

Review: Evolution of Plastics in Medicine

Sai Prasanna LM*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, IIIT-Nuzvid, Krishna, 521201, India

Review Article

Received: 27/08/2016

Accepted: 31/08/2016

Published: 08/09/2016

*For Correspondence

Sai Prasanna LM,
Department of Chemical Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, IIIT-Nuzvid, Krishna, 521201, India.

Keywords: Healthcare, Plastic, Medicine.

E-mail: manjuhanuma@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Plastic has come to involve an essential place in human life in view of its properties like toughness, low creation cost, light weight, and so on. But it plays a crucial role in occurrence of many health issues. It is assessed that among the nondegradable wastes just about half are constituted by plastics. As it is hard to arrange plastics after use it is a typical practice to aimlessly dump plastics in the open ground. This will influence the development of plants by averting assimilation of supplements and water from the earth. Additionally burning plastic will free dioxin, which is risky to the wellbeing of people and also creatures. In this study we will discuss about various uses of plastics.

INTRODUCTION

Plastic utilization has developed at a tremendous rate around the world, and Middle East is no exemption [1-3]. Plastics now assume an undeniably vital part in all parts of current life, what's more, utilized as a part of the assembling of a wide range of things including protective packaging, mobile phones, residential machines, furniture things, and restorative gadgets and so on. Every year around 1trillion plastic bags are utilized worldwide with a large portion of them winding up in landfills, dumpsites and water bodies [4-7]. Because of the rising interest, the worldwide plastic utilization is required to achieve 300 million tons by 2015. Per capita utilization of plastics in the GCC is assessed to be 33kg for every annum which is much over the world normal [8,9].

Disposal of plastic waste has risen as an imperative ecological challenge and its recycling is confronting barriers due to non-degradable nature [10-13]. Since plastic does not break down naturally, the measure of plastic waste in our surroundings is relentlessly expanding. More than 90% of the articles found on the ocean shorelines contain plastic. Plastic waste is regularly the most questionable sort of litter and will be obvious for a considerable length of time in landfill destinations without degrading [14-16]. A typical issue with recycling plastics is that plastics are frequently comprised of more than one sort of polymer or there might be some kind of fibre added to the plastic. Plastic polymers require more handling to be recycled as every sort melts at various temperatures and has distinctive properties, so cautious detachment is important. In addition, most plastics are not exceptionally good with each other [17]. PVC plastic is particularly difficult to recover through recycling on the grounds that unadulterated PVC must be joined with a wide assortment of added substances amid its generation to make it into a substance that is valuable for assembling. Unadulterated PVC is routinely joined with stabilizers that contain unsafe substances like lead and other overwhelming metals, and with plasticizers that contain phthalates, fungicides, and numerous other savage chemicals [18-20].

Medicinal Uses

Current healthcare would not be conceivable without the utilization of plastic materials. From the casing of an open MRI machine to the smallest tubing, plastics have made human services less difficult and less agonizing [21-24]. Things we underestimate, for example, expendable syringes, intravenous blood packs and heart valves are presently made of plastic. Plastics have decreased the heaviness of eyeglass casings and focal points [25]. They are key parts of advanced prosthetic gadgets offering more noteworthy adaptability, solace and portability [26]. Plastics permit fake hip and knees to give smooth working, inconvenience free joints. Plastic bundling, with its excellent hindrance properties, light weight, ease, sturdiness, and straightforwardness, is perfect for medicinal applications [27-30]. Today's most inventive therapeutic techniques are reliant on plastics.

- Tiny tubes called catheters are utilized to unblock veins. The obstructing deposit in the vessels can be separated with a modest winding called a vessel support. This is made of a plastic grew particularly for the medicinal field and accused of dynamic substances [31].
- Plastic pill casings are made of tartaric corrosive based polymers that soon separate, gradually discharging the required medicine over the required measure of time [32,33].
- The gaps which occurs by synthetic material filling can be replaced by flexible plastic prosthesis i.e., during diseased arteries.
- Individuals with extremely hindered hearing can now have plastic inserts embedded that permit them to hear sound once more [34-36].
- 3D printing is at present being utilized by the medicinal business as a part of a couple of novel ways [37]. Professionals can likewise now print careful 3D generations of particular body parts utilizing examines from a MRI machine.
- There is likewise an entire exhibit of plastic dispensable medicinal items, including bed container, insulin pens, IV tubes, tube fittings, plastic glasses and pitchers, eye patches, surgical and examination gloves, inflatable supports, inward breath covers, tubing for dialysis, expendable outfits, wipes and droppers and ostomy items [38-40]. The utilization of plastic materials in clinics is practically interminable.

