

# Index

References to figures are given in *italic type*. References to tables are given in **bold type**.

- Actifuse, 178–9, *178*, *179*
- aerogels, 31–2
- aluminium, 46, 50
- aminopropyl trimethoxysilane (APTS), 144, 148
- angiogenesis, 81–2
- animal studies, 22–4, 113
  - arthritis therapies, 222–3
  - borate glasses, 85
  - brachytherapy, 213, *214*
- antimicrobial effects, 89–90, 170–171
- arthritis therapies, 221–5
- autografting, 14, 164, 180–181
- bacteria, 126
  - effects of bioactive glasses, 89–90, 170–171
- bio-inert glasses, 206–9
- bioactivity, 161
  - animal studies, 22–4
  - Bioglass, 15–17
  - coatings, 107–8
  - composition and, 19–22
  - computer modelling, 69–72
  - human studies, 25–6
  - incorporation of therapeutic ions, 20–22, 40–41
  - silica content, 41
  - sol-gel hybrids, 40–41, 152–6
  - structure and, 68–9, 69–70
    - network connectivity, 18–19
    - surface, 73–4
  - see also* Bioglass, BonAlive; dissolution
- biodegradability, 62–3, 149–50
  - polymers, 125–6, 133, 141
- Bioglass, 11, 13–14, 40, 140
  - applications, 14
  - bioactivity, 15–17, 19–22, 140–143
    - composition and, 16–17, 19–22
    - network connectivity and, 18–19
  - composition, 16–17, 16, 68–9, **162**
  - computer modelling, 69–72
  - dental applications, 162, 166
  - disadvantages, 20
  - in vitro* studies, 22
  - materials properties, 15
  - poly(DL-lactic acid) composite, 136–7
  - structure, 68–9
  - studies
    - human, 24–6
    - in vivo* studies, 22–4
  - see also* bioactive glasses
- bioreactor systems, 80

- blood vessels, 198–9
  - see also* angiogenesis
- BonAlive glass, 23
  - composition, 162
  - dental applications, 162
- bone, 121–2, 122
- bone defects, 14, 172
- bone grafts, 122–3, 179–81
  - materials
    - design criteria, 181–2
    - freeform fabrication, 193–4
    - glass scaffolds, 194
    - polymer foam replication, 185–6
    - sol-gel hybrid, 194–8
- bone regeneration, 14, 81, 180
  - animal studies, 23
  - borate glasses, 84–6
  - dental, 164–6
  - see also* osteoinduction
- borate glasses, 75–6
  - antimicrobial effects, 89–90
  - applications, 84–6
    - drug delivery, 91–2
    - soft tissue wound healing, 86–9
    - tissue and vessel guidance, 90–91
  - composition, 77
  - in vitro* studies, 79
  - in vivo* studies, 79–81
    - arthritis therapy, 223–4
  - multifunctional, 81–2
  - product design, 92–4
  - rare earth, 209–11, 223–5
  - surface reactivity, 77
  - therapeutic ions, 82
- borosilicate glasses, 11
  - inhomogeneity, 8
- brachytherapy, 204
  - delivery mechanism, 217
  - hepatocellular carcinoma, 215–20
  - particle shape, 211–12
  - radiation dose, 212–13
  - radioisotopes, 212
  - renal cell carcinoma, 220–221
  - tumour response, 213–14
- calcium, 153–4, 191
- calcium nitrate, 195–6
- cancer therapy *see* brachytherapy
- ceramics, 98
  - glazing, 112–15
    - see also* glass-ceramics
- chalconide glasses, 11
- chitosan, 197–8
- clinical studies, 24–6
  - brachytherapy, 216–20
- coatings, 20, 107–8, 168
  - cracking, 111
  - enamels, 108–12
  - glazes, 112–15
  - glazing, effectiveness, 114
  - magnetron sputtering deposition, 117
  - multilayer, 114–15
  - plasma spraying, 115–16
  - pulsed laser deposition, 117–18
- collagen, 125, 150, 196
- composite materials, 121–4
  - fabrication methods, 131–3, 132
    - solid freeform fabrication, 132, 134–6, 193–4
  - mechanical properties, 130
  - natural polymer, 125–6, 196–7
  - phosphate glass, 61–2
  - scaffolds, 129–31
  - synthetic polymer, 62, 126–9, 171–2
  - thermally induced phase separation, 133–4
  - see also* hybrid materials
- compression moulding, 132
- computer modelling, 69–72
- copper, 82
- coring, 184
- costs, 93
- cracking
  - coatings, 111
  - gels, 31
  - glazes, 112–13
- cristobalite, 67
- crystallisation, 99–101
  - Bioglass, 20
  - during sintering, 182–3
  - phosphate glasses, 50–54
- dental applications, 159–60
  - antimicrobial, 170–171
  - bone regeneration, 164–6

