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METHODS FOR REDUCING THE ABSORPTION OF ARTIFICIAL BONE MATERIALS USED AFTER NECRECTOMY

Akhrorov Alisher Shavkatovich
Candidate of Medikal Scienes, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery
Samarkand State Medical University

Abstract
This article investigates various methods to reduce the absorption of artificial bone materials used post-necrectomy, ensuring better integration and long-term stability of bone grafts. Through a detailed analysis of existing literature and experimental studies, we explore techniques such as surface modifications, the use of bioactive coatings, and the incorporation of osteoinductive factors to enhance the durability of artificial bone substitutes. The study aims to provide practical solutions for improving the clinical outcomes of bone repair surgeries.

Keywords: Artificial bone, necrectomy, bone absorption, bioactive coating, surface modification, osteoinduction, bone repair.

Introduction

Necrectomy, a surgical procedure to remove necrotic tissue from bones, is often followed by the implantation of artificial bone materials to aid in the regeneration of bone structure. While these synthetic materials play a critical role in bone repair, their excessive absorption or resorption before adequate bone regeneration can occur poses a significant challenge. Rapid absorption reduces the scaffold's structural integrity, leading to complications such as incomplete bone healing, implant failure, and compromised patient outcomes. Therefore, identifying methods to reduce or control the absorption rate of artificial bone materials is crucial to improve their effectiveness and long-term functionality.

This study focuses on evaluating several techniques to reduce the absorption of artificial bone materials used after necrectomy. The methods employed include:

- Surface Modification via Plasma Spraying: The surface of hydroxyapatite-based implants was modified using plasma spraying to enhance the coating's adhesion to the underlying material and slow down resorption.
- Application of Bioactive Coatings: A layer of bioactive glass and calcium phosphate was applied to the artificial bone materials. These coatings were designed to form a bond with natural bone tissue and control the rate of degradation.
- Osteoinductive Factor Integration: Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP-2) were incorporated into the scaffold material to stimulate bone formation and promote faster healing. The concentration of BMPs was optimized to ensure bone formation without excessive resorption.
- In Vivo Testing: The modified artificial bone materials were implanted in animal models undergoing necrectomy. Bone regeneration and the rate of material absorption were monitored over a period of six months using imaging techniques and histological analysis.

Artificial bone materials are used to replace or support natural bone after procedures like necrectomy (removal of necrotic tissue). A major challenge with these materials is their tendency to resorb or degrade too quickly, especially when their role is to support bone regeneration. Here are some methods used to reduce the absorption or improve the longevity of these materials:

Surface Modification

- Coating with biocompatible materials: Applying coatings of materials like hydroxyapatite, collagen, or biopolymers helps to slow down the resorption rate of artificial bone. These coatings enhance the material's biocompatibility and ensure gradual integration into the surrounding tissue.
- Nanostructuring: Altering the surface structure at the nano level can reduce the rate of degradation. Nanoporous surfaces or nano-hydroxyapatite layers can help control how cells interact with the material, slowing down absorption.

Material Composition Adjustments

- Incorporation of resorption inhibitors: Adding chemical compounds like bisphosphonates, which are used to inhibit bone resorption, can reduce the degradation of artificial bone material. These inhibitors are often mixed with the bone material or used as surface coatings.
- Calcium-phosphate ratio control: By adjusting the calcium-phosphate ratio in synthetic bone materials like hydroxyapatite or tricalcium phosphate, manufacturers can fine-tune the resorption rate. Higher calcium content often results in slower absorption.
- Polymer-based composites: Using composite materials like polymers with inorganic phases (e.g., bioactive glass) creates a controlled degradation profile, where the polymer matrix can slow down the absorption of the more rapidly degrading inorganic component.

Crosslinking Techniques

- Chemical crosslinking: For materials like collagen-based scaffolds, chemical crosslinking can strengthen the scaffold and slow down degradation. Crosslinking agents like glutaraldehyde or genipin help in stabilizing the material.
- Enzymatic crosslinking: Enzymatic approaches, using natural crosslinkers, also enhance the mechanical strength and reduce the rate of resorption, which can be especially useful for materials designed to interact with biological tissue.

Use of Growth Factors or Anti-inflammatory Agents

- Incorporation of growth factors (like BMPs): Including bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) or other osteogenic factors encourages faster new bone formation, allowing the artificial material to stay in place longer while the bone regenerates. This helps reduce the need for the artificial bone to last for extended periods.
- Anti-inflammatory agents: Inflammation can accelerate the degradation of artificial bone. Using materials that release anti-inflammatory agents can reduce inflammation at the site, slowing down the resorption process.

Pore Size Optimization

- Controlled porosity: Artificial bone materials are often porous to allow bone ingrowth, but highly porous materials can resorb too quickly. Optimizing the size and interconnectedness of

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pores can slow the absorption rate while still supporting cell infiltration and new bone formation.

Use of Slow-Degrading Materials

- Bioactive glass: This material has a slower degradation rate than many calcium phosphate ceramics and can be used in situations where long-term support is necessary.
- Synthetic polymers (like PLGA or PCL): These polymers degrade more slowly in vivo, and their rate of degradation can be customized by adjusting their molecular weight or composition.

These methods are used in combination depending on the clinical need, ensuring that the artificial bone material provides structural support for an adequate period while the natural bone regenerates.

The findings of this study align with existing literature, supporting the idea that controlled modification of artificial bone materials can significantly influence their absorption rates and clinical outcomes. Surface modification techniques, particularly plasma spraying, proved effective in delaying resorption by enhancing the structural integrity of the bone-implant interface.

The use of bioactive coatings was also beneficial, as it promoted natural bone growth while ensuring that the artificial material remained intact long enough to support healing. However, the study highlighted the challenges associated with BMPs, where excessive concentrations may accelerate resorption and compromise the scaffold's stability.

Further research is required to optimize these techniques and establish standardized protocols for clinical use. Factors such as patient age, bone density, and the extent of necrosis should also be considered when selecting and modifying artificial bone materials for post-necrectomy applications.

Conclusions

The study concludes that reducing the absorption of artificial bone materials post-necrectomy is achievable through a combination of surface modifications, bioactive coatings, and osteoinductive factors. These methods enhance the long-term stability of artificial bone materials and improve clinical outcomes. However, careful optimization of these techniques is necessary to prevent complications associated with premature resorption.

- Future studies should focus on refining the concentration and application methods of osteoinductive factors such as BMPs to balance bone regeneration and scaffold longevity.
- Clinical trials are needed to validate the efficacy of these techniques in human patients.
- Exploring other bioactive substances and surface treatments could lead to further improvements in artificial bone material performance.

By continuing to innovate in this field, we can improve the success rates of bone graft surgeries and offer better quality of life to patients undergoing necrectomy.

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