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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Bernard et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0125029 A1**(43) **Pub. Date:****Jun. 9, 2005**(54) **ANATOMICAL INTERBODY IMPLANT AND GRIPPER FOR SAME**(76) Inventors: **Pierre M. Bernard**, Bordeaux (FR);
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LADAS & PARRY LLP**224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE****SUITE 1200****CHICAGO, IL 60604 (US)**(21) Appl. No.: **11/042,385**(22) Filed: **Jan. 25, 2005**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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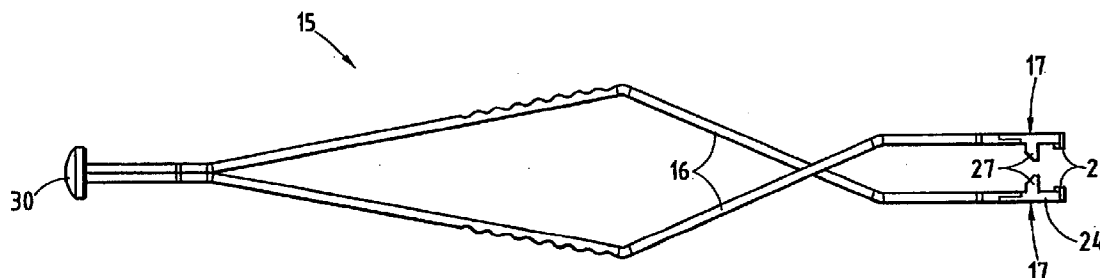
Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ A61B 17/56**(52) **U.S. Cl. 606/205**(57) **ABSTRACT**

