



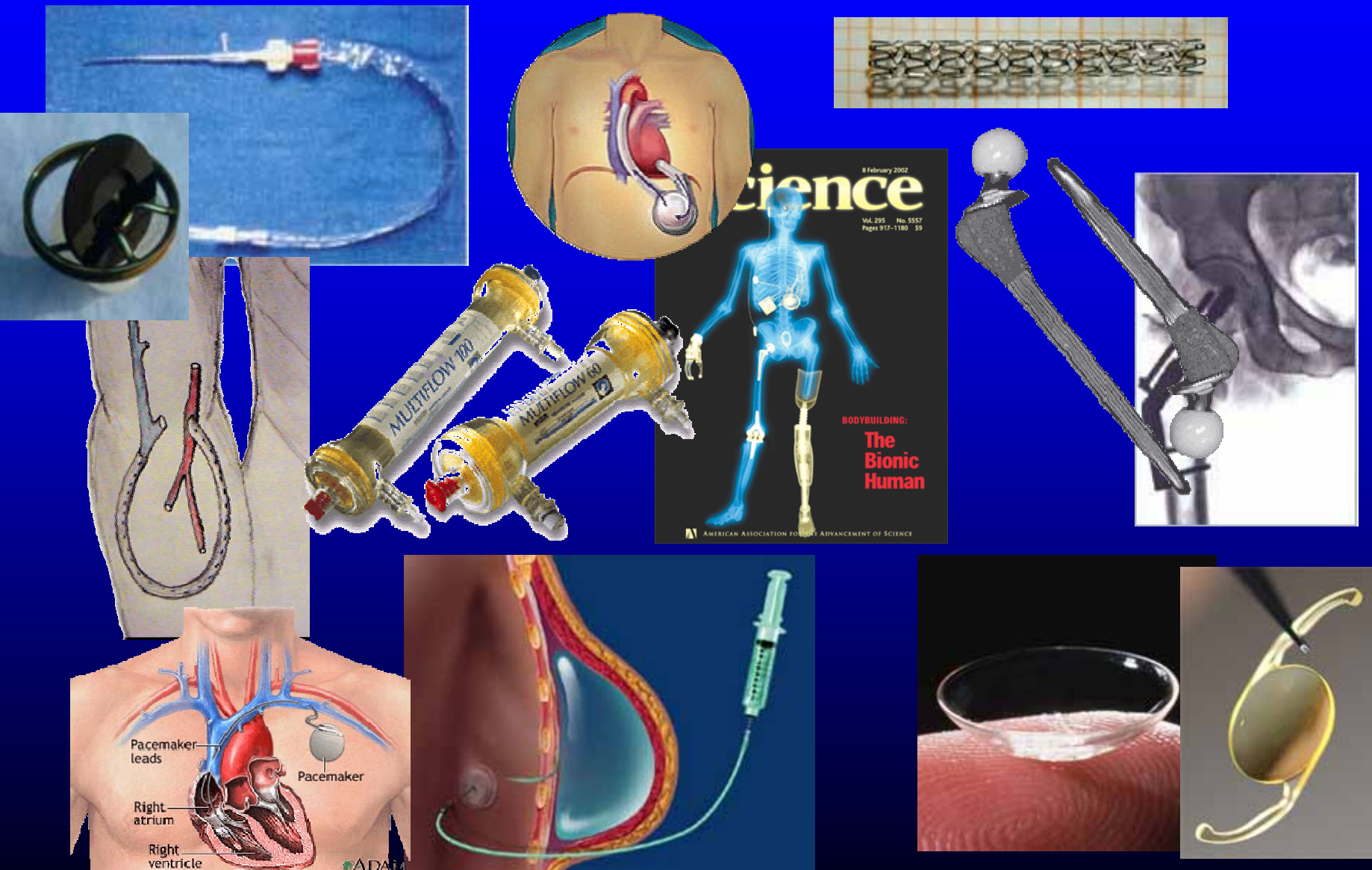
Methods of Biomaterials Testing

Lesson 1 - Introduction

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Biomedical Devices





Testing – What For?

- Conformity with (external) Standards
 - FDA, ASTM, ISO, DIN, EN...
 - Quality assurance
 - Conformity with internal standards
 - “Fulfill the specifications”
 - Gain of knowledge
 - No standards but requirements of statistics
- “Standardized” Testing
 - Defined rules
 - Defined drop-out values
 - High requirements of documentation
 - “Scientific” Testing
 - No defined rules
 - No drop-out values
 - High requirements background knowledge



Outline of the Lecture

Lesson	Topic
1	Introduction
2	Cell Culture and Tissue Engineering
3-5	Biochemical “Working Tools”
6-7	Vitality, Toxicity, Mutagenicity
8-9	Principle Biological Reactions
10	Specific Biology: Bone
11-12	Specific Biology: Blood Vessel and Blood

Start the Lesson with one scientific article!



