

## Effect of Liquid Phase Concentration on Setting Time and Compression Strength of Hydroxyapatite Bone Cement

S.M. Rabiee<sup>1</sup>, F. Moztarzadeh<sup>2</sup>, M. Solati-Hashjin<sup>3</sup>, S. Hesaraki<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assistant professor, Mechanical Engineering School, Babol Noshirvani University of Technology, Babol, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Biomedical Engineering School, Amirkabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran, moztarzadeh@aut.ac.ir

<sup>3</sup> Assistant professor, Biomedical Engineering School, Amirkabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran, solati@aut.ac.ir

<sup>4</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Ceramics, Material and Energy Research Center, Tehran, Iran, hesaraki@merc.ac.ir

---

### Abstract

In this research, the influence of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with different concentrations on setting time and compressive strength of bone cement based on hydroxyapatite was investigated. Hydroxyapatite cement is of calcium phosphate bone cements, which can be considered as the best substitute for hard tissues. The powder phase of the cement was prepared from various compositions of calcium phosphates such: tricalcium phosphate (TCP), calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and montite ( $\text{CaHPO}_4$ ) as constant and the liquid part using  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution with different concentrations. The influences of liquid/powder ratio L/P (ml/g) was investigated on the initial and final setting times and compressive strengths of the cement. According to the obtained results, with optimum concentrations of the liquid phase, this cement seems suitable for clinical applications.

**Keywords:** Bone tissue engineering; Bone cement; Hydroxyapatite;  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Setting times; Compressive strength

---

\* Corresponding author

Address: Seyed Mahmood Rabiee, Mechanical Engineering School, Noshirvani University of Technology, Babol, Mazandaran Province, Iran

Tel: +98 9123895684

Fax: +98 21 66495655

E-mail: rabiee@nit.ac.ir

\*

moztarzadeh@aut.ac.ir

solati@aut.ac.ir

hesaraki@merc.ac.ir

---

**NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O**

(CaHPO<sub>4</sub>)

(CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

(TCP)

L/P(ml/g)

**NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O**

---

\*

rabiee@nit.ac.ir :

:

:

F

[ ]

[ ]

( )

[ ]

[ ]

( Mpa )

[ ]

[ ]

NIST

] MPa

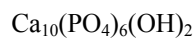
FDA

[

[ ]

[ ]

(I)



I

Ca/P= /

F

<sup>1</sup> Granule

<sup>2</sup> Injectable

<sup>3</sup> Calcium phosphate bioceramics

<sup>4</sup> Implant

<sup>5</sup> Monroe

<sup>6</sup> Biocompatibility

<sup>7</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology

<sup>8</sup> Food and Drug Administration

<sup>9</sup> Toughness

<sup>10</sup> Setting time

<sup>11</sup> Elastic modulus

(CaHPO<sub>4</sub>) (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) (TCP)  
HA (%) )

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

[ ]

pH

(Ca/P)

Ca/P

/

pH=

pH

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

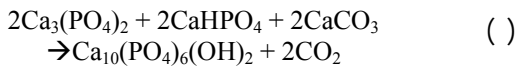
% % % % % % %

pH

/

[ ]

( )



L/P(ml/gr)

/

L/P(ml/gr) = / / /

°C

L/P(mlg <sup>-1</sup> )				NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O%
/	/	/	/	
/		/		
			/	
/	/			
/		/	/	
			/	

[ ]

(SBF)

(XRD)

HA	CaHPO <sub>4</sub>	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TCP	

<sup>12</sup> Merck

<sup>13</sup> Vicat

<sup>14</sup> Instron Universal Testing Machine1196

<sup>15</sup> Simulated Body Fluid

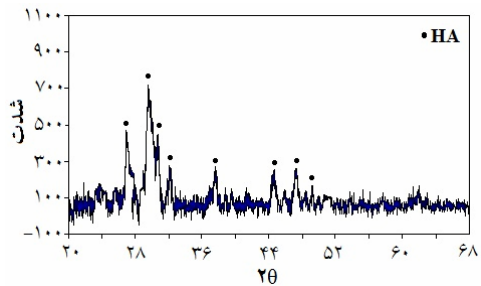
<sup>16</sup> X-ray diffraction

XRD

% NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

/ ml/gr

SBF



% NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

XRD

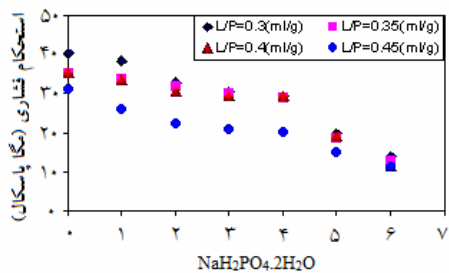
SBF

/ ml/gr

Mpa

°C

L/P(mg <sup>-1</sup> )				NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O%
/	/	/	/	
	/		/	
			/	
/	/	/		
/	/		/	
/	/	/	/	
	/	/		
/	/	/	/	



