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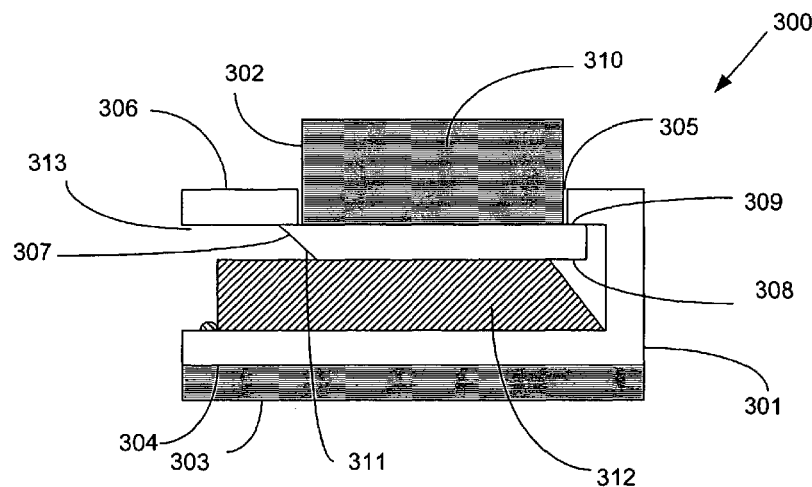
- (57) **ABSTRACT**

- An artificial functional spinal unit is provided comprising, generally, an expandable artificial intervertebral implant that can be placed via a posterior surgical approach and used in conjunction with one or more artificial facet joints to provide an anatomically correct range of motion. Expandable artificial intervertebral implants in both lordotic and non-lordotic designs are disclosed, as well as lordotic and non-lordotic expandable cages for both PLIF (posterior lumbar interbody fusion) and TLIF (transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion) procedures. The expandable implants may have various shapes, such as round, square, rectangular, banana-shaped, kidney-shaped, or other similar shapes. By virtue of their posteriorly implanted approach, the disclosed artificial FSU's allow for posterior decompression of the neural elements, reconstruction of all or part of the natural functional spinal unit, restoration and maintenance of lordosis, maintenance of motion, and restoration and maintenance of disc space height.

- ### 38 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets

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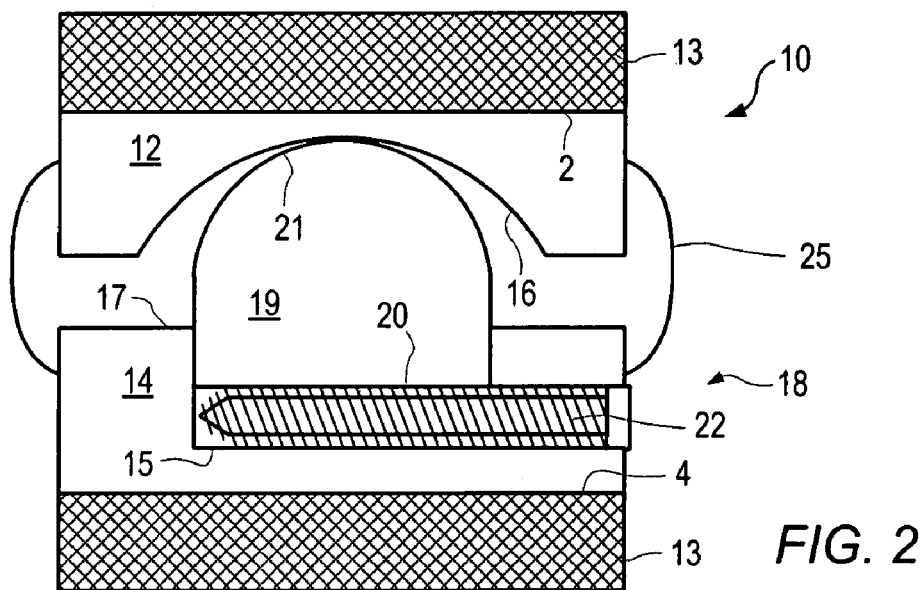
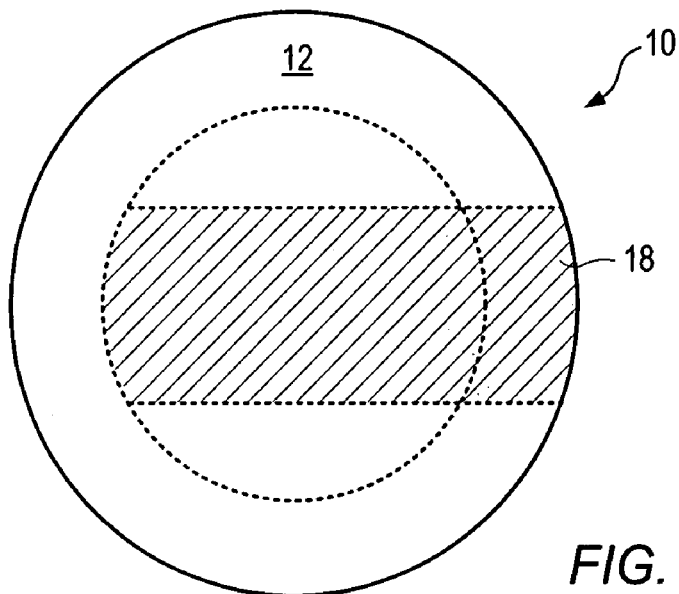
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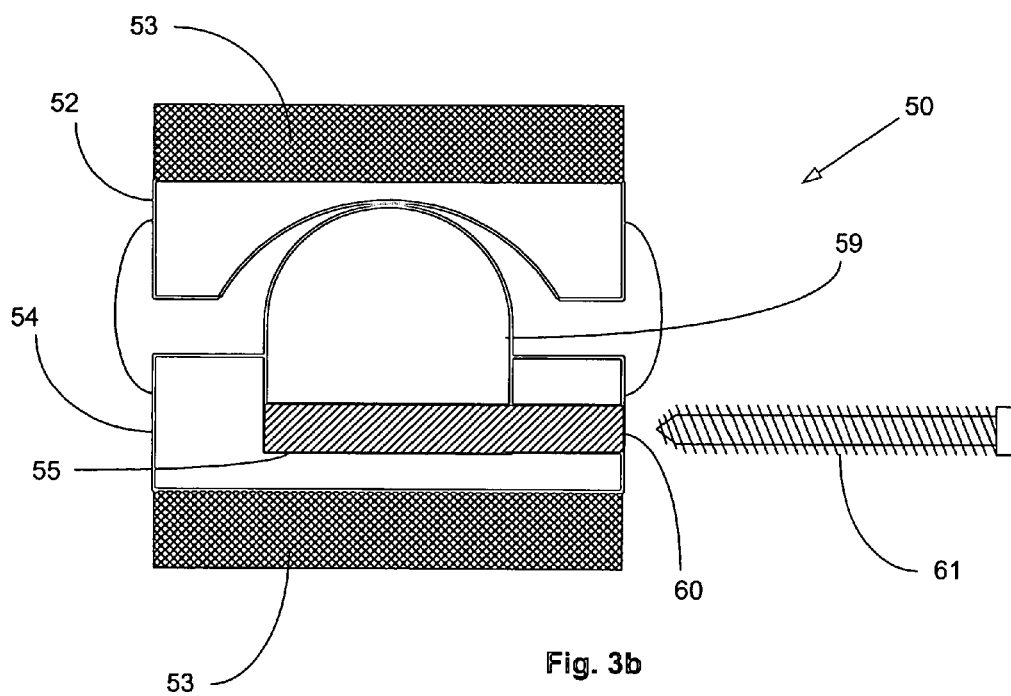
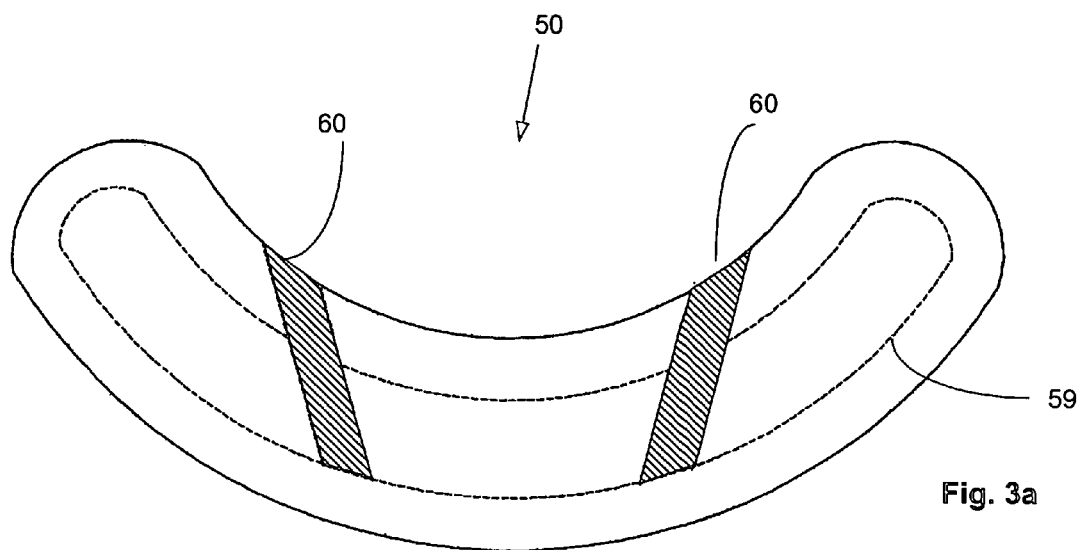
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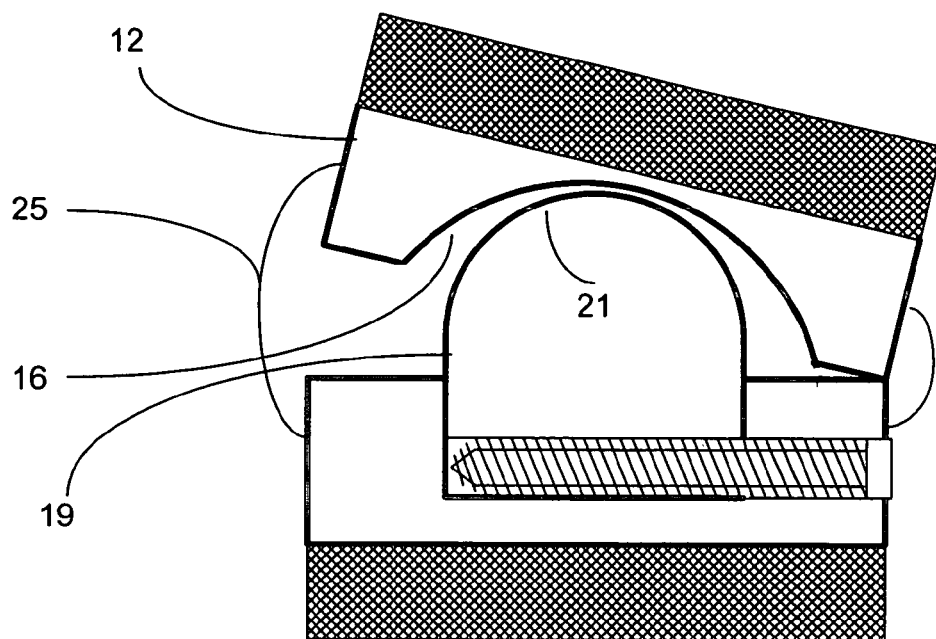


