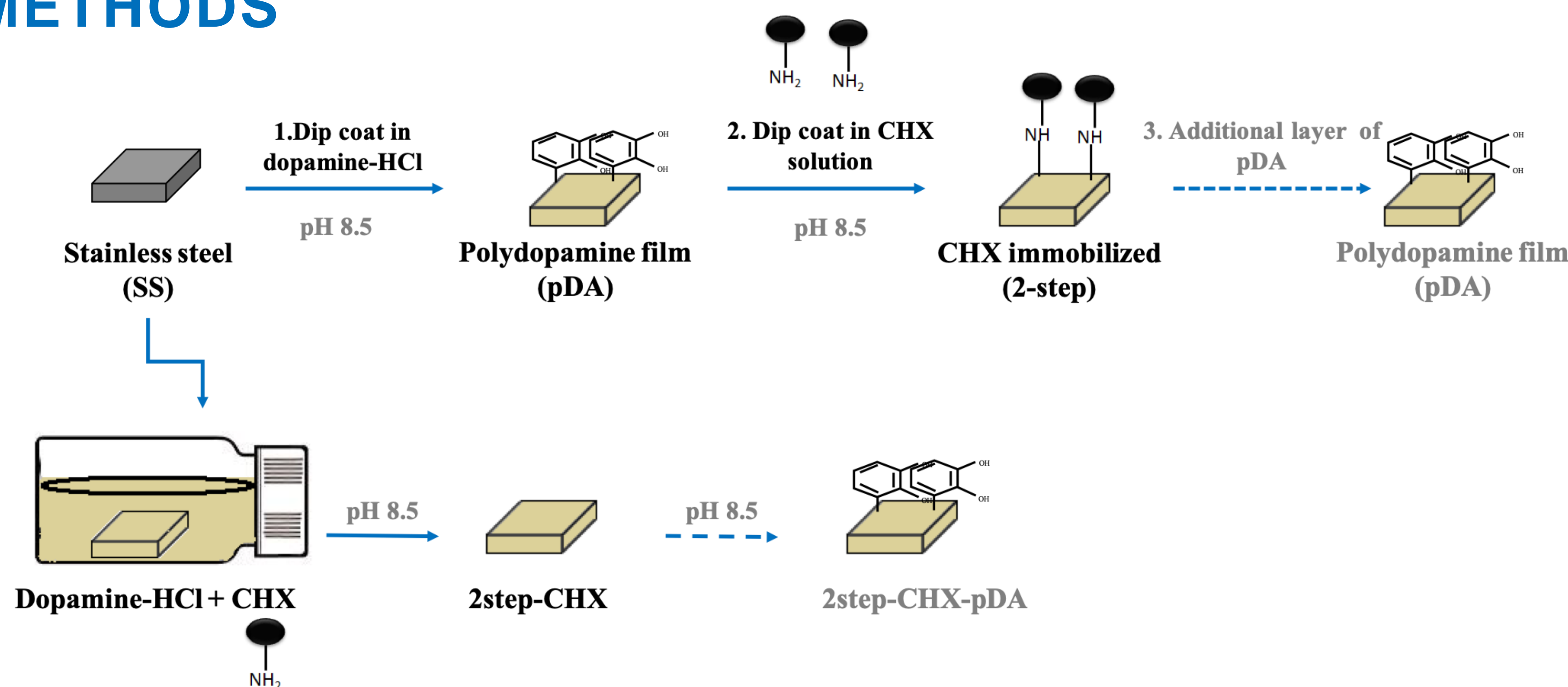


INTRODUCTION

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.

