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Modern Expansions in Materials for Bioscaffolding

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Description

Uterine infertility, recurrent miscarriage, abnormal menstrual bleeding, and other obstetric complications may result from the repair disorder known as intrauterine adhesions (IUAs). Among women of childbearing age, it is a pressing public health issue. There are currently only a few clinical treatments for IUA, and there is not enough evidence to suggest that these treatments can effectively promote regeneration after severe endometrial injury or improve the outcome of pregnancy. The primary obstacle to the repair of endometrial damaged tissues is the inhibitory pathological micro-environment. Tissue engineering and regenerative medicine have been making good progress in this direction. As a method of treating endometrial injury repair, biomaterials have been particularly used to load stem cells or therapeutic factors or construct an in situ delivery system. The characteristics of various bio-scaffold materials and their use as stem cell or therapeutic factor delivery systems for the regeneration of uterine tissue are thoroughly discussed in this article [1].

During a woman's reproductive life, the human endometrium undergoes 400–500 monthly cycles of morphological and functional changes, making it a dynamically changing mucosa with remarkable regenerative capacity. Endometrial stem cells may be involved in the regeneration of a new functional layer, primarily in the stroma of the basalis layer, according to the cycling of the endometrium. It is possible for uterus factor infertility, recurrent miscarriage, abnormal menstrual bleeding, and other obstetrical complications to result from congenital anomalies and acquired severe uterine damage, such as intrauterine adhesions (IUAs) caused by curettage and infections or scar formation after previous caesarean section and myomectomy. Endometrial fibrosis, in which fibrous tissues replace stromal tissues and is accompanied by a decrease in or disappearance of glands, is a primary risk factor for IUA that is caused by dilatation and curettage (D&C). The uterine cavity and/or cervical canal are either completely or partially destroyed as a result. Worldwide, 36–53 million pregnancies are terminated annually, with approximately 90% occurring in the first trimester, according to reports. IUA occurs approximately 6.3 percent of the time following early pregnancy loss. As a result, premenopausal women are a major public health concern for IUA [2].

Its treatment approach is based on the idea that endometrial regeneration and functional recovery should be encouraged. Hysteroscopic adhesion lysis, the use of artificial hormone therapy, and the placement of intrauterine devices are all common treatments. Hysteroscopy adhesiolysis is currently regarded as the most effective IUA treatment. Regardless of various subordinate medicines applied after a medical procedure, including actual obstructions and chemical treatment, the impact stays poor in serious cases. In addition, despite a favourable initial therapeutic effect, severe IUA has a high recurrence rate of more than 62% and an unfavourable prognosis. Scarring and severe fibrotic tissues are typically irreversible. As of now, undeveloped cell treatment is the most appealing treatment of tissue injury and fibrosis because of harm. Through the secretion of trophic support, the promotion of cell regeneration, and the regulation of immune and anti-inflammatory factors, stem cells provide advantages in both morphological and functional aspects. This is due to the fact that they are undifferentiated and can self-replicate. Stem cell transplantation for endometrial repair lacks long-term safety and efficacy, according to current research. The ability to self-renew, a high degree of plasticity, and a high proliferative capacity are all characteristics that stem cells and cancer cells share. Stem cells derived from bone marrow may also play a role in the development of endometrial carcinomas and contribute to endometriosis [3].

Using biomaterials mediated by bioactive molecules for in situ tissue engineering and implanting bioactive scaffolds modified or eluted by bioactive factors into tissue defect sites to achieve intrauterine repair by replacing membrane damage is the most recent development in tissue engineering and regenerative medicine. The primary pathological feature of IUA is endometrial fibrosis, in which avascular and non-functional fibrotic synechiae bundles obstruct the endometrial cavity and replace the normal hormonally responsive endometrium with excessive deposition of ECM. The functional repair of the endometrium has shown promising prospects thanks to stem cell transplantation treatment strategies and biological scaffold materials. Using biological scaffolds, bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs), endometrial mesenchymal stem cells (eMSCs), and menstrual blood–derived stem cells (MenSCs) have been transplanted into the uterine cavity in IUA patients, which has the potential to encourage the growth of the endometrium. There have been numerous attempts to investigate specific therapies based on stem cells. Both the therapeutic factors involved in repairing endometrial injury through in situ delivery and the therapeutic strategies of bio-scaffold materials loaded with stem cells are outlined in this article. The advancements in delivery systems designed for endometrial regenerative medicine as well as the characteristics of each kind of biological scaffold material are the topics we discuss. We also talk about the most recent developments in biomaterials, such as those that are loaded with stem cells or therapeutic factor delivery systems and modified or combined modes [4,5].

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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