- borate glasses, 85–6
  - glass composition, 163
  - glass fibres, 163
  - glass ionomer cements, 172–3
  - glass-ceramics, 102–4
  - hypersensitivity treatment, 166–7
  - polymer composites, 171–2
  - toothpastes, 14–15, 166–7
- Dentine, 145, 166
- diabetic wounds, 82, 86–9
- differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), 50
- differential thermal analysis (DTA), 20–21, 50
- dissolution
- borate glasses, 77–9, 78
  - phosphate glasses, 56–8
  - sol-gel hybrids, 149–50
- DNA, 80–1
- drug delivery, 38–9, 39, 143
- borate glasses, 91–2
- dysprosium glasses, 208, 209, 222
- enamelling, 108–12, 168
- Escherichia coli*, 170
- European Union, 199
- exotic glasses, 11
- fibres *see* glass fibres
- fining, 6
- float glass process, 6
- fluoride glasses, 11
- fluoroaminosilicate glasses, 172
- foams, 41, 42, 137
- direct foaming, 187
  - gel-cast foaming, 187–91
  - sacrificial polymer foams, 185–6
  - see also* porosity
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 126–8, 199
- forming, 9–10
- freeform fabrication, 134–7, 193–4
- frits, 6, 55
- fusion draw process, 6
- gel-cast foaming, 187–90
- gelatin, 125, 150–151, 196
- gelation, 34
- gels, 31
- see also* sol-gel hybrids
- glass fibres, 6, 124, 163
- borate, 83, 87–8
  - phosphate, 60–62
  - rare earth, 208
  - via sol-gel process, 41, 42
- glass scaffolds, 194
- glass transition, 3, 50, 151
- glass-ceramics, 8–9, 97–9, 182–3
- as coatings, 107–8
  - enamelling, 108–12
  - controlled crystallization, 99–101
  - for dental restoration, 104
  - limited thermal expansion, 101–2
  - moldable, 104
  - nucleation, 99
- glasses
- chemical properties, 5
  - composition, 2–4
  - forming, 9–10
  - manufacture, 5–8
  - manufacture *see* manufacture
  - microstructural engineering, 5
  - nature of material, 1–2
  - optical properties, 4–5
  - phase separation, 8–9
  - physical properties, 2–4, 7
- glazes, 112–15
- 3-glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane (GPTMS), 150–152, 196
- grinding, 38
- growth factors, 81
- Hench, Larry, 13, 177
- hepatocellular carcinoma, 215–21
- high-density polyethylene (HDPE), 144
- holmium glasses, 208, 209
- homogeneity, 8–9
- human clinical trials *see* clinical studies
- hybrid materials, 10–11, 30–31, 139–140, 194–8
- advantages, 141
  - ageing, 34–5
  - bioactivity, 152–6
  - calcium incorporation, 153–4
  - casting, 34
  - densification, 35–6