Healthcare providers are continually searching for new and creative approaches to upgrade the quality of consideration patients get while cutting expenses [41,42]. Re-usable and antimicrobial plastic parts are helping medicinal professionals conquer versatile difficulties in the social insurance industry [43-45]. Plastic segments are helping patients live more advantageous, more content lives, while going along cost-investment funds to different partners in the restorative business [46].

These plastics are profitable for an assortment of reasons

Less Infection: Antimicrobial plastic is halting the spread of diseases in hospitals all around the globe. It can repulse or even eliminate microscopic organisms on surfaces that specialists and patients routinely touch, averting diseases [47-52]. Antimicrobial plastics can even eliminate microorganisms when surfaces aren't cleaned all the time.

New Medical Devices: Plastics are permitting architects, specialists and other restorative professionals to grow new medicinal gadgets that enhance patients' lives [53-56]. Whether it's upgraded pacemakers, joint substitution gadgets, or stents, plastics are improving the nature of consideration patients get.

Cost Savings: Clean and re-usable plastics are sparing different partners in the therapeutic business cash, from the producers of medicinal gadgets the distance to patients in healing facilities [57-60]. Plastic gadgets are less expensive to deliver and less demanding to supplant.

Environmental Protection: Maintainable therapeutic practices are developing and re-usable plastics are keeping toxic materials out of landfills, securing the earth [61-64]. Plastics are additionally keeping therapeutic gadgets and instruments in administration longer and, in a few cases, are lessening the quantity of item disappointments owing to erosion [64-66].

Increased Comfort and Safety: A few patients are oversensitive to metal therapeutic gadgets, making it troublesome for them to get the best possible treatment and consideration [67-71]. Sterile, hypo-allergenic plastics with solid auxiliary trustworthiness have the ability to supplant metal parts in hip substitution gadgets, making it feasible for patients to experience treatment and live more beneficial lives [72-76].

Better Containers: With regards to saving medications, examples and other critical materials, makers and restorative professionals alike need solid, artificially idle compartments [77,78]. Sterile plastics are supplanting

metal or glass holders, in light of the fact that numerous plastics are equipped for opposing the absolute most unsafe substances on earth [79,80]. Additionally, plastics don't smash like glass, which makes it for the most part more secure for use with risky materials and imperative examples.

CONCLUSION

The utilization of plastics reformed the field of medication making patients more secure, and methodology less complex. Lately in the media, plastics have been getting a terrible reputation. Due to a limited extent to the way that plastic is not bio-degradable. In any case, it is not likely that anything can supplant plastic in the field of drug, or that its utilization will be diminished in the exact not so distant future. The restorative business has been enormously enhanced because of the use of plastics over an entire scope of employments in all fields of pharmaceutical. The medicinal business has gotten to be more secure as a consequence of the presentation of plastics. Eventually the patients, and that is you and me, advantage the most from the utilization of plastics in pharmaceutical.

