

Final Program and Meeting Guide  
9<sup>th</sup> International Symposium

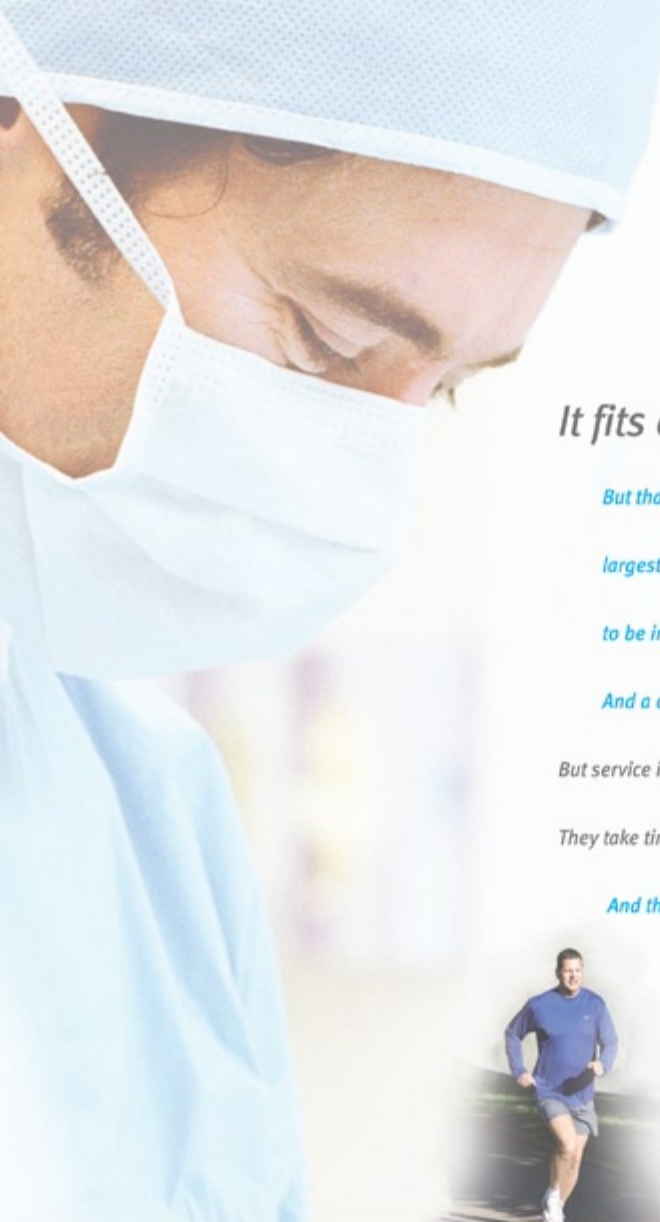
## **Live Instructional Non-Fusion Spine Course**

Interactive surgery via satellite

New York University School of Medicine  
Washington Square, New York  
United States of America

Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 2005





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## Welcome letter

New York, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005

### Dear Participants and Guests

Welcome to New York City and the Swiss Spine Institute and New York University.

We are excited about this collaboration and hope that this one-day symposium will give you much satisfaction. Live instructional courses have become one of the Swiss Spine Institute specialties and the Course Chairman Dr. Tom Errico, Chief Spine Services, Departments of Orthopaedics; School of Medicine, New York University has put together an impressive faculty.

The day is meant to enhance knowledge, discuss findings and ask questions to the faculty and to your peers. Please give us suggestions of further topics in the evaluation forms that you would like to see as seminars. Do not be shy this is a collaborative effort for you and with you.

We hope you will enjoy the seminar and Spring in New York 2005.

Sincerely

**Margareta Nordin Dr. Sci.**

President

Swiss Spine Institute

New York, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005

### Dear Participants and Guests

Lumbar Arthroplasty has reached a new beginning with the FDA approval of the Charite Artificial Disc this past year. Early usage has commenced in the U.S. and continues in Europe. Motion Sparing Technology also involves other new implants currently in the regulatory process as well as other forms of motion preservation. This program is designed to bring together into one format the broad spectrum of thought represented by the leaders in motion preservation. The symposium with live instructional surgical demonstrations brings to the attendees actual surgical experience and concepts from leaders in the field. Live surgeries in conjunction with didactic lectures will delve into the all-important surgical indications and contra-indications to these techniques. There is adequate time for questions and answer sessions simultaneously live between Switzerland and New York. This live real time format allows for extraordinary learning experiences for all involved.

Sincerely

**Dr Thomas Errico, MD**

Course Chairman

NYU Hospital for Joint Disease



**Synthes Spine** is a leading international spinal device company, specializing in the development, manufacturing, and marketing of technologies for the surgical treatment of spinal disorders. Synthes Spine features a comprehensive and diverse portfolio of products for fusion and non-fusion surgical techniques with the objective of providing the patient with the best possible outcome. Close collaboration with many surgeons, including the AO Foundation, allows Synthes Spine to provide the highest quality products and services to our customers and the patient.

# Registration

Tuesday morning, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005 from 07:30am

## **Congress location**

New York University School of Medicine  
Kimmel Center  
60 Washington Square South, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10012  
United States of America

## **Congress contact person**

Ms Jolanda Meury  
Event Coordinator  
Engelgasse 77  
4052 Basel, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 (0) 61 373 23 03  
Fax: +41 (0) 61 373 23 02  
E-mail: [jolanda.meury@swiss-spine.ch](mailto:jolanda.meury@swiss-spine.ch)  
Web: [www.swiss-spine.ch](http://www.swiss-spine.ch)

## **Swiss Spine Institute sponsorship information**

Mr Bill Chambers  
General Manager  
Engelgasse 77  
4052 Basel, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 (0) 61 373 23 03  
Fax: +41 (0) 61 373 23 02  
E-mail: [bill.chambers@swiss-spine.ch](mailto:bill.chambers@swiss-spine.ch)  
Web: [www.swiss-spine.ch](http://www.swiss-spine.ch)

## **About the Live Instructional Non-Fusion Spine Course**

The course will be chaired by Dr Thomas Errico, MD, Professor at the New York University School of Medicine. An interactive and instructional course will feature six (6) spine surgeries transmitted live from the Swiss Spine Institute reference clinic via satellite to the New York University School of Medicine, with instructional saw bones courses in parallel to the surgery.

