Spinal Elements, Inc. · 3115 Melrose Dr., Suite 200
Carlsbad, CA 92010 · U.S.A. · 760.607.0121

TALON SPINE SYSTEM
IMPLANTS AND INSTRUMENTATION

This package insert covers the Talon Spinal System and Manual Surgical Instruments that are used for the implantation of this system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Talon Spinal System consists of longitudinal rods, monoaxial screws, polyaxial screws, and transverse connectors. It is manufactured from Ti-6Al-4V alloy conforming to ASTM F136. System components are available in a multitude of sizes and configurations. A variety of constructs may be assembled to suit the individual pathology and anatomy of the patient.

INDICATIONS

The Talon Spinal System is intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in skeletally mature patients as an adjunct to fusion in the treatment of the following acute and chronic instabilities or deformities of thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine: severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra; degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment; fracture; dislocation; scoliosis; kyphosis; spinal tumor; and failed previous fusion (pseudoarthrosis).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Disease conditions that have been shown to be safely and predictably managed without the use of internal fixation devices are relative contraindications to the use of these devices. Active systemic infection or infection localized to the site of the proposed implantation are contraindications to implantation. Severe osteoporosis is a relative contraindication because it may prevent adequate fixation of spinal anchors and thus preclude the use of this or any other spinal instrumentation system. Any entity or condition that totally precludes the possibility of fusion, i.e., cancer, kidney dialysis, or osteopenia is a relative contraindication. Other relative contraindications include obesity, certain degenerative diseases, and foreign body sensitivity. In addition, the patient's occupation or activity level or mental capacity may be relative contraindications to this surgery. Specifically, patients who because of their occupation or lifestyle, or because of conditions such as mental illness, alcoholism, or drug abuse, may place undue stresses on the implant during bony healing and may be at higher risk for implant failure. See also the warnings, precautions and possible adverse effects concerning temporary metallic internal fixation devices section of this insert.

WARNINGS/PRECAUTIONS

Implants and instruments are provided non-sterile. Instruments must be cleaned and sterilized before use. Implants may be reprocessed prior to use and must be sterilized before use. Validated sterilization cycle parameter protocols are noted in the sterilization section of this insert. Implants that have come in direct contact with a patient or bio-contaminants should be disposed of.

Some instruments may be sharp, depending on their intended use. Care should be taken in handling such instruments to avoid injury to the user or patient.

The safety and effectiveness of pedicle screw systems have been established only for spinal conditions with significant mechanical instability or deformity requiring fusion with instrumentation. These conditions are significant mechanical instability or deformity of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine secondary to severe spondylolisthesis (grade 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra, degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurological impairment, fracture, dislocations, scoliosis, kyphosis, spinal tumor, and failed previous fusion (pseudoarthrosis). The safety and effectiveness of these devices for any other conditions are unknown.

A successful result is not always achieved in every surgical case. This fact is especially true in spinal surgery where many extenuating circumstances may compromise the results. System components are temporary implants used for the correction and stabilization of the spine. Devices are intended to be used to augment the development of a spinal

fusion by providing temporary stabilization. Devices are not intended to be the sole means of spinal support. Use of these products without a bone graft or in cases that develop into a non-union will not be successful. No spinal implant can withstand body loads without the support of bone. In this event, bending, loosening, disassembly and/or breakage of the device(s) will occur.

Implantation of pedicle screw spinal systems should be performed only by experienced surgeons with training in the use of spinal devices. This is a technically demanding procedure presenting a risk of serious injury to the patient.

Preoperative and operating procedures including knowledge of surgical techniques, proper reduction, and proper selection and placement of the implant are important considerations in the successful utilization of this device by the surgeon. Further, the proper selection and compliance of the patient will greatly affect the results. The physician should consider the levels of implantation, patient weight, patient activity level, and all other patient conditions that may have an impact on the performance of this device. Patients who smoke have been shown to have an increased incidence of non-union. These patients should be advised of this fact and warned of this consequence. Obese, malnourished, and/or alcohol abuse patients are also poor candidates for spine fusion. Patients with poor muscle and bone quality and/or nerve paralysis are also poor candidates for spine fusion.

Note: Components of this system should not be used in conjunction with other systems unless specifically specified in this package insert.

Physician Note: The physician is the learned intermediary between the company and the patient. The indications, contraindications, warnings, and precautions given in this document must be conveyed to the patient.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE ENVIRONMENT

The Talon Spinal System has not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment. It has not been tested for heating, migration, or image artifact in the MR environment. The safety of the device in the MR environment is unknown. Scanning a patient who has this device may result in patient injury.

