

Use of Cold Plasma Technology in Biomaterials and Their Potential Utilization in Controlled Administration of Active Substances



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Submitted: May 26, 2018; **Published:** June 06, 2018

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Abstract

Currently the controlled supply of drugs or active substances, in biomedical applications, has reached a high scientific and technological interest, mainly due; to the ability to maintain the optimal concentration of an active substance in the desired location, the greatest attention is directed towards biopolymers and bioceramics, due to the various qualities they exhibit such as: biocompatibility, bioactivity, biodegradability, etc. On the other hand, it is well known that the release profile depends crucially on the surface of these biomaterials. To enhance the advantages of the use of these biomaterials in the controlled dosage of drugs, they can be treated by non-thermal plasma, thus improving their surface characteristics (greater functionality and porosity), without altering the integral properties of the biomaterial. The plasma treatment for surface modification of materials is; green, economical, fast and efficient, by varying the parameters in plasma reactors can be adjusted physical and chemical characteristics in treated materials. This review highlights the most recent approaches to the treatment of plasma applied to different biomaterials, which aims to elucidate the outlook that exists regarding its potential application in the area of administration of drugs or active substances, so that this review can be used as a general guide for the selection of future biomaterials treated by plasma with application in controlled dosing.

Keywords: Cold plasma technology; Biomaterials; Drug delivery systems

Abbreviations: DBD: Dielectric Barrier; RF: Radio Frequency; PP: Polypropylene; CTAB: Hexadecyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide; PLA: Polylactic Acid; E-RL: Eudragit RL; DOX: Drug Doxorubicin

Introduction

Research in plasma science and technology, particularly non-thermal or cold plasma, has been increasing in recent years, demonstrating a very significant potential for various applications. Currently, surface modification by cold plasma has been widely diversified, being used in industries such as textiles, automotive, polymers, electronics and among others, which use the modification of various surfaces for the solution of different problems or improvements that It requires a specific product made to measure. One of the advantages of this technology is that surface properties of the materials can be manipulated according to the specific needs of the client. As a result of this, surface modification by plasma has become a phenomenon of scientific interest since it has many different benefits ranging from improving physical properties, modifying thermal properties, inhibiting microbial growth, as well as various applications in biomedicine. This field of study involves materials with very high intrinsic requirements that require certain specific physicochemical properties in addition to biocompatibility, bioactivity, sterilization and in some cases biodegradability,

and that are generally not available in nature so, to face this problematic, composite materials are used that combine the specifications of their components. The cold plasma technology can offer alternatives to deal with this problem by implementing efficient surface modification routes that lead to obtaining materials with the desired requirements. All the advantages mentioned above can be exploited in the application of release of active substances, since through the treatment of plasma the kinetics of drug release can be altered, either by introducing reactive groups or by erosion on the surface: This is undoubtedly generating a new perspective in drug delivery systems that can offer greater efficacy or provide a more beneficial therapy.

Background

The term plasma refers to an almost neutral ionized gas, composed mainly of photons, ions and free electrons, as well as atoms in the fundamental states or excited with a neutral net [1], it was introduced by Langmuir in 1929 and is known as the fourth state of matter [1]. Other authors refer to it as the ionized

state of a gas, where atoms, molecules, radicals and electrons are in a highly excited state, emitting UV and visible radiation [1]. Also, it is known that plasma is found abundantly in the universe, in the stars, nebula, however under earth conditions it is scarce. Plasma can be classified according to different parameters, one of the main ones being temperature, in this way it can be classified in two types; thermal plasma (of high temperature) that is characterized by a high percentage of ionization that it generates, the high temperatures and overall the thermodynamic equilibrium that is found [2]; and non-thermal plasma (of low temperature) presents a thermal diphas that makes it be in a thermodynamic disequilibrium. The pressures with which

the latter work with are relatively low [2]. Coming up next the main advantages of using non-thermal or cold plasma are described and the sources involved in the surface modification of biomaterials.

