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## Bio-nanocellulose Meshes Improve Hernia Repair Surgery

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Bacterial nanocellulose is an emergent biocompatible natural polymer with increasing applicability in the healthcare sector. A potential innovative application can be found in the design of surgical meshes for the treatment of abdominal hernias. Researchers from ICMA-B-CSIC and B. Braun Surgical, a leading manufacturer of medical devices for wound closure, have collaborated to develop a bio-based surgical mesh with this biomaterial. First results from an in vivo animal study yield promising outcomes.

### A common surgical procedure with avoidable complications

20 million patients worldwide suffer abdominal hernias every single year, a common condition that can only be addressed through surgical intervention.

An abdominal hernia involves an internal organ protruding through a small hole or a weakened zone in the walls of the abdomen. A key part of the intervention is the reparation of the abdomen through the use of a surgical mesh that provides mechanical support to the weakened area. Those meshes are predominantly manufactured from synthetic polymers such as polypropylene.

Complications in hernioplasties might involve foreign body reactions and fibrotic adhesion between the mesh and viscera, with high rates of adhesion being reported in approximately 15 % of the cases one year after surgery.



Sole Roig, researcher at the Nanoparticles and Nanocomposites group at ICMA-B-CSIC, showing a sample of a hybrid mesh of surgical polypropylene and the bio-based bacterial nanocellulose.

“In this context, strategies to minimize foreign body reactions are needed, since fibrotic adhesion around the implant can trigger a cascade of complications leading to a reoperation of increased complexity”, explains Anna Roig, leader of the Nanoparticles and Nanocomposites group at the Institute of Materials Science of Barcelona ([ICMAB-CSIC](#)).

Beyond possible recurrent operations, adhesions can cause severe chronic pain, digestive disorders or infertility. Such medical complications motivate current efforts to reduce any side effect that may arise from the implantation of surgical meshes.



Samples of bacterial nanocellulose meshes.

## **Towards improved anti-adhesion surgical meshes for hernioplasty**

A strategy for the improvement of surgical meshes is to physically isolate the polypropylene mesh from the viscera adding an anti-adhesion barrier. The study published in [Biomaterials Science](#) presents bacterial nanocellulose as a well-suited biomaterial to create this barrier.

Bacterial nanocellulose is an emergent biocompatible natural polymer with increasing applicability in the healthcare sector, such as in wound dressings, anti-fibrotic protectors for cardiac implants or bio-patches to treat corneal disorders. A potential innovative application shown in this study is the design of surgical meshes for the treatment of abdominal hernias. The work provides new information on the biomaterial mechanical suitability for soft tissue reinforcement evaluated in a range of formats: dry, wet, monolayered, double or triple-layered, and combined with polypropylene meshes.

In vivo studies with animals indicate that bacterial nanocellulose presents adequate handling, suture fixation, manageability and accommodation to the implantation site. After a follow-up of 21 days, the performance of the biopolymer as a soft tissue reinforcement material was evaluated by macroscopic observations and histological analysis. Interestingly, bacterial nanocellulose caused few adhesions, involving only 8 % of the total implanted surface, and the bio-meshes were well integrated into the abdominal wall. Good post-operative recovery

indicated that the material was well tolerated by the animals.

Read the [original article](#) on The Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).