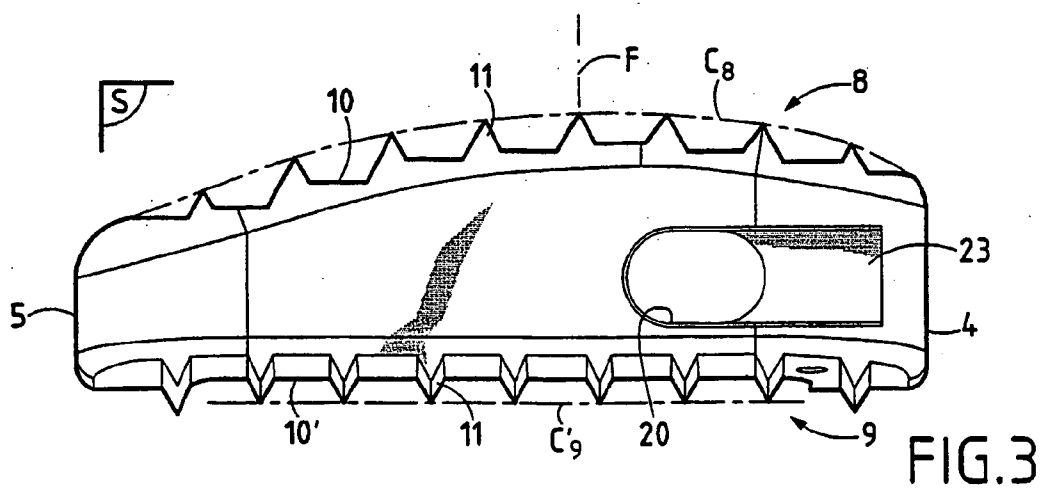
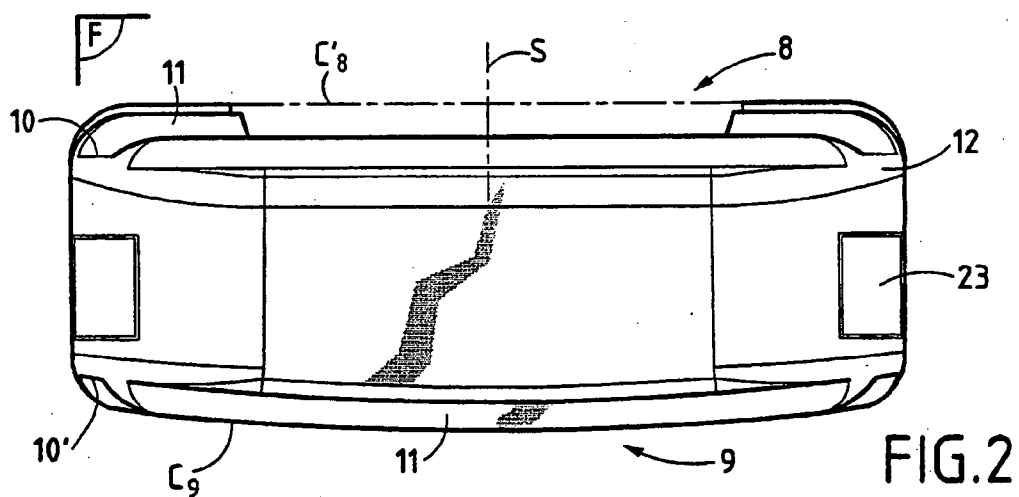
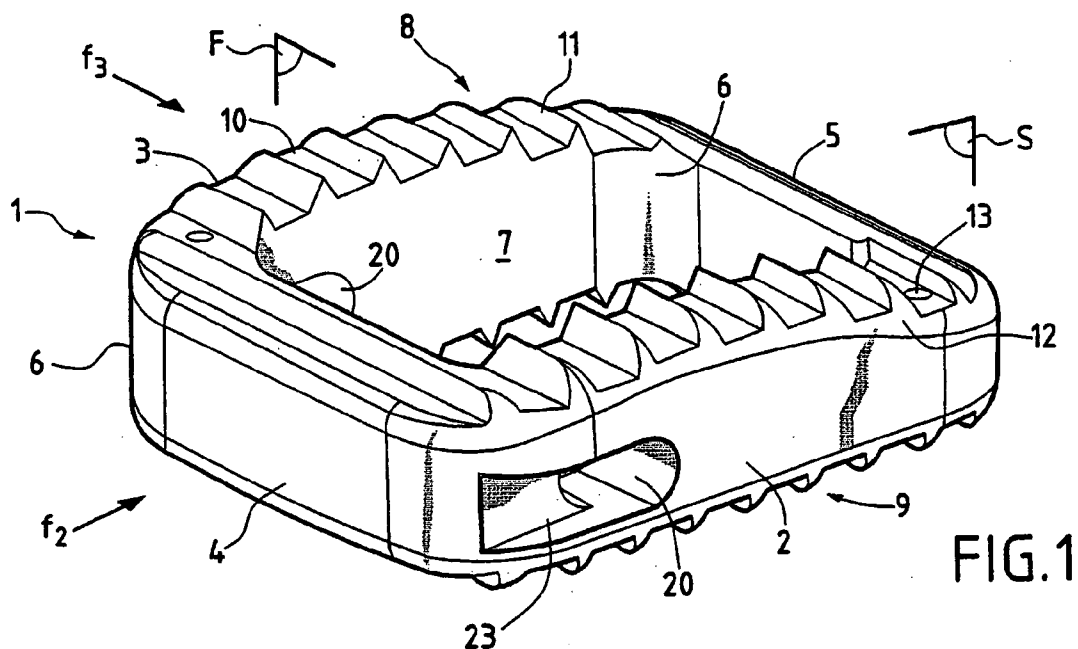
The invention relates to an intersomatic implant designed to be inserted in the disk space defined between two adjacent vertebrae, namely an overlying vertebra and an underlying vertebra, for the purpose of reestablishing the anatomic space between the vertebrae, the implant being in the form of a cage (1) that is generally in the shape of a rectangular block having at least two sagittal walls (2, 3) interconnected at least by an anterior transverse wall (4) and by a posterior transverse wall (5), the walls (2 to 5) presenting rims (10) extending on one surface to define a first transverse face (8) and on the other side to define a second transverse face (9).