Fig. 4a

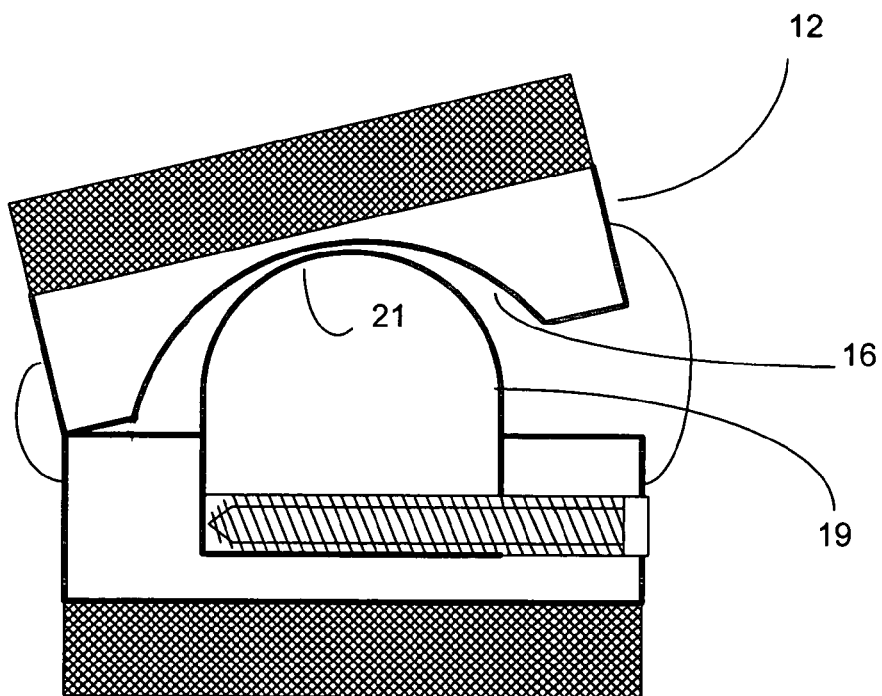


Fig. 4b

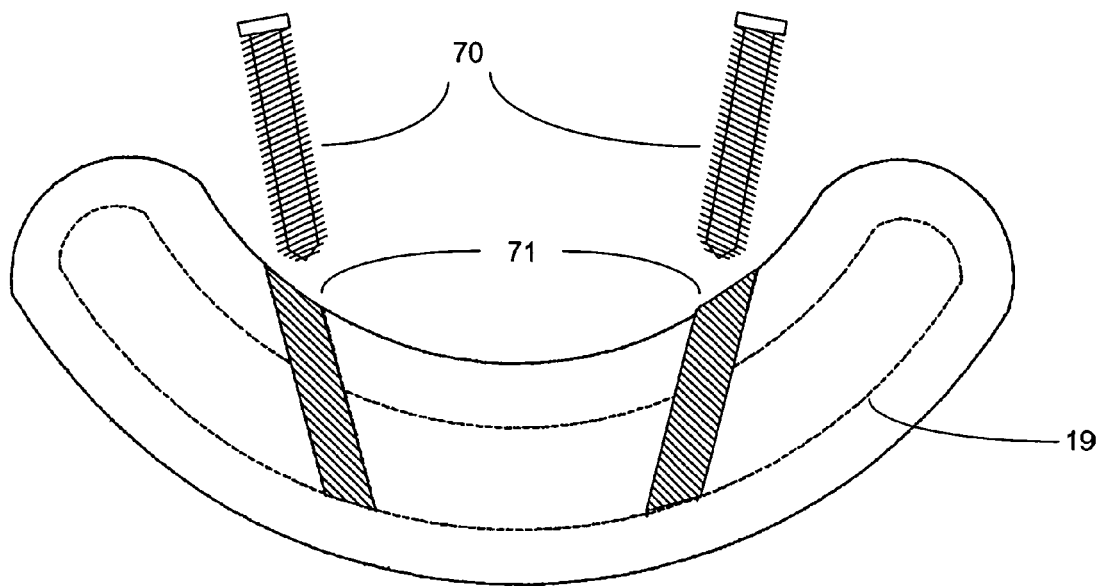


Fig. 5a

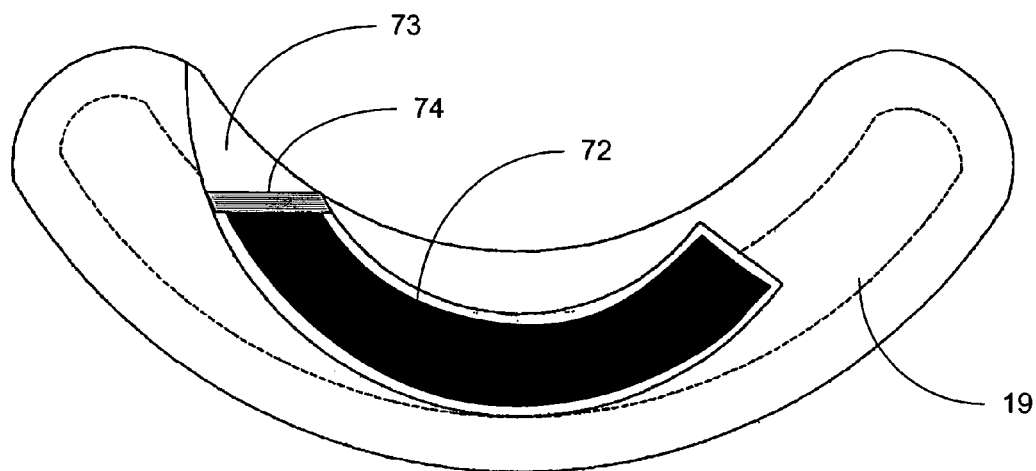
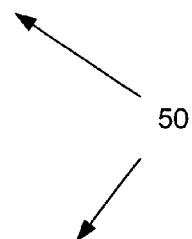
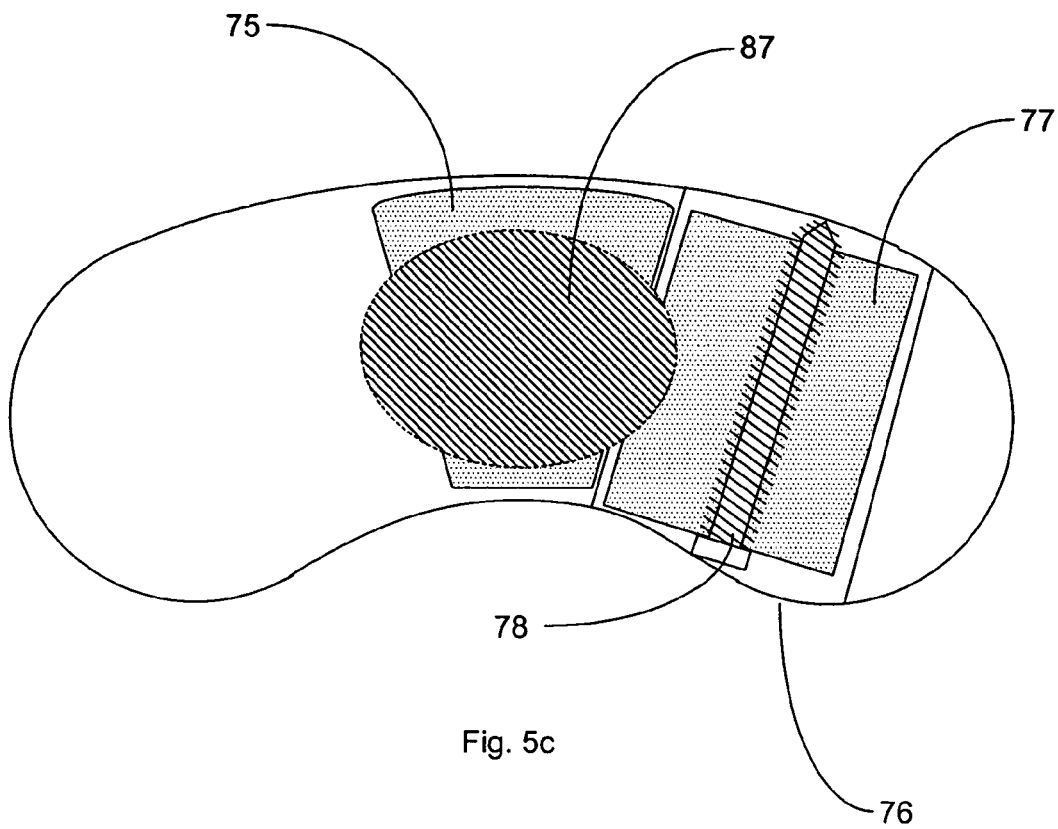
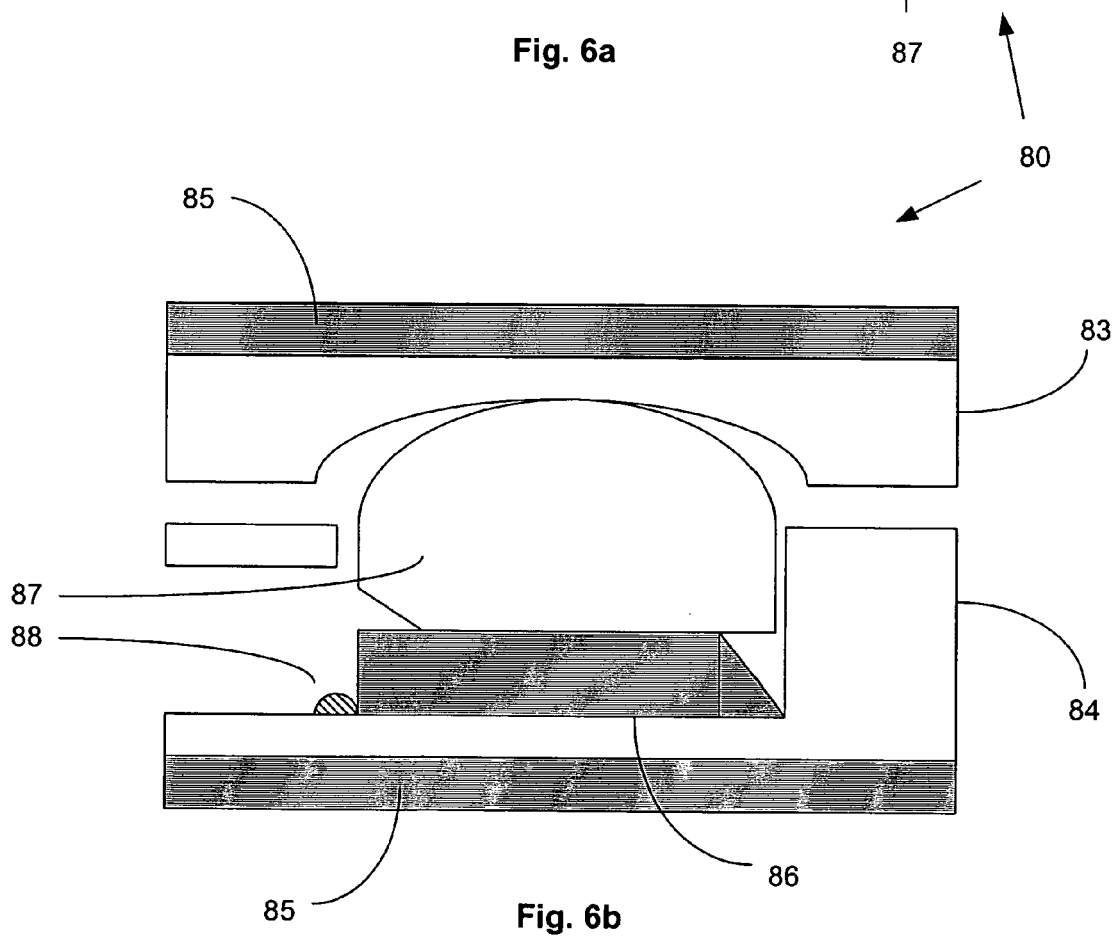
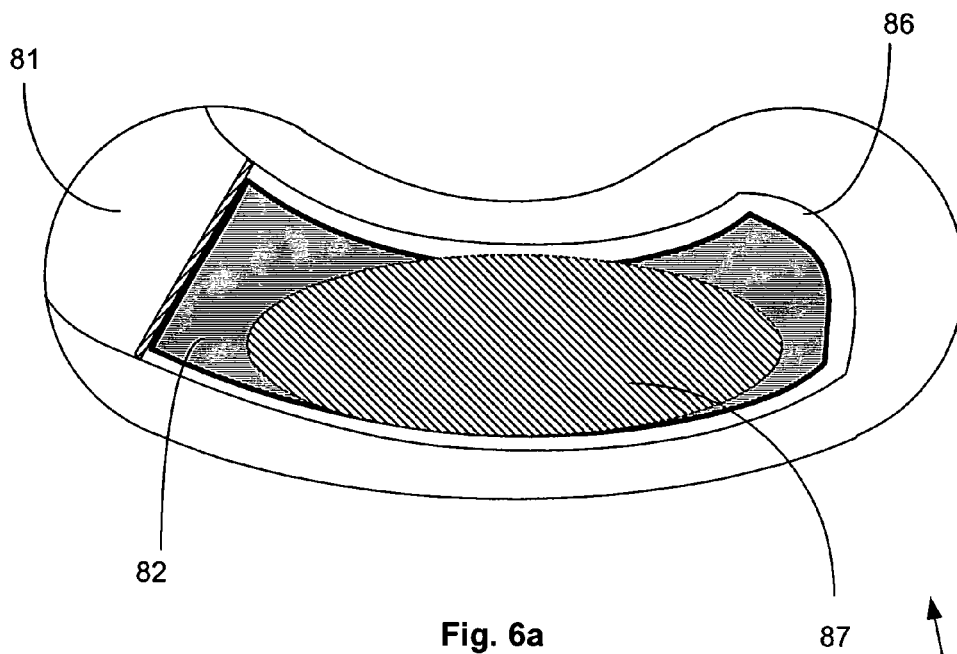


