**Glossary**

**4F concept** are the four essential components of a scaffold: **f**orm, **f**unction, **f**ormation, and **f**ixation.

**Additive manufacturing** is the construction of a three-dimensional object from a computer-assisted design model or a digital 3D model.

**Bulk material** are those dry materials which are powdery, granular or lumpy in nature, and are stored in heaps.

**Coaxial electrospinning** is a modification of electrospinning involving multiple feeding systems to simultaneously electrospin several polymer solutions.

**Compressive loading:** Under compressive load, materials can only load up to a critical level after which bending deformation takes place. Bucking is considered as a critical property of many engineering materials and determines the failure criteria for a structure under high compressive load.

***conditio sine qua non***is an indispensable condition, action or ingredient.

**Curing** is a chemical process that produces the toughening or hardening of a polymer material by cross-linking of polymer chains.

**Electrospinning** is a fiber production method that uses electric force to combine charged threads of polymer solutions to produce fibers in the order of hundreds of nanometres in diameter.

**Mass loss** is the loss of scaffold/polymer material due to degradation and erosion.

**Particulate leaching** is a technique used to create three dimensional, porous scaffolds by mixing a polymer mixed with salt particles. The removal of salt results in a porous structure.

**Phase separation** is the creation of two distinct phases from a single homogeneous mixture.

**Porogen-leaching** is a common approach to developing large, three-dimensional, and porous scaffolds.

**Power-law relationship** is a functional relationship between two quantities, where a relative change in one quantity results in a proportional relative change in the other quantity, independent of the initial size of those quantities. It can be mentioned that one quantity varies as the function of the power of another quantity.

**Rapid prototyping**is a group of techniques used to quickly fabricate a scale model of a physical part or assembly using three-dimensional data and computer-aided design.

**Raster-scanned:** A raster scan, or raster scanning, is the rectangular pattern of image capture and reconstruction projected on a screen.

**Regenerative medicine** deals with the process of replacing, engineering, or regenerating human or animal cells, tissues or organs to restore or establish normal function.

**Sacrificial fibre templates** are used to make scaffolds containing channels. The template is “sacrificed” or removed following polymer deposition on the template.

**Spinneret** is a device used to extrude a polymer solution to form fibers.

**Tissue engineering** is the design and fabrication of living replacement devices for surgical reconstruction and transplantation.

**Tissue engineering construct** is a biologically, functionally, and cosmetically successful replacement part.

**Wound contraction** is a physical deformity characterized by skin constriction and restrictions of functions during tissue recovery.

**μCT**is a technique that uses X-rays to create cross-sections of a physical object used to recreate a virtual model without destroying the original object.

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