According to the invention, the implant comprises:

a first transverse face (8) presenting in the sagittal plane a convex profile congruent with the sagittal anatomic profile of an overlying vertebra; and

a second transverse face presenting in the frontal plane a convex profile congruent with the frontal anatomic profile of an overlying vertebra.





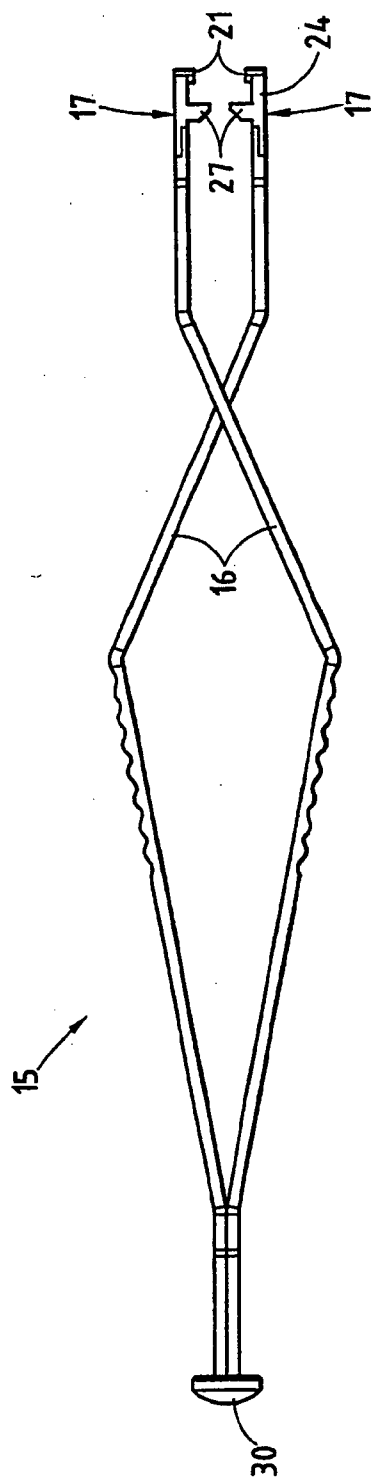


FIG. 4

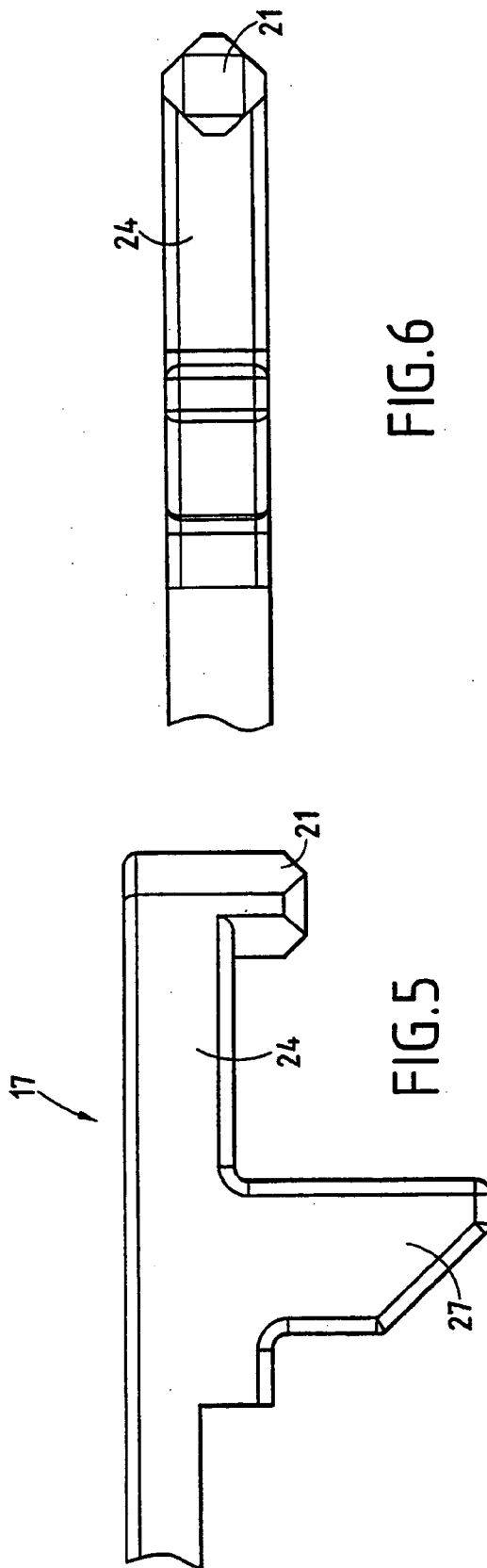
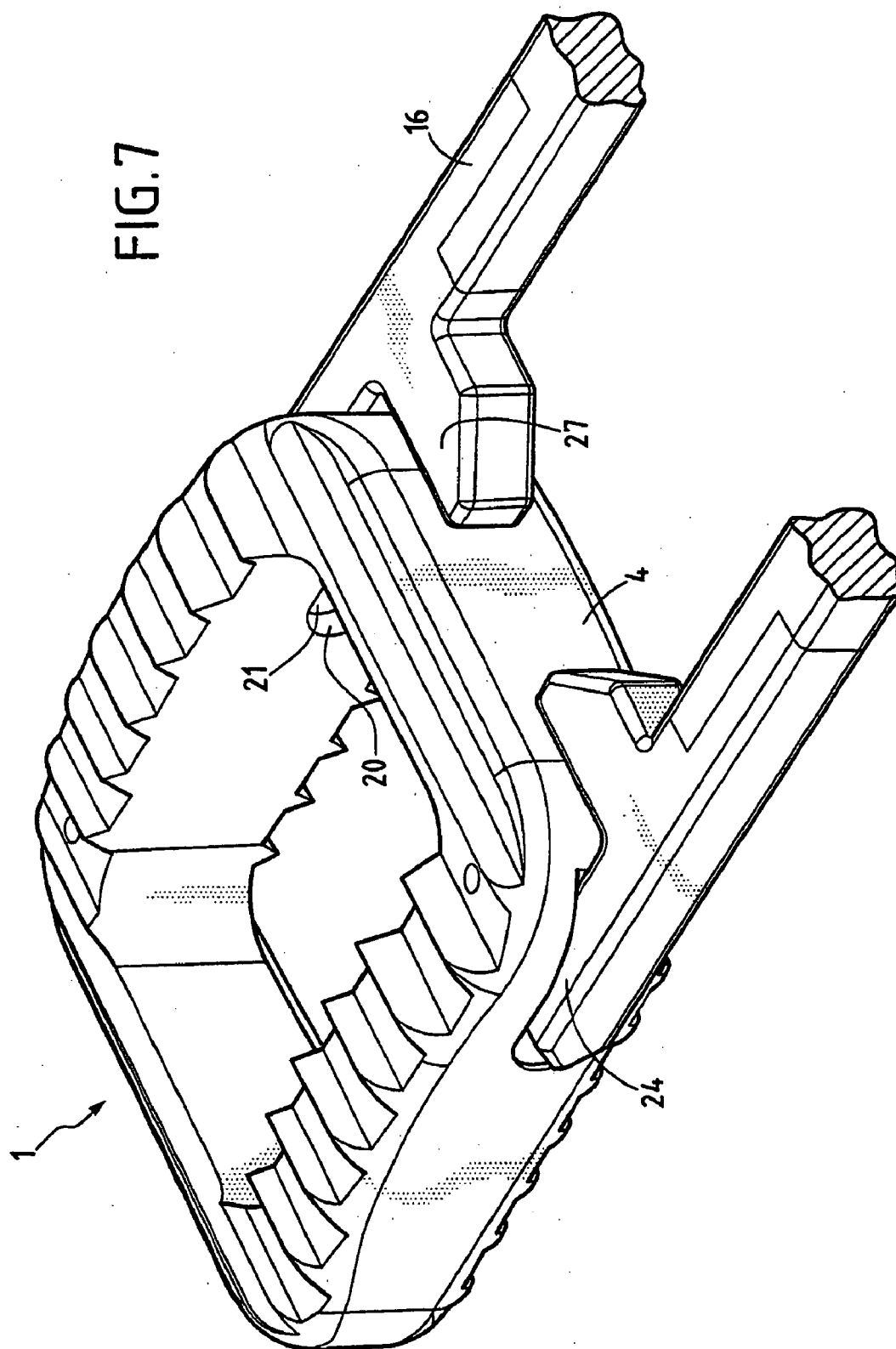


