

Mesoporous Silica Functionalised Composite Bone Cement for Effective Delivery of Antibiotics

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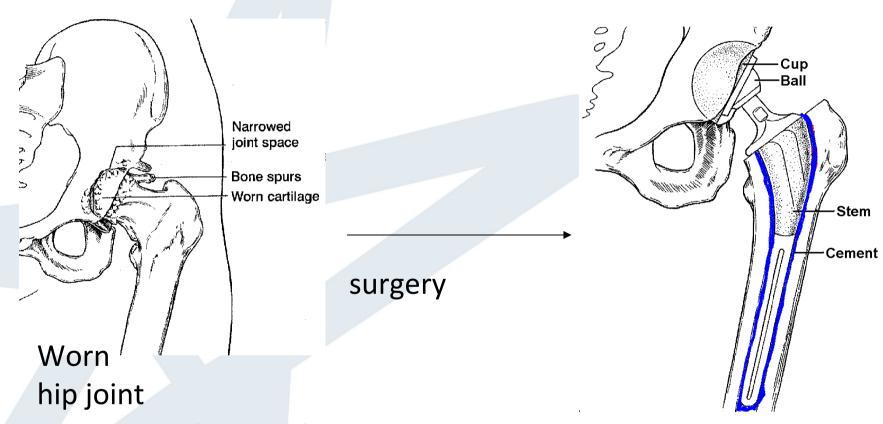
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Function of Antibiotic-loaded Bonecement



- Fix the metal part
- Release antibiotic to protect surrounding tissue



Problem Faced

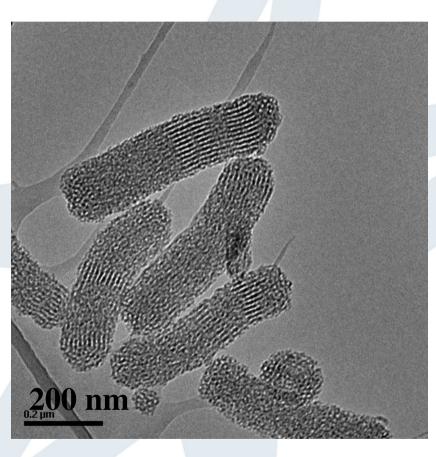
- ➤ "Numerous studies about its (antibiotic-loaded acrylic bone cement) pharmacokinetic properties have demonstrated that only a small part of the incorporated antibiotic amounts can be released"¹
- ➤ It is necessary to incorporate fillers to PMMA based bone cement without detriment of mechanical property
- ➤ "However, the ideal filler material and amount of filler are yet to be established."¹

² Konstantinos Anagnostakos, Jens Kelm, Review: Enhancement of Antibiotic Elution From Acrylic Bone Cement, Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part B: Applied Biomaterials, J Biomed Mater Res Part B: Appl Biomater 90B: 467–475 (2009),



¹ Gladius Lewis, Review: Properties of Antibiotic-Loaded Acrylic Bone Cements for Use in Cemented Arthroplasties: A State-of-the-Art Review, Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part B: Applied Biomaterials, 89B: 558-574 (2009).

Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles (MSN) as drug carriers/filler

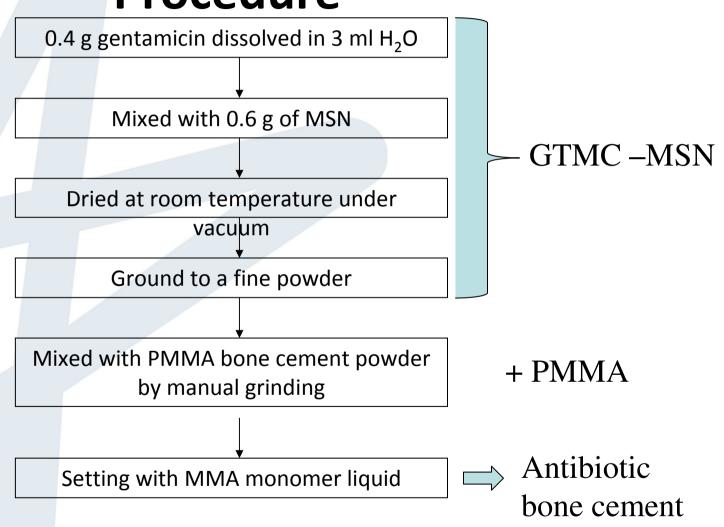


- Large specific surface areas (~600 m²/g)
- Large pore volume (~1.0 cc/g)
- Uniform nanoporous channels