METHODS



MAIN GOAL

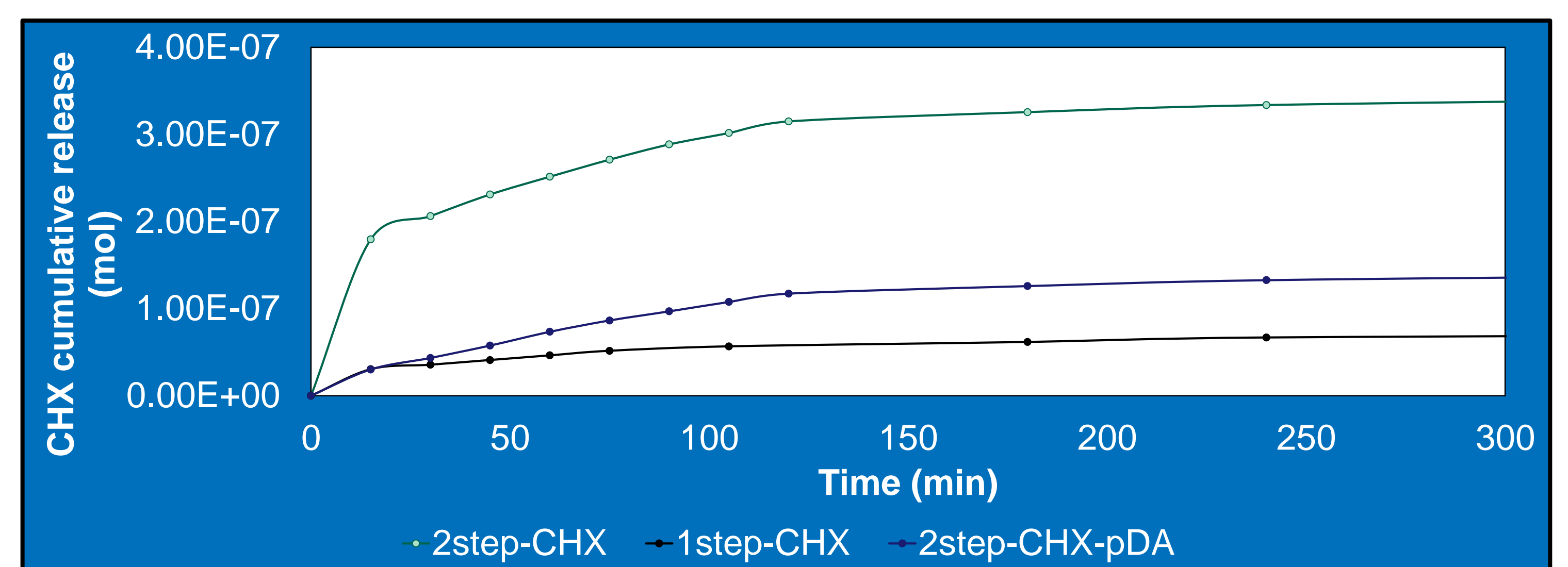
To explore a mussel-inspired coating strategy to modulate the immobilization of chlorohexidine (CHX) onto stainless steel surfaces and impart them with antimicrobial features.

