



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Ray

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2002/0019633 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 14, 2002**

(54) **TOOL FOR REDUCING SPINAL DEFORMITY**

Publication Classification

(76) Inventor: **R. Charles Ray**, University Place, WA (US)

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61B 17/56**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **606/53**

Correspondence Address:

CHRISTENSEN, O'CONNOR, JOHNSON, KINDNESS, PLLC
1420 FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 2800
SEATTLE, WA 98101-2347 (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

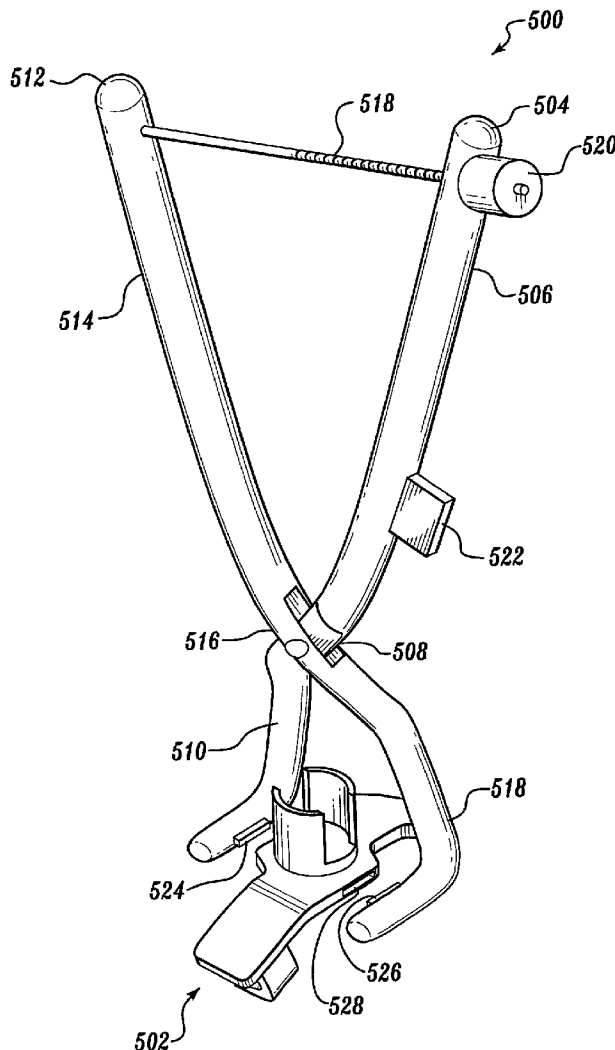
A tool for correcting abnormal curvatures of the spine is described. The tool includes a first member having a handle portion, a hose portion, with a neck portion connecting the handle portion to the hose portion. A second member likewise has a handle portion, and a hose portion with a neck portion connecting the handle portion to the hose portion. The two members are connected at the neck portions, wherein the hose portions include an open-sided elongated arm with a locking element to lock onto a vertebral clamp set, wherein the clamp set has a longitudinal rail attached to it after adjustment with the tool.

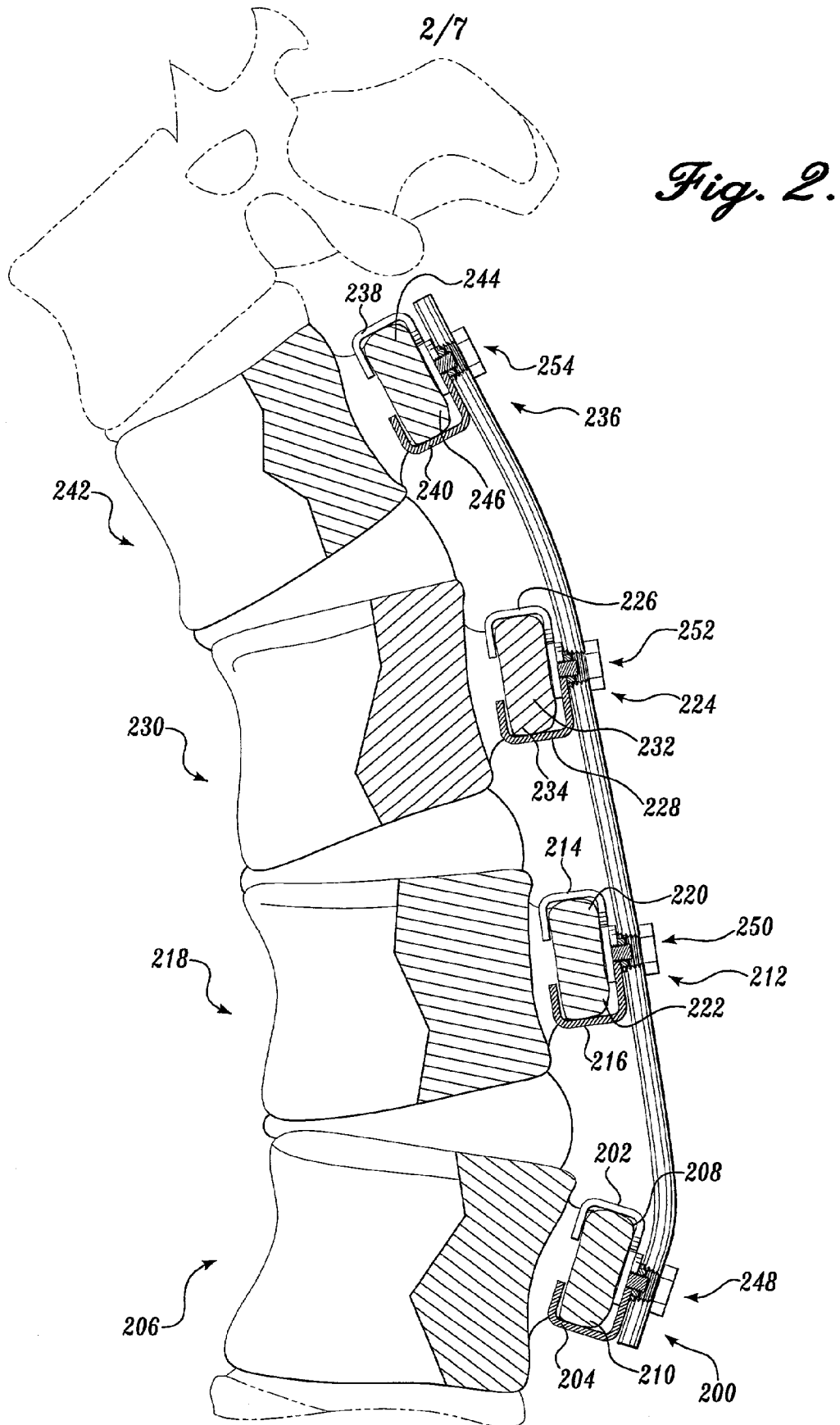
(21) Appl. No.: **09/940,306**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 27, 2001**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 09/633,480, filed on Aug. 7, 2000.





