Advances in Spinal Surgery: A Biomaterials Approach



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Introduction

Spinal Surgery is witnessing a fastpaced evolution due to the collaboration with material scientists. This is becoming particularly evident in the definition of novel strategies for biomechanically-efficient spinal stabilization and spinal cord injury repair. For this process to be even more fruitful a mutual undestanding of the clinical needs and available or forthcoming solutions is warranted.

Methods

To shed light on the areas of most growing research interest for biomaterials in spinal surgery a review of the relevant literature from the last 5 years has been conducted.

Results **Learning Objectives** This review allowed to indentify the By the end of this section, most noticeable research trials participants should be able to regarding the adoption of discuss in small groups: biomaterials in spinal surgery, and to highlight the most promising 1) the current research trends in the investigational perspectives. application of biomaterials in spinal surgery a) Two main trends can be outlined: 2) the most noticeable research - Spinal arthordesis: trials conducted so far Several biomaterials (including 3) the most promising biomaterials nanoscaffolds, demineralized bone in advanced stages of investigation matrix, and ceramics) with propensity to incorporate References mesenchymal stem cells, recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein, endogenous/exogenous growth factors showed to be promising to achieve enhanced arthrodesis. - Spinal Cord Repair: Cell-based and biomolecule delivery strategies as well as scaffold-based therapeutic strategies have failed when used alone, though a combinatorial approach of all of them has preliminary showed to be effective in laboratory models. b) Translation from labs to bedside is being limited by the fact that many biomaterials investigated so far had been plagued by wide range of

adverse effects (especially in early