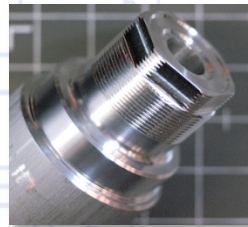
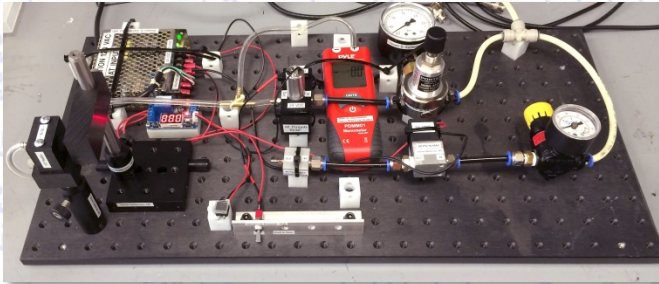
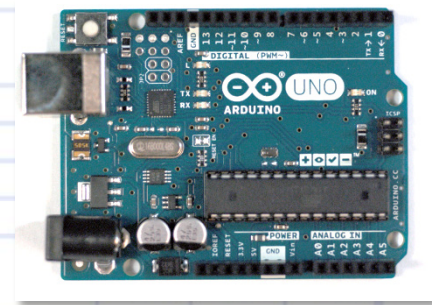
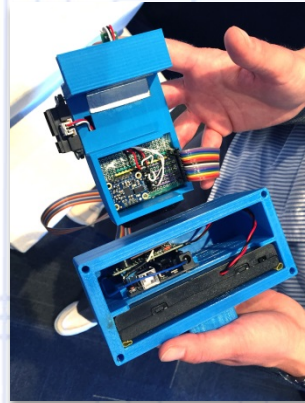
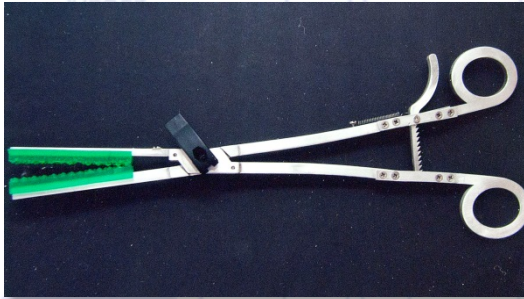


Introductory Medical Device Prototyping

Biomaterials Part 2 – Polymers

Prof. Steven S. Saliterman, <http://saliterman.umn.edu/>
Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Minnesota



Definition of a Biomaterial

- “A *biomaterial* is a substance that has been engineered to take a form which, alone or as part of a complex system, is used to direct, by control of interactions with components of *living systems*, the course of any *therapeutic* or *diagnostic* procedure.”*
- Materials are part of a *medical device* and subject to the ISO 10993 requirements for medical devices, including *biocompatibility*.
- The FDA regulates medical devices in the United States, and divides devices into *Classes*.

FDA Medical Device Classes

Class I devices	Tongue depressors
	Bandages
	Gloves
	Bedpans
	Simple surgical devices
Class II devices	Wheelchairs
	X-ray machines
	MRI machines
	Surgical needles
	Catheters
	Diagnostic equipment
Class III devices	Heart valves
	Stents
	Implanted pacemakers
	Silicone implants
	Hip and bone implants

Some Common Concerns...

- Physical, mechanical, thermal and electrical properties.
- Machinability and moldability.
- Joining and welding.
- Porosity and pore morphology.
- Permeability.
- Degradation and degradation products.
- Biocompatibility (in vivo and in vitro).
- Sterilization

Medical Device Polymers

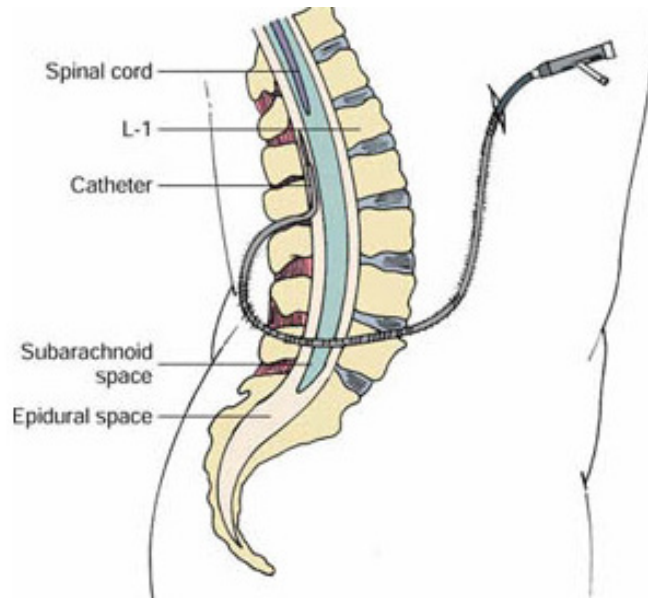
- **Polyolefins**
 - Polyethylene (PE)
 - Polypropylene (PP)
 - Cyclic Olefin Copolymers (COCs)
 - Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- **Polystyrene/styrenics**
 - Polystyrene
 - Poly(acrylonitrile-co-butadiene-co-styrene) (ABS)
 - Polyacrylate (Acrylic, PMMA)
 - Polycarbonate (PC)
 - Polyurethanes
 - Polyformaldehyde (POM) (Delrin or Acetal)
- **Polyamides**
 - Polyamide (Nylon 6)
 - Poly(hexamethylene adipamide) (Nylon 66)
 - Polyether Block Amide (PEBA)
- **Polyesters**
 - Poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT)
 - Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET, PETG)
- **High-Temp Thermoplastics**
 - Polysulfone (PSF)
 - Polyimide (PI) (Kapton)
 - Poly(ether ether-ketone) (PEEK)
- **Fluoropolymers**
 - Poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE) (Teflon), PVDF, FEP, ePTFE
- **Elastomers**
 - Silicones
 - Thermoplastic elastomers (TPE): TPA (polyamide TPE), TPC (copolyester TPA), TPO (olefinic TPE), TPS (styrenic TPE), TPU (urethane TPE), and TPV (vulcanized TPE).
- **Poly-p-xylylene (Parylene)**
- **Biopolymers**
 - Polylactic Acid (PLA)
 - Polyglycolic Acid (PGA)
- **Others** – PANI, PPy, PVAC, PEG

