Editorial Note
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Bioceramics Development and Applications

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Editorial Note for Bio ceramics Development and Applications

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I am pleased to introduce the Bioceramics Development and Applications is an international peer-reviewed scientific periodical dedicated to research around redox interactions in all fields of medicine. The Journal is published quarterly and aims to publish high-quality full-length research papers or brief communications, comprehensive or 'mini'-review articles as well as original hypotheses reflecting new sights and ideas in following areas.

Bioceramics and bioglasses are ceramic materials that are biocompatible. Bioceramics are an important subset of biomaterials. Bioceramics range in biocompatibility from the ceramic oxides, which are inert in the body, to the other extreme of resorbable materials, which are eventually replaced by the materials which they were used to repairing. Bioceramics are used in many types of medical procedures.

Bio inert Materials

The term Bio inert Materials bioinert refers to any material that once placed in the human body has minimal interaction with its surrounding tissue, examples of these are stainless steel, titanium, alumina, partially stabilised zirconia, and ultra high molecular weight polyethylene. Generally a fibrous capsule might form around bio inert implants hence its bio functionality relies on tissue integration through the implant

Biopolymers

Biopolymers are polymers produced by living organisms; in other words, they are polymeric biomolecules. Since they are polymers, biopolymers contain monomeric units that are covalently bonded to form larger structures. There are three main classes of biopolymers, classified according to the monomeric units used and the structure of the biopolymer formed: polynucleotides (RNA and DNA), polypeptides, and polysaccharides. Cellulose is the most common organic compound and biopolymer on Earth.

Calcium Phosphate

Calcium phosphate is made from a combination of calcium and phosphorus, but several different forms exist and they perform different functions.. One type of calcium phosphate, known as hydroxyapatite, is the primary mineral your body uses to build and strengthen bones and teeth. Other forms of calcium phosphate are used in food products such as table salt, baked goods and condiments, where they help prevent caking, condition dough and act as a leavening agent. Calcium phosphate is also added to foods to boost their calcium content and used to make calcium supplements.

Ceramic Metal Oxides

Artistic materials are inorganic, non-metallic materials produced using mixes of a metal and a non metal. Artistic materials may be crystalline or halfway crystalline. They are shaped by the activity of warmth and consequent cooling. Clay materials have a tendency to be solid, hardened, fragile, synthetically latent, and non-conduits of warmth and power, yet their properties differ broadly. For instance, porcelain is broadly used to make electrical covers, yet some ceramic mixes are superconductor**s**

Ceramics

Ceramics are hard, brittle, heat-resistant and corrosion resistant materials made by shaping and then firing a nonmetallic mineral,such as clay, at a high temperature are known as ceramics. Technical, also known as engineering, advanced, special, and fine ceramics. Such items include tiles used in the Space Shuttle program, gas burner nozzles.