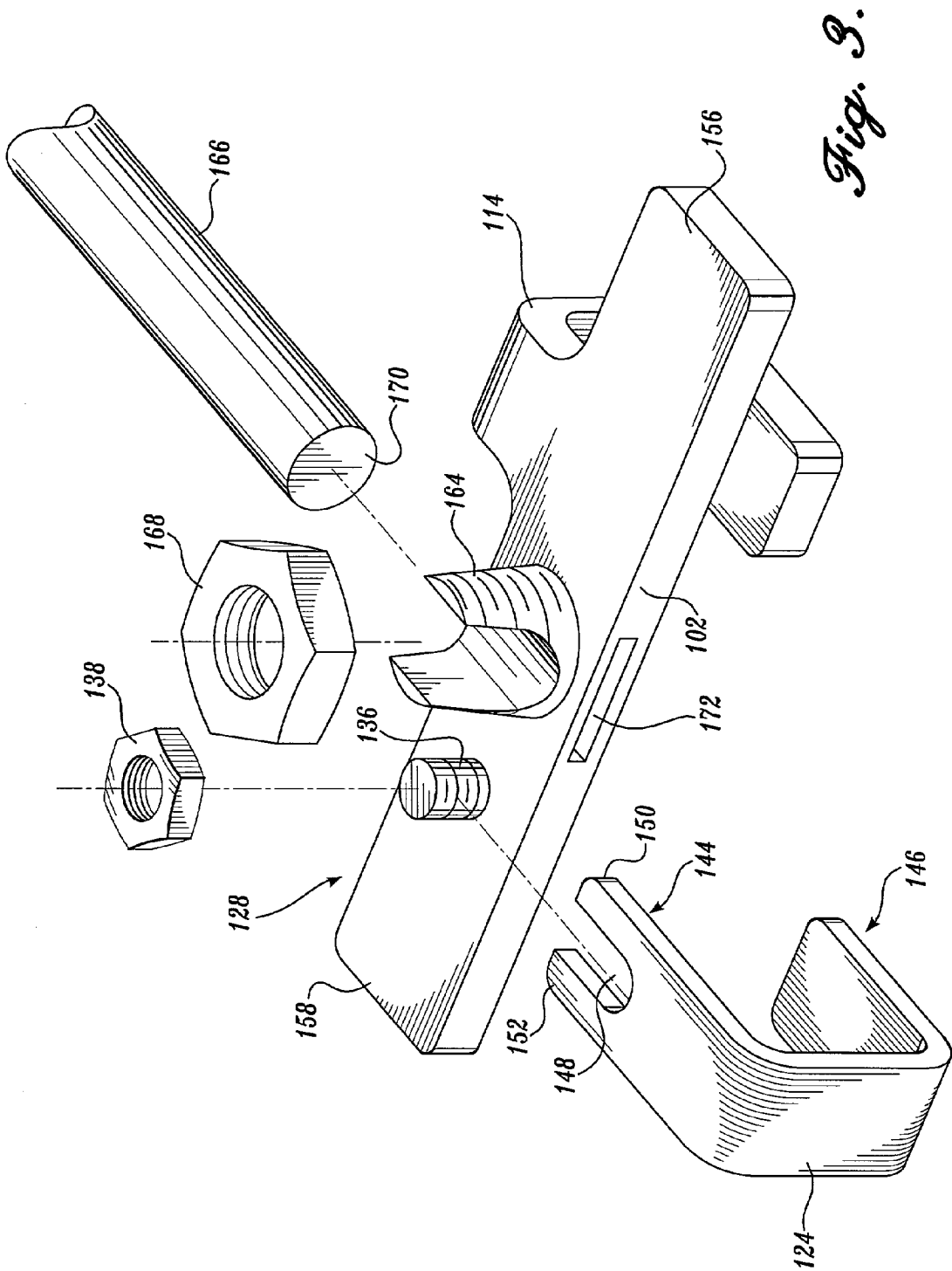


Fig. 3.

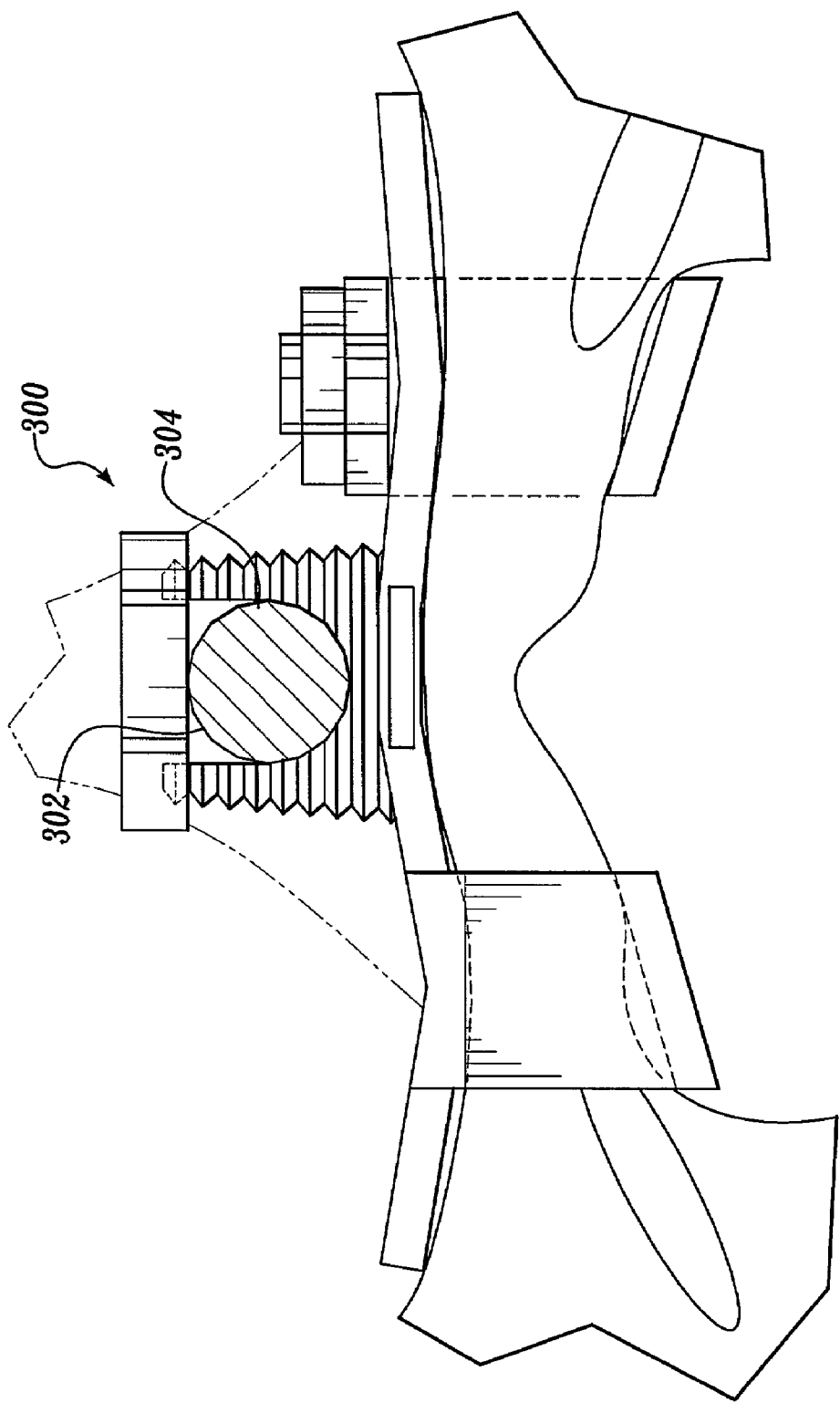


Fig. 4.

