of the present application, there is shown in the drawings preferred embodiments. It should be understood, however, that the application is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:

[0014] Figure 1A illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a containment device inserted into an interior volume of a targeted vertebral body, the containment device illustrated in an insertion configuration;

[0015] Figure 1B illustrates the containment device shown in Figure 1A in an expanded configuration;

[0016] Figure 2A illustrates a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a containment device in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

[0017] Figure 2B illustrates a side view of the containment device shown in Figure 2A, the containment device illustrating different exemplary features not illustrated in Fig. 2A;

[0018] Figure 3 illustrates an alternate perspective view of the containment device shown in Figure 2A, the containment device including secreted bone filler material semi-contained between enlarged distal and proximal portions of the device in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

[0019] Figure 4 illustrates a side view of the containment device in an insertion configuration within the lumen of a cannula;

[0020] Figure 5 illustrates a detailed, partial view of an alternate exemplary embodiment of a containment device incorporating a plurality of tentacles extending from an outer surface of the containment device in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

[0021] Figure 6A illustrates a detailed, partial view of the containment device shown in Figure 5 being expanded by bone filler material;

[0022] Figure 6B illustrates a detailed, partial view of the containment device shown in Figure 5 being further expanded by bone filler material;

[0023] Figure 6C illustrates a detailed, partial view of the containment device shown in Figure 5 being further expanded by bone filler material;

[0024] Figure 7 illustrates an alternate exemplary embodiment of a containment device, the containment device including a plurality of knobs and ribs in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

[0025] Figure 8A illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a cement viscosity indicator in accordance with another aspect of the present invention;

[0026] Figure 8B illustrates an alternate, exemplary embodiment of a cement viscosity indicator;

[0027] Figure 9 illustrates a side view of an exemplary embodiment of a cannulated sleeve used in connection with the porous containment device of the present invention;

[0028] Figure 10A illustrates an exploded, perspective view of an exemplary coupling mechanism for coupling the porous containment device to a cannulated sleeve; and

[0029] Figure 10B illustrates a perspective view of the porous containment device coupled to the cannulated sleeve device via the coupling mechanism illustrated in Figure 10A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0030] Certain terminology is used in the following description for convenience only and is not limiting. The words “right”, “left”, “lower”, “upper”, “top” and “bottom” designate directions in the drawings to which reference is made. The words “inwardly” and “outwardly” refer to directions toward and away from, respectively, the geometric center of the device and designated parts thereof. The words, “anterior”, “posterior”, “superior”, “inferior” and related words and/or phrases designate preferred positions and orientations in the human body or with respect to the implant of the present application to which reference is made and are not meant to be limiting. The terminology includes the above-listed words, derivatives thereof and words of similar import.

[0031] Certain exemplary embodiments will now be described with reference to the drawings. In general, such embodiments relate to an implant for creating a cavity within an interior volume of a vertebral body, for restoring the height of the vertebral body, for filling the cavity formed in the vertebral body and for stabilizing, aiding and/or augmenting the patient’s vertebral body and spine. As generally understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, it should be understood that while the preferred implant will be described as and may generally be used in the spine (for example, in the lumbar, thoracic or cervical regions), those skilled in the art will appreciate that the implant may be used in other parts of the body such as, for example, long bones or bones in the hand, face, feet, extremities, cranium, or in nearly any bone in the human body.

[0032] Referring generally to Figures 1A-7, the present invention is generally directed to a porous or permeable containment device 20 (collectively referred to herein as a “porous containment device” and/or a “containment device”) and to a system and method for inserting the porous containment device 20 into a targeted vertebral body V of a vertebra, such as, for example, one which has been subjected to a VCF. The porous containment device 20 is preferably sized and configured to be inserted into an interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V via a minimally invasive surgical technique, such as, for example, through one or more cannulas 100 (as best shown in Figure 4), preformed holes or percutaneously. Once inserted into the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V, the porous containment device 20 is expandable from an insertion configuration (as best shown in Figures 1A and 4) to an expanded configuration (as best shown in Figures 1B, 2A, 2B, 3 and 7) so that the porous containment device 20 may generally create a cavity within the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V, restore the height of the vertebral body V and stabilize, aid and/or augment the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V. Preferably, the porous containment device 20 is capable of repositioning and stabilizing the targeted vertebral body V to re-establish structural integrity and avoid painful micro-movements.

[0033] The porous containment device 20 is preferably expanded from the insertion configuration to the expanded configuration via a bone filler material 50. The bone filler material 50 may be, for example, bone chips, allograft bone or any other filling material now or hereafter known in the art. Preferably the bone filler material is a biocompatible bone cement such as, for example, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) that is self hardening (*e.g.*, self-curing) and that is capable of interdigitating with the

surrounding bone tissue 4 found in the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V. In this manner, the filling of the cavity formed in the vertebral body and the stabilization of the targeted vertebral body V is accomplished by the injection of the bone filler material 50, the expansion of the porous containment device 20 and the controlled secretion of the bone filler material 50 out of or through the porous containment device 20, as will be described in greater detail below.

[0034] In use, the porous containment device 20 is inserted preferably via a minimally invasively apparatus or system 100 into a targeted vertebral body V. The porous containment device 20 is preferably then expanded from the insertion configuration to the expanded configuration via injection of the bone filler material 50 into the inner cavity of the porous containment device 20 using an injection device. The expansion of the porous containment device 20 preferably compresses the surrounding cancellous bone tissue 4 in the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V thereby forming a cavity. Expansion of the porous containment device 20 also preferably repositions and stabilizes the surrounding bone and/or bone tissue 4. That is, the porous containment device 20, in the expanded configuration, is preferably structurally strong enough to impart a force to the surrounding bone tissue 4 in the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V sufficient to restore the anatomical alignment of the fracture vertebral body V until hardening of the injected bone filler material 50.

[0035] The outer surface of the porous containment device 20 is preferably configured so that a small amount of bone filler material 50 is secreted, more preferably directionally secreted, out of or through the porous containment device 20. The relatively small amount of bone filler material 50 may be secreted out of or through the porous

containment device 20 via one or more pores 35 formed in the containment device 20, by one or more tentacles 46 extending from the outer surface of the containment device 20, by forming the porous containment device 20 from a permeable material, *etc.* Once secreted, the bone filler material 50 cures to form a cement layer 51 around the porous containment device 20 that interdigitates with the surrounding bone tissue 4 (resulting in a layer of cement-bone compound 51). The porous containment device 20, once filled with the bone filler material 50, remains within the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V to preferably assist in load bearing and structural support of the vertebral body V as the bone filler material 50 cures.

[0036] The porous containment device 20 may be configured so as to be semi-constrained or selectively reinforced. In this manner, the porous containment device 20 may be configured so that in the expanded configuration, the containment device 20 has a pre-determined size and shape. For example, the porous containment device 20 may be configured to expand in one direction but not in another, *e.g.*, preferably radially rather than in length. Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may be configured to expand towards an area of less resistance. The porous containment device 20 may be configured so that in the expanded configuration, the device has, for example, a cylindrical, conical, cigar-like, rounded, or other desired shape.

[0037] In a particularly preferred embodiment and as generally shown in Figures 2A, 2B and 3, the porous containment device 20 may be in the form of an expandable balloon that, when in the expanded configuration, has a “dog-bone” or “dumb-bell” type shape (collectively referred to herein as a “dog-bone”). That is, the porous containment device 20 includes a proximal portion 22 having an outer diameter D1, a distal portion 24

having an outer diameter D2, and a central portion 26, located between the proximal and distal portions 22, 24, having an outer diameter D3. The diameter D3 of the central portion 26 is less than the diameters D1 and D2 of the proximal and distal portions 22, 24, respectively, thus forming the “dog-bone” shape. Diameter D1 may be equal to, larger than or smaller than diameter D2. Moreover, it is envisioned that the narrower diameter D3 can be located in the proximal or distal portions 22, 24 of the porous containment device 20. Diameter D3 preferably is approximately 5% to 60% of the diameter D1 and/or D2 to enable the enlarged diameter distal and proximal portions 22, 24 to act as a buffer and to allow for a pooling effect or to substantially semi-contain the secreted bone filler material 50, as will be described in greater detail below. By providing enlarged distal and proximal end portions 22, 24, the containment device 20 facilitates better interdigitation with the surrounding bone tissue 4. In addition, the containment device 20 enables 360 degrees of secreted bone filler material 50 for interdigitation with the surrounding bone tissue 4 (as best illustrated in Figure 3).

[0038] It should be further noted that it is envisioned that the containment device 20 may include a plurality of narrower portions. For example, the containment device 20 may include two narrower portions sandwiched between three enlarged diameter portions such that the containment device 20 may have a double, “dog-bone” shape.

[0039] The “dog-bone” shaped porous containment device 20 may be made by incorporating one or more internal or external constraints such as, for example, one or more wires, one or more metal radial rings or any form of supportive yarn 30 to constrain expansion of the narrower diameter central portion 26.

[0040] As shown, the “dog-bone” shaped containment device 20 preferably includes a plurality of pores 35 formed in the narrower central portion 26. In this manner, in use, the porous containment device 20 enables outflow of the bone filler material 50 through the plurality of pores 35 formed in the narrower central portion 36 of the porous containment device 20. In the expanded configuration, the enlarged diameter proximal and distal portions 22, 24 act as buffers so that the secreted bone filler material 50 is substantially, semi-contained in the narrower central portion 26 and the secreted bone filler material 50 is thereby pooled or semi-contained in a buffered zone between the enlarged diameter distal and proximal portions 22, 24 (as best illustrated in Figure 3). The secreted bone filler material 50 preferably forms a cement layer 51 around the porous containment device 20 to facilitate interdigitation of the containment device 20 with the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0041] The plurality of pores 35 located in the narrower central portion 26 are preferably oriented so that the outflow of bone cement 50 is directed centrally and/or towards the base (*e.g.*, towards the outer surface) of the narrower central portion 26. The enlarged distal and proximal portions 22, 24 will act as a buffering system limiting and/or preventing anterior or posterior backflow or leakage.

[0042] In one embodiment, the one or more pores 35 may be initially covered with a material or closed by having a locally smaller thickness than that which characterizes the remainder of the porous containment device 20. The pores 35 may include a predetermined breaking point such that the pores 35 rupture or open upon experiencing a certain predetermined pressure.

[0043] The number of pores 35 and the diameter of the pores 35 are preferably selected to optimize desired cement outflow. Preferably the “dog-bone” shaped porous containment device 20 includes between one and twenty pores 35 depending on the size of the porous containment device 20. Although larger number of pores 35 may be incorporated. The pores 35 can be positioned anywhere between the midline of the narrower central portion 26 and the walls of the enlarged distal and proximal portions 22, 24. The diameter of the pores 35 is preferably between about 50 microns and about 1,000 microns and more preferably about 450 microns.

[0044] Alternatively and/or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may include one or more surface enhancing structures 40 to improve the frictional contact strength of the porous containment device 20 with the surrounding bone tissue 4 found in the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V thereby helping to further anchor and to prevent slippage of the porous containment device 20 within the targeted vertebral body V.