RESULTS

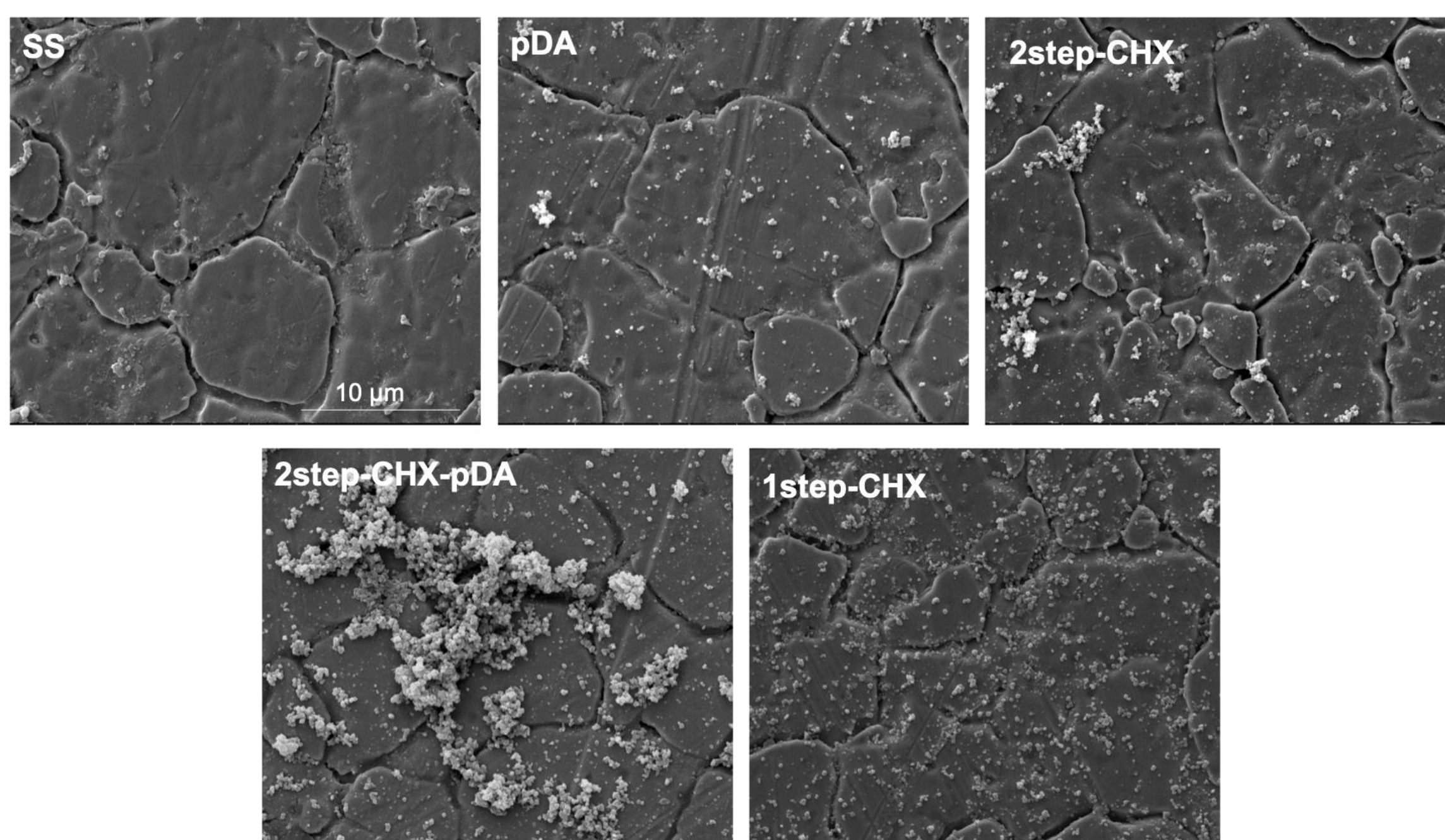
CONTACT-KILLING AND LEACHING ACTIVITY

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

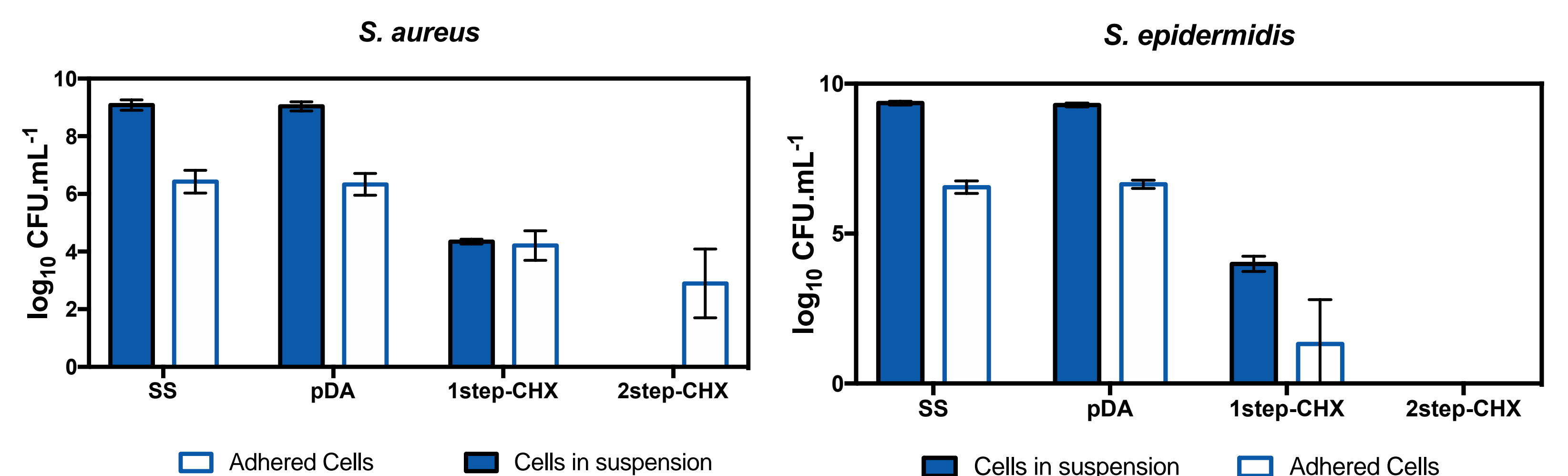
CHX RELEASE PROFILE



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

