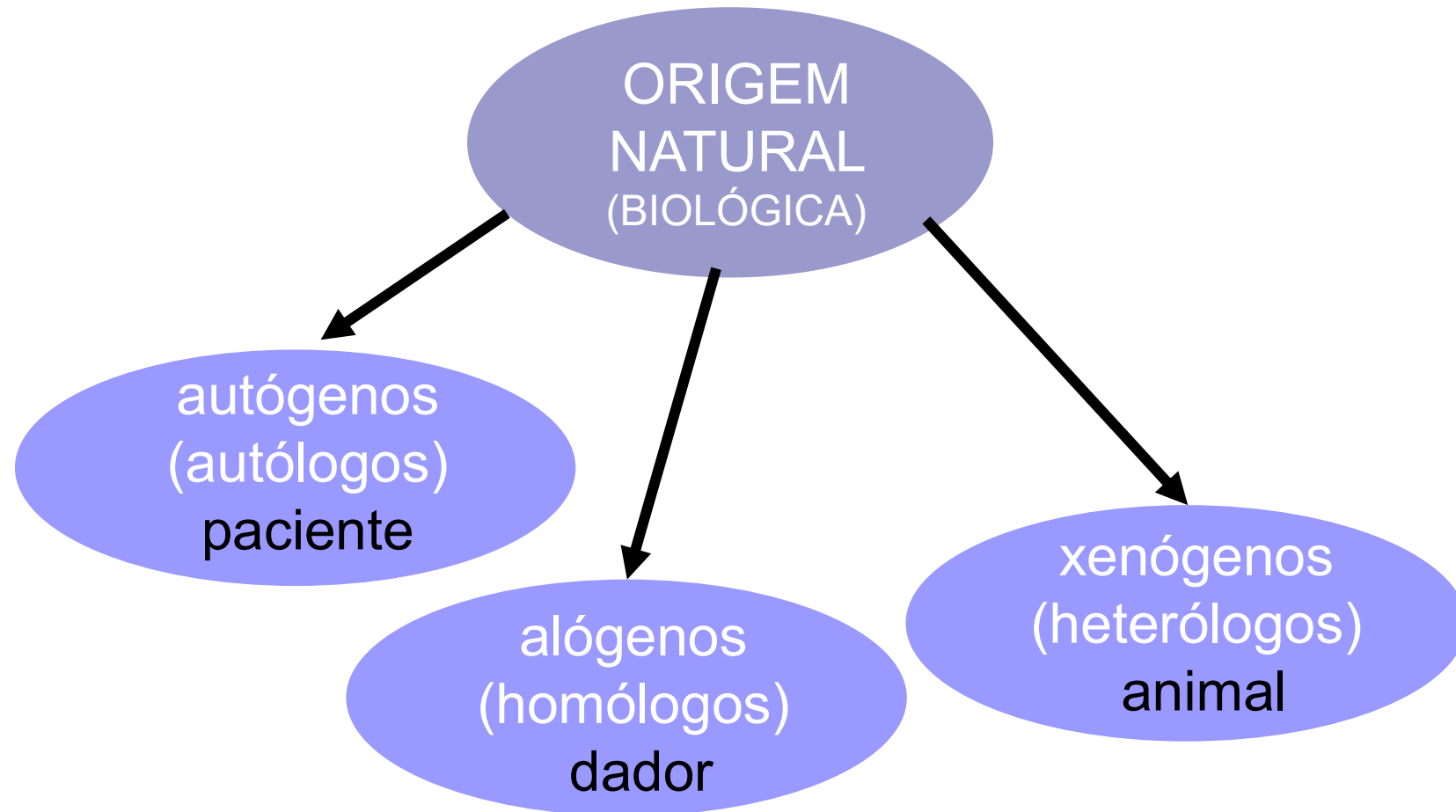


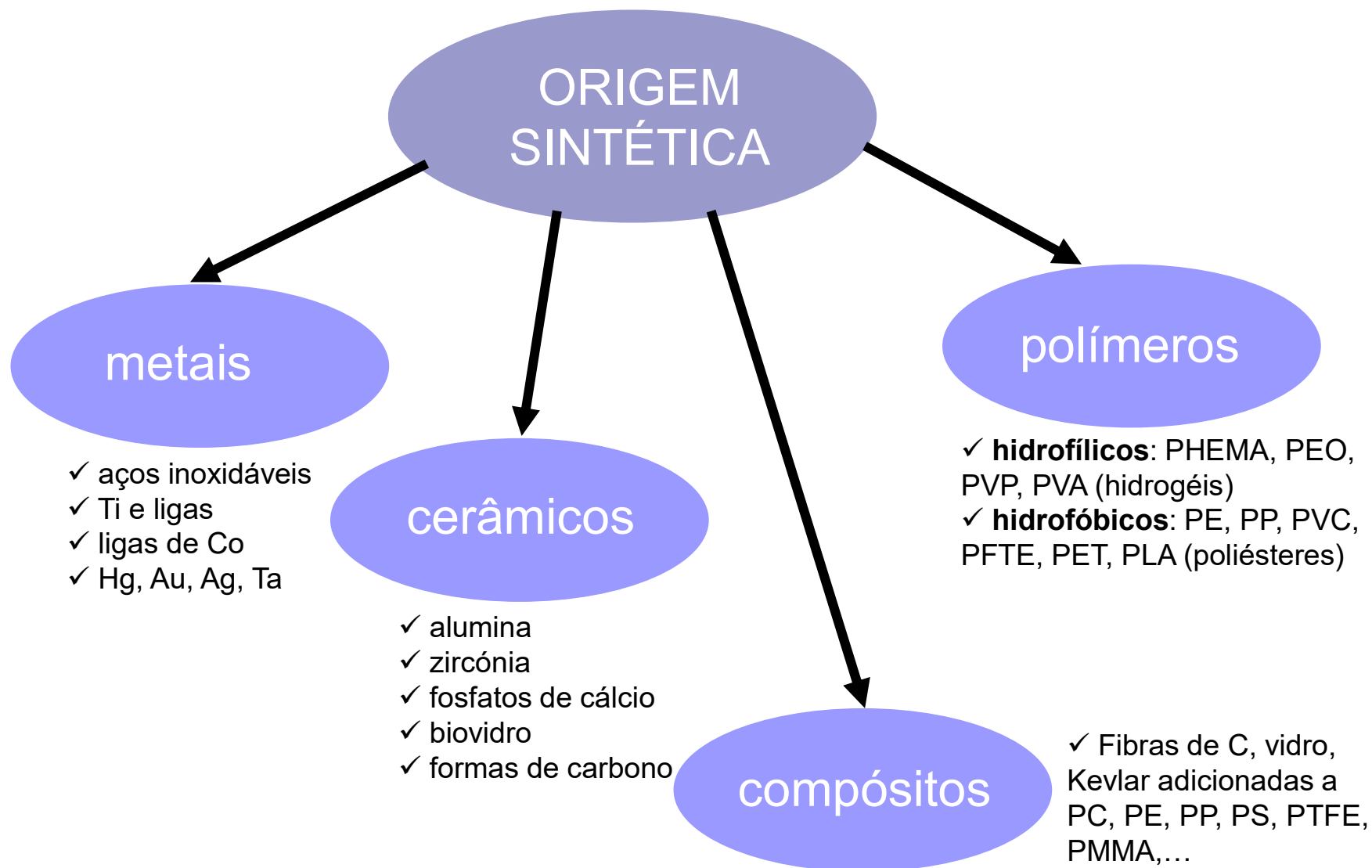
Classificação dos biomateriais

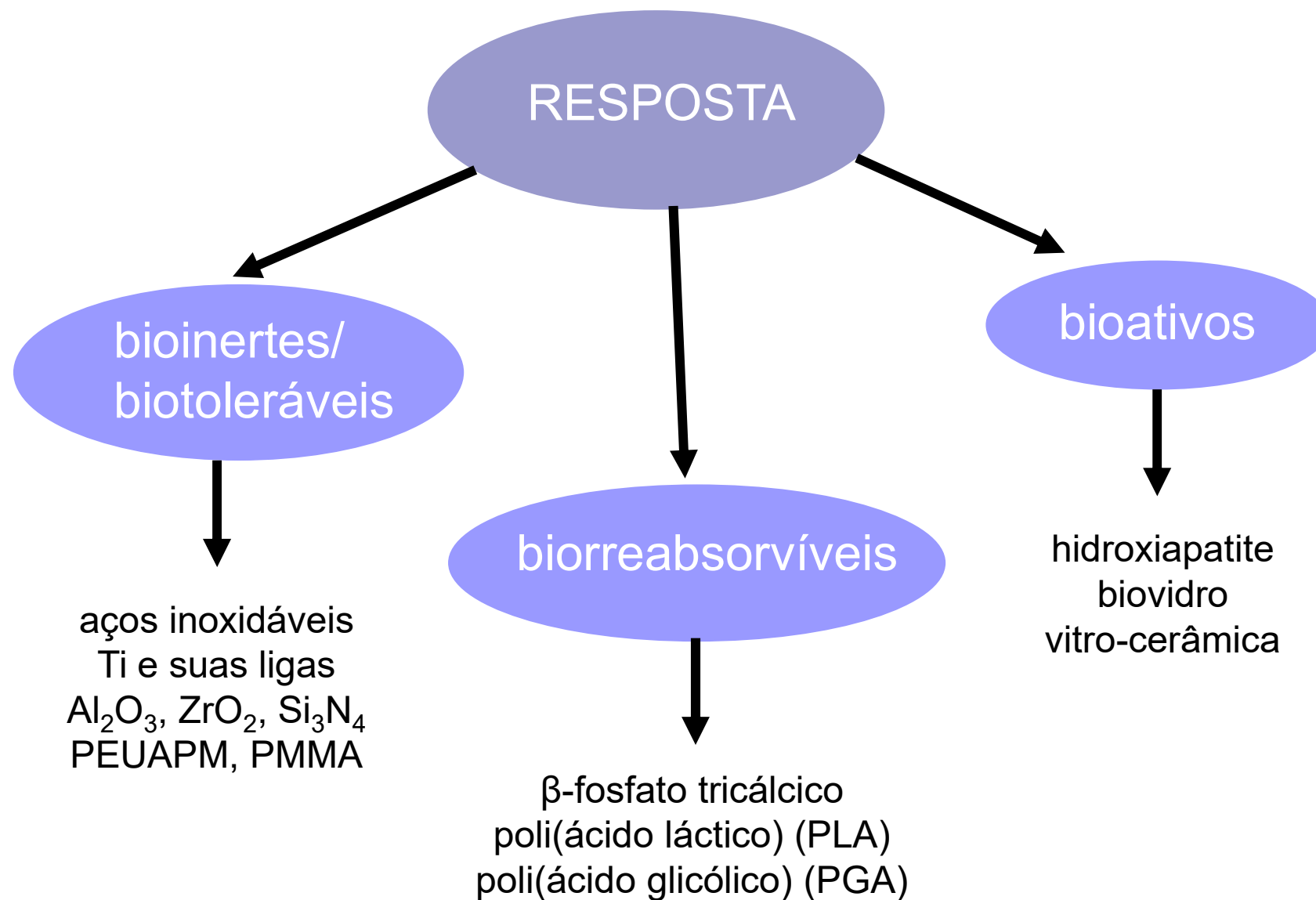
- quanto à origem (natural ou sintética)
- quanto à resposta do organismo (bioinertes, bioreabsorvíveis, bioativos)
- quanto ao tipo de aplicação (estrutural ou não estrutural)
- quanto às características dos materiais (densa, porosa)