POSSIBLE ADVERSE EVENTS

1. Early or late loosening of any or all of the components.
2. Disassembly, bending, and/or breakage of any or all of the components.
3. Loss of fixation (implant migration).
4. Foreign body (allergic) reaction to implants, debris, corrosion products (from crevice, fretting, and/or general corrosion), including metallosis, staining, tumor formation, and/or autoimmune disease.
5. Post-operative change in spinal curvature, loss of correction, height, and/or reduction.
6. Infection.
7. Decrease in bone density due to stress shielding.
8. Nerve damage due to surgical trauma or presence of the device. Neurological difficulties including paralysis (partial or complete), radiculopathy, and/or the development or continuation of pain, numbness, paraesthesia, spasms, or sensory loss.
9. Scar formation possibly causing neurological compromise or compression around nerves and/or pain.
10. Cauda equina syndrome, neurological deficits, paraplegia, reflex deficits, irritation, and/or muscle loss.
11. Loss of bladder control or other types of urological system compromise.
12. Reproductive system compromise, including sterility, loss of consortium, and sexual dysfunction
13. Fracture, micro-fracture, resorption, damage, or penetration of any spinal bone.
14. Soft tissue injury, vascular, or visceral injury.
15. Herniated nucleus pulposus, disc disruption or degeneration at, above, or below the level of surgery.
16. Non-union (pseudo-arthrosis), delayed union, mal-union.
17. Cessation of any potential growth of the operated portion of the spine.
18. Loss of or increase in spinal mobility or function.
19. Bursitis.
20. Dural tears experienced during surgery could result in the need for further surgery for dural repair, a chronic CSF leak or fistula, and possible meningitis.
21. Hemorrhage, hematoma, occlusion, seroma, edema, hypertension, embolism, stroke, excessive bleeding, phlebitis, wound necrosis, wound dehiscence, damage to blood vessels, or other types of cardiovascular system compromise.
22. Inability to perform the activities of daily living.

23. Development of respiratory problems, e.g. pulmonary embolism, atelectasis, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.
24. Screw back out, possibly leading to implant loosening, and/or reoperation for device removal.
25. Damage to lymphatic vessels and/or lymphatic fluid exudation.
26. Spinal cord impingement or damage.
27. Degenerative changes or instability in segments adjacent to fused vertebral levels.
28. Change in mental status.
29. Death

Additional surgery may be necessary to correct the occurrence of some of these possible adverse events.

PREOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

1. The surgeon should consider for surgery only those patients indicated for the use of this device.
2. The surgeon should not consider for surgery those patients contraindicated for the use of this device.
3. The surgeon should have a complete understanding of the device's indications, contraindications, and applications.
4. The surgeon should have a complete understanding of the function and limitations of each implant and instrument.
5. Device components should be received and accepted only in packages that have not been damaged or tampered with. Components must be carefully handled and stored in a manner that prevents scratches, damage, and corrosion.
6. All implants and instrument should be inspected for wear and tear prior to use. Devices presenting damage such as cracks, corrosion, bends etc. should not be used. Compromised devices should be segregated and be returned to Spinal Elements.
7. The type of implant to be used for the case should be determined prior to beginning the surgery.
8. All instruments and implants should be processed and sterilized prior to use.

INTRAOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

1. Caution should be taken in handling the implants. Damage to the implants may affect their performance.
2. Extreme caution should be used around the spinal cord and nerve roots. Damage to the nerves will cause loss of neurological functions.
3. Breakage, slippage, or misuse of instruments or implant components may cause injury to the patient or operative personnel.
4. Contouring of metal implants should only be done with proper equipment. The operating surgeon should avoid any notching, scratching or reverse bending of the devices when contouring. Alterations will produce defects in surface finish and internal stresses which may become the focal point for eventual breakage of the implant. Bending of screws will significantly decrease the fatigue life and may cause failure.
5. During the surgical procedure, the rods may be cut to size and shaped to provide correction and maintain proper anatomic lordotic and kyphotic alignment.
6. Whenever possible or necessary, an imaging system should be utilized to facilitate surgery.
7. Care should be taken when tapping or inserting screws. Proper size selection is critical. Incorrectly sized taps or screws may cause nerve damage, hemorrhage, or other possible adverse events listed in this package insert.
8. Always use supplied gauges to verify the sizes of screws to be implanted prior to implantation. Do not rely solely on markings or color coding on the implants.
9. Caution should be taken not to over-tighten implants, instruments, and interfaces between implants and instruments.
10. Implants should not be reused under any circumstances.

.

POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

Postoperative management by the surgeon, including instruction and warning to and compliance by the patient, of the following is essential:

1. The patient should have a complete understanding of and compliance with the purpose and limitations of implant devices.
2. Postoperative patients should be instructed to limit activity as determined by their surgeon. If partial weight bearing is recommended or required prior to firm bony union, the patient must be warned that bending, loosening,

and/or breakage of the device(s) are complications which may occur as a result of excessive or early weight bearing or muscular activity. The risk of bending, loosening, or breakage of a temporary internal fixation device during postoperative rehabilitation may be increased if the patient is active, or if the patient is debilitated or demented. The patient should be warned to avoid falls or sudden jolts in the spinal position.

3. To allow the maximum chances for a successful surgical result, the patient or devices should not be exposed to mechanical vibrations or shock that may loosen the device construct. The patient should be warned of this possibility and instructed to limit and restrict physical activities, especially lifting and twisting motions and any type of sport participation. The patient should be advised not to smoke tobacco or utilize nicotine products, or to consume alcohol or non-steroidal or anti-inflammatory medications such as aspirin during the bone graft healing process.
4. The patient should be advised of their inability to bend or rotate at the point of spinal fusion and taught to compensate for this permanent physical restriction in body motion.
5. Failure to immobilize a delayed or non-union of bone will result in excessive and repeated stresses on the implant. By the mechanism of fatigue, these stresses can cause the eventual bending, loosening, or breakage of the device(s). It is important that immobilization of the spinal surgical site be maintained until firm bony union is established and confirmed by roentgenographic examination. If a state of non-union persists or if the components loosen, bend, and/or break, the device(s) should be revised and/or removed immediately before serious injury occurs. The patient must be adequately warned of these hazards and closely supervised to ensure cooperation until bony union is confirmed.
6. The implants are temporary internal fixation devices. Internal fixation devices are designed to stabilize the operative site during the normal healing process. After the spine is fused, these devices serve no functional purpose and may be removed. While the final decision on implant removal is up to the surgeon and patient, in most patients, removal is indicated because the implants are not intended to transfer or support forces developed during normal activities. If the device is not removed following completion of its intended use, one or more of the following complications may occur: (1) corrosion, with localized tissue reaction or pain; (2) migration of implant position, possibly resulting in injury; (3) risk of additional injury from postoperative trauma; (4) bending, loosening and breakage, which could make removal impractical or difficult; (5) pain, discomfort, or abnormal sensations due to the presence of the device; (6) possible increased risk of infection; (7) bone loss due to stress shielding; and (8) potential unknown and/or unexpected long term effects such as carcinogenesis. Implant removal should be followed by adequate postoperative management to avoid fracture, re-fracture, or other complications.
7. Retrieved implants should be properly disposed of and are not to be reused under any circumstance.

SINGLE USE

Reuse of a single use device that has come in contact with blood, bone, tissue or other body fluids may lead to patient or user injury. Possible risks associated with reuse of a single use device include, but are not limited to, mechanical failure, serious injury, transmission of infectious agents and death.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

All devices must be free of packaging material prior to reprocessing. All instruments must be free of bio-contaminants prior to reprocessing. Cleaning, maintenance and mechanical inspection must be performed by hospital personnel trained in the general procedures involving contaminant removal. Only neutral pH cleaners or detergents labeled for use in cleaning medical devices should be used for cleaning components. Only lubricants that are intended for use on surgical instruments should be used to lubricate instruments. Follow directions from the manufacturer of lubricating and cleaning agents regarding handling, concentration, and use of such agents.

Cleaning instructions are provided in accordance with recognized standards and regulations and are intended to supplement a hospital's existing device cleaning and disinfecting protocol. Contaminated devices should be wiped clean of visible soil at the point of use prior to transfer to a central processing unit for cleaning and sterilization. Contaminated devices must be cleaned promptly after use per the instructions provided in this insert to minimize drying and ensure an effective cleaning.

Use clean flowing water and disposable wipes to remove excess soil. Reprocess instruments as soon as possible to prevent body fluid and tissue from drying on instruments prior to cleaning.

Disassemble all components to provide maximum exposure for cleaning.
All devices must be processed manually prior to automated cleaning.
Cleaning agents with chlorine or chloride as an active ingredient are corrosive to stainless steel and should not be used.
Saline solution has a corrosive effect on stainless steel and should not be used. Use only neutral pH cleaning agents and detergents.
Caution: Automated washer/disinfector systems are not recommended as the sole cleaning method for surgical instruments. Automated cleaning may not be effective. A thorough, manual cleaning process is recommended. An automated system may be used as a follow-up method to manual cleaning.

AUTOMATED CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS
All devices must be processed manually prior to automated cleaning. Follow the instructions below for the manual and automated washing.