Non-Thermal Plasma

Previously, the cold plasma was generated in low-pressure that limited its applications. However, the recent advances in plasma engineering has allowed the generation of this system at atmospheric pressure, which has taken it to a higher investigation in various applications of science and engineering [3]. In Figure 1 a summary of the main applications of cold plasma technology.

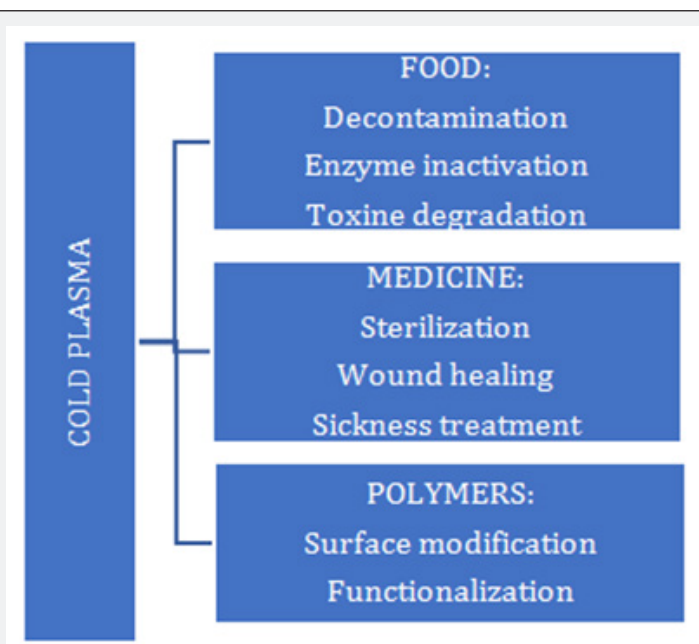


Figure 1: Main applications of cold plasma.

Main Sources of Cold Plasma

Various types of cold plasma generation systems exist and have been used for different applications. In Table 1 some plasma sources are shown. In general, the plasma modification techniques can be classified in three categories (Figure 2),

depending on the transformation characteristics of the surface [4]. Each technique alters the properties of biomaterial surfaces in a different degree going from surface cleaning, surface functionalization and/or the addition of materials that confer wanted properties.

Table 1: Cold plasma sources and applications.

Plasma source	Operation	Applications
Corona treatment	A low-current discharge with an non-homogenous electric field that causes a partial or local rupture of gas space at atmospheric pressure [5,16,46].	The corona treatment could increase the biodegradability of certain polymers [16], also it has been widely used in the textile industry [29].
Dielectric barrier discharge (DBD)	It is produces using a high voltage between two electrodes that generate the ionization degree needed to produce the plasma [16,17,41].	It has been widely used in the decontamination of food by different types of microorganisms [48].
Radiofrequency (RF)	It is generated by a source of radiofrequency at relatively low pressures making an electromagnetic field that induces a particle acceleration inside the reactor [2]. The radiofrequency source can be 12.56, 23.56, 27.12 o 40.68 MHz.	Currently it is used in the synthesis of biocompatible polymers [27]. It is also used in the improvement of composite properties [12].