[0045] The surface enhancing structures 40 may be in the form of knobs 42 or ribs 44. For example, the porous containment device 20 may include a plurality of axial or longitudinal ribs, radial or diametric ribs, C-shaped ribs, T-shaped ribs, *etc.* In addition to help facilitate anchoring the containment device 20 to the surrounding bone tissue 4, the surface enhancing structures 40 may also be positioned relative to the plurality of pores 35 to help direct the outflow of the bone filler material 50. That is, the surface enhancing structures 40 may be placed on or formed on the containment device 20 to help direct the outflow of the bone filler material 50. For example, one or more pores 35 may be placed between adjacent ribs 44 so that any secreted bone filler material

50 may be contained by the adjacent ribs 44. In addition, the placement of the ribs 44 may be used to direct the flow of the bone filler material 50 such as, for example, to direct the flow of the bone filler material 50 so that it only flows in the anterior-posterior direction, *etc.*

[0046] Alternatively and/or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may include a plurality of projections (not shown) having, for example, a donut or red-blood cell shaped structure. That is, the porous containment device 20 may include a plurality of circular projections with a central hole wherein each projection surrounds a pore 35 so that as the bone filler material 50 is secreted from the pore 35, the secreted bone filler material 50 is substantially contained by and remains within the central hole formed in the donut shaped projection.

[0047] Alternatively and/or in addition, the surface enhancing structures 40 may be in the form of tentacles 46 (as best shown in Figures 5-6C). That is, in order to facilitate primary fixation of the surrounding bone tissue 4 with the outer surface of the porous containment device 20, the outer surface of the porous containment device 20 may include a plurality of tentacles 46, which are projections extending from the outer surface of the porous containment device 20. The arrangement of the tentacles 46 can assume many different forms and may be tailored to the requirements of the surgery and the specific anatomy of the patient and may, for example, be arranged homogenously or non-homogenously about the outer surface of the porous containment device 20.

Alternatively, the plurality of tentacles 46 may be arranged only on one or more surfaces such as, for example, only on the superior and inferior surfaces, of the porous

containment device 20 (*e.g.*, the surfaces that face the top and bottom interior endplates of the vertebral body) or on the superior and inferior surfaces but unilaterally arranged.

[0048] Each of the plurality of tentacles 46 preferably includes one or more openings 48 at the outer end or tip thereof for directing the outflow of the bone filler material 50 to form a cement layer 51 around the porous containment device 20 to facilitate interdigitation of the containment device 20 with the surrounding bone tissue 4 in the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V (as best shown in Fig. 6A). Alternatively, the one or more openings 48 may be formed at the foot of the tentacles 46 (as best shown in Fig. 6B) or between the foot of the tentacles 46 and the outer end or tip of the tentacles 48 (as best shown in Fig. 6C). Moreover, the one or more openings 48 may be formed along the length of the tentacles 46. In one embodiment, the one or more openings 48 may include a predetermined breaking point such that the openings 48, which may be initially covered with a material or closed by having a locally smaller thickness than that which characterizes the remainder of the porous containment device 20, ruptures upon experiencing a certain predetermined pressure.

[0049] In addition, in some embodiments, the plurality of tentacles 46 may be sufficiently rigid to assist in anchoring the porous containment device 20 into and/or with the surrounding bone tissue 4 and to prevent shear force delamination between the surrounding bone tissue 4, the bone filler material 50 and the porous containment device 20.

[0050] In use, as the porous containment device 20 is expanded via injection of the bone filler material 50 into the inner cavity of the porous containment device 20, the plurality of tentacles 46 formed on the outer surface of the porous containment device 20

preferably extend and/or become adhered with the surrounding bone tissue 4. In addition, the one or more openings 48 formed in the tentacles 46 preferably direct the bone filler material 50 to flow out of the porous containment device 20 and into the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0051] It should be noted that it is envisioned that the one or more surface enhancing structures 40 (*e.g.*, the knobs 42, ribs 44 or tentacles 46) can be used in connection with any known or hereafter developed containment device including, for example, non-porous containment devices. For example, as best shown in Figure 7, the containment device 20' may be in the form of a rounded or rectangular shaped containment device. The containment device 20' may be porous or non-porous. The containment device 20' including a plurality of knobs 42 and ribs 44 to facilitate anchoring of the containment device 20' to the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0052] Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment 20 device preferably includes one or more air and fluid evacuation pores 60 to enable the bone filling material 50 and any blood or any fluid or air within the inner cavity of the porous containment device 20 to escape. Preferably the one or more air and fluid evacuation pores 60 have a diameter of about 1 micron to about 49 microns.

[0053] Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment device 20 preferably includes one or more radiopacity rings or markers 65 to enable the surgeon to precisely locate and/or position the porous containment device 20 under X-ray imaging.

[0054] Preferably the bone filler material 50 is secreted from the porous containment device 20 at a pressure different from the injected pressure that expands the porous containment device 20, as will be described in greater detail below.

[0055] The size and the total surface area of the pores 35 and/or openings 48 are preferably configured so that only a limited amount of viscous bone filler material 50 can exit from the porous containment device 20 during initial injection of the bone filler material 50. As will be described in greater detail below, initial injection of the bone filler material 50 preferably occurs at a relatively low viscosity. As previously stated, the pores 35 and/or openings 48 can be engineered to include a predetermined breaking point such as, for example, forming the pores 35 and/or openings 48 with a locally thinner material thickness than that of the rest of the porous containment device 20, so that the pores 35 can rupture in response to reaching a predetermined pressure. The interaction between the viscosity of the bone filler material 50 (rather high) and the geometry of the pores 35 and/or openings 48 (rather small) is coordinated to reach a balanced outcome fulfilling the requirements of cavity creation, height restoration, and secretion of the bone filler material 50 locally to infiltrate into the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0056] Thus, in use, in order to facilitate a proper combination of cement-tissue interdigitation with volume or height restoration, the bone filler material 50 may be injected into the porous containment device 20 in a liquid or pasty form, and in a preferred embodiment, a volume of 1-5 cc of bone cement 50 is initially injected into the porous containment device 20 at a low viscosity to allow for controlled extravagation and interdigitation with the surrounding bone tissue 4. Thereafter, additional injection of 1-5 cc of bone cement 50 at a relatively higher viscosity will allow volume creation and thus height restoration and will further enhance the interdigitation of the secreted bone cement 50 with the surrounding bone tissue 4. Preferably the bone cement 50 is initially injected at a low viscosity of between about 30 Pa.s to about 150 Pa.s. Thereafter, the bone

cement 50 is injected at a relatively higher viscosity between about 300 Pa.s to about 2,000 Pa.s.

[0057] To facilitate bone cement 50 injection, the system preferably incorporates a single use or multiple use cement viscosity indicator 150 (as best shown in Figures 8A and 8B). During bone cement 50 injection, a correct indication of the cement viscosity is important in order to guarantee safe and efficient void filling. Injection of a bone cement 50 with too high of a viscosity or too low of a viscosity might result in bone cement leakage or inappropriate execution of a medical technique. Injection of a bone cement 50 with too high of a viscosity might also result in inappropriate filling of the bone voids, damage to surrounding tissue, *etc.* Generally speaking however it is difficult for surgeons to know the viscosity of the bone cement 50 at any given time in the surgical operating room.

[0058] The cement viscosity indicator 150 includes a processor containing a mathematical algorithm. Preferably, the cement viscosity indicator 150 is a compact sterile electronic device allowing application directly within the surgical operating room thereby allowing accurate reading of the room temperature and thus determination of the bone cement viscosity in time.

[0059] In use, upon start up, the cement viscosity indicator 150 measures the current room temperature and runs the temperature through the computer algorithm. Once the algorithm determines that the bone cement 50 is within a predetermined acceptable viscosity, the cement viscosity indicator 150 informs the surgeon that the bone cement 50 is ready for injection. In accordance with the preferred two-step injection method, as previously described, the cement viscosity indicator 150 preferably indicates

to the surgeon when the bone cement 50 has achieved the proper low viscosity for initial injection and when the bone cement 50 has achieved the proper high viscosity for final injection.

[0060] The cement viscosity indicator 150 may function by registering one or more points in time corresponding with a specific viscosity. This will allow application of bone cement 50 with the right viscosity at the right moment. Obtaining the right viscosity could be communicated under the form of a visual and/or acoustic signal.

[0061] The porous containment device 20 preferably has a diameter of about 10 mm to about 25 mm in height and a length of about 10 mm to about 25 mm, when in the expanded configuration. Although other larger or smaller dimensions may be used. The porous containment device 20 may be used as a stand-alone device or in combination with one or more other containment devices in the same interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V such as, for example, in a transpedicular approach.

[0062] The porous containment device 20 may be in the form of a balloon. The balloon may be made from any biocompatible material now or hereafter known including but not limited to polycarbonate (PU), polycarbonate urethane (PCU), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene (PE), thermoplastic polyamide (TPA), PEBAX, or other elastic and expandable polymeric materials, or inelastic polymer materials.

Alternatively, the porous containment device 20 can be in the form of a mesh. The mesh can be made from any biocompatible now or hereafter known including but not limited to polyetheretherketone (PEEK), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polycarbonate (PU), *etc.* Alternatively, the porous containment device 20 can be made from a resorbable material that is preferably naturally resorbed by the human body over time. Forming the porous

containment device 20 from a resorbable material is particularly useful when using a bone filler material 50 that is naturally replaced by bone over time. The porous containment device 20 can also be formed of a permeable membrane or a mesh-like material that allows the bone filler material 50 to flow out of the outer surface of the containment device 20 and into contact with the surrounding bone tissue 4, with or without the inclusion of pores 35, tentacles 46, *etc.*

[0063] The porous containment device 20 is preferably pre-formed (*e.g.*, pre-sized and shaped) when in the expanded configuration and is made of a non-elastic or semi-rigid material.

[0064] Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may be reinforced by or used with a stent, a stent-like structure, a deformable mesh or reinforcing fibers, which may act as both an expansion device and a filler sack, in which most of the bone filler material 50 remains after injection but which permits some bone filler material 50 to escape through the stent or mesh to interdigitate with the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0065] Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may be made from a material, which as a result of the rising temperature from the bone filler material 50 curing, undergoes a chemical reaction with the bone cement 50 causing the porous containment device 20 to merge, fuse, melt, or cross-link with the bone cement 50.

[0066] Alternatively or in addition, the porous containment device 20 may be made from a material, which as a result of the rising temperature from the bone filler material 50 curing, becomes liquid so that the melted containment device flows into and interacts with the surrounding bone tissue 4. Alternatively, only a portion of the

containment device 20 may be configured to melt as a result of the rising temperature from the bone cement 50 curing, such as, for example, only the knobs 42, ribs 44 or tentacles 46.

[0067] In an alternate embodiment (not shown), the porous containment device may include an outer containment device and an inner containment device such that the outer containment device surrounds the inner containment device. In use, the inner containment device is responsible for cavity creation and for restoring the high of the vertebral endplates. The outer containment device is responsible for enabling bone filler material to interdigitate with the surrounding bone tissue. The inner containment device may include a plurality of pores that are smaller in diameter or fewer in number than those formed in the outer containment device. The inner containment device and the outer containment device may be simultaneously inserted into the targeted vertebral body in an insertion configuration. Alternatively, the inner and outer containment devices may be inserted sequentially in separate steps.