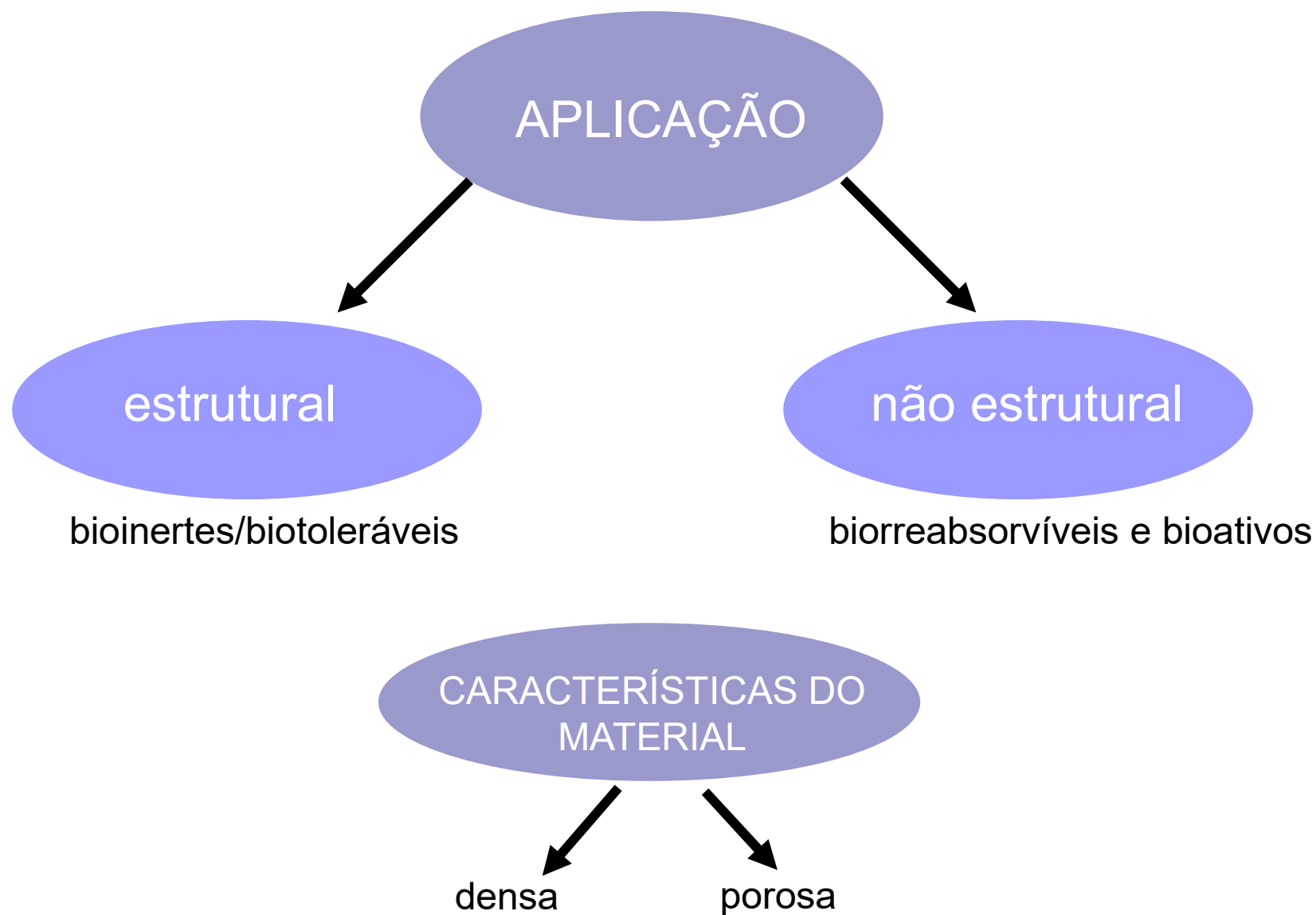




	VANTAGENS	DESVANTAGENS
AUTÓGENOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• menor rejeição• maior eficácia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• duas intervenções• pouco material
ALÓGENOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• única intervenção• quantidade razoável	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• risco de rejeição• contaminações• custo elevado
XENÓGENOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• quantidade à vontade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• maior rejeição• transmissão de doenças