Scientific Articles I

- Endothelialization of a non-woven silk fibroin net for use in tissue engineering: growth and gene regulation of human endothelial cells.
- Tissue response and biomaterial integration: the efficacy of in vitro methods.
- Compartmentalized coculture of porcine arterial endothelial and smooth muscle cells on a microporous membrane.
- Flow cytometry for assessing biocompatibility.
- Analysis of plasma protein adsorption on polymeric nanoparticles with different surface characteristics.
- *In vivo* leukocyte cytokine mRNA responses to biomaterials are dependent on surface chemistry.
- Antibody microarray for correlating cell phenotype with surface marker.
- Rapid colorimetric assay for cellular growth and survival: application to proliferation and cytotoxicity assays.
- Complement activation by IgG immobilized on methylated silicon.
- Use of an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for quantification of proteins on the surface of materials.
- In situ complement activation by polyethylene wear debris.




Scientific Articles II

- Human bone cell cultures in biocompatibility testing. Part I & II
- Culture and behavior of osteoblastic cells isolated from normal trabecular bone surfaces.
- Comparative study of the osteoinductive properties of bioceramic, coral and processed bone graft substitutes.
- Expression of selected osteogenic markers in the fibroblast-like cells of rat marrow stroma.
- Osseointegration of Ti6Al4V alloy implants coated with titanium nitride by a new method.
- Prothrombotic phenotype diversity of human aortic endothelial cells in culture.
- Measuring the degree of plasma contact activation induced by artificial materials.
- Hemocompatibility of treated polystyrene substrates: Contact activation, platelet adhesion, and procoagulant activity of adherent platelets.
- Measurement of phosphatidylserine exposure in leukocytes and platelets by whole-blood flow cytometry with annexin V.
- Stent coating with titanium-nitride-oxide for reduction of neointimal hyperplasia.



Presentations Available



Definitions

Biocompatibility


Acceptance of an artificial implant by the surrounding tissue and by the body as a whole

- not toxic
- not mutagenic or carcinogenic
- do not irritate surrounding structures
- do not provide an abnormal inflammatory response
- do not induce allergic or immunologic reactions

Biobunctionality

Behaviour in specific biological environment


- Locally appropriate behaviour
- Adequate mechanical properties
- Appropriate optical properties
- Appropriate density
- Support of the local biological functions
- Durability
- Manufacturability
- Long-term storage
- etc.



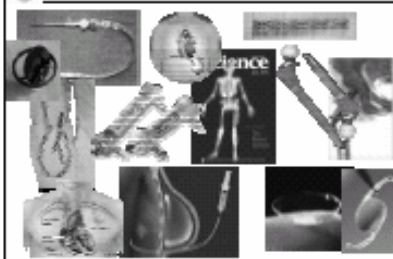
Consequences for Testing

The difference between "Biomaterials Research" and "Materials Science" is the word "Bio"

- All testing procedures of "Materials Research"
 - Toxicology
 - Surface free energy
 - Hardness
 - Corrosion degradation susceptibility, degradation products
 - Measurement of mechanical properties
- Computer simulation, Finite Element Calculations
- **Biocompatibility testing**
 - Toxicity, mutagenicity, sensitization
- **Biobunctionality testing**
 - Setup **relevant models of the biobunctionality** and ask the right questions
 - In vitro (cell culture) models
 - In vivo (animal) experiments
- Clinical long term studies



Every Device has Specific Requirements for Testing





Definitions

Biocompatibility

Acceptance of an artificial implant by the surrounding tissues and by the body as a whole

- non toxic
- non mutagenic/ non carcinogenic
- do not irritate surrounding structures
- do not provoke an abnormal inflammatory response
- do not induce allergic or immunologic reactions

Biofunctionality

Behaviour in specific biological environment

- Locally appropriate behaviour
- Adequate mechanical properties
- Appropriate optical properties
- Appropriate density
- **Support of the local biological functions**
- Sterilizability
- Manufacturability
- Long-term storage
- etc.



Consequences for Testing

The difference between “Biomaterials Research” and “Materials Science” is the word “Bio”

- All testing procedures of “Materials Research”
 - Roughness
 - Surface free energy
 - Hardness
 - Corrosion/ degradation susceptibility, degradation products
 - Generation of reactive oxygen species
- Computer simulation, Finite Element Calculations
- Biocompatibility testing
 - toxicity, mutagenicity, sensitization
- Biofunctionality testing
 - Set-up intelligent models of the implant site and ask the right questions
 - *In vitro* (cell culture) models
 - *In vivo* (animal) experiments
- Clinical long term studies