This course is designed to not only demonstrate the latest motion preserving technics; moreover it will allow delegates to have hands on experience in the surgeries they are observing. In just one day, surgeons will be able to experience surgeries on dynamic stabilisation, and disc replacement technology for the cervical and lumbar spine as well as practical hands on instruction in the auditorium.

# Swiss Spine Institute

The Swiss Spine Institute founded in Switzerland in 1999, is a non-profit foundation and association for international spine medicine based on a decentralized network of spine specialists and centres of competence around the world.

## Objectives

The Institute's objective is to trace precisely the relevant conservative and operative treatment methods in a central data base and improve treatment quality based on this documentation. This evidence based documentation provides a platform for education, research, development and information to medical doctors and allied Health care professionals involved in spine medicine around the world.

## Mission

Our mission is dedicated towards advancing the specialty of spine surgery in order to provide the highest quality of spine care to the public.

## Swiss Spine Institute-Association

### Membership

Membership is open to all individuals and legal entities. The activities of the association are geared to the needs of spine specialists, Healthcare and rehabilitation in spinal medicine. Your membership support will assist the Institute in advancing the specialty of spine surgery in order to provide the highest quality of spine care to the public.

## Benefits

Swiss Spine Institute Membership offers valuable benefits to meet your professional goals.

- Free live surgery DVD
- 20% off meeting registration fees
- Access to legal and patent advisory service
- Partake in Swiss Spine Institute research projects
- Invitation to appear as faculty
- Advance access to training courses
- Free copies of the patients' magazine Colonna
- Membership directory
- Certificate of membership

## Fees

Membership is limited and fees of \$375.00 are charged annually. Application forms can be downloaded from our web site, or from the Institute direct at [institute@swiss-spine.ch](mailto:institute@swiss-spine.ch)

## Web site

The Swiss Spine Institute has a web site at the address [www.swiss-spine.ch](http://www.swiss-spine.ch) and provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on all of the Institutes activities.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Trans Atlantic Spine Congress

### "Innovations in Spine Surgery"

4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2005

Dallas, USA and Zürich, Switzerland

Held in cooperation with the Texas Back Institute

Full registration \$995.00

Registration for Swiss Spine Institute members \$795.00



### **Attendance**

This multidisciplinary spine course is intended for orthopaedic surgeons, neurosurgeons, physiatrists, pain specialists, neurologists, radiologists, physical therapists, rheumatologists, anaesthesiologists, osteopathic physicians, researchers, nurse practitioners, chiropractors and other physicians and allied Health professionals involved in spine care. Attendance at the Live Instructional Spine Surgery Course is open; membership to the Swiss Spine Institute is not required.

### **Accreditation Statement**

The Swiss Spine Institute through the co-sponsor the NYU Post-Graduate Medical School is providing accreditation for delegates attending this meeting.

The NYU Post-Graduate Medical School is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

### **Credit Designation Statement**

The NYU Post-Graduate Medical School designates this educational activity for a maximum of (6) category 1 credit toward the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those credits that he/she spent in the activity.

### **Disclosure Statement**

The NYU Post-Graduate Medical School adheres to ACCME Standards regarding industry support of continuing medical education. Disclosure of any commercial relationships as well as discussion of off-label or investigational use of any drug, device or procedure by the faculty will be made known at the symposium.

The Swiss Spine Institute with their designated sponsor of continuing medical education, the NYU Post-Graduate Medical School must comply with the Essentials and Standards set by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) for commercial support of continuing medical education.

It is a requirement that the following Standards are met for each continuing medical education activity:

- All activities must be free of any commercial bias.
- Commercial supporters of CME activities shall not control the planning, content or execution of the activity.
- Presentations must give a balanced view of therapeutic options. If trade names are used, those of several companies should be used rather than only that of a single supporting company.
- An offer by a commercial entity to provide a presentation reporting the results of scientific research shall be accompanied by a detailed outline of the presentation for use by the accredited sponsor to confirm the scientific objectivity of the presentation.



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- When an unlabeled use of a commercial product is discussed, the speaker must disclose that the product is not labelled for the use under discussion or that the product is still investigational. This is mandatory by the ACCME.
- No commercial promotional materials shall be displayed or distributed in the same room, before, during or immediately after an educational activity for credit.
- Representatives of commercial supporters may attend an educational activity, but may not engage in sales activities while in the room where the activity takes place.
- Funds from a commercial source must be in the form of an educational grant made payable to the accredited sponsor for the support of the program.
- Commercial support may be acknowledged in printed announcements and brochures; however, reference must not be made to specific products.

All faculties in a CME activity must disclose the existence of any significant financial interest or other relationship with the manufacturer(s) of any commercial product(s) discussed in an educational presentation. This must be disclosed to the participants prior to the activity in brief statements in conference materials such as brochures, syllabi, exhibits, poster sessions or post-meeting publications.

#### **Badge distribution**

Registration badges may be picked up on site at the registration desk. Representatives without a badge will not be admitted in the exhibit or congress hall. Badges are personal and non-transferable and must be worn in the exhibit and congress area at all times. Defacing badges by inserting business cards, photocopying, attaching ribbons or other items to badges is not allowed.

#### **Smoking policy**

No smoking is permitted within the exhibit or congress hall at any time including installation, exhibit hours, and dismantling.

#### **Photography**

No photography is allowed. Only the official photographer may take photographs or video in the exhibit and congress hall. Filming or photographing of the live surgery telecast is not allowed. Exhibitors taking photographs in the exhibit or congress hall will have their film confiscated.

#### **Children**

No children under 18 years of age will be permitted to enter the course.

#### **Exhibition**

A supporter exhibition will take place during the Live Instructional Non-Fusion Spine Course on Tuesday, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005 from 07:30am to 04:00pm. The function of this exhibition is to inform attendees about products and services relevant to the practice of spine medicine.



# Collaboration works.

DePuy Spine, in collaboration with the spine community, will continue to research and create product advancements that improve patient care and educate surgeons about these new technologies and their associated techniques. We will fulfill our obligation to serve our customers to allow them to most effectively treat their patients.

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### **Mini seminars**

Break out workshop/mini seminar sessions will be held during the day in room 914 on the 9<sup>th</sup> floor. These seminars are free of charge for registered delegates of the Live Instructional Non-Fusion Spine Course and are intended for orthopaedic surgeons, neurosurgeons, physiatrists, neurologists, radiologists, rheumatologists and osteopathic physicians who are involved in spine care. Registration to the mini seminars are free, and will be accepted online and at the venue on a first-come, first-served basis.