REFERENCES

1. Ogunola OS and Palanisami T. Microplastics in the Marine Environment: Current Status, Assessment Methodologies, Impacts and Solutions. *J Pollut Eff Cont.* 2016;4:161.
2. Bharti SN and Swetha G. Need for Bioplastics and Role of Biopolymer PHB: A Short Review. *J Pet Environ Biotechnol.* 2016;7:272.
3. Santos ADO, et al. Marine Pollution: The Problematic of Microplastics. *J Marine Sci Res Dev.* 2015;5:167.
4. Sindhu SV, et al. Measurement of Nonlinearity and Spectral Study of a Laser Dye. *J Laser Opt Photonics.* 2015;2:121.
5. Caruso G. Microplastics in Marine Environments: Possible Interactions with the Microbial Assemblage. *J Pollut Eff Cont.* 2015;3:e111.
6. Najaf F, et al. The Silent Sinus Syndrome: A Collaborative Approach between Rhinologists and- Case Report and Literature Review. *Otolaryngol (Sunnyvale).* 2014;4:179.
7. Dahman Y. Poly (Lactic Acid): Green and Sustainable Plastics. *Ferment Technol.* 2014;2:e121.
8. Koushal V, et al. Plastics: Issues Challenges and Remediation. *Int J Waste Resources.* 2013;4:134.
9. Dhaman Y and Ugwu CU. Poly [(R)-3-hydroxybutyrate]: The Green Biodegradable Bioplastics of the Future. *Ferment Technol.* 2013;2:e120.
10. Chauhan A. Biodegradable Plastics: A Broad Outlook. *J Bioremed Biodeg.* 2013;4:e141.
11. A Angyal, et al. Petrochemical feedstock by thermal cracking of plastic waste. *J Anal Appl Pyrolysis.* 2007;79:409-414.
12. Jibrael MA and Peter F. Strength and Behavior of Concrete Contains Waste Plastic. *J Ecosys Ecograph.* 2016;6:186.
13. Arandes JM, et al. Catalytic cracking of waxes produced by the fast pyrolysis of polyolefins. *Energy and Fuels.* 2007;21:561-569.
14. Ballice L, et al. Classification of volatile products from the temperature-programmed pyrolysis of low-and high-density polyethylene. *Energy and Fuels.* 1998;12:925-928.
15. Environmental Protection Agency. Characterization of Municipal Waste in the United States. US, Washington;1992.
16. Costa PA, et al. Kinetic evaluation of the pyrolysis of polyethylene waste. *Energy and Fuels.* 2007;21:2489-2498.
17. Joo HS and Guin JA. Hydrocracking of plastics pyrolysis gas oil to naphtha. *Energy and Fuels.* 1997;11:586-592.
18. Ali MF, et al. Catalytic coprocessing of coal and petroleum residues with waste plastics to produce transportation fuels. *Fuel Process Technol.* 2011;92:1109-1120.
19. Miller SJ, et al. Conversion of waste plastic to lubricating base oil. *Energy and Fuels.* 2005;19:1580-1586.
20. Moore CJ, et al. A comparison of plastic and plankton in the North Pacific central gyre. *Mar Pollut Bull.* 2001;42:1297-1300.
21. Moore CJ, et al. A comparison of neustonic plastic and zooplankton abundance in southern California's coastal waters. *Mar Pollut Bull.* 2002;44:1035-1038.
22. Seoud H, et al. Conversion of polyethylene to transportation fuels through pyrolysis and catalytic cracking. *Energy and Fuels.* 1995;9:735-742.
23. Shabtai J, et al. Depolymerization liquefaction of plastics and rubbers. *Energy and Fuels.* 1997;11:76-87.