FIG. 6

FIG. 5



ANATOMICAL INTERBODY IMPLANT AND GRIPPER FOR SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an intersomatic implant for insertion into the disk space defined between two adjacent vertebrae, in order to restore an appropriate height between the vertebrae and in order to allow bone fusion to take place between said adjacent vertebrae.

[0002] More precisely, the invention provides an intersomatic implant of the cervical type, for insertion into the disk space defined between two adjacent cervical vertebrae.

PRIOR ART

[0003] In the state of the art, it is known to insert an intersomatic implant into the disk space between defined between two adjacent cervical vertebrae. Numerous embodiments of such intersomatic implants are proposed in the prior art. For example, a known cervical intersomatic implant is in the form of a cage comprising two sagittal walls interconnected by a anterior transverse wall and by a posterior transverse wall. Between them, the walls define an open volume for receiving a bone-filler substance for encouraging bone fusion between the two vertebrae.

[0004] In general, it can be assumed that inserting an implant of the above-described type into the disk space between two adjacent vertebrae is liable to lead to the vertebrae being incorrectly positioned relative to each other. This means that it is not possible to obtain good bone reconstitution between the vertebrae concerned.

[0005] The invention thus seeks to remedy the above-specified drawbacks by proposing an intersomatic implant adapted to comply better with the anatomy of the spinal column.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] To achieve such an object, the intersomatic implant is designed to be inserted into the disk space defined between two adjacent vertebrae, namely an overlying vertebra and an underlying vertebra, for the purpose of reestablishing the anatomic space between the vertebrae, the implant being in the form of a cage that is generally in the shape of a rectangular block having at least two sagittal walls substantially parallel to a sagittal plane and interconnected at least by an anterior transverse wall and by a posterior transverse wall extending substantially parallel to a frontal plane, the walls defining between them an open volume for bone filler and presenting rims extending on one surface to define a first transverse face and on the opposite surface to define a second transverse face.

[0007] According to the invention, the implant comprises:

[0008] a first transverse face presenting in the sagittal plane a convex profile congruent with the sagittal anatomic profile of an overlying vertebra; and

[0009] a second transverse face presenting in the frontal plane a convex profile congruent with the frontal anatomic profile of an overlying vertebra.

[0010] The invention also seeks to provide an instrument for manipulating such a cage, enabling the drawbacks of

known manipulation instruments to be remedied. It is known to provide two holes in the anterior wall of a cage so as to enable two fingers presented by a manipulation instrument to be engaged therein. Unfortunately, while the instrument is manipulating the cage, there is a risk of the cage becoming separated from the instrument, and of it becoming impossible to withdraw the implant after it has been put into place.

[0011] Another object of the invention is thus to provide an instrument for manipulating a cage in the general sense, regardless of whether it is cervical and/or lumbar, and adapted to hold the implant safely and reliably while it is being put into place or repositioned.

[0012] To achieve such an object, the manipulation instrument of the invention is a forceps for an implant in the form of a cage generally in the shape of a rectangular block comprising at least two sagittal walls substantially parallel to a sagittal plane and interconnected at least by an anterior transverse wall and by a posterior transverse wall substantially parallel to a frontal plane, the cage being provided with two housings extending substantially facing each other in a frontal direction substantially perpendicularly to the sagittal plane of the cage, the forceps having two branches movable relative to each other and each provided with an insert-engaging jaw.