[0068] In use, bone filler material is preferably injected into the inner containment device to facilitate cavity creation and repositioning of the vertebral body without a large out-flow of bone filler material. Bone filler material preferably flows through the inner containment device, more preferably through the pores formed in the inner containment device, and into the area between the inner and outer containment devices eventually resulting in the bone filler material passing through the outer containment device and into engagement with the surrounding bone tissue. The inner containment device may be configured to permit the bone filler material to outflow only after a predetermined pressure or volume is achieved in the inner cavity of the inner

porous containment device. The outer porous containment device preferably permits local outflow of bone filler material to thereby form a bone cement layer around at least a portion of the outer porous containment device that interdigitates with surrounding bone tissue to anchor the containment device to the surrounding bone tissue, while at the same time acting a safety barrier for the inner containment device.

[0069] Alternatively, the inner containment device may include pores or openings substantially equal in number and/or diameter to those which characterize the surrounding outer containment device, or may include pores or openings greater in number and/or diameter to those which characterize the surrounding outer containment device. The additional material thickness as a result of incorporating an outer containment device reduces the likelihood of damage to the containment device during expansion.

[0070] As previously mentioned, the surface enhancing structures 40 (*e.g.*, the knobs 42, ribs 44 or tentacles 46) can be used in connection with a non-porous containment device. One exemplary method of using one or more surface enhancing structures with a non-porous containment device includes compacting the interior volume of the targeted vertebral body using a cavity creation device such as, for example, an inflatable balloon. After removal of the cavity creation device, injecting a limited amount of bone filler material into a cannula or into the interior volume of the targeted vertebral body. Inserting the non-porous containment device having one or more surface enhancing structures formed thereon into the targeted vertebral body. Expanding the non-porous expandable containment device by, for example, injecting a bone filler material into the inner cavity of the non-porous expandable containment device so that

the textured outer surface of the non-porous containment device interdigitates with both the layer of bone cement formed by the initial injection of bone filler material into the cannula or into the interior volume of the targeted vertebra body, as well as interdigitates with the surrounding bone tissue. Additional bone filler material may also be injected within the cannula or through the cannula during expansion of the non-porous expandable containment device. The non-porous expandable containment device may then be removed and the cannula may then be filled with a load bearing system which remains within the interior volume to mechanically bear load. The load bearing system may be in the form of a non-porous expandable containment device that is inflated with a self-hardening bone filler material or any other system that can be expandable, cannula filling and load bearing (*e.g.* an expandable stent-like structure or a bobbin-like structure around which is wound biocompatible yarn-like material that forms an expanded load bearing structure within the cannula). Alternatively, the lastly inserted load bearing system may simply be a bone filler material that fills the created cavity. In order to avoid delamination between the layer of the first bone filler material and the layer of the second bone filler material, the second bone filler material preferably interdigitates with the first bone filler layer via, for example, the openings formed in the layer of the first bone filling material that was created by the textured outer surface such as, for example, via the tentacles, formed on the second expandable container.

[0071] As previously mentioned, the bone filler material 50 is preferably injected into the inner cavity of the porous containment device 20 via an injection device 200. The injection device 200 may be any device now or hereafter known for such purpose. Referring to Figure 9, one exemplary embodiment of an injection device 200 will now be

described. As shown, the porous containment device 20 (shown in the insertion configuration) may be detachably coupled to a cannulated sleeve 210. The cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by any means now or hereafter known in the art for such purpose including, but not limited to, a simple mechanical connection. For example the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 via a friction fit, a press-fit or a force fit. In this manner, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by pressure and all forces can be transmitted by friction. In use, the containment device 20 can be decoupled from the cannulated sleeve 210 by holding the containment device 20 in place and pulling the cannulated sleeve 210 away from the porous containment device 20. Alternatively, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by a threaded connection, by a bayonet coupling, a plug-in connector such as, by a pin formed in the cannulated sleeve 210 for engaging a slot formed in the containment device 20.

[0072] Moreover, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by an intermediary balloon. That is, an intermediary balloon may be formed on the cannulated sleeve 210 adjacent to a distal end thereof. The cannulated sleeve 210 and the intermediary balloon are then inserted into the containment device 20.

Thereafter, inflation of the intermediary balloon causes the balloon to press against the inner surface of the containment device 20 to thereby secure the containment device 20 in place. Alternatively, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 via deformation of an elastic element. That is, the cannulated sleeve 210 may include an inner cannulated sleeve and an outer cannulated sleeve wherein the outer cannulated sleeve is movably associated with the inner cannulated sleeve. The elastic

element surrounds the inner cannulated sleeve, preferably adjacent to the distal end thereof. The inner cannulated sleeve and elastic element are inserted into the containment device 20. Thereafter the outer cannulated sleeve is moved relative to the inner cannulated sleeve so that the distal end of the outer cannulated sleeve contacts the elastic element. Continued movement of the outer cannulated sleeve causes the elastic element to deform, resulting in the elastic element increasing in diameter, which, in turn, causes the elastic element to press against the inner surface of the containment device 20. Alternatively, the outer cannulated sleeve may be coupled to an elastic compression ring so that movement of the inner cannulated sleeve with respect to the outer cannulated sleeve causes the inner cannulated sleeve to contact and subsequently compress the elastic compression ring, which in turn causes the compression ring to expand and press against the containment device 20.

[0073] Moreover, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by a heat sensitive connection. That is, the containment device 20 may be attached to or incorporate a heat sensitive element. Thereafter, as the injected bone cement hardens, the resulting increase in temperature melts the heat sensitive element enabling the containment device 20 to be decoupled from the cannulated sleeve 210.

[0074] Furthermore, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be coupled to the containment device 20 by an intermediate clamping element. That is, the cannulated sleeve 210 may include an inner cannulated sleeve and an outer cannulated sleeve wherein the outer cannulated sleeve is movably associated with the inner cannulated sleeve. The intermediate clamping element may be formed on or coupled to the inner cannulated sleeve, preferably on the outer surface of the inner cannulated sleeve adjacent

to a distal end thereof. The containment device 20 is thereafter placed between the inner cannulated sleeve and the intermediate clamping element. Thereafter movement of the outer cannulated sleeve with respect to the inner cannulated sleeve causes the outer cannulated sleeve to move over the intermediate clamping element thus securing the containment device.

[0075] In addition, the cannulated sleeve 210 may be integrally formed with the containment device 20. The integrally formed cannulated sleeve and containment device may be separated by a predefined breaking region such that during the procedure the containment device 20 be separated from the cannulated sleeve 210 by rupturing the breaking region.

[0076] Preferably, as shown in Figures 10A and 10B, the porous containment device 20 may be designed so that it includes a connecting part 300. The connecting part 300 may be sized and configured to slidably receive a proximal end 211 of an inner cannulated sleeve 210. Once the connecting part 300 is slipped over the proximal end 211 of the inner cannulated sleeve 210, the connecting part 300 can be secured between the outer surface 212 of the inner cannulated sleeve 210 and an inner surface 331 of an outer cannulated sleeve 330. That is, the connecting part 300 of the containment device 20 may be pinched between the outer surface 212 of the inner cannulated sleeve 210 and an inner surface 331 of the outer cannulated sleeve 330. Preferably, the outer cannulated sleeve 330 can be inserted over at least a portion of both the connecting part 300 and the inner cannulated sleeve 210.

[0077] More specifically, the inner cannulated sleeve 210 preferably includes a groove 215 formed adjacent to the proximal end 211 thereof. The groove 215 being sized

and configured to receive at least a portion of the connecting part 300. After at least a portion of the connecting part 300 is located within the groove 215, the outer cannulated sleeve 330 can be moved distally with respect to the inner cannulated sleeve 210 so that at least a portion of the connecting part 300, which is located within the groove 215, is sandwiched between the outer surface 212 of the inner cannulated sleeve 210 and the inner surface 331 of the outer cannulated sleeve 330. In use, the diameter of the outer cannulated sleeve 330 is preferably only a few millimeters bigger than the outer diameter of the inner cannulated sleeve 210. More preferably, the difference in diameters between the outer cannulated sleeve 330 and the inner cannulated sleeve 210 is less than the thickness of the porous containment device 20. Alternatively, the containment device 20 may be formed with a thicker proximal end so that the thicker end can be inserted into the groove 215 formed adjacent to the proximal end 211 of the inner cannulated sleeve 210. Thereafter, the outer cannulated sleeve 330 can be moved distally with respect to the inner cannulated sleeve 210 securing the thicker end in the groove 215 without pinching or deforming the containment device 20. Moreover, it is envisioned that the thicker end can be manufactured as a separate component and coupled to the containment device 20. Alternatively, the thicker end can be integrally formed via, for example, a hot stamp.

[0078] Once the porous containment device 20 has been coupled to the cannulated sleeve 210, the sleeve 210 and porous containment device 20 may be inserted into the targeted vertebral body V via a small hole formed in the targeted vertebral body V. A guide wire or similar type structure (not shown) may be initially attached to the distal end of the sleeve 210 in order to prevent uncontrolled folding of the containment device 20 during insertion into the targeted vertebral body V. The guide wire is removed

once the containment device 20 is properly positioned. The position of the containment device 20 can be monitored on a radiographic imaging system such as, for example, a C-arm, an X-ray, *etc.* with the assistance of one or more radiolucent markers such as radiopacity rings or markers 65 previously described. The porous containment device 20 is detachable from the sleeve 210 once the containment device 20 is expanded via injection of the bone filler material 50 through the cannulated sleeve 210 so that the porous containment device 20 and the injected bone filler material 50 remains within the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V. Preferably, the sleeve 210 includes a check valve to ensure that bone filler material 50 flows only in one direction through the sleeve 210 and into (but not back out of) the porous containment device 20.

[0079] An exemplary surgical method in accordance with one aspect of the present invention includes forming a small targeted incision in the patient's skin. An extra- or trans-pedicular approach is preferably chosen. More preferably, a bipedicular approach is chosen so that two porous containment devices 20 can be simultaneously expanded within the patient's vertebral body. A guide wire or Yamshidi needle with a working cannula 100 is inserted under C-arm control. A tap may be inserted with the working cannula 100 over the guide wire, if a guide wire is used. The tap is then preferably removed and the working cannula 100 is left. The sleeve 210 and porous containment device 20 are then preferably inserted into the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V together with a guiding wire coupled to the distal end of the sleeve 210. The guiding wire is removed once the porous containment device 20 is properly positioned. Bone filler material 50 is then injected with adequate viscosity into the porous containment device 20 through the sleeve 210. The containment device 20 is

expanded and a bone filler layer 51 is formed on the outside of the porous containment device 20, the bone filler layer 51 interdigitates with the surrounding bone tissue 4 via outflow of the bone filler material 50 through the containment device 20. The targeted vertebral body V is repositioned. Any residual bone filler material 50 remaining within the cannulated sleeve 210 is preferably pushed into the porous containment device 20 using, for example, a pusher. The sleeve 210 is decoupled from the porous containment device 20 and removed. All remaining instruments are removed and the incision is closed.

[0080] Alternatively, rather than simultaneously inserting the sleeve 210 and porous containment device 20 into the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V. A low viscous bone cement 50 may be initially injected into the cannulated sleeve 210. Thereafter, the containment device 20 may be inserted into the interior volume 2 of the targeted vertebral body V through the cannulated sleeve 210. Additional bone cement 50 may then be injected into the containment device 20 resulting in the expansion of the containment device 20. The exterior bone cement 50 securing the containment device 20 to the surrounding bone tissue 4.