PRE-AUTOMATED WASHER: MANUAL CLEANING
1. Immerse and soak for a minimum of five (5) minutes in enzymatic detergent at <43°C.
2. Immerse in Endozime® AW Plus enzymatic detergent (or equivalent neutral pH enzymatic cleaner) according to manufacturer recommendations and clean thoroughly for at least 14 minutes at <43°C. Scrub all external surfaces with a soft bristle brush until all visible soil has been removed. It is important to make sure that areas of concern with complex or hidden surfaces are effectively cleaned. Use a small diameter brush to clean cannulation holes. Inspect for visible soil on exposed surfaces.
3. Rinse thoroughly for 2 minutes with warm demineralized water. (Purified water at 27°-44°C)

AUTOMATED CLEANING
4. Transfer the instruments into the automated washer for processing. Position the instruments to allow for proper drainage. Ensure the instruments stay in place and do not touch or overlap so that the design features are accessible for cleaning and do not retain liquid. Process per the cycle below. These are minimum validated parameters:

Phase	Recirculation Time	Water Temp	Detergent Type (if applicable)
Pre-wash	300 seconds	Cold tap water	N/A
Wash 1	300 seconds	65.5°C	Endozime AW Plus or equivalent per manufacturer's instructions
Wash 2	300 seconds	65.5°C	Endozime AW Plus or equivalent per manufacturer's instructions
PURW Rinse	10 seconds	82.2°C	N/A
Drying	7 minutes	115.5°C	N/A

5. If needed, dry devices using a clean lint-free cloth. Pressurized air (20psi) may be used to assist in drying.
6. Visually examine devices to ensure all visible soil has been removed.
7. Once instruments pass visual inspection, reassemble devices that come apart for cleaning.

MANUAL CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS
Follow the instructions listed below for manual cleaning prior to sterilization.
1. Immerse and soak for a minimum of five (5) minutes in enzymatic detergent at <43°C.
2. Immerse in Endozime® AW Plus enzymatic detergent (or equivalent neutral pH enzymatic cleaner) according to manufacturer recommendations and clean thoroughly for at least 14 minutes at <43°C. Scrub all external surfaces with a soft bristle brush until all visible soil has been removed. It is important to make sure that areas of concern with complex or hidden surfaces are effectively cleaned. Use a small diameter brush to clean cannulation holes. Inspect for visible soil on exposed surfaces.
3. Rinse thoroughly for 2 minutes with warm distilled, de-ionized, or reverse osmosis water. (27°-44°C)

4. Allow instrument to air dry in a clean area. Blow lumens with clean air using filtered air source or syringe.

Carefully inspect each device to ensure that all visible blood and soil have been removed. Inspect lumens to confirm that all foreign material has been removed. Visually inspect for damage and/or wear.

Note: If any damage or wear is noted that impairs the function of the instrument, contact your Spinal Elements representative for a replacement.

STERILIZATION

Implants and instruments are provided non-sterile and must be sterilized before use. Non-sterile implants and instruments should be autoclave sterilized using one of the following validated cycle parameters.

	Method	Cycle Type	Sterilization Temperature	Exposure Time	Dry Time
Wrapped	Steam	Gravity Displacement	270°F (132°C)	15 minutes	45 minutes
	Steam	Pre-vacuum	270°F (132°C)	10 minutes	60 minutes
Rigid Container	Steam	Pre-vacuum	270°F (132°C)	4 minutes	30 minutes
K-Wire Caddy	Steam	Pre-vacuum	270°F (132°C)	4 minutes	20 minutes

Sterilization parameters were validated per *ANSI/AAMI/ISO 17665-1: 2006. Sterilization of Health Care Products – Moist Heat – Part 1 Requirements for the Development, Validation, and Routine Control of a Sterilization Process for Medical Devices* and *ANSI-AAMI ST79 - Comprehensive guide to steam sterilization and sterilit assurance in health care facilities.* These parameters were validated to a sterility assurance level (SAL) of 10^{-6}. These sterilization cycles are not considered by the Food and Drug Administration to be standard sterilization cycles. It is the end user's responsibility to use only sterilizers and accessories (such as sterilization wraps, sterilization pouches, chemical indicators, biological indicators, and sterilization cassettes) that have been cleared by the Food and Drug

Administration for the selected sterilization cycle specifications (time and temperature).

INFORMATION

REF	Catalog Number	MAT	Material
LOT	Batch Code	QTY	Packaged Quantity
	Manufacturer		Date of Manufacture
	Caution, Consult Accompanying Documents		Do Not Re-Use

NON-STERILE Device Not Sterile

℞ Only Prescription Only

Instruction for Use are provided electronically at ifu.spinalelements.com

Patent: patent.spinalelements.com

For additional information regarding any of Spinal Elements' devices, please contact Spinal Elements, Inc. Customer Service at (760) 607-0121.

CAUTION: Federal Law (USA) restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician.