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(54) **EXPANDABLE INTERSPINOUS PROCESS SPACER WITH LATERAL SUPPORT AND METHOD FOR IMPLANTATION**

Publication Classification

(75) Inventors: **Anne Catherine Morancy-Meister**, Dachsen (CH); **Thomas Egli**, Volketswil (CH); **Rosemary Thompson**, Seen (CH); **Nicole Gronau**, Zurich (CH); **Walter Gross**, Ossingen (CH); **Michael Motzko**, Grobenzell (DE); **Fabio Bernhardsgrütter**, Winterthur (CH); **Jochen Reinmuth**, Winterthur (CH)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/249; 606/279**

(73) Assignee: **ZIMMER GMBH**, Winterthur (CH)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

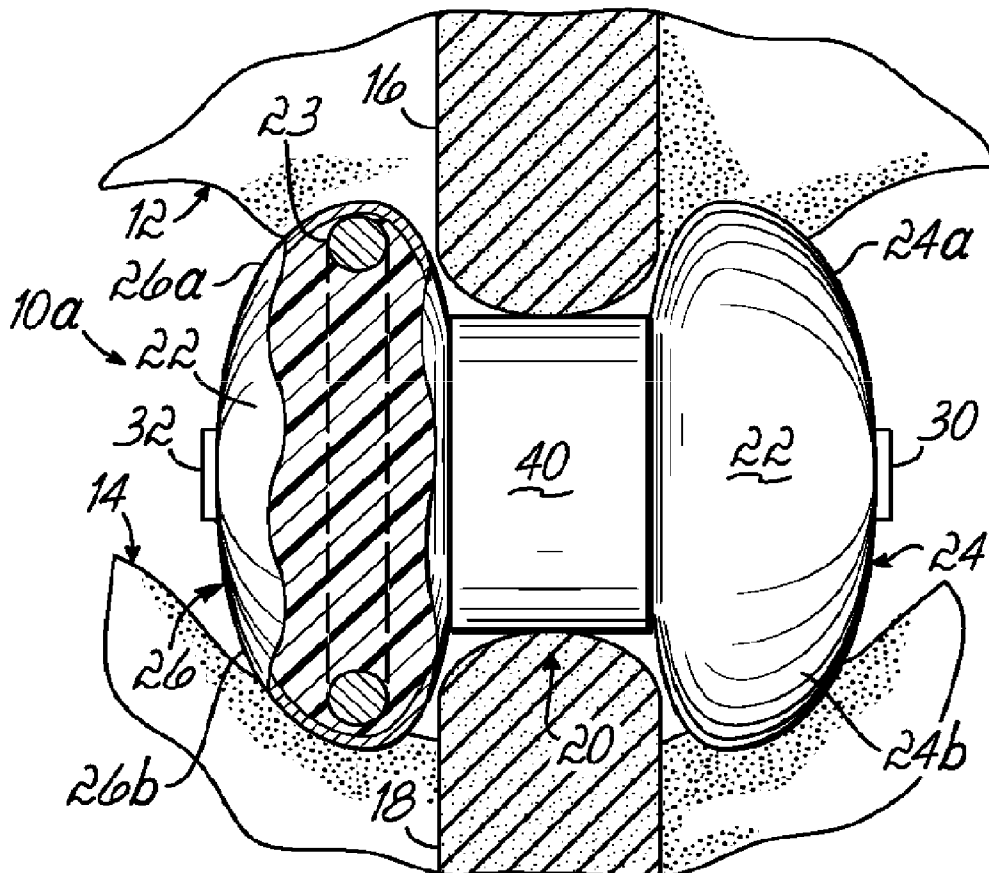
An interspinous process spacer and method of implanting same is provided for maintaining separation between adjacent spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae. The spacer has two lateral portions and a medial portion therebetween, the medial portion adapted to reside between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes in the deployed configuration and the lateral portions each comprise a superior lateral portion and an inferior lateral portion adapted to reside on the lateral side of the respective superior and inferior spinous process in the deployed configuration to maintain positioning of the interspinous process spacer between the two adjacent vertebrae. The lateral portions each comprise an expandable lateral member.

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(22) Filed: **Aug. 6, 2012**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 12/035,165, filed on Feb. 21, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,252,029.