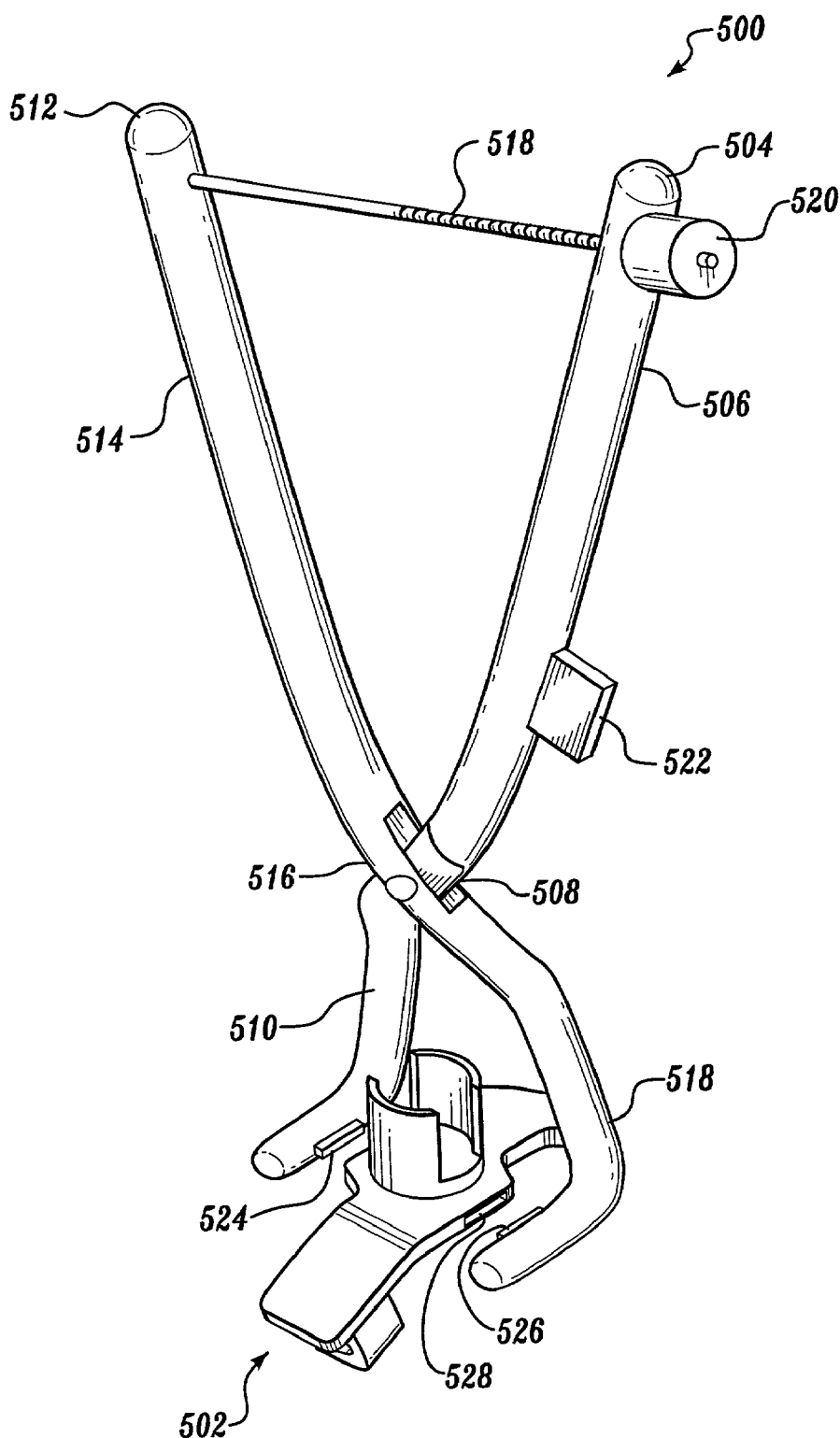


Fig. 5.

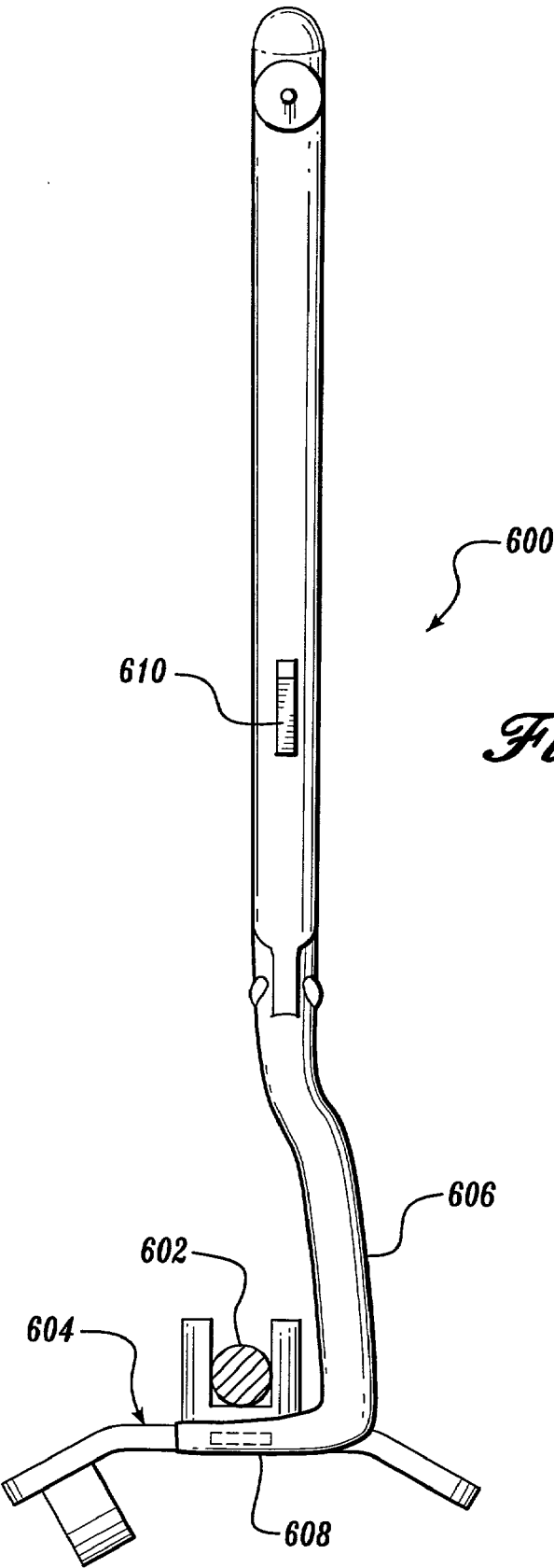


Fig. 6.