Fig. 5b





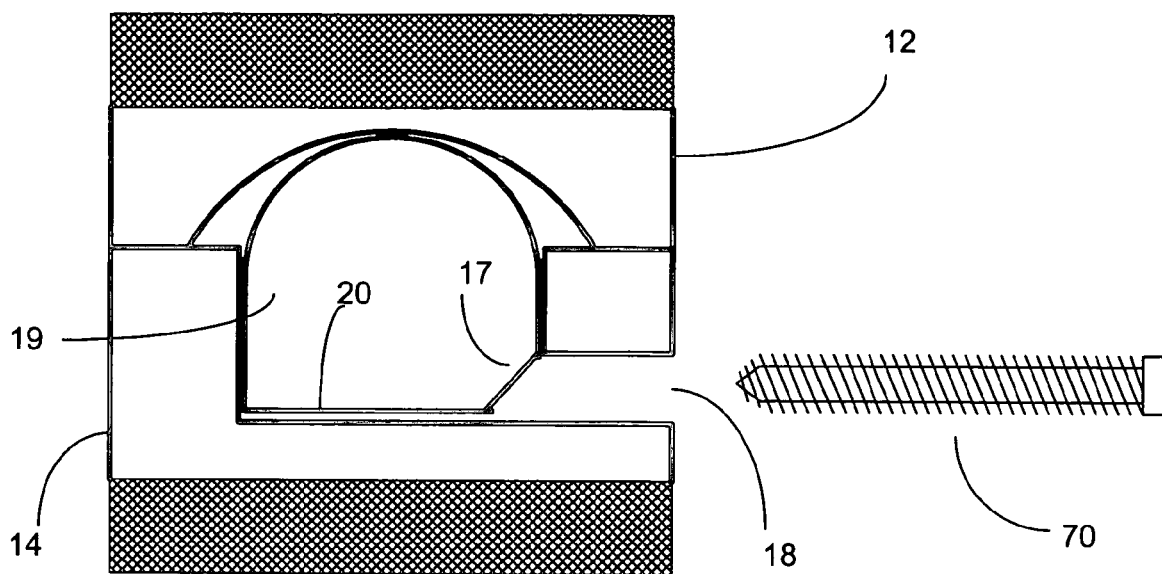


Fig. 7a

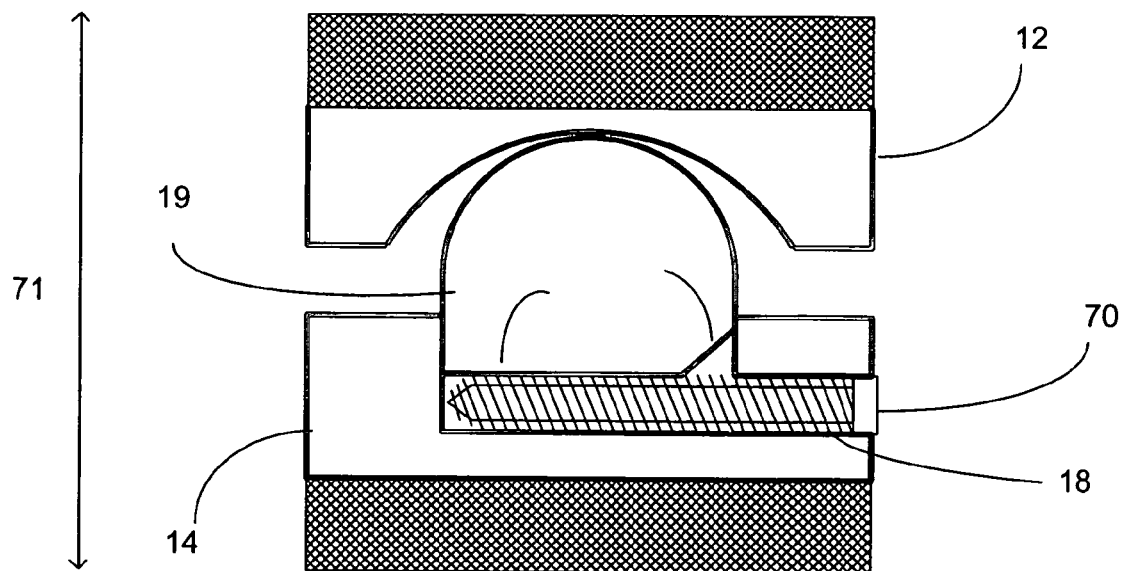


Fig. 7b

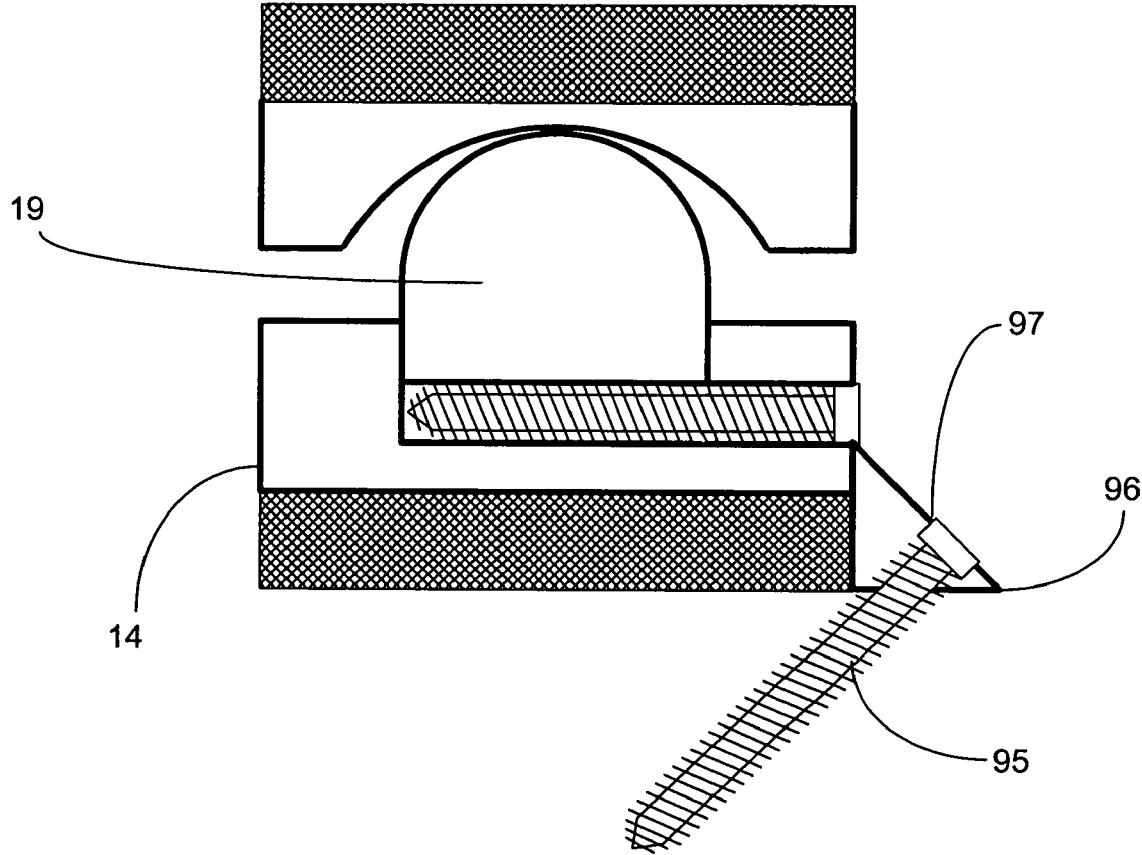


Fig. 7c

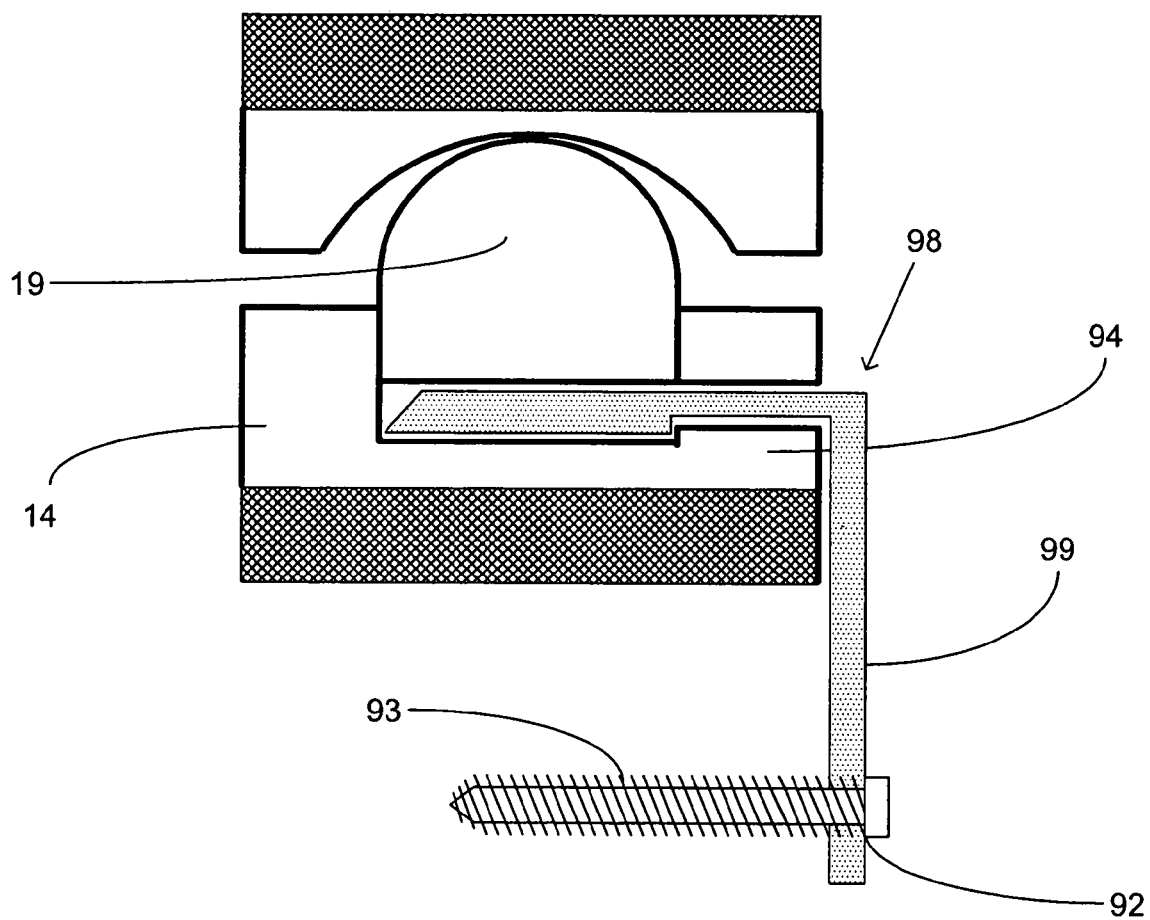


Fig. 7d

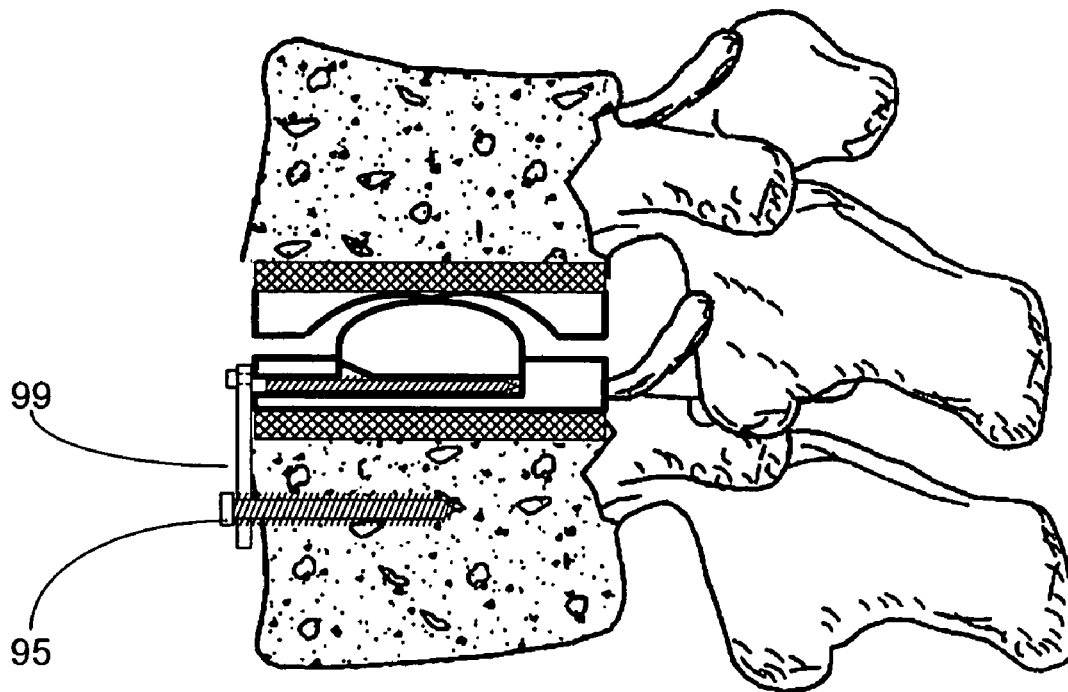


Fig. 7e



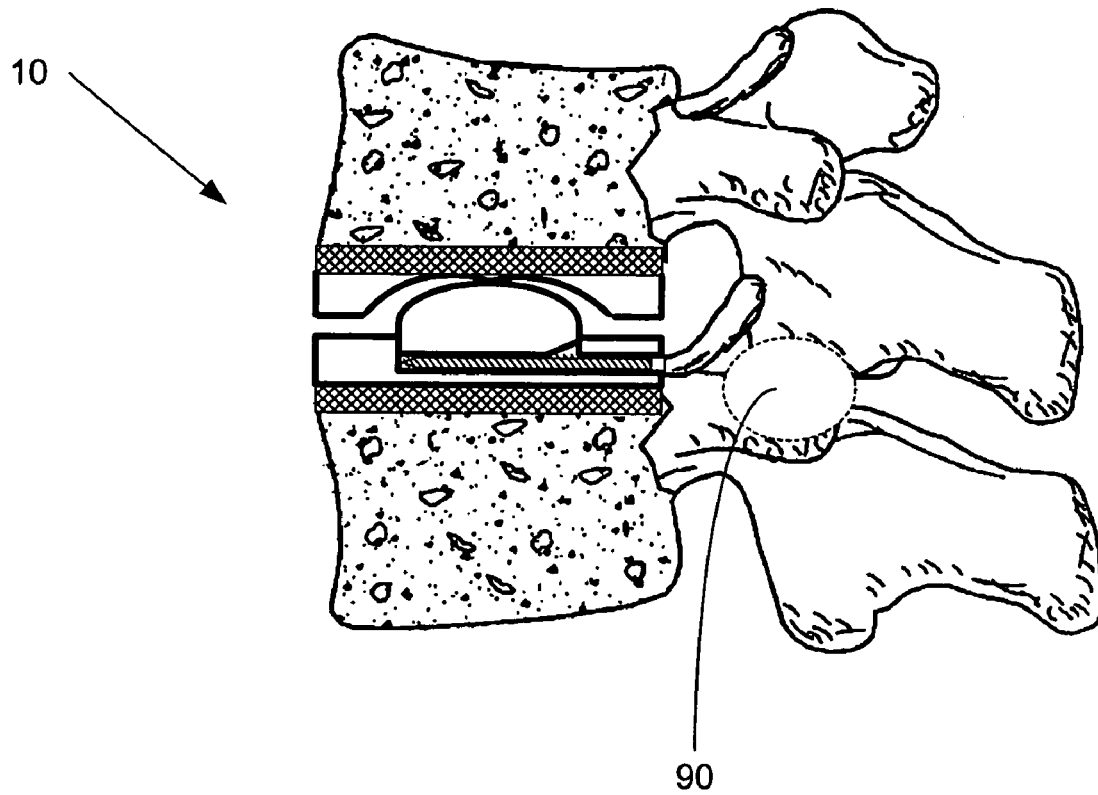


Fig. 8

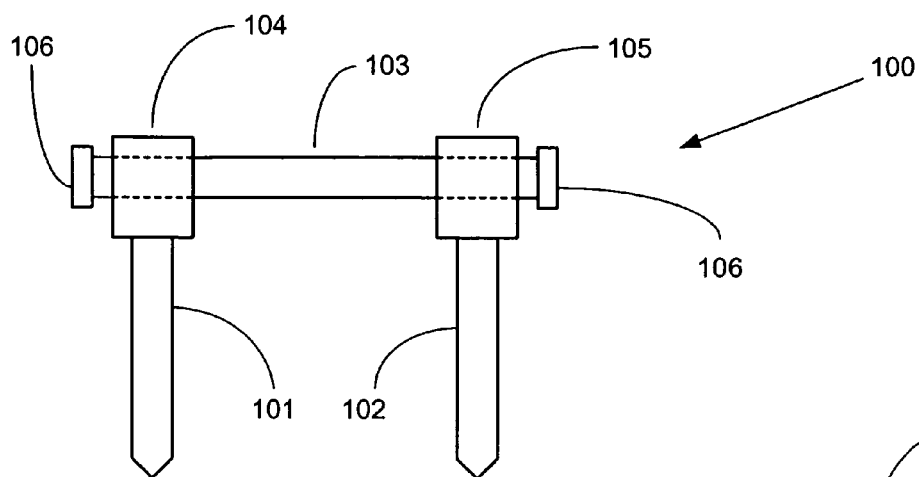


Fig. 9a

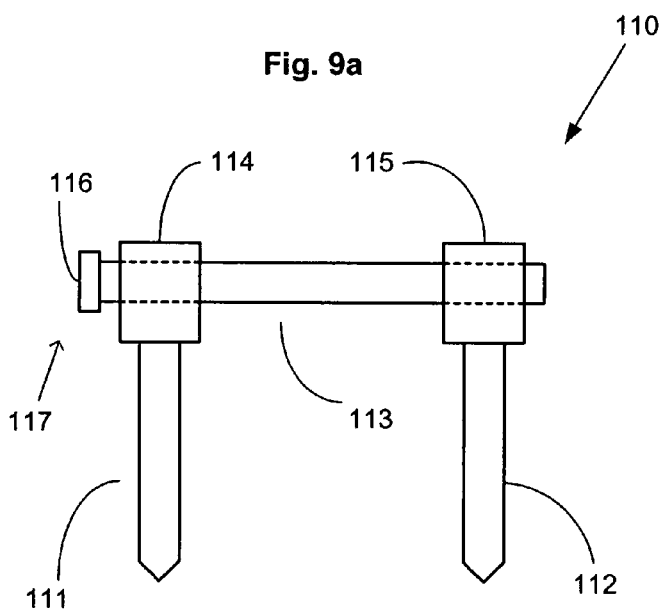


Fig. 9b

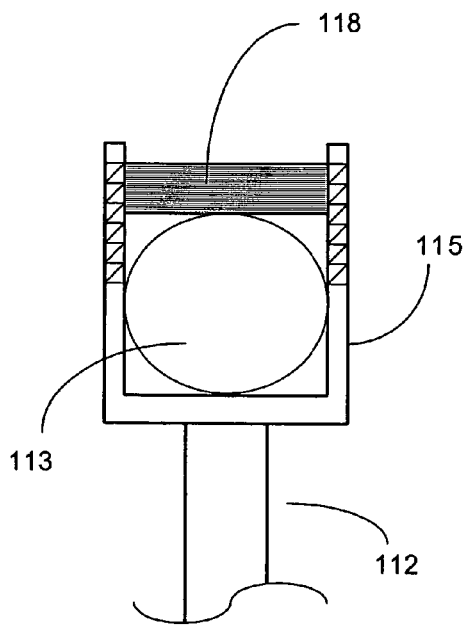


Fig. 9c