### **Mini seminar time table**

10:30 am – 11:00 am Stryker Spine  
12:30 pm – 01:30 pm Zimmer Spine; Lunch will be served in the room  
02:30 pm – 03:00 pm St. Francis Medical Technologies  
04:00 pm – 04:30 pm DePuy Spine

### **Instructional sawbones courses**

The instructional sawbones courses will be held in the auditorium on stage in parallel to the live surgeries with delegates receiving hands on education on the procedure they are watching. These courses will allow delegates to have hands on experience in the surgeries they are observing.

### **Instructional sawbones course time table**

08:00 am – 08:45 am Zimmer Spine  
08:45 am – 09:30 am DePuy Spine  
10:15 am – 11:00 am St. Francis Medical Technologies  
11:00 am – 11:45 am Stryker Spine

## Program of the Live Instructional Non-Fusion Spine Course

### Morning Session

NY Time	Surgery from Switzerland	Surgeon	Moderator
07:30 am	Open: Registration and morning coffee		
08:00 am	1 <sup>st</sup> Live Surgery: Dynamic stabilisation of the posterior column	O. Schwarzenbach, Switzerland	R. Davis, USA
08:45 am	2 <sup>nd</sup> Live Surgery: Total artificial disc prosthesis lumbar	R. Guyer, USA M. Morgan, USA	P. McAfee, USA
09:30 am	3 <sup>rd</sup> Live Surgery: Total Artificial Disc Prosthesis	J. Zigler, USA M. Morgan, USA	R. Delamarter, USA
10:15 am	4 <sup>th</sup> Live Surgery: Interspinous decompression system	J. Zucherman, USA	S. Blumenthal, USA
11:00 am	Pre-recorded surgery: Total artificial disc prosthesis lumbar	S. Rasmussen, Denmark	T. Errico, USA
11:45 am	5 <sup>th</sup> Live Surgery: Dynamic stabilization system	N. Boeree, UK	P. McAfee, USA
12:30 pm	Buffet Lunch: Rosenthal Pavilion, 10 <sup>th</sup> Floor		

## Afternoon Session

NY Time	Lectures	Speaker	Moderator
01:30 pm	Panel interview with all surgeons via satellite from Switzerland	All surgeons	T. Errico, USA
02:30 pm	Outcome Assessment in New Non Fusion Technologies	M. Nordin, USA	T. Errico, USA
02:40 pm	Dynamic Stabilization: Preliminary US IDE Clinical Results	R. Davis, USA	T. Errico, USA
02:50 pm	Dynamic lumbar stabilization with Dynesys 5 year follow-up of 150 patients, a prospective multi-center study	T. Stoll, Switzerland	T. Errico, USA
03:00 pm	Mechanical Interspinous Normalization System Rationale and 16 Year Results From Europe	P. McAfee, USA	T. Errico, USA
03:10 pm	X STOP (IPD) Interspinous Process Decompression	S. Blumenthal, USA	T. Errico, USA
03:20 pm	Revision Surgery in the Motion Preservation Arena	P. McAfee, USA	T. Errico, USA
03:30 pm	Coffee break		
04:00 pm	Multi-level Lumbar Artificial Disc Replacement: The U.S. Experience	R. Delamarter, USA	T. Errico, USA
04:10 pm	Indication Algorithm for Non-Fusion Technology	R. Bertagnoli, Germany	T. Errico, USA
04:20 pm	Metal-on-Metal artificial lumbar disc replacement versus circumferential fusion for the treatment of discogenic pain: A prospective randomized study	R. Sasso, USA	T. Errico, USA
04:30 pm	Introduction to Goals of Cervical Arthroplasty	T. Errico, USA	T. Errico, USA
04:50 pm	Panel discussion		T. Errico, USA
05:20 pm	Close of day		T. Errico, USA

## Faculty Member List

### Chairman

Dr Tom Errico, MD, USA

### Surgeons

Dr Nicholas Boeree, MD, United Kingdom

Dr Christian Etter, MD, Switzerland (Medical Director)

Dr Rick Guyer, MD, USA

Dr Mickey Morgan, MD, USA

Dr Sten Rasmussen, MD, Denmark

Dr Othmar Schwarzenbach, MD, Switzerland

Dr Jack Zigler, MD, USA

Dr James Zucherman, MD, USA

### Speakers

Dr Rudolf Bertagnoli, MD, Germany

Dr Scott Blumenthal, MD, USA

Dr Reginald Davis, MD, USA

Dr Rick Delamarter, MD, USA

Dr Tom Errico, MD, USA, (Chairman)

Dr Paul McAfee, MD, USA

Prof Margareta Nordin MD, Sci, CIE, USA (Host)

Dr Rick Sasso, MD, USA

Dr Thomas Stoll, MD, Switzerland



## Surgeons CV

### Dr Nicholas Boeree, MD, United Kingdom

#### Practice

Consultant Orthopaedic Spinal Surgeon  
Southampton University Hospital  
Department of Orthopaedics  
Southampton, Hampshire, United Kingdom

BUPA Chalybeate Hospital  
Chalybeate Close  
Southampton, Hampshire, United Kingdom

#### Education

1976–82 Medical Education at the  
London Hospital Medical College

#### Publications

11

#### Presentations

- 1 Can Adcon-L be used safely and to advantage in the all forms of surgery for degenerative lumbar disease? Eurospine, Oct 2000
- 2 The Outcome of Anterior Lumbar Interbody Fusion using the Hartshill Horseshoe Cage vs. Single Level Graf Ligament Stabilisation. Combined Meeting of BSS and Nordic Spine Society, April 2000 Awarded prize for best paper
- 3 The Outcome of Posterior Lumbar Interbody Fusion (PLIF) vs. Posterolateral Fusion for Spondylytic Spondylolisthesis. Combined Meeting of BSS and Nordic Spine Society, April 2000
- 4 Does Provocative Discography Help in Low Back Surgery? Eurospine, Oct 2000
- 5 ECG of Surgeons During Scoliosis Surgery. BSS Leeds 2003

### Dr Christian Etter, MD, Switzerland

#### Practice

Head Department of Spine Medicine  
Head Department of Pain Therapy  
Hirslanden Clinic Aarau  
5001 Aarau, Switzerland

Member of the Board  
Spina Sana Patient organisation  
Dates: 1999 to present

Chairman Membership committee  
Spina Arthroplasty Society  
Dates: 2003 to present

#### Education

University of Basel  
Switzerland  
Graduated: 1979  
Degree: Medical Practitioner

University of Basel  
Switzerland  
Graduated: 1983  
Degree: M.D.