°C

°C

L/P(mg <sup>-1</sup> )				NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O%
/	/	/	/	
		/		
			/	
	/			
		/		

L/P

%

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

SBF

SBF

pH

SBF

L/P

°C

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

/ Mpa

%

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

[ ]

[ ]

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

% NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

/ ml/gr

[ ]

:

- [1] Shakckelford J.F; Bioceramics: Applications of Ceramic and Glass Materials in Medicine; Trans Tech Publications Ltd; Switzerland; 1999: 546-555.
- [2] Ravaglioli A, Krajewski A; Bioceramics, Materials, Properties, and Application; Chapman and hall; London; 1992; 162-173.
- [3] Yamamuro T, Nakamura T, Iida H, Kawanabe K, Matsuda Y; Development of bioactive bone cement and its clinical applications; J Biomaterials 1998; 19: 1479-1482.
- [4] Bermudez L, Boltong M.G, Driessens F.C.M, Planell J.A; Development of some calcium phosphate cements from combinations of  $\alpha$ -Tcp, MCPM and CaO; J Mater.Sci. Mater. Med 1994; 5:160-163.
- [5] Monroe E.A, Ward V, Mullen J.M; New calcium phosphate ceramic material for bone and tooth implants; J Dent. Res 1971; 50: 860-866.
- [6] Ravaglioli A, Krajewski A; Bioceramics, Materials, Properties, and Application; Chapman and hall; London; 1992; 234-241.

%

Mpa

/ ml/gr

<sup>17</sup> sol-gel

<sup>18</sup> Viscosity

- 
- [15] Yamamoto H, Niwa S; Mechanical strength of calcium phosphate cement *in vivo* and *in vitro*; *J Biomaterials* 1998; 19:1587-1591.
- [16] Burg K.J.L., Porter S.T, Kellam J.F; Biomaterial developments for bone tissue engineering; *J Biomaterials* 2000; 21: 2347-2359.
- [17] International standards organization; Specification for Dental water-based Cements 1991; ISO 9917.
- [18] Tofighi A, Mounic S, Chakravarthy P, Rey C, Lee D; Setting reactions involved in injectable cements based on amorphous calcium phosphate; *Key Engineering Materials* 2002; 192-195: 769-772
- [19] Boudeville P, Ppauvert B, Ginebra M.P, Fernandez E; Dry mechanochemical synthesis of apatites and other calcium phosphates; *Key Engineering Materials* 2002; 192-195: 115-118.
- [ ]
- ( )
- [21] Lerner E, Sarig S, Azoury R; Enhanced maturation of hydroxyapatite from aqueous solution using microwave irradiation; *J Mater. Med* 1991; 2: 138-141.
- [22] Goncalves S, Brouchet A, Freche M, Rodriguez F, Delisle B, Lacout J.L; Formation of an injectable phosphocalcium cement; *Key Engineering Materials* 2002; 192-195: 789-79.
- [7] Takagi S, Chow L.C; Formation of hydroxyapatite in new calcium phosphate cements; *J Biomaterials* 1998; 19: 1593-1599.
- [8] Doi Y, Shimizu Y; Development of calcium phosphate cement that contains sodium calcium phosphate; *J Biomaterials* 2001; 22: 847-854
- [9] Yamamoto H, Niwa S. N; Mechanical strength of calcium phosphate cement *in vivo* and *in vitro*; *J Biomaterials* 1998; 19: 1587-1591.
- [10] Khairun I, Boltong M.G; Limited compliance of some apatite calcium phosphate bone cements with Clinical requirements; *J. Mat. Sci, Material in Medicine* 1998; 9: 667-671.
- [11] Fan H.S, Lu W.W, Leong J.C.Y, Cheng J.Q; *In vitro* primary of an injectable and fast setting calcium phosphate based biomaterials; *Key Engineering Materials* 2002; 218-220 :321-324.
- [12] Khairun I, Boltong M.G; Some factors controlling the injectability of calcium phosphate bone cements; *J. Mat. Sci, Material in Medicine* 1998; 9: 425-428.
- [13] Driessens F.C.M, Boltong M.G; Applied aspects of calcium phosphate bone cement application; *J Biomaterials Engineering and Devices, Human Applications* 1999; 2: 253-259.
- [14] Wolke J.G.C, Ooms E.M, Jansen J.A; *In vivo* resorption of a high strength injectable calcium-phosphate cement; *Key Engineering Materials* 2002; 192-195: 793-796.