

Exploring Polydopamine-based Coating Strategies to boost Chlorohexidine immobilization for the Development of an Antimicrobial Surface

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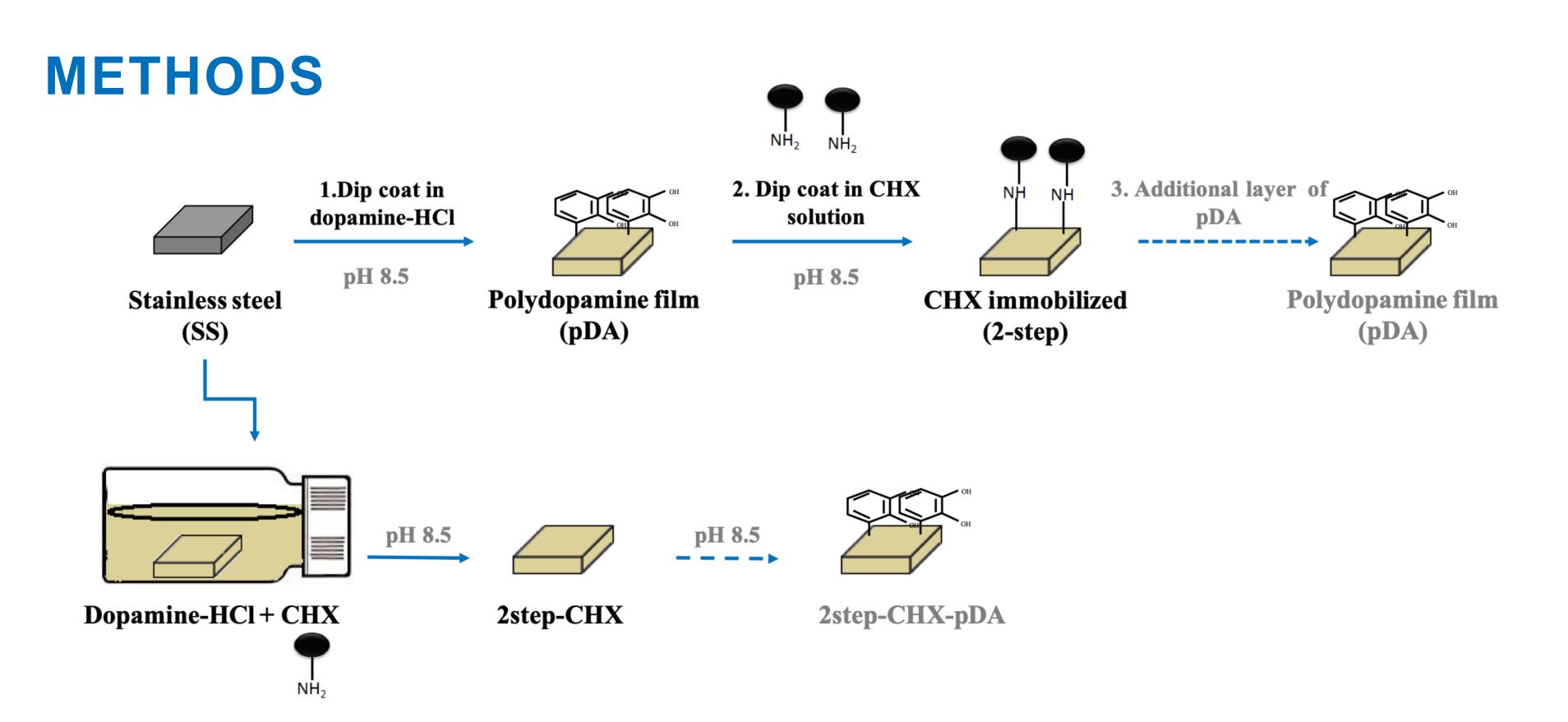
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INTRODUCTION

Orthopedic implants have been widely used to restore the function of load-bearing joints, reducing pain and improving the life quality of millions of people every year. These devices are, however, prone to microbial infection, which remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality in modern Healthcare. The development of novel approaches to confer the surfaces of orthopedic implants with anti-infective properties is, therefore, in great demand.