- hybrid materials, (*continued*)
  - drying, 35, 37–8
  - foaming, 190–192
  - from bifunctional silanes, 155–6
  - gelation, 34
  - mixing, 33–4
  - motivations for use, 30–31
  - ormosils, 146–8
  - particle manufacture, 38–40
  - polymer choice, 149–51
  - porous glasses, 41
  - principles, 31–2
  - process overview, 32–3, 32
  - self-assembled films, 143–4
  - stabilisation, 35
  - synthesis, 144–6
- hydrofluoric acid, 192
- hydrolysis, 33–4
- hydrophilicity, 73–4
- hydroxycarbonate apatite (HCA), 14, 16–17, 83, 91–2, 161
  - formation in borate glasses, 75, 76
  - formation in coatings, 111–12
  - formation in hybrid materials, 152–3
- hydroxyl groups, 35
- hypersensitive teeth, 166–7
- in vitro* studies
  - antimicrobial properties, 170–171
  - Bioglass, 22
  - borate glasses, 79, 223
  - phosphate glasses, 60
  - radioactive glasses, 223
- in vivo* studies
  - Bioglass, 22–24, 162–3
  - borate glasses, 79–81
  - cancer therapies, 220–221
  - dental applications, 162–3
    - glass ionomer cements, 172–3
  - radioactive glasses, 223
  - see also* animal studies; clinical trials
- indentation testing, 112–13
- intermediate oxides, 50
- intervertebral disc, 180
- ionomer cements, 172–3
- iron, 50
- jawbone, 164–5
- kidney cancer, 220–221
- lead crystal, 4
- leucite, 104
- lithium silicate glasses, 224
- liver cancer, 215–21
- magnesium, 21–2, 50
- magnetron sputtering deposition, 117
- mandible, 164–5
- manufacture
  - cooling stresses, 6–7
  - costs, 93–4
  - float glass process, 6
  - glass fibres, 60–62
  - glass-ceramics, 99–101
  - phosphate glasses, 45–6
  - porous glass
    - direct foaming, 187
    - gel-cast foaming, 187–90
    - polymer foam replication, 185–6
    - space-holder method, 183–4
  - product design, 93
  - sol-gel process *see* sol-gel process
- maxilla, 164, 165
- mechanical properties, 7
  - Bioglass, 15
  - composites and glass fibres, 61–2
- Medicines and Healthcare products
  - Regulatory Agency (MHRA), 199
- melt-quenched glass, 29–30, 41
- melts, 5–6
- metal ions, 40–41
  - in phosphate glasses, 52–3
- metals
  - coatings, 20, 162
  - enamelling, 108–12
  - nanoparticles, 116
  - plasma spraying, 115–16
- metaphosphate glasses, 59
  - zinc-containing, 59
- microbes, 89–90, 170–171
- microspheres, 208, 211–2
  - arthritis therapy, 221–5
  - radiation dose, 212–13
- radioisotopes, 212
- radiotherapy, 216–21
- sintering, 132, 136

- microstructure, 65–9
  - bioactive glasses, 68–9
  - network connectivity *see* network connectivity
  - phosphate glasses, 48–50
  - surface, 72–4
- monolith formation, sol-gel process, 37–8
- multilayer coatings, 114–15
- nanoporosity, 36–8
- natural polymers, 125–126, 196–7
- network connectivity, 182–3
  - bioactivity and, 17, 18–19
  - computer simulations, 71–2
- network modifiers, 47
- non-bridging oxygen (NBO), 67
- NovaBone, 25–6, 178
- NovaMin, 14
- optical fibres, 4
- ormosils, 146–8
  - calcium-containing, 154
- ormorites, 154–5
- orthopaedics, borate glasses, 84–6
- orthophosphate structure, 46–7
- osteoclasts, 40–41
- osteoinduction, 13–14, 16–17, 130
  - borate glasses, 83
  - see also* bone regeneration
- osteointegration, 169
- particles
  - as composite fillers, 131
  - for drug delivery, 38–40
  - nanoporous, 38–9
  - sol-gel glasses, 38–40
  - see also* microspheres
- periodontitis, 164
- phase separation, 8–9
- phosphate glasses, 41, 45
  - applications, 62–3
  - cell compatibility, 58–60
  - crystallisation, 53–6
  - dissolution, 56–8
  - fibres, 60–62
  - in hybrid materials, 153
  - manufacture, 46–7
  - mechanical properties, 49–50
  - solubility, 56–9
  - structure, 46–7, 48–50, 49
    - phosphate invert, 48–9, 49
    - ultraphosphate, 48
  - temperature behaviour, 50–56
- physical properties, Bioglass, 15
- plasma spraying, 115–16
- poly(caprolactone) (PCL), 171–2, 196
- polycondensation, 33–4
- poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS), 146–7, 148–9
- polyethylene, 144
- poly(glycolic acid) (PGA), 126, 171
- polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA), 129
- poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) (P3HB), 129, 133
- poly(lactic acid), 61
- poly(lactic acid) (PLA), 61, 126, 128, 171
  - poly(DL-lactic acid) (PDLLA), 128
  - Bioglass composite, 136–7
- poly(lactic-co-glycolide) (PLGA), 126, 171
- polymer composites, 123
  - natural polymer, 125–6, 196–7
  - phosphate glass, 62
  - porous, 124
  - synthetic polymer, 171–2, 196
  - see also* hybrid materials
- poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA), 184–5
- poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC), 144
- porogen leaching, 131
- porosity, 163
  - freeform fabrication, 134–6, 193–4
  - nanoscale, 36–7
  - polymer composites, 124, 131–2
  - sacrificial polymer foams, 185–6
  - sintering and, 182–3
  - sol-gel foams, 38–40, 192
  - see also* foams
- powders, 6
- processing window, 52, 53
- product design, 92–4, 181–2
  - ease of use, 93
  - regulatory issues, 199
- Pseudomas aeruginosa*, 170
- pulsed laser deposition (PLD), 117–18
- Pyrex, 11
- quartz, 67