University of Berne  
Switzerland  
Graduated: 1988  
Degree: FMH Specialist of Orthopaedic Surgery

#### Publications

NA

#### Presentations

61

### Dr Rick Guyer, MD, USA

#### Practice

Orthopaedic Spine Surgeon  
Texas Back Institute  
Plano, Texas, USA

#### Education

1964–67 Wissahickon High School Ambler,  
Pennsylvania, USA

1967–71 Ursinus College Collegeville,  
Pennsylvania, USA

1971–75 University of Pennsylvania School of  
Medicine Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

#### Publications

74

#### Presentations

77

**Dr Mickey Morgan, MD, USA**

**Practice**

General and Vascular Surgery  
Frisco, TX, USA

**Education**

Coronado High School  
Lubbock, TX, USA

Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, TX, USA  
B.S. Zoology 1974

University of Texas Health Science Center  
San Antonio, TX, USA  
M.D. 1980

**Publications**

2

**Presentations**

NA

**Dr Sten Rasmussen, MD, Denmark**

**Practice**

Chief Director of Accelerated Stay Programmes in  
Orthopaedic Surgery  
Consultant Spine and Pelvic Surgery  
Northern Orthopaedic Division  
Århus University Aalborg Hospital Hobrovej  
Aalborg, Denmark

**Education**

Aalborg 1975 Graduation in mathematics,  
physics and biology  
from Hasseris College

June 1982 Medical candidate from  
Aarhus University

January 1984 Authorisation as medical doctor from  
The Danish Board of Health

April 1989 Master of Economy and Organisation

January 1993 Authorisation as orthopaedic surgeon  
from The Danish Board of Health

**Publications**

25

**Presentations**

34

**Dr Othmar Schwarzenbach, MD, Switzerland**

**Practice**

Das Rückenzentrum  
Bahnhofstrasse 3  
3600 Thun, Switzerland

**Education**

1978–83 University of Basel

**Residency**

1984/85 Laboratory for experimental  
Surgery, Davos (Prof. S.M. Perren)

1986 Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto,  
Canada, Research Department  
(A.A. Czitrom, MD, PhD)

1987 Inselspital Bern Clinic for Visceral Surgery  
University of Bern (Prof. L.H. Blumgart)

1988 Inselspital Bern  
Clinic for Orthopaedic Surgery  
(Prof. R. Ganz)

Dpt. for Hand Surgery  
(Prof. U. Büchler)

Dpt. for Anaesthesiology  
(Prof. D. Thomson)

1989/90 Inselspital Bern  
Clinic for Orthopaedic Surgery  
University of Bern  
(Prof. R. Ganz)

**Membership**

Swiss Orthopaedic Society (SGO)  
Swiss Spine Institute  
European Spine Society  
Group International Cotrel-Dubousset (GICD)

**Dr Jack Zigler, MD, USA****Practice**

Spine Surgeon  
 Co-Director Spine Fellowship Program  
 Texas Back Institute  
 Plano, Texas 75093

Clinical Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery  
 UT-South western School of Medicine

**Education**

Bachelor of Science, with Distinction – 1973  
 Cornell University  
 Ithaca, New York 14850

M.D. Cum Laude – 1977  
 SUNY Upstate Medical Center  
 Syracuse, New York 13210

July 1977 – June 1978  
 Resident in Surgery  
 Long Island Jewish – Hillside Medical Center  
 New Hyde Park, New York

July 1978 – June 1981  
 Resident and Chief Resident in Orthopaedic Surgery  
 Mount Sinai School of Medicine  
 New York, New York 10029

July 1981 – June 1982  
 Arnold Fellow in Spine Surgery  
 Henry H. Bohlman, M.D., Preceptor  
 Department of Orthopaedic Surgery  
 Case Western Reserve Univ. School of Medicine  
 Cleveland, Ohio 44106

**Publications**

28

**Presentations**

57

**Dr James Zucherman, MD, USA****Practice**

St. Mary's Hospital and Medical Center, S.F., CA

**Education**

June 1970 University of California at Berkeley  
 University of Southern California  
 BA, with Honours, Varsity Tennis  
 Letter

April 1974 Graduate  
 Baylor College of Medicine  
 Houston, Texas, MD

July 1974 to Postgraduate  
 June 1975 Los Angeles County – USC General  
 Hospital, Internal Medicine Intern

July 1975 to Mt. Zion Medical Center  
 June 1977 General Surgery Resident

July 1977 to San Francisco Combined  
 June 1981 Orthopaedic Residency Program  
 Orthopaedic Surgery Resident

July 1981 to University of Hong Kong –  
 Dec. 1981 Duchess of Kent Children's  
 Orthopaedic Hospital  
 Paediatric – Spine Orthopaedic  
 Surgery Fellowship

**Publications**

109

**Presentations**

111

# 11<sup>th</sup> International Symposium

## Two Decades of Instrumented Fusion

### “An in depth analysis”

In Cooperation with AO Spine International

Zürich, Switzerland

Friday 20<sup>th</sup> & Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> of January, 2006

#### Invitation

Following the “Harrington rod era” the introduction of transpedicular screw and cage systems about two decades ago, led to the widespread use of spinal fusion in daily practice. The progress made in implant technology and the development of less invasive surgical approaches opened new dimensions in spinal instrumentation and fusion. However, the enormous boost of new fixation techniques, and the great variety of new products can also be confusing. In addition spine surgeons today are confronted with non-fusion technology, CT-guided surgery and the proliferation of biomaterials to augment the basic spinal fusion. With these new surgical procedures and implants, continuous critical discussion about the benefits and risks of existing and new fusion techniques is mandatory.

The objective of this symposium is to present a state of the art review by a distinguished international faculty, of the history as well as the present knowledge in the field of spinal fusion after two decades of spinal instrumentation. This symposium will also address other important issues, such as imaging of spinal fusion, bone substitutes and clinical outcomes assessments. As a highlight several opinion leaders will present their experience on specific topics in an introductory guest lecture session. A case presentation session with voting and live projected results on the screen should stimulate interaction between participants and the faculty and provoke practise related discussions.

Special registration rate for Swiss Spine Institute and AOSpine International members.

Register online at [www.swiss-spine.ch](http://www.swiss-spine.ch) or for further information please contact Jolanda Meury at the Swiss Spine Institute +41 61 373 2303.