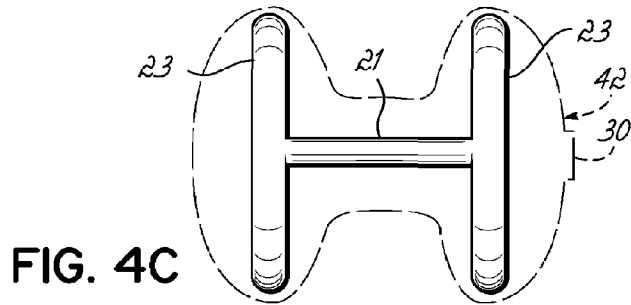


FIG. 4C

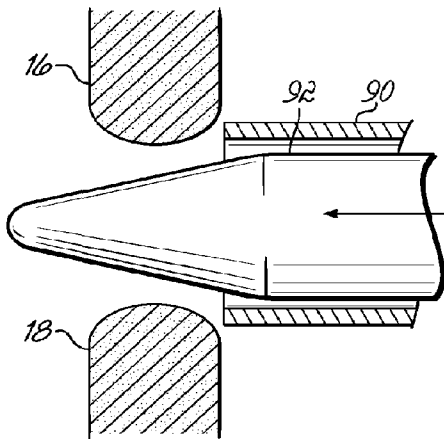


FIG. 5B

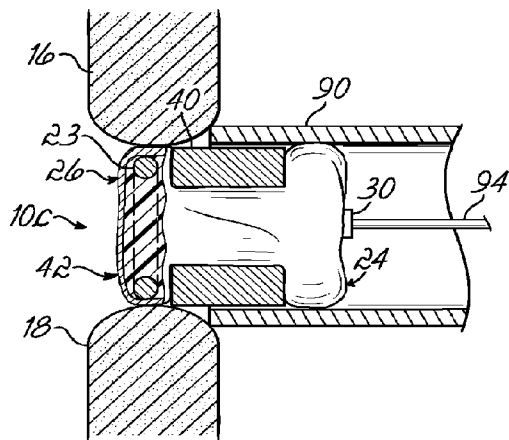


FIG. 5C

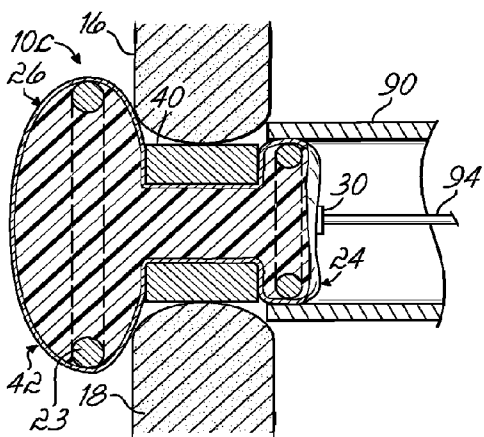


FIG. 5D

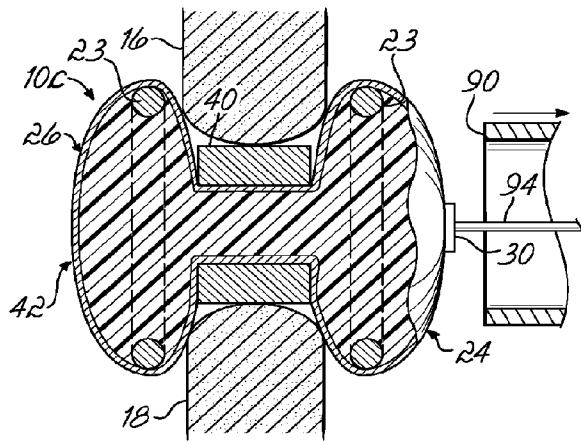


FIG. 5E

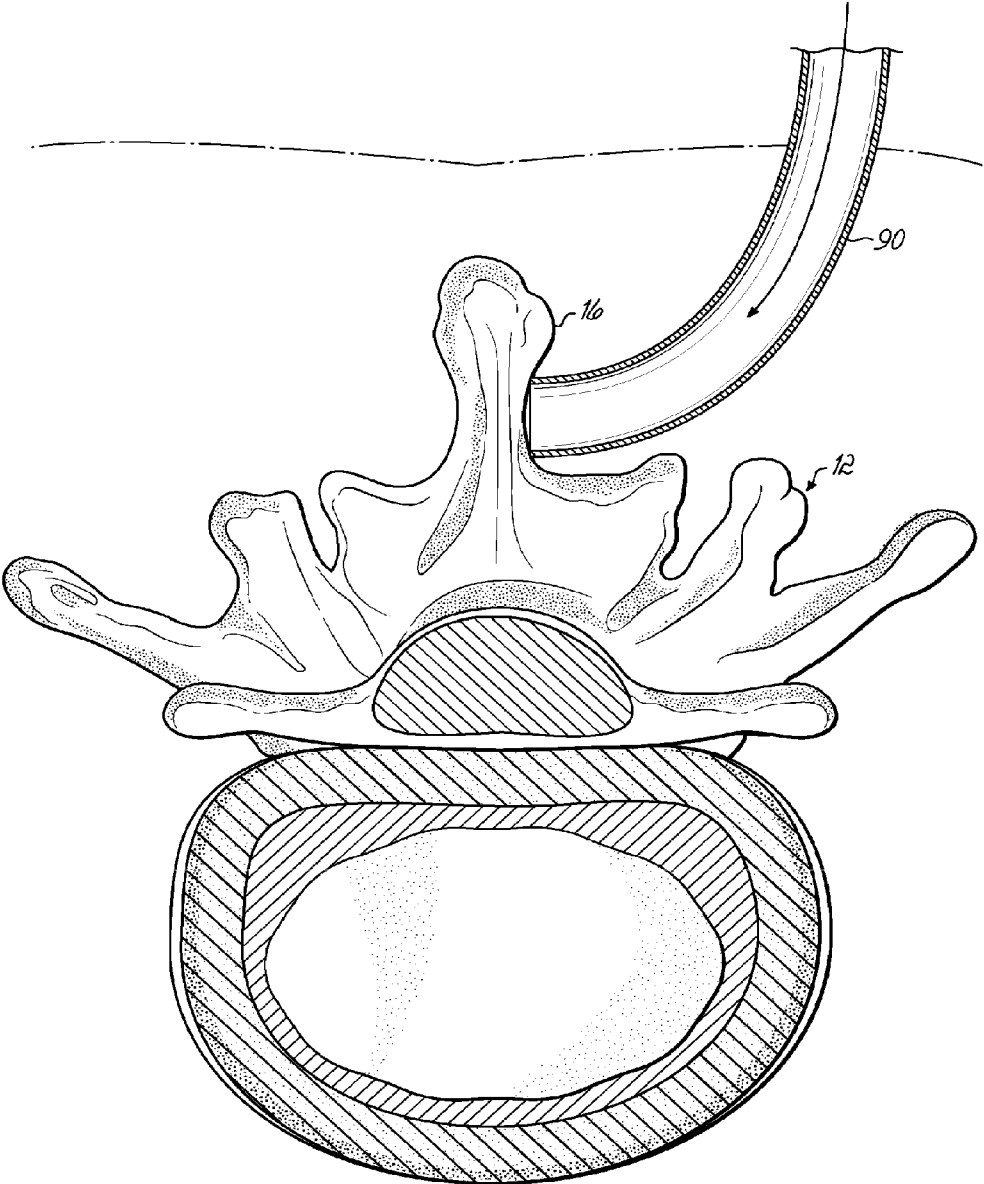


FIG. 5A

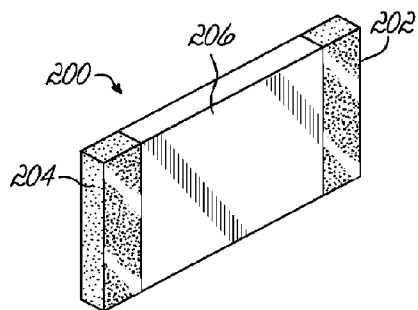


FIG. 6

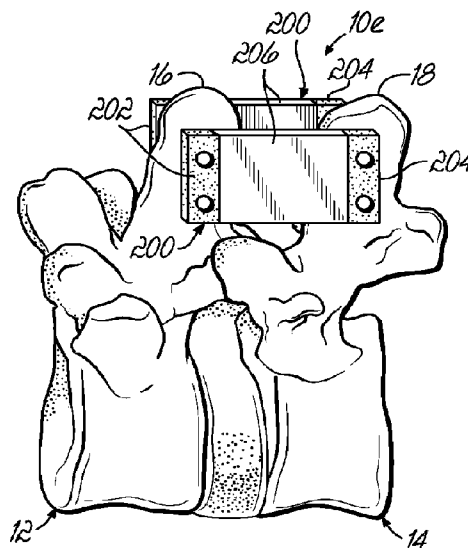


FIG. 7

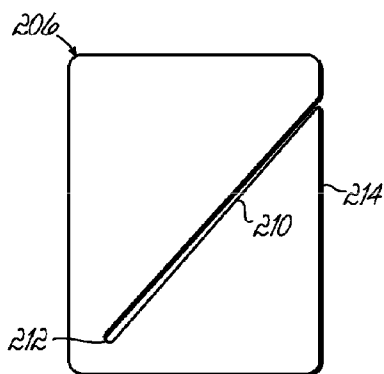


FIG. 8

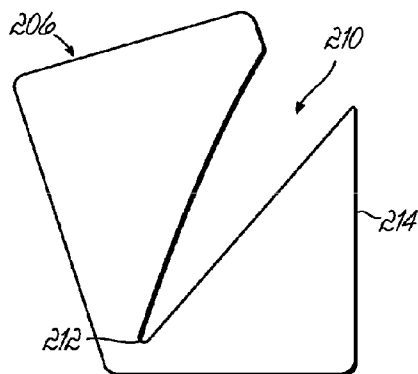
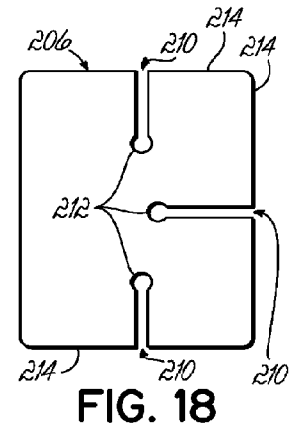
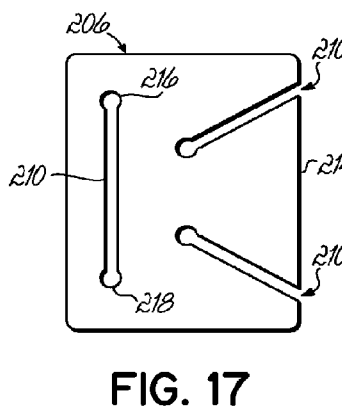
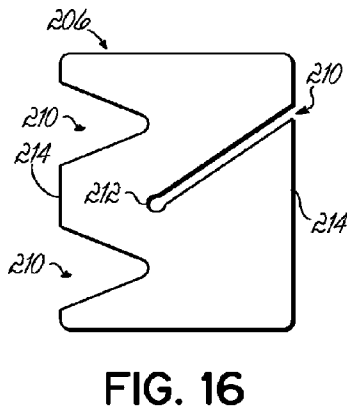
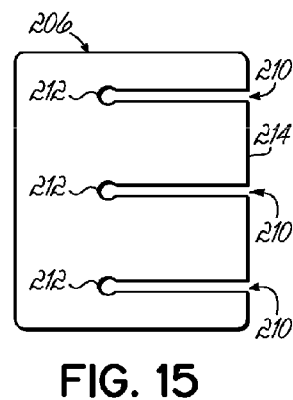
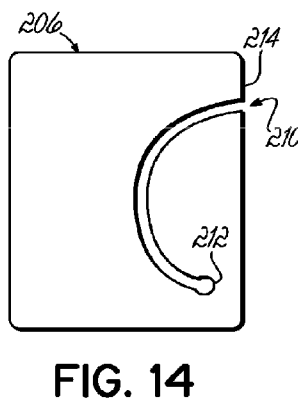
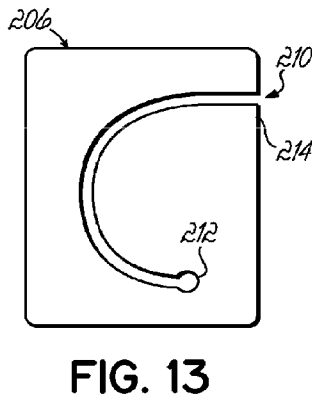
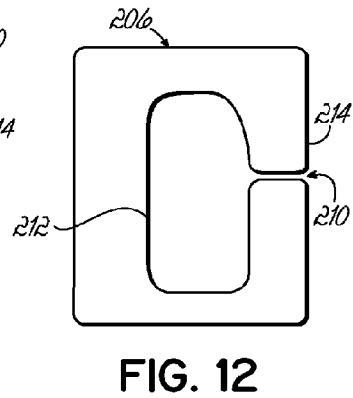
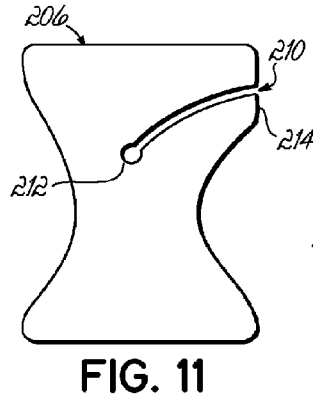
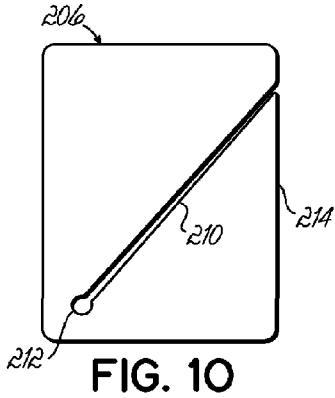


