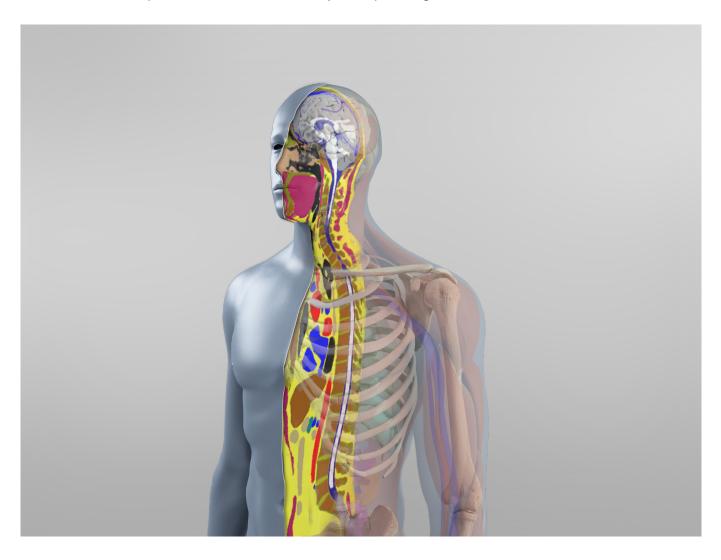


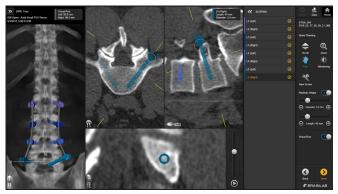
Portfolio

## Atlas-based Automation in Spine Surgery Planning

Brainlab Universal Atlas technology is based on a unique and patented Synthetic Tissue Model. This modality-independent virtual generic patient, which contains complete information about every tissue of the body, is mapped to a real patient's scans. The resulting digital model of the patient then serves as the basis for spine surgery planning with Brainlab Elements software.







Review automatically planned thoracolumbar pedicle screws

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Observe automatically aligned, independent axial planes in one view layout

#### **Elements Spine Screw Planning**

Universal Atlas technology detects and labels relevant vertebral landmarks to determine the trajectory while literature values suggest the sizing of the screws. Adjacent vertebrae with planned screws are connected with a virtual rod to allow for rod measurement.

#### **Elements Viewer Smart Layout Spine**

Standard atlas functionality labels the anatomy and enables Segmentation Spine to contour anatomical structures such as the vertebrae and spinal cord. Visualize simple and complex anatomies for detailed planning, case discussion and augmented reality using Elements Viewer with Mixed Reality and Microscope Navigation.



 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{Add automatically created objects for spinal anatomical structures to surgical plans}$ 

# The state of the s

 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{Access image fusion that adapts to the patient's intraoperative position}$ 

### **Elements Segmentation Spine**

Standard atlas functionality labels the anatomy and enables Segmentation Spine to contour anatomical structures such as the vertebrae and spinal cord. Visualize simple and complex anatomies for detailed planning, case discussion and augmented reality using Elements Viewer with Mixed Reality and Microscope Navigation.

### **Elements Spine Curvature Correction**

Based on a multi-vertebra rigid fusion of CT and MR, the software automatically corrects the surrounding soft tissue, transferring all pre-planned objects to the new corrected dataset. Even intraoperatively, pre-planned screws and objects like tumors can be adapted.