FDA Medical Device Categories

FDA Category	Common Devices	Synthetic Polymer Material Used
Anesthesiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidural catheters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Polyamide
Cardiovascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacemaker • Implantable cardioverter/defibrillator • Left Ventricular Assist Device • Mechanical heart valves • Artificial blood vessels • Catheters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polypropylene • Polyethylene • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Polyamide • Polyethyleneterephthalate • Polydimethylsiloxane • Polyhydroxyalkanoates
Dental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentures • Dental Implants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polymethylmethacrylate
Ear, nose, and throat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cochlear implants • Stapes implants • Nasal implants for nose reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polydimethylsiloxane • Liquid crystal polymer • Silicone • Parylene • Polyethylene

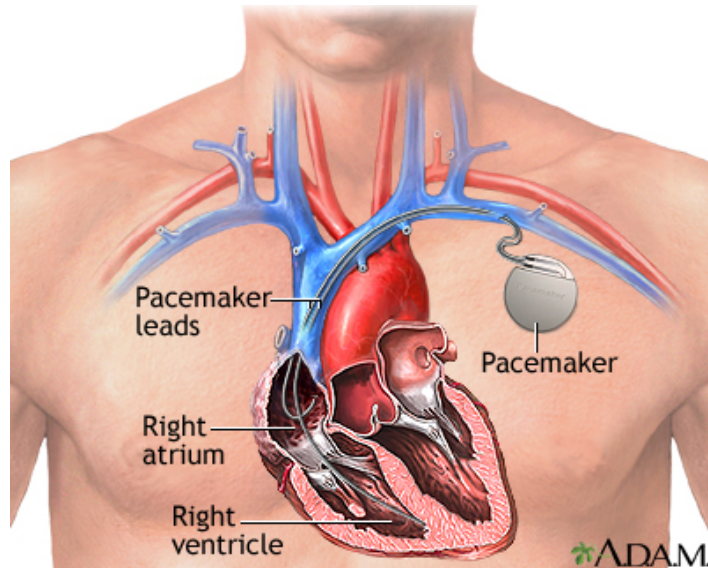
Anesthesiology...

- Epidural catheters



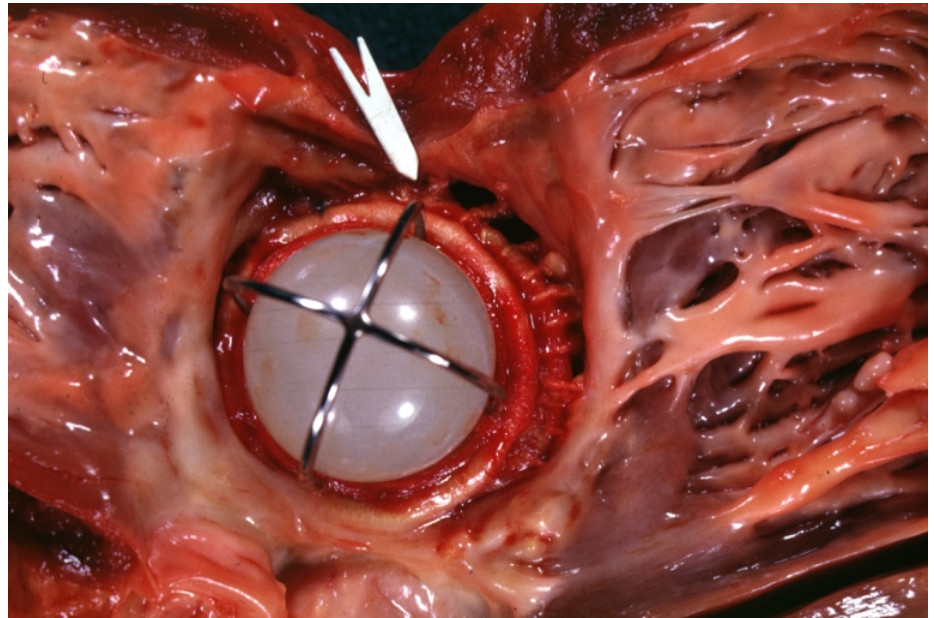
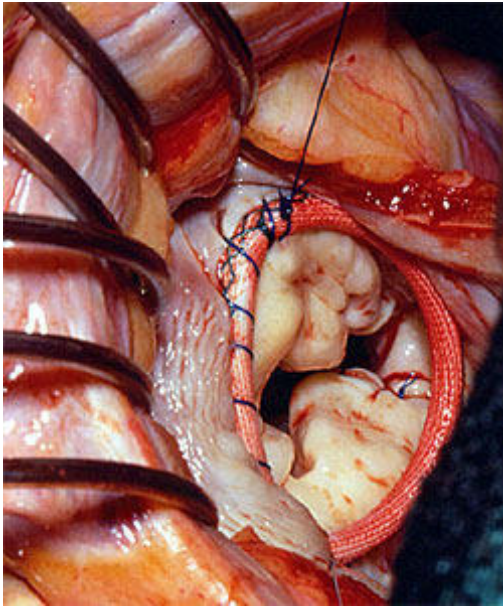
Cardiovascular...