Microwaves	<p>The created plasma is directed against the lines of a magnetic field from the resonance source to the process zone, where the energetic ions and the free radicals react with a surface substrate [14,25,37].</p> <p>This plasma is generated at 2.45 GHz.</p>	<p>In recent years it has been used to synthesis nanomaterials like carbon nanotubes and various treatmants. [22,25]. It has also been used to graft primary amines [4].</p>
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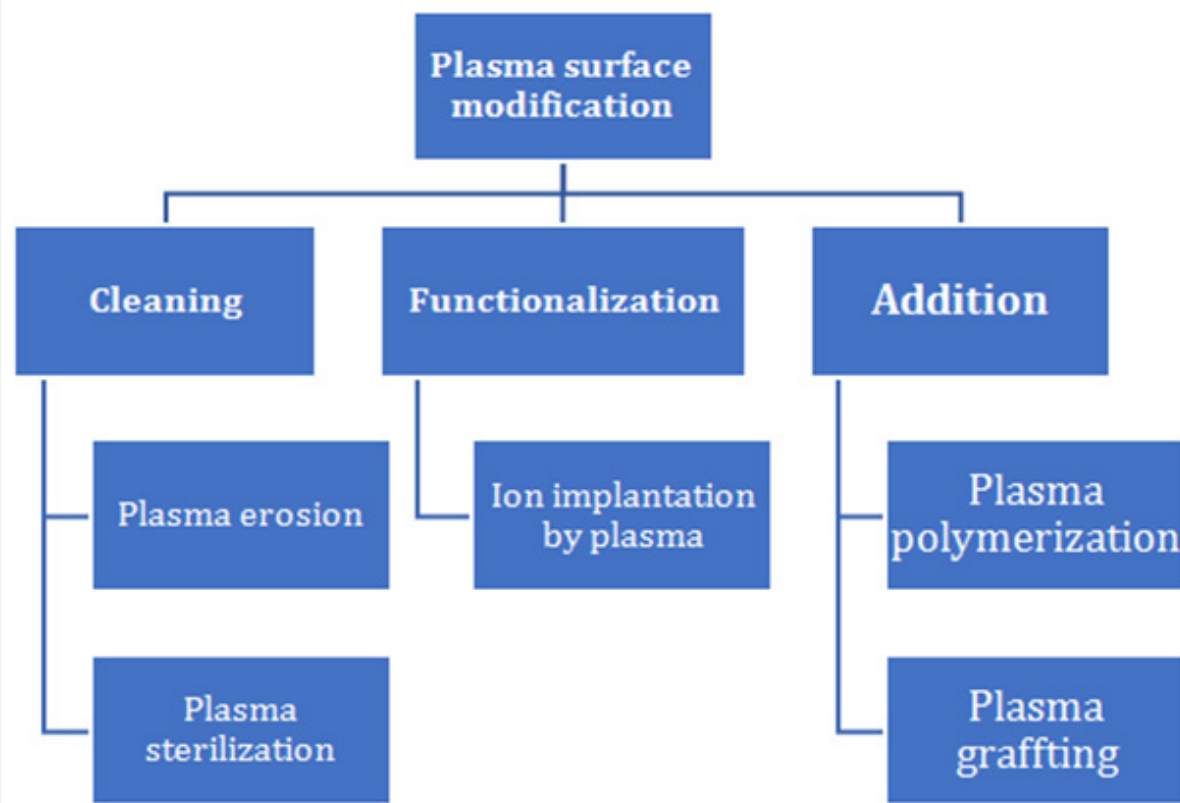


Figure 2: Classification of plasma surface modification techniques.

Biomaterials

A biomaterial is defined as any material natural or synthetic that constitutes a part of a biological system or a biomedical device that does, improves or replaces a natural function without provoking toxic, immunogenic, trombogenic, carcinogenic or irritating reaction [5,6]. Once these properties are satisfied it can be said that a biomaterial is and should be biocompatible, however, according to the needs and the understanding that has been accomplished with the interaction of these materials with live systems, the concept of biomaterial has evolved with time [7-9]. In the last years, biomaterial science has investigated different types of materials and its applications that replace o restore tissue functions, compromised or degenerated organs [10]. However, many materials that have essential mechanical properties for the fabrication of prosthesis show a deficient integration with human tissues or biological systems, thus the induce blood clots and strange reactions in the body that lead to implantation failure [11]. Examples of failure and negative induced include tissue necrosis, infection, calcification, extensive

fibrosis and scar formation. However, the human body response to a biomaterial can be partially optimized by the chemical change of its surface.