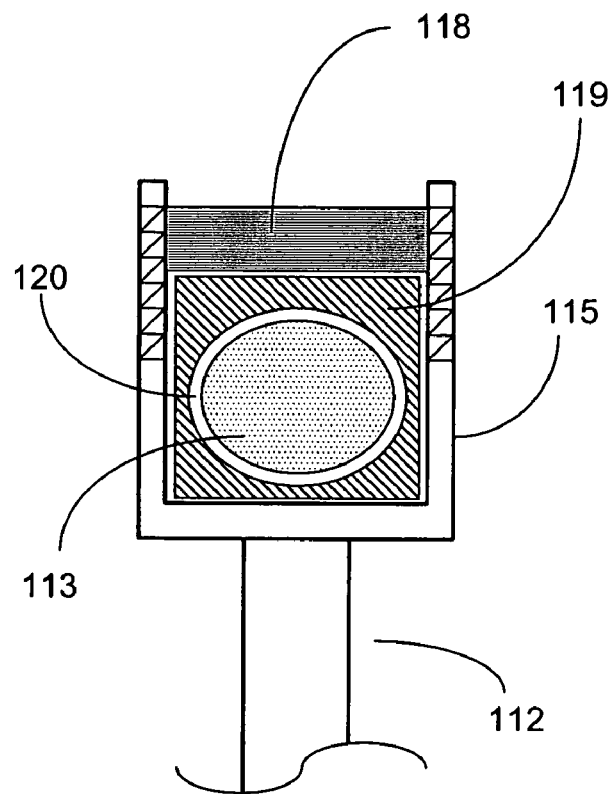


Fig. 9d

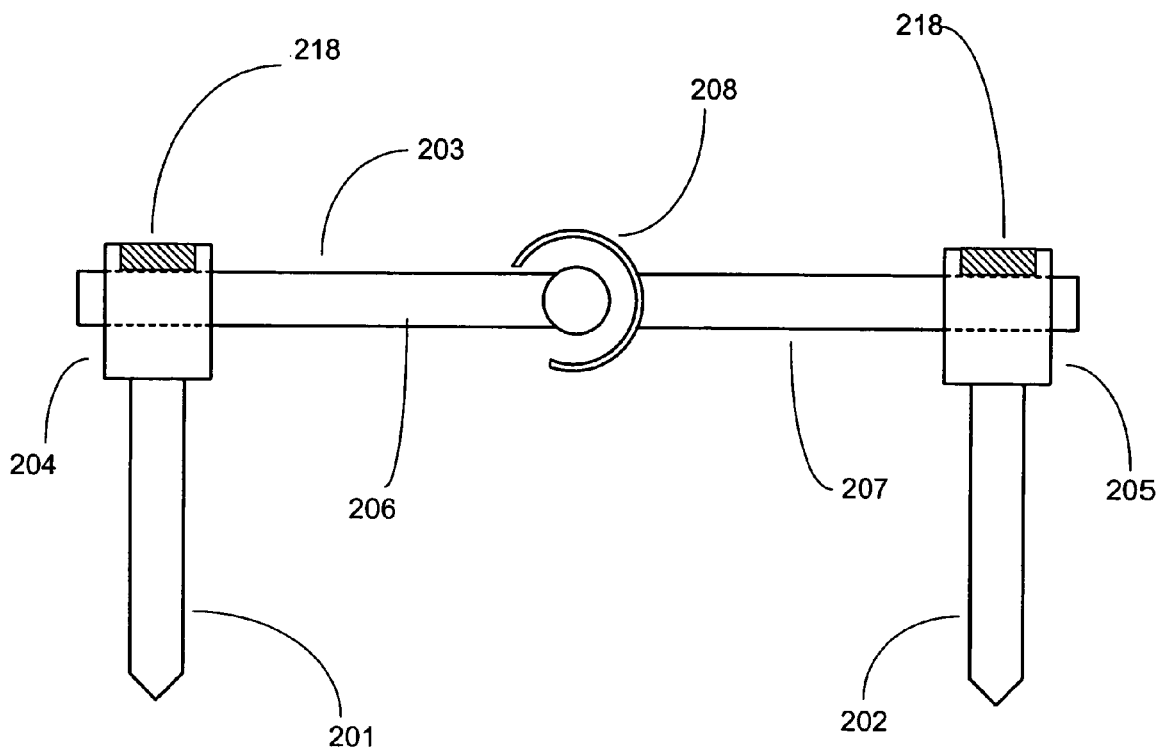


Fig. 10a

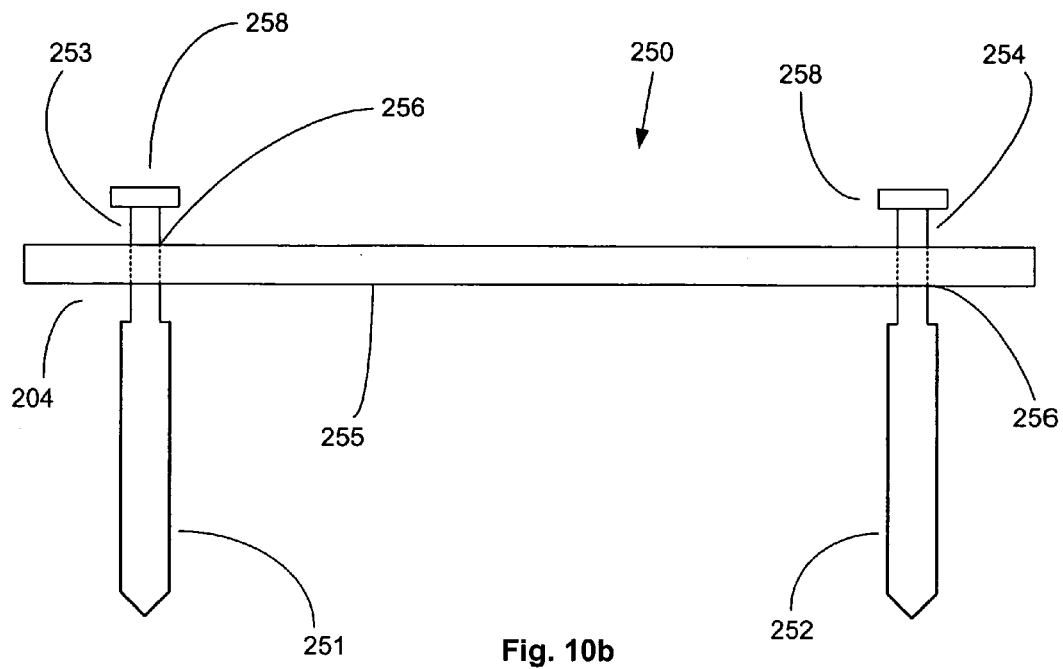


Fig. 10b

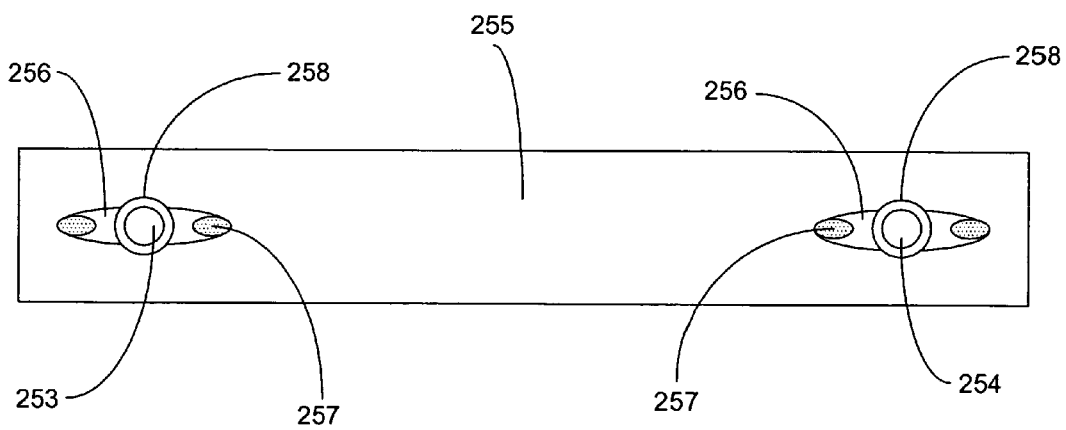
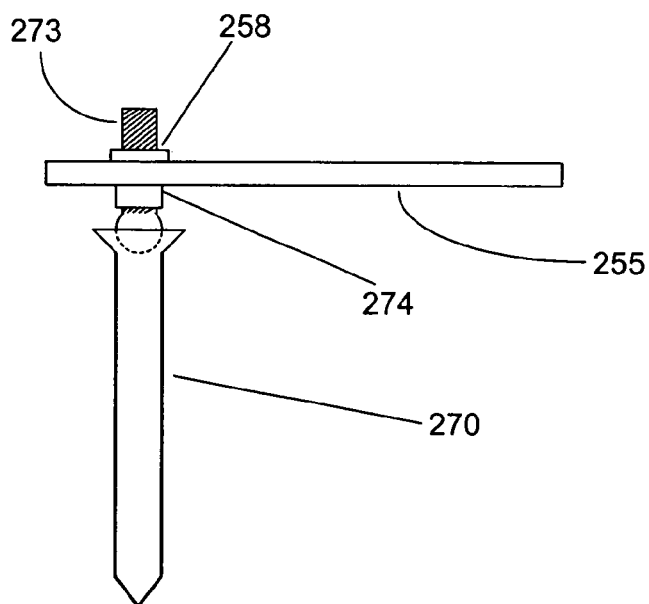
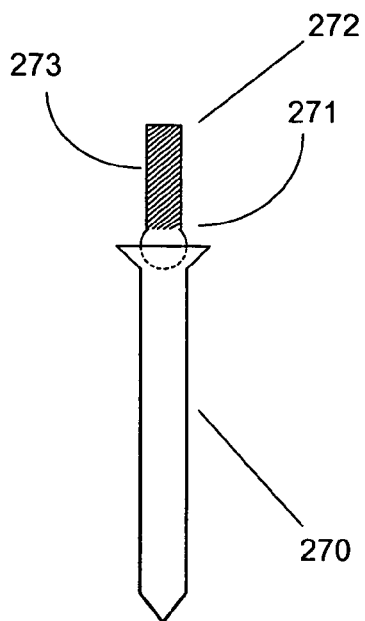
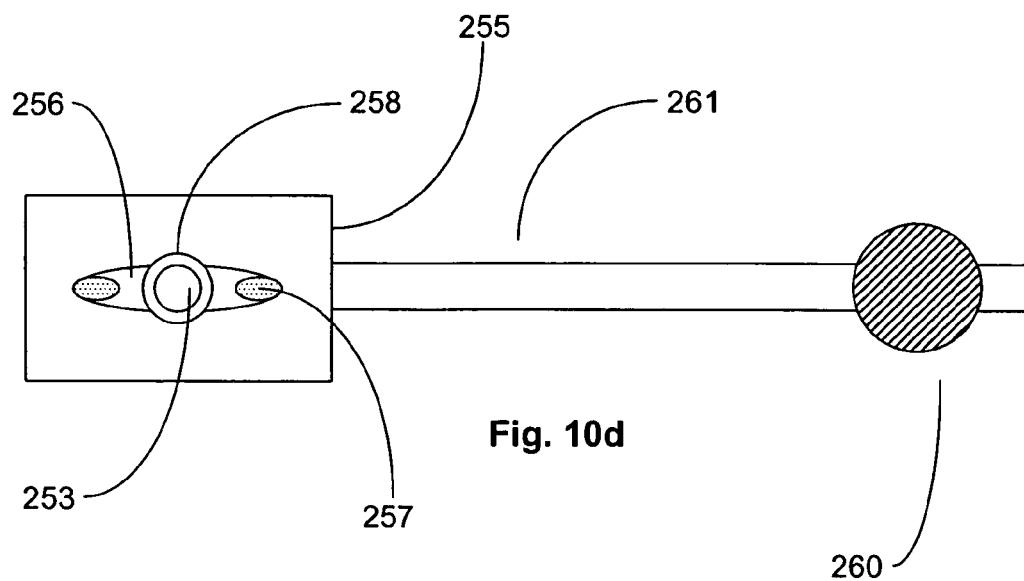


Fig. 10c



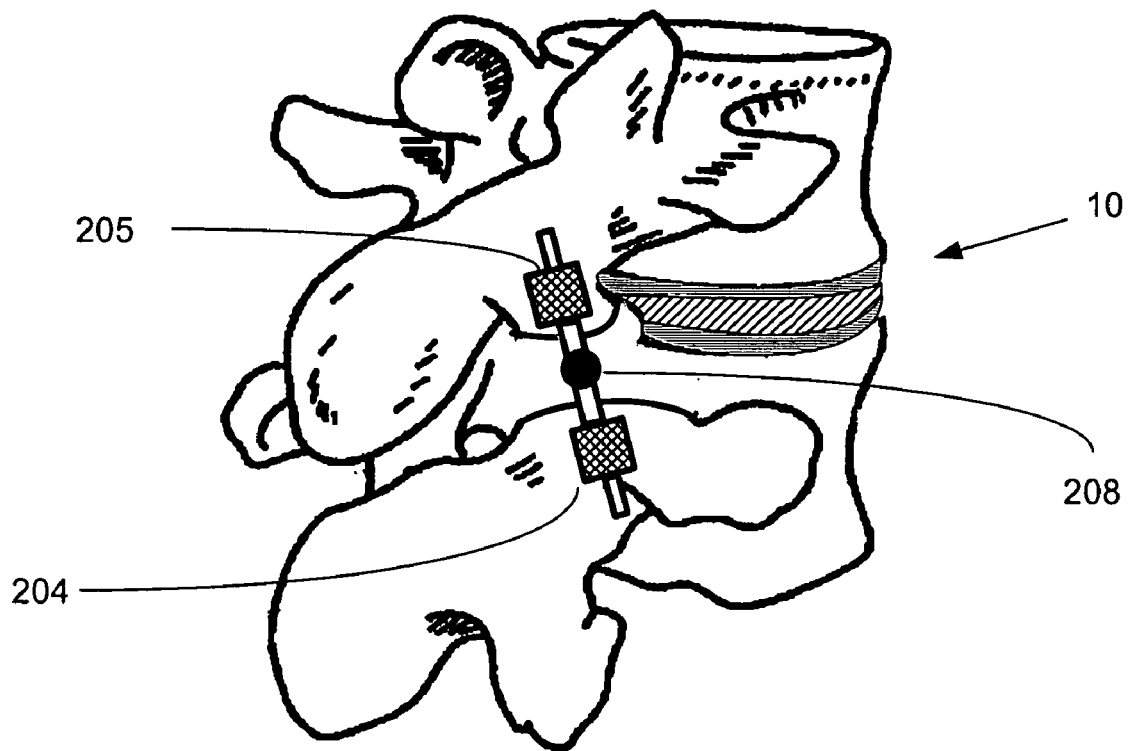
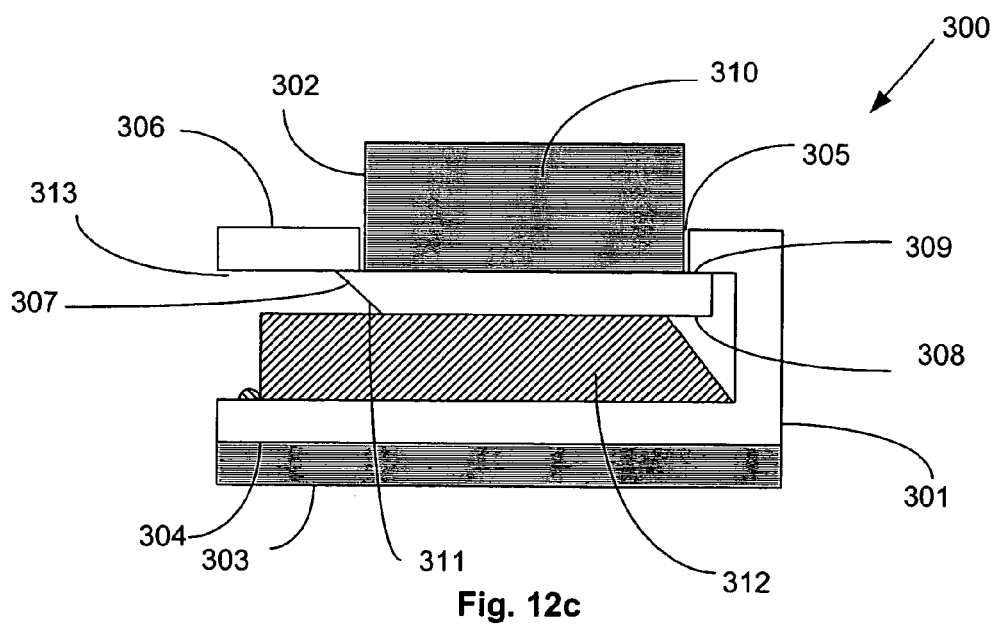
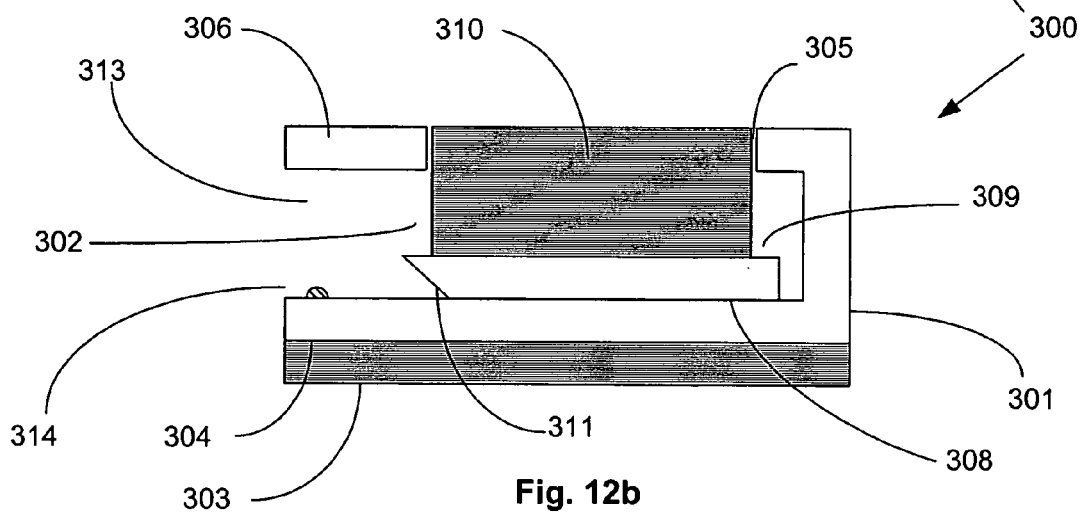
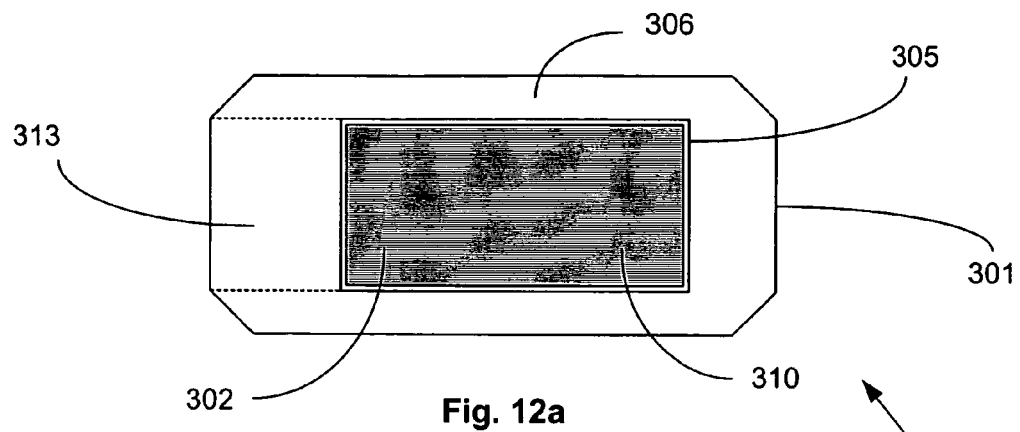