FIG. 9



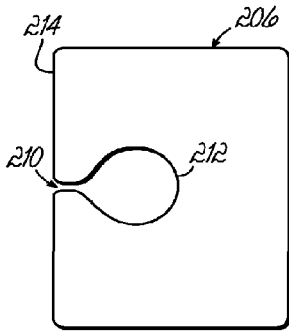


FIG. 19

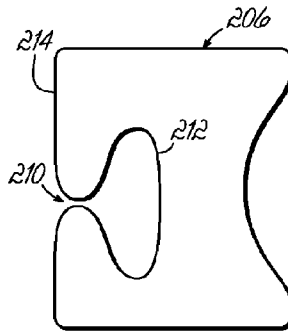


FIG. 20

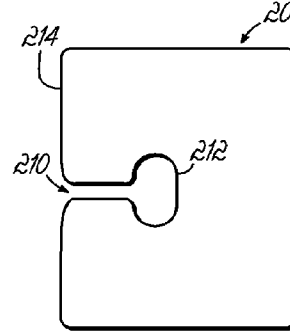


FIG. 21

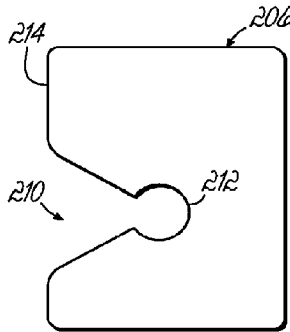


FIG. 22

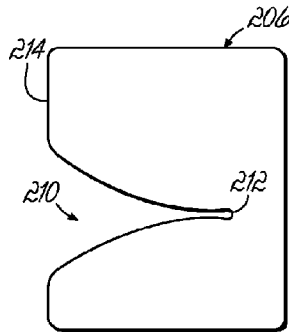


FIG. 23

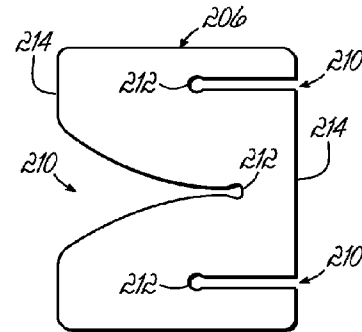


FIG. 24

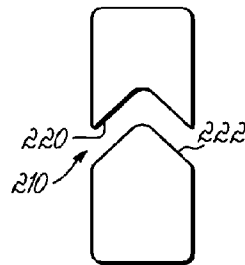


FIG. 25

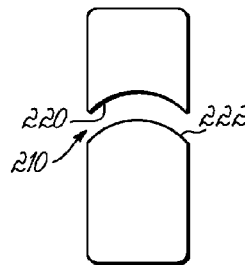


FIG. 26

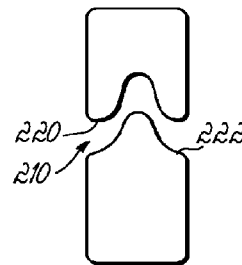


FIG. 27

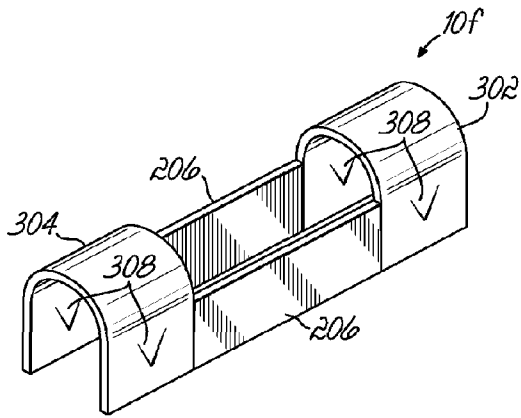


FIG. 28

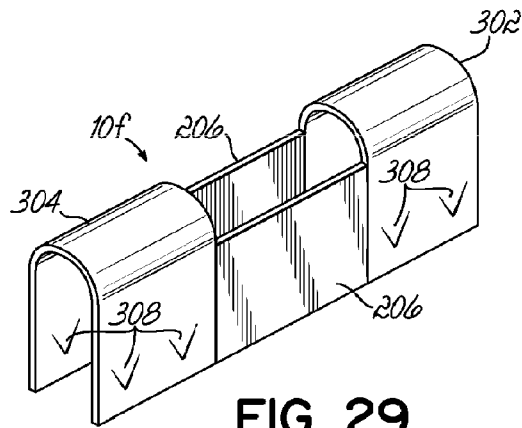


FIG. 29

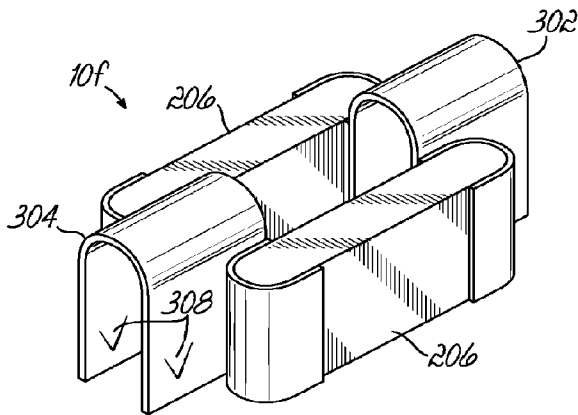


FIG. 30

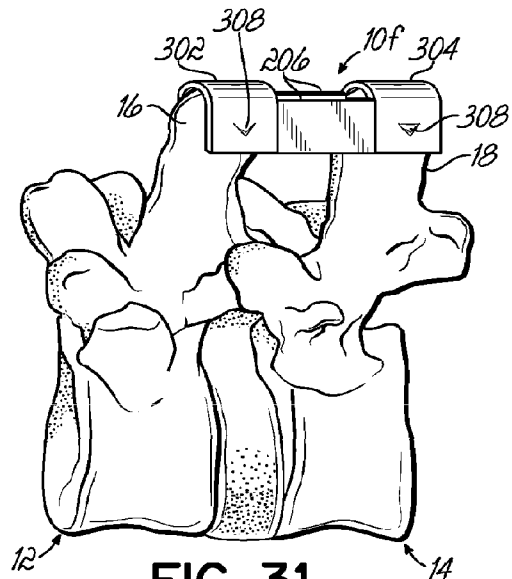


FIG. 31

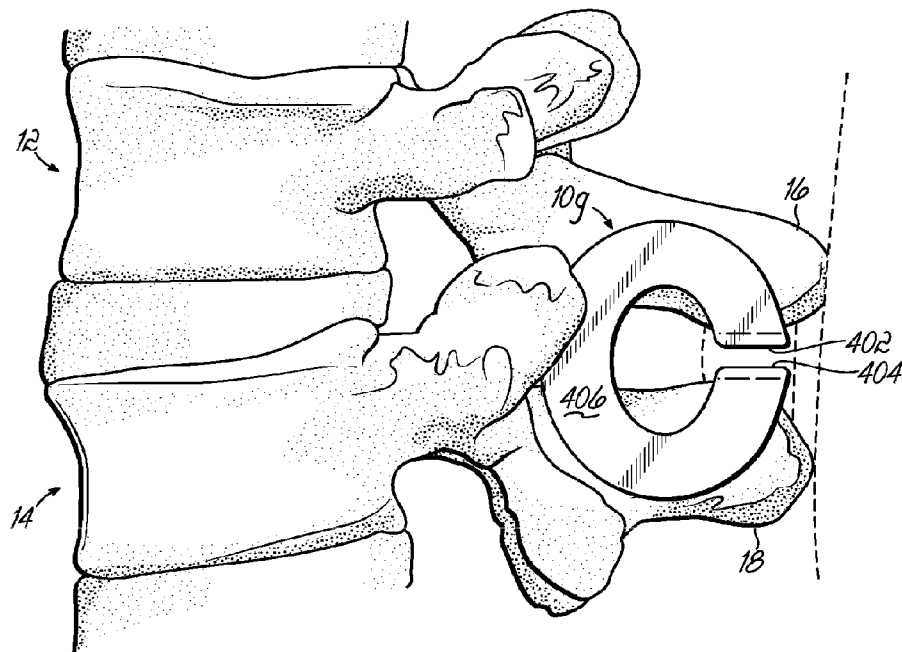


FIG. 32

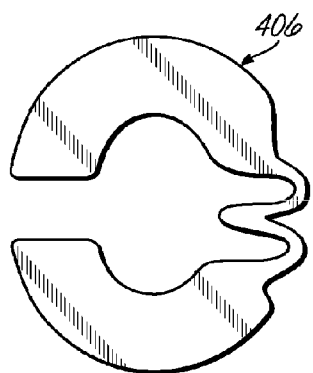


FIG. 33

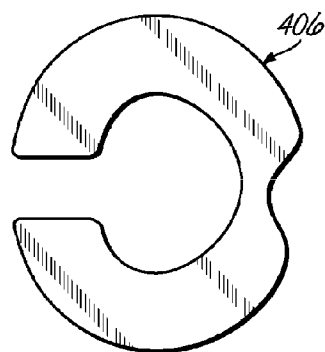


FIG. 34

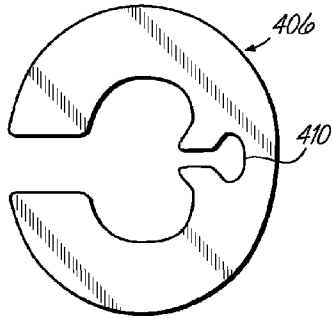


FIG. 35

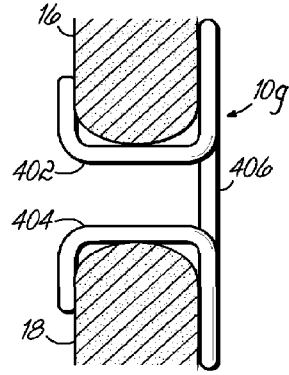


FIG. 36

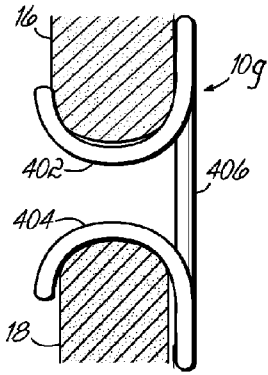


FIG. 37

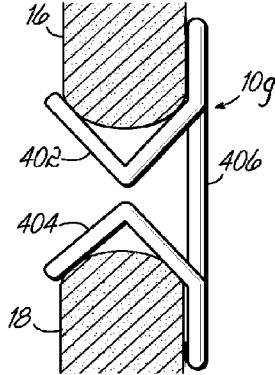


FIG. 38

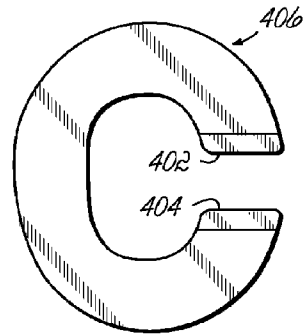


FIG. 39

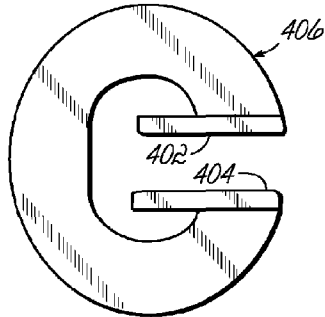


FIG. 40

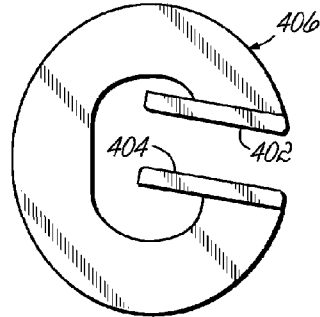


FIG. 41

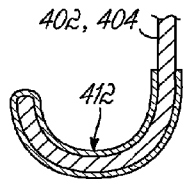


FIG. 42

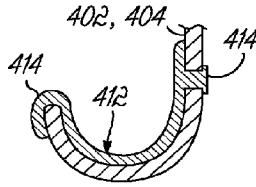


FIG. 43

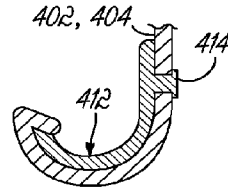


FIG. 44

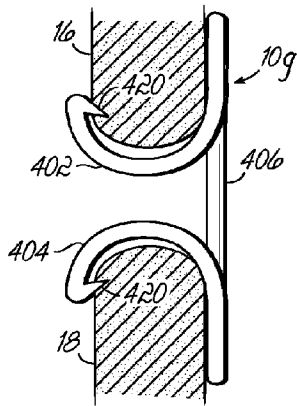


FIG. 45

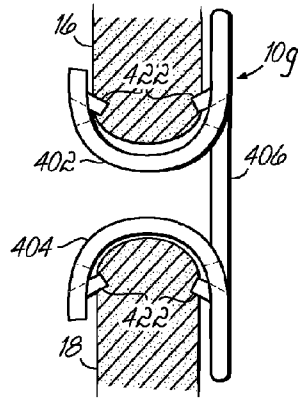


FIG. 46

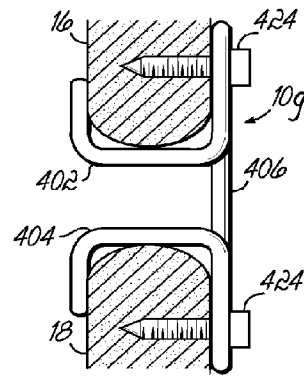


FIG. 47

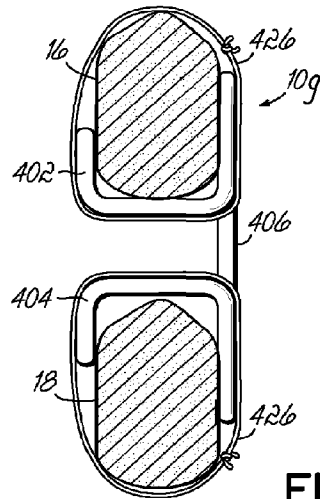


FIG. 48

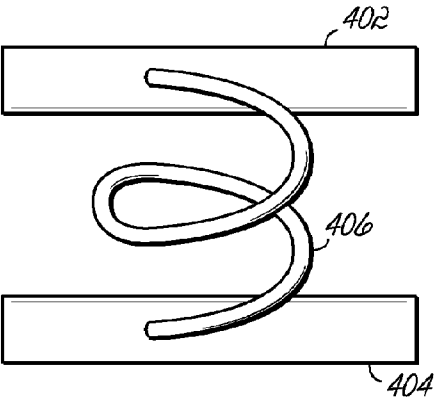


FIG. 49

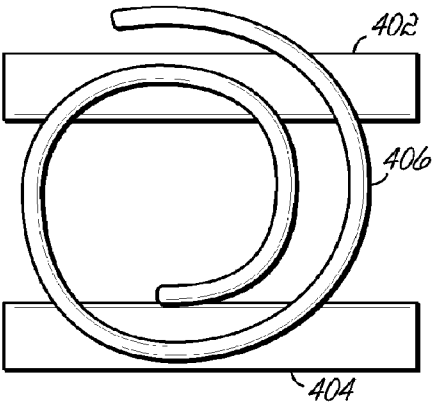


FIG. 50

EXPANDABLE INTERSPINOUS PROCESS SPACER WITH LATERAL SUPPORT AND METHOD FOR IMPLANTATION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/035,165, filed on Feb. 21, 2008, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to devices for treating spinal stenosis, and more particularly to interspinous process spacers that can be implanted in a minimally invasive manner to treat spinal stenosis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] A large majority of the population will experience back pain at some point in their lives that results from a spinal condition. The pain may range from general discomfort to disabling pain that immobilizes the individual. One type of adverse spinal condition is spinal stenosis, which occurs when the spinal canal or nerve root canals become too narrow and reduce the space for the passage of blood vessels and nerves.

[0004] Lumbar spinal stenosis (“LSS”, and sometimes called sciatica) is a condition of the spine characterized by a narrowing of the lumbar spinal canal. With lumbar spinal stenosis, the spinal canal narrows and pinches the spinal cord and nerves, causing pain in the back and legs. It is estimated that approximately 5 in 10,000 people develop LSS each year. For patients who seek the aid of a physician specialist for back pain, approximately 12-15% are diagnosed as having LSS.