Various methods of surface engineering can be classified in two main groups: physicochemical and biological. In the physicochemical methods are the wet chemical processing, the grafting of functional groups, the methods that use material irradiation like cold plasmas, ion or electron beams, lasers, photolithography [12, 13]. Between all the used techniques for surface engineering, those bases on plasma technology have demonstrated being extremely efficient in improving the surface properties of a material without affecting general mass properties of the materials [14]. The surface properties can be finely defined varying plasma parameters adapted to produce different types of surfaces depending on the specific application and requisites [15]. Also, the plasma process is controllable and reproducible, it provides sterile surfaces and can be transferred easily to the industrial production, in Figure 3 some properties obtained thanks to the plasma technology are shown.

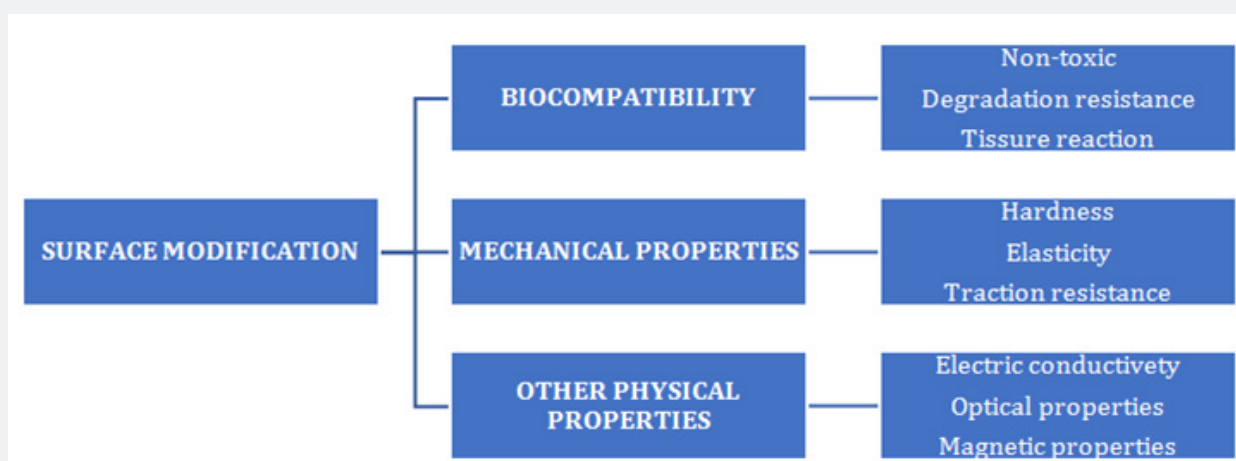


Figure 3: Some properties obtained thanks to the plasma surface modification.

Plasma and Biomaterials

The effectiveness of plasma treatments is influenced by diverse factors, like plasma source and reactor design, the functioning conditions of plasma, type of precursor used and the nature of the processed material [10]. The selection of these factors allow the adequate surface modification of various materials opening various application doors, this is due to the plasma treatments leading to the surface modification, deposition and incrustation of functional groups, also by plasma treatment the surface

roughness can be controlled, reticular formation, polymerization grafting and polymeric surface covering with a thin film [16]. In Figure 4 a scheme of surface modifications by plasma treatments is shown. After reviewing some technical aspects of plasma and biomaterial backgrounds, examples of material processing by this technology will be analyzed. These examples will show how the compatibility of the biological system and the material can be influenced greatly by the surface properties and how these depend on the treatment that is done to the material.