Fig. 11





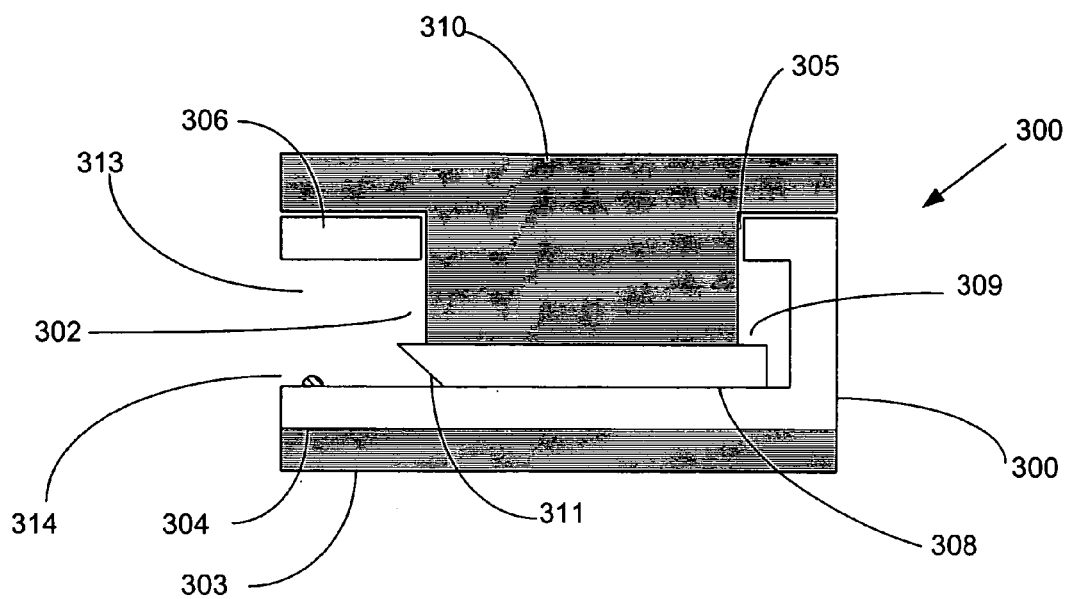


Fig. 12d

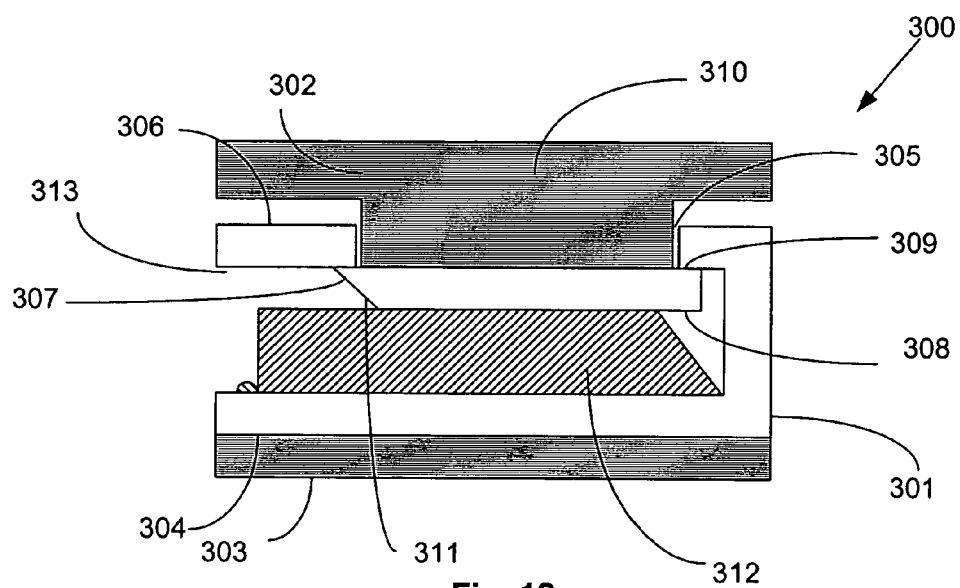


Fig. 12e

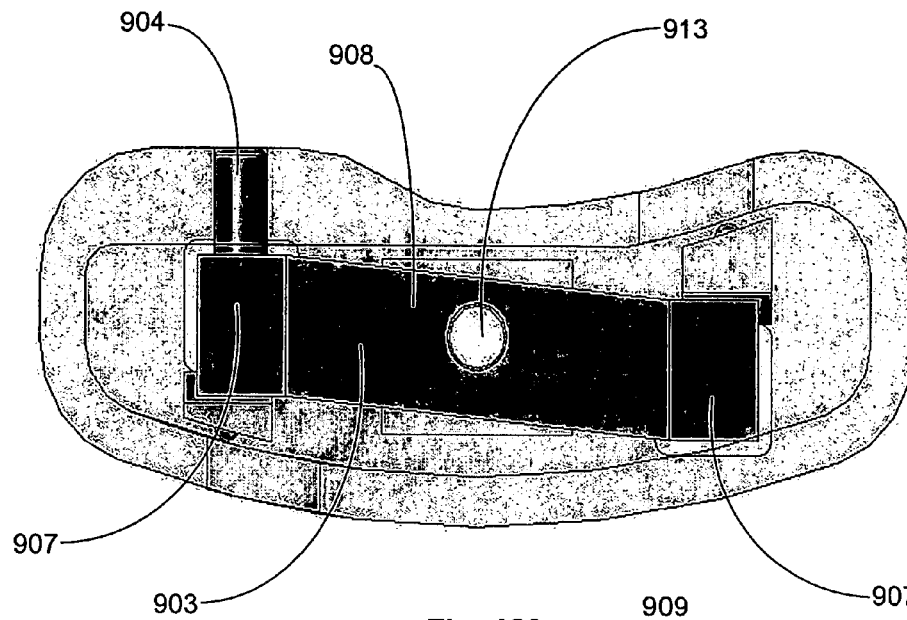


Fig. 12f

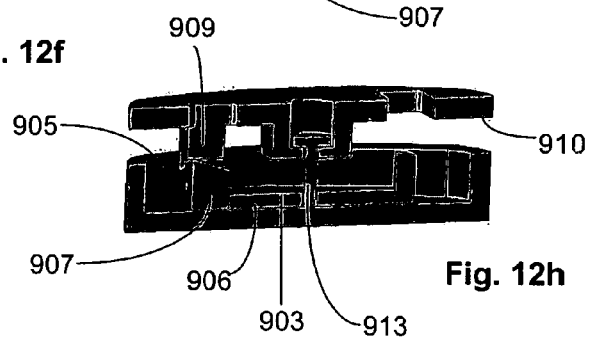


Fig. 12h

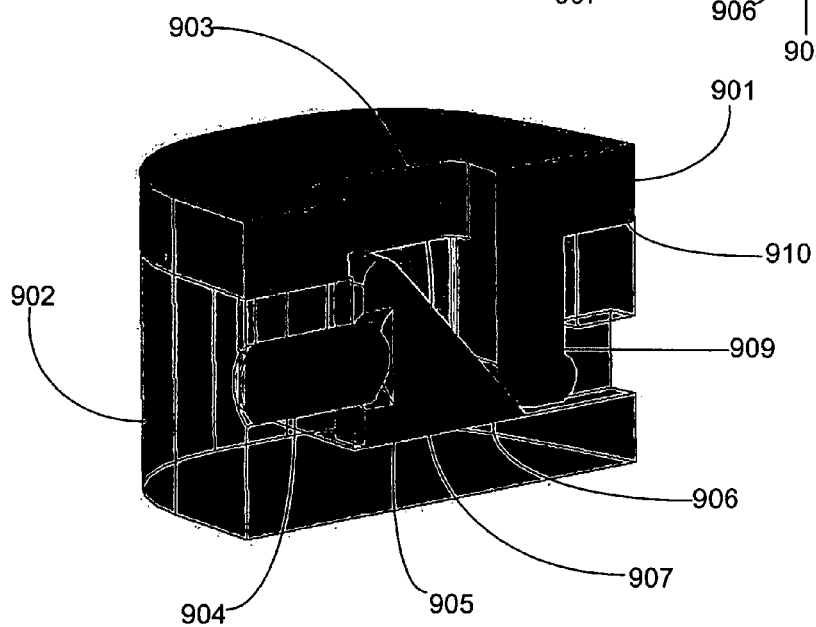


Fig. 12g

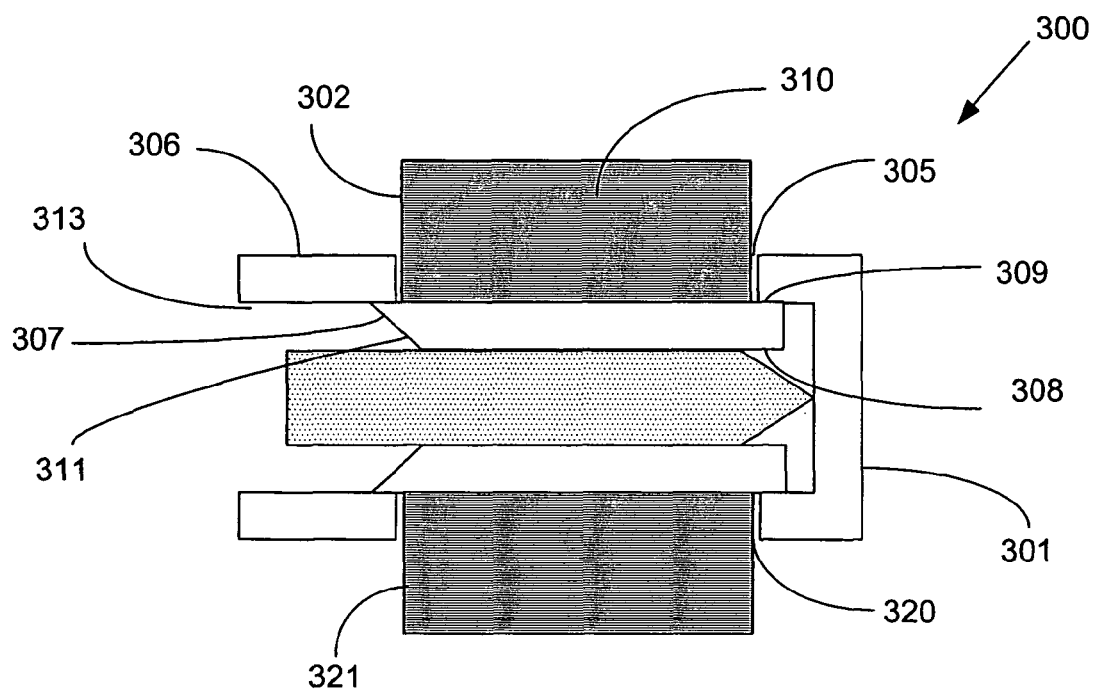
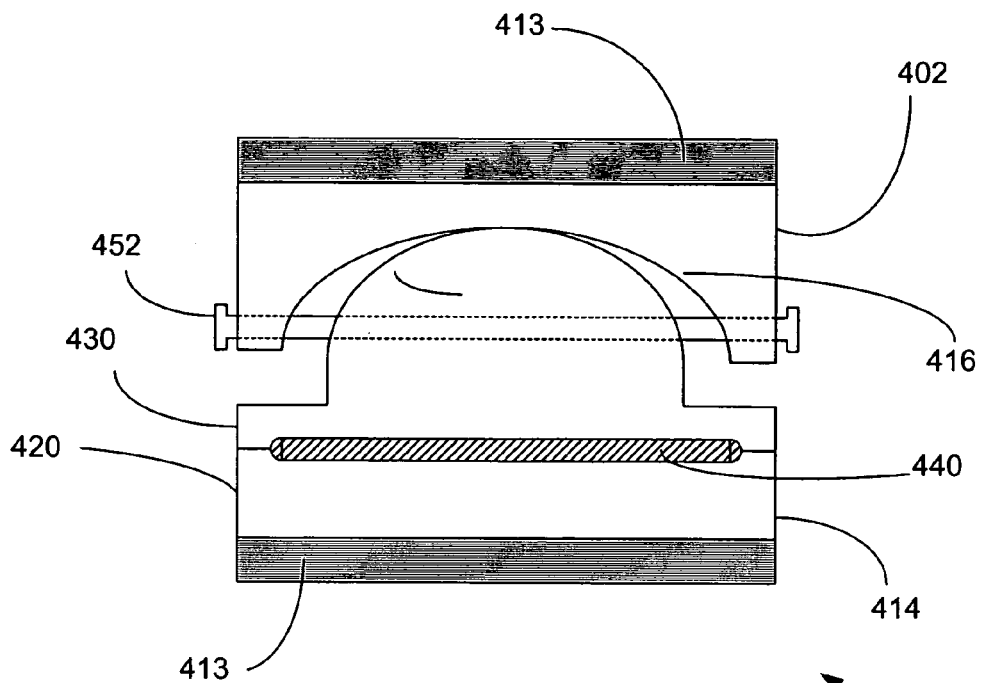
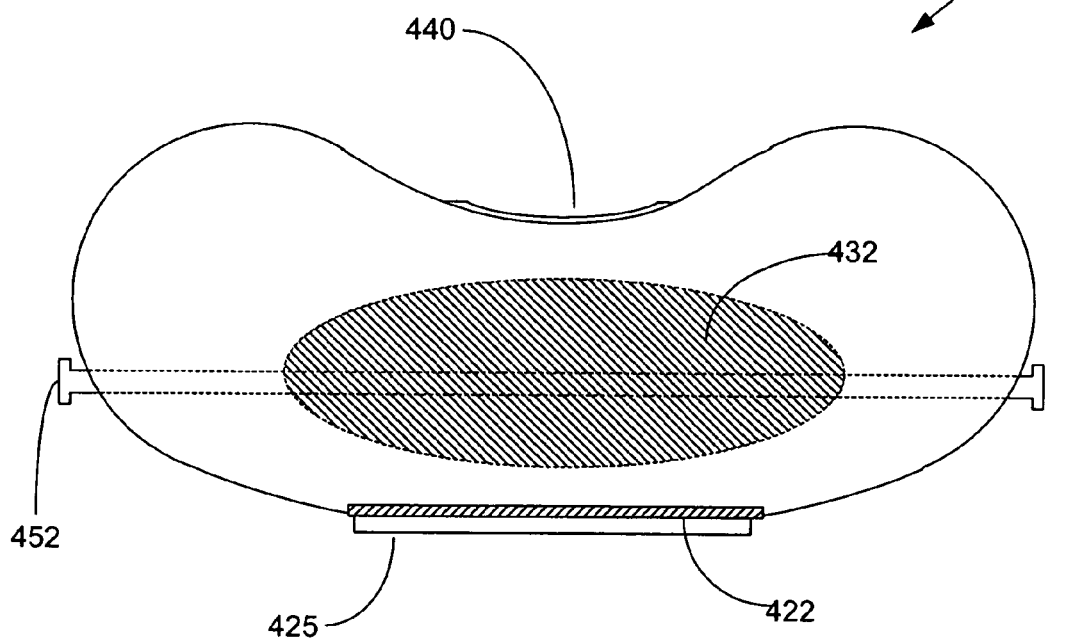