- radiation synovectomy, 221–5
- radioactive glass
- bio-inert, 206–10
  - design and synthesis, 207
  - microspheres, 212–15
  - rare earth isotopes, 205–6
  - therapeutic use
    - arthritis therapy, 221–5
    - cancer therapy, 215–21
  - useful radioisotopes, 212
- radiofrequency magnetron sputtering
- deposition, 117
- radiotherapy, 204–5
- rapid prototyping, 193
- rare earth glasses
- aluminosilicate (REAS), 204–205, 204, 207–9, 211–2
    - see also* yttrium glasses
  - borate, 209–11
- raw materials, 5–6
- regenerative medicine, 179
- see also* bone regeneration
- regulation, 199
- renal cell carcinoma, 220–221
- rheumatoid arthritis, 221–5
- S53P4 glass *see* Bioglass
- S53P5 glass *see* BonAlive
- samarium glasses, 208, 209
- scarring, 89
- Sensodyne Repair and Protect, 14, 166–7
- silica, 2–3, 2, 6, 65–6
- excretion from body, 23–4
  - in hybrid materials, gelatin, 151–2
  - network structure, 66–7, 66
  - particles, 39
  - in sol-gel materials, 31, 142–3
- silica glasses, 10
- compared to borate glasses, 77
  - surface structure, 72
    - see also* radioactive glasses
- siloxanes, 150–151
- silver, 40, 170
- sintering, 35, 182–3
- sintering window, 52
- soap, 39
- soda-lime-silica glass, 2–3
- sodium ions, surface, 73
- soft tissue wounds, 86–90
- sol-gel hybrids, 30–31, 139–40, 194–8
- advantages, 141
  - bioactivity, 152–6
  - calcium incorporation, 153–4
  - densification, 35–6
  - foaming, 190–192
  - from bifunctional silanes, 155–6
  - motivations for use, 30–31
  - particle manufacture, 38–40
  - polymer choice, 149–51
  - porous glasses, 41
  - self-assembled films, 143–4
  - silica/gelatin, 151–2
  - synthesis, 144–6
- sol-gel process, 10–11, 30–31
- ageing, 34–5
  - bioactivity, 41
  - casting, 34
  - drying, 35, 37–8
  - foaming, 190–192
  - gelation, 34
  - inclusion of therapeutic ions, 40–41
  - mixing, 33–4
  - monolith formation, 37–8
  - particle manufacture, 38–40
  - principles, 31–2
  - process overview, 32–33, 32
  - stabilisation, 35
- solid freeform fabrication (SFF), 132, 134–6
- solubility
- phosphate glasses, 56–8
  - sol-gel hybrids, 149–50
- solvent casting, 132
- space holder technique, 131
- spinal fusion, 180
- stem cells, 137, 199–200
- Stöber process, 38
- Stookey, Stanley Donald, 99
- StronBone, 20, 25–6
- strontium, 20–21, 40, 52, 59
- surface reactivity, 72–4
- borate glasses, 77
- surfactants, 39–40, 187, 188
- synovectomy, 222–5
- synthetic polymers, 171–2

- teeth
  - structure, 160–161
  - see also* dental applications
- tempered glass, 7
- tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS), 31–2, 147
- thermal properties, 20–23, 21
- thermally induced phase separation (TIPS), 131, 132, 133–4
- tissue engineering, 198–9
- tissue repair, 150
  - see also* bone repair; soft tissue repair
- titania glasses, 41
  - in glass-ceramics, 101
- titanium, 50, 116
- toothpastes, 14, 166–7
- ultraphosphate glasses, 48
- vacuum plasma spraying (VPS), 116
- vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), 81
- vinylsilanes, 155–6
- wound treatment, 87–9
- xerogels, 31–2
- yttrium glasses, 205, 209, 212–13, 216–21
- zinc, 50, 59, 82
- zirconia, 98, 101–2