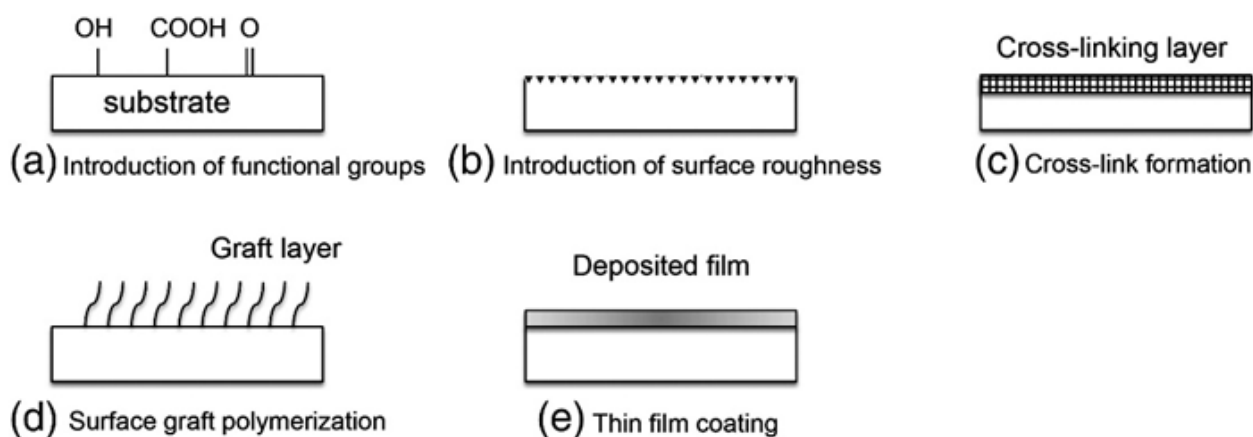


Figure 4: A scheme of surface modifications by plasma treatments [63]. Reused with permission from Elsevier.

Application of Plasma in Biomaterials

The improvement of surface properties modified with plasma has fortified many promising biomedical applications, including surgical tools and medical devices for orthopedic, dental and cardiovascular implants. The versatility of the plasma techniques provides a broad range of surface modification capacities, that allows applications that go from the atomic level cleaning to the biomedical implant restructuring [4,17]. The non-reactive plasma gases like air and argon, have been used to clean and

sterilize surgical tools and medical devices by the elimination of proteinic contaminants on the surface and in this way avoid potential infection in the implantation site [17-19]. The surface of a material can be sterilized by the interaction of different gas species [20] or atmospheric air [21,22]. The functionalization by plasma can be applied in order to disinfect and sterilize biomedical devices than can be damaged by chemical or extreme temperature conditions [22]. For example, some applications that have used argon plasma treatment at low pressure is that

used for dental cleaning dental [23], and it has been used for in cold plasma polymerization against cutaneous tuberculosis [24]. The deposition of molecular plasma can be used to deposit biomolecules like aminoacids in the form of biased substrate solutions or suspensions, to improve the bioactivity of the metallic implants [25]. The bioactive implants have also united covalently deposited films by plasma like heptafluorobutyric metacrylate films for endovascular antitrombogenic stents [26]. Said implants modified with plasma to be bioresorbable can generate soft issued, membranous tissues and organs like cardiovascular tissues, skin, ligands, tendons, periodontal fibers or correction of hernias that can induce fibrosis [27].

In 2018 Canullo et al. [23] did a study to improve the murine osteoblasts adhesion over different grafted materials with non-atmospheric argon plasma. In the study it was demonstrated that the argon plasma treatment is capable of increasing the protein adsorption and the cellular adhesion in different classes of grafted materials like hydroxyapatite and calcium dibasic phosphate [23]. It is important to mention that the protein adsorption plays a fundamental role in the production of biocompatible implants. The biocompatibility of materials depends in great measure of the interactions that occur between the surface

and the biological environment. It is known that the content of a live body with a material induces the adsorption of proteins on its surface, creating an interphase, in which other proteins and cells are adsorbed [28]. Many studies have demonstrated that surface functional groups can affect the adsorption of proteins and the following cell responses [29]. Therefore the biomaterials with an adequate and adhered surface layer can improve the biocompatibility of the medical devices changing the adsorption of proteins proteins [30]. Plasma polymerization can be used to create hydrophilic and antithrombogenic surfaces [4], and plasma treatment can also be used to induce the death of cancer cells [31-33]. For example, Partecke et al. demonstrated the possible use of atmospheric plasma (Jet plasma) of argon in cancer therapy *in vitro*, as well as *in vivo* [34]. The authors hypothesized that this approach can potentially be applied to increase the apoptosis of residual cancer cells after the resection of malignant tumors, they found that plasma treatment in this type of tumors caused cell death in pancreatic cancer cells in *In vitro*, it took up to 10 seconds of treatment to induce apoptosis, while the longer application caused non-apoptotic cell death, in addition to this all effects were leveled after approximately 72 hours after treatment (Figure 5).