[0013] According to the invention, each jaw is provided with a radial stud extending in line with the other radial stud and suitable for being moved towards the other stud so as to be engaged in a respective housing formed in the implant.

[0014] Various other characteristics appear from the following description given with reference to the accompanying drawings which show embodiments and implementations of the invention as non-limiting examples.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of an implant in accordance with the invention.

[0016] FIG. 2 is a front view of an implant seen substantially along arrows f_2 of FIG. 1.

[0017] FIG. 3 is a sagittal view of an implant seen substantially along arrow f_3 of FIG. 1.

[0018] FIG. 4 is a plan view of a forceps for manipulating an implant in accordance with the invention.

[0019] FIGS. 5 and 6 are views on a larger scale respectively from above and from the side showing the implant-engaging jaws of the forceps shown in FIG. 4.

[0020] FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing an intersomatic implant supported by a manipulation forceps in accordance with the invention.

BEST METHOD OF IMPLEMENTING THE INVENTION

[0021] As can be seen more precisely in FIGS. 1 to 3, an intersomatic implant in accordance with the invention is in the form of a cage 1 which is generally in the form of a rectangular block and is designed to be inserted in the disk space between two adjacent vertebrae, e.g. cervical vertebrae. The cage 1 has a first sagittal wall 2 and a second sagittal wall 3 extending substantially parallel to each other and to a "sagittal" or "antero-posterior" plane S. The sagittal

walls **2** and **3** are interconnected by an “anterior” transverse wall **4** and by a “posterior” transverse wall **5** extending parallel to each other and to a frontal plane **F** extending perpendicularly to the sagittal plane **S**.

[0022] It should be observed that the cage **1** can have one or more intermediate or mid walls extending substantially parallel to the sagittal and/or transverse walls. Preferably, connecting fillets **6** are provided between the sagittal walls and the transverse walls firstly along their internal vertical faces and secondly along their external vertical faces so as to provide a cage **1** having rounded corners on its external and internal vertical faces. For example, the walls **2** to **5** present substantially the same thickness. Similarly, the height of the anterior transverse wall **4** is greater than the height of the posterior transverse wall **5** (FIG. 3).

[0023] Internally, the cage **1** presents a volume **7** defined by the vertical inside faces of the walls **2** to **5** and designed to be filled with a bone-filler substance for prompting intersomatic fusion. In the example shown, this volume **7** opens out into a first transverse face **8** that is on top and into a second transverse face **9** that is at the bottom. The walls **2** to **5** present, on one surface, rims **10** defining the top transverse face **8**, and on the opposite surface, rims **10'** defining the bottom transverse face **9**.

[0024] The cage **1** has protuberances or projections **11** formed on the rims **10** and **10'** of the walls **2** to **5** so as to enable the cage to bite into the underlying and overlying vertebrae. In the preferred example shown, the protuberances **11** are constituted by ridges extending parallel to one another and to the frontal plane **F**. Naturally, the protuberances can be of different shapes and could be implemented, for example, in the form of individual spikes or by ridges forming chevrons. In general, it should be understood that the top and bottom transverse faces **8** and **9** correspond to the envelope containing the tips of the protuberances **11**.

[0025] According to a characteristic of the invention which is shown more clearly in FIG. 3, the top transverse face **8** has a convex profile C_8 in the sagittal plane **S** which is congruent with or complementary to the sagittal anatomic profile of an adjacent or overlying vertebra in the example shown. It should be understood that the rims **10** of the walls and more precisely the protuberances **11** defining said top transverse face **8** are arranged to be inscribed in an envelope whose section in the sagittal plane **S** is rounded or convex in shape.

[0026] In a preferred embodiment, the top transverse face **8** is defined in the frontal plane **F** by a straight or rectilinear profile C'_8 (FIG. 2). The rims **10** of the walls **2** to **5** defining the top transverse face **8** are preferably arranged to be connected to the outside faces of the walls **2** to **5** via connecting fillets **12**.

