Aspen MEDICAL PRODUCTS

Life Changing Innovation

Aspen Evergreen™ Lower Spine Braces

The Aspen Evergreen line of inelastic braces offers a low profile design with proven performance and quality. As an adjunct treatment to current therapy, Evergreen braces provide a non-invasive, non-narcotic option for patients suffering from low back pain. These braces deliver an increased level of compression and trunk stability to support overtaxed muscles that spasm.

One Size Adjustable

Comfortably fits waists ranging from 28 to 54 inches and up to 64 inches with the extension panel. Simple pull-through sizing mechanism offers multiple sizes in one brace, enabling each brace to comfortably fit various patient shapes and sizes. One size adjustable means the correct size is always on hand, minimizing inventory requirements and significantly reducing costs.

Aspen Pain Therapy Braces Proven Effective in Promoting Trunk Stability

Research shows that inelastic braces are significantly more effective at improving trunk stability than elastic braces,[1,2,3] a key factor in relieving muscle spasms which can cause pain. Increased trunk stability reduces the load on overtaxed muscles,[4] so tightened and fatigued muscles can relax. Aspen lower spine braces are inelastic by design, backed by years of innovative research and development.

1. *Morrisette DC, Cholewicki J, Logan S, Seif G, McGowan S. "A randomized clinical trial comparing extensible and inextensible lumbosacral orthoses and standard care alone in the management of lower back pain." Spine. 2014.*
2. *Cholewicki J, Lee AS, Reeves NP, Morrisette DC. "Comparison of trunk stiffness provided by different design characteristics of lumbosacral orthoses." Clinical Biomechanics. 2010.*
3. *Cholewicki J, Reeves NP, Everding VQ, Morrisette DC. "Lumbosacral orthoses reduce trunk muscle activity in a postural control task." Journal of Biomechanics. 2007.*
4. *van Dieen JH, Selen LPJ, Cholewicki J. "Trunk muscle activation in low-back pain patients, an analysis of the literature." Journal of Electromyography and Kinesiology. 2003.*