[0081] It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the Description as a whole.

The embodiments of the present invention for which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A porous containment device for implantation in an interior volume of a targeted vertebral body, the porous containment device comprising an outer surface defining an interior cavity for receiving a bone filler material; the porous containment device further including:
 - a proximal portion, a distal portion and a central portion located between the proximal and distal portions, the central portion having a smaller diameter relative to the proximal and distal portions;
 - wherein the porous containment device is expandable from an insertion configuration to an expanded configuration via injection of a bone filler material into the interior cavity of the porous containment device; and
 - wherein the outer surface of the central portion of the porous containment device is configured to enable a portion of the bone filler material to flow out of or through the outer surface of the porous containment device so that, in situ when in the expanded configuration, the secreted bone filler material interdigitates with bone tissue in the interior volume of the targeted vertebral body, the enlarged diameter distal and proximal portions acting as a buffer to substantially semi-contain the secreted bone filler material in the narrower central portion.
2. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the proximal portion has an outer diameter D1, the distal portion has an outer diameter D2 and the central portion has an outer diameter D3, D3 being less than D1 and D2.
3. The porous containment device of claim 2, wherein D3 is between approximately 5% to approximately 60% of D1 and D2.
4. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the porous containment device has a substantially “dog-bone” shape when in the expandable configuration.
5. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the bone filler material is secreted via one or more pores formed in the outer surface of the porous containment device.
6. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the bone filler material is secreted via a plurality of tentacles extending from the outer surface of the porous containment device, each of the plurality of tentacles including at least one opening formed therein for secreting the bone filler material to interdigitate with the surrounding bone tissue.

7. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the outer surface of the porous containment device is made from a permeable material.

8. A porous containment device for implantation in an interior volume of a targeted vertebral body, the porous containment device comprising an outer surface defining an interior cavity for receiving a bone filler material; the porous containment device further including:

a proximal portion, a distal portion and a central portion located between the proximal and distal portions, the central portion having a smaller diameter relative to the proximal and distal portions;

wherein the porous containment device is expandable from an insertion configuration to an expanded configuration via injection of a bone filler material into the interior cavity of the porous containment device; and

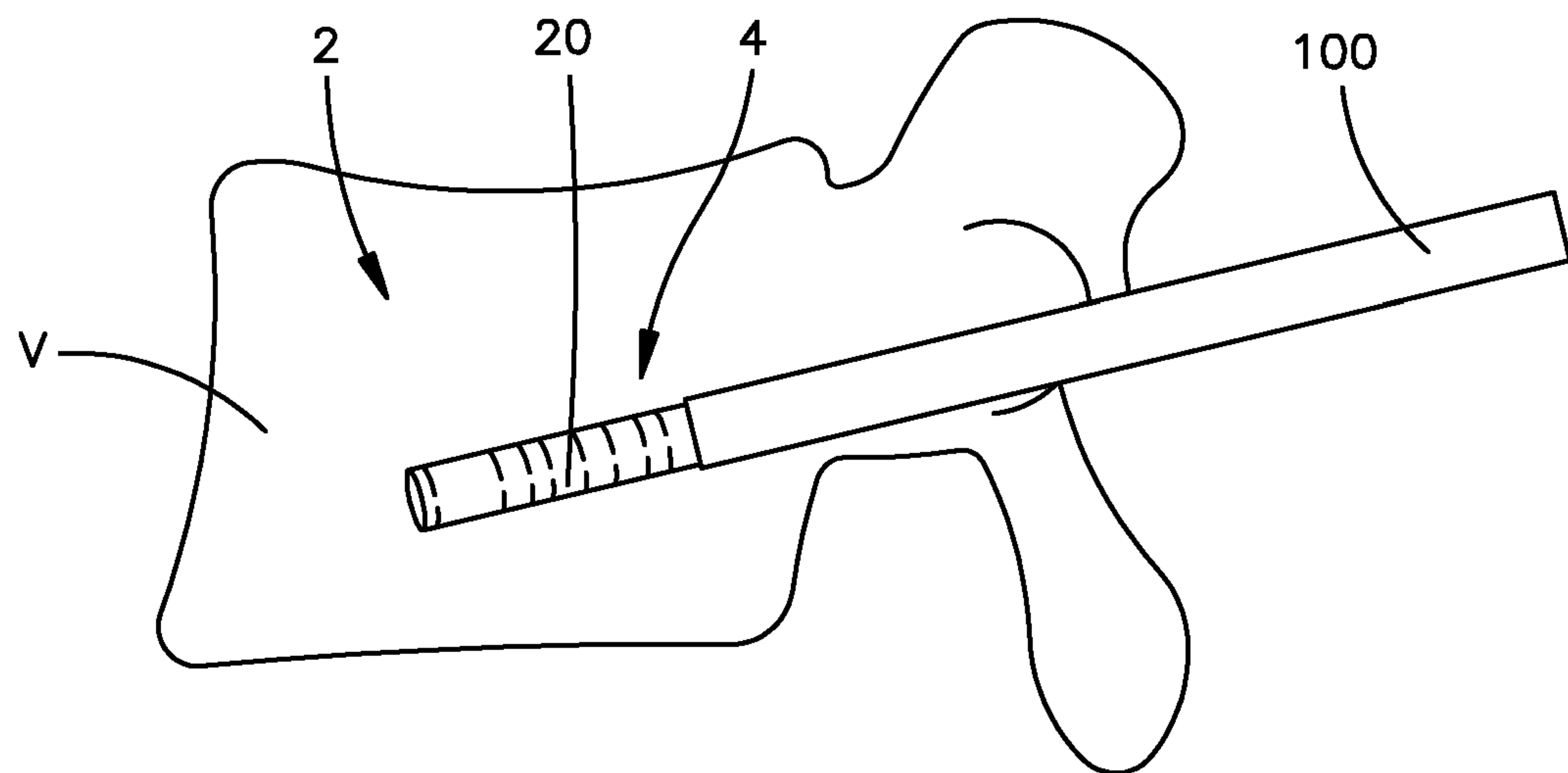
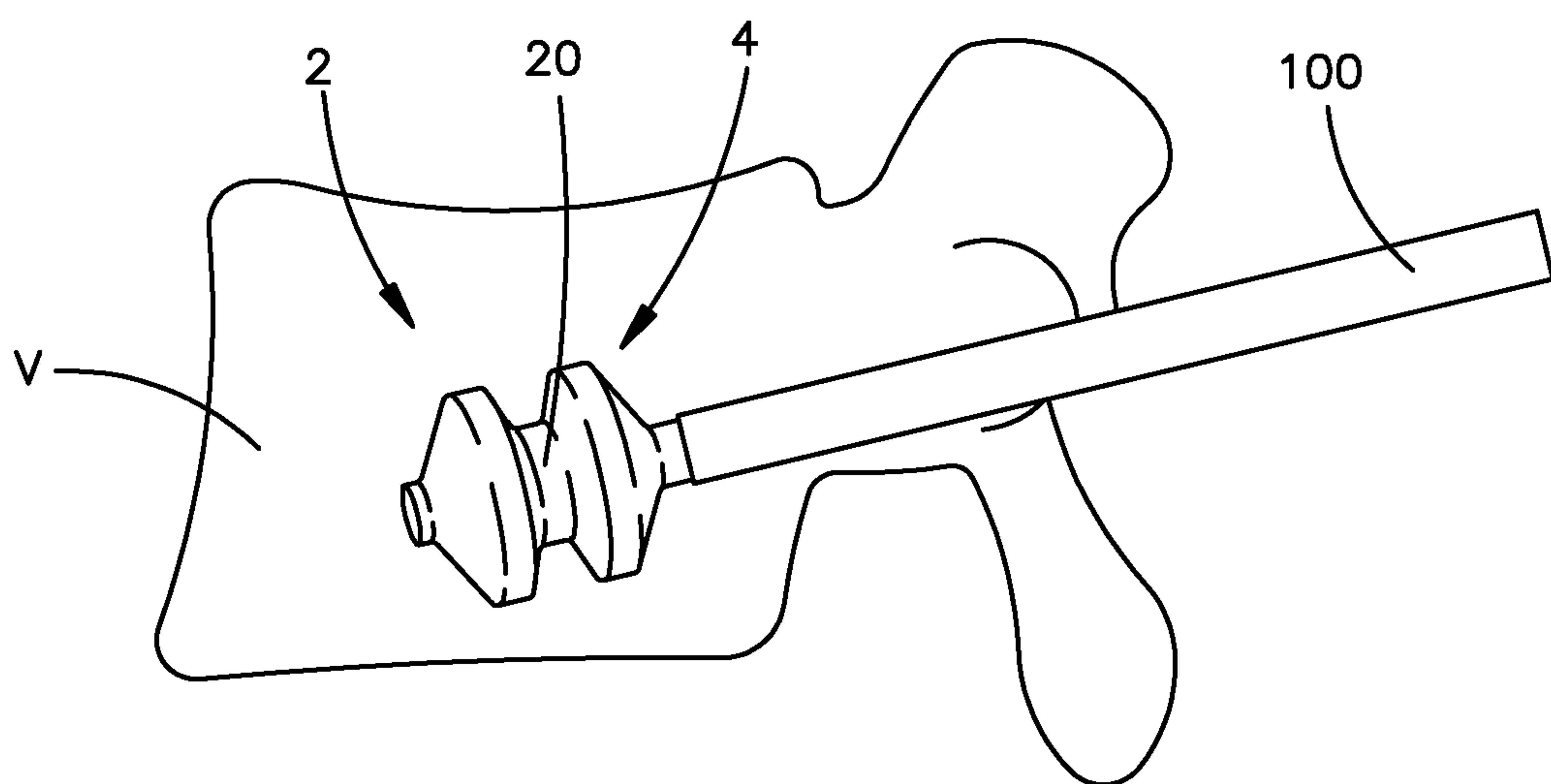
wherein the outer surface of the central portion of the porous containment device includes one or more pores for secreting the bone filler material from the central portion of the containment device so that, in situ when in the expanded configuration, the secreted bone filler material interdigitates with bone tissue in the interior volume of the targeted vertebral body, the one or more pores formed in the central portion of the porous containment device are oriented so that the secreted bone filler material is directed centrally towards the narrower central portion so that the enlarged diameter distal and proximal portions acting as a buffer to substantially semi-contain the secreted bone filler material in the narrower central portion.

9. The porous containment device of claim 8, wherein the one or more pores are initially covered with a material so that the one or more initially covered pores have a predetermined breaking point that ruptures when a predetermined pressure is achieved.