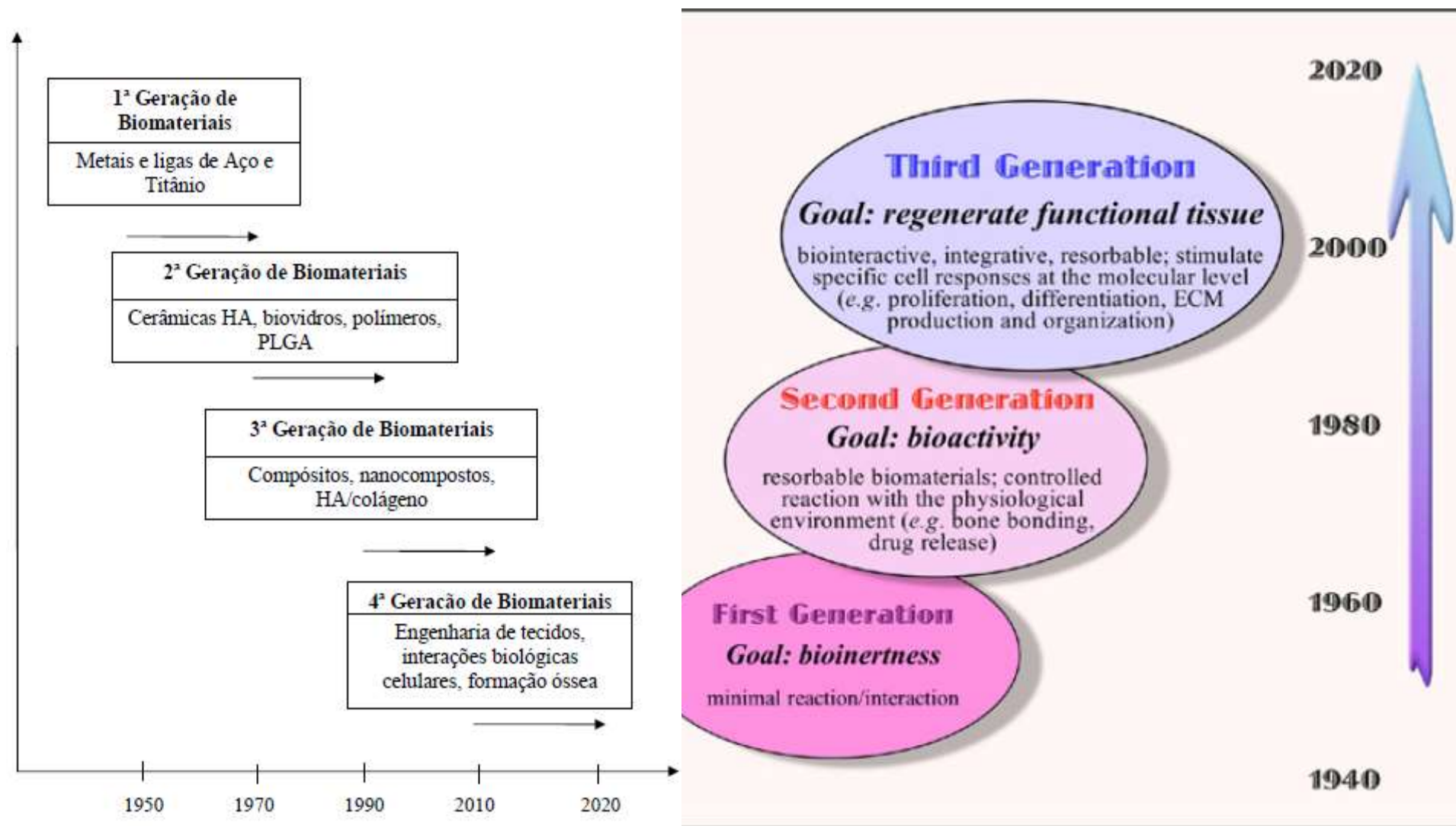


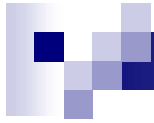






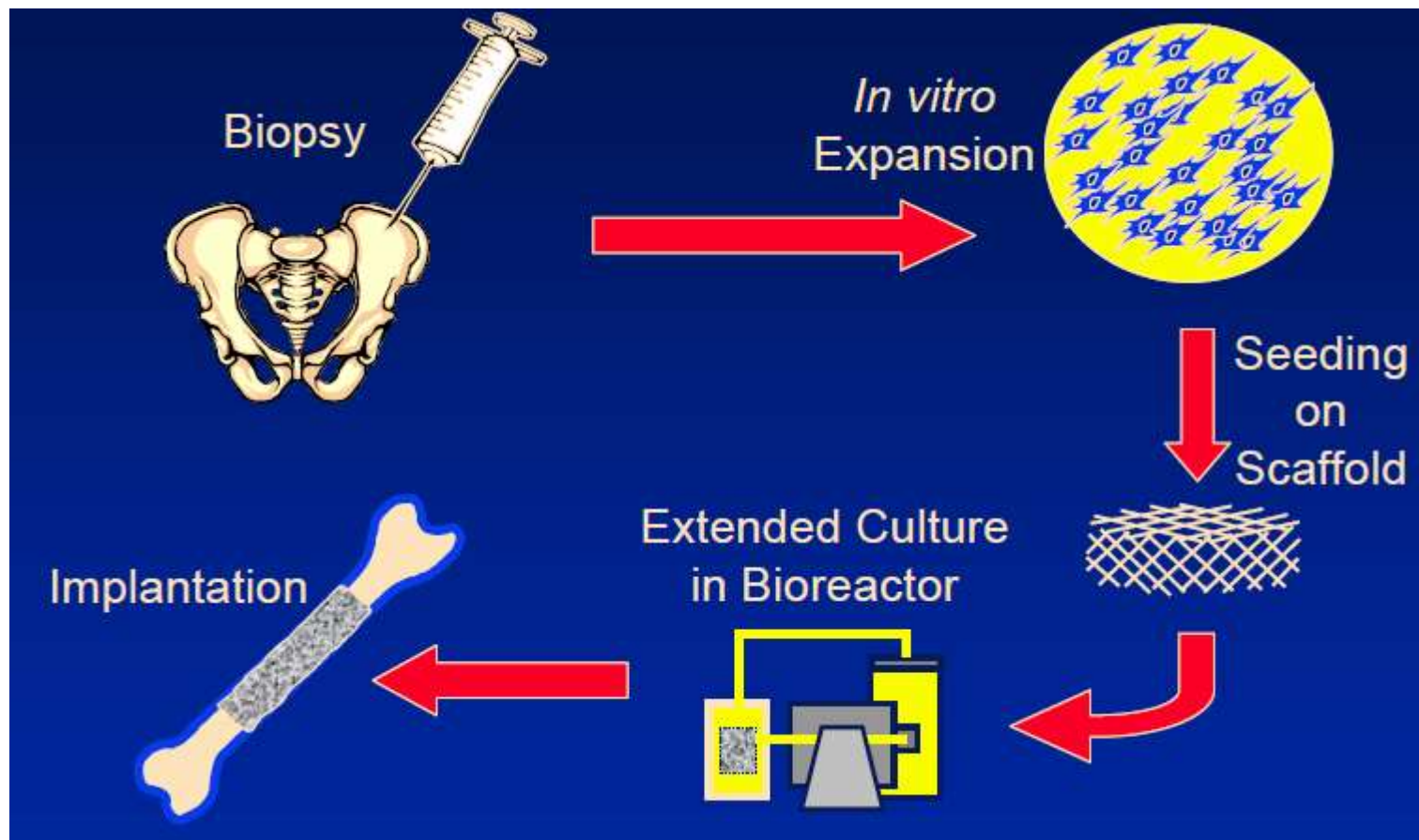
Introdução aos Biomateriais





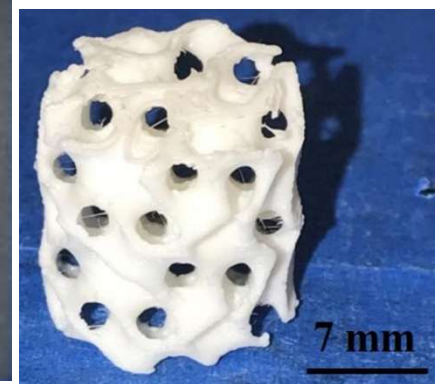
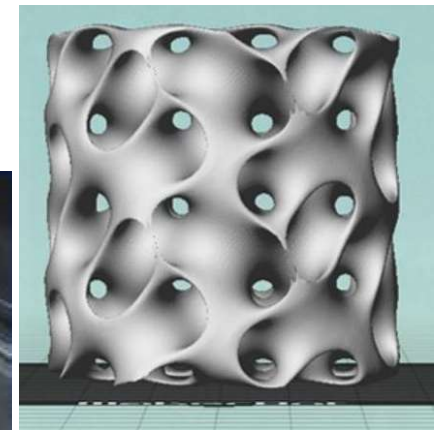
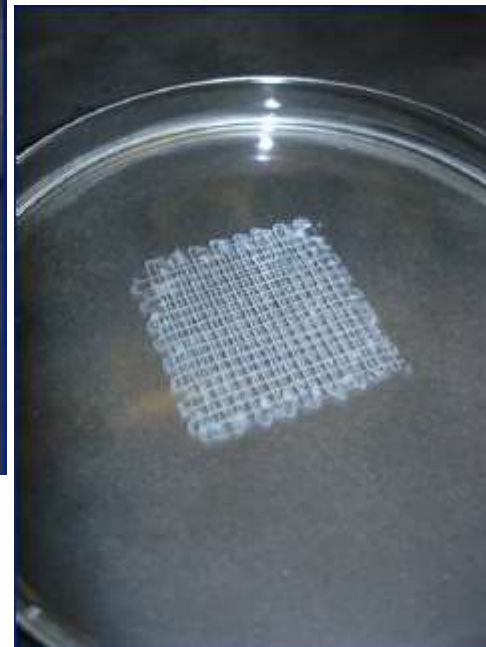
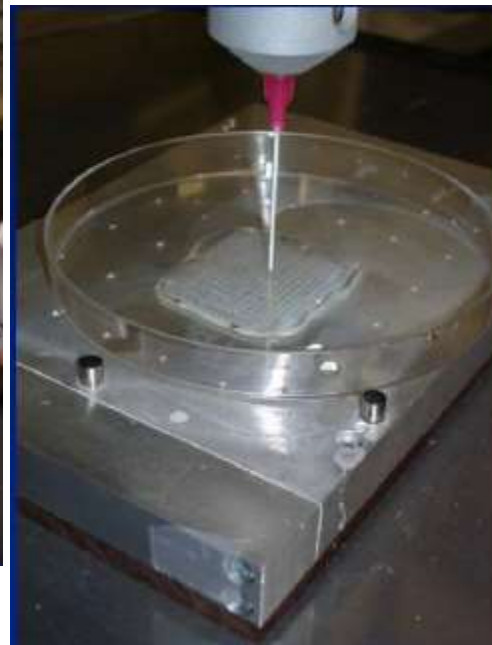
Engenharia de tecidos (Tissue Engineering)

Ciência que estuda a possibilidade de combinar células, materiais de engenharia e fatores bioquímicos para melhorar ou substituir uma função biológica.



Fabricação de scaffolds

Scaffolds - estruturas (arcabouços) tridimensionais, biocompatíveis, porosas e biodegradáveis capazes de suportar o crescimento celular.



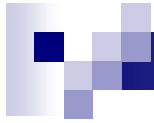


... então o que é um biomaterial?

material sintético, natural ou natural modificado,
destinado a estar em contacto e a interagir com o
sistema biológico.

ISO 10993-1:2007

*Biological evaluation of medical devices
Part 1: Evaluation and testing*



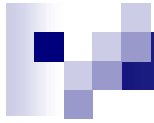
... os BIOMATERIAIS surgem como uma forma de tratar doenças/lesões, tais como:

- ✓ substituição de parte do corpo que perdeu a função
- ✓ corrigir anormalidades
- ✓ melhorar uma função
- ✓ auxiliar na cicatrização (efeitos farmacêuticos: suturas, libertação de fármacos)