24. Sugiyama E, et al. A process of municipal waste plastic, thermal degradation into fuel oil, in 1st International Symposium on Feedstock Recycling of Plastics (ISFR'99). Research Association for Feedstock Recycling of Plastics, Sendai, Japan; 2016.
25. Williams PT and Williams EA. Interaction of plastics in mixed-plastics pyrolysis. *Energy and Fuels*. 1999;13:188-196.
26. Yanik J, et al. The effect of red mud on the liquefaction of waste plastics in heavy vacuum gas oil. *Energy and Fuels*. 2001;15:163-169.
27. Zoorob SE and Suparma LB. Laboratory design and investigation of the properties of continuously graded Asphaltic concrete containing recycled plastics aggregate replacement (Plastiphalt). *Cement and Concrete Composites*. 2000;22:233-242.
28. Zainab ZI, et al. Use of waste plastic in concrete mixture as aggregate replacement. *Waste Management*. 2008;28:2041-2047.
29. Nabajyothi S and Jorge B. Use of plastic waste as aggregate in cement mortar and concrete preparation: A review. *Construction and Building Materials*. 2012;34:385-401.
30. Divya G, et al. (2013) Polyhydroxy Alkonates - A Sustainable Alternative to Petro-Based Plastics. *J Phylogenetics Evol Biol*. 2013;4:143.
31. Ki Lin CS. Development of Food Waste-based Biorefineries for the Production of Biodegradable Plastics and Platform Chemicals. *J Food Process Technol*. 2012;3:e112.
32. Santhoskumar AU, et al. Comparison of Biological Activity Transistion Metal 12 Hydroxy oleate on Photodegradation of Plastics. *J Bioremed Biodegrad*. 2010;1:109.
33. Chauhan A, et al. Biodegradable Plastic. *J Textile Sci Eng*. 2013;3:e115.
34. Porta R, et al. Promising Perspectives for Transglutaminase In "Bioplastics" Production. *J Biotechnol Biomaterial*. 2011;1:e102.
35. Ceyhan N and Ozdemir G. Poly-hydroxybutyrate (PHB) production from domestic wastewater using *Enterobacteraerogenes* 12Bi strain. *African J Microbiol Res*. 2011;5:690-702.
36. Kumar BS and Prabakaran G. Production of PHB (bioplastics) using bio-effluent as substrate by *Alcaligenseutrophus*. *Indian J Biotechnol*. 2006;5:76-79.
37. Temitope AK, et al. A Pilot Recycling of Plastic Pure Water Sachets/Bottles into Composite Floor Tiles: A Case Study from Selected Dumping Site in Ogbomoso. *J Material Sci Eng*. 2015;4:201.
38. Ugoamadi CC and Ihesiulor OK. Optimization of the development of a plastic recycling machine. *Nigeria J Technol*. 2011;30:67-81.
39. Caruso G. Plastic Degrading Microorganisms as a Tool for Bioremediation of Plastic Contamination in Aquatic Environments. *J Pollut Eff Cont*. 2015;3:e112.
40. Hedge A. Survival of *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomona aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* on Wood and Plastic Surfaces. *J Microb Biochem Technol*. 2015;7:210-212.
41. Adekanye AG, et al. Unique Foreign Body of the Pharynx- Touch Light Spring and Its Plastic Cover. *J Nurs Care*. 2015;4:274.
42. Hernandez V. Acquisition of Mexican SMEs; Its Impact on Organizational Culture and Structure: The Case of Glass and Plastic Mexico. *Bus Eco J*. 2015;6:169.
43. Zheng K. Electron-beam-assisted Superplastic Shaping of Nanoscale Amorphous Silica. *Nat Comm*. 2010;1:1.
44. Khan A, et al. Feasibility Study of Municipal Plastic Waste for Power Generation in Lahore City, Pakistan. *J Chem Eng Process Technol*. 2015;6:229.
45. Ammar AS and Sawsan DA. Pyrolysis of high-density polyethylene for the production of fuel-like liquid hydrocarbon. *Iraqi J Chem Petrol Engg*. 2008;9:23-29.
46. Ademiluyi T and Akpan C. Preliminary evaluation of fuel oil produced from pyrolysis of low density polyethylene water sachet wastes. *J App Sci and Environ Manag*. 2007;11:15-19.
47. Yeong GH, et al. Pyrolysis of low-density polyethylene using synthetic catalysts produced from fly ash. *J Material Cycles and Waste Manag*. 2006;8:126-132.
48. Miskolczi N, et al. Fuels by pyrolysis of waste plastics from agricultural and packaging sectors in a pilot scale reactor. *Fuel Processing Technol*. 2009;90:1032-1040.
49. Sugita R, et al. Illegal Route Estimation of the Seized Illicit Drug, Methamphetamine, by the Comparison of Striation Marks on Plastic Packaging Films. *J Foren Sci*. 2009;54:1341-1348.
50. Berx V and De kinder J. 3D Measurements on Extrusion Marks in Plastic Bags. *J Foren Sci*. 2002;47:1-10.
51. Miskolczi N, et al. Fuels by pyrolysis of waste plastics from agricultural and packaging sectors in a pilot scale reactor. *Fuel Process Technol*. 2009;90:1032-1034.
52. Zaher K and Samir S. Permeability and Chloride Penetration of Concrete Subjected to Gaza Seawater Exposures. *J Islamic Uni Gaza*. 2001;9:67-84.
53. Miloud B. Permeability and Porosity Characteristics of Steel Fiber Reinforced Concrete. *Asian J Civil Engg*. 2005;6:317-330.

