

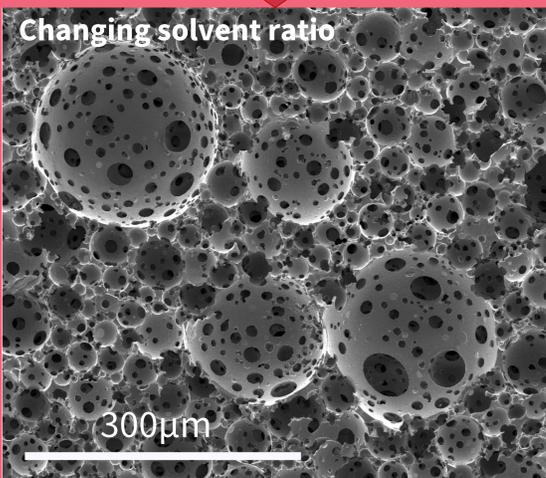
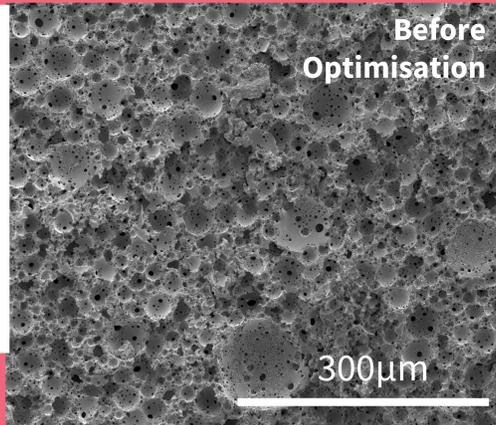


Optimisation Of The Porous Structure Of PolyHIPE Scaffolds For Angiogenic Applications.

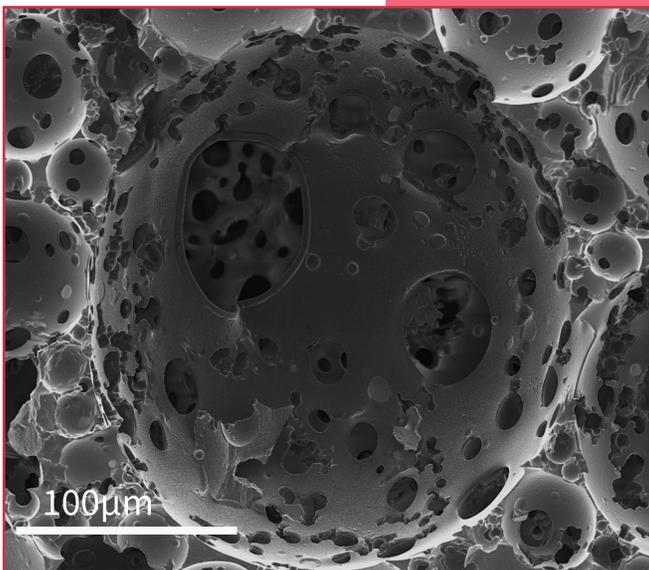
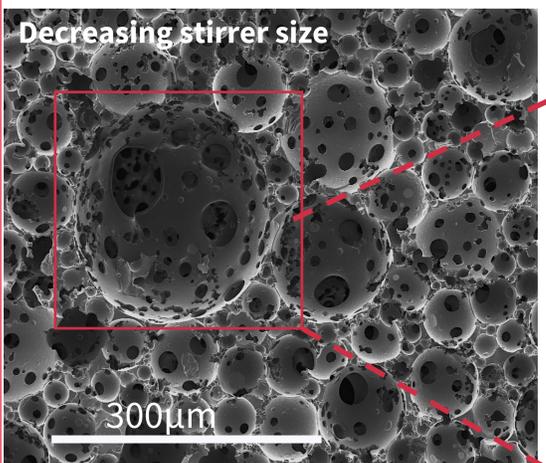
Chris Barkshire - Department Interdisciplinary engineering

PolyHIPE Optimisation

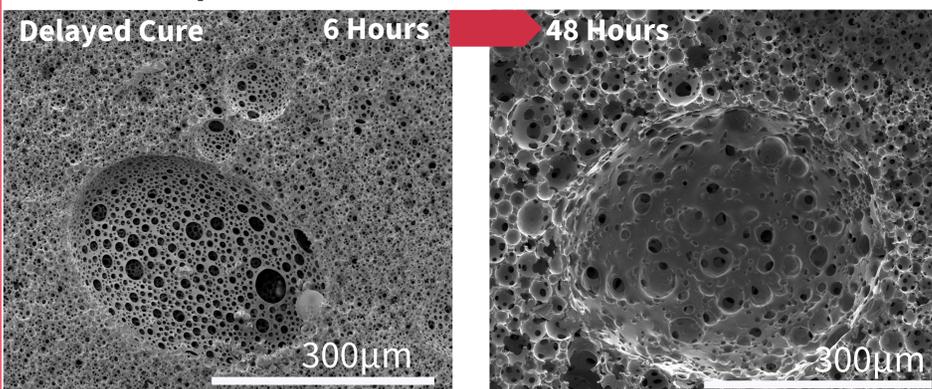
- PolyHIPEs (polymer high internal Phase Emulsion) scaffolds are highly porous structures.
- The structures are highly tuneable based on the parameters used in the manufacturing process.



- Changing the solvent ratio impacts the porous structure of the scaffold.
- Increasing Chloroform concentration increases pore and interconnecting window size.



- Decreasing the stirrer size increases pore size and window size

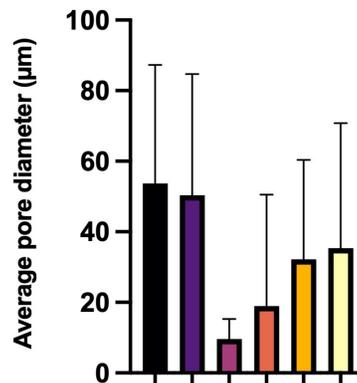


- Delaying the cure after creating the emulsion increases the pore and window size.
- The longer the delay, the larger average pore size.
- Delaying the cure also creates less consistent structures, with a large deviation in pore structures.

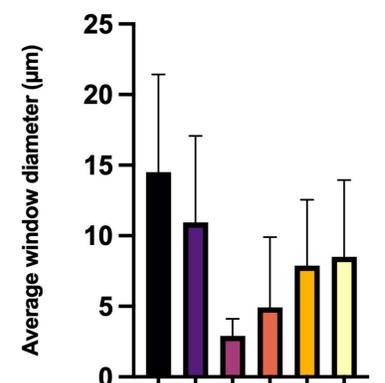
In partnership with:

Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Sheffield Children's NHS Foundation Trust

Pore size analysis



Window size analysis



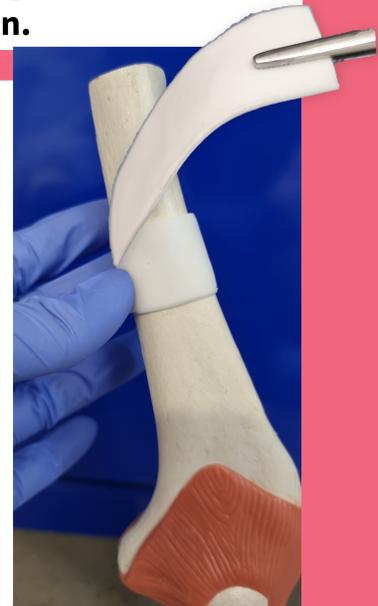
- Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) was used to image each scaffold configuration.
- These images were then measured to calculate the average pore/window sizes along with the standard deviation.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) was used to image each scaffold configuration. These images were then measured to calculate the average pore/window sizes along with the standard deviation.

Application

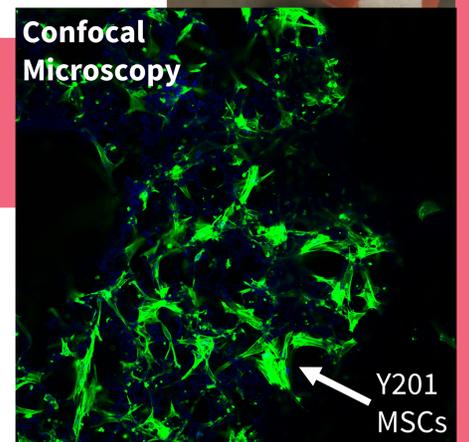
- Artificial periosteal substitutes can be made from polyHIPEs to encourage vascularization into newly forming bone.

- Scaffolds can be made into flexible strips which can be wrapped around fractures.
- These scaffolds should be Highly porous to allow for blood vessel integration and cell migration.

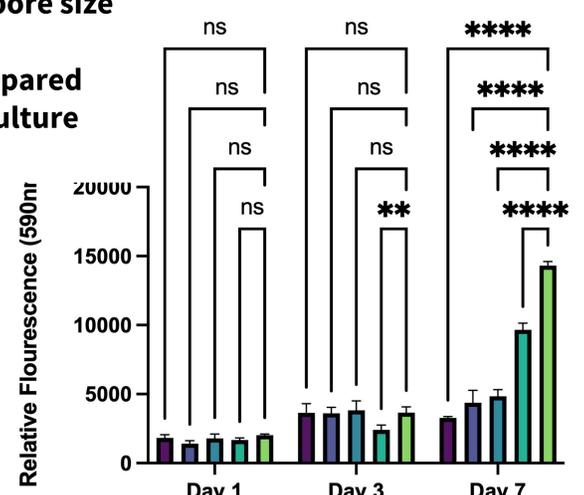


Biological Viability

- PCL:PGS Polyhipe scaffolds have demonstrated viability by growing Y201 Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) on the surface and within the pores.
- Resazurin assays (RA) were performed on day 1, 3 and 7 on multiple scaffold configurations to determine the effect pore size has on cell behaviour.
- The RA results were compared alongside standard 2D culture plastic.



PolyHIPE Resazurin Assay



- 50C/10mm/4mlWater
- 50C/6C4T/4mlWater
- 50C/6C4T/6hrDelay/4mlWater
- 37C/2C8T/4mlWater
- 2D TCP Control