[0005] Several causes of spinal stenosis have been identified, including aging, heredity, arthritis, and changes in blood flow to the lower spine. Aging is believed to be the most common cause, because as a person ages the ligaments connecting the bones of the spine can thicken and spurs may develop on the bones and into the spinal canal. The cushioning discs between the vertebrae also frequently deteriorate, and the facet joints may begin to break down. Over time, loss of disk height in the lumbar regions can result in a degenerative cascade with deterioration of all components of a motion segment resulting in segment instability and ultimately in spinal stenosis. During the process of deterioration, disks can become herniated and/or become internally torn and chronically painful. When symptoms seem to emanate from both anterior (disk) and posterior (facets and foramen) structures, patients cannot tolerate positions of extension or flexion. Heredity is believed to play a role in some cases because it may cause some people to have a smaller than average spinal canal, typically leading to LSS symptoms even at a relatively young age.

[0006] The most common symptoms of spinal stenosis are pain and difficulty when walking, although numbness, tingling, hot or cold feelings in the legs, and weakness or tiredness may also be experienced. In extreme cases, spinal stenosis can cause cauda equina syndrome, a syndrome characterized by neuromuscular dysfunction that may result in permanent nerve damage.

[0007] Common treatments for LSS include physical therapy (including changes in posture), medication, and occasionally surgery. Changes in posture and physical therapy

may be effective in flexing the spine to enlarge the space available to the spinal cord and nerves—thus relieving pressure on pinched nerves. Medications such as NSAIDs and other anti-inflammatory medications are often used to alleviate pain, although they are not typically effective at addressing the cause of the pain. Surgical treatments are more aggressive than medication or physical therapy, but in appropriate cases surgery may be the best way to achieve a lessening of the symptoms associated with LSS.

[0008] The most common surgery for treating LSS is decompressive laminectomy, in which the lamina of one or more vertebrae is removed to create more space for the nerves. The intervertebral disc may also be removed, and the vertebrae may be fused to strengthen unstable segments. The success rate of decompressive laminectomy has been reported to be in excess of 65%, with a significant reduction in LSS symptoms being achieved in many cases.

[0009] More recently, a second surgical technique has been developed in which the vertebrae are distracted and an interspinous process spacer is implanted to maintain the desired separation between the segments. This technique is somewhat less invasive than decompressive laminectomy, which may provide significant benefits to patients experiencing LSS symptoms.

[0010] As with other surgeries, when performing surgery to implant an interspinous process spacer, one consideration is the size of the incision that is required to allow introduction of the device. Medical treatments that can be performed in a less invasive manner are greatly sought after by the medical community and patients alike. In some procedures, less invasive techniques are advantageous because they have shorter recovery periods, result in little to no blood loss, and greatly decrease the chances of significant complications. Moreover, less invasive techniques are generally less expensive for the patient.