## Presentations

### Dr Rudolf Bertagnoli, MD, Germany

#### Practice

Since 1994 Head of Spine Center Straubing  
Spine Center Straubing  
Straubing, Germany

Chief of St. Wolfgang Spine Center  
St. Wolfgang Clinic Bad Griesbach  
Bad Griesbach, Germany

Chief of Spine Center  
Johannesbadklinik Bad Füssing  
Bad Füssing, Germany

Since 2005 Head of Spine Center Bogen  
Bogen, Germany

Founder, charter member, member of  
the Board of Directors and President of  
the Spine Arthroplasty Society (SAS)

#### Education

1984 Graduation & Promotion  
University of Vienna  
Vienna, Austria

1984–85 Institute of Anatomy  
University of Vienna  
Vienna, Austria  
(Director: Prof. Dr. W. Firbas)

#### Publications

52

#### Presentations

570

#### Indication Algorithm for Non-Fusion Technology

There are currently two main strategies for the surgical treatment of lumbar discopathy: decompressive and fusion procedures. The first one is less invasive to collateral structures with the main objective of direct or indirect decompression of neural structures. However, the percutaneous endoscopic methods can not successfully be used in all conditions with decompressive needs. Although open surgery is characterized by a usually higher degree

of spinal decompression, the approach causes more unavoidable surgically induced trauma. This results in a typically much greater destabilizing effect on the motion segments than those observed in the percutaneous techniques. Overall, a total of 3–14% of all patients undergoing simple disc surgery have to be operated again due to persistent or recurrent complaints. Therefore intersegmental fusion techniques have been focused on in recent years with the development of new implants and advanced surgical methods. But one main disadvantage of spinal fusion surgery still remains: the complete elimination of intersegmental motion, which leads to load shifting and an increase of the stress on the adjacent spinal motion segments. As a complete return to Health cannot be achieved using any of the existing treatments, therapy should ideally consist of a reasoned series of small treatment steps, also taking Arthroplasty Surgeries (partial or total disc replacements) and Posterior Dynamic Spinal Stabilization into account. The aim of this treatment design is to minimize the absolute number of patients ultimately operated upon. This means both that the collateral trauma and the risk of the procedure can be kept to a minimum along this pathway, and that if one therapy concept fails, the patient can be offered a further treatment step in this reasoned stepwise sequence. As the overall results of conservative treatment are considered by most physicians to be good in the majority of patients, a conservative regimen should first be undertaken consistently and diligently before resorting to surgery in those few patients in which all reasonable non-surgical options fail.

### Dr Scott Blumenthal, MD, USA

#### Practice

President Texas Back Institute, Medical Staff,  
Presbyterian Hospital of Plano  
Plano, Texas, USA

#### Active Staff

Parker Road Surgery Center  
Plano, Texas, USA

#### Courtesy Staff

Medical Arts Hospital  
Dallas, Texas, USA

### Consulting Staff

Parkland Hospital  
Dallas, Texas, USA

### Education

- 1972–76 Beverly Hills High School  
Beverly Hills, California, USA
- 1976–78 Northwestern  
University Evanston Illinois, USA  
Bachelor of Science in Medicine
- 1978–82 Northwestern University  
Medical School  
Doctor of Medicine

### Publications

15

### Presentations

108

### X STOP (IPD) Interspinous Process Decompression

The mechanism of neurogenic intermittent claudication (NIC) secondary to lumbar spinal stenosis is well understood. Patients' symptom are exacerbated in extension and relieved in flexion. Biomechanical studies demonstrate that extension decreases the dimensions of the spinal canal and neural foramina while flexion increases these dimensions. Based on this fundamental mechanism, the X STOP was developed to limit extension at the stenotic levels, relieving the symptoms of NIC.

Pre-clinical testing of the X STOP demonstrated that the implant increases the dimensions of the spinal canal and neural foramina, decreases the pressure on the posterior annulus, and decreases the loading of the facet joints. In addition, the X STOP has no significant affect on adjacent levels.

The X STOP is placed under local anaesthesia between the spinous processes using a minimally invasive technique. The typical procedure takes less than one hour and patients return home the same day. 100 X STOP patients were treated in the US IDE study and outcomes were measured using a validated claudi-

cation questionnaire developed by Stucki & Katz. On a 100 point scale, the mean pre-operative score was 51.5 and the mean post-operative score was 25.9 at 24 month follow-up – a 49.7% relative improvement. Physical function domains of the SF-36 also significantly improved.

The IDE study demonstrated the X STOP is significantly more effective than non-operative therapy. The X STOP also appears to have outcomes comparable to laminectomy in treating NIC patients with considerably lower risk of major complications.

### Dr Reginald Davis, MD, USA

#### Practice

Head, Division of Neurosurgery  
Greater Baltimore Medical Center  
Physicians Pavilion West  
Baltimore, MD, USA

#### Education

- 1970–73 Mansfield Senior High School
- 1973–76 B.S. in Chemistry and Biology  
(Cum Laude)  
Marietta College  
Marietta, OH, USA
- 1976–80 M.D. Degree from  
The Johns Hopkins University  
School of Medicine  
Baltimore, MD, USA

#### Publications

Davis RJ, North RB, et al: Head and Spinal Cord Injury. In Textbook of Paediatric Intensive Care, Mark Rogers, ed., William & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1987, pp 649-700

Uematsu S, Brophy B, Davis RJ: Carotid Blood Flow in Subarachnoid Haemorrhage. The Detection of Vasospasm by an Ultrasonic Flow Meter. Abstract at Symposium of XIII<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Neurology: 18

#### Presentations

NA

**Dynesys Spinal System: U.S. IDE Preliminary Data From Single Investigator Cohort.**

By Reginald J. Davis, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Reported are preliminary data from a single center cohort of an ongoing prospective randomized multi-center trial of the Dynesys Dynamic Stabilization Spinal System.

Patients with stenosing lesions of the spine causing significant leg symptoms with or without back symptoms were enrolled and prospectively randomized to treatment utilizing decompression and either posterior lateral fusion with rigid pedicle screw fixation, or stabilization using the Dynesys Spinal System. The Dynesys Spinal System was implanted in 27 patients.

Twelve females and 15 males mean age 55.3 yrs. were treated using the Dynesys Spinal System.

Spinal stenosis was present in 18/27 or 66.7%. Remaining diagnoses included DDD, HNP and Spondylosis.

Instrumentation occurred at L4-5 in 9/26 or 34.6% and at L4-S1 in 6/26 or 23.1%

Neurological status, patient satisfaction, SF 12 mental and physical Health, VAS back and leg pain, Oswestry, were evaluated at 3wks (24), 3mos (20), 6mos (16), 12mos (10), and 24mos.

