

BOOK of ABSTRACTS

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BIOPTRON light therapy is a family of polarized light devices with specific properties, including a polychromatic range of wavelengths in the visible and near infrared light spectrum.

BIOPTRON light include red light, due its anti-inflammatory properties, stimulation of skin fibroblasts to synthesize collagen and elastin proteins for wound healing and anti-aging uses, and for its stimulatory effect on microcirculation.

BIOPTRON light also inhibits microbial infections (blue wavelengths) and has a positive effect on the immune system.

Polarized light is superior to diffuse light with respect to depth of tissue penetration because the vibrations occur in a single plane.

Hyperpolarized light , based on photonic nanomaterial, developed by Zepter International Research and Development Group, results in 25-30% greater tissue penetration than polarized light.

RAPID BONE REGENERATION WITH NANO-HYDROXYAPATITE COATED WITH A CHITOSAN-POLY (D, L)-LACTIDE-CO-GLYCOLIDE BONE-FILLING MATERIAL WITH OSTEOCONDUCTIVE AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES

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Composite biomaterials based on nano-hydroxyapatite have an enormous potential for natural bone tissue reparation, filling and augmentation. Multifunctional nanoparticulate systems based on HAp coated with biocompatible and bioresorbable polymers make a separate group of filler systems in bone tissue engineering [1,2]. Chitosan has many physicochemical (reactive OH and NH₂ groups) and biological (biocompatible, biodegradable) properties that make it an attractive material for use in bone tissue engineering. However, chitosan may induce thrombosis and it is therefore unsuitable as blood – contacting biomaterial. One of the strategies to improve the biocompatibility of chitosan is combination of this biopolymer with compounds that exhibit complementary properties.

In our studies, we present the synthesis, characterization, *in vitro* and *in vivo* research of a particulate form of nano HAp-coated polymer systems. We synthesized nanoparticulate HAp coated with chitosan (Ch) and a chitosan-poly-D,L-lactide-co-glycolide (Ch-PLGA) polymer blend obtained via the solvent/non-solvent method and freeze-drying processing. We also examined the possibility of using Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis/Differential-Thermal Analysis (DTA/TGA) coupled on-line with mass spectrometry (MS) as a *finger print* for identification purposes in coating processes. The quantitative antimicrobial test has shown that HAp/Ch-PLGA have some antibacterial properties (MIC (mg/mL): *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* – 6.40, *Staphylococcus aureus* – 6.40, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* – 3.20). MTT assay was used to test cytotoxicity and cell viability. By using HAp/Ch-PLGA in the form of a filler a high level of reparatory ability, with the presence Haversian canals and cement lines in reconstructed of bone defect, was achieved *in vivo*.

Key words: nano-hydroxyapatite, chitosan, poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide), bone-filling material

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