[0011] In view of the many advantages of less invasive procedures, it would be highly advantageous to have an interspinous process spacer and an associated procedure amenable to less invasive techniques. The present invention addresses that need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention addresses these and other problems associated with the prior art by providing a customized interspinous process spacer and associated method to insert it into a medical patient. The interspinous process spacer is to act as a spacing device for the spinous processes of two adjacent vertebrae. The interspinous process spacer is used to distract the vertebrae and relieve pressure on the posterior wall of the intervertebral disc. Furthermore, the interspinous process spacer is expected to relieve pain associated with the spinal canal and/or neural foramen stenosis, as well as potentially relieving pain associated with degenerative facet joints. The interspinous process spacer of the present invention will allow controlled flexion and limited extension at the implanted level.

[0013] According to one embodiment of the present invention, an interspinous process spacer is provided for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes of two adjacent vertebrae when in a deployed configuration, which comprises a first lateral portion, a second lateral portion, and a medial portion therebetween, wherein the medial portion is adapted to reside between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes in the deployed con-

figuration to maintain separation therebetween. The first and second lateral portions each comprise a superior lateral portion adapted to reside on the lateral side of the superior spinous process in the deployed configuration and an inferior lateral portion adapted to reside on the lateral side of the inferior spinous process in the deployed configuration to maintain positioning of the interspinous process spacer between the two adjacent vertebrae. The first and second lateral portions each comprise an expandable lateral member that is expandable from an insertion configuration to the deployed configuration, and at least one of the first and second lateral portions comprises a lateral support member within the expandable lateral member, the lateral support member configured to be deformable for the insertion configuration and expanded in the deployed configuration. The expandable member may be expanded with a flowable material, such as a polymer, for filling the expandable member to the geometry.

[0014] In some embodiments of the invention, the medial portion may include a rigid medial member positioned between the superior and inferior spinous processes to maintain separation therebetween. The rigid member may be tubular in shape. In this instance, the medial portion may further comprise an expandable medial member, either positioned within the hollow portion of the tubular rigid medial member, or positioned surrounding the tubular rigid medial member. Alternatively, the expandable lateral portions may be connected to the rigid medial member with no expandable medial member. In any of these embodiments, the opposing lateral portions reside outside the rigid medial member and assist in maintaining the position of the interspinous process spacer. In yet another alternative embodiment, the opposing lateral portions and the medial portion are formed by expandable members, with no rigid medial member.

[0015] Another aspect of the invention is a method for implanting the interspinous process spacer for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes of two adjacent vertebrae. In one embodiment of the invention, the method comprises introducing a tubular delivery device to a region between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes and introducing an interspinous process spacer through the tubular delivery device in a non-expanded, insertion configuration to the region. The interspinous process spacer comprises an expandable member having a distal lateral portion with a distal lateral support member therein, a medial portion, and a proximal lateral portion with a proximal lateral support member therein. The method further includes positioning the interspinous process spacer in the region with the distal lateral portion on a distal side of the spinous processes, the medial portion between the spinous processes, and the proximal lateral portion on a proximal side of the spinous processes, and then retracting the tubular delivery device and expanding the expandable member and the distal and proximal lateral support members to an expanded, deployed configuration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will become readily apparent with reference to the accompanying drawings. These drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with a general description of the invention given

above, and the detailed description given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a rear elevational view of an interspinous process spacer in the form of an H-shape according to one aspect of the present invention, wherein two expandable lateral members are attached to a rigid medial member.

[0018] FIG. 2 is a rear elevational view of an interspinous process spacer in the form of an H-shape according to one aspect of the present invention, wherein the rigid medial member is contained within a medial portion of an expandable member.

[0019] FIG. 3 is a rear elevational view of an interspinous process spacer in the form of an H-shape according to one aspect of the present invention, wherein the rigid medial member surrounds the medial portion of the expandable member.

[0020] FIG. 4 is a rear elevational view of an interspinous process spacer in the form of an H-shape according to one aspect of the present invention, wherein lateral support members reside in the lateral portions of the expandable member, with no rigid medial member.

[0021] FIGS. 4A and 4B are perspective views depicting the lateral support members as rings and partial rings, respectively, in the lateral portions of the expandable member, and FIG. 4C is a rear elevational view depicting the lateral support members positioned in the lateral portions of the expandable member connected across the medial portion of the expandable member.

[0022] FIGS. 5A-5E illustrate in top and rear elevational views a method of delivering, positioning, and expanding the interspinous process spacer to and in the interprocess space.

[0023] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of an interspinous process spacer in an alternative embodiment consistent with the present invention, and FIG. 7 is a perspective view depicting the spacer of FIG. 6 fastened to the lateral sides of the superior and inferior spinous processes.

[0024] FIGS. 8 and 9 are elevated side views of an isolated central component of FIG. 6 providing a depiction of extension and flexions of a slot placed in the central component.

[0025] FIG. 10 through FIG. 24 are elevated side views of an isolated central component of FIG. 6 depicting exemplary embodiments of slots placed in the central component of the interspinous process spacer.

[0026] FIG. 25 through FIG. 27 are elevated edge views of an isolated central component of any of FIGS. 18 through 24 depicting exemplary embodiments of the internal surface of the slots to minimize torsional freedom or side-slippage of the two surfaces.

[0027] FIGS. 28-30 are perspective views of interspinous process spacers according to alternative embodiments consistent with the present invention, and FIG. 31 is a perspective view depicting the spacer of FIG. 28 clamped to the lateral sides of the superior and inferior spinous processes.

[0028] FIG. 32 is an elevated side view of an interspinous process spacer in an alternative embodiment consistent with the present invention, depicting end supports and a central connecting member positioned laterally to the superior and inferior spinous processes.

[0029] FIG. 33 through FIG. 35 illustrate in side elevational view alternative embodiments of the central connecting member of the interspinous process spacer of FIG. 32.

[0030] FIG. 36 through FIG. 38 illustrate in side elevational view alternative embodiments of shaped end supports of FIG. 32.

[0031] FIG. 39 through FIG. 41 illustrate in rear elevational view alternative embodiments of the end supports of FIG. 32.

[0032] FIG. 42 through FIG. 44 show in schematic cross-sectional view additional detail of embodiments of the end supports of FIG. 32.

[0033] FIG. 45 through FIG. 48 illustrate in rear elevational view alternative fixation methods for the interspinous process spacer of FIG. 32.

[0034] FIG. 49 and FIG. 50 show in side elevational view additional detail of the central connecting member of the interspinous process spacer of FIG. 32.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0035] With reference to the Figures, wherein like numbers denote like parts throughout the several views, exemplary interspinous process spacers 10a-d are shown in accordance with the invention for maintaining a desired spacing between the spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae 12 and 14. According to embodiments of the invention, FIGS. 1-4 illustrate interspinous process spacers 10a-10d that possesses a geometry generally in the form of an H-shape or dumbbell (used interchangeably herein). The spacers 10a-10d comprise a medial portion 20 adapted to reside between adjacent superior spinous process 16 and the inferior spinous process 18. The medial portion 20 may comprise an expandable medial member 38 (FIGS. 2-4) and/or a rigid medial member 40 (FIGS. 1-3).

[0036] Spacers 10a-10d further comprise opposing lateral portions 24 and 26, which are located at the lateral ends of the medial portion 20. Each lateral portion 24, 26 consists of a superior lateral portion 24a, 26a adapted to reside on the lateral side of the superior spinous process 16 and an inferior lateral portion 24b, 26b adapted to reside on the lateral side of the inferior spinous process 18, to maintain position of the interspinous process spacer 10a within the desired space when in the expanded, deployed configuration, as shown in each of FIGS. 1-4. Each lateral portion 24, 26 may comprise at least one filling member 30, 32, such as a valve, to allow separate introduction of a flowable material (not shown), if desired, to each lateral portion 24, 26, such as if the medial portion 20 does not sufficiently permit the flow of fluid from one lateral portion to the other and/or where the medial portion 20 includes a rigid medial member 40 that is a solid rod configuration rather than a tubular configuration having a central conduit.

[0037] The lateral portions 24, 26 each comprise an expandable lateral member 22 that is expandable from an insertion configuration, shown in FIG. 5C discussed further below, to an expanded, deployed configuration shown in FIGS. 1-4 and 5D-5E. To that end, expandable lateral members 22 may be made of non-compliant material that will assume the desired geometry and position when expanded. In another embodiment, the expandable lateral members 22 may be made of compliant material that will maintain the desired geometry when expanded. Expandable as used herein includes any increase in the volume, dimension, circumference, etc. of a member. Expansion may include a stretching of the material of the member from its natural state whereby the dimensions of the member increases beyond a natural state, like a balloon. Alternatively, expansion may include no stretching of the material, but rather, an unfolding of the material from a collapsed position to its full natural geometry and dimensions. In yet another embodiment, the geometry may be further maintained by casting the expandable lateral

member 22 with a fiber reinforcing mesh made to the desired geometry. The expandable lateral members 22 may comprise biocompatible materials, such as polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene. Other suitable materials may comprise polyacrylates, polypropylene, polyolefin copolymers, polycarbonates, polyesters, ether-ketone copolymers, polytetrafluoroethylene fibers or silk. Of course, other suitable biocompatible materials are possible as well without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0038] One or both of the lateral portions 24, 26 further comprise a lateral support member 23 that resides within the expandable lateral member 22 to support the lateral portions 24, 26 during expansion. The lateral support member 23 is configured to be deformable for the insertion configuration, shown in FIGS. 5C-5D, and expanded or returned to the deployed configuration, shown in FIGS. 1-4 and 5D-5E, after insertion.