These preliminary data show results very similar to those already reported by Dynesys surgeons.

**Dr Rick Delamarter, MD, USA**

**Practice**

Medical Director and Orthopaedic Surgeon  
The Spine Institute at Saint John's Health Center  
Santa Monica, CA, USA

**Education**

1981-82 Surgical Internship  
UCLA Medical Center

1982-85 Orthopaedic Residency  
UCLA Medical Center

1985-86 Chief Resident,  
Orthopaedic Surgery,

1985-87 UCLA Medical Center

1986-87 Spine Fellowship,  
Case Western Reserve  
University and Acute Spinal  
Cord Injury Unit,  
Cleveland Veterans Hospital  
Cleveland, Ohio, USA  
Dr. Henry Bohlman

Apr-May  
1987 Visiting Fellowship,  
Groupe Hospitalier  
Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France  
Prof. Raymond Roy-Camill

**Publications**

65

**Presentations**

268

**Dr Tom Errico, MD, USA**

**Practice**

Attending Physician  
Tisch Hospital NYU Medical Centre  
New York, NY, USA

Attending Physician  
Bellevue Hospital N.Y.U. Medical Centre  
New York, NY, USA

Attending Physician  
Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital  
New York, NY, USA

Attending Physician  
Orthopaedic Institute  
Hospital for Joint Diseases  
New York, NY, USA

**Education**

1972 BA, Zoology  
Rutgers University

1976	Medicine University degli Studi di Bologna
1978	MD Medicine New Jersey Medical School
1978–79	Surgical Internship New Jersey Medical School
1979–83	Orthopaedic Residencies New York University MedicaCenter
1983–84	Fellowship Training John P. Kostuik, MD FRCS University of Toronto

**Publications**

56

**Presentations**

110

**Introduction to Cervical Arthroplasties**

Overview: Currently the standard of care for the surgical treatment of cervical radiculopathy is Anterior Cervical Decompression and Fusion. New cervical arthroplasty devices seek to supplant fusion as a method to achieve similar excellent results but with the promise of diminishing the incidence and severity of adjacent segment degeneration and symptomatic disease. There are however different considerations in cervical arthroplasty versus fusion. For example with fusion residual osteophytes may continue to develop rather than remain static or possibly resorb. Because of persistent motion we may have to perform wider bony decompressions than with a standard fusion. Biomechanical data reveals that the foraminal area available for the root from the neutral position increases 28% in flexion and diminishes 17% in extension. This wide fluctuation of room for the exiting neural elements begs the question as to whether the surgeon can perform the same decompression with a fusion as he does with an arthroplasty or does the surgeon need to perform a wider bony resection. Other arthroplasty complications such as device mi-

gration, subsidence and heterotopic ossification need to be monitored.

Cervical Biomechanics: The cervical spine functions completely different biomechanically than the lumbar spine. Rather than one center of rotation the cervical spine has two separate centers of rotation. One in the lower vertebral body for flexion and extension and one in the upper cervical spine for lateral bending. Furthermore coupled motion required for axial rotation results in effective distraction of the intervertebral space and foraminal enlargement.

Material Decisions: Arthroplasty designs are differentiated by the surface bearing materials used in the designs. Present devices use hydro elastic materials, metal on plastic, or metal on metal devices. The geometry of the articulations determines their biomechanical behavior while the materials affect their ultimate wear characteristics. Wear debris and the biologic response have been extensively studied.

Cervical Disc Replacements: This presentation will discuss the key features and early clinical results when available for the Bryan Disc, Prestige Disc, ProDisc-C, PCM, and the CerviCore device. These devices with the earliest developed in the mid 1980's are in varying stages of regulatory approval in the U.S. with wider usage in Europe and around the world. Early current cervical design positives include maintenance of segmental motion, similar early complication rates and revision strategies to fusion but with the yet unfulfilled promise that maintenance of proper motion will improve the incidence of adjacent segment disease. Current design negatives include surgeons learning new methods of cervical decompression and implantation, incidence of spontaneous ossification, device-related technical and malposition problems, as well as unanswered questions about optimal bearing surfaces and extent of decompression.

**Dr Paul McAfee, MD, USA**

**Practice**

Orthopaedic Surgeon  
Towson Orthopaedic Associates, P.A.  
O'Dea Medical Arts Building  
Baltimore, Maryland, USA



## Education

University of Rochester  
Rochester, NY, USA

BA with Distinction, June 1975

Senior year in absentia (participated in an accelerated program that allowed matriculation to medical school one year early)

State University of New York  
Upstate Medical Center  
Syracuse, NY, USA  
Doctor of Medicine  
September 1974 – June 1978

## Publications

150

## Presentations

NA

## Mechanical Interspinous Normalization System Rationale and 16 Year Results From Europe

In lumbar degenerative disc disease (DDD), between early stages when conservative treatment is indicated and advanced stages calling for fusion or disc replacement, spine surgeons once had no viable therapeutic options to propose to their patients. The working hypothesis was that if one could correct the abnormal mechanical conditions that lead to DDD, by implanting a dynamic system of support, the degenerative process and the accompanying low back pain could be halted. The implant has been developed with the idea of creating a tension-band system, including an interspinous spacer and bands made of woven polyester. This obviates the need for bony purchase, avoiding the risk of loosening.

Biomechanical studies have confirmed the effectiveness of this implant in increasing intervertebral stiffness, reducing mobility in flexion and extension, and unloading the facet joints and posterior portion of the disc.

Depending on the indication, the Wallis implant is placed either subsequent to a decompressive procedure or in isolated fashion through a midline incision. The Wallis system is technically simple and straight-

forward, with a short learning curve and reduced peri-operative and postoperative morbidity.

The Wallis system treats low-back pain that accompanies degenerative lesions of grade II, III and IV in lumbar segment down to L4-L5 in the following indications: voluminous herniated disc, recurrent herniated disc, herniated disc accompanying an L5 sacralization transitional anomaly, DDD at a segment adjacent to fusion, symptomatic modic I change and lumbar canal stenosis.

