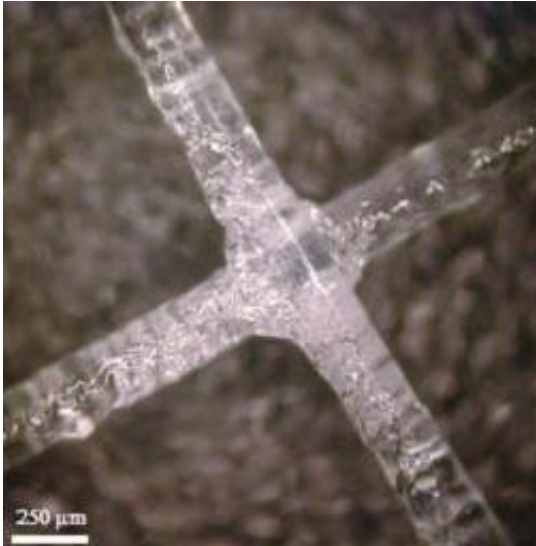


# New material improves the quality and resistance of knee cartilage implants

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Welded polymeric fibres. Credit: Asociación RUVID

Researchers of Valencia's Polytechnic University (UPV), the University of Notre Dame (USA) and the Technological University of Auckland (New Zealand), along with multinational company Zimmer, have developed a new material that improves the quality and durability of the articular cartilage implants used in knee operations. According to the tests carried out, with this new material, the implants could last up to 80 percent longer than the ones currently used. This work has been published in *Materials Science and Engineering*.

Wear on cartilage affects athletes such as runners, tennis and paddle players—generally, all those who practice a sport that entails high joint impact. The solution to this pathology commonly involves surgery, whereby the damaged cartilage is replaced with a 3-D polymer with very similar mechanical features to natural tissue.

This tissue must be porous enough for the bone and capillaries to grow inside. However, studies

conducted on this type of material show that resistance becomes lacklustre with time.

Use of a new material will enable an increase of the lifespan of these implants, according to professors Miguel Ángel Sellés and Samuel Sánchez from the Alcoy campus and researchers at the Material Technology Institute and the UPV's Design and Production Institute, respectively.

In order to obtain this new material – the first welded tissue used in this sector – the researchers have developed a new technique based on the use of laser technology.

"In our study, we saw that in order to avoid cartilage wear, it is essential for the fibres not to skew sideways when submitted to normal loads—a perpendicular force to the implant's exterior surface. To accomplish this, we proposed a method based on selective laser welding of the superficial layers of the three-dimensional tissues," Sellés explains.

The technique permeates the fibres of the polymeric layered tissue with a solution that enables the material to efficiently absorb the energy of the laser's beam and for the fibres to weave among themselves in very localised points. This way, the fibres are stronger and the material is much more resistant.

"The results of the studies both on the 3-D [tissue](#) production methods as well as those related to the material itself have been excellent. The wear rates were reduced significantly and the lifespan of the [implant](#) increased noticeably thanks to the surface welding, which makes this a viable option for replacing [cartilage](#) in vivo," adds Sánchez.

**More information:** T. Rodts et al. Selective laser fiber welding on woven polymer fabrics for biomedical applications, *Materials Science and Engineering: C* (2018). [DOI](#):

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