[0039] In one embodiment, the lateral support member 23 is elastically deformable. In elastic deformation, the amount of deformation is proportional to the amount of applied force or stress. Upon application of stress (e.g., a compressive force), the material of the lateral support member 23 deforms to a configuration suitable for insertion. That stress is maintained either by continually applying the force or by treating the material to temporarily cause it to remain in the stress-state. After insertion, when the stress is removed, either by removing the applied force or by introducing a thermal change that releases the stress, the material completely or substantially resumes its original or undeformed state, i.e., it expands back to the expanded, deployed configuration. A perfectly elastic body will completely resume its shape with no plastic (i.e., permanent) deformation. A minor amount of plastic deformation, however, can be permitted. Shape memory alloys, such as nitinol (a NiTi alloy), can be treated (programmed) to maintain the induced stress, and thus the insertion configuration, until a temperature is applied (e.g., body temperature, a heated or cooled flowable material, a heated or cooled rinse fluid, etc.) that releases the stress, upon which the shape memory alloy remembers and reverts to its original shape, which is the shape for the desired expanded, deployed configuration.

[0040] Thus, the lateral support members 23 may be manufactured to have the desired deployed configuration as the original or natural shape of the material, and the insertion configuration is a deformed state in which the size of the member is altered and/or reduced to allow for minimally invasive insertion into the surgical site between and/or laterally of the adjacent vertebrae 12, 14. After insertion, the deformation is released, allowing the lateral support member 23 to re-assume (expand to) the expanded, deployed configuration.

[0041] In one embodiment, the lateral support members are made of a shape memory material programmed to maintain the deformation within a temperature range that encompasses expected room temperature variations, and to release the deformation upon exposure to an elevated temperature. The elevated temperature may correspond to expected body temperatures in the applicable vertebral region, such that the lateral support members are self-expanding in the applicable vertebral region upon reaching temperature equilibrium with the body temperature. Alternatively, or in addition, a heated fluid may be used to bring the lateral support members up to the elevated temperature, such as by heating the flowable material. In another embodiment, the shape memory material

may be programmed to release the deformation upon exposure to a low temperature (e.g., below expected room temperatures), which may be achieved by cooling a fluid.

[0042] In yet another embodiment, the lateral support members are made of a spring-type material that may be deformed to a contracted or collapsed state by a delivery tube for insertion to the vertebral region. Upon removal of the delivery tube, the material springs back to its full shape. Thus, the spring-type material is self-expanding in the vertebral region upon removal of the constraining delivery tube.

[0043] In FIGS. 1-4, the opposing lateral portions 24, 26 are shown in the expanded, deployed configuration. The means utilized to expand the opposing lateral portions 24, 26 may include a flowable material. In one embodiment, the flowable material may consist of bone cement, polyurethane, silicone, copolymers of silicone and polyurethane, polyolefins, neoprene, nitrile or combinations thereof. Of course, other suitable fluids are possible as a means of expansion without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0044] Another aspect of the invention is the interspinous process spacer 10a-10d may be fixed in the interprocess space by connecting members (not shown) integrated with the medial portion 20 or the lateral portions 24, 26. Exemplary connecting members may include connecting members to allow attachment to the superior and inferior spinous processes 16, 18 by bone darts, fibers of sufficient length to enable tying to the superior and inferior processes 16, 18, or sutures that anchor the interspinous process spacer 10a-10d to neighboring biological tissue, i.e. sutured to adjacent soft tissue such as the interspinous and supraspinous ligament. Moreover, the interspinous process spacer may be designed with tissue in-growth capability for long-term fixation, if desired. It will be appreciated that manners of fixation known in the art, other than the exemplary manners described herein, may be used without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0045] In the embodiments of FIGS. 1-3, the interspinous process spacers 10a-10c include a rigid medial member 40 in the medial portion 20. The rigid medial member 40 may be comprised of a biocompatible metal or polymer, such as titanium or polycarbonate urethane. Other suitable materials may include poly(lactic acid), poly(glycolic acid), p-dioxanone fibers, polyarylethyl, polymethylmethacrylate, polyurethane, amino acid-derived polycarbonate, polycaprolactone, aliphatic polyesters, calcium phosphate, unsaturated linear polyesters, vinyl pyrrolidone, polypropylene fumarate diacrylate, or mixtures thereof. Of course, other suitable biocompatible materials are possible as well without departing from the scope of the present invention. Additionally, the height of the medial portion 20 may vary between 5 mm and 20 mm.

[0046] The interspinous process spacer may have a relationship between the rigid medial member 40 and the expandable members 22, 38 that exists in three general forms. First, in the embodiment depicted in FIG. 1, the rigid medial member 40 may be the medial portion 20 of the interspinous process spacer 10a, with a pair of expandable lateral members 22 forming opposing lateral portions 24 and 26 at the lateral ends of the medial portion 20. In this embodiment, the rigid medial member 40 may be attached to the expandable lateral members 22. In this instance, the expandable lateral members 22 form the opposing lateral portions of the interspinous process spacer after expansion with a flowable material or other fluid and complete the dumbbell or H-shape of the

interspinous process spacer 10a. Where the rigid medial member 40 is a solid rod, or the connection between the rigid medial member 40 and the expandable lateral members 22 is such that there is no fluidic coupling between the pair of expandable lateral members 22, then each lateral member may be expanded by introducing fluid through a respective filling member 30, 32. Where the rigid medial member 40 is a cylinder or tube and a fluidic coupling is maintained between the pair of expandable lateral members 22, then a single filling member 30 may be used, or opposed filling members 30, 32 may be used, as desired. Alternatively, no filling members may be provided where a syringe needle can be used to achieve filling of the expandable lateral members 22. In addition, a lateral support member 23 is shown in the lateral portion 26. A second lateral support member 23 may or may not be present in the lateral portion 24. Lateral support member 23, upon expansion, may also cause at least partial expansion of the expandable lateral member 22.

[0047] Interspinous process spacer 10b in FIG. 2 illustrates a second relationship where the medial portion 20 comprises a rigid medial member 40 residing within an expandable medial member 38, wherein the rigid medial member 40 is generally shaped in the form of a cylinder or tube. The expandable medial member 38 and the expandable lateral members 22 may together form a single, seamless (one-piece) expandable member 42 that has the deployed configuration generally in the form of the H-shape or dumbbell. Alternatively, the two expandable lateral members 22 and the expandable medial member 38 may be joined to form a single expandable member 42 having seams between the three joined pieces. The expandable medial member 38 and the single, seamless expandable member 42 may be made of the same materials as described above for the expandable lateral members 22. The material of the expandable medial member 38 may be the same or different than the material of the expandable lateral members 22. A single filling member 30 is illustrated in lateral portion 24, contemplating filling through the rigid medial member 40 to the lateral portion 26. It may be appreciated that filling members may be provided in both lateral portions 24, 26, such as depicted in the embodiment of FIG. 1, or no filling members may be provided where a syringe needle can be used to achieve filling of the expandable member 42. In addition, a lateral support member 23 is shown in the lateral portion 24. No lateral support member 23 is present in the lateral portion 26. Lateral support member 23, upon expansion, may also cause at least partial expansion of the expandable lateral member 22.

[0048] Interspinous process spacer 10c, illustrated in FIG. 3, represents a complementary third relationship wherein the medial portion 20 comprises the rigid medial member 40, again generally shaped in the form of a tube, but this time surrounding the expandable medial member 38. In this embodiment, the expandable medial member 38 and the expandable lateral members 22 again together form the single expandable member 42 (seamless or with seams) that has the deployed configuration generally in the form of the H-shape or dumbbell. One of the expandable lateral members 22 may be inserted through the rigid medial member 40 to position the expandable medial member 38 within the rigid medial member 40. Again, a single filling member 30 is illustrated in lateral portion 24, contemplating filling through the expandable medial member 38 to the lateral portion 26. As stated above, however, two filling members 30, 32 or no filling member may be used to achieve expansion of the expandable

member 42. In addition, a lateral support member 23 is shown in the lateral portion 26. A second lateral support member 23 may or may not be present in the lateral portion 24. Lateral support member 23, upon expansion, may also cause at least partial expansion of the expandable lateral member 22.

[0049] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, interspinous process spacer 10d includes a medial portion 20 having an expandable medial member 38, but no rigid medial member. The expandable medial member 38 and the expandable lateral members 22 again together form the single expandable member 42. In this exemplary embodiment, two lateral support members 23 are contained within the expandable member 42, one in each expandable lateral member 22, to support each of the lateral portions 24, 26 during expansion and in deployment. Lateral support member 23, upon expansion, may also cause at least partial expansion of the expandable lateral member 22. No filling member is depicted, contemplating filling by use of a syringe having a needle (not shown).