MAIN GOAL

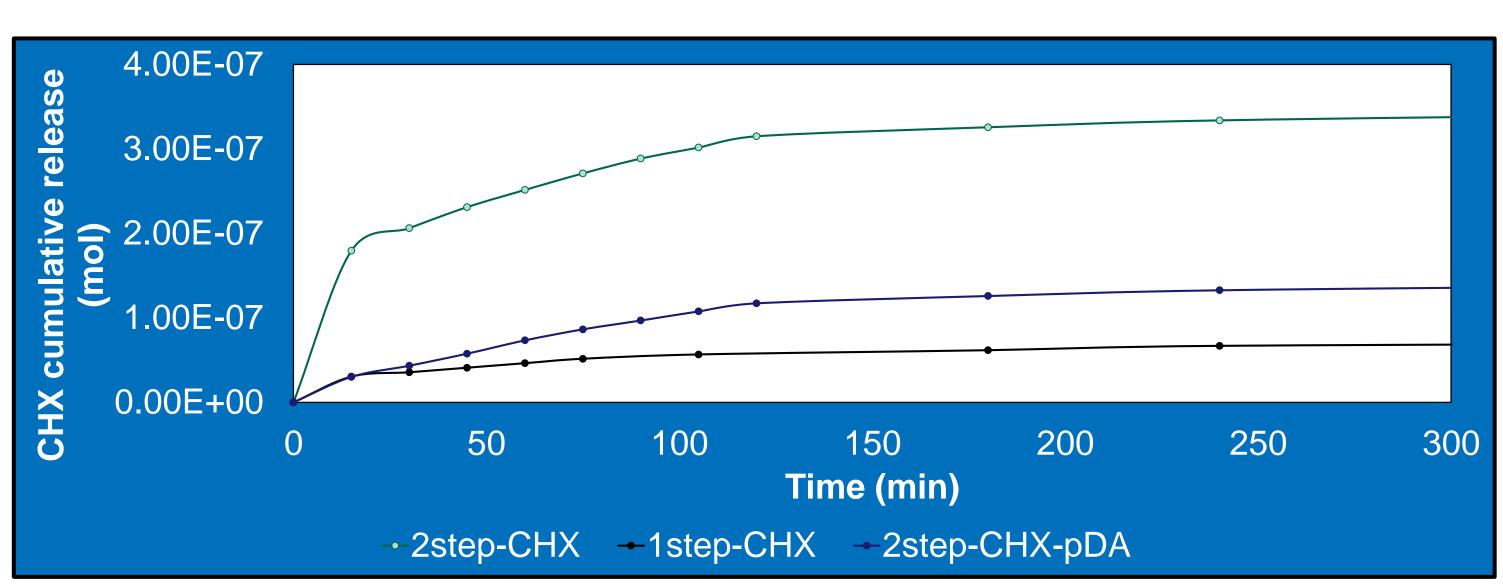
explore a musselinspired coating to modulate strategy immobilization of chlorohexidine (CHX) stainless steel onto surfaces and impart them with antimicrobial features.

