

Interacts with Living Tissue to Replace a Natural Organ: An Editorial Note

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Editorial

An artificial organ is an artificial tissue of an organ that is implanted into a human and interacts with living tissue to replace a natural organ, duplicate or augment a particular function or functions, so that the patient becomes one normal life returns. Since the replaced function does not need a life-sustaining function, but is often related to it. Joints and Bones replaced, such as found in hip prostheses, and could also be viewed as artificial organs. Other stationary resources, such as filters or chemical processing units, such as an artificial organ) Hence, a dialysis machine is a very successful and critically important life support device that almost completely replaces the functions of a kidney, but not an artificial organ. Legs or prostheses are designed to restore normal levels of function in amputees. Mechanical devices that allow amputees to walk or keep using two hands have likely been in use since ancient times. Most notable is the simple vertebrae. Since then, the development of artificial limbs has advanced rapidly [1].

New plastics and other materials like carbon fiber have made it possible for artificial limbs to become stronger and lighter, which limits the additional energy required for surgery on the limb. The added materials make the artificial limbs look a lot more realistic. Prosthetics can be broadly divided into upper and lower extremities and can take many shapes and sizes. New advances in artificial limbs include additional levels of integration into the human body. The prosthesis can be controlled by the brain through a direct implant or implant into various muscles [2]. Neural prostheses are a series of devices that can replace a motor, sensory, or cognitive modality that may have been damaged by injury or illness. Brain stimulators, send electrical impulses to the brain to treat neurological and movement disorders such as Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, treatment-resistant depression, and other conditions such as urinary incontinence.

Alleviating Symptoms In 2013, scientists developed a mini-brain that develops key neurological components through the early gestational stages of fetal maturation. Artificial red blood cells (red blood cells) have been used in projects for around 60 years, but began to arouse interest with the HIV-contaminated donor blood crisis all functions. The first artificial red blood cells, made by Chang and Poznanski in 1968, were made to contain oxygen and Carrying out carbon dioxide, which also have antioxidant functions [3].

Scientists are working on a new type of artificial red blood cell; one-fiftieth the size of a human red cell, made from purified human hemoglobin proteins coated with a synthetic polymer that is stable at high pH levels Blood can absorb oxygen and release oxygen when the pH value of the blood is low. Rust in the bloodstream, which prevents dangerous narrowing of blood vessels [4].

Dr. Llan, MD stated that artificial red blood cells can be used by anyone with any blood type because the mucous membrane is immune to the prosthesis does not restore biological reproductive function, the device has been shown to improve the mental health of these patients. That fulfils the function of a thymus does not exist. However, the researchers succeeded in growing a thymus gland from reprogrammed fibroblasts. They expressed the hope that the approach could one day replace or complement thymus transplantation in new-borns [5]. As of 2017, UCLA researchers developed a scam that, while not yet implantable, can perform all the functions of a real scam. The artificial thymus would play an important role in the immune system; it would use blood stem cells to produce more T cells that would help the body fight off infection.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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