## Prof Margareta Nordin, MD, Sci, CIE, USA

### Practice

Program Director and Director of Occupational and Industrial Orthopaedic Center (OIOC)  
NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases  
New York, NY, USA

Professor (Research) at the Departments Orthopaedics and Environmental Medicine Graduate School of Arts and Science and New York University School of Medicine New York, NY, USA

Program Director of the Program of Ergonomics and Biomechanics

President for Swiss Spine Institute  
Basel, Switzerland

### Education

1966 Matriculation Certificate  
Sigrid Rudebecks Gymnasium for  
Flickor Gothenburg, Sweden

1969 Physical Therapist  
School of Occupational and  
Physical Therapy  
School of Health Education  
Gothenburg, Sweden

1982 Medical Doctor of Science  
Department of Orthopaedics  
Sahlgren Hospital  
School of Medicine  
University of Gothenburg  
Gothenburg, Sweden

## Publications

140

## Presentations

NA

## Outcome Assessment in New Non Fusion Technologies

Outcome assessment evaluations are essential to understand the efficacy of a procedure and/or a treatment. Outcome assessments are performed at several levels reflecting the interest of the assessor. The assessment choice in turn reflects the interest of the stakeholders (the patient, the Healthcare provider, the manufacturer of the device, the payor and possible others). The stakeholders may not have similar goals or interests in similar outcomes. To be valid and reliable the assessment of a procedure must

- 1 Have clear hypotheses and/or research question(s)
- 2 Be blind to the extent possible from stakeholder(s)
- 3 Use reliable and valid outcome tools
- 4 Include patient outcomes such as pain ratings, functional outcome and satisfaction with the procedure. The change pre and post procedure in outcomes must be of clinical significant amplitude to determine success or failure.
- 5 Include cost if possible

The Healthcare provider is coming under increased scrutiny for determining success or failure. It is therefore of importance to determine as a first step what kind of quantitative study is proposed for example cross sectional study, clinical series, cohort study or randomized controlled trial (RCT). RCT is considered the gold standard to answer if a proposed treatment or procedure is superior to a different treatment or/ and to a control group. Outcomes to measure treatment success or failure for a treatment are usually divided in four major constructs: patient outcomes (pain, function, and satisfaction), surgical outcomes (complications, imaging), implant survival (implant defect, time of survival) and cost outcomes (procedure, hospitalization, other treatments, work absence). In answering a research question the choice of study design and tools to measure outcomes is a daunting task and should never be underestimated.

## Dr Rick Sasso, MD, USA

### Practice

Spine Surgeon President  
Indiana Spine Group  
Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

### Education

May 1982 Undergraduate Education  
B.A.  
Wabash College  
Crawfordsville, Indiana, USA

May 1986 Graduate Education  
M.D.  
Indiana University School  
of Medicine  
Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

### Publications

45

### Presentations

197

## Metal-on-metal artificial lumbar disc replacement versus circumferential fusion for the treatment of discogenic pain:

A prospective randomized study  
Rick Sasso, MD<sup>1</sup>, Mike Hahn, MD<sup>2</sup>

Background Context: Metal-on-metal lumbar artificial disc replacements are undergoing evaluation in United States FDA IDE studies for the treatment of discogenic pain due to degenerative disc disease. The FlexiCore study recently completed enrolment of a prospective, randomized trial with a 2:1 ratio of the artificial disc to control. We are reporting the initial results from 2 surgeons.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to examine the role of the FlexiCore artificial lumbar disc compared to standard circumferential fusion for the treatment of discogenic pain.

Study Design/Setting: This study represents pooled data from 2 surgeons involved in the multicenter prospective, randomized FDA IDE study comparing

the FlexiCore artificial lumbar disc to circumferential fusion for discogenic pain due to one-level degenerative disc disease unresponsive to non-operative treatment. The randomization ratio is 2:1.

**Patient Sample:** 59 patients were enrolled (40 artificial disc, 19 control). Sufficient follow-up data is available for 49 (32 disc and 17 control). The average age of the FlexiCore group is 38 with average body mass index (BMI) of 28. 17 males and 15 females. 5 are smokers (16%). 23 were done at L5-S1 and 9 at L4-5. The 17 controls were circumferential fusions using an anterior femoral ring and posterior pedicle screw instrumentation and autogenous iliac crest bone graft. The average age is 42 with an average BMI of 29. 9 males and 8 females. 3 are smokers (18%). 15 were done at L5-S1 and 2 at L4-5.

**Outcome Measures:** Oswestry Disability Index (ODI); Back pain visual analog pain score (VAS); Range of motion: flexion/extension and lateral bending.

**Methods:** Prospective data was collected preoperatively and at defined intervals postoperatively.

**Results:** Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) preoperatively was 61 (FlexiCore) and 57 (control). At 6 week follow-up FlexiCore-34, control-51; at 3 months FlexiCore-28, control-25; at 6 months FlexiCore-20, control-14; at 12 months FlexiCore-6, control-22. Visual analog pain score (VAS) preoperatively was 86 (FlexiCore) and 84 (control). At 6 week follow-up FlexiCore-28, control-47; at 3 months FlexiCore-33, control-28; at 6 months FlexiCore-18, control-16; at 12 months FlexiCore-8, control-38. Range of motion in flexion/extension preoperatively was an average of 8 degrees; the FlexiCore group postoperatively was 5 degrees. Lateral bending averaged 4 degrees preoperatively and 3 degrees after FlexiCore disc replacement.

**Conclusions:** These initial results demonstrate the FlexiCore artificial disc to compare very favourably to circumferential fusion for the treatment of lumbar degenerative disc disease unresponsive to non-operative treatment. These results are not intended to represent the overall study results.

## **Dr Thomas Stoll, MD, Switzerland**

### **Practice**

Head of Orthopaedic Spine Surgery at the Spine Centre of Bethesda Hospital, Basel, Switzerland with main focus on degenerative spinal disease.

### **Education**

Medical school and degree of MD at the University of Basel.

Basic surgical training in Switzerland, specialisation in orthopaedic surgery with Professor Erwin Morscher.

Clinical and research fellowship in Adelaide, Australia with Professor Sir Dennis Paterson in 1990, research on scoliosis surgery.

From 1991 till 1996 staff member at the Orthopaedic Department (Prof. Erwin Morscher, Prof. Walter Dick), specialising in spine surgery.

### **Publications**

NA

### **Presentations**

NA

### **Dynamic Lumbar Stabilization with Dynesys 5 Year Follow-up of 150 Patients, a Prospective Multi-center Study**

Thomas M. Stoll, Gilles Dubois and  
Othmar Schwarzenbach

**Introduction:** Various forms of lumbar instability require a surgical stabilization. As an alternative to fusion, a mobile, dynamic stabilization restricting segmental motion would be advantageous in various indications. The dynamic neutralization system for the spine (Dynesys(r)) is a pedicle screw system for mobile stabilization. It can routinely be combined with direct decompression.