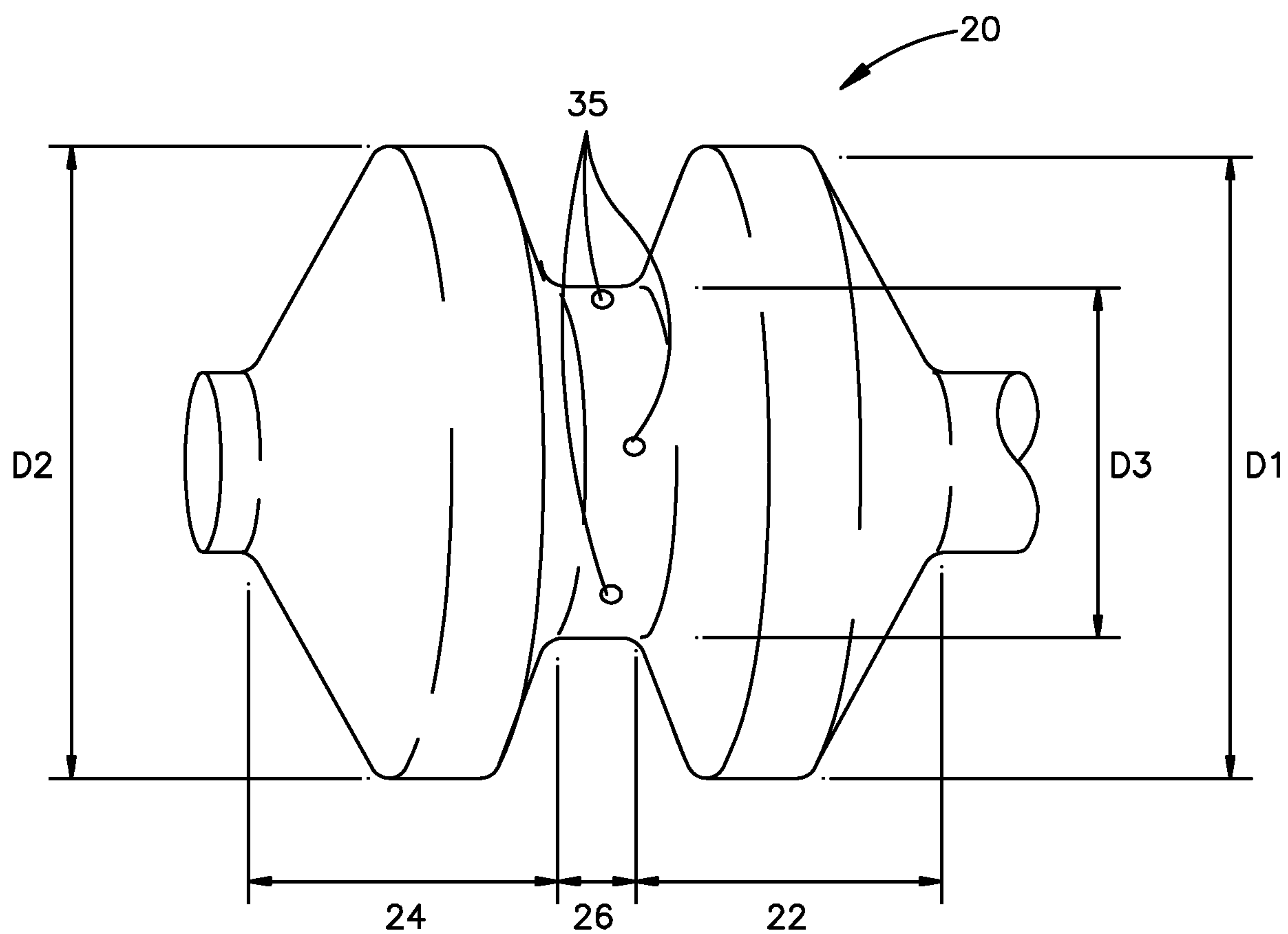
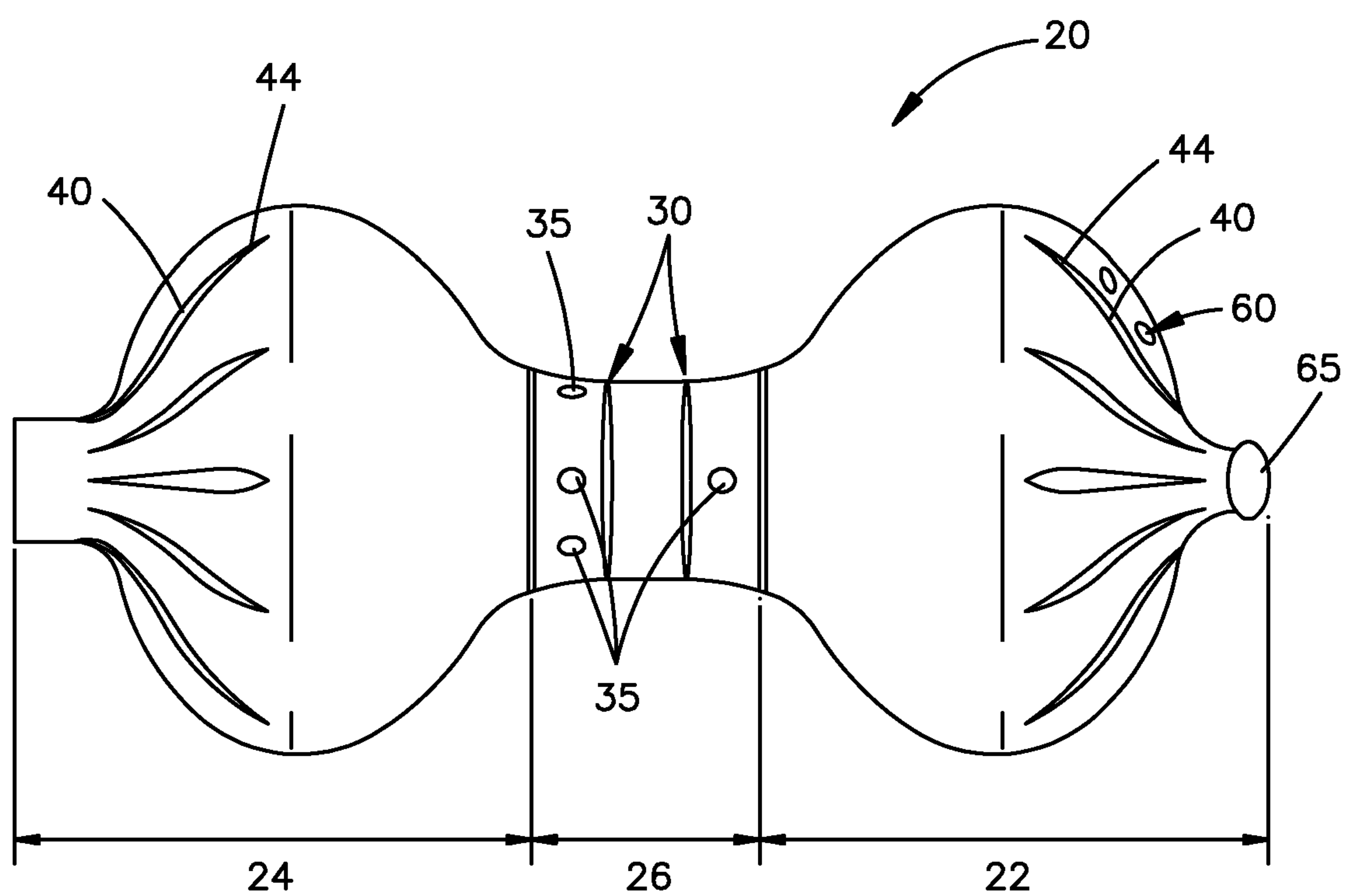
10. The porous containment device of claim 8, wherein the one or more pores are initially closed by a material, the material thickness being less than a thickness of the outer surface of the porous containment device so that the one or more initially closed pores have a predetermined breaking point that ruptures when a predetermined pressure is achieved.

11. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the porous containment device further includes one or more surface enhancing structures to improve frictional contact between the porous containment device and the surrounding bone tissue when in the expanded configuration.

