

WHAT IMPLANTS ARE USED?

Below are some examples of implants that may be used during your MAS® TLIF procedure:

DURING SURGERY

STEP:3

IMPLANT

Screws will be placed into the vertebrae to provide stabilization to the spine. Once the screws have been placed on the MAS® TLIF side, screws are also inserted on the opposite side of the vertebrae through one or two small skin incisions. These screws provide additional stability to help hold everything in place while fusion occurs. They are inserted through a small, minimally disruptive incision.

STEP:4

FIXATION

The final result will be a construct with an interbody implant between the vertebral bodies, where the fusion will occur, and screw and rod fixation on both sides to stabilize.

What can I expect...?

AFTER SURGERY

Patients usually require a stay of 1-2 days in the hospital. Your physician will discuss what is right for your particular case. The day after your surgery, your physician may instruct you to use a brace for a period of time to assist with the spinal fusion process. Supervised by trained medical professionals, your physician may ask you to carefully sit, stand, or walk within 24 hours of the surgery.

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LUMBAR FUSION SURGERY

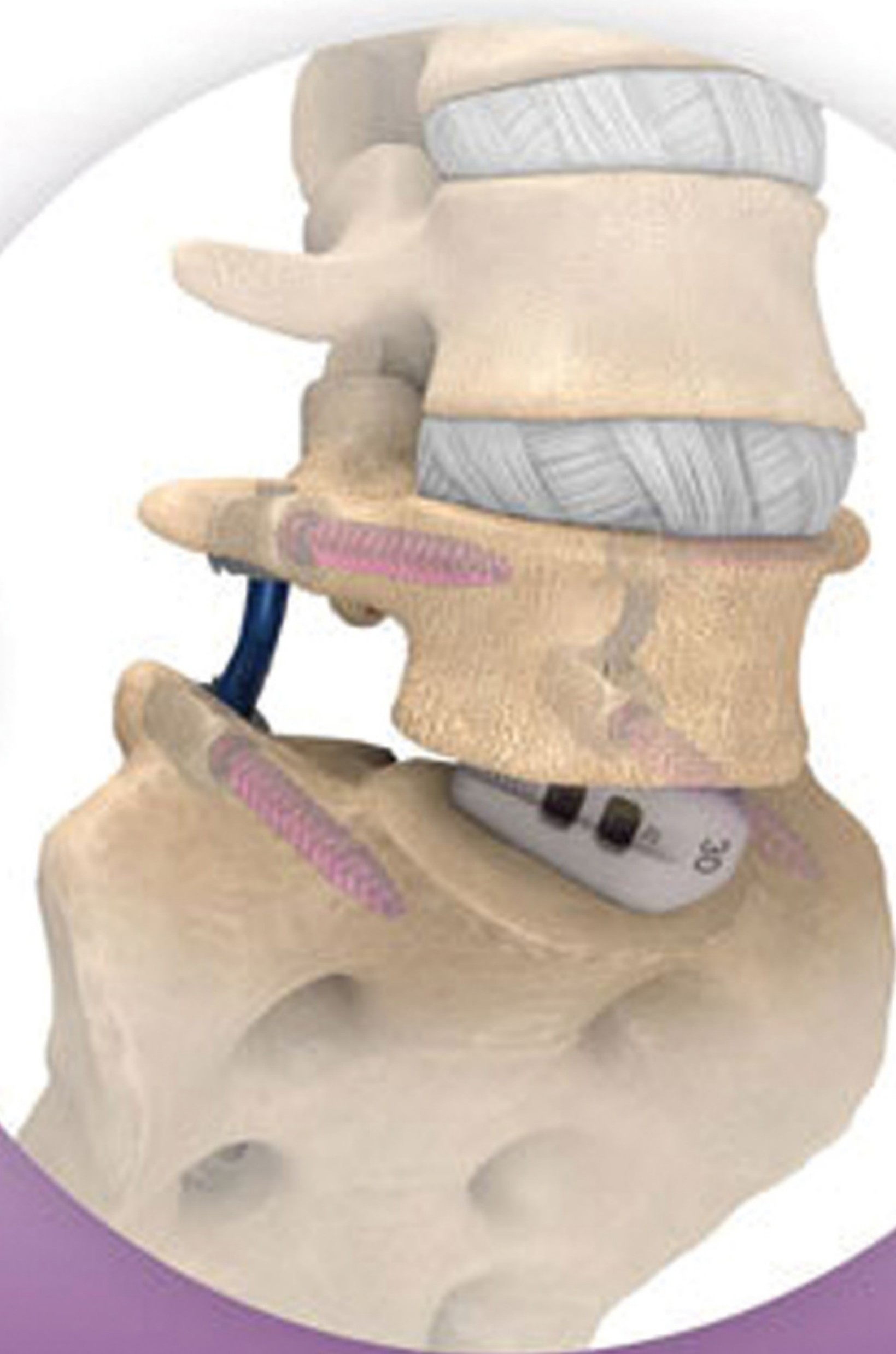


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Minimal Access Surgery (MAS) Transforaminal Lumbar Interbody Fusion (TLIF)

Lumbar interbody fusion is a surgical technique that attempts to eliminate instability in the back. A MAS® TLIF achieves this by using a less invasive approach to fuse one or more vertebrae together to reduce their motion. In a MAS® TLIF procedure, rather than starting from the middle of the back and spreading the muscles to the sides like in a traditional back surgery, the MAS® TLIF approach starts off to one side of the back and splits (rather than cuts) the back muscles in one direction. This allows the surgeon to make a smaller incision with less muscle injury, which may result in less postoperative pain and a quicker recovery. This approach has proven to reduce blood loss, minimize scarring, reduce length of hospital stay, and allow for patients to recover quicker than conventional lumbar fusions. At Aptiva Health, our orthopedic spine surgeons specialize in the MAS® TLIF procedure.