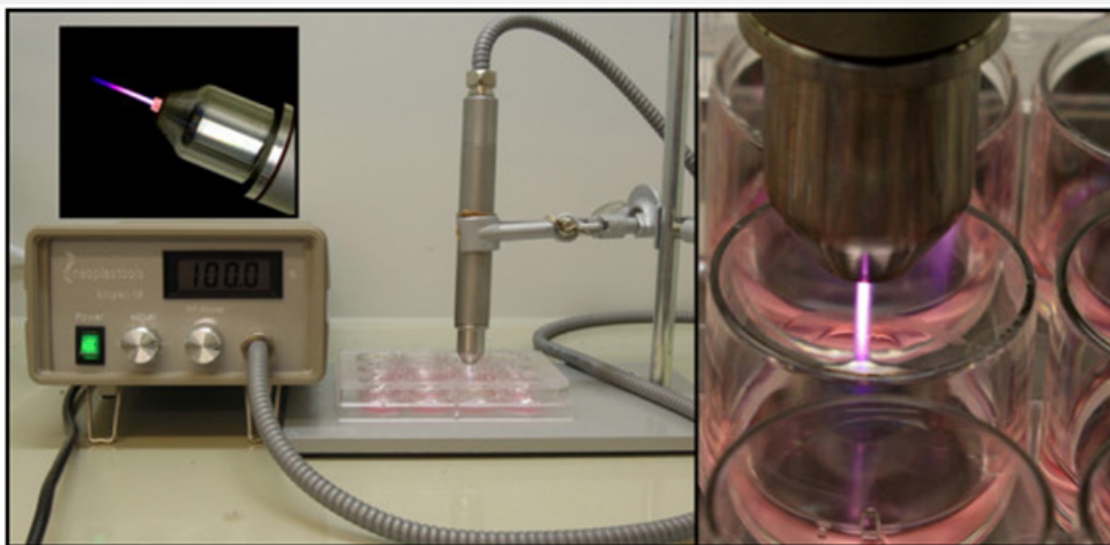


Figure 5: Plasma jet equipment used for in vitro tests on tissues with cancer [42].

Plasma treatment can also be used to decrease bacterial adhesion and improve the wettability of contact lenses, thus providing greater comfort for the user [23,35-38]. This can be achieved by increasing the hydrophilicity of the surface of the biomaterial with the oxidation of the plasma or by depositing a layer of thin film on its surface [37]. In this way, plasma technology has been used to improve the antimicrobial properties of some biomaterials, due to the high requirements of biomaterials in terms of biosecurity, another example of this is the study by

Feng et al. [39] In 2016, they modified by plasma and a beam of metallic biomaterial ions such as titania incorporating silver ions to improve the antibacterial properties without compromising the compatibility with osteoblastic cells, in this material implanted with silver ions, the electron storage capacity of the nanoparticles can facilitate the transfer of electrons between the titania membranes and the bacteria that results in the death of these microorganisms. These reactions simultaneously promote cell growth, proliferation and differentiation (Figure 6).