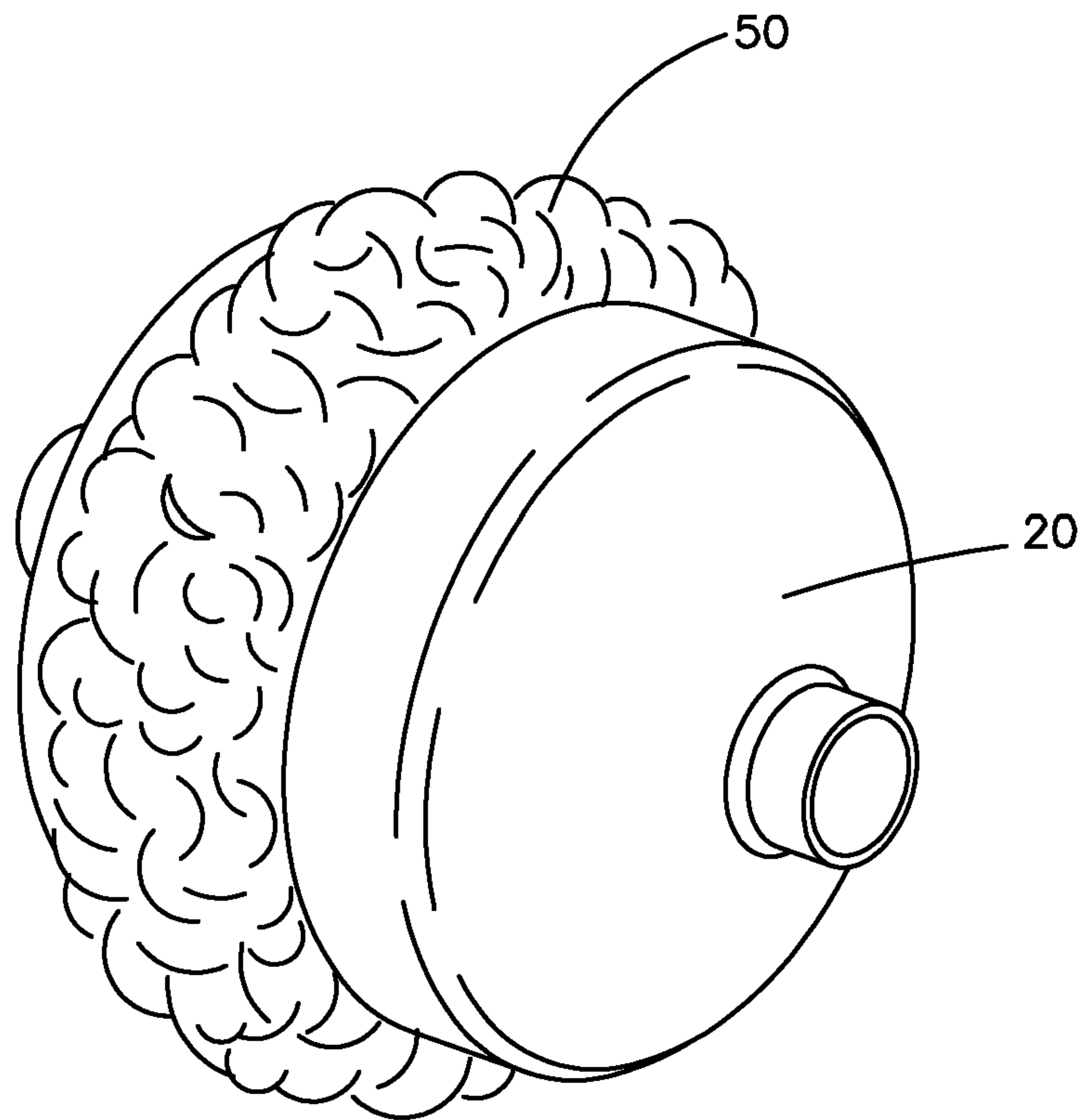
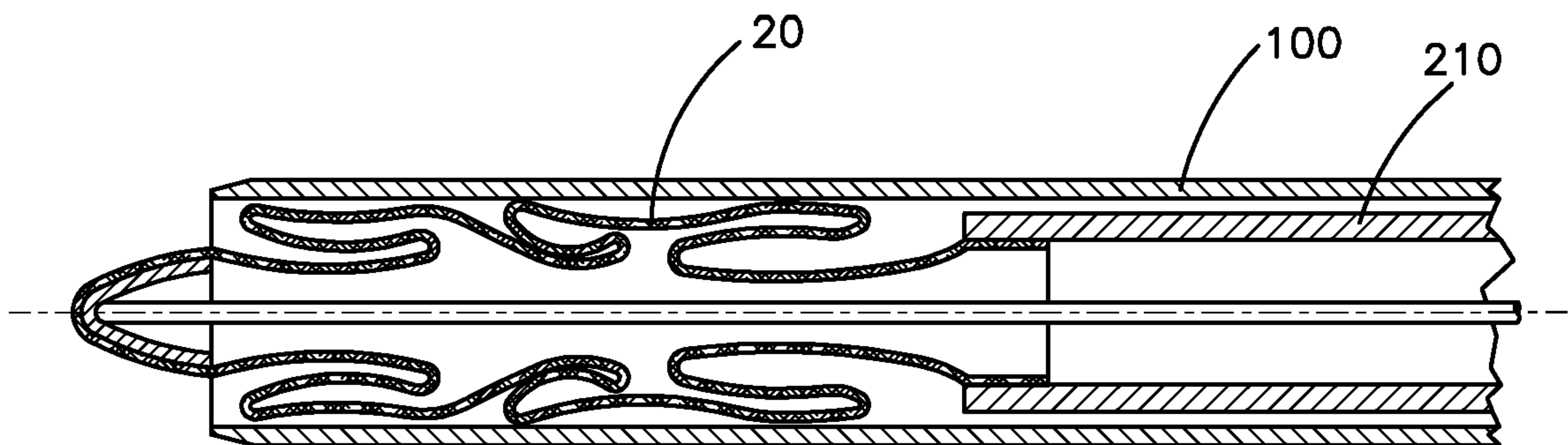
12. The porous containment device of claim 11, wherein the surface enhancing structure is a plurality of knobs formed on the outer surface of the porous containment device.
13. The porous containment device of claim 11, wherein the surface enhancing structure is a plurality of ribs formed on the outer surface of the porous containment device.
14. The porous containment device of claim 13, wherein the plurality of ribs are positioned on the outer surface of the porous containment device, adjacent to the one or more pores to direct the secreted bone filler material.
15. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the central portion of the porous containment device includes one or more rings to constrain the expansion of the central portion.
16. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the bone filler material is polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA).
17. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the porous containment device includes one or more radiopacity markers to facilitate positioning of the porous containment device under X-ray imaging.
18. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein the outer surface of the central portion of the porous containment device is configured to enable a portion of the bone filler material to flow out of or through the outer surface of the central portion of the porous containment device so that, in situ when in the expanded configuration, the bone filler material is directionally secreted into a buffered zone between the proximal portion and the distal portion such that the bone filler material is semi-contained in the buffered zone.
19. The porous containment device of claim 1, wherein only the central portion of the porous containment device includes one or more pores for secreting the bone filler material from the central portion of the containment device and the proximal portion and the distal portion do not include pores.
20. Use of the porous containment device for implantation in an interior volume of a targeted vertebral body defined in claim 1 for stabilizing a targeted vertebral body.