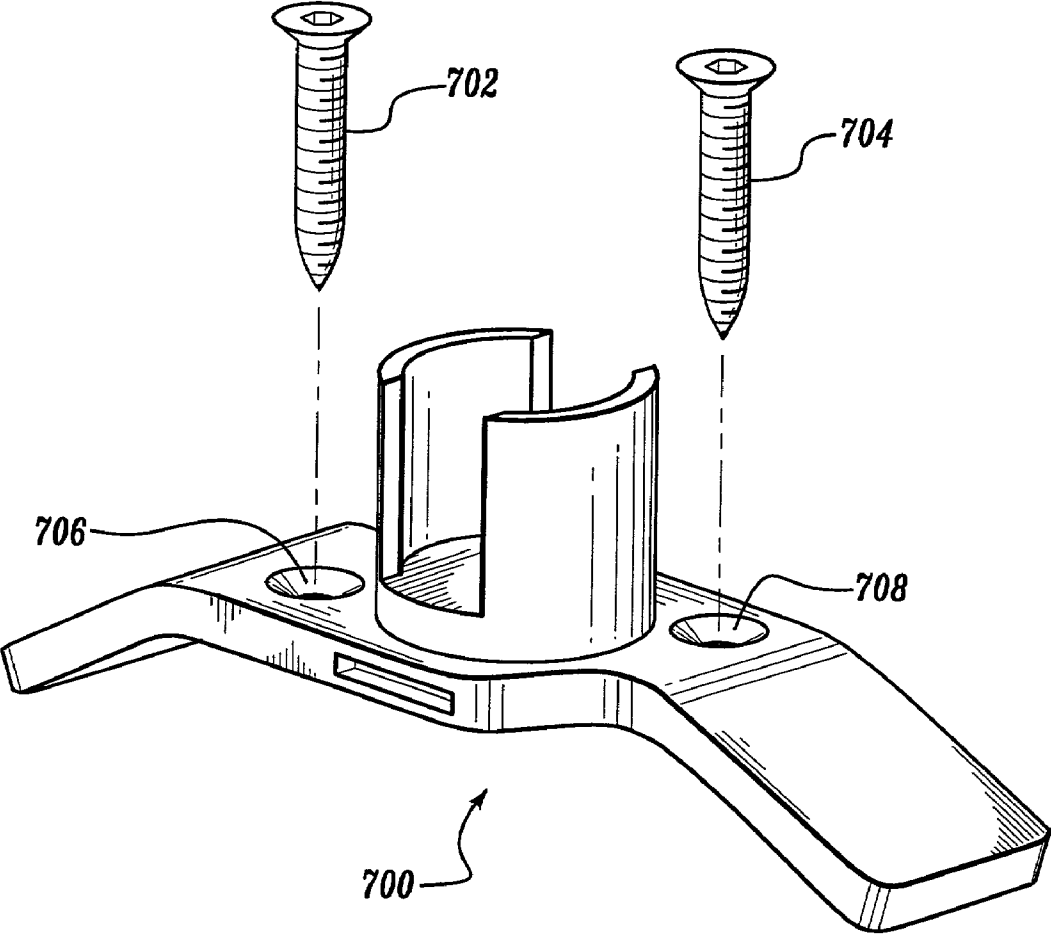


Fig. 7.

TOOL FOR REDUCING SPINAL DEFORMITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/633,480, filed on Aug. 7, 2000, now pending, priority of which is claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 120.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention pertains to a tool for realigning any abnormal curvature of the spine and more particularly to the tool used with posterior instrumentation having claw-like clamp sets to affix to vertebrae which enable reduction of the vertebrae followed by attachment to a precontoured rail to reduce spinal deformities such as scoliosis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] A normal spine when viewed from an anterior or posterior perspective is longitudinally aligned with a straight vertical line. The spine when viewed from either side presents a series of curvatures. The top curve in the neck or cervical spine has a convexity pointing anterior or towards the front. This type of curve (convexity pointing anterior) is called a lordotic curve. The next lower curve in the chest area or thoracic spine has a convexity pointing posterior or towards the back. This type of curve (convexity pointing posterior) is called a kyphotic curve. The lowest curve in the low back or lumbar area again has a convexity pointing anteriorly.

[0004] Scoliosis is a deformity of the spinal column with three components. The first is an apparent side bending of the spine when viewed from the front or back (anterior/posterior or AP view). This is a coronal plane deformity. The second component is a loss of the normal kyphotic curvature in the thoracic or chest area when viewed from the side. This is a sagittal plane deformity. The third component is the rotation of the spine around its own long axis. This is an axial plane deformity. This latter deformity can be appreciated on either a cross sectional x-ray study such as a CT scan (computerized axial tomography scan) or more importantly from the rotation's effect on the attached ribs. It is this rotation that causes the characteristic "rib hump" which is the most disturbing element of the deformity to the patient and the aspect of the deformity that is least well treated by current surgical treatment methods. Depending on the etiology of the spinal deformity, one or more instances of abnormal curvature may be present in the scoliotic spine and depending on the gravity of the deformity, the preferred treatment may involve surgical procedures. In severe cases, bone fusion and instrumentation may be indicated. Instrumentation merely serves to hold the vertebrae in their correct alignment while the bone fusion heals. Thus, in order to be effective, instrumentation must be able to correct vertebral alignment deformities in both the coronal and sagittal planes as well as correct for rotational aberrations.

[0005] Several procedures are available which include the use of either anterior or posterior instrumentation. Anterior and posterior instrumentation have their specific uses in different cases with attendant advantages and disadvantages. Posterior instrumentation is usually recommended for a

typical deformity seen in patients which is known as a right thoracic curvature. One benefit to posterior instrumentation is its relatively less invasive nature as compared with most anterior methods.

[0006] Generally, posterior instrumentation involved the use of two longitudinal rods secured to the spine by the use of multiple hooks, wires or sometimes screws and to each other with connecting plates. The standard method of spinal deformity reduction was to attach a pre-bent, pre-cut rod in the anticipated correction shape to the spine with a loose connection between the rod and hooks via several types of known connectors. The rod was then rotated inside the connectors into the improved position. The connectors were then locked connecting the hook securely to the rod. A second rod was attached to the spine in a similar way with little if any correction obtainable at that time. Two plates or cross connectors were then attached to link the two rods together into one effective unit.

[0007] This method had several disadvantages. First, this technique most effectively corrected the sagittal and coronal plane deformities but did little if anything for the axial deformity. Second, since each hook was attached to its own respective single vertebra, all corrective force was applied to the vertebra in one location increasing the chance of hook cutout through the lamina. Third, since the rod was rotated with a loose connection, there existed the possibility for the hook to dislodge from the lamina sometimes with catastrophic consequences for the patient's spinal cord. Fourth, since a scoliotic deformity is an axial rotation of a free body (the vertebra) without a fixed pivot, it requires two simultaneous forces in opposite directions around an axis (a torque) to correct it. This concept was addressed in an earlier patent concerning a two rod system. No current system provides this. Fifth, a two rod system leaves the rods in a lateral position where the paraspinal muscles are suppose to attach to the bone to help heal the spinal fusion. Sixth, since the rod is pre-bent and pre-cut to length before the correction is obtained and the rigidity of the patient's spine is variable and hard to measure preoperatively, the ultimate length and shape are determined from an educated guess.

[0008] In view of the short comings of the existing procedures for treating scoliotic spines, there is a need for improvements which allow the use of a single-rod system that will reduce the scoliotic spine in all three planes, distribute the force during reduction over the vertebra, will attach rigidly to the spine before the reduction maneuver, will apply a true derotation torque to correct the axial plane deformity, will leave the longitudinal rod in a more biologically advantageous central place (where the spinous process was), and allow reduction of the deformity before cutting and contouring the rod.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for reducing a scoliotic spine. The apparatus includes at least one vertebral clamp set having a plurality of laminar hooks and a coupling member for receiving a single central rail. The rail is cut and contoured to a corrected alignment of the spine so that it can be attached to one or more clamp sets after reduction of the spine has been performed.