- Pacemaker

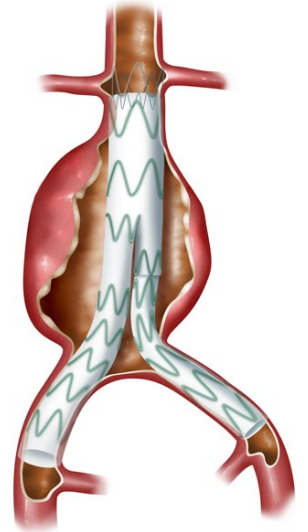
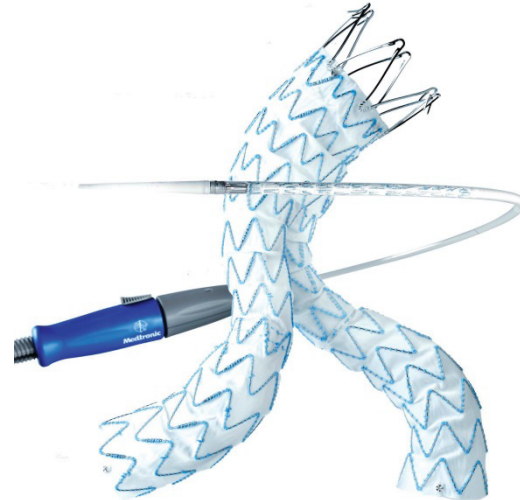
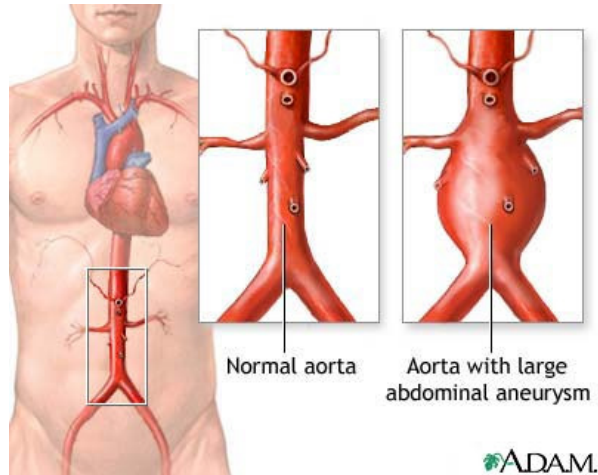


Cardiovascular...

- Mitral valve annuloplasty vs. prosthesis for stenosis.

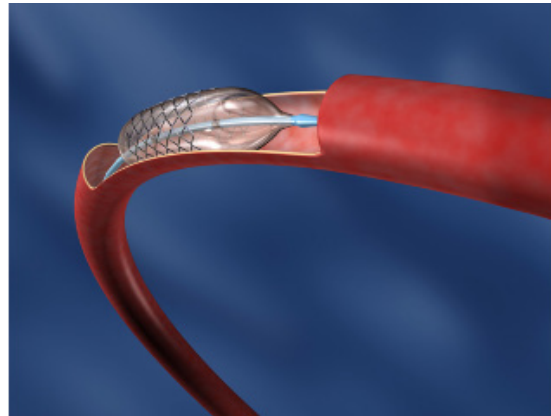


- Abdominal aortic aneurysm graft.

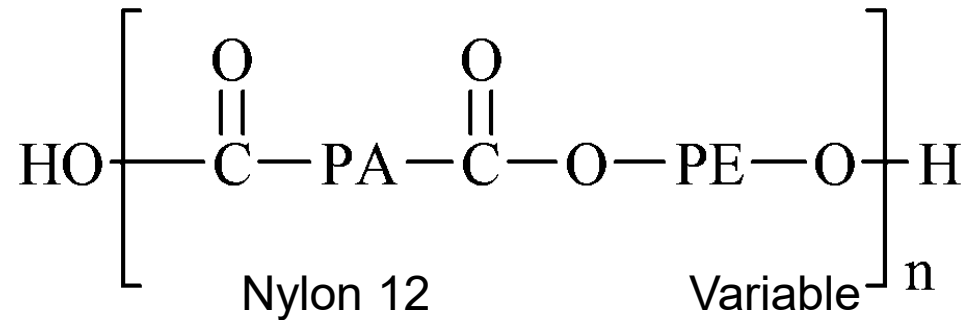


Cardiovascular...