RESULTS

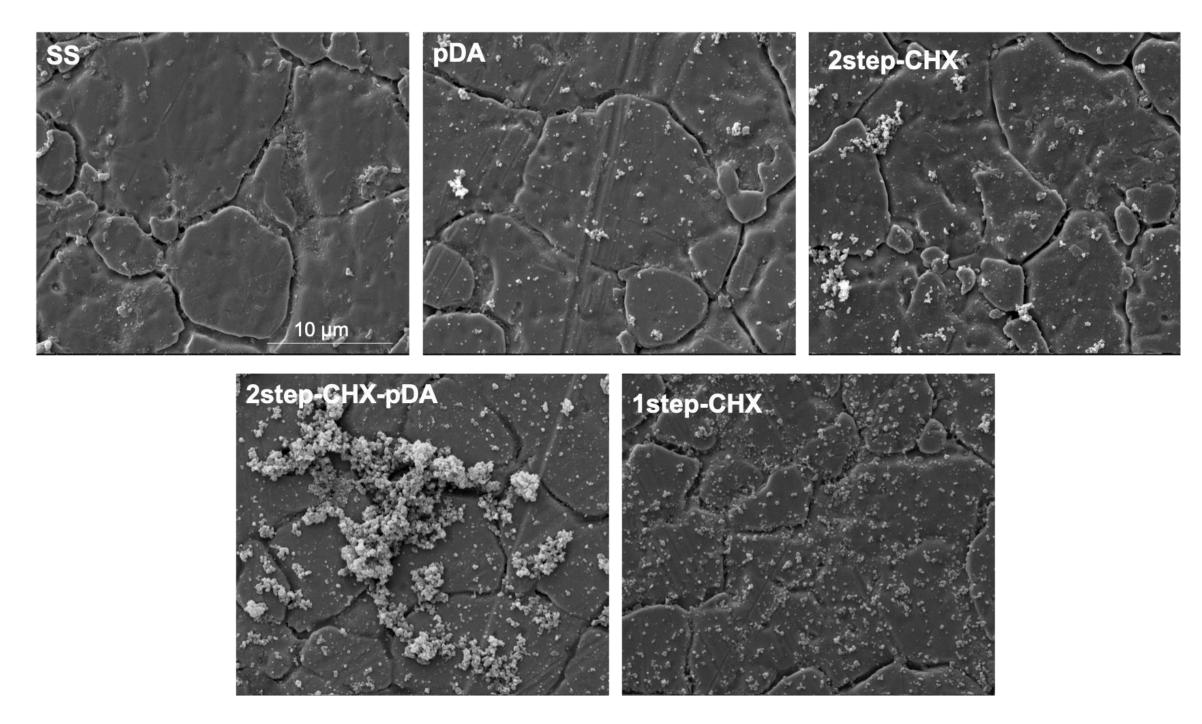
CONTACT-KLLING AND LEACHING ACTIVITY

Bacteria/ Strategy	S. aureus		S. epidermidis	
	Contact- killing	Leaching	Contact- killing	Leaching
2step-CHX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2step-CHC-pDA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1step-CHX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1step-CHX-pDA	No	No	No	No

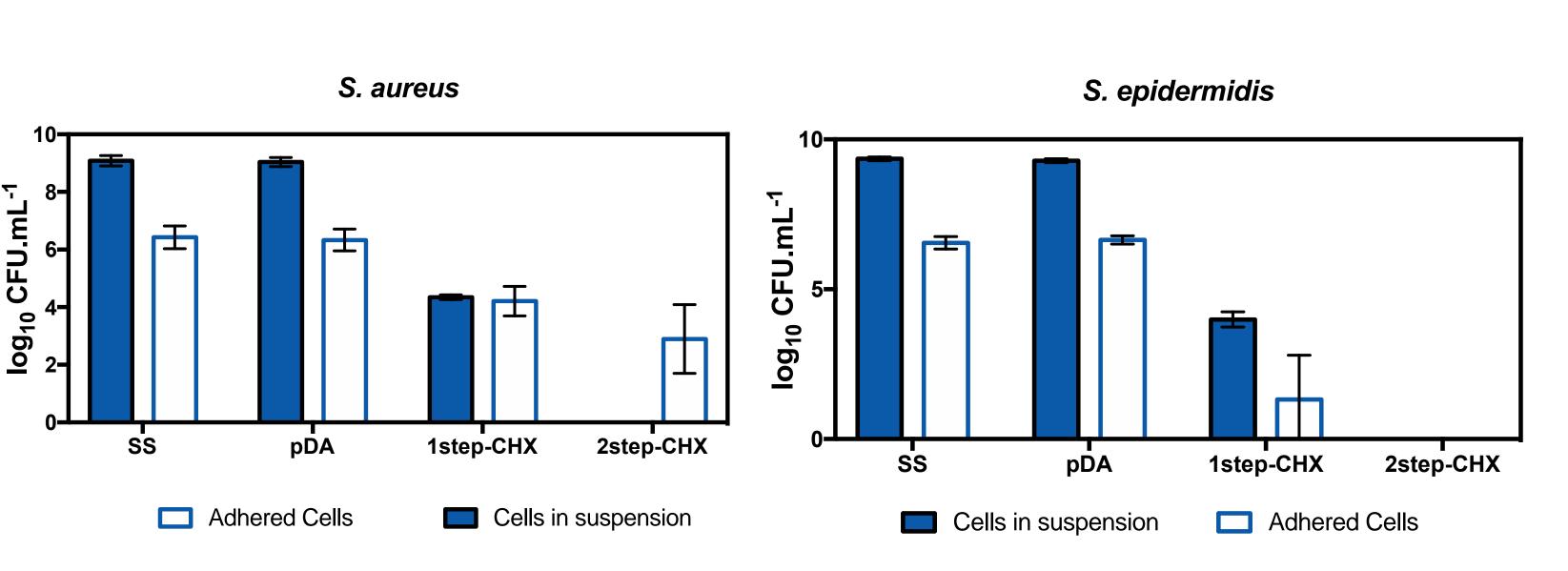
CHX RELEASE PROFILE



SURFACE CHARACTERIZATION



ANTIMICROBIAL FEATURES



CONCLUSION

CHX immobilization using a **2step approach** impaired stainless steel with better antimicrobial features against two important Gram-positive bacteria, holding, therefore, great potential to prevent orthopaedic infections.

ONGOING RESEARCH

Coating strategies



immobilization

CHX release **!**



CEB - UM