[0027] According to another characteristic of the invention which can be seen more clearly in FIG. 2, the bottom transverse face **9** presents a convex profile C_9 in the frontal plane **F**, which profile is congruent with or complementary to the frontal anatomic profile of an adjacent or underlying vertebra in the example shown. The rims **10'** of the walls **2** to **5**, and more precisely the protuberances **11** defining said transverse face **9** are arranged to be inscribed in an envelope whose section in the plane **S** is of rounded shape.

[0028] Furthermore, it should be observed that the bottom transverse face **9** presents a profile C'_9 in the sagittal plane that is substantially straight.

[0029] Advantageously, the above-described cage **1** is adapted to receive at least one, and in the example shown two, radio-opaque markers **13** incorporated over at least a portion of the height of the cage in the anterior and posterior transverse walls **4** and **5**.

[0030] The above-described cage **1** is particularly adapted to enable it to be manipulated by manipulation forceps **15** of the kind shown in FIGS. 4 to 7, the forceps having two branches **16** each provided at one end with an insert-engaging jaw **17**.

[0031] The cage **1** has two housings **20** extending in line with each other and each adapted to receive a radial stud **21** formed on each of the jaws **17** of the forceps. In the example shown, the housings **20** are formed in the sagittal walls **2** and **3**, being in alignment and extending in a frontal direction perpendicular to the sagittal plane **S**. The housings **20** are preferably located close to the anterior transverse wall **4**. In the example shown, each housing **20** opens out into the two opposite vertical faces of the walls **2** and **3**. Naturally, the housings **20** could be provided in the anterior transverse wall **4** extending in a frontal direction perpendicular to the sagittal plane **S**. In this embodiment, it can be observed that the two housings **20** can be directly in communication with each other so as to constitute a single bore. The transverse right section of each housing **20** is adapted to receive a radial stud **21**, and, for example, is substantially elliptical in the example shown.

[0032] In a preferred embodiment, the cage **1** includes antirotation means **23** for co-operating with complementary means **24** provided on the jaws **17** of the manipulation forceps so as to prevent relative rotation between the cage **1** and the forceps **15** when the forceps are engaging the insert. In the example shown, these antirotation means **23** are constituted by a groove formed in each sagittal wall **2**, **3** to open out into a corresponding housing **20** and extending therefrom to the outside face of the anterior transverse walls **4**. As shown more particularly in FIG. 3, each groove **23** is substantially rectangular in right cross-section.

[0033] As can be seen more clearly in FIGS. 4 to 6, each insert-engaging jaw **17** is arranged to present complementary antirotation means **24** in the form of an arm or a bar having a free end carrying a radial stud **21** lying substantially in alignment with the other radial stud. Each arm **24** is of cross-section complementary to that of the groove **23** and is designed to be engaged at least in part in the groove **23** formed in a sagittal wall when each of the studs **21** is engaged in a complementary housing **20**. According to a preferred characteristic of the invention, when the studs **21** are engaged in the housings **20** (FIG. 7), the outside faces of the jaws **17**, i.e. the arms **24**, extend substantially in line with the outside faces of the sagittal walls **2** and **3** so as to limit the approach path required for installing the cage.

[0034] Engaging the studs **21** in the housings **20** ensures that the cage is held securely and prevented from moving in translation, and the co-operation between the arms **24** and the grooves **23** prevents the cage from moving in rotation, in particular in a frontal direction. This ensures that the cage is completely prevented from moving relative to the jaws **17**.

It should be observed that the antirotation means **23**, **24** could be implemented in a different manner. For example, the housings **20** could be prismatic in shape for co-operating with studs of complementary shape.