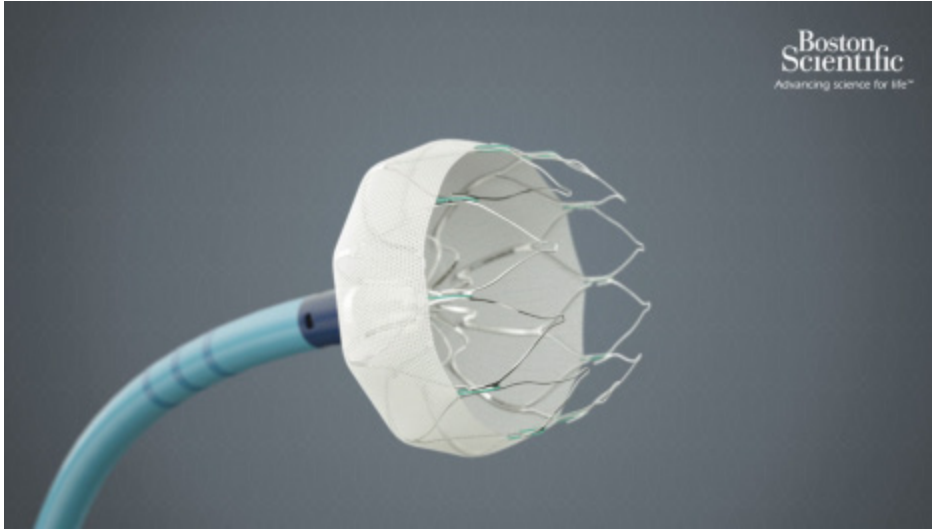
- Catheters
 - Applications for Arkema Pebax[®] MED include catheters (angioplasty, stent-delivery, diagnostic, ablation...), balloons, tubes (peristaltic pumps, connecting tubes, colonoscopes, hearing aids...) and small-dimension molded parts.



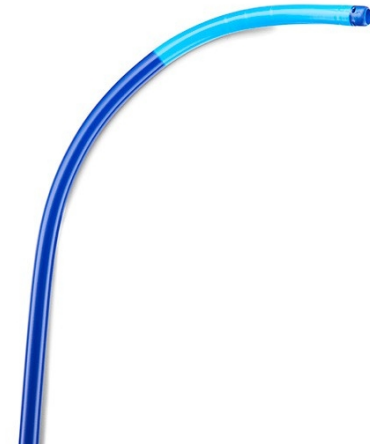
- Polyether Block Amide (PEBA)...
- Copolymer of polyamide and polyethylene



Cardiovascular...



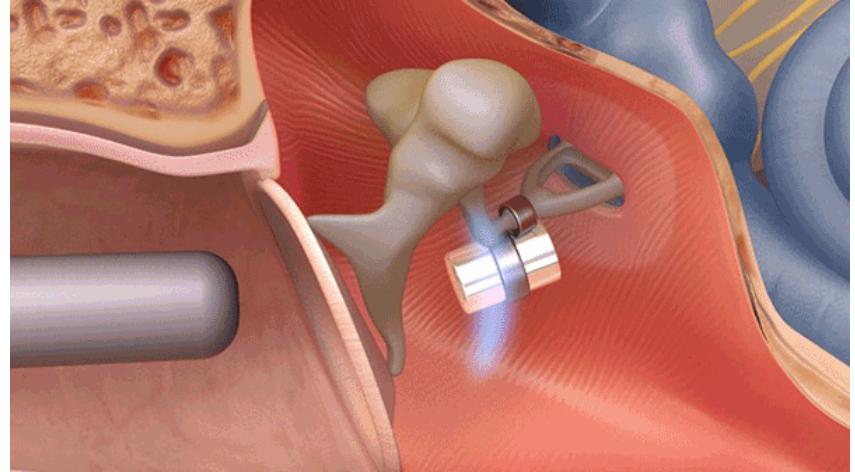
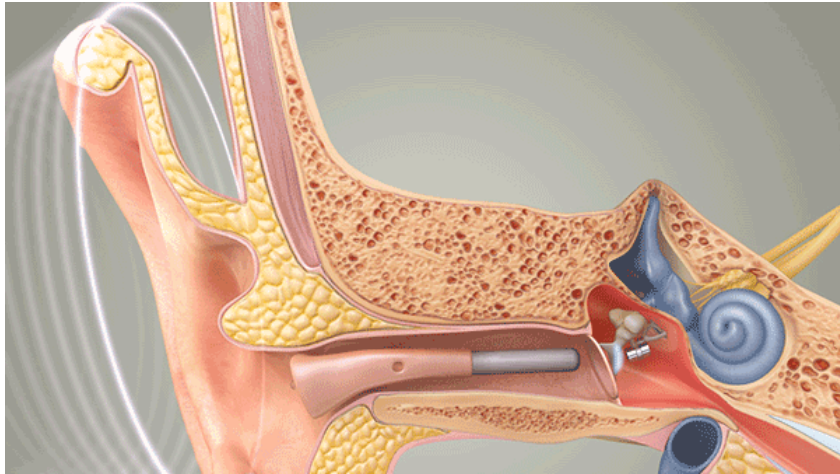
The WATCHMAN® LAAC Device is a catheter-delivered heart implant designed to close the left atrial appendage (LAA). PET knit fabric mesh.