[0010] A preferred embodiment of the present invention includes four clamp sets and a single rail, each clamp set has

a transverse plate with a center region, and a first and second end. The first end has a pedicle extension to transmit force to a pedicle of a vertebra during reduction and the second end also has a pedicle extension to transmit force to a pedicle during reduction of the vertebra when the force is applied in the opposite direction. The plate has a first laminar hook to hook on a superior portion of a first lamina of a vertebra. The first hook is located on the first end of the plate and is integral with the plate. The plate has a second laminar hook to hook on an inferior portion of a second lamina of a vertebra, such that the first and second hook are in opposed configuration, giving a claw-like hold on the vertebra. The second hook is located on the second end of the plate and is made adjustable with the plate to facilitate clamping and unclamping. The plate also includes a rail coupling member having a slot to receive a precontoured rail. The slot surface is configured to engage the rail cross-sectional area and shape. The rail will preferably be multisided having between 16 to 24 sides, and possibly as little as 4 to as many as 120.

[0011] In another embodiment of the present invention, a clamp set for reducing spinal deformity is disclosed. The clamp set for affixing to a vertebra has a transverse plate having a center region and a first and a second end. The first end has a first pedicle extension, and the second end has a second pedicle extension. At least one pedicle extension is used to transmit a downward force during reduction of the vertebra. The clamp set also includes a first laminar hook located on the first end of the plate and is integral with the plate to hook on a superior portion of a first lamina of a vertebra. The clamp set also includes a second laminar hook to hook from an opposite direction on an inferior portion of a second lamina of the same vertebra. The second hook is adjustable to allow clamping and unclamping of the clamp set. The clamp set includes a rail coupling member having a slot to receive a rail. The rail coupling member is located on the center region of the plate, and the slot is configured to accept the rail cross-sectional area and shape.

[0012] In another embodiment of the present invention, a method for reducing the spine is disclosed. The method will include the steps of: attaching a plurality of vertebral clamp sets to vertebrae along the extent of the deformity of the spine, attaching reduction clamps to the vertebral clamps, attaching self-retaining arms to the reduction clamps in a loosened state, reducing the vertebra sequentially by grasping the reduction clamp and maneuvering it into an optimal position and the holding it there by securing the self retaining arm in a rigid condition, then once the optimum position has been obtained, cutting and contouring the rod to the reduced spine. The rail (rod) is then secured to the individual central connectors and the reduction clamps are removed.

[0013] Many advantages are obtained with the use of posterior instrumentation constructed in accordance with the present invention. One advantage of a single rail system over a double rod system is that a single rail causes less disruption of the healing muscles and allows more area for bone grafts. Another advantage is more secure instrumentation attached to the individual vertebra as compared with singular bone hooks which may shear from their lamina and cause damage to bone or nerve tissue. Another advantage is having a rail contoured to the spine after reduction has taken place which avoids incorrect rail length and over-compensation or under-compensation of the rail contours. Another advantage is the use of a clamp set with pedicle extensions which distribute

rotational forces downward onto the pedicle rather than solely on the lamina during reduction of the vertebra, thus allowing greater rotational forces without fear of damaging bone tissue or popping hooks from their laminae. Another advantage is the use of a multi-sided rail which allows for fine adjustment of the degree of reduction without slippage between the clamp sets and the rail, and thus can eliminate the use of a two rod system and further provides greater rotational stability.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0015] **FIG. 1** shows a top plan view of an embodiment of a clamp set constructed in accordance with the present invention;

[0016] **FIG. 2** shows a plan side view of an embodiment of **FIG. 1** being used in an apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention;

[0017] **FIG. 3** shows a perspective exploded view of the clamp set of **FIG. 1**;

[0018] **FIG. 4** shows an alternate embodiment for the clamp set of **FIG. 1**;

[0019] **FIG. 5** shows a perspective view of a tool, constructed in accordance with the present invention;

[0020] **FIG. 6** shows a side plan view of the tool of **FIG. 5**; and

[0021] **FIG. 7** shows a perspective view of an embodiment of a clamp set constructed in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0022] The present invention is directed to an apparatus and method for reducing the deformity of a scoliotic spine. The apparatus includes at least one vertebral clamp set having a plurality of laminar hooks for clamping to a vertebra and a coupling member for receiving a rail. The rail is attached to the coupling member after the vertebra has been reduced. Therefore, the rail is contoured to the corrected spinal curvature before placement on the instrumentation.

[0023] Referring to **FIG. 1**, a component of the apparatus for reducing scoliosis is a clamp set **100** having a transverse plate **102** with a first end **104**, a second end **106**, and a center region **108**. In use, the transverse plate **100** lies posteriorly of the vertebra **110**. First **104** and second **106** ends are located lateral of the spinous process **112** (shown in phantom), while the center region **108** lies near the center of the base of the spinous process **112** (shown in phantom). It should be understood that several anatomical parts of the vertebra may be removed to place the clamp set **100** in its proper position.

[0024] The transverse plate **102** will generally define a planar rectangular body. However, the transverse plate **102** may be contoured to match the contours of the particular

vertebra **110** to which it is attached. For example, the embodiment of **FIG. 1** shows a transverse plate **102** having angled surfaces along the length of the body to more closely approximate the contours of the posterior portion of vertebra **110**. Located on the first end **104** of transverse plate **102** is a first hook **114**. A hook may be defined as any angled piece having ends facing in substantially the same direction, so as to form a capture region on three sides and one open side. In use, the first hook **114** fits over a portion of a first lamina **116**, with the open side pointing in either the superior or anterior position depending on the particular situation. As with transverse plate **102**, first hook **114** may have angled surfaces to match the contours of the vertebra **110**.

[0025] As shown in **FIG. 1**, first hook **114** is continuous or integral with transverse plate **102** and extending perpendicular to the long axis of transverse plate **102**. Attachment of first hook **114** to the transverse plate **102** may also be performed in any number of mechanically expedient ways, such as bolting or welding the hook to the plate. Transverse plate **102** is in a posterior position in relation to the vertebra **110**, so first hook **114** will proceed from transverse plate **102** in a superior direction (or inferior direction depending on the situation). First hook **114** will then proceed anteriorly to an anterior part of first lamina **116**, and then proceed in an inferior direction so as to create a hook which hooks onto the first lamina **116** from the superior direction on three sides, the transverse plate **102** forming part of a side.

[0026] While one alternate embodiment of a hook has been described, it should be readily apparent that hooks may take any number of forms, including arcuate, or cylindrical shapes or any combination thereof. While in one alternate embodiment, an integral hook is described, it should be readily apparent that hooks which are attached by other methods are also contemplated. For instance, a hook may be welded onto the plate or held by attachment devices, such as bolts or screws.

[0027] Referring again to **FIG. 1**, a second hook **124** is located on the second end **106** of the transverse plate **102** and extends perpendicular to the long axis of the plate **102**. Second hook **102** is configured opposite of the first hook **114**, so as to hook on a second lamina **126** of the same vertebra **110** from an inferior direction. In the embodiment of **FIG. 1**, second hook **124** is attached to transverse plate **102** by the use of an adjustable device **128**. Preferably, at least one hook is made adjustable or even detachable. Since first **114** and second **124** hook are in opposing or claw-like configuration, adjustability enables the attachment of the clamp set **100** to the vertebra **110** or allows its release. To enable the opposing claw-like holding action, second hook **124** will attach to the second lamina **126** from an opposite direction as the first hook **114**. Second hook **124** will proceed from transverse plate **102** in an inferior direction to an inferior part of the lamina **126**. Second hook **124** will then proceed anteriorly to the anterior part of the lamina **126**, and then proceed in a superior direction so as to hook onto the second lamina **126** from the inferior direction on three sides with the transverse plate **102**. As with first hook **114**, second hook may have angled surfaces to match the contours of the vertebra **110**.