[0050] The lateral support members 23 may be generally in the form of a circle, ellipse, or a C-shape (see FIGS. 4A and 4B), and constructed of polycarbonate urethane (PCU), nitinol (NiTi) or steel, for example. Moreover, lateral support members 23 may be positioned in the lateral portions 24, 26 and connected by a medial support member 21 across the medial portion 20, as illustrated in FIG. 4C. Advantageously, PCU or nitinol are amenable to elastically deforming or altering the shape of the lateral support members 23 to facilitate delivery of the interspinous process spacer 10a-10d through a tube to the space between the superior and inferior spinous processes 16, 18. After the interspinous process spacer 10a-10d is positioned in the desired space, the lateral support members 23 are allowed to relax to their pre-altered shape. Other shape memory materials besides any specifically mentioned herein may be contemplated for the lateral support members 23.

[0051] Another aspect of the invention is a method for implanting the interspinous process spacer 10a-d for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes 16, 18 of two adjacent vertebrae 12, 14. One exemplary method of implantation is depicted schematically in FIGS. 5A-5E using the interspinous process spacer 10c. The method comprises the exploration of the interspinous region with a delivery tube device 90, as illustrated in FIG. 5A, and opening the interspinous ligament, as shown schematically in FIG. 5B. A dilator 92 may be used to determine the desired diameter of the medial portion of the interspinous process spacer 10c. As illustrated in FIG. 5C, the interspinous process spacer 10c, comprising the rigid medial member 40, the expandable member 42 with opposing lateral portions 24, 26 shown in a non-expanded, insertion configuration, and a pair of lateral support members 23 shown in a deformed, insertion configuration, is introduced between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes 16, 18. In this embodiment, the filling member 30 in the proximal lateral portion 24 of the expandable member 42 is coupled to a catheter 94, which will function as a conduit to deliver the flowable material. A syringe could be used in the alternative.

[0052] While the expandable member 42 is in a non-expanded, insertion configuration, the orientation and position of the medial portion 20, including rigid medial member 40, and the lateral portions 24, 26 of the expandable member 42 may be verified radiographically or endoscopically prior to introducing a measured amount of a flowable material via the

catheter 94 to fill the expandable member 42 to the geometry. Exemplary flowable materials consist of polymers consisting of bone cement, polyurethane, silicon, copolymers of silicone and polyurethane, polyolefins, neoprene, nitrile or combinations thereof.

[0053] As depicted in FIG. 5D, the distal lateral portion 26 of expandable member 42 is first expanded by releasing the stress and/or force applied to the lateral support member 23 in distal lateral portion 26 to allow it to assume the deployed configuration and delivering a flowable material to the expandable member 42 through filling member 30 and through the rigid medial member 40. The presence of the delivery tube 90 surrounding the proximal lateral portion 24 hinders the expansion thereof. After the distal lateral portion 26 has achieved the desired level of expansion with support by its lateral support member 23, the delivery tube 90 is removed (or retracted) to allow the lateral support member 23 in proximal lateral portion 24 to assume the deployed configuration and the proximal lateral portion 24 to expand by continued feed of flowable material via catheter 94 through filling member 30, as depicted in FIG. 5E. After allowing time for the delivered flowable material to cure, the catheter body 94 is removed or severed from the filling member 30 of expandable member 42 containing the cured material. A connecting member may be used for fixation of the interspinous process spacer 10b in the desired space, as previously described. In this embodiment, and as described above, the flowable material may be heated or cooled to a temperature that causes the lateral support members to return to the deployed configuration. In other words, a shape memory material may be programmed (treated) to release the stress and thus release the elastic deformation in the presence of a designated temperature (or temperature range), either an elevated or a reduced temperature relative to the body temperature and/or the ambient (room) temperature, and that designated temperature condition may be provided by means of the flowable material. Alternatively, or in addition, the designated temperature may correspond to the expected body temperature in the desired space, such that the lateral support members self-expand upon retraction of the delivery tube and upon reaching the body temperature, which may be with or without assistance by heating the flowable material. In yet another alternative, the lateral support members 23 may be in the nature of a spring material, with the delivery tube 90 providing an applied compressive force, upon retraction of which the lateral support members 23 one by one spring back to the deployed configuration, thus self-expanding.

[0054] In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the method differs from that previously described in FIG. 5C by first introducing the rigid medial member 40 of FIG. 3, between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous process 16, 18 (method not illustrated). The expandable member 42 having expandable medial member 38 is introduced into the interprocess space, while in a deflated, insertion configuration, through the central, open space of the rigid medial member 40. In this embodiment, the expandable member 42 may have a geometry generally in the form of a dumbbell or an H-shape whereby the expandable medial member 38 may be positioned in the interprocess space within the hollow portion of the rigid medial member 40. The method according to this embodiment may be completed as previously described in FIGS. 5D and 5E.

[0055] In yet another alternative embodiment, wherein lateral support members 23 are positioned in each of the oppos-

ing lateral portions **24**, **26** of the interspinous process spacer **10d**, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, an alternative method of implanting comprises elastically altering the shape of the lateral support members **23** to facilitate delivery through a delivery tube device to the space between the superior and inferior spinous processes **16**, **18** of two adjacent vertebrae **12**, **14**. After the interspinous process spacer is positioned in the desired space between the superior and inferior spinous processes **16**, **18** with the medial portion **20** therebetween, distal lateral portion **26** and a lateral support member **23** on a distal side of the space, and proximal lateral portion **24** and a lateral support member **23** on a proximal side of the space, the delivery tube device is retracted and the lateral support members **23** are allowed or caused to relax to their pre-altered shape, which will cause at least partial expansion of lateral portions **24**, **26**. In this embodiment, a shape memory material of the lateral support members **23** may be programmed to resume the deployed configuration at a temperature substantially equivalent to the temperature of the human body. Alternatively, a heated or cooled fluid may be flushed into and subsequently removed from the lateral portions **24**, **26** to provide the necessary thermal conditions for a programmed shape memory material. In yet another alternative, a spring-type material may be used that springs back to a non-deformed state upon retraction of the delivery tube device. The expandable member **42** can then be filled with flowable material, such as via a syringe or via a filling member and catheter, as previously described.

[0056] In yet another embodiment within the scope of the invention is an interspinous process spacer **10e** comprising at least one superior component **202**, at least one inferior component **204** and at least one central component **206**, as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7. The superior component **202** is adapted to reside on a lateral side of the superior spinous process **16** and to be affixed to the superior spinous process **16** when the spacer **10e** is in the deployed configuration (i.e., when implanted into the body). The inferior component **204** is adapted to reside on a lateral side of the inferior spinous process **18** and to be affixed to the inferior spinous process **18** in the deployed configuration. In other words, the superior and inferior components **202**, **204** are lateral portions intended and suited to be located laterally adjacent the spinous processes upon implantation. Additionally, the central component **206**, which is adapted to reside on a lateral side of the interprocess space **34**, connects the superior and inferior components **202**, **204** to form a single member **200**.

[0057] The superior and inferior components **202**, **204** may comprise biocompatible metal or polymers, wherein at least the surface of the components consists of a porous material, such as Sulmesh®, which is a titanium-containing metal mesh. Other exemplary porous materials may comprise Trabecular Metal™, a fiber metal, a hydroxyapatite-coated material or any other suitable porous coated substrate such as Ti-VPS (vacuum plasma sprayed titanium coating) or Ti-APS (atmospheric plasma sprayed titanium coating), porous engineering polymer structures or combinations thereof, which may facilitate bone in-growth.

[0058] Moreover, the central component **206** may comprise a biocompatible elastomer, such as polycarbonate urethane. Other suitable materials may include poly(lactic acid), poly(glycolic acid), p-dioxanone fibers, polyarylethyl, polymethylmethacrylate, polyurethane, amino acid-derived polycarbonate, polycaprolactone, aliphatic polyesters, calcium phosphate, unsaturated linear polyesters, vinyl pyrrolidone,

polypropylene fumarate diacrylate, or mixtures thereof. Of course, other suitable biocompatible materials are possible as well without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0059] The central component **206** may be direct melted or injection molded to the superior and inferior components **202**, **204** to form single member **200**. The interspinous process spacer **10e** of this embodiment may possess rigid characteristics in flexion and extension. As illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9, a slot **210** may be introduced into the central component **206** to facilitate flexion (FIG. 9) and extension (FIG. 8), thereby reducing the overall rigidity. In this context, the term “slot” refers generally to a vacancy created in the central component **206** and does not denote any limitations to size or shape. As will be described and shown further below, more than one slot **210** may also be provided. Another aspect of the invention is enlarging a terminal end **212** (for example, see FIG. 14) of the aforementioned slot **210** to form a circular vacancy thereby reducing the flexion stress at this terminus.

[0060] Referring to FIGS. 10 through 24, another aspect of the invention is varying the degree of flexibility or stiffness in flexion and extension by varying the location, size, shape, number and orientation of the slots **210**. In some embodiments, the slots **210** begin from an edge **214** of the central component **206**, proceed generally in a horizontal, vertical, diagonal, or curved direction, and terminate at an interior terminal end **212**. In other embodiments, additional or alternative slots **210** may be internal, extending between terminal ends **216** and **218**, and not extending to an exterior edge **214**, such as shown in FIG. 17. In yet other embodiments, larger amounts of material may be removed to form a slot **210** to accommodate a customized flexibility (see, e.g., FIGS. 22-24). Moreover, the internal surfaces **220**, **222** of the slots **210** may be shaped, as illustrated in FIGS. 25 through 27, to minimize torsional freedom or side-slippage of the two surfaces **220**, **222**.