Fig. 12i



**Fig. 13a**



**Fig. 13b**

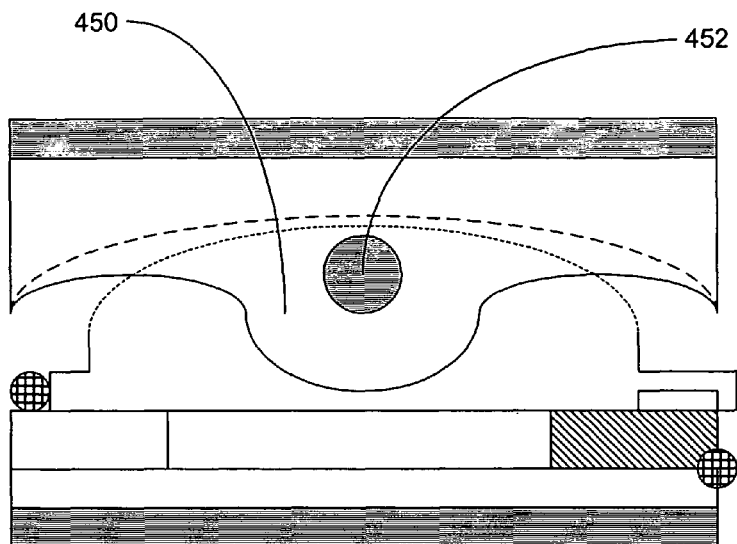


Fig. 14a

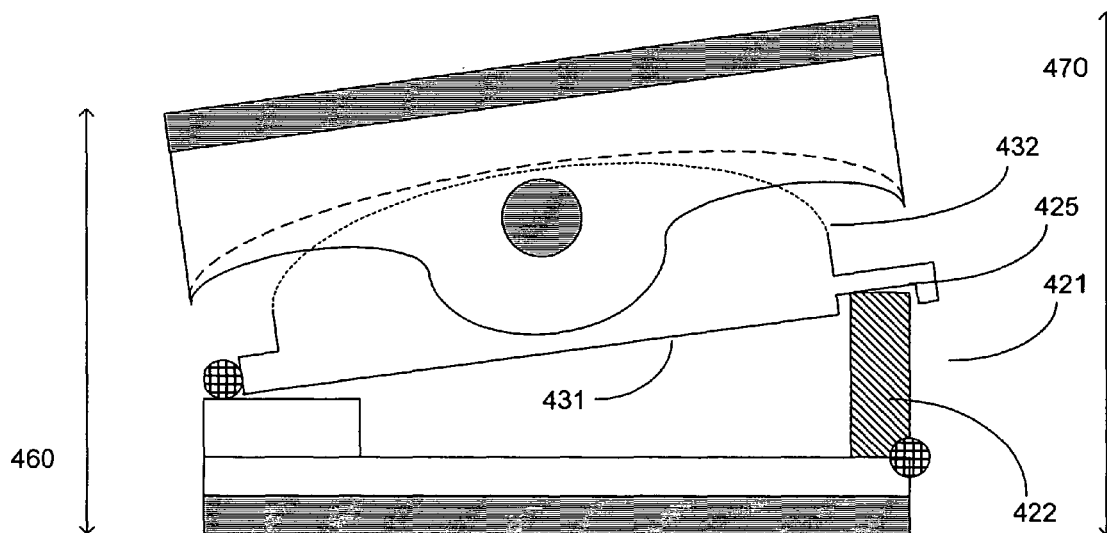


Fig. 14b

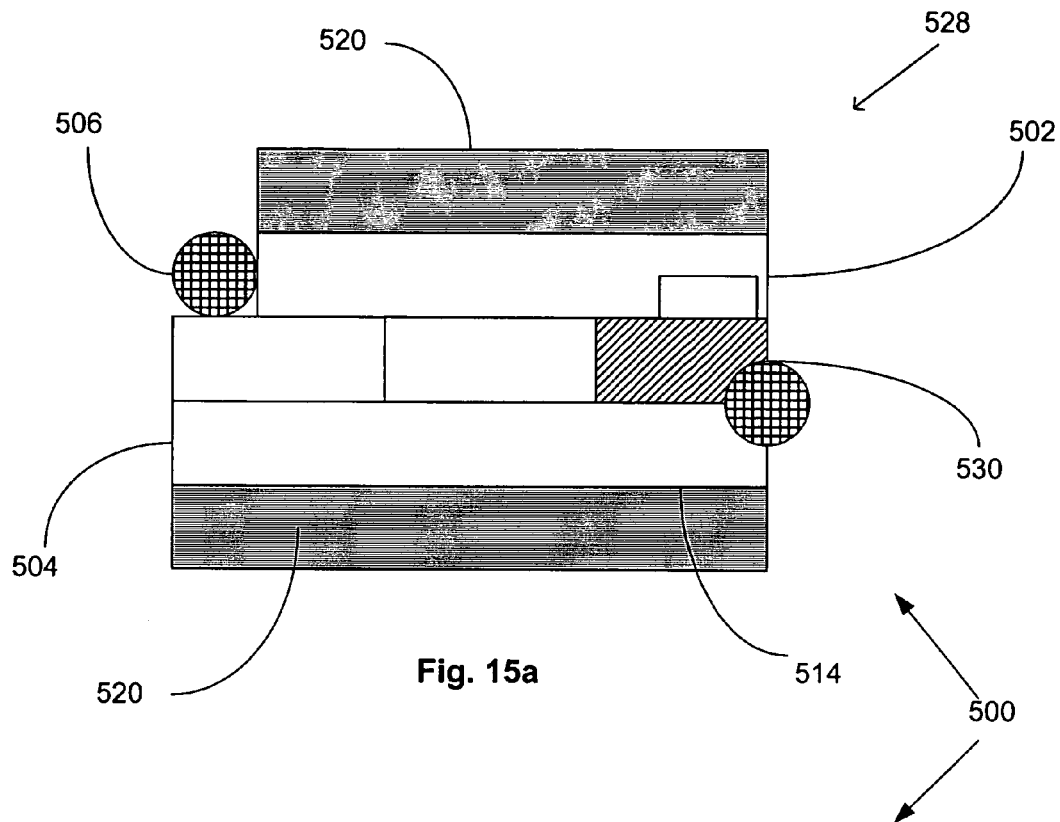


Fig. 15a

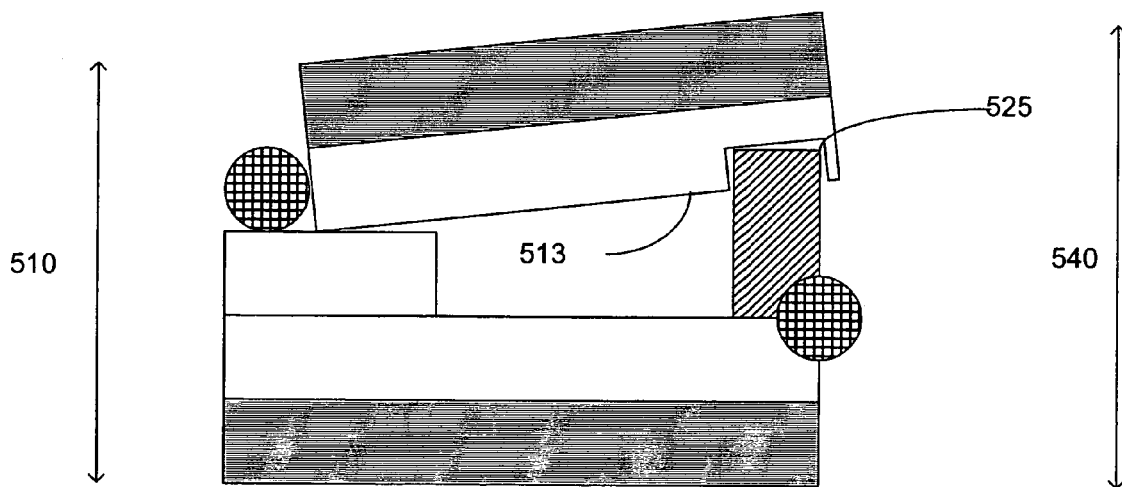
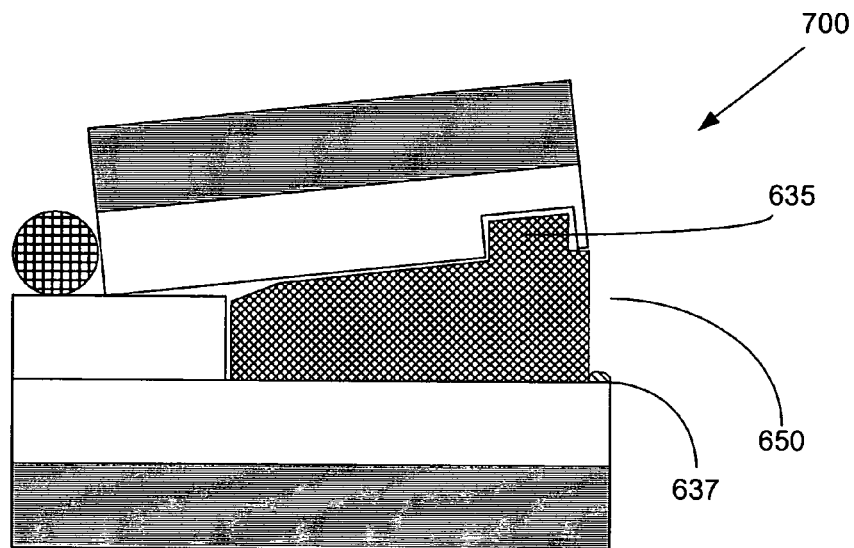
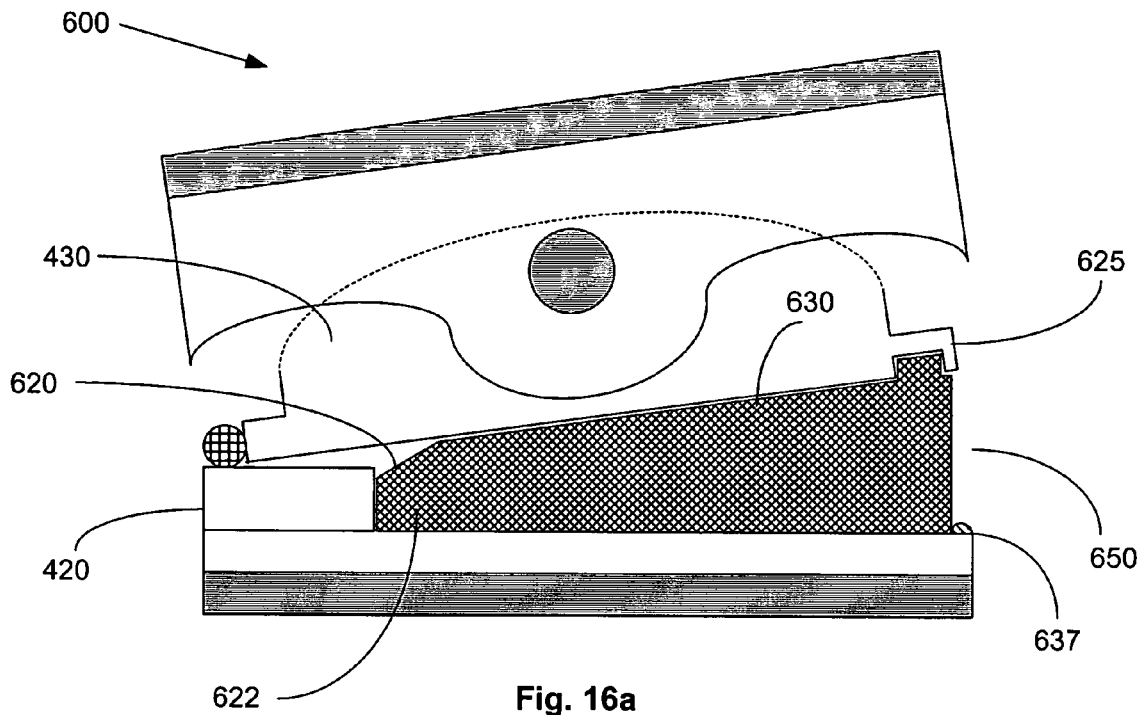


Fig. 15b



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**ARTIFICIAL SPINAL UNIT ASSEMBLIES**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/634,950, filed Aug. 5, 2003 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,204,853.

**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

Not applicable

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention generally relates to functional spinal implant assemblies for insertion into the intervertebral space between adjacent vertebral bones and reconstruction of the posterior elements to provide stability, flexibility and proper biomechanical motion. More specifically, the present invention relates to artificial functional spinal units comprising an expandable artificial intervertebral implant that can be inserted via a posterior surgical approach and used in conjunction with one or more artificial facet joints to provide a more anatomically correct range of motion. While a posterior surgical approach is preferred, the invention described herein may also be used in conjunction with an anterior surgical approach.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The human spine is a complex mechanical structure composed of alternating bony vertebrae and fibrocartilaginous discs that are connected by strong ligaments and supported by musculature that extends from the skull to the pelvis and provides axial support to the body. The intervertebral discs primarily serve as a mechanical cushion between adjacent vertebral segments of the spinal column and generally comprise three basic components: the nucleus pulposus, the annulus fibrosis, and two vertebral end plates. The end plates are made of thin cartilage overlying a thin layer of hard cortical bone that attaches to the spongy, cancellous bone of the vertebral body. The annulus fibrosis forms the disc's perimeter and is a tough outer ring that binds adjacent vertebrae together. The vertebrae generally comprise a vertebral foramen bounded by the anterior vertebral body and the neural arch, which consists of two pedicles and two laminae that are united posteriorly. The spinous and transverse processes protrude from the neural arch. The superior and inferior articular facets lie at the root of the transverse process. The term "functional spinal unit" ("FSU") refers to the entire motion segment: the anterior disc and the posterior facet joints, along with the supporting ligaments and connective tissues.

The spine as a whole is a highly flexible structure capable of a high degree of curvature and twist in nearly every direction. However, genetic or developmental irregularities, trauma, chronic stress, and degenerative wear can result in spinal pathologies for which surgical intervention may be necessary.

It is common practice to remove a spinal disc in cases of spinal disc deterioration, disease or spinal injury. The discs sometimes become diseased or damaged such that the intervertebral separation is reduced. Such events cause the height of the disc nucleus to decrease, which in turn causes the annulus to buckle in areas where the laminated plies are loosely bonded. As the overlapping laminated plies of the annulus begin to buckle and separate, either circumferential or radial annular tears may occur. Such disruption to the natural intervertebral separation produces pain, which can be alleviated

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by removal of the disc and maintenance of the natural separation distance. In cases of chronic back pain resulting from a degenerated or herniated disc, removal of the disc becomes medically necessary.

In some cases, the damaged disc may be replaced with a disc prosthesis intended to duplicate the function of the natural spinal disc. U.S. Pat. No. 4,863,477 discloses a resilient spinal disc prosthesis intended to replace the resiliency of a natural human spinal disc. U.S. Pat. No. 5,192,326 teaches a prosthetic nucleus for replacing just the nucleus portion of a human spinal disc.

In other cases it is desired to fuse the adjacent vertebrae together after removal of the disc, sometimes referred to as "intervertebral fusion" or "interbody fusion."

Many techniques and instruments have been devised to perform intervertebral fusion. There is common agreement that the strongest intervertebral fusion is the interbody (between the lumbar bodies) fusion, which may be augmented by a posterior or facet fusion. In cases of intervertebral fusion, either structural bone or an interbody fusion cage filled with morselized bone is placed centrally within the space where the spinal disc once resided. Multiple cages or bony grafts may be used within that space.

Such practices are characterized by certain disadvantages, most important of which is the actual morbidity of the procedure itself. Placement of rigid cages or structural grafts in the interbody space either requires an anterior surgical approach, which carries certain unavoidable risks to the viscous structures overlying the spine (intestines, major blood vessels, and the ureter), or they may be accomplished from a posterior surgical approach, thereby requiring significant traction on the overlying nerve roots. The interval between the exiting and traversing nerve roots is limited to a few millimeters and does not allow for safe passage of large intervertebral devices, as may be accomplished from the anterior approach. Alternatively, the anterior approach does not allow for inspection of the nerve roots, is not suitable alone for cases in which the posterior elements are not competent, and most importantly, the anterior approach is associated with very high morbidity and risk where there has been previous anterior surgery.

Another significant drawback to fusion surgery in general is that adjacent vertebral segments show accelerated deterioration after a successful fusion has been performed at any level. The spine is by definition stiffer after the fusion procedure, and the natural body mechanics place increased stress on levels proximal to the fused segment. Other drawbacks include the possibility of "flat back syndrome" in which there is a disruption in the natural curvature of the spine. The vertebrae in the lower lumbar region of the spine reside in an arch referred as having a sagittal alignment. The sagittal alignment is compromised when adjacent vertebral bodies that were once angled toward each other on their posterior side become fused in a different, less angled orientation relative to one another. Finally, there is always the risk that the fusion attempt may fail, leading to pseudoarthrosis, an often painful condition that may lead to device failure and further surgery.

Conventional interbody fusion cages generally comprise a tubular metal body having an external surface threading. They are inserted transverse to the axis of the spine, into preformed cylindrical holes at the junction of adjacent vertebral bodies. Two cages are generally inserted side by side with the external threading tapping into the lower surface of the vertebral bone above, and the upper surface of the vertebral bone below. The cages include holes through which the adjacent bones are to grow. Additional materials, for example autogenous bone graft materials, maybe inserted into the



hollow interior of the cage to incite or accelerate the growth of the bone into the cage. End caps are often utilized to hold the bone graft material within the cage.

These cages of the prior art have enjoyed medical success in promoting fusion and grossly approximating proper disc height. As previously discussed, however, cages that would be placed from the safer posterior route would be limited in size by the interval between the nerve roots. It would therefore, be a considerable advance in the art to provide a fusion implant assembly which could be expanded from within the intervertebral space, thereby minimizing potential trauma to the nerve roots and yet still providing the ability to restore disc space height.

Ultimately though, it is important to note that the fusion of the adjacent bones is an incomplete solution to the underlying pathology as it does not cure the ailment, but rather simply masks the pathology under a stabilizing bridge of bone. This bone fusion limits the overall flexibility of the spinal column and artificially constrains the normal motion of the patient. This constraint can cause collateral injury to the patient's spine as additional stresses of motion, normally borne by the now-fused joint, are transferred onto the nearby facet joints and intervertebral discs. Thus, it would be an even greater advance in the art to provide an implant assembly that does not promote fusion, but instead closely mimics the biomechanical action of the natural disc cartilage, thereby permitting continued normal motion and stress distribution.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an artificial functional spinal unit (FSU) is provided comprising, generally, an expandable artificial intervertebral implant that can be placed via a posterior surgical approach and used in conjunction with one or more artificial facet joints to provide an anatomically correct range of motion. Expandable artificial intervertebral implants in both lordotic and non-lordotic designs are disclosed, as well as lordotic and non-lordotic expandable cages for both PLIF (posterior lumbar interbody fusion) and TLIF (transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion) procedures. The expandable implants may have various shapes, such as round, square, rectangular, trapezoidal, banana-shaped, kidney-shaped, or other similar shapes. By virtue of their posteriorly implanted approach, the disclosed artificial FSU's allow for posterior decompression of the neural elements, reconstruction of all or part of the natural functional spinal unit, restoration and maintenance of lordosis, maintenance of motion, and restoration and maintenance of disc space height.

The posterior implantation of an interbody device provides critical benefits over other anterior implanted devices. Placement of posterior devices that maintain mobility in the spine have been limited due to the relatively small opening that can be afforded posteriorly between the exiting and transversing nerve roots. Additionally, placement of posterior interbody devices requires the removal of one or both facet joints, further destabilizing the spine. Thus conventional posteriorly placed interbody devices have been generally limited to interbody fusion devices.

Since a properly functioning natural FSU relies on intact posterior elements (facet joints) and since it is necessary to remove these elements to place a posterior interbody device, a two-step procedure is disclosed that allows for placement of an expandable intervertebral implant and replacement of one or both facets that are necessarily removed during the surgical procedure. The expansile nature of the disclosed devices allow for restoration of disc height once inside the vertebral interspace. The expandable devices are collapsed prior to

placement and then expanded once properly inserted in the intervertebral space. During the process of expansion, the endplates of the natural intervertebral disc, which essentially remain intact after removal or partial removal of the remaining natural disc elements, are compressed against the device, which thereby facilitates bony end growth onto the surface of the artificial implant. Once the interbody device is in place and expanded, the posterior element is reconstructed with the disclosed pedicle screw and rod system, which can also be used to distract the disk space while inserting the artificial implant. Once the interbody device is in place and expanded, the posterior element is further compressed, again promoting bony end growth into the artificial implant. This posterior compression allows for anterior flexion but replaces the limiting element of the facet and interspinous ligament and thereby limits flexion to some degree, and in doing so maintains stability for the anteriorly located interbody device.

The posterior approach avoids the potential risks and morbidity of the anterior approach, which requires mobilization of the vascular structures, the ureter, and exposes the bowels to risk. Also, the anterior approach does not offer the surgeon an opportunity to view the posterior neural elements and thereby does not afford an opportunity for decompression of those elements. Once an anterior exposure had been utilized a revision procedure is quite risky and carries significant morbidity.

While the posterior surgical approach is preferred, there may be circumstances that prevent posterior placement. If an anterior approach must be performed, the disclosed devices may be inserted anteriorly without affecting functionality.

The artificial FSU generally comprises an expandable intervertebral implant and one or more artificial facet joints. The expandable intervertebral implant generally comprises a pair of spaced apart plate members, each with a vertebral body contact surface. The general shape of the plate members may be round, square, rectangular, trapezoidal, banana shaped, kidney shaped, or some other similar shape, depending on the desired vertebral implantation site. Because the artificial intervertebral implant is to be positioned between the facing surfaces of adjacent vertebral bodies, the plate members are arranged in a substantially parallel planar alignment (or slightly offset relative to one another in accordance with proper lordotic angulation) with the vertebral body contact surfaces facing away from one another. The plate members are to mate with the vertebral bodies so as to not rotate relative thereto, but rather to permit the spinal segments to axially compress and bend relative to one another in manners that mimic the natural motion of the spinal segment. This natural motion is permitted by the performance of an expandable joint insert, which is disposed between the plate members. The securing of the plate members to the vertebral bone is achieved through the use of an osteoconductive scaffolding machined into the exterior surface of each plate member. Alternatively, a mesh of osteoconductive surface may be secured to the exterior surface of the plate members by methods known in the art. The osteoconductive scaffolding provides a surface through which bone may ultimately grow. If an osteoconductive mesh is employed, it may be constructed of any biocompatible material, both metal and non-metal. Each plate member may also comprise a porous coating (which may be a sprayed deposition layer, or an adhesive applied beaded metal layer, or other suitable porous coatings known in the art, i.e. hydroxy apatite). The porous coating permits the long-term ingrowth of vertebral bone into the plate member, thus permanently securing the prosthesis within the intervertebral space.

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In more detail, the expandable artificial implant of the present invention comprises four parts: an upper body, a lower body, an expandable joint insert that fits into the lower body, and an expansion device, which may be an expansion plate, screw, or other similar device. The upper body generally comprises a substantially concave inferior surface and a substantially planar superior surface. The substantially planar superior surface of the upper body may have some degree of convexity to promote the joining of the upper body to the intact endplates of the natural intervertebral disc upon compression. The lower body generally comprises a recessed channel, having a rectangular cross section, which extends along the superior surface of the lower body in the medial-lateral direction and substantially conforms to the shape of the upper and lower bodies. The lower body further comprises a substantially planar inferior surface that may have some degree of convexity to promote the joining of the lower body to the intact endplates of the natural intervertebral disc upon compression. The expandable joint insert resides within the channel on the superior surface of the lower body. The expandable joint insert has a generally flat inferior surface and a substantially convex superior surface that articulates with the substantially concave inferior surface of the upper body. Prior to expansion of the artificial implant, the generally flat inferior surface of the expandable joint insert rests on the bottom surface of the channel. The expandable joint insert is raised above the bottom of the channel by means of an expansion screw, an expansion plate, or other similar device, that is inserted through an expansion hole or slot. The expansion hole or slot is disposed through the wall of the lower body formed by the channel. The expansion hole or slot gives access to the lower surface of the channel and is positioned such that the expansion device can be inserted into the expansion hole or slot via a posterior surgical approach. As the expansion device is inserted through the expansion slot, into the channel, and under the expandable joint insert, the expandable joint insert is raised above the floor of the channel and lifts the upper body above the lower body to the desired disc height. The distance from the inferior surface of the lower body and the superior surface of the upper body should be equal to the ideal distraction height of the disk space. As the artificial implant is flexed and extended, the convex superior surface of the expandable joint insert articulates with the concave inferior surface of the upper body.

After the insertion and expansion of the expandable intervertebral implant, the posterior facet joints may be reconstructed by employing the disclosed artificial facet joints. One embodiment of the artificial facet joint generally comprises a lower and upper multi-axial pedicle screw joined by a rod bridging the vertebral bodies above and below the artificial implant. The rod comprises a washer-type head at its lower (caudad) end. The rod fits into the heads of the pedicle screws and a top loaded set screw is placed in the pedicle screw heads. The disclosed pedicle screw system may employ different types of pedicle screws so that the top loaded set screw may or may not lock down on the rod depending on surgeon preference. If a non-locking pedicle screw is used the caudad end remains fully multi-axial. The upper (cephalad) end of the rod is held within the head of the upper pedicle screw with a set screw which locks down on the rod and eliminates any rod movement at the cephalad end, which by nature has limited multi-axial function. In an alternative embodiment of an artificial facet joint, the rod may comprise washer-type heads on both ends (caudad and cephalad) so that both pedicle screws can be of the non-locking variety. In the event of a two level surgical procedure, three pedicle screws would be employed with a single rod, which would have washer-type

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heads at both ends. The middle pedicle screw would be a locking-type and the upper most and lower most pedicle screws would be of the non-locking variety.

In addition, another embodiment of the artificial facet joint is disclosed that generally comprises two locked pedicle screws joined by a rod having a ball and socket joint centrally located on the rod between the two pedicle screws. The locking of the pedicle screws prevents the screw head from swiveling, but allows rotation and translation of the rod.