[0028] It is with reference to **FIG. 3** that a description of the adjustable second hook **124** is next undertaken. It is intended that the alternate embodiment of **FIG. 3** is meant

to function in substantially the same manner as the embodiment of **FIG. 1**. Furthermore, **FIG. 3** shows one of many alternates of **FIG. 1** having modifications tailored for a particular vertebra. It should also be understood that each vertebra of a spinal column may be different, therefore necessitating modifications to each of the clamp sets in the whole of the instrumentation apparatus without detracting from the functionality as described in this specification.

[0029] Second hook **124** may be detachable from transverse plate **102** or may only be adjustable. Adjustability is minimally required to facilitate placement and removal of the clamp set **100**. In the embodiment of **FIG. 3**, second hook **124** is made detachable, and includes an attachment member **128** for securing second hook **124** to transverse plate **102**. Attachment member **128** is located on the second end **106** of the transverse plate **102** lateral of the center region and centered on the long axis of the plate **102**. Attachment member **128** includes a bolt **136** projecting from transverse plate **102** in a posterior direction when clamp set **100** is in use. Bolt **136** has threads to engage corresponding nut **138**. Nut **138** is used to snug the second hook **124** to the transverse plate **102** in the manner described below. Second hook **124** is a curved piece having two ends **144**, **146** pointing substantially in the same direction. One end **144** will be positioned posteriorly in relation to the second end **146**. On the posterior end **144**, second hook **124** has a notch **148**, sized and configured to fit into the bolt **136** as the second hook **124** is slid from the side or top of the bolt **136**. Posterior end portion **144** of second hook **124** has first **150** and second **152** fingers that extend around bolt **136** and create a pressure surface for nut **138** to snug against from the exterior surfaces. The nut **138** keeps second hook **124** securely held to transverse plate **102** when in use.

[0030] Although one embodiment has been described with respect to second hook **124** and second hook attachment member **128**, other alternative embodiments of second hook **124** and attachment member **128** are possible. For example, the second hook may have an aperture rather than a notch to fit into the bolt. Further, it is possible for the bolt to reside on the hook and aperture or for the notch to reside on the transverse body.

[0031] While first and second vertebral securement devices have been described as hooks, other vertebral securement devices may be employed. **FIG. 7** shows an alternate of the vertebral securement devices. In the embodiment of **FIG. 7**, a plurality of pedicle screws may be used in cooperation with the clamp set of the present invention. The pedicle screws are described in the inventor's previous U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,470,333 and 5,127,912, which are herein incorporated by reference. **FIG. 7** shows a clamp set **700**, with a first pedicle screw **702** located on the first end **704** of the clamp set **700** and a second pedicle screw **706** likewise centrally located, but on the opposing second end **708** of the clamp set. The construction of the pedicle screws may take the form of any of the screws in the aforementioned patents. Located on first **704** and second **708** ends one is a countersunk bore **710** and **712**, respectively, to accept rounded head pedicle screws **702** and **706**. Countersunk bores and rounded heads provide for pivoting of pedicle screws about a central axis to accommodate varying vertebral anatomies.

[0032] Referring to **FIG. 1**, the clamp set **100** constructed in accordance with the present invention includes a first **156**

and a second **158** pedicle extension formed so as to extend over a portion of a first **160** and second **162** pedicle on the same vertebra. First pedicle extension **156** is located on first end **104** of transverse plate **102** such that first pedicle extension **156** is continuous or integral with first end **104** of transverse plate **102**. Pedicle extensions **156** and **158** function to transmit downward forces on the pedicle during rotation of the vertebra, therefore pedicle extensions are deemed to be that part of transverse plate ends **104**, **106** which extend onto the pedicles of the vertebra. First pedicle extension **156** is lateral of the center portion **108** of the transverse plate **102**. Transverse plate **102** includes a second pedicle extension **158** formed so as to extend over a portion of a second pedicle **162** of the same vertebra. Second pedicle extension **158** is located on second end **106** of transverse plate **102**. Second pedicle extension **158** is continuous or integral with second end **106** of transverse plate **102**. Second pedicle extension **158** is lateral of the center region **108** of the transverse plate **102** and opposite with respect to the first pedicle extension **156**. As shown in the embodiment of **FIG. 1**, first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions are slightly angled relative to transverse plate **102**, however other alternates of this embodiment may have more or less angled surfaces or in some alternates be made to lie prone with no angled surfaces such as shown in **FIG. 3**. It should be apparent that pedicle extensions are formed so as to transmit downward forces onto pedicle during rotation, so in some alternates, the shape may take any of a number of configurations to conform to the particular pedicle. First **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions may also be shorter or longer depending on the features of the individual vertebra. While first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions may be generally planar shaped pieces, first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions may also be contoured to include curves to fit the anatomical features of the vertebra **110** and some anatomical features of the vertebra may be removed in order to position the first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions over the first **160** and second **162** pedicles of the vertebra. While the embodiment of **FIG. 3** may appear different, it should be readily apparent that the clamp set **100** of **FIG. 3** is intended to function as the clamp set **100** of **FIG. 1**.

[0033] Referring to **FIG. 1**, the clamp set **100** constructed in accordance with the present invention includes a rail coupling member **164** located in the center region **108** of the transverse plate **102**. In use, rail coupling member **164** will be positioned posteriorly with respect to vertebra **110**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 3**, rail coupling member is a cylindrical threaded piece attached to the transverse plate **102** by any number of well-known methods, such as welding. The rail coupling member of **FIG. 3** is intended to be similar to the coupling member of **FIG. 1**. While one embodiment of a rail coupling member has been described, other coupling members may have a horizontal slot or a nut which threads on the inside of the cylindrical body of the coupling member. Other coupling members may include two cylindrical bodies for attaching to two longitudinal rails, or a coupling member with two slots or recesses for more than one rail. Rail coupling member **164** is slotted to receive a longitudinal rail **166**. Inside surface of rail coupling member **164** is configured to engage with a portion of the longitudinal rail **166** cross-sectional shape **170**. Therefore, when cross-sectional shape **170** of rail **166** is circular, slot surface will assume a semicircular shape to engage rail **166** on all but upper portion of rail **166**. Rail coupling member **164** is

threaded to engage a nut **168**. Nut **168** can be snugged against upper portion of longitudinal rail **166** to keep rail **166** in position on the clamp set **100**, thus preventing movement of the clamp set and vertebra in relation to rail **166**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 3**, longitudinal rail **166** may have a circular cross-sectional shape **170**, but other embodiments may have different cross-sectional areas and shapes.

[0034] **FIG. 4** shows the preferred embodiment of the clamp set **300** and longitudinal rail **302** constructed in accordance with the present invention. Particularly shown is the rail **302** having a multisided cross-sectional shape **304**. The number of sides present in the cross-sectional shape may vary depending on the tolerance required in achieving the desired reduction of the spine. The cross-sectional shape may have as little as 4 sides and as many as 120 sides, and most preferably, 16 to 24 sides. It should be readily apparent that this embodiment of the clamp set is intended to function in substantially the same manner as the embodiments described by **FIGS. 1, 2** and **3**, except for use of the multi-sided rail.