**Fig.1A****Fig.1B**

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**Fig.2A****Fig.2B**

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**Fig.3****Fig.4**

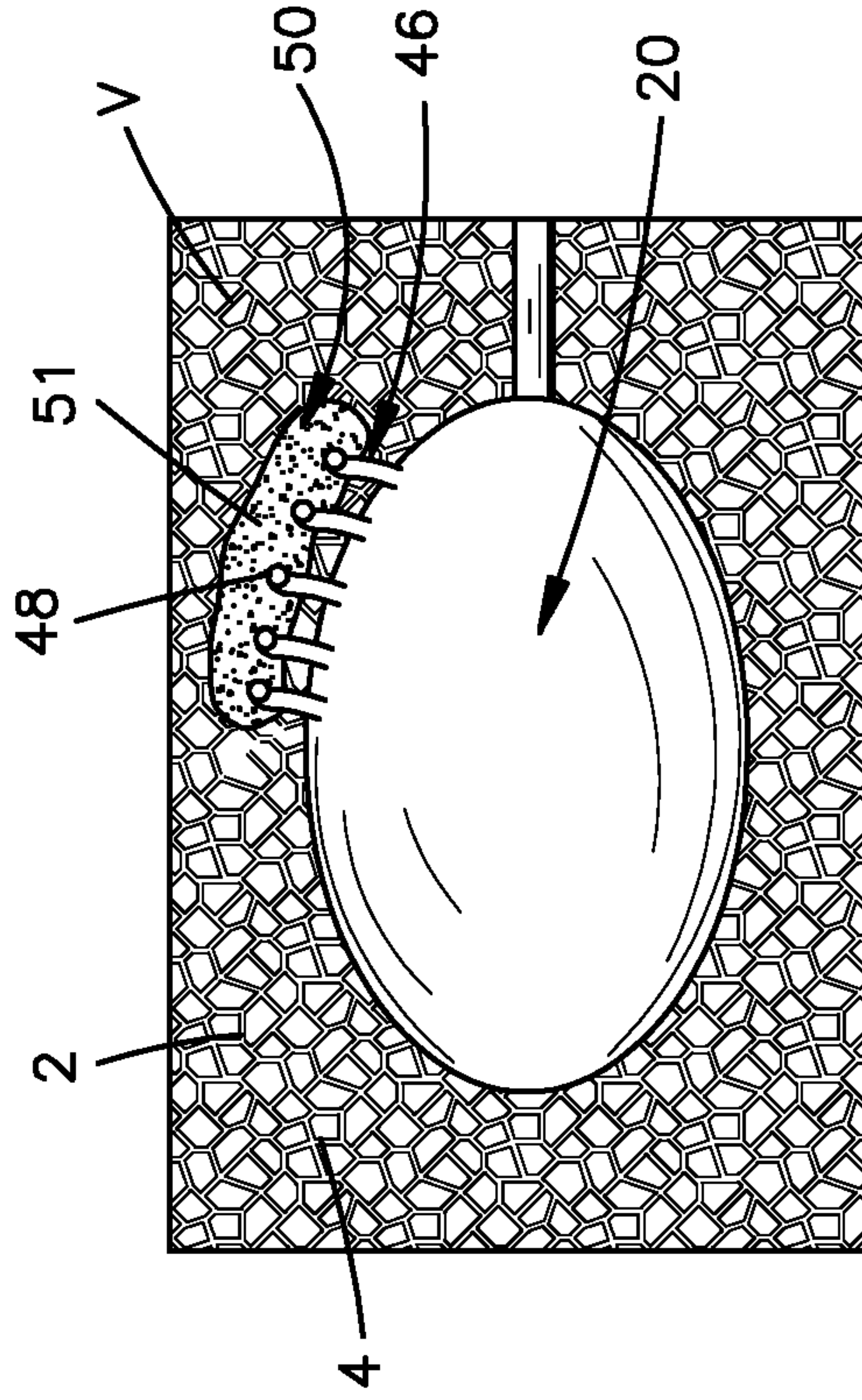


Fig. 6A

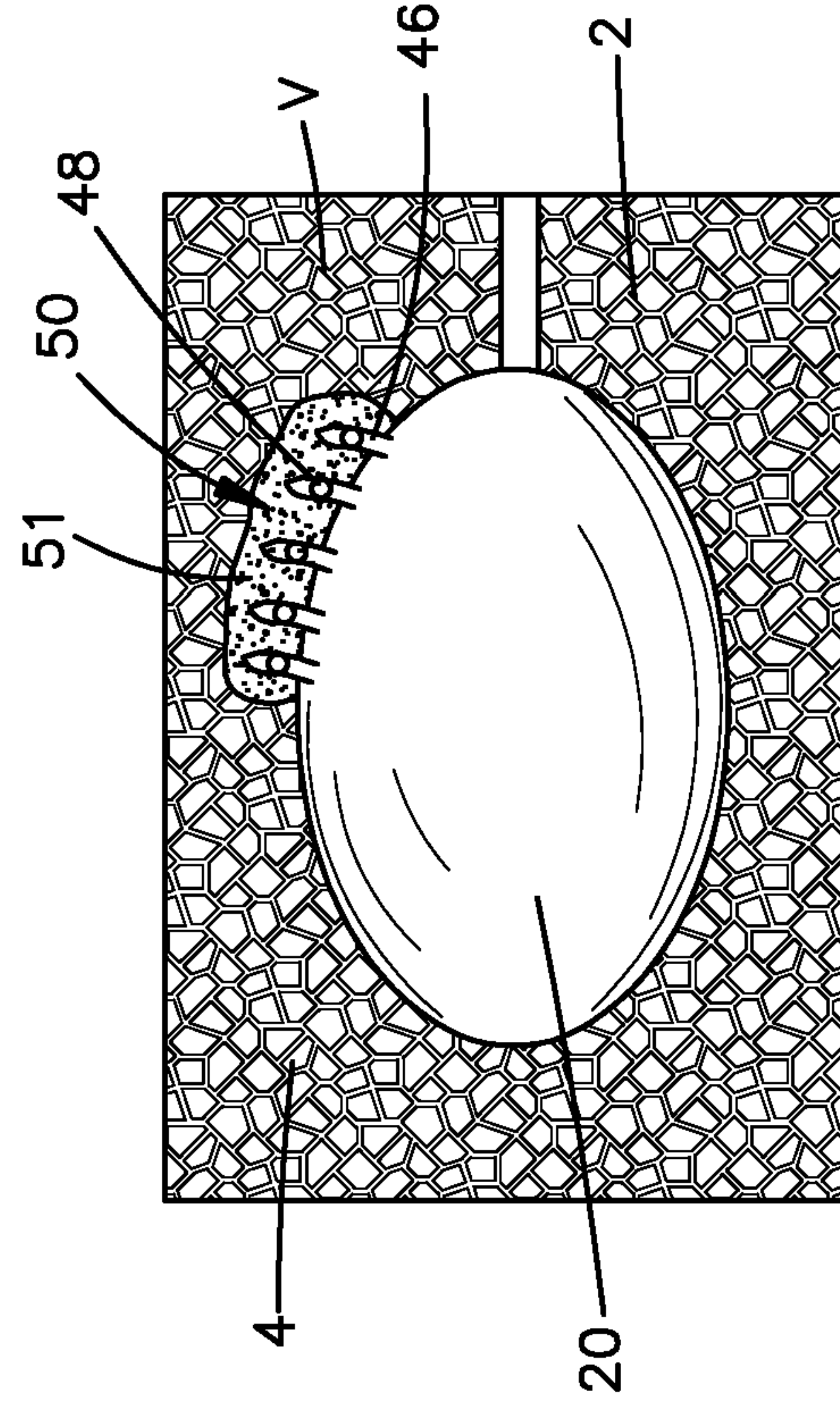


Fig. 6B