While conventional locking type pedicle screws may be employed, a novel locking type pedicle screw is also disclosed. Locking type pedicle screws comprise a set screw located in the pedicle screw head, which applies force to the retaining rod as it is tightened. Once the set screw is tightened, rotational and translational movement of the rod within the head of the pedicle screw is prohibited. In addition, the multi-axial movement of the pedicle screw head is also prohibited making the entire assembly a fixed structure. By employing the rod holding device described in detail below, the set screw can be tightened and the multi-axial movement of the pedicle screw head can be prohibited without limiting the translational and rotational movement of the retaining rod. The rod holding device generally comprises a solid insert fitting within the pedicle screw head with a hole in which the retaining rod is slidably positioned. As the set screw is tightened, force is applied to the rod holding device and transferred to the bottom of the pedicle screw head without applying force to the retaining rod. This allows fixation of the pedicle screw head without limiting movement of the retaining rod.

In another preferred embodiment, the artificial facet joint generally comprises an upper and lower pedicle screw having post-type heads. Rather than the previously described rod, a retaining plate is employed. Elongated holes are defined through the retaining plate, which are positioned upon the post-type heads of the pedicle screws. The post-type heads are allowed to move within the elongated holes, providing limited range of motion. Employing cushioning pads made of rubber or similar biocompatible material may dampen the movement of the plate. The post-type heads may also comprise threaded or lockable caps to prevent dislocation of the plate from the post-type heads.

In instances where a fusion procedure is unavoidable, a PLIF and TLIF cages are disclosed that utilize the expansion principle of the functional artificial intervertebral implant. One embodiment of the PLIF and TLIF cages generally comprises three parts: An external body, an internal body, and an expansion device. The external and internal bodies will have substantially the same shape and will be shaped accordingly to the procedures for which they will be used, more specifically, a rectangular cage is preferred for a PLIF procedure and round or banana shaped cage is preferred for the TLIF procedure. Both the external and internal bodies comprise a mesh structure in which an osteoconductive substance can be placed (i.e. morselized autograph or an osteobiologic substitute). The external body of the cage contains an internal void space that houses the internal body. The external body further comprises an expansion window on its superior surface through which the internal body is raised upon expansion of the cage. The internal body comprises a planar plate member that is slightly larger than the expansion window in the superior surface of the external body such that when the cage is expanded the planar plate member secures itself against the interior side of the expansion window, thereby interlocking the external and internal bodies and eliminating mobility between the two bodies. Similar to the functional expandable implant, an expansion device is placed through an expansion slot. The expansion device lifts the internal body relative to

the external body, interlocking the planar plate member of the internal body against the interior of the expansion window, and pushing the mesh structure of the internal body through the expansion window and above the superior surface of the external body. Varying the height of the expansion device and the dimensions of the external and internal bodies allows for various distraction heights to regain disc space. As with the functional intervertebral implant, the PLIF and TLIF cages may take the form of either an expandable lordotic cage or a non-lordotic cage.

In another embodiment of the PLIF and TLIF cage, a joint insert is employed that is similar to that used in the functional implant. This embodiment generally comprises four parts: an upper body, a lower body, an expandable joint insert that fits into the lower body, and an expansion screw or other similar device. The upper body generally comprises a substantially planar superior surface and one or more angled projections extending downward from the upper body's inferior surface. The substantially planar superior surface of the upper body may have some degree of convexity to promote the joining of the upper body to the intact endplates of the natural intervertebral disc upon compression. The lower body generally comprises a recessed channel, preferably having a rectangular cross-section, which extends along the superior surface of the lower body in the medial-lateral direction. The lower body further comprises a substantially planar inferior surface that may have some degree of convexity to promote the joining of the lower body to the intact endplates of the natural intervertebral disc upon compression. The expandable joint insert resides within the channel on the superior surface of the lower body. The expandable joint insert has a generally flat inferior surface and one or more angled projections extending upward from the superior surface of the joint insert that are in communication with the angled projections extending downward from the inferior surface of the upper body. Expansion is accomplished by utilizing an expansion screw or other similar device through an expansion hole disposed through the lower body. Insertion of the expansion screw forces the one or more angled projections of the expansion joint insert to articulate against the one or more angled projections of the upper body causing the upper body to lift above the lower body. The maximum expansion height may be limited by employing one or more retaining pegs. The retaining pegs also prohibit dislocation and rotation of the upper body relative to the lower body.

The shapes and sizes of all of the devices disclosed herein are dependent upon the surgical approach employed to insert the device and the position in the spine in which it is placed. Generally, they will range from about 6 to about 11 millimeters in height for cervical devices and about 10 to about 18 millimeters in height for lumbar devices. However some deviation from these ranges may occur from patient to patient. Round devices will preferably range from about 14 to about 26 millimeters in diameter. Square devices will preferably range from about 14×14 to about 26×26 millimeters. Rectangular and trapezoidal devices will preferably range from about 12 millimeters along its shortest side and to about 30 millimeters along its longest side.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top view of a round, expandable intervertebral implant of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a side cross-sectional view of the round, expandable intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3a is a top view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant of the present invention.

FIG. 3b is a side cross-sectional view of the banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 3a.

FIG. 4a is a cross-sectional illustration of an expandable intervertebral implant in compression.

FIG. 4b is a cross-sectional illustration of an expandable intervertebral implant in flexion.

FIG. 5a is a top view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant, illustrating the insertion of expansion screws to expand the joint.

FIG. 5b is a top view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant, illustrating the insertion of a non-threaded expansion device to expand the joint.

FIG. 5c is a top view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant with a posteriorly positioned expansion window.

FIG. 6a is a top view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant, illustrating the insertion of an expansion plate to expand the joint.

FIG. 6b is a side cross-sectional view of a banana-shaped, expandable intervertebral implant, illustrating the insertion of an expansion plate to expand the joint.

FIG. 7a is a cross-sectional view of an expandable intervertebral implant, prior to expansion.

FIG. 7b is a cross-sectional view of an expandable intervertebral implant, following expansion.

FIG. 7c is a cross-sectional view of an expandable intervertebral implant employing buttress screws to secure the device.

FIG. 7d is a cross-sectional view of an expandable intervertebral implant employing an expansion plate with a securing keel to secure the device.

FIG. 7e is a side perspective of an expandable intervertebral implant employing a securing keel.

FIG. 8 is a side perspective view illustrating placement of an expandable intervertebral implant within an intervertebral space.

FIG. 9a is a side view of an artificial facet joint of the present invention, featuring a rod with two washer-type heads.

FIG. 9b is a side view of an artificial facet joint of the present invention, featuring a rod with a single washer-type head.

FIG. 9c is a cross-sectional view of a pedicle screw featuring a locking screw head.

FIG. 9d is a cross-sectional view of a pedicle screw featuring a head-locking insert.

FIG. 10a is a side view of an artificial facet joint of the present invention, featuring a rod having a ball joint.

FIG. 10b is a side view of an artificial facet joint featuring a retaining plate.

FIG. 10c is a top view of an artificial facet joint featuring a retaining plate.

FIGS. 10d-10f illustrate a pedicle screw having a post-type head.

FIG. 11 is a posterior view of the spine after reconstruction and implantation of an artificial functional spinal unit including an expandable intervertebral implant and an artificial facet joint.

FIG. 12a is a top view of an expandable PLIF cage in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 12b is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable PLIF cage in accordance with the present invention prior to expansion.

FIG. 12c is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable PLIF cage in accordance with the present invention following expansion.

FIG. 12*d* is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable TLIF cage in accordance with the present invention prior to expansion.

FIG. 12*e* is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable TLIF cage in accordance with the present invention following expansion.

FIG. 12*f* is a top view of another expandable cage in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 12*g* is a side cross-sectional view of the expandable cage of FIG. 12*f*.

FIG. 12*h* is a cross-sectional view of the expandable cage of FIG. 12*f* featuring a captive peg.

FIG. 12*i* is a cross-sectional view of an expandable cage featuring a two-dimensional expansion joint.

FIG. 13*a* is a posterior view of a banana-shaped lordotic expandable intervertebral implant.

FIG. 13*b* is a top view of a banana-shaped lordotic expandable intervertebral implant.

FIG. 14*a* is a lateral view of a banana-shaped lordotic expandable intervertebral implant prior to expansion.

FIG. 14*b* is a lateral view of a banana-shaped lordotic expandable intervertebral implant following expansion.

FIG. 15*a* is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable lordotic cage prior to expansion.

FIG. 15*b* is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable lordotic cage following expansion.

FIG. 16*a* is a lateral view of a banana-shaped lordotic expandable intervertebral implant featuring an inclined expansion plate.

FIG. 16*b* is a side cross-sectional view of an expandable lordotic cage featuring an inclined expansion plate.

#### PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show a round, expandable artificial intervertebral implant designated generally at 10. The device is implemented through a posterior surgical approach by making an incision in the anulus connecting adjacent vertebral bodies after removing one or more facet joints. The natural spinal disc is removed from the incision after which the expandable artificial intervertebral implant is placed through the incision into position between the vertebral bodies. The implant is preferably made of a biocompatible metal having a non-porous quality and a smooth finish, however, it may also be constructed of ceramic or any other suitable inert material.

The expandable artificial intervertebral implant 10 generally comprises an upper body 12 and a lower body 14 in a substantially parallel planar configuration. The superior surface 2 of the upper body 12 and the inferior surface 4 of the lower body 14 comprise a machined osteoconductive scaffolding 13 through which the bone may ultimately grow. Osteoconductive scaffolding 13 may also include spines or barbs that project into and secure against the bony endplates of the adjacent bony vertebral bodies upon expansion of the joint and minimize the possibility of subluxation and/or dislocation. The upper body 12 has a substantially concave inferior surface 16. The lower body 14 has a channel 15 in superior surface 17. Channel 15 preferably has a rectangular

cross-section that extends along the lower body 14 in the medial-lateral direction and substantially conforms to the shape of the upper 12 and lower 14 bodies. An expandable joint insert 19 resides within the channel 15 on the lower body. The expandable joint insert 19 has a generally flat inferior surface 20 and a substantially convex superior surface 21 that articulates with the substantially concave inferior surface 16 of the upper body 12. The expandable joint insert 19 is lifted from the bottom of channel 15 by means of an expansion screw 22, or other device, that is inserted between the generally flat inferior surface 20 of the expandable joint insert 19 and the bottom of the channel 15 extending along the lower body 14 through an expansion slot 18. A void space is created between the expandable joint insert 19 and the floor of the channel 15 in cross sections not including the expansion device. A securing means, such as the cables 25, may be employed to ensure the upper body 12 and the lower body 14 remain intact during flexion and extension of the FSU. Alternative means for securing the upper body 12 and lower body 14 may also be employed, such as retaining pegs, torsion springs, or similar devices.

FIGS. 3*a* and 3*b* show a banana-shaped expandable artificial intervertebral implant 50. As with the round implant 10 shown in FIG. 1, the banana-shaped implant also comprises an upper body 52 and a lower body 54 in a substantially planar configuration, each having an external osteoconductive scaffolding 53. Note that the channel 55 and the expandable joint insert 59, which is disposed within the channel 55, may substantially conform to the shape of the upper 52 and lower 54 bodies. Alternatively, expandable joint insert 59 may have a different shape, such as oval or round, as compared to the shape of the upper 52 and lower 54 bodies. Whereas the round expandable implant may comprise a single expansion device, the banana-shaped implant may contain one or more expansion devices 61 that are inserted into expansion slots 60. Otherwise, the cross-section of the banana-shaped implant is substantially similar to FIG. 2.

Turning to FIGS. 4*a* and 4*b*, an expandable artificial intervertebral implant is shown in flexion and extension, respectively. The concave inferior surface of 16 of upper body 12 articulates with the convex superior surface 21 of expandable joint insert 19. As stated above, securing means 25 may be employed to prevent dislocation of the implant.

FIGS. 5*a* and 5*b* illustrate the insertion of expansion devices into a banana-shaped implant. The artificial intervertebral implant 50 in Figure 5*a* employs expansion screws 70 to expand joint insert 19. One or more expansion screws 70 may be inserted through one or more threaded expansion slots 71. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 5*b*, artificial implant 55 may employ a non-threaded expansion device 72 inserted through a non-threaded expansion slot 73 to accomplish the expansion of joint insert 19. The non-threaded expansion slot 73 preferably has an arcuate shape to facilitate insertion after the artificial disc prosthesis has been properly placed within the intervertebral space. The non-threaded expansion device 72 has substantially the same shape as expansion slot 73. A threaded end cap 74 may be employed to retain the expansion device 72 inside the expansion slot 73.

FIG. 5*c* illustrates an alternative means for posteriorly securing an expansion device. Expansion plate 75 is inserted posteriorly into expansion window 76 and slidably engages the joint insert in the medial-lateral direction. After expansion, stop block 77, which substantially fills expansion window 76 is secured in place with screw 78 or similar device.

FIGS. 6*a* and 6*b* illustrate an alternative embodiment of a non-threaded expansion device. As shown in FIG. 6*a*, a banana-shaped artificial intervertebral implant 80 having a

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wide expansion slot **81** on either the medial or lateral side of the implant **80**. Expansion plate **82** may be impacted into place through expansion slot **81** after artificial implant **80** has been properly placed within the intervertebral space. Similar to the previously described embodiments, the artificial implant comprises an upper body **83** and a lower body **84** in a substantially planar configuration, each having an osteoconductive scaffolding **85** machined on their superior and inferior surfaces, respectively. Note that the channel **86**, as well as expansion plate **82**, substantially conforms to the shape of the upper **83** and lower **84** bodies. Joint insert **87** may generally conform to the shape of the upper **83** and lower **84** bodies, however, the its preferred shape for the banana-shaped implant **80** is more oval, or even more preferably round, to provide improved biomechanical motion of the implant. The bottom floor of channel **86** may also employ a locking lip **88** to ensure that the expansion plate **82** is properly installed and to minimize the potential for dislocating expansion plate **82**.

FIGS. **7a** and **7b** illustrate the expansion of joint insert **19** in more detail. As shown in FIG. **7a** and prior to expansion of joint insert **19**, upper body **12** rests upon lower body **14** and the generally flat inferior surface **20** of joint insert **19** rests upon the bottom of channel **15**, which extends along the lower body **14**. Disposed along the generally flat inferior surface **20** of expandable joint insert **19** and adjacent to expansion slot **18**, is a lifting notch **17** that engages with the expansion screw **70**. Lifting notch **17** facilitates the lifting of expandable joint insert **19** and allows expansion screw **70** to come into contact with the generally flat inferior surface **20** of joint insert **19**. Once inserted, as shown in FIG. **7b**, the generally flat inferior surface **20** of expandable joint insert **19** rests upon expansion screw **70** and the upper body **12** is lifted above lower body **14** to the desired intervertebral disc height **71**.

After expansion of the joint insert **19**, the implant may be secured in place by employing buttress or similar types of screws. FIG. **7c** illustrates one embodiment utilizing a buttress screw **95**. The lower body **14** has a lip **96** projecting from its inferior surface with one or more holes **97** defined therethrough. One or more screws **95** may be inserted through the lip **96** and secured into the vertebral body.

Alternatively, when an expansion plate **98** is employed, as shown in FIG. **7d**, the expansion plate **98** may comprise a downwardly projecting keel **99** with one or more holes **92** defined therethrough. After the expansion plate **98** is impacted into place, one or more screws **93** may be inserted through the keel **99** and secured into the vertebral body. The expansion plate **98** and lower body **14** may also comprise an interconnecting ridge **94** to secure the expansion plate **98** with lower body **14**. Buttress screws or the secured keel may be employed with any of the disclosed devices.

FIG. **7e** illustrates a similar keel arrangement as described above that may be employed with any type of expansion device. One end of the keel **99** is secured onto the lower body **14** of any of the devices disclosed herein. The keel **99** can be rotated after placement of the device in the intervertebral space. After the keel **99** is rotated, it is secured to the vertebral body above or below by one or more screws **95**.

FIG. **8** shows an expandable artificial intervertebral implant **10** inserted into the spinal column. Note that the expandable artificial implant **10** is posteriorly inserted and expanded through void space **90**, which is created by removal of a facet joint.

The disclosed techniques of expanding an artificial implant by inserting an expansion plate or similar device may also be employed to expand a PLIF or TLIF cage. As shown in FIGS. **12a**, **12b** and **12c**, a PLIF cage **300** is disclosed comprising a substantially rectangular external cage element **301** housing

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an internal expandable element **302**. The PLIF cage element **301** has an osteoconductive mesh structure **303**, in which an osteoconductive substance can be placed, on its inferior surface **304** and an expansion window **305** located on its superior surface **306**. The internal expandable element **302** comprises a generally planar plate member **307** having an inferior **308** and superior surface **309**. A second osteoconductive mesh structure **310** is secured upon the superior surface **309** of the planar plate member **307** of the internal expandable element **302**. The inferior surface **308** of the planar plate member **307** has a lifting notch **311** to facilitate the expansion of the device upon installation of the expansion plate **312**. The expansion plate **312** is inserted into the posteriorly located expansion slot **313** of the PLIF external cage element **301** and engages the lifting notch **311** of the planar plate member **307** of the internal expandable element **302**. Locking lip **314** located within expansion slot **313** minimizes the potential of expansion plate **312** dislocation.

FIGS. **12d** and **12e** show a TLIF cage similar to the PLIF cage described above. The primary difference between the TLIF cage and the PLIF cage is that the TLIF cage comprises a t-shaped cross-sectional osteoconductive mesh structure **310** secured upon the superior surface **309** of the planar plate member **307** of the internal expandable element **302** such that the osteoconductive mesh structure **310** overhangs the superior surface **306** of the external cage element **301**. Thus providing more surface area between the osteoconductive mesh structure **310** and the bony endplates within the intervertebral space.

Expandable cages may also be expanded in two dimensions as illustrated in FIG. **12i**. Cage element **301** may further comprise an expansion window **320** through its inferior surface and a second internal expandable element **321**. As expansion plate **312** is impacted into the device, both internal expandable elements **302**, **321** are pushed through their respective expansion windows **305**, **320**.

