



3차원 스캐폴드 조형시스템 기술 동향

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1. 서 론

3 (scaffold) , , 3 , , 가 , , (matrix architecture), , 가 , 가 , “ (ideal scaffold) ” , 가 , (metabolites) , (vasculature) (scaffold degradation profile)가 [1]. 가 , (host tissue) [2]. , 가 , 가 [3,4]. 가

3

2. SFF(solid free-form fabrication)에 의한 골격 제조시 고려 사항

(SFF), (Rapid prototyping) 가 가

, SFF , SFF

[4,7,8] 가 ,

가, SFF

가 ,

20 , 20 RP , (biomaterial scientist)

[9] . SFF ,

(, , ,) (matrix architecture)

가 , RP (1).

SFF ,

가가 가 ,

SFF (bone - engineering)

3. 골격 제조에 사용된 SFF 기술

3.1 레이저 기술 기반 시스템

3.1.1 Stereolithography apparatus(SLA)

SLA 3D system Inc.(www.3dsystems.com) 1988

RP 가 (photopolymerisable)

UV laser . 가 ,

2 ,

UV

(curing) , SLA

(1.3) (80 - 250) [10].
 SLA , [11,12]. SLA [13].
 가 , [10,13]. 가 (photopolymerisable)
 가 (photopolymerisable) polyethylen
 glycol(PEG) acrylate, PEG methacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol(PVA) hyaluronic acid dextran methacrylate
 polysaccharides . Polypropylene fumarate, anhydride polyethylene oxide(PEO)
 가 .
 Cooke가 , polypropylene fumarate 3
 SLA 가 [14]. ,
 Matsuda Mizutani microneedles, microcylinder microbanks
 SLA poly - - capro - lactone - co - trimethylene carbonate ,
 가 가 copolymer [15]. , micro
 stereolithography(SL)가 가 , 3 polymeric 가
 , μ SL 3 가
 [16,17].

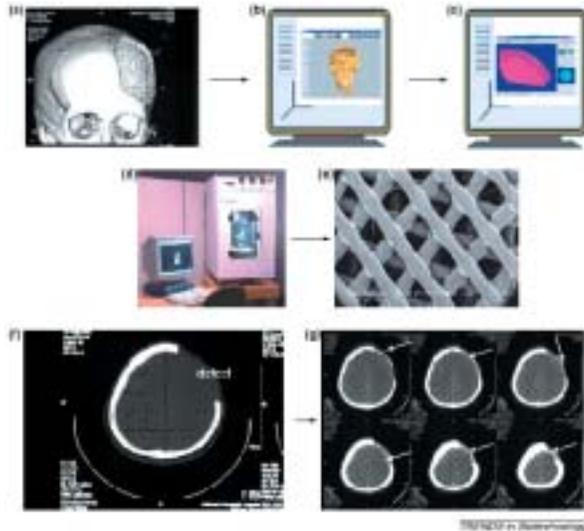


그림 1. 환자의 특정부위의 뼈이식을 위한 SFF 응용 방법. CT스캔 데이터를 이용해 환자의 뼈 손실 부분을 획득하고(a), 컴퓨터를 이용하여 3차원 모델을 만들고(b), SFF 시스템으로의 데이터 전송 및 slicing data로의 변환(c)을 통해 SFF 시스템으로 제작을 한다(d). 만들어진 인공골격(e)을 원래 환자의 뼈 손실 부위에 부착한 후(f), 시간이 지남에 따라 인공 골격의 안내를 받아 손실된 뼈 부위가 채워지게 된다(g).

3.1.2 Selective laser sintering 기술

SLS 3 laser beam
 3
 [18]. Rimell Marquis laser ultra high molecular weight
 polyethylene(UHMWPE) [19]. 3
 chain scission, cross - linking, oxidation
 (degradation) , UHMWPE
 Lee SLS [20]. Griffith Halloran SLA UV
 가 monomer silicon nitride silica ceramic
 [22]. photocurable monomer hydroxyapatite(HA)
 orbital floor prosthesis [23]. HA
 . Porter SLA
 , photocurable monomer calcium polyphosphate(CPP)
 [24]. 1 600 CPP CPP 가 (
 22.9%) Tan SLA
 non - degradable polyetheretherketone(PEEK)/HA powder [25].

3.2 3차원 프린팅기반 시스템

3 (3DP) MIT 가 SFF
 가 [26 - 31]. 3DP
 가
 가
 . 3
 가, (80 - 250).
 , 3DP [26 - 28].
 [29,31].
 Lam biopolymers(starch, dextran gelatin) 가
 [31].
 가가