[0035] When a multi-sided rail is used in cooperation with the clamp set of the present invention, the rail attachment member walls are slightly angled outward to give a narrowing taper to the channel created therein. In this manner, the rail may be rotated within the channel, but when the nut is snugged against the rail, the nut presses the rail into the narrower section of the channel and the rail is prevented from further rotation in the clamp set.

[0036] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the clamp set **100** also includes a pair of notches **172** located on the superior and inferior edges of the transverse plate **102**. Notch **172** is located proximate to the center region **108** of the transverse plate **100**. Superior notch **172** and inferior notch (not shown) provide suitable grasping elements for the tool of **FIG. 5**. While grasping elements as shown include indentations, the function of serving as suitable grasping elements for a tool is also accomplished by having protrusions on the clamp set to match indentations in the tool. Any other suitable configuration or combination of male and female elements may be used.

[0037] Referring now to **FIG. 2**, a preferred embodiment of the apparatus incorporating the clamp set of the present invention is shown. A portion of the thoracic region of the vertebral column having kyphotic curvature is shown with the apparatus affixed to four levels of thoracic vertebrae after reduction of the vertebral column has occurred. The preferred embodiment includes four clamp sets and a rail. While the apparatus as shown is affixed to adjacent vertebrae, most preferably, the clamp sets are affixed to alternate levels. For instance, a typical deformity is known as a right thoracic curvature, for this case, the four clamp sets would attach to the fourth, sixth, tenth and twelfth vertebra, preferably skipping the apical vertebra. At least two clamps are used in cooperation with a longitudinal rod, and at most seventeen, depending on the severity of the deformity. A single clamp set may be used without the longitudinal rail. Still another alternate is the use of a clamp set with only a single vertebral device.

[0038] A first clamp set **200** for use in the embodiment of **FIG. 2** may be either of the alternate embodiments of **FIGS. 1, 3**, or **4**. The clamp set **200** includes a first **202** and a second **204** laminar hook in opposing configuration so as to clamp

to a first vertebra **206** on a first **208** and second **210** lamina, respectively, of the first vertebra **206**. It should be readily understood that a vertebra of the thoracic region of the spinal column inherently possesses a first and a second lamina as well as a first and a second pedicle. The first **202** and second **204** laminar hooks attach to first **208** and second **210** laminae from a superior and inferior direction, respectively. As can be perceived from **FIG. 2**, first **202** and second **204** laminar hooks surround the respective laminae **208** and **210**, from three sides. The first clamp set **200** is posteriorly positioned in relation to the first vertebra **206** such that rail coupling member **248** is likewise posteriorly positioned.

[0039] A second clamp set **212** of the instrumentation apparatus similarly includes a third **214** and a fourth **216** laminar hook in opposing configuration so as to clamp to a second vertebra **218** on a third **220** and a fourth **222** lamina, respectively, of the second vertebra **218**. The third **214** and fourth **216** laminar hooks attach to third **220** and fourth **222** laminae from a superior and inferior direction, respectively. As can be perceived from **FIG. 2**, third **214** and fourth **216** laminar hooks surround the respective laminae **220** and **222** from three sides. The second clamp set **212** is posteriorly positioned in relation to the second vertebra **218** such that rail coupling member **250** is likewise posteriorly positioned.

[0040] A third clamp set **224** similarly includes a fifth **226** and a sixth **228** laminar hook in opposing configuration so as to clamp to a third vertebra **230** on a fifth **232** and a sixth **234** lamina, respectively, of the third vertebra **230**. The fifth **226** and sixth **228** laminar hooks attach to fifth **232** and sixth **234** laminae from a superior and inferior direction, respectively. As can be perceived from **FIG. 2**, fifth **226** and sixth **228** laminar hooks surround the respective laminae **232** and **234** from three sides. The third clamp set **224** is posteriorly positioned in relation to the third vertebra **230**, such that rail coupling member **252** is likewise posteriorly positioned. A fourth clamp set **236** similarly includes a seventh **238** and an eighth **240** laminar hooks in opposing configuration so as to clamp to a fourth vertebra **242** on a seventh **244** and an eighth **246** lamina of the fourth vertebra **242**. The seventh **238** and eighth **240** laminar hooks attach to a seventh **244** and an eighth **246** laminae from a superior and inferior direction, respectively. As can be perceived from **FIG. 2**, seventh **238** and eighth **240** laminar hooks surround the respective laminae **244** and **246** from three sides. The fourth clamp set **236** is posteriorly positioned in relation to the fourth vertebra **242**, such that rail coupling member **254** is likewise posteriorly positioned. Second **204**, fourth **216**, sixth **228** and eighth **240** laminar hooks are adjustable so as to enable placement of each clamp set on the respective vertebrae. The adjustable hooks are held to the clamp set by a nut.

[0041] A longitudinal rail **256** contoured to the reduced configuration of the spine is attached to each of the respective clamp sets **200**, **212**, **224** and **236** at the rail coupling member **248**, **250**, **252** and **254**. The rail **256** is held to the clamp sets by the use of a nut snugged against the rail **256** at each rail coupling member **248**, **250**, **252** and **254**. Each coupling member projects posteriorly in a region formerly occupied by the spinous process such that the rail likewise occupies the region occupied by the spinous process. Only a single central rail is required in the instrumentation constructed in accordance with the present invention. In applying the apparatus as described above, it should be readily

understood that several elements of the vertebral column may have to be removed in order to place the clamp sets and rail in the appropriate position. Since the apparatus is located centrally on the spinal column, the paraspinal muscles are not interfered with.

[0042] Use of the apparatus in spinal reduction will now be described with reference to **FIGS. 2** and **3**. To begin placement of the instrumentation on the spinal column, the apparatus must be in a disassembled state. As mentioned earlier, the preferred embodiment of this medical instrumentation will include four clamp sets **200**, **212**, **224** and **236**. However, any number of clamp sets may be used depending on the particular situation of the patient. Therefore, description of the use of one clamp set will suffice to describe the use of the remaining three. The first clamp set **200** will be attached to one level **206** of the vertebral column after the spinous process and other anatomical features of the vertebra have been modified or even removed to accommodate the clamp set. The first hook **202** of the first clamp set **200** is placed over the first lamina **208** from a superior direction. Referring to **FIG. 3**, the first hook **114** being integral with the transverse plate **102** also places the transverse plate **102** on the posterior portion of the vertebra. Placement of the clamp set **200** on the vertebra **206** also locates rail coupling member **248** in the posterior configuration. First **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions shown in **FIG. 3** will be positioned on the first and second pedicles of the vertebra such that first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions will lie opposite to each other and lateral to the center region of the clamp set.

[0043] Referring now to **FIG. 2**, second hook **204** is now placed on a second lamina **210** from an inferior direction, such that first **202** and second **204** hook are in opposing configuration and provide a claw-like hold on the vertebra **206**. Referring now to **FIG. 3**, second hook **148** may either slide into position around bolt **136**, or second hook notch **148** may slide into position from the top of the bolt **136**. Second hook **204** is made adjustable or detachable to facilitate placement on the second lamina **210**. Once second hook **204** is placed in position, nut **138** may be snugged against second hook **124** at first and second fingers **150** and **152** at this time or may be loosely threaded for snugging at a later time. In any event, nut **138** is preferably snugged prior to adjustment of vertebra. Placement of the second **212**, third **224** and fourth **226** clamp sets may now proceed at this time in much the same manner as the first clamp set **200**. It should be readily apparent that the order of placement of the clamp sets on the vertebrae is of no consequence to the functioning of the apparatus. The advantages of the clamp set and apparatus should now be evident. The opposing hook configuration of the present invention provides a more reliable method of fastening posterior instrumentation to the spinal column than previously applied methods. In addition, the first **156** and second **158** pedicle extensions extend to cover all or part of the pedicles to transmit force downward on the pedicle during rotation of the vertebra. It should be readily apparent that only one of the two pedicle extensions will see a transmittance of force to the pedicle during rotation in any one direction. The pedicle extensions provide pressure distribution over a portion of the pedicle, decreasing the stress

on the laminar hook, thus stronger rotational forces may be applied without fear of damaging bone or nerve tissue.