[0035] According to a preferred characteristic, each jaw **17** is provided with a stop abutment **27** for coming into contact with the external face of the anterior transverse wall **4** of the cage when the studs **21** are engaged in the housings **20** so as to transmit forces that are exerted axially on the forceps. As can be seen more precisely in **FIG. 4** to **6**, each stop abutment **27** extends radially substantially parallel to the adjacent stud **21** which is connected to the stop abutment **27** via the locking arm **24**. Each stop abutment **27** is preferably arranged on the jaw **17** so as to come into contact with the external face of the anterior wall of the cage substantially in line with the sagittal walls **2** and **3**. Such a disposition provides the advantage of enabling pressure forces exerted on the end **30** of the forceps where the branches **16** join to be transmitted in such a manner as to facilitate insertion of the cage between the vertebrae. The branches **16** of the forceps are preferably made so as to be resilient and urge the jaws **17** permanently towards each other. In this respect, moving the branches **16** towards each other causes the jaws **17** to move apart because the branches cross over, whereas releasing the branches **16** automatically causes the jaws **17** to move towards each other.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

[0036] The above-described cage **1** is particularly adapted to complying with the disk space defined between two vertebrae, e.g. cervical vertebrae. Complying with the anatomy of the intervertebral disk that is replaced by the cage **1** serves to encourage bone fusion between the vertebrae and to restore the static configuration of the spine. Furthermore, the cage **1** is made particularly simple to put into place by using the manipulation forceps **15** of the invention. Thus, from an anterior approach path to the cervical spine, resection is performed on the osteophytes, the disk is removed, and then the plane faces of the vertebrae are revived. Thereafter, a cage **1** can be taken hold of by the forceps **15** by acting on the branches **16** to move the jaws **17** apart, then positioning the studs **21** in the housings **20**, and then by acting on the branches so that the jaws **17** move towards each other, causing the studs **21** to penetrate into the housings **20** and causing the arms **24** to penetrate into the grooves **23**. It should be observed that the grooves **23** are capable of providing a guidance function for the studs **21** which are thus brought up to the housings for insertion purposes. In this position, the cage **1** is held completely securely relative to the forceps by the studs **21** being engaged in the housings **20** and by the arms **24** being

engaged in the grooves **23**, and also by the abutments **27** coming into contact against the anterior transverse wall **4**. The cage **1** can be inserted into the disk space, with it being possible to apply thrust force to the end **30** of the forceps, should that be necessary. Pressing the branches **16** together to move the jaws **17** apart enables the studs **21** to be disengaged from the housings **20** so as to allow the forceps to be withdrawn.

[0037] The invention is not limited to the examples described and shown since numerous modifications can be made thereto without going beyond the ambit of the invention.

We claim:

1. Manipulation forceps for an implant, the implant being in the form of a cage that is generally in the shape of a rectangular block having at least two sagittal walls substantially parallel to a sagittal plane and interconnected at least by an anterior transverse wall and by a posterior transverse wall substantially parallel to a frontal plane, the cage being provided with two housings extending substantially facing each other in a frontal direction substantially perpendicularly to the sagittal plane of the cage, the forceps comprising two branches movable relative to each other and each provided with an insert-engaging jaw,

each jaw being provided with a radial stud extending in line with the other radial stud and suitable for being moved towards the other stud so as to be engaged in a respective housing formed in the implant.

2. Manipulation forceps according to claim 1, wherein the jaws are arranged to present antirotation means complementary to means provided on the cage so as to enable the cage to be prevented from moving relative to the forceps.

3. Manipulation forceps according to claim 2, wherein each jaw includes, as its complementary antirotation means, an arm which is provided at its end with a radial stud and which is designed to be engaged, at least in part, in a groove formed in a sagittal wall and extending from the housing to the external face of the anterior wall.

4. Manipulation forceps according to claim 1, wherein each jaw is provided with a stop abutment for coming into contact against the external face of the anterior transverse wall of the cage when the studs are engaged in the housings so as to transmit forces exerted on the forceps.

5. Manipulation forceps according to claim 4, wherein each stop abutment is arranged on a jaw so as to come into contact with the external face of the anterior transverse wall of the cage substantially in line with the sagittal walls.

6. Manipulation forceps according to claim 1, wherein the jaws are urged towards each other by the branches.

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