First edition
2012-10-01

# Implants for surgery — Calcium phosphates —

## Part 3: Hydroxyapatite and beta-tricalcium phosphate bone substitutes

*Implants chirurgicaux — Phosphates de calcium —*

*Partie 3: Substituts osseux à base d'hydroxyapatite et de phosphate tricalcique bêta*

Reference number
ISO 13175-3:2012(E)



ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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# Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 13175-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150, *Implants for surgery*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Materials*.

ISO 13175 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Implants for surgery — Calcium phosphates*:

— *Part 3: Hydroxyapatite and beta-tricalcium phosphate bone substitutes*

 

# Introduction

Hydroxyapatite and β-tricalcium phosphate synthetic bone substitutes are now considered as an adequate alternative to autografts and allografts. Indeed, the synthetic origin of these devices guarantees that no transmittable disease will contaminate the patient. Moreover, hydroxyapatite and β-tricalcium phosphate have been shown to be osteoconductive which means that they will promote bone healing at the surface of the material if implanted in a bone site (see References [6] and [7]). Biocompatibility of hydroxyapatite and β-tricalcium phosphate is demonstrated by extensive literature (see Reference [8]).

The devices referred to in this part of ISO 13175 are of three types: synthetic monophasic hydroxyapatite or β-tricalcium phosphate bone substitutes and biphasic hydroxyapatite/β-tricalcium phosphate bone substitutes. The hydroxyapatite/β-tricalcium phosphate ratio influence the dissolution rate of the material: the higher the β-tricalcium phosphate content, the higher the dissolution rate (see References [9] to [11]).

The healing process into the bone substitutes is not only related to the material osteoconductive potential, it is also related to the porosity structure (see References [12] to [16]). It is necessary that macroporosities are large enough and interconnected for bone ingrowth to take place into the whole volume of the implant. Porosities have also an influence on the resorption rate of the ceramic: the higher the number of microporosities, the higher the dissolution rate (see Reference [14]).

As bone substitutes are not intended for bearing heavy loads, their mechanical properties are not essential. However, most of the time blocks have to be reshaped by the surgeon to fit the shape of the bone cavity. The bone substitute shall have sufficient mechanical properties to be machined.