UHMWPE in Orthopaedics in 2019: Advances in Polymer Chemistry

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UHMWPE in 2019: open points?

- Unexpected oxidation of 1st generation XLPE in vivo
- Peroxides an alternative to radiation crosslinking?
- Antioxidants: are they all the same? Mechanisms of stabilization
- UHMWPE composites: what's on?
- Drugs-eluting UHMWPE

Unexpected oxidation of 1st generation XLPE in vivo

Mechanical stress + lipids absorption

Chemical mechanism?

E. Oral et al. J. Biomed. Mater. Res. Part B Appl. Biomater. 100B (2012) 742–751 M. Regis et al. J. Mater. Sci. Mater. Med. 25 (2014) 2185-2192



Peroxides – an alternative to radiation crosslinking?



R.M. Gul et al J. Orthop. Res. 35 (2017) 2551–2556; E. Oral et al J. Orthop. Res 37 (2019) 2182–2188; P. Bracco 7th UHMWPE meeting (2015), P. Bracco 8th UHMWPE meeting (2017)

Decomposition temperature





2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(t-butylperoxy)-3-hexyne

Pros & cons Residual by-products >>>> Volatile/biologically safe* ٠ Oxidation stability? Antioxidants • FTIR POX and POX/MPW cross-linked UHMWPE Dicumyl peroxide - before vs. after aging **Real time ageing** 0.7-**2% POX** 0.6-.08 as prepared aged 38 months, RT, in the dark .06 0.5 .04-0.4 4 .02-0.3-0.2--.02 0 -.04--0.0 2100 2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 750 cm-Absorbance / Wavenumber (cm-1)

- Avoids radiation cross-linking step
- Versatility: choice of the appropriate peroxide $(T_d)/concentration/incorporation method$

*D.A. Bichara et al J. Arthroplasty. 33 (2018) 2666–2670

Antioxidants: are they all the same?

HINDERED PHENOLS



 α -tocopherol (vitamin E)



Pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4hydroxyphenyl)propionate) - PBHP

Hindered phenols: primary mechanism of stabilization



Comparisons?

- MOLAR concentrations /different mobility (solid phase)
- Appropriate testing methods

Proven efficiency in clinical use

NATURAL POLYPHENOLS



The radical stability is due to electron delocalization only

J. Shen et al Polym Degrad Stab 105 (2014) 197–205 Y. Ren et al. Mater. Sci. Eng. C. 94 (2019) 211–219

HALS (hindered amines light stabilizers)

Hindered amines: mechanism of stabilization



Gjisman, P et al. Biomaterials 31 (2010) 6685-6691

P Bracco, 6th UHMWPE meeting, 2013

UHMWPE composites?



Advancements in processing technologies, sterilization methods, packaging solutions, etc

UHMWPE/Hydroxyapatite

Goal: to achieve better dispersion of HA for increased mechanical properties

Bioactive polyethylene composites

UHMWPE/hydroxyapatite (HA) biocomposites with bone-like structure

- UHMWPE/HA (+10 wt% ULMWPE as flow accelerator) direct melt compounding in a twin-screw extruder
- extruded pellets processed by oscillation shear injection molding (OSIM) machine
- the melt is injected into the mold and forced to move repeatedly in a chamber by two pistons that move reversibly as the solidification progressively occurs from the mold wall to the core

Gradiently oriented architecture: in the **outer layer**, the shear induces **highly oriented UHMWPE** lamellae, which mimic the aligned collagen fibers in the natural bone. In the **inner layer**, chain relaxation gives rise to **relatively disordered lamellae**, contributing to a tough core that shares the similarity with the soft internal layer of natural bones



- Improved UTS (63,4 MPa) and Impact strength (104 kJ/m²) vs. UHMWPE/HA composites
- Good biocompatibility (osteoblast-like cells)
- Increased ability to induce hydroxyapatite formation on the surface



Promising candidate of replacements for cortical bones

HA/graphene nanoplatelets (GNP)/UHMWPE composite for hip implant liners

Preparation by ultrasonication/solvent mixing, followed by hot pressing

10 wt % HAp + 0.5 wt% GNP showed:

- Increase in elastic modulus and yield strength
- Decrease in wear rate and coefficient of friction, compared to pure UHMWPE

nucleating effect of GNPs (critical dose)

HAp particles were successfully capable of decreasing cytotoxic effect of GNPs (MG-63 cells)

S. Mohseni Taromsari Compos. Part B Eng. 175 (2019) 107181

UHMWPE/CNT *Biocompatibility?*

MWCNT/UHMWPE nanocomposites (0.05 - 5.0 wt %)

prepared by ultra-sonication/mixing/hot pressing.

Increase in crystallinity and tensile properties (yield and tensile strength, elastic modulus)

Biocompatibility tested using human fibroblast cell lines

Up to 80% increase of cell viability for MWCNT composites, compared to neat UHMWPE.

Increased roughness of the MWCNT/UHMWPE composites stimulated cell growth

N. Mamidi et al. J Biomed Mater Res. A. 105 (2017) 3042–3049

CNTs as reinforcement of porous UHMWPE for drug delivery

0.1 wt% of high aspect ratio CNTs reinforced UHMWPE composite prepared by pressing composite powders at 300 MPa at RT + curing at 160 °C, 60 min

Modified chemical etching (boiling xylene), followed by lyophilization

Interconnected micro pores on PE surface

Impregnated with gentamicin loaded chitosan solution



R. Manoj Kumar et al. J Drug Deliv Sci Technol. 52 (2019) 748–759

- Homogeneous CNTs dispersion
- Increase in cristallinity (CNTs)
- Decrease in friction coefficient and specific wear rate (ball on disc tribometer) before and after drug elution
- Increased hardness and modulus (microindentation) before and after drug elution

Burst + sustained gentamicin release (up to 490h)

Antibacterial properties successfully tested vs. S. aureus Survival and proliferation of MG-63 cells confirm cytocompatibility





Hip liner, retrieved in 2017 (US), time in vivo 4y OI = 2.7

ADVANCES IN UHMWPE?

THANK YOU



Open for registration: https://sciforum.net/conference/polymers2020