[0044] Once each of the individual clamp sets has been attached to its respective vertebra, the superiormost **236** and inferiormost **200** clamp sets are held in the neutral position, i.e., the vertebra attached to these two clamp sets are not typically adjusted in the sagittal or coronal planes, but can be rotated axially, then held in place while the remaining vertebrae are adjusted. These clamp sets prevent transferring a rotational force beyond the construct to the vertebrae that are not instrumented (a problem known as crankshaft phenomena). Once the superiormost and inferiormost clamp sets are held in place, reduction of the remaining vertebrae can take place. In one procedure, a reduction tool is used to adjust the vertebra to achieve a more normal spinal configuration. A preferred reduction tool to be used in accordance with the present invention has a first member with a handle portion, a nose portion, and a neck portion connecting the handle portion to the nose portion. A similar second member has a handle, neck, and nose portions. The first and second members are connected at the neck portions. The reduction tool will be described below. Once reduction has been performed on an individual vertebra, or at any time thereafter, the reduction tool is held in place by the use of a robotic arm. The robotic arm clamps or grasps onto the reduction tool at a suitable location. In one example, the tool is provided with a tab onto which the robotic arm may attach. Use of the tool and robotic arm maintains the vertebra in the corrected state.

[0045] Once reduction of the indicated vertebrae has taken place, the length and contour of the longitudinal rail **256** can be determined. Previous methods relied on having the rail contoured before reduction had taken place, thus anticipating the amount of reduction that could be achieved. While this approach may have succeeded in a few instances, other times it was found that the rail was either too short or too long or the curvature of the rail was undercompensated or overcompensated. One advantage of the present invention is that it provides a more reliable method of achieving the proper length and shape and curvature of a rail because the rail is measured, cut, and contoured to the proper length and shape after reduction has taken place.

[0046] The proper length and accurately contoured longitudinal rail **256** can now be attached to each of the individual clamp sets **200**, **212**, **224** and **236** in their reduced or neutral states at the respective coupling members **248**, **250**, **252** and **254**. The longitudinal rail **256** fits into the slot of the rail coupling members and is snugged loosely with a nut at each clamp set to prevent the rail from escaping the clamp set. Further, final adjustment of the clamp sets can take place because the slot allows rotation of the rail while inside the slot when the nut is loosely threaded. It is not necessary to use the longitudinal rail as a derotation device once it is set into the clamp sets because the deformities have already been reduced. Whereas in previous methods, reduction took place by rotating a rod. This is where the big leap in safety between the method of the present invention and previous

methods is achieved. Once the adjustment of the clamp sets is complete, the nuts are snugged down on the rail to prevent rotation of the clamp sets. In the preferred embodiment, the rail **256** has multiple sides which engage a suitably configured portion of the coupling member slot surface, as shown in **FIG. 4**. The more sides the rail has, the finer the reduction adjustment that can be achieved. A multi-sided rail engages the corresponding sides of the slot surface much like a hexagonal nut engaged in a wrench, thus a multi-sided longitudinal rail prevents any rotational slippage of the clamp set which would cause the vertebra to slip back into its deformed state. This is the difference between the present invention and the two rod system. Two rods were previously required to act in unison to prevent rotation of the vertebra back to the deformed condition. With a multi-sided rail, the rotational forces are held in check by the interlocking surfaces of the rail and slot. The nut, in this case, simply prevents the longitudinal rail releasing from the clamp set entirely and may only minimally relied upon to prevent rotation of the clamp set relative to the rail. The longitudinal rail holds the clamp sets in their reduced state and in relation to each other, therefore the longitudinal rail must be of sturdy construction to resist bending by torsional forces.

[0047] In another aspect of the present invention, a tool is provided to use with the clamp set. **FIG. 5** shows a tool **500** for adjusting an individual clamp set **502**. The tool of the present invention includes a first arm member **504**. The member **504** further includes a handle portion **506**, a neck portion **508**, and a nose portion **510**. The tool also includes a second arm member **512**. The second member also includes a handle portion **514**, a neck portion **516**, and a nose portion **518**. The first arm member **504** and the second arm member **512** are pivotally connected at the neck portions **508** and **516**. The elongated handle portions **506** and **514** allow for a multiplication of the gripping force at the relatively shorter nose portions **510** and **518**. A threaded rod **518** is located proximate to the outermost ends of the handle portions **506** and **514**. The rod **518** traverses one of the handle portions and is threaded to a securement nut **520** on the outside of the handle portion. Snugging on the nut **520** closes the handle portions **504** and **512** and applies the gripping force to the clamp set **502**. The tool also includes a rectangular tab **522**, for use during the spinal reduction method.

[0048] The nose portions **510** and **518** further include projections **524** and **526** on the inside surfaces facing the clamp set **502**. The projections are suitably constructed so as to mate with the notches **528** on the traverse plate of the clamp set **502**. Although projections on the nose portions have been described, the present invention can suitably also utilize indentations where the clamp set is provided with projections rather than notches. Further, any combination of mating parts may be utilized in the present invention.

[0049] Referring now to **FIG. 6**, a feature of the tool **600** according to the present invention is the ability to slide under the longitudinal rail **602** after the rail has been placed in the clamp set **604**. As shown in **FIG. 6**, the nose portion **606** follows a curved line when viewed edgewise which takes the gripping end **608** of the nose portion **606** underneath the rail

602. In this manner, the tool **600** is first applied to the clamp set **604**, the tool is then held at the tab **608** to a stabilizing arm (not shown). Next, the rail **602** is attached to the clamp set **604** and finally the tool **600** is removed.

[0050] Referring now to **FIG. 7**, another embodiment of the clamp set **700** according to the present invention includes pedicle screws **702** and **704** to use as securement devices rather than laminar hooks. Pedicle screws **702** and **704** traverse apertures **706** and **708** disposed in the body of the clamp set **700**. Apertures **706** and **708** are countersunk so as to allow articulation of the pedicle screws **702** and **704** within the apertures. The clamp set **700** is meant to be similar in operation to the clamp sets shown in **FIGS. 1, 3** and **4**, in that the clamp set **700** has pedicle extensions to transmit downward rotational forces along the pedicle.

[0051] While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

1. A tool for applying a force to a clamp set, comprising:
 - a first member having a handle portion, a nose portion, and a neck portion connecting the handle portion to the nose portion,
 - a second member having a handle portion, a nose portion, and a neck portion connecting the handle portion to the nose portion, and
 - a pivotal connection securing the first member to the second member at the neck portions, wherein the nose portions include an open-sided elongated arm with a locking element to lock onto a vertebral clamp set, the clamp set having a longitudinal rail attached to it after adjustment of the clamp set with the tool.
2. The tool of claim 1, further comprising a tab for attachment to a stabilizing arm.
3. The tool of claim 2, wherein the nose portions further comprise a protrusion to mate with a corresponding notch on the clamp set.

* * * * *