FDA TESTED AND APPROVED
The coflex® procedure was studied and compared to pedicle screw fusion surgery after decompression in a FDA clinical trial. The coflex® patients outperformed fusion patients in all clinical measurements!*

» coflex® patients were more satisfied with their outcome
  • 94% of coflex® patients were satisfied with their outcome, compared to 87% of fusion patients at two years

» coflex® patients had faster relief of their symptoms
  • 90% of coflex® patients had early relief of their spinal stenosis symptoms, compared to 77% of fusion patients at six weeks

» coflex® patients had lasting relief of their symptoms
  • 88% of coflex® patients had lasting relief of their spinal stenosis symptoms, compared to 78% of fusion patients at two years

» coflex® surgeries were 36% faster compared to fusion surgeries
  (98 minutes vs. 153 minutes)

» coflex® patients stayed one less day in the hospital compared to fusion patients
  (1.9 days vs. 3.2 days)

» coflex® patients had less blood loss during surgery compared to fusion patients
  (110cc vs. 349cc)

* This data is based on validated clinical measurements from a randomized FDA clinical study comparing the coflex® Interlaminar Technology to pedicle screw fusion surgery for moderate to severe spinal stenosis. Every patient is different; therefore, results may vary. All data is on file at Paradigm Spine, LLC.

See Reverse Side for a Glossary of Terms
Anesthesia: A drug that blocks pain impulses from nerves. With general anesthesia you are unconscious, or asleep. With local anesthesia you are conscious, or awake.

coflex® Interlaminar Stabilization™ Device: A titanium implant that rests on the lamina and fits between the spinous processes; helps stabilize the spine.

Degenerative: Growing less healthy over time.

Degenerative Disc Disease: The natural wearing down of discs in the spine.

Foramen: A natural opening or passage in bone for nerves to exit the spinal canal.

Fusion: An operation to permanently join the vertebrae together.

Intervertebral Disc: Tissue found between the bones of the spinal column, called vertebrae. The discs help cushion the spine from stress during everyday activities.

Lateral: Situated on, directed toward, or coming from the side.

Ligament: A band of tissue linking two bones in a joint.

Lumbar: The lower part of the spine between the ribs and hipbones.

Nerves: Fibers that send messages between the brain and the rest of the body.

Nerve Compression: Pressure on a nerve; may cause nerve damage and muscle weakness.

Nerve Root: The start of the nerve as it leaves the spinal cord and passes through the foramen.

Osteophyte: A bony outgrowth on the edge of a vertebra, also known as a bone spur.

Spinal Canal: The bony channel that contains the spinal cord.

Spinal Cord: A bundle of nerves that carries messages between the brain and the rest of the body.

Spinal Stenosis: Narrowing of the spinal canal caused by the degeneration of the spine.

Spinous Process: A part of the vertebra. A spinous process protrudes from each vertebra. The spinous processes create the “bumps” you feel in the middle of your back.

Vertebra: A bone of the spinal column. There are five lumbar vertebrae.