54. Khatri RP and Sirivatnan. Experimental investigation on methods for the determination of water permeability of concrete. *ACI material J.* 1997;94:257-261.
55. Abdelwahab MA, et al. Thermal, mechanical and morphological characterization of plasticized PLA-PHB blends. *Polym Degrad Stab.* 2012;97:1822-1828.
56. Cyrus VP, et al. Physical and mechanical properties of thermoplastic starch/montmorillonite nanocomposite films. *Carbohydr Polym.* 2008;73:55-56.
57. Liang W, et al. Processability Modifications of Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) by Plasticizing, Blending, and Stabilizing. *J App Poly Sci.* 2008;107:166-173.
58. Ranade SC, et al. Prevalence of Cancer in Female Plastic Surgeons in the United States. *J Women's Health Care.* 2015;4:229.
59. Moussavou M, et al. Multicellular Consortia Preserved in Biogenic Ductile-Plastic Nodules of Okondja Basin (Gabon) by 2.1 Ga. *J Geol Geosci.* 2015;4:195.
60. Kociszewski M, et al. Effect of industrial wood particle size on mechanical properties of wood-polyvinyl chloride composites. *Eur J Wood Prod.* 2012;70:113-118.
61. Iwase H, et al. Biological Effects of the Plasticizer Tris (2-Ethylhexyl) Trimellitate. *Clin Pharmacol Biopharm.* 2014;S2:004.
62. Tiwari KN, et al. Influence of Drip Irrigation and Plastic Mulch on Yield of Sapota (*Achras zapota*) and Soil Nutrients. *Irrigat Drainage Sys Eng.* 2014;3:116.
63. Zinoviev EV, et al. New Bioplastic Material Based on Hyaluronic Acid Hydrocolloid. *J Clin Exp Dermatol Res.* 2014;5:215.
64. Liu S, et al. Role of PKG α -mediated Spinal Dorsal Horn Plasticity in Chronic Pain. *J Pain Relief.* 2014;3:134.
65. Jacobs RJ, et al. Synergistic 3D Approach with Plastic Surgery and Anaplastology to Achieve Optimal Facial Restoration after Oncologic Orbital Exenteration. *Anaplastology.* 2013;3:e111.
66. Esezobor EE, et al. Pattern of Facial Laceration in Suburban Plastic Surgery Practice. *J Trauma Treat.* 2013;3:180.
67. Gomiero A. The Contribution of OMICS Publishing Group to the Topic of Marine Litter and Micro Plastic Studies. *J Marine Sci Res Dev.* 2014;4:e127.
68. Shehata AS, et al. Effects of Exposure to Plasticizers Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate and Trioctyltrimellitate on the Histological Structure of Adult Male Albino Rats' Liver. *J Clin Toxicol.* 2013;3:169.
69. Argyropoulos DS. Towards Thermoplastic Lignin Polymers: Progress in the Utilization of Kraft Lignin for the Synthesis of Heat Stable Polymer Melts. *J Biotechnol Biomater.* 2013;3:e123.
70. Khaghanikavkani E, et al. Microwave Pyrolysis of Plastic. *J Chem Eng Process Technol.* 2013;4:150.
71. Kumar D, et al. Colour Changes in Jaggery Cubes under Modified Atmosphere Packaging in Plastic Film Packages. *Agrotechnol.* 2013;S11:005.
72. Ahmed EI and Morsi DAW. Drug Dependence and Synaptic Plasticity. *J Alcoholism Drug Depend.* 2013;1:e103.
73. Vlachos DG. Plastics from Renewable Sources. *J Chem Eng Process Technol.* 2012;3:e108.
74. Alariqi SAS. Biodegradation of Medical Plastics: The Future Dream Challenge. *J Environment Analytic Toxicol.* 2012;2:e102.
75. Lunt E. Antitumor imidazotetrazines. Synthesis and antitumor activity of 6- and 8-substituted imidazo[5,1-d]-1,2,3,5-tetrazinones and 8-substituted pyrazolo[5,1-d]-1,2,3,5-tetrazinones. *J Med Chem.* 1987;30: 357-366
76. Robertson DW. Structure-activity relationships of arylimidazopyridine cardiotonics: discovery and inotropic activity of 2-[2-methoxy-4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl]-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine. *J Med Chem.* 1985;28:717-727
77. Chien-Chong H. Microfluidic Biochips and Plastic-Antibody Biosensors for Point-of-Care Diagnostics. *J Biochip Tissue Chip.* 2011;1:e104.
78. Priyanka N and Archana T. Biodegradability of Polythene and Plastic by the Help of Microorganism: A Way for Brighter Future. *J Environment Analytic Toxicol.* 2011;1:111.
79. Gavasane AJ and Pawar HA. Synthetic Biodegradable Polymers Used in Controlled Drug Delivery System: An Overview. *Clin Pharmacol Biopharm.* 2014;3:121.
80. Rahmani V, et al. Nano encapsulation of Insulin Using Blends of Biodegradable Polymers and In Vitro Controlled Release of Insulin. *J Chem Eng Process Technol.* 2015;6:228.