

A Delayed Release Implant made of Poly(glycolideco-trimethylene carbonate-co-ε-caprolactone)

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Australian Government

Vaccine preventable diseases

Primary and booster doses required

Administration challenges



Bioresorbable Polymers



Melchels FPW, Fehr I, Reitz AS, Dunker U, Beagley KW, Dargaville TR, et al. Initial design and physical characterization of a polymeric device for osmosis-driven delayed burst delivery of vaccines. Biotechnology and Bioengineering. 2015;112(9):1927-35.

Poly(glycolide-co-trimethylene carbonateco-ε-caprolactone) P(GA-TMC-CL)





Implant Fabrication

Dip coater setup Polymer solution X-Stage Power Supply

- 1. Prepare 0.12 g/mL P(GA-TMC-CL) in HFIP
- 2. 4 coats onto substrate
- 3. Dry and anneal at 190°C for 30 min
- 4. Swell in ethanol to remove from substrate







HFIP: Hexafluoroisopropanol

Screening for Delayed Release





Implant Characterisation



Implant Characterisation



Release Mechanism



ARC CTET



Model from: Siepmann J, Siepmann F. Modeling of diffusion controlled drug delivery. Journal of Controlled Release. 2012;161(2):351-62.

Relevant Payload Analysis



Challenges to address

- 68% release
- Sustained release after lag time
- Payload stability

Conclusions

Facile fabrication of thin-walled implants via dip-coating







In vivo translatability

- Payload stability
- Tissue response



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