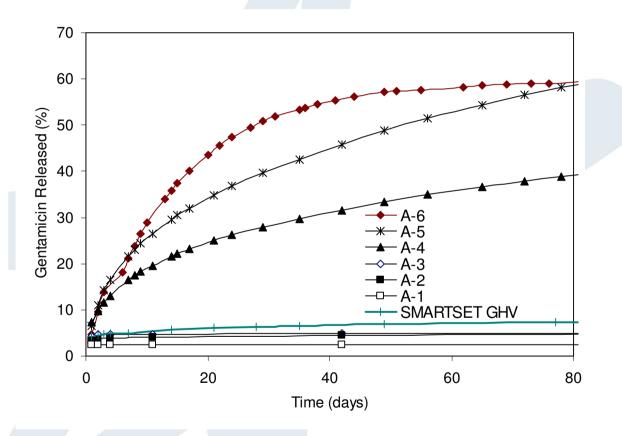
- Large drug loading in nano encapsulation
- ■The pores also provides diffusion channels for drug molecules to elute



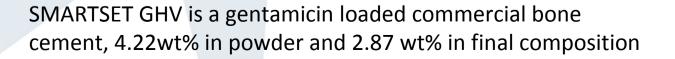
Formulation Method-A: 2-step Procedure



Drug Release Profiles of Bone Cement

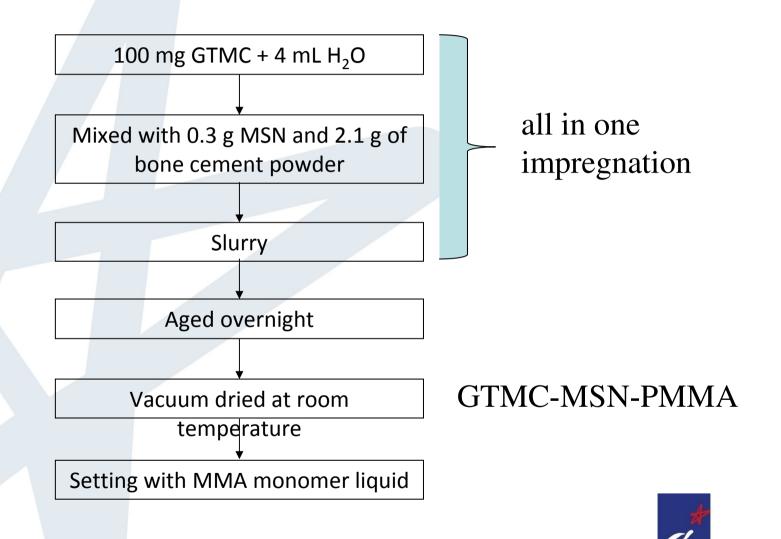


	MSN [wt.%]	Drug Loading [wt.%]	
A-1	0	3.40	
A-2	2.04	1.36	
A-3	4.08	2.72	
A-4	6.12	4.08	
A-5 8.15		5.44	
A-6	10.19	6.79	

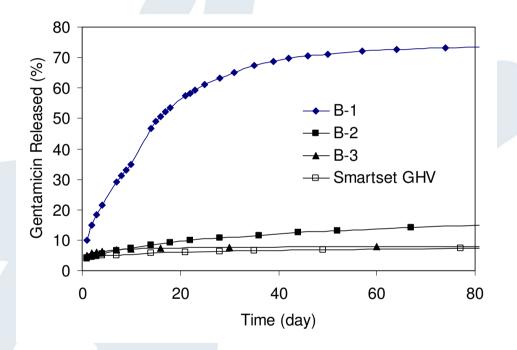




Formulation Method-B: one-step Method



Drug Release Profiles of Bone Cement Prepared by Method B

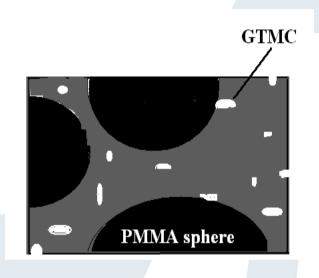


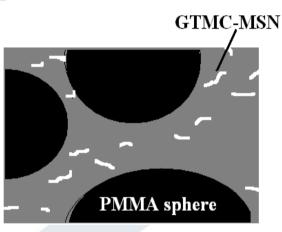
	MSN [wt.%]	Drug Loading [wt.%]	
B-1	8.15	2.72	
B-2	5.44	2.72	
B-3	2.72	2.72	

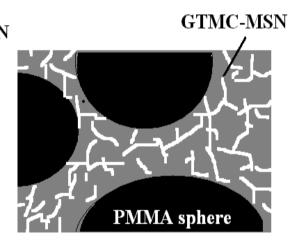
*B-1 prepared by method-B exhibits best result for drug sustained release