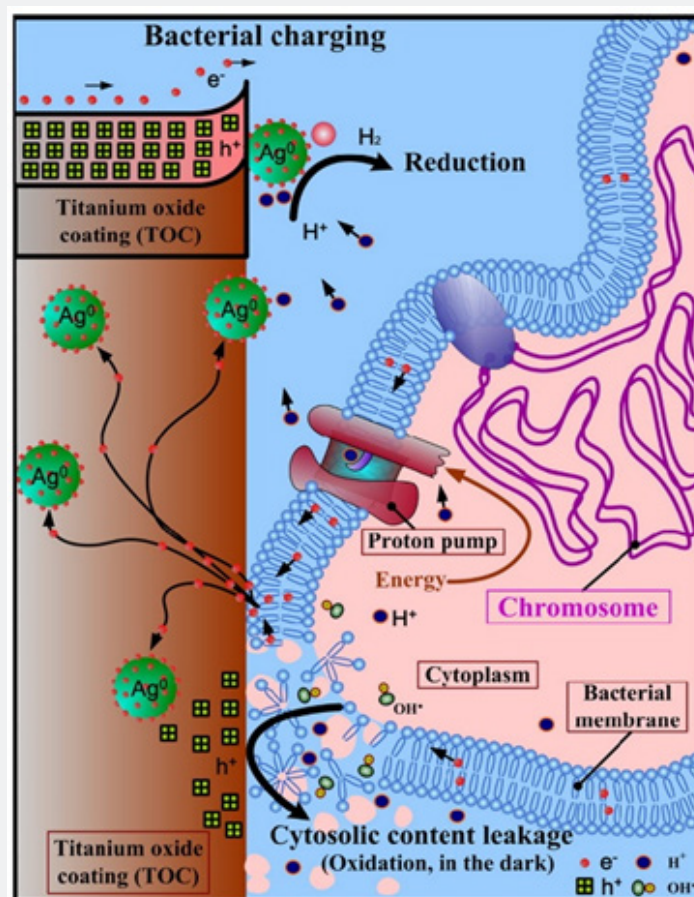


Figure 6: Mechanism presented of the antibacterial activity of the silver nanoparticles incorporated by plasma functionalization on the surface of the titania. Feng et al. [19]. Reused with permission from Elsevier.

It has also been reported the manufacture of improved surgical meshes incorporating antibiotics within its structure for the local treatment of possible postoperative infections [40]. With such an approach, the comfort of the patient can be improved by eliminating the systemic administration of the drug and the dosage of the required drug can be reduced, thus decreasing the possible side effects of the drug. For example, polypropylene (PP) surgical meshes can be applied for the surgical repair of pathologies and, in particular, for the repair of hernias. Labay et al. [41] They used two techniques of plasma irradiation (Air Plasma and Argon Plasma) in order to improve the loading capacity of the meshes, as well as to maintain their antibacterial activity. The first air plasma treatment allowed a three-fold increase in the amount of incorporated ampicillin and decreased adhesion of fibroblasts. In general, the loading capacity of the drug of the surgical meshes of the PP was achieved and a good biocompatibility was maintained. Biomaterials treated via plasma and its potential application in the administration of drugs or active substances.

Both, surface functionalization and porosity are variants that directly affect the release kinetics. A common problem in terms

of drug release is that the release process cannot be adjusted beyond its intrinsic capacity, which is related to its porosity [42]. One approach that has been used to prolong the release of the drug is by creating thin films by plasma polymerization on the surface of the materials, these act as a barrier in the dosage affecting the release profile [43]. A few works have investigated the polymerization of plasma to produce surface coatings in biomaterials and thus control the speed of drug release, another approach lies in studies in which ceramic materials are treated with non-thermal plasma technology to make them more porous as studied by Palaniappan et al. [44] in which they carried out a synthesis of mesoporous silica (SiO_2) particles by the sol-gel method, giving it a plasma treatment of argon, in which they obtained the elimination of the organic residues produced from CTAB (hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide), thus replacing the calcination treatment. The efficient elimination of CTAB residues, provides a greater biocompatibility of the silica particles. Plasma treatment can be an extremely efficient tool during the manufacture of drug delivery devices [16,25,45], because it modifies the surface of materials, for example; surface barrier formation by plasma polymerization, erosion of the material leading to an increase in porosity which allows

greater surface area, which can be very useful in the loading and dosing stage of drugs or active substances. On the other hand, the functionalization of the surface through of plasma treatment allows the incorporation of reactive groups that lead to greater wettability on the surface, which increases the degree of degradation, which in turn leads to a change in the release profile.