FIGS. **12f** and **12g** illustrate another preferred embodiment of an expandable cage **900** utilizing the expansion principles disclosed herein. The embodiment generally comprises four parts: an upper body **901**, a lower body **902**, an expansion joint insert **903**, and an expansion screw **904** or similar device. The placement of the device in the spine will be determined by the preferred shape of the upper and lower bodies **901**, **902**. The lower body **902** has a recessed channel **905** on its superior surface **906** that houses the joint insert **903** similar to the previously described functional implants. However, the joint insert **903** for this embodiment does not lift above the recessed channel **905** in the lower body **902**.

The joint insert **903** preferably has a substantially flat inferior surface **906** and one or more angled projections **907** extending upward from its superior surface **908**. These angled projections articulate with similar angled projections **909** extending downward from the inferior surface **910** of the upper body **901**. As the expansion screw **911** is inserted into the expansion hole **912** in the lower body **902**, it forces the joint insert **903** to rotate within the recessed channel **905**. As the joint insert **903** rotates, the upper body **901** lifts above the lower body **902** as the angled projections **909** of the upper body **901** slide up the angled projections **907** of the joint insert **903**. A captive peg **913** may be employed to limit the maximum expansion height and to control rotation of the joint insert **903** within the recessed channel **905**.

One preferred embodiment of an artificial facet joint **100** in accordance with the present invention is shown in FIG. **9a**. Artificial facet joint **100** comprises an upper pedicle screw **101** and a lower pedicle screw **102**. Rod **103** is retained within the head **104** of upper pedicle screw **101** and the head **105** of

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lower pedicle screw **102**. Rod **103** has washer-type ends **106** that allows for posterior compression, but not extension.

Another preferred embodiment of an artificial facet joint **110** is shown in FIG. **9b**. Rod **113** comprises a single washer-type end **116** on its lower end **117**. The head **115** of upper pedicle screw **112** has a threaded locking screw **118**, as shown in FIG. **9c**, that holds rod **113** in place and prohibits the head **115** of pedicle screw **112** from swiveling, but allows rod **113** to rotate and translate through the head **115** of pedicle screw **102**.

FIG. **9d** illustrates a head-locking insert that can be used in conjunction with a pedicle screw having a locking type head. The head-locking insert **119** has a similar shape to the head **115** of the pedicle screw. The insert **119** is preferably of solid construction having a hole **120** defined through the insert **119** that substantially aligns with the hole defined through the head **115** of the pedicle screw. As the set screw **118** is engaged into the head **115** of the set screw, force is applied onto the top of the insert **119** and transferred to the bottom of the head **115**. The force locks the head **115** of the pedicle screw, as with conventional locking pedicle screws; however, the force is not transferred to rod **113**. With no force transferred to the rod **113**, it is allowed to freely rotate and translate through the head **115** of the pedicle screw. Alternatively, a shorter insert **119** may be employed that does not prohibit the multi-axial motion of the pedicle screw head. The shorter insert **119** will not transfer the force to the bottom of the head, will retain the rod within the head.

Another preferred embodiment of an artificial facet joint **200** is shown in FIG. **10a**. Artificial facet joint **200** generally comprises an upper pedicle screw **201** and a lower pedicle screw **202** and rod **203** retained within the heads of pedicle screws **201,202**. Both pedicle screws **201,202** are secured with locking screws **218** that prevent the heads **204,205** of pedicle screws **201,202** from swiveling, but allow rotation and translation of rod **203**. Rod **203** comprises two rod members **206, 207** connected via a ball joint **208**. Ball joint **208** allows for a generally upward rotation, away from the bony surfaces of the vertebrae to which they are secured, but prohibit a generally downward rotation, which would bring the ball joint in contact with the vertebrae to which they are secured.

Another preferred embodiment of an artificial facet joint is shown in FIGS. **10b** and **10c**. In this preferred embodiment, the artificial facet joint **250** generally comprises an upper **251** and lower pedicle screw **252** having post-type heads **253,254**. Rather than the previously described rod, a retaining plate **255** is employed. Elongated holes **256** are defined through the retaining plate **255**, which are positioned upon the post-type heads **253,254** of the pedicle screws **251,252**. The post-type heads **251,252** are allowed to move within the elongated holes **256**, providing limited range of motion. Employing cushioning pads **257** made of rubber or similar biocompatible material may dampen the movement of the plate. The post-type heads **251,252** may also comprise threaded or lockable caps **258** to prevent dislocation of the plate **255** from the post-type heads **251,252**.

FIG. **10d** illustrates a pedicle screw having a post-type head **253** used in conjunction with a pedicle screw having a locking or non-locking type head **260**. Retaining plate **255** is formed with a rod **261** on one end, which is slidably positioned through pedicle screw **260**.

As shown in FIG. **10e** and **10f**, the post-type heads **272** of the pedicle screws used in conjunction with the retaining plate **255** may also exhibit multi-axial motion. The post-type head **272** is attached to the pedicle screw **270** with a ball joint **271**.

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FIG. **10f** shows a spacer **274** disposed below retaining plate **255** that allows for rotation of ball joint **271**.

FIG. **11** shows the artificial facet joint **200** of FIG. **10** in place on the spinal column. Note that artificial intervertebral implant **10** has been posteriorly placed within the intervertebral space through the void created by the surgical removal of the natural facet joint. In addition, ball joint **208** generally rotates in the posterior (upward) direction during posterior compression to prevent impact upon the bony surfaces of the spine.

FIGS. **13a, 13b, 14a** and **14b** illustrate a lordotic, banana-shaped expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400**. The lumbar spine is lordotic, thus the anterior disc height is naturally larger than the posterior disc height. Therefore, an expandable artificial intervertebral implant for the lumbar spine must be capable of expanding into a lordotic position. FIG. **13a** shows the lordotic expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400** from a posterior view. Lordotic expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400** generally comprises an upper body **412** and a lower hinged body **414** in a substantially planar configuration prior to expansion. The superior surface **402** of the upper body **412** and the inferior surface **404** of the lower hinged body **414** comprise an osteoconductive scaffolding **413** through which the bone may ultimately grow. The upper body **412** has a substantially concave inferior surface **416**.

The lower hinged body **414** comprises a lower portion **420** and an upper portion **430**. Lower portion **420** and upper portion **430** are posteriorly hinged via hinge **440**. Hinge **440** effectively fixes the posterior disk height **460** (shown in FIG. **14b**). Upper portion **430** of hinged body **414** has a generally flat inferior surface **431** and a substantially convex superior surface **432**. The lower portion **420** has a substantially planar configuration prior to expansion. Located at the anterior end **421** of lower portion **420** is a rotational lifting mechanism **422**. Once placed in the intervertebral space, the rotational lifting leg is rotationally engaged, thus lifting the anterior end **421** of the expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400** to achieve the desired anterior disc height **470** and proper lordosis. Securing notch **425** is located on the anterior end **421** of the upper portion **430** of hinged body **414**. Securing notch **425** engages with rotational lifting mechanism **422** once the expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400** has been expanded. The height of rotational lifting mechanism **422** is determined by the desired proper lordosis when the intervertebral implant **400** is under neutral load.

Upper body **412** has a substantially concave inferior surface **416** that articulates with the substantially convex superior surface **432** of upper portion **430** of lower hinged body **414**. When viewed in the medial or lateral direction, as shown in FIGS. **14a** and **14b**, upper body **412** has a downwardly projecting lobe **450** for the attachment of safety bar **452**. Safety bar **452** secures upper body **412** to upper portion **430** of lower hinged body **414** and minimizes the possibility of dislocation.

FIG. **13b** is a top view of lordotic expandable artificial intervertebral implant **400** illustrating the placement of posterior hinge **440**, rotational lifting mechanism **422**, and safety bar **452** affixed through upper body **412** and upper portion **430** of lower hinged body **414**.

The rotational lifting mechanism described above may also be employed to achieve proper lordosis with an expandable PLIF and TLIF cage, as shown in FIGS. **15a** and **15b**. Cage **500** is shown prior to expansion in FIG. **15a** and expanded in FIG. **15b**. Cage **500** comprises an upper body **502** and a lower body **504**. Hinge **506** posteriorly connects upper body **502** to lower body **504** and effectively fixes posterior disc height **510**.

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upon expansion of cage **500**. The superior surface **512** of upper body **502** and the inferior surface **514** of lower body **504** may include an osteoconductive scaffolding or mesh **520** as previously described. Expansion of cage **500** is accomplished via rotational lifting mechanism **530**, which engages with securing notch **525**, located on the anterior end **528** of the inferior surface **513** of upper body **502**, and minimizes the potential for dislocation. The height of rotational lifting mechanism **530**, which effectively fixes anterior disc height **540**, is determined by the desired proper lordosis.

Another preferred embodiment of an expandable lordotic artificial intervertebral implant is illustrated in FIGS. **16a** and **16b**. Lordotic expandable intervertebral implant **600** and lordotic cage **700** both utilize an inclined expansion plate **650** to achieve proper lordosis. Both devices are similar to those described above with the exception of the expansion device and reference is made to FIGS. **14a** and **14b** for lordotic expandable intervertebral implant **600** and FIGS. **15a** and **15b** for lordotic cage **700** for elements of the intervertebral implants already identified. Expansion plate **650** is generally wedged-shaped and comprises a lifting notch **620** on its posterior end **622** to facilitate expansion. As shown in FIG. **16a**, expansion plate **650** is installed between the upper portion **430** and lower portion **420** of lower hinged body **414**. Located on the superior surface **630** at the anterior end **624** is securing ridge **635**. Securing ridge **635** engages with securing notch **625** similar to the rotational lifting mechanism described above. Located on the anterior superior surface of lower portion **420** of lower hinged body **414** is a locking lip **637**, which minimizes the potential of dislocating inclined expansion plate **650**. FIG. **16b** illustrate the use of expansion plate **650** in conjunction with lordotic cage **700**.

Although the present invention has been described in terms of specific embodiments, it is anticipated that alterations and modifications thereof will no doubt become apparent to those skilled in the art. It is therefore intended that the following claims be interpreted as covering all alterations and modifications that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An intervertebral implant for a human spine, comprising:

a cage element comprising a superior surface and an inferior surface, wherein the inferior surface of the cage element is configured to support a first vertebra of the human spine to inhibit movement of the first vertebra towards a second vertebra, and wherein the superior surface of the cage element comprises a first opening;

an insert comprising a support surface for the second vertebra, wherein the support surface, during use, supports at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra, and wherein the insert, during use, is inserted at least partially into the cage element; and

an expansion member that, during use, is inserted in the cage element through an opening in a side of the cage element to expand the intervertebral implant by elevating the insert to move a portion of the insert through the first opening in the superior surface of the cage element so that at least a portion of the support surface of the insert is raised above and away from the superior surface of the cage to support at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element.

2. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the intervertebral implant is configured such that the direction of

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movement of the expansion member is substantially perpendicular to the direction of movement of the insert.

3. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the expansion member is configured to be advanced between an interior surface of the cage element and the inferior surface of the insert.

4. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises osteoconductive mesh structure.

5. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein an interior surface of the cage element comprises a raised portion configured to inhibit backout of the expansion member after expansion of the intervertebral implant.

6. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the expansion member comprises an angled portion configured to engage an angled portion of the insert to facilitate insertion of the expansion member in the cage element.

7. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises at least a majority of a surface of the intervertebral implant that is configured to support the second vertebra.

8. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the support surface comprises a substantially planar surface that supports at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra during use.

9. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises a substantially planar surface of sufficient cross-sectional area to support the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element during use.

10. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein, during use, the support surface of the insert supports the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element such that the second vertebra does not contact the superior surface of the cage element.

11. The intervertebral implant of claim 1, wherein the expansion member is at least partially removed from the cage element after being inserted in the cage element through an opening in a side of the cage element to expand the intervertebral implant.

12. An intervertebral implant for a human spine, comprising:

a cage element comprising a superior surface and an inferior surface, wherein the inferior surface of the cage element is configured to support a first vertebra of the human spine to inhibit movement of the first vertebra towards a second vertebra, and wherein the superior surface of the cage element comprises an opening;

an insert comprising an inferior surface and a support surface for the second vertebra, wherein the support surface, during use, supports the at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra, wherein the insert, during use, is inserted at least partially into the cage element such that at least a portion of the inferior surface of the insert is below the superior surface of the cage element and at least a portion of the support surface of the insert is above the superior surface of the cage element to support at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element; and

an expansion member that, during use, is inserted in the cage element through an opening in a side of the cage element to elevate at least a portion of the insert through

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the opening in the superior surface of the cage element so that the support surface of the insert is raised above and away from the superior surface of the cage to support at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element.

13. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the intervertebral implant is configured such that the direction of movement of the expansion member is substantially perpendicular to the direction of movement of the insert.

14. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the expansion member is configured to be advanced between an interior surface of the cage element and the inferior surface of the insert.

15. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises osteoconductive mesh structure.

16. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein an interior surface of the cage element comprises a raised portion configured to inhibit backout of the expansion member after insertion of the expansion member.

17. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the expansion member comprises an angled portion configured to engage an angled portion of the insert to facilitate insertion of the expansion member in the cage element.

18. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises at least a majority of a surface of the intervertebral implant that is configured to support the second vertebra.

19. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the support surface comprises a substantially planar surface that supports at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra during use.

20. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the support surface of the insert comprises a substantially planar surface of sufficient cross-sectional area to support the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element during use.

21. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein, during use, the support surface of the insert supports the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element such that the second vertebra does not contact the superior surface of the cage element.

22. The intervertebral implant of claim 12, wherein the expansion member is at least partially removed from the cage element after being inserted in the cage element through the opening in a side of the cage element to elevate at least a portion of the insert.

23. An intervertebral implant for a human spine, comprising:

a cage element with a superior surface and an inferior surface, wherein the inferior surface of the cage element comprises a first opening and the superior surface of the cage element comprises a second opening;

a first insert, wherein, during use, at least a portion of the first insert is inserted at least partially into the first opening, and wherein the first insert comprises a support surface that, during use, supports at least a portion of a first vertebra below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the first vertebra towards a second vertebra;

a second insert, wherein, during use, at least a portion of the second insert is inserted at least partially into the second opening, and wherein the second insert comprises a support surface that, during use, supports at least a portion of a second vertebra above and away from the supe-

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rior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra; and an expansion member that, during use, is inserted in a third opening in the cage element to lower the support surface of the first insert below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element to support at least a portion of the first vertebra below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element and inhibit movement of the first vertebra towards a second vertebra,

wherein the expansion member when inserted in the third opening raises the support surface of the second insert above and away from the superior surface of the cage element to support at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibit movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra.

24. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the intervertebral implant is configured such that the direction of movement of the expansion member is substantially perpendicular to the direction of movement of the first insert and the second insert.

25. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the expansion member is configured to be advanced between a superior surface of the first insert and an inferior surface of the second insert.

26. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the first insert comprises osteoconductive mesh structure.

27. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the second insert comprises osteoconductive mesh structure.

28. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein an interior surface of the cage element comprises a raised portion configured to inhibit backout of the expansion member after insertion of the expansion member.

29. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein expanding the intervertebral implant comprises increasing a height of the intervertebral implant.

30. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the expansion member comprises at least one angled portion configured to engage an angled portion of the first or second insert to facilitate insertion of the expansion member in the cage element.

31. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the first insert comprises at least a majority of a surface of the intervertebral implant that is configured to support the first vertebra.

32. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the second insert comprises at least a majority of a surface of the intervertebral implant that is configured to support the second vertebra.

33. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the first insert comprises a substantially planar surface that supports at least a portion of the first vertebra above and away from the inferior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra during use, and wherein the support surface of the second insert comprises a substantially planar surface that supports at least a portion of the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element and inhibits movement of the second vertebra towards the first vertebra during use.

34. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the support surface of the first insert comprises a substantially planar surface of sufficient cross-sectional area to support the second vertebra below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element during use, and wherein the support surface



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of the second insert comprises a substantially planar surface of sufficient cross-sectional area to support the second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element during use.

35. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein, during use, the support surface of the first insert supports at least a portion of a first vertebra below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element such that the first vertebra does not contact the inferior surface of the cage element, and the support surface of the second insert supports at least a portion of a second vertebra above and away from the superior surface of the cage element such that the second vertebra does not contact the superior surface of the cage element.

36. The intervertebral implant of claim 23, wherein the expansion member is at least partially removed from the cage element after being inserted in the third opening in the cage element to lower the support surface of the first insert below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element to support at least a portion of the first vertebra below and away from the inferior surface of the cage element and inhibit movement of the first vertebra towards a second vertebra.

37. An intervertebral implant for a human spine, comprising:

a first member comprising a first inferior surface and a first superior surface, where the first superior surface comprises a substantially planar surface configured to contact and support a first vertebra of a human spine;

a second member comprising a second inferior surface and a second superior surface, where the second inferior surface comprises a substantially planar surface configured to contact and support a second vertebra of a human spine;

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a cage comprising a first opening in a superior surface of the cage and a second opening in an inferior surface of the cage, wherein, during use, the first member is inserted at least partially into the first opening and the second member is inserted at least partially in the second opening; and

an expansion element that, during use, is inserted between the first inferior surface of the first member and the second superior surface of the second member, wherein insertion of the expansion member expands the first and second members relative to one another to increase a separation distance between the first superior surface of the first member and the second inferior surface of the second member, wherein the first superior surface is expanded above the superior surface of the cage and the second inferior surface is expanded below the inferior surface of the cage, such that the distance between the first superior surface and the second inferior surface is greater than the distance between the superior surface and the inferior surface of the cage, and wherein the first superior surface supports at least a portion of the first vertebra above the superior surface of the cage and the second inferior surface supports at least a portion of the second vertebra below the inferior surface of the cage.

38. The intervertebral implant of claim 37, wherein the expansion element is at least partially removed from the cage element after being inserted between the first inferior surface of the first member and the second superior surface of the second member.

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