Scheme of Drug Release System







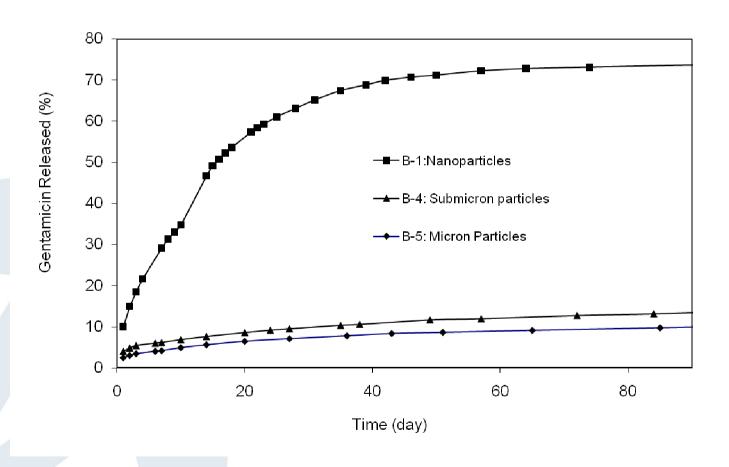
GTMC-Bone Cement

Low Silica Concentration (<6%) High Silica Concentration (>6%)

* Particle-particle contact of MSN built effective diffusion network for drug molecules release from bone cement matrix

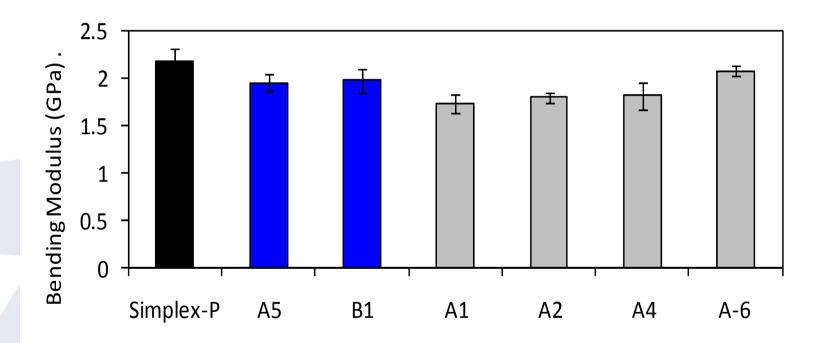


Effect of Particle Size of Mesoporous silica





Mechanical Properties: Bending

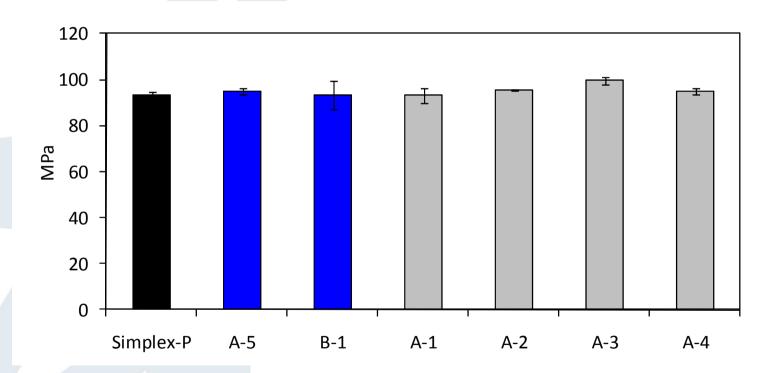


* Simplex-P is commercial bone cement.