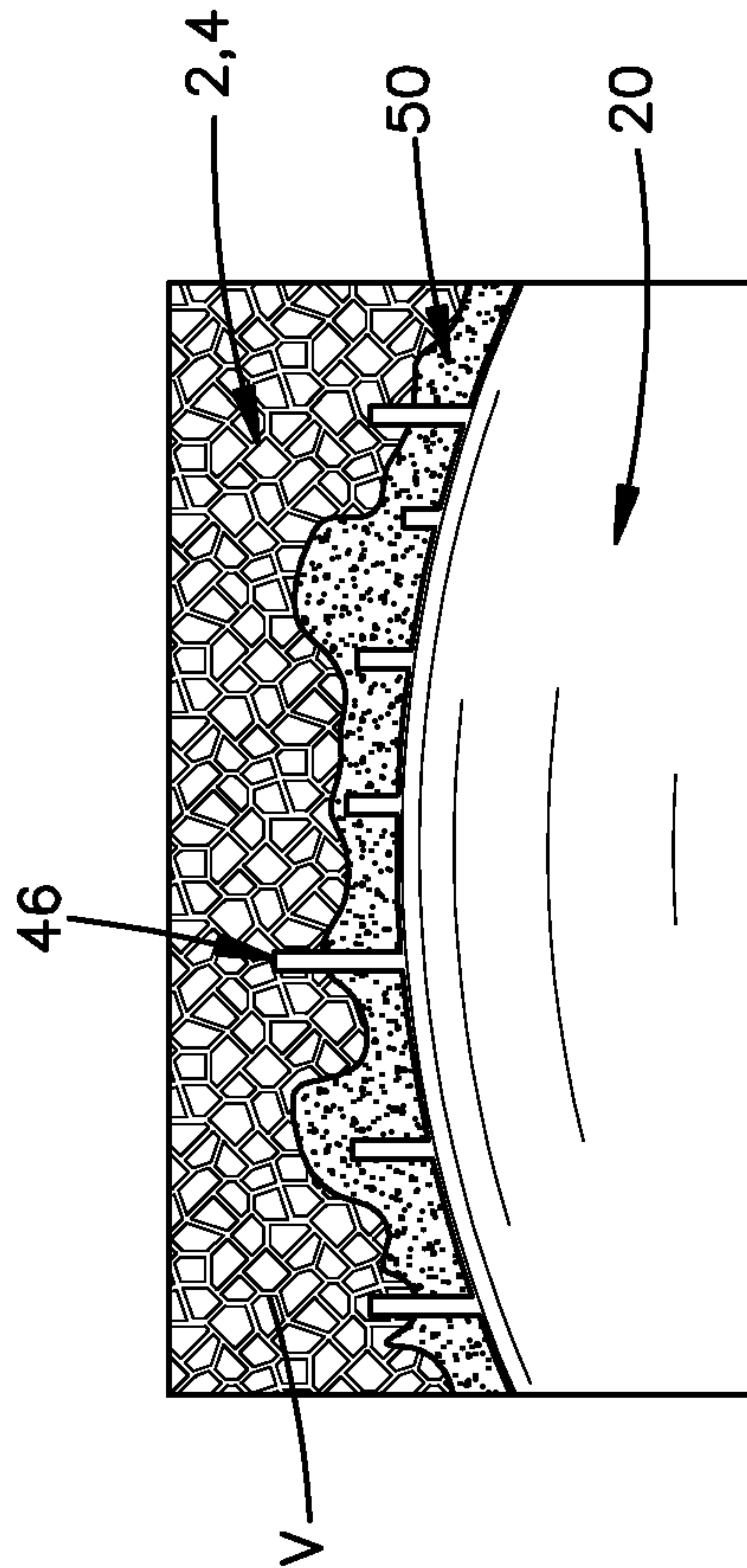


Fig. 5

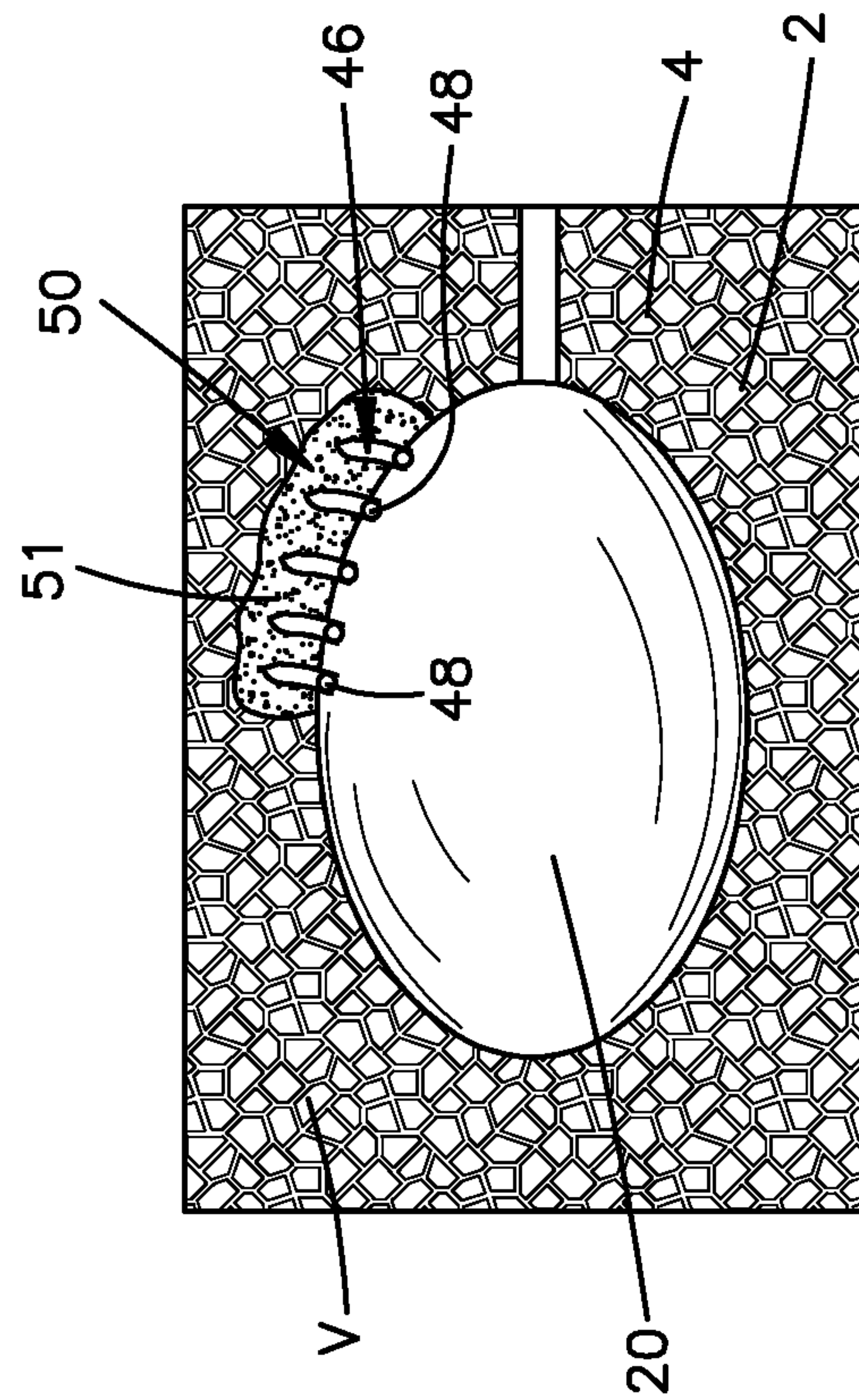


Fig. 6C

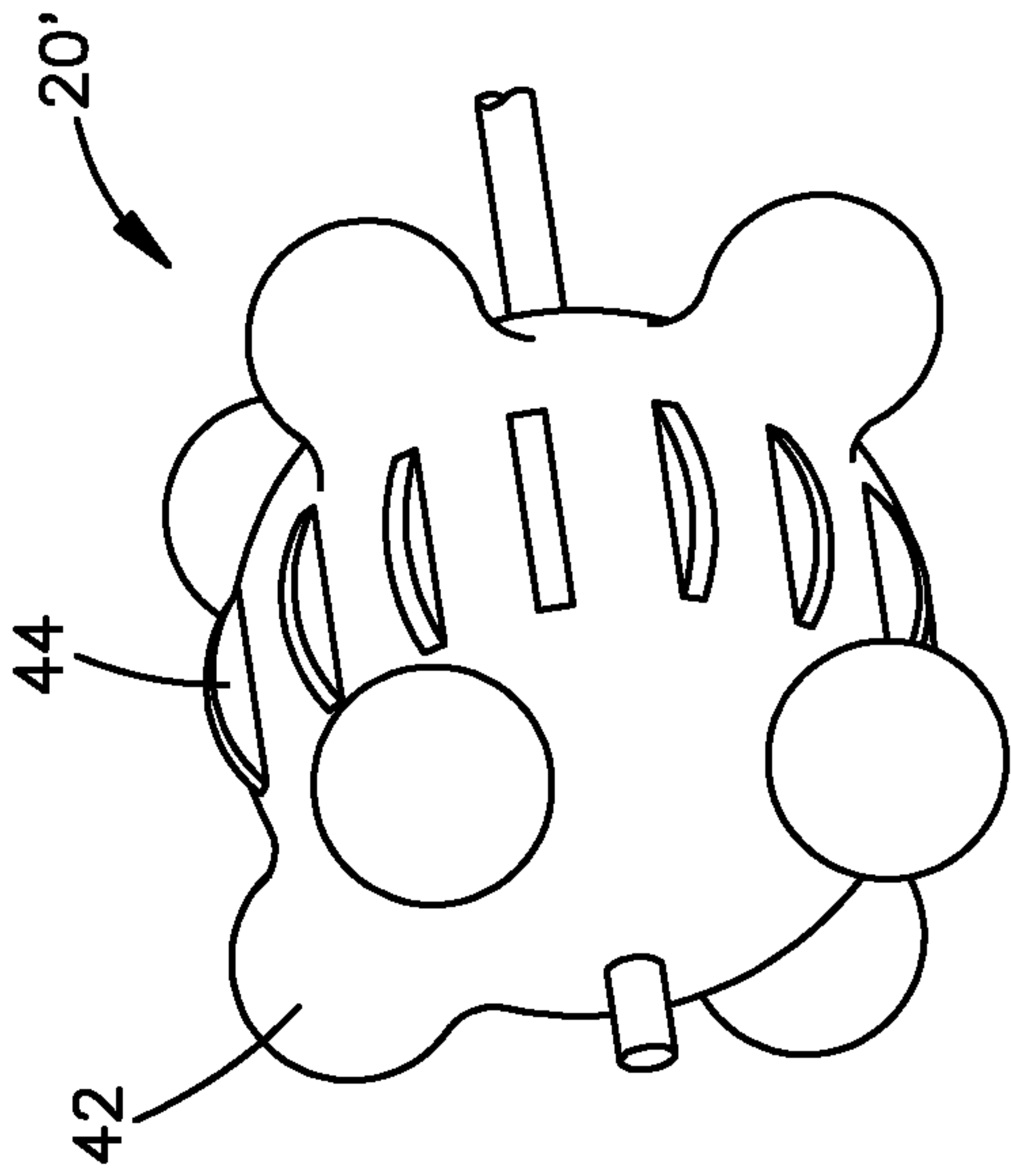


Fig. 7

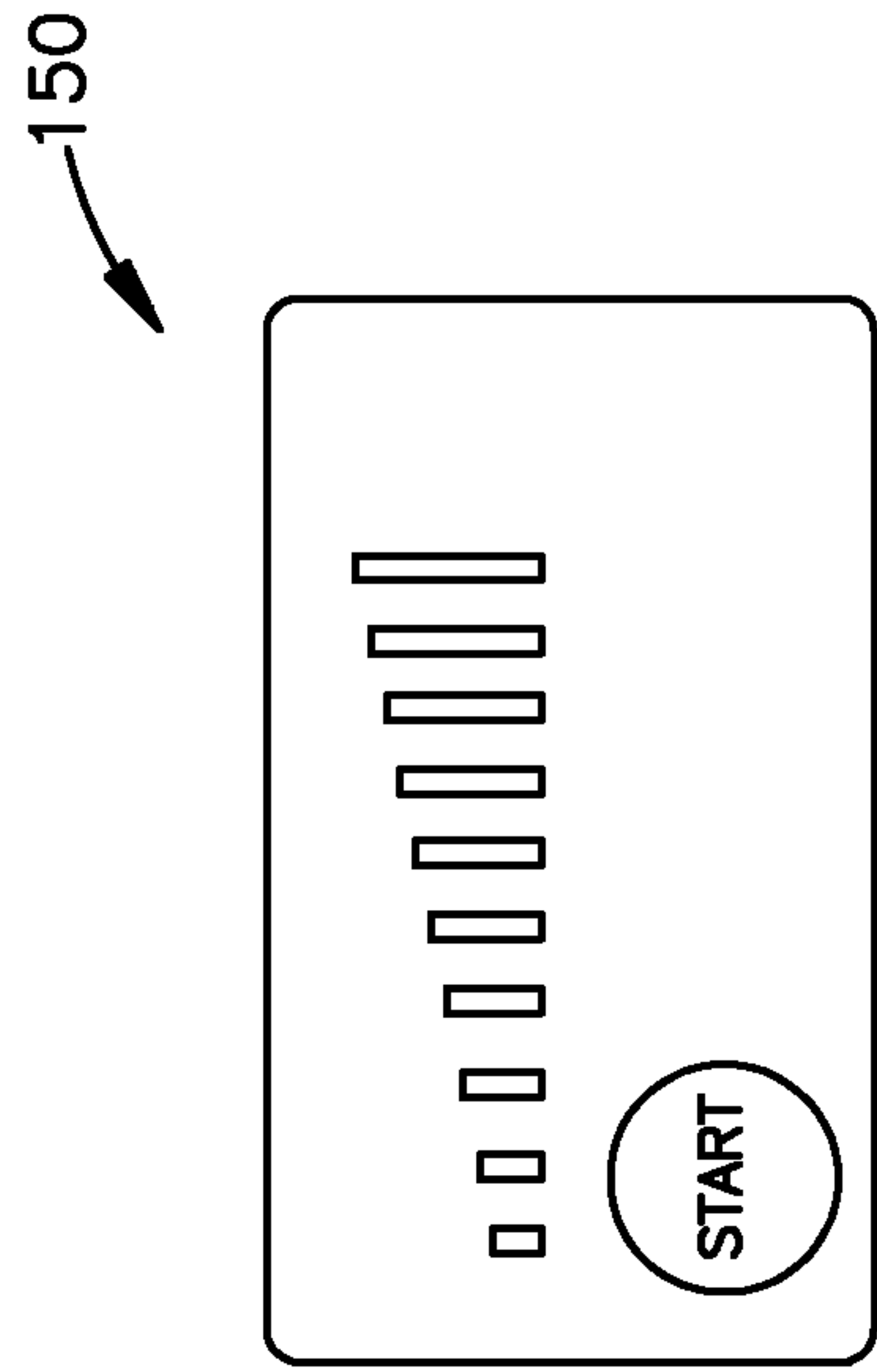


Fig. 8A

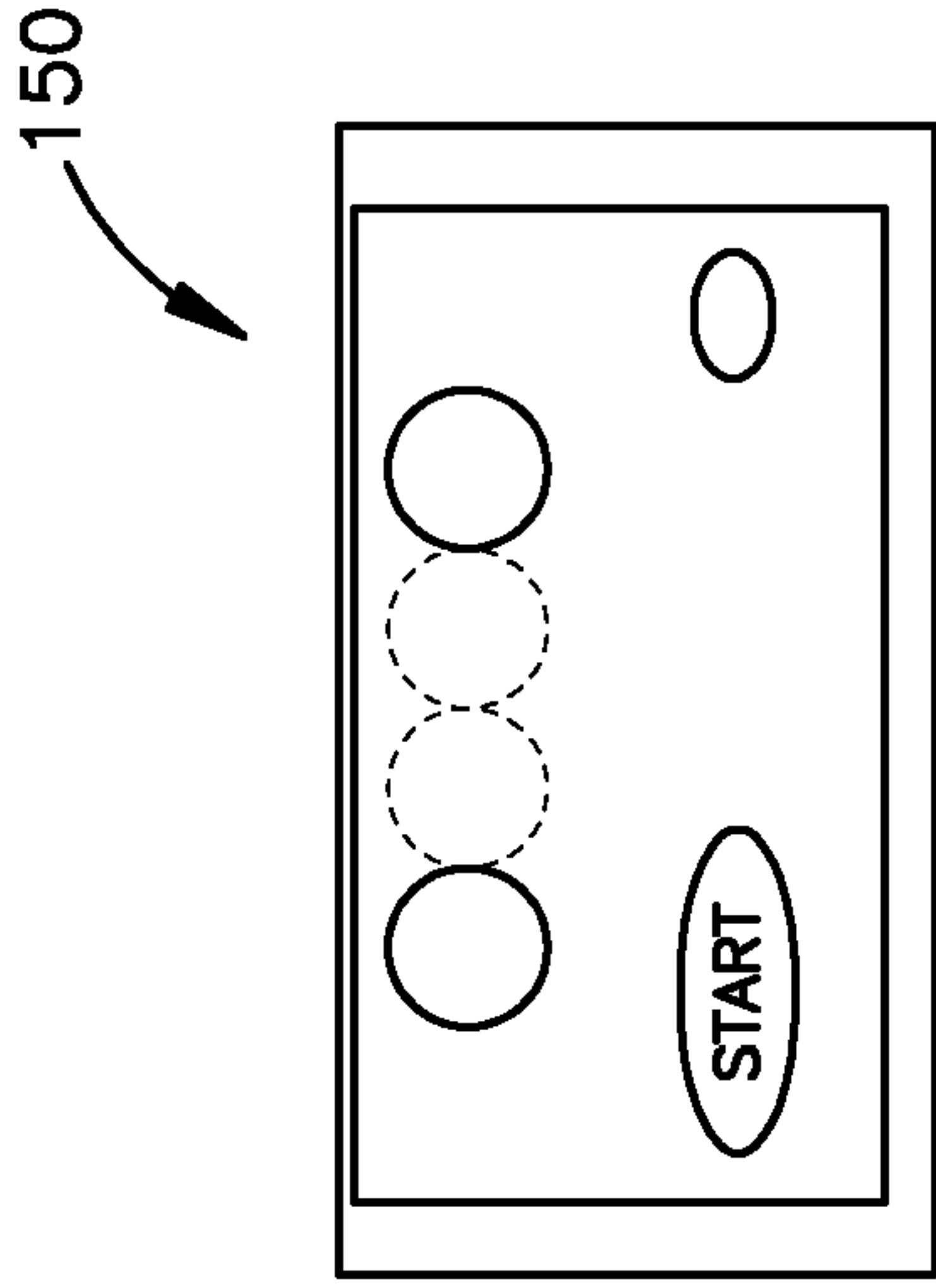


Fig. 8B

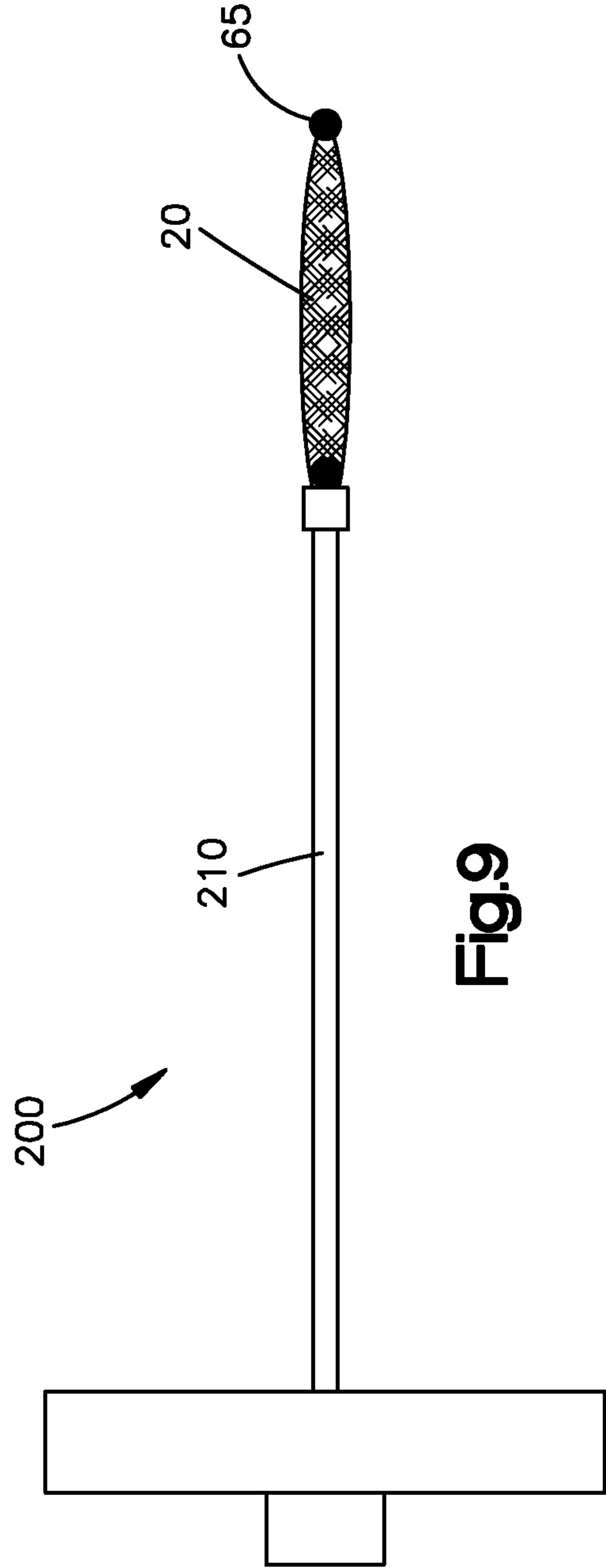


Fig. 9