**Patients and methods:** This prospective multi-center study evaluated the outcome of Dynesys in the treatment of lumbar instability conditions, evaluating pre- and post-operative pain, function, and radiological data on a consecutive series of 150 patients.

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Trans Atlantic Spine Congress “Innovations in spine surgery”**

In cooperation with the Texas Back Institute

**Dallas Texas, USA & Zürich, Switzerland  
Friday 4<sup>th</sup> & Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2005**

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Indications were: Unstable segmental conditions, mainly combined with spinal stenosis (60.0%) and with degenerative discopathy (31.3%), in some cases with disc herniation (6.7%), and with failed back syndrome (2.0%). 64 (43%) patients additionally had degenerative spondylolisthesis and 46 (31%) patients had undergone previous lumbar surgery. In 85 (57%) patients instrumentation was combined with direct decompression. The mean age at operation was 58.1 ( $\pm 14.4$ ) years, the mean follow-up time was 61.4 months ( $\pm 29.6$ ) and the minimum follow-up time was 24 months.

Results: 135 patients (90.0%) were available for follow-up. The complication rate was low. When later additional surgery was performed it was in the majority of

cases for non-index segments. Mean pain and function scores improved significantly from baseline to follow-up as follows: back pain score (0-10) from 7.2 to 2.4, leg pain score from 6.4 to 1.6, and Oswestry Disability Index from 48.8% to 19.8%.

Conclusion: These study results compare favourably with those obtained by conventional procedures especially in cases where direct decompression is needed; however, dynamic posterior stabilization is less invasive than most fusion procedures. It can directly be combined with decompression.

Dynamic neutralization proved to be a safe and effective alternative in the treatment of unstable lumbar conditions.

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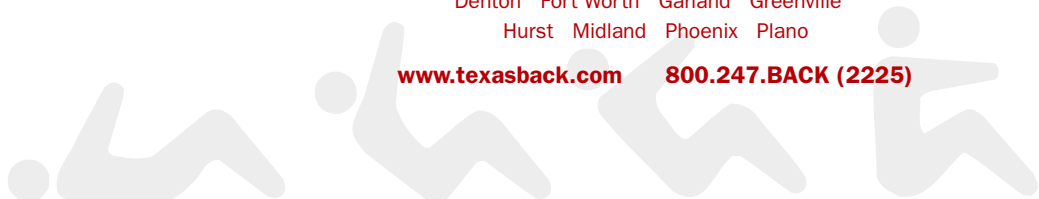


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Swiss Spine Institute's 10<sup>th</sup> International Symposium  
in cooperation with the Texas Back Institute

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Trans Atlantic Spine Congress “Innovations in Spine Surgery”**

Friday and Saturday, November 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>, 2005  
Dallas Texas, United States of America & Zurich, Switzerland

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Edited by **Richard D. Guyer, M.D.,**  
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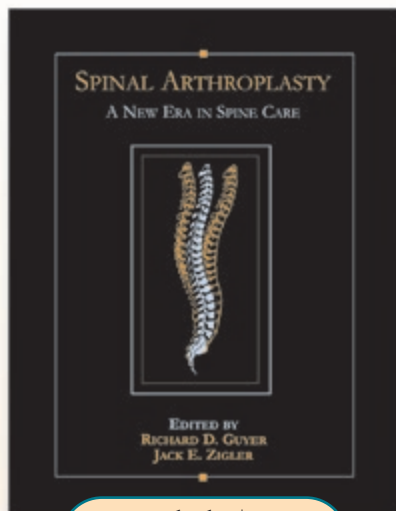
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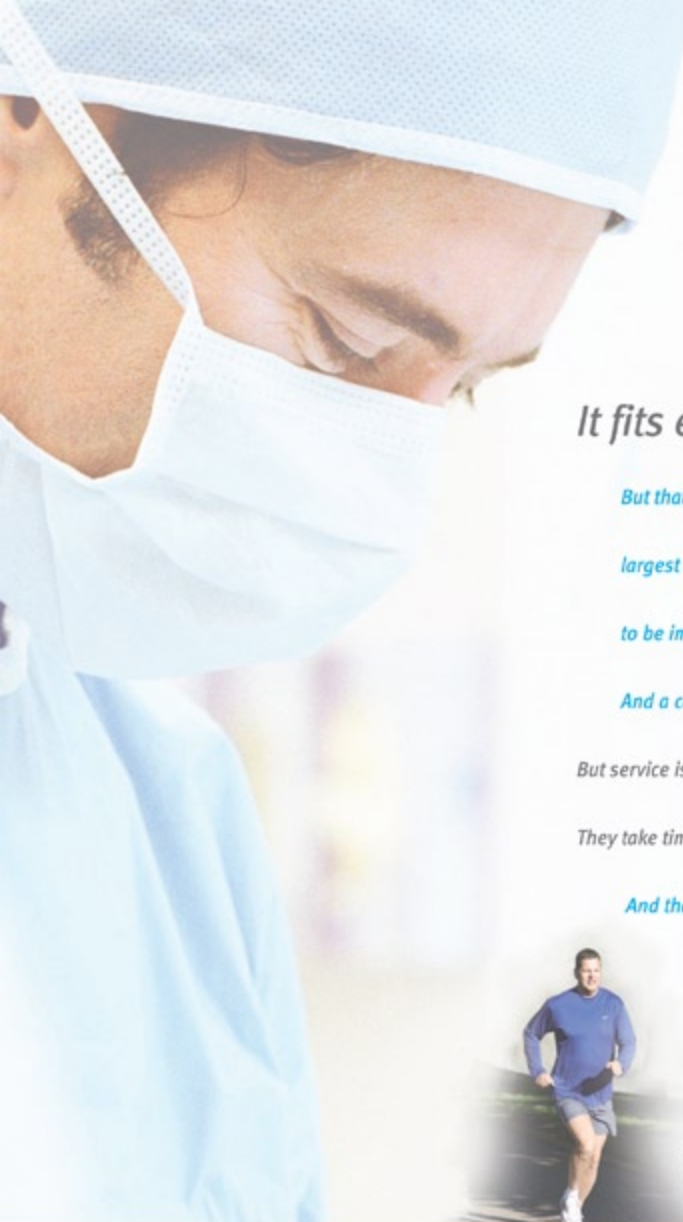


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