1 GPa: 1000MPa

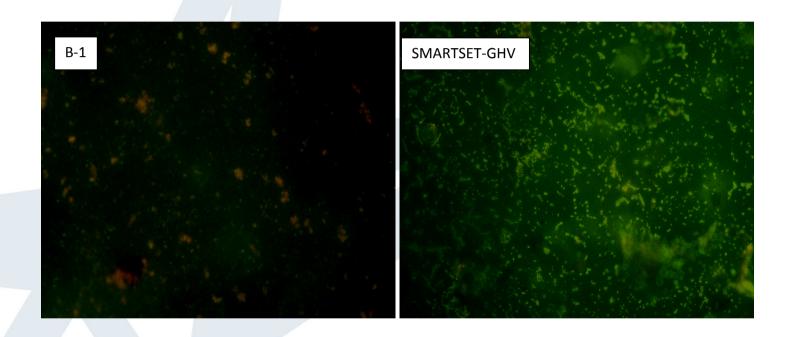


Mechanical Properties: Compression Strength





Antibacteria Test

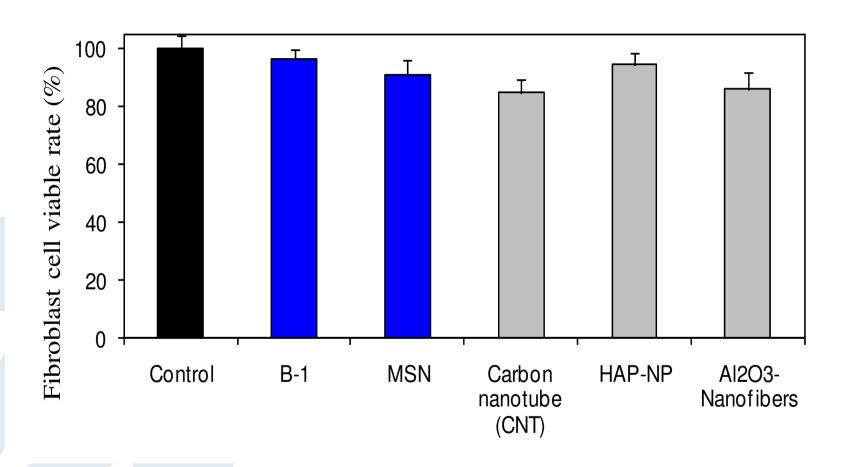


Viable cell: Green

Nonviable: Red



Cytotoxicity Measurements



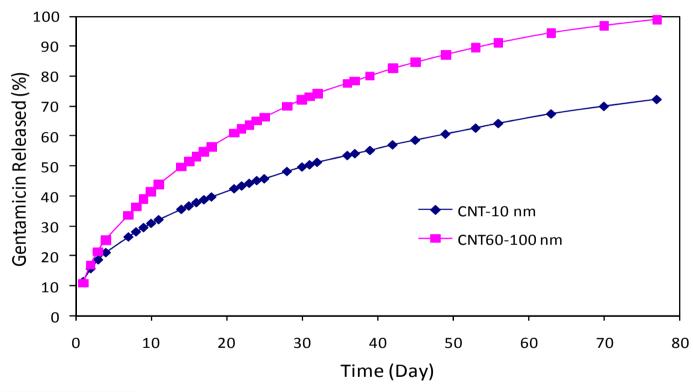


Other Fillers

- Carbon Nanotubes (CNT)
- Hydroxyapatite (HAP) nanorods/nanoparticles
- Al₂O₃ nanofibres



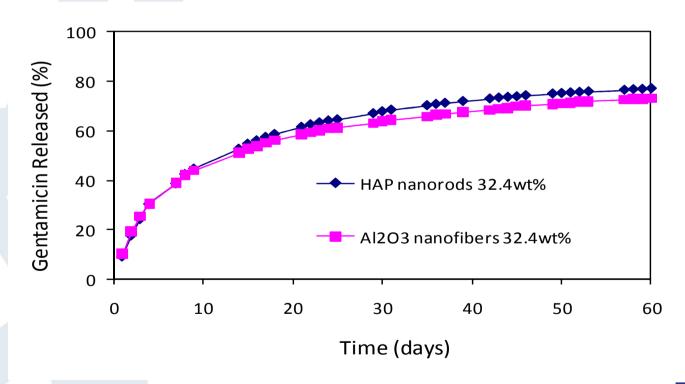
Drug Release from CNT formulated Bone Cement (SmartSet-HV)



sample	PMMA	MMA	CNT	GTMC
CNT10 nm	2.0 g	1 ml	5.35%	3.21%
CNT60-100	2.0 g	1 ml	5.35%	3.21%



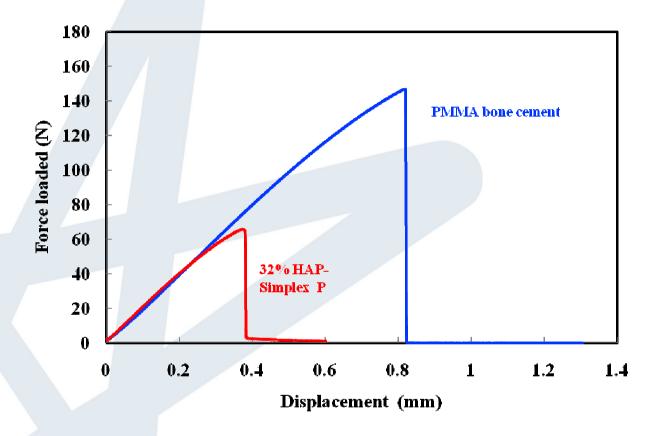
Drug Release from Composite Bone Cement formulated with HAP Nanorods and Al₂O₃ nanofibers



Gentamicin: 4.85 wt%



Bending Test of HAP - PMMA Bone Cement



HAP formulated PMMA bone cement have much weaker mechanical property

Summary

- Our work incorporates mesoporous silica nanoparticles into bone cements as drug carriers to enable controlled release of antibiotics
- Compared to commercial antibiotics-loaded bone cement, our work achieves a breakthrough in terms of:
 - High drug release efficiency (70% vs 5%)
 - Sustained drug release (80 days vs 1 day)
- MSN formulated bone cement exhibited good antibacterial properties and retained the original mechanical strength of the bone cement: high application potenetial

Acknowledgements

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