Access sheath is made from Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) (Teflon)

Ear, Nose and Throat...

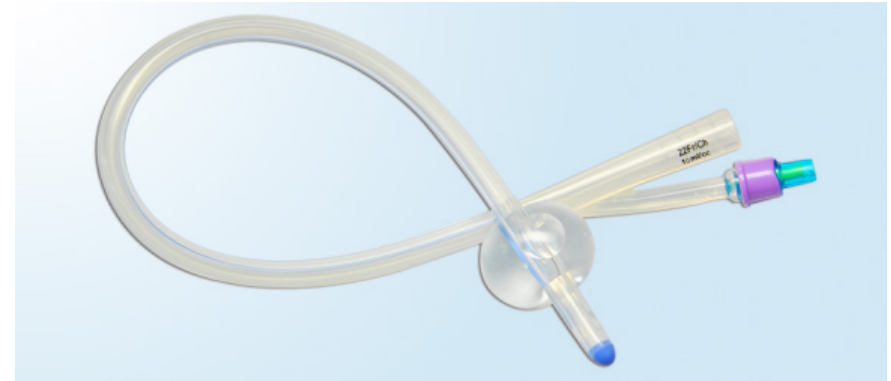
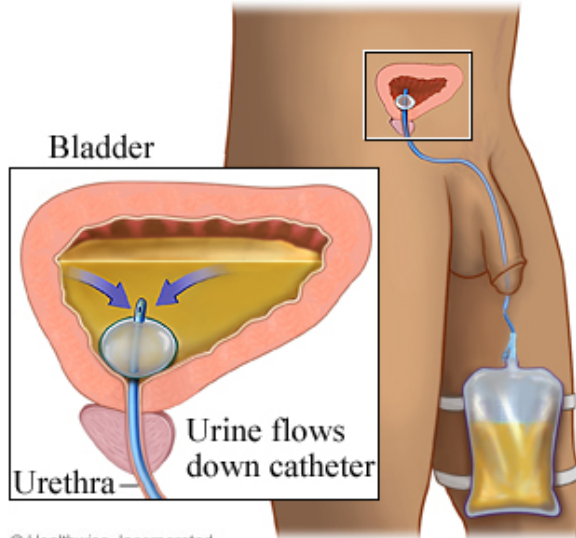
- Ototronix Maxum implant in situ on ossicular chain.



Gastroenterology and urology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penile implants • Neurostimulator in sacral nerve stimulation • Foley catheter • Artificial urinary sphincter implant • Hernia or vaginal mesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polydimethylsiloxane • Polyethylene • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Polyamide • Polyhydroxyalkanoates • Silicone • Polypropylene
General and plastic surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetic blood vessels • Breast implants • Cheek, jaw and chin implants • Lip implant • Titanium surgical implants • Hip implant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polypropylene • Polyethyleneterephthalate • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Silicone • Polydimethylsiloxane
Hematology and pathology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central venous access device • Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Polyamide

Urology...

- Indwelling Foley catheter.



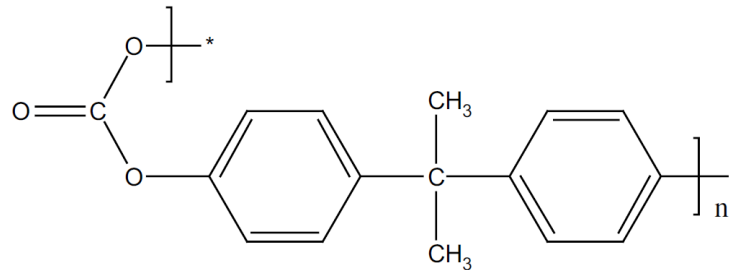
General and Plastic Surgery...

- **Scalpel**

- LNP Lubricomp[®] is a 30% carbon fiber reinforced polycarbonate resin from SABIC for replacing metal in scalpels and other components.



- Poly(bisphenol A carbonate) (Polycarbonate)
 - Amorphous highly transparent thermoplastic with properties of high impact strength, low moisture adsorption, good heat resistance, good rigidity and electrical properties, and high creep.
 - PC is a good low frequency and high voltage insulator, making it suitable for electrical and electronic components.
 - PCs are graded by addition of various amounts of glass fibers. These increases tensile strength, stiffness, compressive strength, and lowers the thermal expansion coefficient.