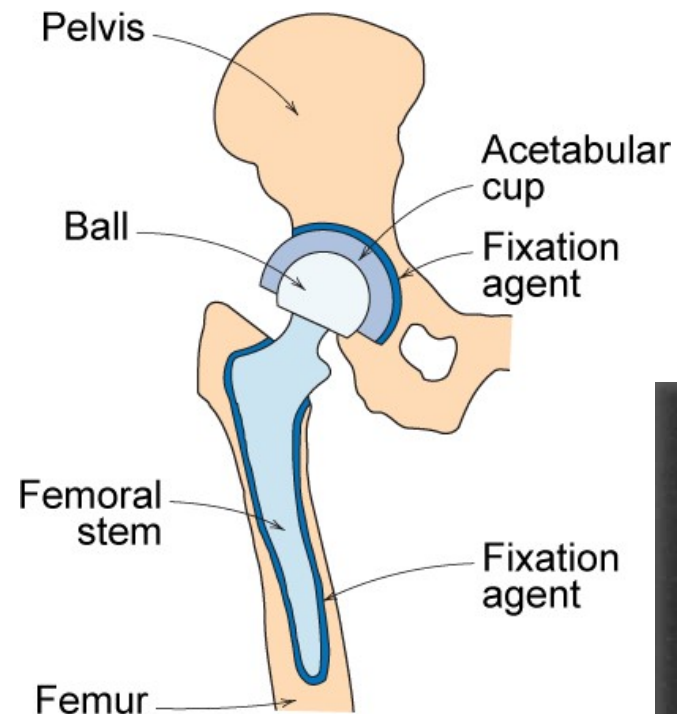
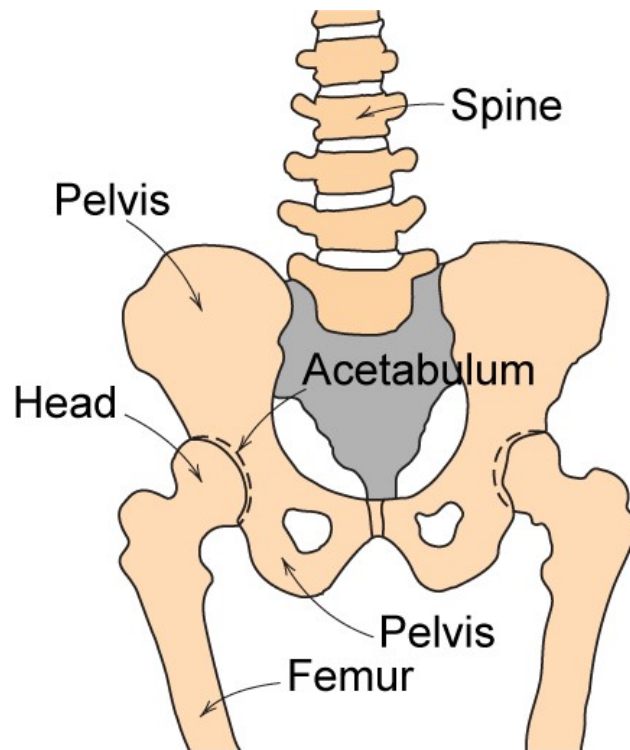
... requisitos?

- biocompatibilidade e biofuncionalidade
- aceitação farmacológica (não tóxico, não alérgico e não carcinogénico)
- inerte quimicamente
- propriedades mecânicas adequadas
- densidade e peso adequado
- processamento fácil, produção em grande escala; propriedades reprodutíveis; passível de esterilização, custo etc....



Com a idade surgem certas doenças...





Requisitos:

- ✓ biocompatibilidade e biofuncionalidade
- ✓ resistência mecânica; fixação
- ✓ boa lubrificação



Vantagens, desvantagens e aplicações dos principais tipos de materiais usados como biomateriais

Materials	Advantages	Disadvantages	Examples
Polymers (nylon, silicone rubber, polyester, polytetrafluoroethylene, etc)	Resilient Easy to fabricate	Not strong Deforms with time May degrade	Sutures, blood vessels other soft tissues, sutures, hip socket, ear, nose
Metals (Ti and its alloys, Co–Cr alloys, Au, Ag stainless steels, etc.)	Strong, tough ductile	May corrode Dense Difficult to make	Joint replacements, dental root implants, pacer and suture wires, bone plates and screws
Ceramics (alumina zirconia, calcium phosphates including hydroxyapatite, carbon)	Very bio- compatible	Brittle Not resilient Weak in tension	Dental and orthopedic implants
Composites (carbon–carbon, wire- or fiber- reinforced bone cement)	Strong, tailor- made	Difficult to make	Bone cement, Dental resin



Campos de aplicação...