Depending on the biomedical application that is required, different release profiles of active substances can be established, for example; rapid release of a drug may be desirable for rapid pain relief, while sustained and significantly slower release will be necessary for hormonal and anticancer therapies [46,47]. Through the use of plasma, we can control the release profiles, such as the research work carried out in 2015 by Myung et al. [48] they used the polymerization by radiofrequency plasma of acrylic acid to immobilize a drug Doxorubicin (DOX) and control its release. The DOX was covalently immobilized on the surface of the deposited glass with a thin film of plasma-polymerized acrylic acid containing the carboxyl group, the thin film of acrylic acid was coated on a glass surface at a pressure of 1.33 Pa and a radio frequency (RF) discharge power of 20 W for 10 min. The DOX layer coated with the thin film of polymerized acrylic acid reduced the rate of DOX release. They concluded that plasma polymerization is a method with a wide range of possibilities in its application as an aid in the release of drugs.

Another study was carried out by Stloukal et al. [49], in which the effect of the plasma treatment on the release kinetics of the drug Temozolomide (TMZ) was investigated from biodegradable polyester thin films, comprising polylactic acid (PLA) and polyester urethane. The authors used two plasma treatment systems, the first being diffuse coplanar barrier discharge, applying air as a gaseous medium, while the other involved radiofrequency plasma capacitively coupled under an argon atmosphere with hexamethyldisiloxane. The results showed that both forms of plasma treatment positively reduced the undesirable burst effect and benefited the TMZ release rate. Another example of the action of plasma technologies in drug delivery systems is that studied by Nakagawa et al. [50] in 2006 where they prepared an intragastric floating drug administration system by irradiation with plasma applied to the 5-fluorouracil double-tablet tablet (5-FU) as a central material with an outer layer composed of povidone (PVP), Eudragit RL (E-RL) and NaHCO_3 . The flow of the plasma caused the thermal decomposition of NaHCO_3 to generate carbon dioxide and the resulting gases were trapped in the outer layer phase, so that the tablets acquired a lower density than the gastric content and remained floating in the simulated gastric fluid for a prolonged period of time. In addition, the release of 5-FU from the tablet is maintained by the appearance of a plasma-induced crosslinking reaction in the outer layer of the tablet and the release rate of 5-FU could be well controlled by the plasma operating conditions with an operation of 70 to 100 W at 13.56MHz.

Simovic et al. [51] in 2009 coated vancomycin loaded in nanoporous anodic aluminum oxide with allylamine plasma layers. The authors showed that by gradually increasing the thickness of the plasma polymerization layer, the amount of drug released decreases in a certain period of time. Other studies go back to the year 1993 where Kametani et al [52] developed a drug release system using plasma technology by oxygen irradiation that caused the formation of a porous structure in the polycarbonate which was synthesized from bisphenol, so that had a cross-linked intramolecular bifunctionality. The dissolution profiles showed that the release of theophylline (drug) at different speeds was feasible, depending on the set of conditions chosen for the manufacture of tablets and the operating conditions of the plasma [53-60].

Conclusion

Plasma treatment is a promising method to improve the surface properties of various biomaterials, which is already well known in recent decades. In this review, we studied the ability of the techniques of plasma modification used to treat different materials and the perspectives that exist to this day to be exploited in the technology of controlled release of drugs or active substances. The choice of plasma treatment technique will be dictated by the application of the material. The analysis of the literature opened the panorama to note the efficiency of different techniques of modification by plasma as versatile tools for biomedical applications [61-67].

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DOI: [10.19080/JOJMS.2018.07.555649](https://doi.org/10.19080/JOJMS.2018.07.555649)

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