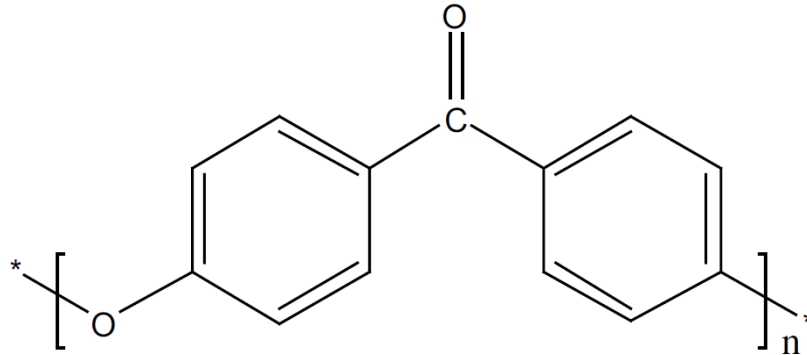
General and Plastic Surgery...

- Craniofacial implants made from PEEK polymers with EOS' laser sintering process.
 - Implants with patient-specific size and shape can be manufactured, based on three-dimensional imaging techniques like computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance tomography (MRT).



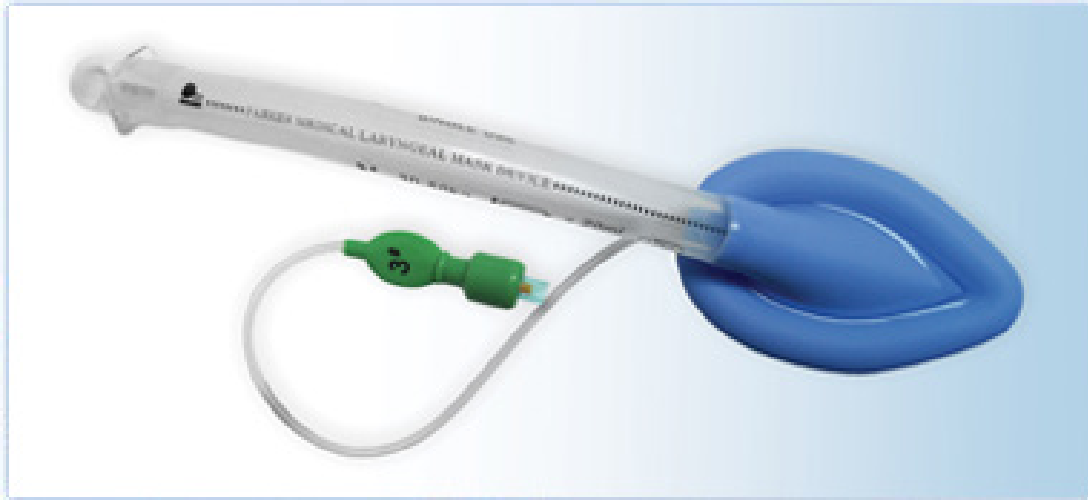
● Poly(ether ether-ketone) (PEEK)

- Semi-crystalline thermoplastic with excellent chemical resistance, very low moisture absorption, and is unaffected by continuous hot steam or water
- Graded based on its filler. Unfilled PEEK is light brown or black and is FDA approved for contact with food. Glass filled (30%) PEEK reduces expansion and increases the flexural modulus.

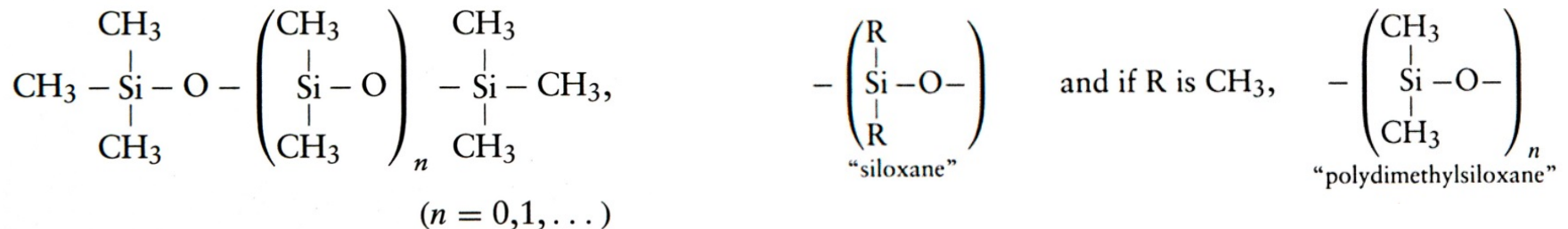


General and Plastic Surgery...