[0061] In an alternative embodiment of an interspinous process spacer **10f**, a pair of central components **206** are connected between a superior component **302** and an inferior component **304**, each configured in the form of a clip, as illustrated in FIG. 28. The clips **302**, **304** may be made from biocompatible sheet metal, each having one or more notched teeth **308** for stability, as shown respectively in FIGS. 28 and 29. Moreover, the clips **302**, **304** may have a titanium vacuum plasma sprayed coating thereon or the surfaces of the clips **302**, **304** may consist of a porous material, such as Sulmesh® which is a titanium-containing metal mesh. Other exemplary porous materials include Trabecular Metal™, fiber metal, a hydroxyapatite-coated material, porous engineering polymer structures, or combinations thereof, which may facilitate bone in-growth. The pair of central components **206** may be direct melted, as illustrated in FIG. 30, or injection molded to the lateral portion of clips **302**, **304** to form interspinous process spacer **10f**, thereby providing bilateral support. The pair of central components **206** may contain one or more slots **210**, as described above.

[0062] In one intended use, the interspinous process spacer **10f**, as illustrated in FIG. 31, may be attached to the superior and inferior spinous processes **16**, **18** by being placed over the spinous processes and crimping the clips **302**, **304** with forceps. The notched teeth **308** grip the bone for stability. In an alternative aspect, the superior and inferior clips **302**, **304** of interspinous process spacer **10f** and the superior and inferior components **202**, **204** of interspinous process spacer **10e** are

adapted to be, and in use may be, affixed to their respective spinous processes **16,18** by mechanical means, such as bone screws or bone darts.

[0063] Another embodiment of an interspinous process spacer **10g** of the invention is illustrated in FIG. **32**. Interspinous process spacer **10g** is a side-loaded elastic device, such as a spring, comprising first and second end supports **402, 404** and a central connecting member **406**, wherein the central connecting member **406** is characterized by being adapted to reside laterally of the two spinous processes **16,18** and being constructed from biocompatible spring steel. The central connecting member **406** may be constructed generally in the form of a C-shape. Alternative embodiments for central connecting member **406** may be constructed in different shapes, such as a spring or spiral, as exemplified in FIGS. **49** and **50**, respectively.

[0064] The interspinous process spacer **10g** according to this embodiment may be undesirably too rigid. In this case, the relative stiffness or rigidity may be optimized by varying the cross-sectional area of the central connecting member **406**, as illustrated in FIG. **33** through FIG. **35**. Moreover, the central connecting member may be structured to provide a stop **410** in extension, as illustrated in FIG. **35**.

[0065] Another aspect to this embodiment is the first and second end supports **402, 404** possessing shaped configurations for accommodating the surfaces of the spinous processes **16, 18**. The shaped end supports **402, 404** may be selected from a group consisting of generally flat, generally U-shaped, and generally V-shaped, as illustrated in FIG. **36**, FIG. **37**, and FIG. **38**, respectively. Moreover, end supports **402, 404** may vary by providing short to wide support, as shown in FIG. **39** and FIG. **40**, respectively, and may accommodate angular or tilted support, as shown in FIG. **41**.

[0066] The shaped end supports **402, 404** may each further comprise a pre-formed liner **412**, wherein each liner **412** conforms to the respective shaped end supports **402, 404**, as illustrated in various embodiments in FIGS. **42** to **44**, to accommodate spinous process seating. The liners **412** may also comprise one or more tabs **414** to enable fastening the liners **412** to their respective first and second end supports **402, 404**. These liners **412** may be prepared from biocompatible polymers, such as polycarbonate urethane. Other suitable materials may comprise poly(lactic acid), poly(glycolic acid), p-dioxanone fibers, polyarylethyl, polymethylmethacrylate, polyurethane, amino acid-derived polycarbonate, polycaprolactone, aliphatic polyesters, calcium phosphate, unsaturated linear polyesters, vinyl pyrrolidone, polypropylene fumarate diacrylate, or mixtures thereof.

[0067] The interspinous process spacer **10g** may comprise at least one fixation member, and advantageously at least one for each end support **402, 404**, wherein the fixation members are selected from a group consisting of engaging teeth **420**, bone darts **422**, bone screws **424**, and tying members **426**, respectively illustrated in FIG. **45** through **48**. Moreover, the spinous process **16** and/or **18** may be sculptured to accommodate fixation means.

[0068] Another aspect to this invention is a method of implanting an interspinous process spacer **10g** according to this embodiment. The method comprises accessing the spinous processes **16, 18** from the lateral side and removing a section of the interspinous ligament to accommodate the first and second end supports **402, 404**. The interspinous process spacer **10g** is compressed using a compressing mechanism (not shown) and then the first and second end supports **402,**

404 of the interspinous process spacer **10g** are inserted between the superior and inferior spinous processes **16, 18**, while the interspinous process spacer **10g** is still in a compressed configuration. The position may be verified. The compression mechanism is released and the interspinous process spacer **10g** is allowed to spring open to distract the spinous processes **16, 18** of the adjacent vertebrae **12, 14**.

[0069] While the present invention has been illustrated by a description of various embodiments and while these embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. The described embodiments are simply intended to clarify the technical idea of the present invention. As such, the technical scope of the present invention should not be construed solely on the basis of the specific embodiments described above. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. The invention in its broader aspects is therefore not limited to the specific details, representative aspects and methods, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the scope of applicant's general inventive concept.

What is claimed is:

1. An interspinous process spacer for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes of two adjacent vertebrae of a spine, the interspinous process spacer comprising:

- a first spinous process engaging element having one or more teeth configured to grip first and second lateral sides of the superior spinous process;
- a second spinous process engaging element having one or more teeth configured to grip first and second lateral sides of the inferior spinous process;
- a first central member connected between the first and second spinous process engaging elements on a first lateral side of the spinous processes;
- a second central member connected between the first and second spinous process engaging elements on a second lateral side of the spinous processes; and

wherein the first and second central members have a length extending between the first and second spinous process engaging elements, the length sized and configured to space apart the first and second spinous process engaging elements a sufficient distance such that the first and second spinous process engaging elements may engage superior and inferior spinous processes, respectively.

2. The interspinous process spacer of claim **1**, wherein each of the first and second spinous process engaging elements has a first leg and a second leg connected by a dorsal segment, the first and second legs configured to engage first and second lateral sides of the spinous process, respectively, with the dorsal segment extending over a dorsal surface of the spinous process, wherein each leg has one or more teeth.

3. The interspinous process spacer of claim **2**, wherein the interspinous process spacer is configured such that when positioned over the superior and inferior spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae, the spacer does not extend between the superior and inferior spinous processes in a direction transverse to a longitudinal axis of the spine.

4. The interspinous process spacer of claim **1**, wherein the first and second central members have one or more slots configured to facilitate flexion and extension.

5. The interspinous process spacer of claim 4, wherein at least one of the one or more slots includes an enlarged terminal end configured to reduce flexion stress.

6. The interspinous process spacer of claim 4, wherein at least one of the one or more slots extends in a direction between the first and second spinous process engaging elements.

7. The interspinous process spacer of claim 1, wherein the first and second spinous process engaging elements are made of a porous material.

8. The interspinous process spacer of claim 7, wherein the porous material is metal.

9. The interspinous process spacer of claim 1, wherein the first and second spinous process engaging elements are coated with a bone-ingrowth facilitating material.

10. The interspinous process spacer of claim 1, wherein the first and second spinous process engaging elements and the first and second central members are formed as a single member.

11. An interspinous process spacer for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes of two adjacent vertebrae of a spine, the interspinous process spacer comprising:

first and second clips, each clip having first and second legs with one or more teeth configured to engage first and second lateral sides of a spinous process; and

first and second central members, wherein the first central member extends between and connects the first legs of the first and second clips, and the second central member extends between and connects the second legs of the first and second clips, the first and second central members having a length configured such that the first and second clips are spaced apart a distance corresponding to a distance between the adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes, wherein the interspinous process

spacer does not extend between the superior and inferior spinous processes in a direction transverse to a longitudinal axis of the spine.

12. A method for maintaining separation between adjacent superior and inferior spinous processes of first and second adjacent vertebrae of a spine, the method comprising:

providing an interspinous process spacer including first and second spinous process engaging elements each having first and second legs, and first and second central members connected between the first and second spinous process engaging elements;

placing the interspinous process spacer over the adjacent spinous processes such that the first and second legs of the first and second spinous process engaging elements are disposed on first and second lateral sides of the superior and inferior spinous processes, respectively, with the first and second central members extending between and on opposite lateral sides of the spinous processes, without extending any portion of the spacer between the superior and inferior spinous processes in a direction transverse to a longitudinal axis of the spine; and

crimping the first and second legs of each of the first and second spinous process engaging elements to the lateral sides of the superior and inferior spinous processes.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the first and second legs of each spinous process engaging element include one or more teeth, wherein the step of crimping results in the teeth gripping the lateral sides of the spinous processes.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising inserting one or more fasteners through each spinous process engaging element and into the respective spinous process.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the one or more fasteners are bone screws.

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