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Nanotechnology has a Lot of Potential for Dental and Medical Applications

Swan Bartin*

Department of Forensic Odontology, University of Texas, Texas, USA

Abstract

Surface engineering of nanoparticles has contributed to the advancement of nanoscience and nanotechnology by creating novel materials with a variety of functional properties and applications that are based on their surface modifier. Dispersed nanoparticles can alter the interfacial properties of a liquid-liquid system in the aqueous phase if their surface is altered by an ionic surfactant. The interfacial energy of the nanoparticle brine system and ions tend to alter pore channel transport and improve recovery. The ability to easily counterbalance gravity's force with induced sedimentation stability is one of the advantages of using particles suspended at nanoscales. This was made possible by their nanosize, nanostructure, high volume to surface ratio, and strong interaction with rock fluids.

Keywords: COVID-19 • Nanoparticles • Nanotechnology • Sedimentation • Nanoscales

Introduction

Numerous individuals around the world have been actively contaminated by the Coronavirus pandemic of 2019 caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory illness COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2). Researchers from a variety of fields have collaborated to develop various systems in order to adapt to this incredible emergency. Because our own invulnerable framework is the primary line of defense against the disease of new popular strains, antibodies are the best methods to prevent contamination by SARS-CoV-2. In light of various advancements, a few vaccinations have been distributed worldwide up to this point, including antibodies against entire cell inactivated infection, protein subunit, and courier RNA. While the majority has a defensive viability of 50%-80%, the two moderna and PfizerBioNTech Lipid Nanoparticle (LNP) based mRNA immunizations (mRNA-1273 and BNT162b2) have a much higher defensive viability 94.1% and 95%, respectively. Currently, these two mRNA antibodies are the most commonly used, demonstrating the significance of nanotechnology in the response to the Coronavirus pandemic [1-3].

Literature Review

After some time, the number of cases of the coronavirus has surprisingly decreased as a result of the extensive rollout of the vaccine against the coronavirus in numerous locations. In any case, emerging SARS-CoV-2 variants have brought about new outbreaks of the Coronavirus, posing new threats to global health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified five SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern at this point: P.1 (Gamma), B.1.617.2 (Delta), B.1.1.529 (Omicron), and B.1.1.7 (Alpha). The evidence that has been gathered indicates that these new variants lack balance and have increased contagiousness and destructiveness, making them significantly more irritating and dangerous. Clinical data indicate that few currently administered immunizations have significantly decreased defensive viability against these new variants. As a result, the demand for novel techniques grows as a result of the emergency brought on by the current and potential SARS-CoV-2 variants.

One of the most active areas of modern material science research is nanotechnology. Over the past few years, nanotechnology has been one of the sciences that have grown the fastest. This is a new area of modern research that focuses on the synthesis and design of particle structures with sizes between about 100 and 1000 nm. As a new technology, nanotechnology has a lot of potential for dental and medical applications. It continues to have an impact on a number of upcoming orthodontic and dental developments. It is known that nanoparticles improve cell targeting, increase bioactivity, and reduce toxicity. Metal and metal oxide nanoparticles, such as silver, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, copper oxide, gold, selenium, hydroxyapatite, titanium oxide, and copper sulfide, have been used in numerous medical applications, particularly for cancer detection, screening, drug delivery systems, applications for antisense and gene therapy, and tissue engineering. Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) have a wide range of medicinal and diagnostic uses. Silver is one of the most common metal

***Address for Correspondence:** Swan Bartin, Department of Forensic Odontology, University of Texas, Texas, USA, Tel: 32423566824; E-mail: bartin463@edu.in*

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nanoparticles, owing to its antimicrobial and pharmaceutical properties. New and innovative strategies are of potential interest for the synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs), which are used in a huge range of consumer products [4].

SARS-CoV-2 is a ~29-kilobase single-abandoned positive RNA

The development of SARS-CoV-2 variations of concern SARS-CoV-2 is a ~29 kilobase single-abandoned positive RNA infection with a transformation pace of two single letter changes each month, which is somewhat sluggish, contrasted with other RNA infections owing with its editing capacities. Be that as it may, because of its quick spread, in excess of 4,000 variations have been reported. Presently, the central issue with respect to specific variations is their capacity to hamper the resistance made by antibodies or past infection. In the last few years there has been exponential growth in the field of herbal medicine and these drugs are gaining popularity both in developing and developed countries because of their natural origin and less side effects. Many traditional medicines in use are derived from medicinal plants, minerals and organic matter. A number of medicinal plants, traditionally used for over 1000 years named rasayana are present in herbal preparations of Indian traditional health care systems. In Indian systems of medicine most practitioners formulate and dispense their own recipes. The World Health Organization (WHO) has listed 21,000 plants, which are used for medicinal purposes around the world. Among these 2500 species are in India, out of which 150 species are used commercially on a fairly large scale. India is the largest producer of medicinal herbs and is called as botanical garden of the world. The current review focuses on herbal drug preparations and plants used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, a major crippling disease in the world leading to huge economic losses [5].

Discussion

Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (PMSM) servo drive system has been widely used for industrial sewing machines. The conventional control method is PID, which has some disadvantages such as large overshoot, bad robustness. In this paper, a servo control of the industrial sewing machine system based on the Active Disturbance Rejection Control (ADRC) is proposed, which can arrange the transient process, estimate and compensate the uncertain internal and external disturbance. It can highly enhance the dynamic performances of the system. Based on the Matlab/simulink software, the simulation results of the industrial sewing machine control system proved the effectiveness and robustness of the ADRC control strategy.

Conclusion

Although most variation strains exhibit a few changes, the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) protein exhibits the most significant and thought-provoking changes. Despite having more than 1,200 amino acids, the S protein's receptor restricting space (RBD) and the host cell's angiotensin changing over catalyst 2 (ACE2) receptor are only separated by a small 25-amino corrosive stretch. In every VOC, there have been changes in and around this connection region. Additionally, RBD transformations have a significant impact on the ability of antibodies to eradicate the virus. Approximately 3% of the deposits in the S protein have changed during the early arising variations, or before Omicron. However, this small group of changes is linked to a significant decrease in the killing antibodies' ability.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there was no conflict of interest in the present study.

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