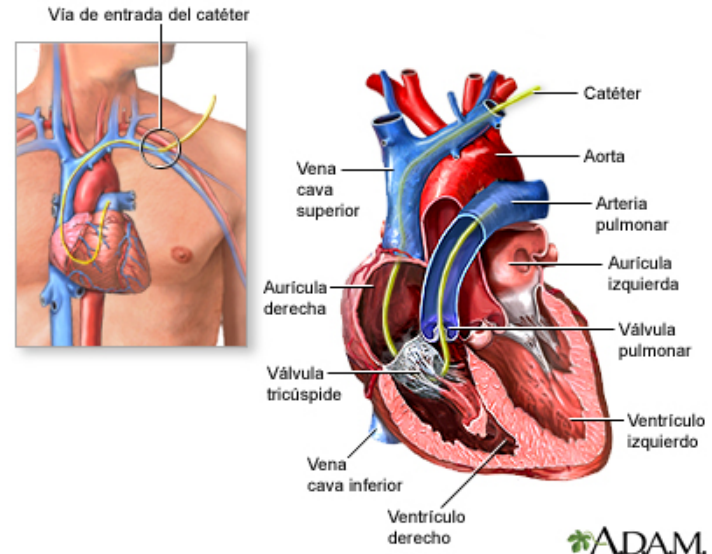
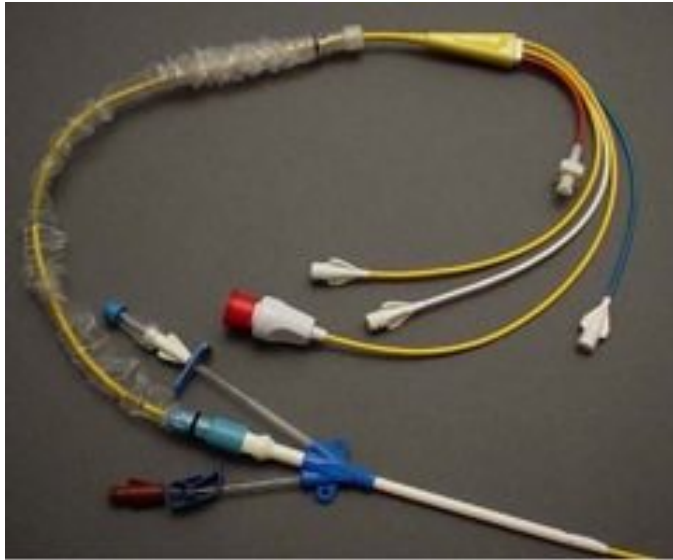
- Parker's disposable silicone laryngeal mask device.
 - 100% medical-grade silicone device enables easy insertion and is designed to produce an effective seal.



- Poly(dimethyl siloxane) and Trimethylsilyloxy end-blocked polydimethylsiloxanes.
 - Silicones have excellent biocompatibility and biodurability.
 - Flexible with lower tensile strength or tear resistance compared to polyurethanes.
 - Degrade in strongly acidic or basic environments.
 - Like all hydrophobic materials they become quickly coated with proteins when placed in tissue contact.
 - Silicone gels are used for breast, testicular and other soft tissue implants.
 - Silicone adhesives are used in bonding and soft skin adhesives to the skin.



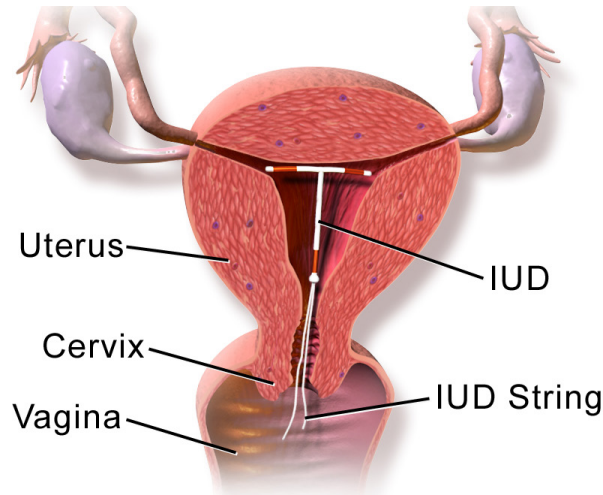
- Pulmonary artery catheter



Obstetric and gynecologic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrauterine Device (IUD) • Intravaginal Rings • Etonogestrel-releasing Contraceptive Implant • Urogynecologic Surgical Mesh Implants • Fetal micro-pacemaker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silicone • Polyurethane • Polypropylene
Ophthalmic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexamethasone Intravitreal Implant • Retinal Prothesis • Artificial Intraocular lens • Glaucoma valve • Fluocinolone Ophthalmic Implant • Orbital Implant • Catheters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polymethylmetacrylate • Polyethylene • Polytetrafluoroethylene • Polyamide
Orthopedic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orthopedic implants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene • Polyether Ether Ketone • Polyhydroxyalkanoates

Obstetrics and Gynecology...

- Intrauterine device for contraception.



Intrauterine Device (IUD)



(Left) From Wikimedia Commons.
(Right) Bioceptive IUD inserter.

