Chapter 19
Application of Bio-Materials and the Behavioural Properties of Implants

Brindha Devi Parthiban
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2859-4659
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, India

Rithik Roshan
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, India

Ivo Romauld
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0610-0646
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, India

R. Sudha
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, India

ABSTRACT

The medical profession has a long history of evolutionary stages, one of which is the introduction of medical implants more than centuries ago. The modern world is expanding in every element in the twenty-first century, including the medical field. Because of their versatility, biocompatibility, and ease of production, polymeric materials are employed in a wide variety of mechanical, electrical, chemical, and thermal applications. Because of this behaviour the various materials are mixed to form the composites. These composites are both stable and biocompatible. In order to protect the embedded system of the implanted device from moisture and ions inside the human body, polymers with high gas permeability and water vapor permeability are frequently utilised to package implanted devices. Additionally, polymeric composites need to be confining the implants during the anticipated lifetime and they should have high tensile strength.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-8532-6.ch019

1.INTRODUCTION

Utilizing biomedical devices and prosthetics improves our quality of life by extending the life span of critical bodily functions. In the healthcare profession, a wide range of prostheses and gadgets have been studied and developed for use in human anatomy. Those devices' primary goal is to prolong human life, and they range from artificial objects that offer physical support, like artificial joints and artificial blood vessels, to programmes that improve the efficiency of human bodily parts, like the defibrillator. Moreover, these technologies' locations and positions vary across the body (Bazaka et al., 2012) These gadgets are frequently employed in locations with significant mechanical stress, such as the joints after bone regeneration, or in regions that have elevated chemical as well as electrical activities, such as the usage of central nervous system. The structure and material specifications are specific to the location of each implantation or gadget. By definition, a medical technician is a device, instrumentation, enforce, machine, develop, implant, in situ hybridization reagent, or other comparable or associated article that is utilized for the prognosis, cure, remediation, therapeutic interventions, or avoidance of an illness, or tailored to affect the structure of anybody mechanism, yet fails to achieve its main original goal through chemical reactions within or on the skin," according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. In the upcoming years, there is expected to be an increase in the healthcare industry's major need for healthcare devices and technology. Increasing numbers of prosthetics and gadgets are being researched and developed for subcutaneous insertion. The natural milieu of the body must not interfere with the continued proper operation of devices and implantation. This is the material that prostheses are made of when discussing implants. This refers to the covering material a gadget had while inside its brain. There are different requirements for implants and gadgets based on how they function and where they are placed in the body. The inserted object's lifetime and the consumers' comfort depend on each circumstance. Although it is acknowledged that there are additionally aspects that affect the effective process and application of an implant or device, we focus primarily on commercially viable artificial synthetic polymers as well as their mixtures in this study for implantable devices and polyolefin for electronics. Several natural as well as synthetic materials are used to create these implantation and devices. Its been identified that the natural polymers, like biodegradable ones, offer important benefits compared to synthetic ones. Nevertheless, in this work, we concentrate on polymeric materials that are widely viable because they are readily available and often inexpensive for manufacturing.

1.1. Criteria for Implants and Medical Devices Components

A gadget or implant needs to meet a variety of criteria in order to be used for an extended period of time inside the human body. When any of these requirements are not met, the user can have particular harmful effects or perhaps die. So, a device requires to be wrapped correctly before being inserted into an internal organ. In this study, the term "packing" explicitly refers to the material that functions as the contact between both the internal organs and the device (Stokes K et al.,1995). Between the person and the gadget, the packing acts as a barrier to prevent the passage of waste. The ability to transplant a foreign substance into a human depends on its size as well as during the able to effectively implement as well as the length of its stay. Size has an impact on both the patient's comfort as well as the organism's durability (Kammula R.G et al., 2001). The item has to be small in order to decrease the stress on the tissue, tendons, and fractures in the region where it has been inserted. Due to their small size, these devices can only be placed through minimally invasive techniques. Although a smaller size would jeop-