Ortopedia



Aplicações cardiovasculares



Odontologia



Oftalmologia



Cirurgia plástica



Farmacêutica



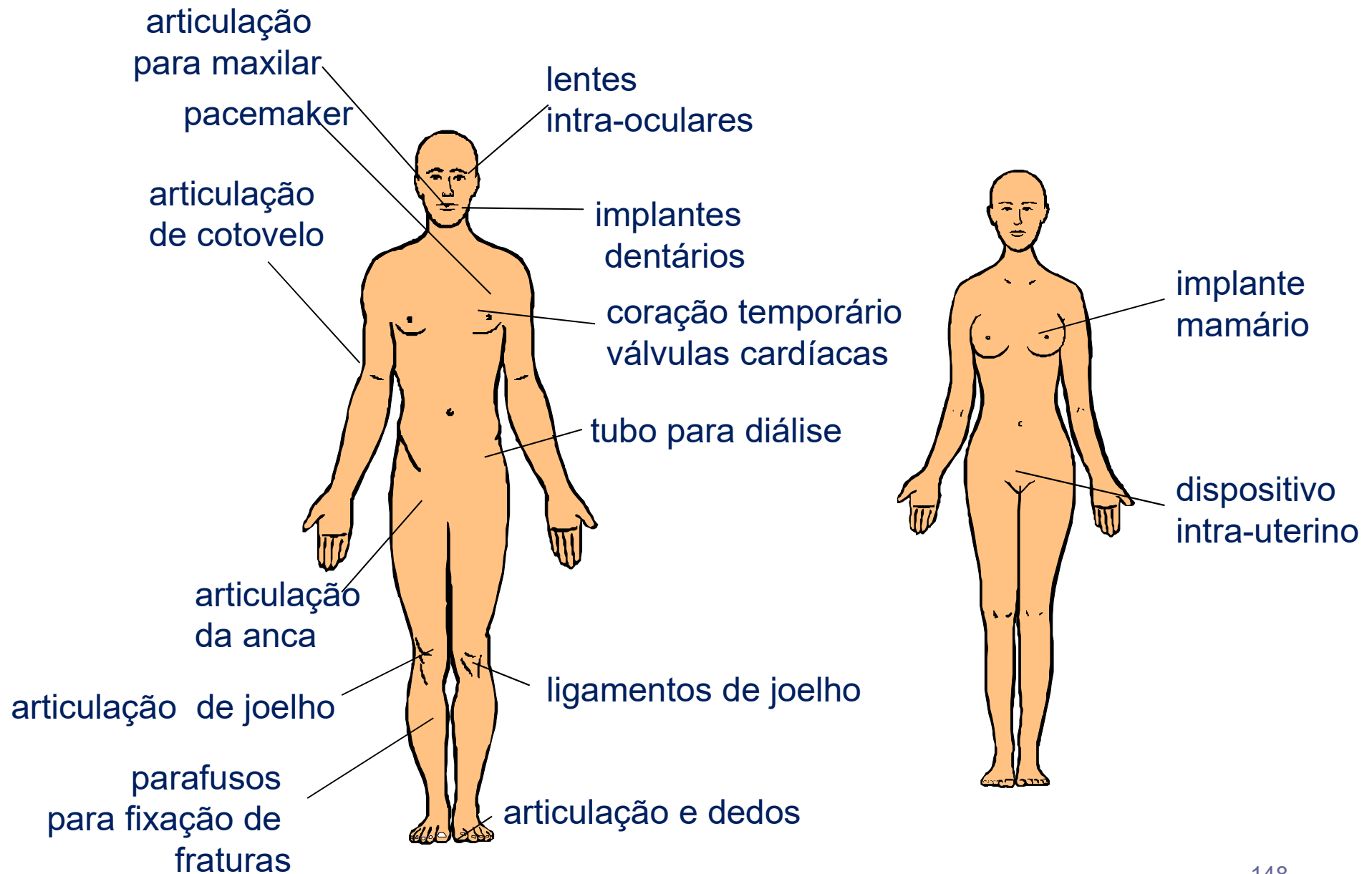
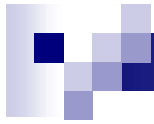


TABLE 1 Key Applications of Synthetic Materials and Modified Natural Materials In Medicine*

Application	Biomaterials Used	Number/Year – World (or World Market in US\$)
Skeletal system		
Joint replacements (hip, knee, shoulder)	Titanium, stainless steel, polyethylene	2,500,000
Bone fixation plates and screws	Metals, poly(lactic acid) (PLA)	1,500,000
Spine disks and fusion hardware		800,000
Bone cement	Poly(methyl methacrylate)	(\$600M)
Bone defect repair	Calcium phosphates	–
Artificial tendon or ligament	Polyester fibers	–
Dental implant-tooth fixation	Titanium	(\$4B)
Cardiovascular system		
Blood vessel prosthesis	Dacron, expanded Teflon	200,000
Heart valve	Dacron, carbon, metal, treated natural tissue	400,000
Pacemaker	Titanium, polyurethane	600,000
Implantable defibrillator	Titanium, polyurethane	300,000
Stent	Stainless steel, other metals, PLA	1,500,000
Catheter	Teflon, silicone, polyurethane	1B (\$20B)
Organs		
Heart assist device	Polyurethane, titanium, stainless steel	4000
Hemodialysis	Polysulfone, silicone	1,800,000 patients (\$70B)
Blood oxygenator	silicone	1,000,000
Skin substitute	Collagen, cadaver skin, nylon, silicone	(\$1B)
Ophthalmologic		
Contact lens	Acrylate/methacrylate/silicone polymers	150,000,000
Intraocular lens	Acrylate/methacrylate polymers	7,000,000
Corneal bandage lens	hydrogel	–
Glaucoma drain	Silicone, polypropylene	(\$200M)
Other		
Cochlear prosthesis	Platinum, platinum-iridium, silicone	250,000 total users
Breast implant	Silicone	700,000
Hernia mesh	Silicone, polypropylene, Teflon	200,000 (\$4B)
Sutures	PLA, polydioxanone, polypropylene, stainless steel	(\$2B)
Blood bags	Poly(vinyl chloride)	–
Ear tubes (Tympanostomy)	Silicone, Teflon	1,500,000
Intrauterine device (IUD)	Silicone, copper	1,000,000

*Data compiled from many sources – these numbers should be considered rough estimates that are changing with growing markets and new technologies. Where only US numbers are available, world usage is estimated at approximately 2.5× of US usage.