

# CASE STUDY Kyphoplasty For Treatment Of Osteoporotic Vertebral Fractures

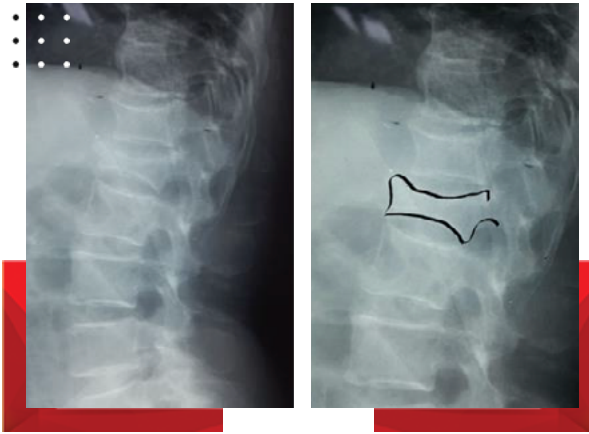
## Background

Osteoporotic vertebral fractures are frequent complications of osteoporosis. Compressive failure of the middle vertebral column can lead to retropulsion of vertebral body fragments with significant canal compromise and neurological injury. Medications to treat osteoporosis do not effectively treat the pain or the fracture, and require over 1 year to reduce the degree of osteoporosis. Kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty are new techniques that help decrease the pain and improve function in fractured vertebrae.<sup>3</sup>

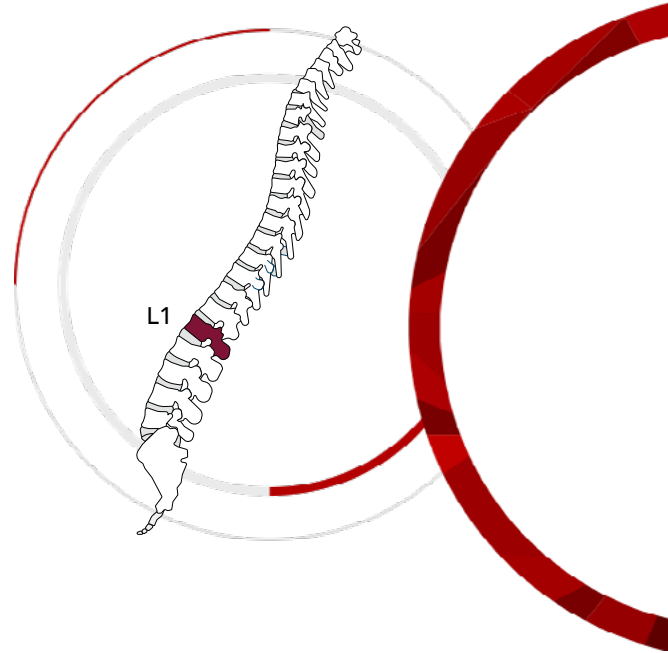
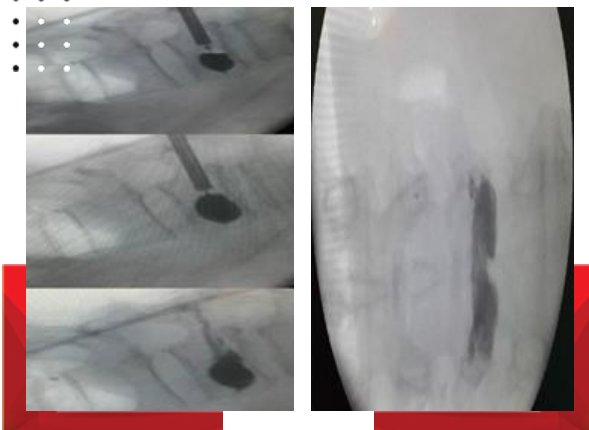
## History

The patient is a 87-year-old has acute symptoms associated with pain of variable intensity localized at the fracture site. The patient has osteoporotic L1 vertebral fracture diagnosis. Direct radiographs showed L1 osteoporotic compression fracture. The patient was advised to undergo surgery The patient agreed to surgery.

## Pre-Treatment Image



## Post-Operative Images



## Conclusion

Kyphoplasty improves height of the fractured vertebra. Kyphoplasty is a safe and effective, and have a useful role in the treatment of painful osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures. Kyphoplasty offers the additional advantage of realigning the spinal column and regaining height of the fractured vertebra.

## Treatment

The patient underwent surgery with OSIMPLANT FORS Kyphoplasty System. For kyphoplasty, after proper needle positioning, a series of tools are used to create a working channel. Once inserted, the balloons are then inflated using visual (radiographic), volume, and pressure controls (digital manometer) to create a cavity within the vertebra and to reduce the fracture deformity. Once this has been achieved, the balloons are deflated and removed. Thick cement can be fed through the cannula under low pressure to fill the void created by the balloon tamp.

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