

K091782

510(K) Summary: REVERE® 6.35 Stabilization System

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Device Name: REVERE® 6.35 Stabilization System

Classification: Per 21 CFR as follows:
§888.3050 Spinal Interlaminar Fixation Orthosis
§888.3060 Spinal Intervertebral Body Fixation Orthosis
§888.3070 Pedicle Screw Spinal System
§888.3070 Spondylolisthesis Spinal Fixation Device System
Product Codes MNH, MNI, KWQ, KWP, NKB.
Regulatory Class II and III, Panel Code 87.

Predicate(s): Globus Medical REVERE® Stabilization System K061202, SE date July 20, 2006, and K081195, SE date May 28, 2008.

Device Description:

The REVERE® Stabilization System consists of rods, hooks, monoaxial screws, uniplanar screws, polyaxial screws, reduction screws, locking caps, t-connectors, staples, connectors, and associated manual surgical instruments. Screws and rods are available in a variety of sizes to accommodate individual patient anatomy. REVERE® implants mate with 5.5mm diameter rods; REVERE® 6.35 implants mate with 6.35mm diameter rods. Implant components can be rigidly locked into a variety of configurations for the individual patient and surgical condition. Polyaxial screws, hooks, and t-connectors are intended for posterior use only. Staples are intended for anterior use only. Rods and monoaxial screws may be used anteriorly or posteriorly. Locking caps are used to connect screws or hooks to the rod.

The most common use of this screw, hook, and rod system in the posterior thoracolumbar and sacral spine is two rods, each positioned and attached lateral to the spinous process via pedicle screws and/or lamina, pedicle or transverse process hooks.

The most common use of this screw, hook, and rod system in the anterior thoracolumbar spine is one rod, positioned and attached to the vertebral bodies via monoaxial screws through an appropriate size staple.

Screws and hooks attach to the rods using a locking cap with an inner set screw. The size and number of screws are dependent on the length and location of the

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rod. Screws are inserted into a pedicle of the thoracolumbar and/or sacral spine. The type and number of hooks are also dependent on the location in the spine needing correction and/or stabilization. Hooks are attached to the laminae, pedicles, or transverse process of the posterior spine.

T-connectors are modular components designed to connect the two rods of a construct and act as a structural cross member. The rod-clamping set screws secure the t-connectors to the rods. Additional set screws secure the adjustable cross members at the desired length. T-connectors from the PROTEX® system may be used with 6.5mm, 6.0mm or 5.5mm rod systems. REVERE® t-connectors may only be used with 5.5mm rods; REVERE® 6.35 t-connectors may only be used with 6.35mm rods. Additional connectors may be used to connect two rods, and are also secured using set screws.

The REVERE® rods are composed of titanium alloy, commercially pure titanium, or stainless steel, as specified in ASTM F136, F1295, F67, and F138. All other REVERE® implants are composed of titanium alloy or stainless steel, as specified in ASTM F136, F1295, and F138. Due to the risk of galvanic corrosion following implantation, stainless steel implants should not be connected to titanium or titanium alloy implants.

Intended Use:

The REVERE® Stabilization System, when used as a posterior pedicle screw system, is intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in skeletally mature patients as an adjunct to fusion in the treatment of the following acute and chronic instabilities or deformities of the thoracic, lumbar and sacral spine: degenerative disc disease (defined as discogenic back pain with degeneration of the disc confirmed by history and radiographic studies), degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment, fracture, dislocation, scoliosis, kyphosis, spinal tumor, pseudoarthrosis and failed previous fusion.

In addition, the REVERE® Stabilization System is intended for treatment of severe spondylolisthesis (Grades 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra in skeletally mature patients receiving fusion by autogenous bone graft, having implants attached to the lumbosacral spine and/or ilium with removal of the implants after attainment of a solid fusion. Levels of pedicle screw fixation for these patients are L3-sacrum/iliac.

When used as a posterior non-pedicle screw fixation system, the REVERE® Stabilization System is intended for the treatment of degenerative disc disease (defined as discogenic back pain with degeneration of the disc confirmed by history and radiographic studies), spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis, spinal deformities (i.e. scoliosis, kyphosis, and/or lordosis, Scheuermann's disease), fracture, pseudoarthrosis, tumor resection, and/or failed previous fusion. Overall levels of fixation are T1-sacrum/iliac.

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When used as an anterolateral thoracolumbar system, the REVERE® Stabilization System is intended for anterolateral screw (with or without staple) fixation for the following indications: degenerative disc disease (defined as discogenic back pain with degeneration of the disc confirmed by history and radiographic studies), spinal stenosis, spondylolisthesis, spinal deformities (i.e. scoliosis, kyphosis, and/or lordosis), fracture or dislocation of the thoracolumbar spine, pseudoarthrosis, tumor resection, and/or failed previous fusion. Levels of screw fixation are T8-L5.

Basis of Substantial Equivalence:

REVERE® 6.35 Stabilization System is similar to the predicate REVERE® Stabilization System implants with respect to technical characteristics, performance, and intended use. Mechanical testing in accordance with the "Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff, Guidance for Spinal System 510(k)s", May 3, 2004 is presented.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration
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Document Mail Center - WO66-G609
Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002

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Re: K091782
Trade/Device Name: REVERE® 6.35 Stabilization System
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 888.3070
Regulation Name: Pedicle screw spinal system
Regulatory Class: III
Product Code: NKB, MNH, MNI, KWP, KWQ
Dated: July 15, 2009
Received: July 16, 2009

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Dear Dr. Baker:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 898. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register.

Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Part 801); medical device reporting (reporting of medical device-related adverse events) (21 CFR 803); good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820); and if applicable, the electronic product radiation control provisions (Sections 531-542 of the Act); 21 CFR 1000-1050.

If you desire specific advice for your device on our labeling regulation (21 CFR Part 801), please go to <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/CDRH/CDRHOffices/ucm115809.htm> for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health's (CDRH's) Office of Compliance. Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21 CFR Part 807.97). For questions regarding the reporting of adverse events under the MDR regulation (21 CFR Part 803), please go to <http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/Safety/ReportaProblem/default.htm> for the CDRH's Office of Surveillance and Biometrics/Division of Postmarket Surveillance.

You may obtain other general information on your responsibilities under the Act from the Division of Small Manufacturers, International and Consumer Assistance at its toll-free number (800) 638-2041 or (240) 276-3150 or at its Internet address <http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ResourcesforYou/Industry/default.htm>.

Sincerely yours,



Mark N. Melkerson
Director
Division of Surgical, Orthopedic,
and Restorative Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and
Radiological Health

Enclosure

