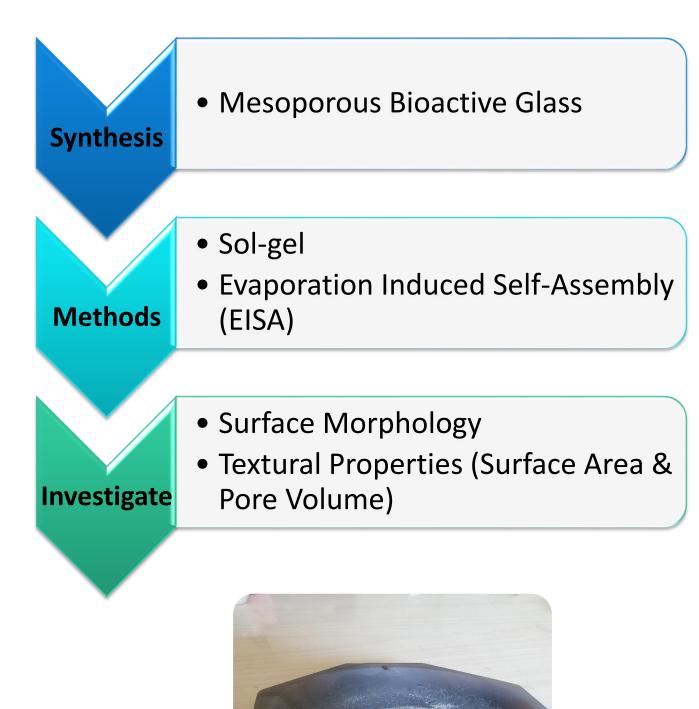
SYNTHESIS OF AN ANTIBACTERIAL MESOPOROUS BIOACTIVE CERAMIC BY USING A NON-IONIC SURFACTANT



INTRODUCTION

- [1]
- \blacktriangleright Biomaterials \rightarrow Biological response \rightarrow Bio inert, Bioactive, Bioresorbable [1]
- > Bioactive Ceramics form a hydroxyl-carbonate-apatite (HCA) layer on their surface by modification and kinetic modification [2]
- Doping of silver in glass compounds causes antibacterial properties, biocompatibility and biodegradability [3]
- \rightarrow Porous materials \rightarrow porosity size \rightarrow macroporous, mesoporous, microporous [4]
- Synthesis of Mesoporous bioactive ceramic -> surfactant [5]
- \rightarrow Surfactant \rightarrow cationic, anionic, non-ionic, and amphoteric [5]
- \succ The surfactant Pluronic F127 has the chemical formula EO106PO70EO106 \rightarrow generally forms a cubic mesoporous structure for silicate compounds [6]

OBJECTIVES



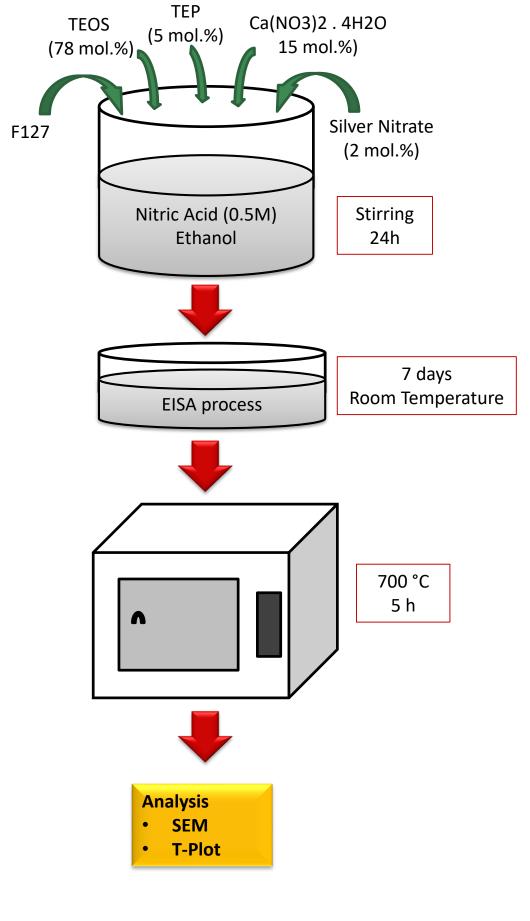


Table 1: The amounts of surfactant used for sample preparation.

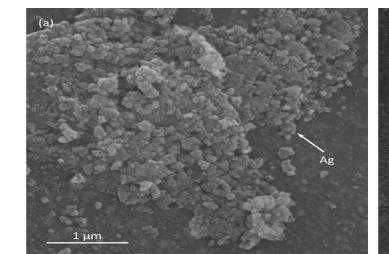
Samples	Surfactant (g)	
S-0.35	3.2	
S-0.40	3.6	
S-0.44	4	

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MATERIALS & METHODS

RESULTS



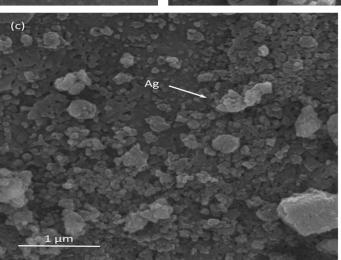


Figure 1: SEM micrographs of a)S-0.35, b)S-0.40 and c)S-0.44 samples

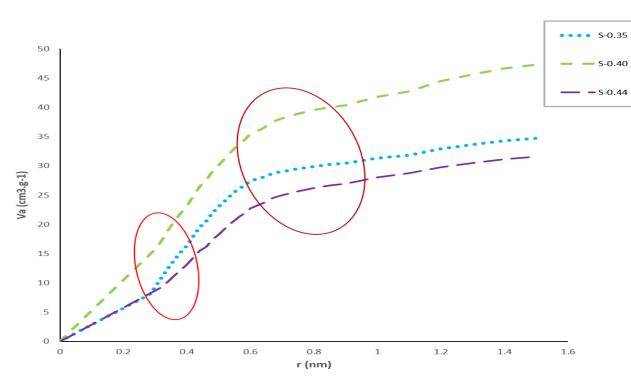


Figure 2: t-plot diagram of samples

Table 2: t-plot data of samples.

		-	
Sample	External surface area (m2.g-1)	Pore volume (cm3.g-1)	Surface area (m2.g-1)
S-0.35	6.870	0.0435	71.482
S-0.40	10.751	0.057	92.042
S-0.44	6.561	0.039	58.102

SEM

T-Plot:

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CONCLUSIONS

✓ the ceramics surface is smooth and homogeneous Ag particles were decorated on ceramic particles

 \checkmark there are meso-sized porosities in all three samples

✓ sample S-0.40 has a higher specific surface area, external surface area and pore volume \rightarrow it is a more desirable sample \rightarrow tissue engineering and drug delivery applications

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