

As you can see in [Nii16], 3D Printing is becoming more and more popular.  
Auch in der Biomedizin gibt es wesentliche Fortschritte<sup>1</sup>. Die Industrie wächst steil an:

The market for 3D printing, more technically called additive manufacturing (AM), grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 35.2 percent to \$4.1 billion in 2014, according to Wohlers Report 2015. *[McC15]*

---

<sup>1</sup>siehe Eri14; Set15.

## Literatur

- Ericson, John (2014). *3D-Printed Windpipe Splints Help Baby With Tracheomalacia Breathe Again*. URL: <http://www.medicaldaily.com/3d-printed-windpipe-splints-help-baby-tracheomalacia-breathe-again-271518> (besucht am 05.01.2016).
- McCue, TJ (2015). *\$4.1 Billion Industry Forecast In Crazy 3D Printing Stock Market*. URL: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/tjmccue/2015/07/30/4-1-billion-industry-forecast-in-crazy-3d-printing-stock-market/> (besucht am 05.01.2016).
- Niiler, Eric (2016). *3D-Printed Ceramics Could Build Next-Gen Spaceships*. URL: <http://www.space.com/31516-3d-printed-ceramics-next-gen-spaceships.html> (besucht am 05.01.2016).
- Sethi, Chitra (2015). *3D Printing Blooms in Biomedical*. URL: <https://www.asme.org/engineering-topics/articles/bioengineering/3d-printing-blooms-in-biomedical> (besucht am 05.01.2016).