Postsurgical
View



What Are The Potential Advantages MAS® TLIF?

- ✔ Reduced blood loss and minimal scarring
- ✔ Reduced hospital stay
- ✔ Faster postoperative recovery time
- ✔ Smaller incision

Is a MAS TLIF right for me?

Your physician might determine a MAS TLIF procedure is a good option for you if you require a spinal fusion at any lumbar level between L1 and S1, and you would benefit from a less disruptive approach.

Conversely, your physician may determine that a MAS TLIF procedure is not a good option for you. It is important to discuss this with your physician.

Are there risks involved?

All surgery presents risks and complications that are important to discuss with your physician prior to your surgery. Listening to your physician's guidance, both before and after surgery, will help to ensure the best possible outcomes from your procedure.

Some of the most common complications following MAS TLIF surgery include: problems with anesthesia, infection, nerve damage, problems with the graft or hardware, and ongoing pain. This is not intended to be a complete list of the possible complications.

What can I expect...?

BEFORE SURGERY

Your physician will review your condition and explain all of your treatment options, including non-operative treatments, such as medications and physical therapy. Once you have been admitted to the hospital, you will be taken to a pre-op room and prepared for surgery. This may include instruction about the surgery, cleansing of your surgical site, as well as instruction about the postoperative period.

What happens during surgery?

SURGICAL PROCEDURE

After you are positioned on your belly and draped, an x-ray is taken of your spine to show the location of the operative disc space.

STEP:1

APPROACH

Typically, your surgeon will make a small incision on one side of your back. The size of the incision can vary based on the number of levels and/or complexity of your case.

STEP:2

DISC REMOVAL

Your surgeon will then remove the disc to reduce pressure from the symptomatic cord or nerve root. An appropriate implant, chosen by your surgeon, will be placed into the disc space to restore the proper disc height and provide mechanical support while bone grows between the vertebral bodies during the fusion (bone healing) process.