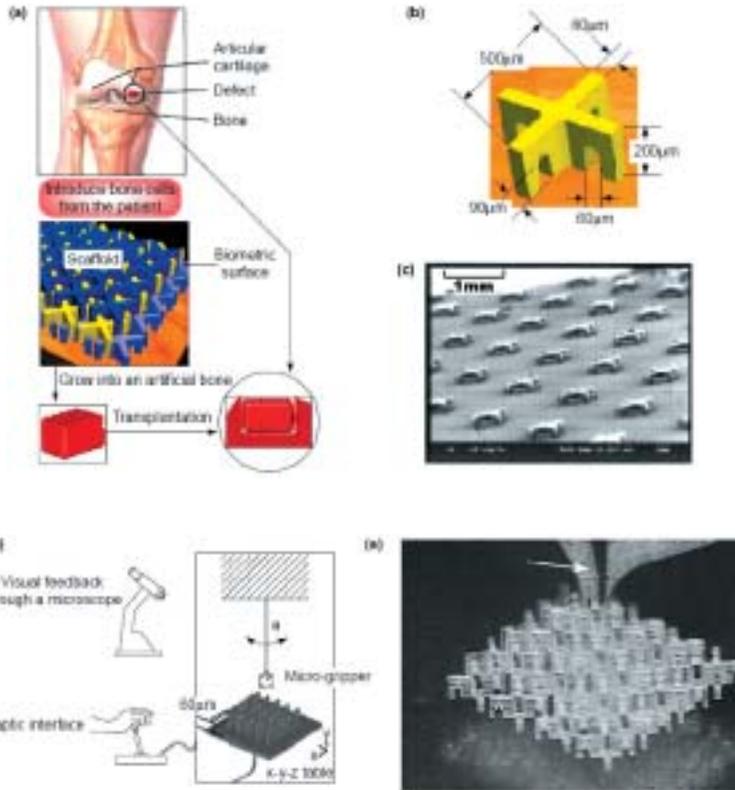


그림 2. Hutmacher's group이 개발 중에 있는 골격과 세포의 재건을 위한 robotic micro assembly 방법으로써, 환자의 뼈로부터 세포를 얻어서, 이를 레고와 같은 작은 골격구조와 함께 성장 조립하여, 최종 이식하는 방법이다(a). 개념은 골격 조직 안으로 레고와 같은 작은 블록들을 조립해가는 것으로써(b)(c), 이를 위해 현미경과 Haptic robotic device를 사용한다. Gripper는 조립의 용이성을 위해 360도 회전이 가능하며, gripper로는 2 finger gripper를 사용한다(d)(e).

3.3 마이크로 조립기술 기반 시스템

3.3.1 Shape deposition manufacturing.

shape deposition manufacturing(SDM)

[32]

(http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/People/tissue/front_page.html).

3

가 . Polycaprolactone(PCL) HA poly D,L lactide - co - polyglycolide (P[D]LGA)

가

가

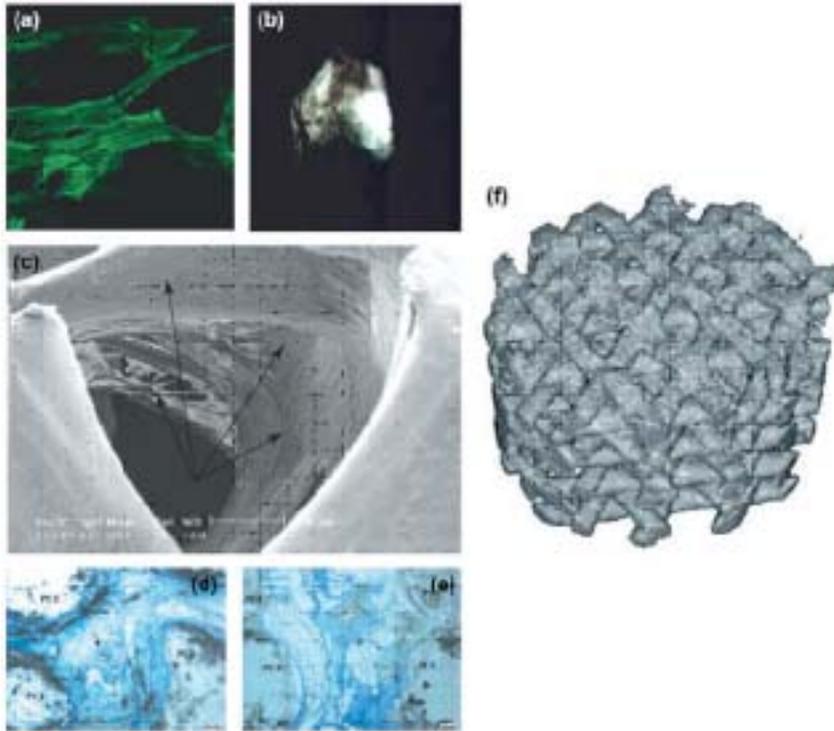


그림 3. FDM 기술을 통해 만들어진 PCL/CaP 생체 이식 연구 결과는 뼈, 골수, 프리커서 세포들이 접합, 전이, 분화되는 것이 가능함을 보여준다. 세포들은 큰 다공을 통해서 서로 연결되고 확장해 나가며(a), 무기화된 또다른 골격 조직들을 만들어 간다(b). Scanning electron micrograph(c)를 통해 3주정도 후에 새로운 조직으로 전체 골격조직이 채워진 것을 확인할 수 있다. 이러한 생체 적용 실험을 통해 생체 조직이 치밀하게 채워지며, 외부 재료의 투입에 의한 부작용도 최소화 됨을 볼 수 있다(d)(e). Micro CT 분석을 통해 확인해 본 FDM 골격은 PCL 매트릭스 내부와 골격 표면에 CaP 파티클이 고르게 분포 되어 있음을 보여준다(f).

FDM	the precision extruding deposition(PED)	Drexel
[40]. PED	FDM 가	가
가	PCL 가	thermal couple
,	가	.
Landers ^[41-44]	bio - plotter	3DP
[45]. 3DP	lysine ethyl ester diisocyanate	, 3D biplotting
isophorone diisocyanate, oligoethylene oxide	glycerol	oligoetherurethanes
dispensing (RPBOD)	. Ang 3D bio - plotter	rapid prototyping robotic
.	Vozzi 3	RPBOD 3 chitosan chitosan - HA
plotting	micropositioner, microsyringes	bio -
2	10	[46,47].

, (extrusion) 가 , 가 μm 가 , 3 .

4. 결 론

SFF , , 가
SFF .
, , 가 , ,
, , ,
, .
. CAD SFF ,
, , 가 , ,
, 가 , ,

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