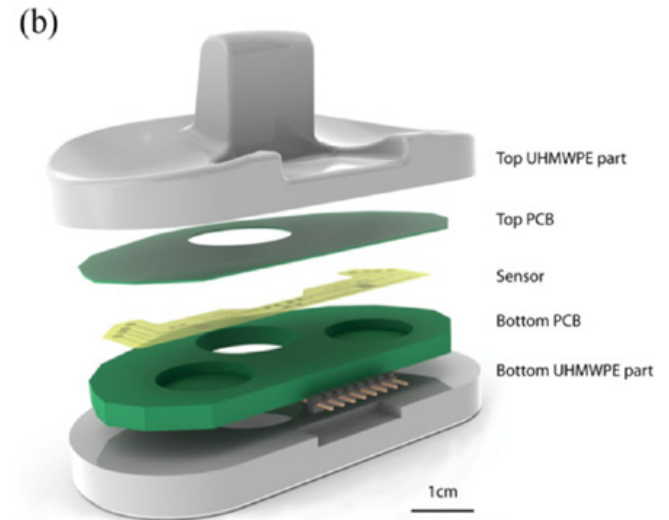
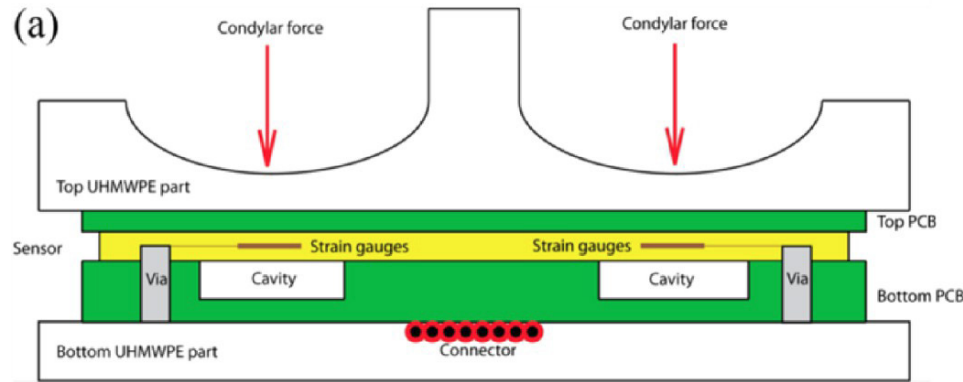
Orthopedic...

- The Taylor Spatial Frame is an external fixator used to treat complex fractures and bone deformities



Orthopedic...

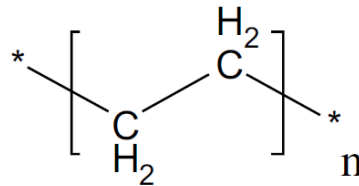
- Knee implant study device with strain gauges made from UHMWPE.



Forchelet, D.; Simoncini, M.; Arami, A.; Bertsch, A.; Meurville, E.; Aminian, K.; Ryser, P.; Renaud, P. Enclosed Electronic System for Force Measurements in Knee Implants. *Sensors* 2014, 14 (8), 15009–15021.

● Polyethylene (PE)

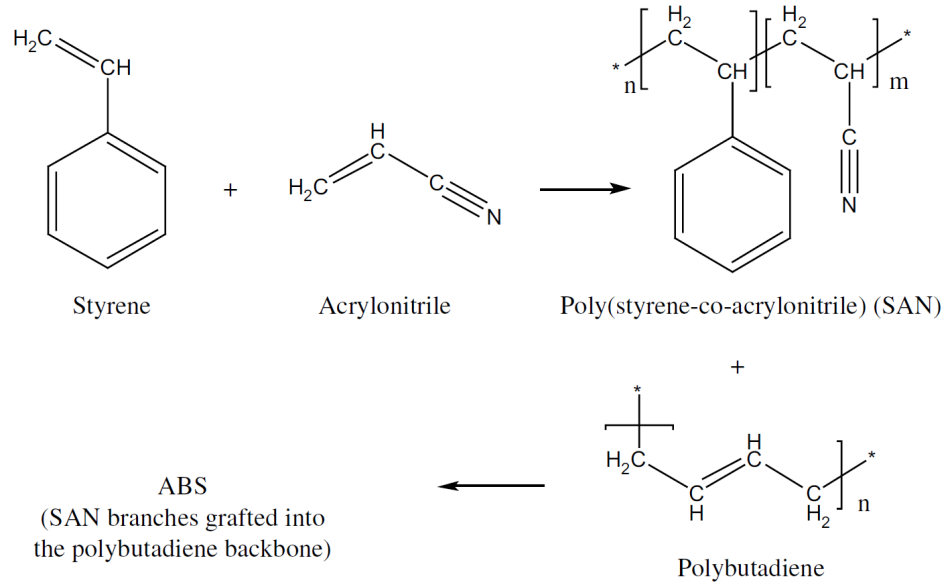
- Semi-crystalline material with good resistance to organic solvents, degreasing agents, and electrolytes.
- It is resistance to wear, fatigue, and staining; and has low moisture absorption. PE is nontoxic and floats on water.
- Graded as low density (LDPE), high density (HDPE) and ultra-high molecular weight (UHMWPE). The latter are self-lubricating, shatter resistance, machinable, and may be sterilized in steam



- **Intraoperative wrench tool**
 - ABS-M30i works with 3D FDM Technology to build functional prototypes, tooling and production parts that can be gamma or EtO sterilized.



- Poly(acrylonitrile-co-butadiene-co-styrene) (ABS)
 - ABD is strong & light weight.



Summary

- FDA Medical Device Categories
 - Anesthesiology
 - Cardiovascular
 - Dental
 - Ear, Nose & Throat
 - Gastroenterology & Urology
 - General and Plastic Surgery
 - Hematology & pathology
 - Obstetrics and Gynecology
 - Ophthalmology
 - Orthopedics