



Done by: M Ainur

Teachers: H.Hasenovna


B.Tilekuly



NANOTECHNOLOGY AND THEIR APPLICATION IN MEDICINE



Plan:

- Meaning and history
 - Interesting facts about nanotechnology
 - The most popular substances of nanotechnology
 - Nanotechnology in the sphere of beauty
 - Nanotechnology in the sphere of medicine
 - Nanotechnology in the fight against cancer
 - Nanodrugs
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Nanotechnology


- Is the field of fundamental and applied science and technology dealing with a set of theoretical justification, practical methods of research, analysis and synthesis, as well as methods for the production and application of products with a given atomic structure through controlled manipulation of individual atoms and molecules.
- The well-known term nanotechnology began to be used after 1986.
- Nanotechnologies are studying nanoparticles.


Interesting facts about nanotechnology

- For the first time they were described by Einstein. He studied the composition of sugar and found out that its molecule is small and is about one nanometer. If we consider, for example, one molecule of human DNA, then its size is much larger, which proves the strength of the nanoparticle.
- Nanoparticles give hope to people in the fight against serious diseases.
- Scientists create nanorobots. They will be able to carry out the most difficult operations, carry out the diagnosis of the body from the inside, inject injections and medicines directly into the organs.
- The food industry uses the achievements of nanotechnology in order to expand the choice of products on the market. Leading companies finance research, not sparing money for development. Scientists promise to create modern food, capable of the kind and taste to change depending on the desire of customers. There are already examples of nanotechnology food on the foreign markets, and they are in demand.


The most popular substances of nanotechnology


- Plastic. This material is used in almost every industry. Thanks to nanotechnology, scientists have invented ultralight and durable plastics that have successfully found their application in the production of ground and air transport, various packages, equipment and even in the cosmetology.
- Ionic batteries. Ion batteries are used in the manufacture of mobile phones, digital cameras, laptops and other modern technical devices, without which it is already difficult to imagine our life.

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- tunneling microscopes. They differ significantly from their first counterparts. Their use allows scientists of the most diverse spheres to consider the smallest particles, study them and introduce them into modern inventions.
 - computer hardware. Thanks to the discovery of magnetic resistance and its careful study, special sensitive heads have been created that can read any information from hard drives of computers.
 - special materials used in lithography. Lithography is used in many areas, it is very convenient, so it is not replaceable. Modern lithography functions at a resolution of about 30 nm, and this is a huge achievement.
 - Carbon nanotubes
 - Fullerenes
 - Graphene




Nanotechnology in the sphere of beauty

- quality and their effectiveness. Improve these qualities will help nanocomplexes.
 - Nanocomplexes are a real discovery in cosmetology. Manufacturers will be able to produce drugs for each age group, given the skin types and other individual qualities. In the same way, you can create drugs for people with allergies of various kinds, adding anti-allergenic nanocomplexes.
 - struggle with the processes of aging. Nanoparticles promote the natural regeneration of cells, their renewal and protection against external factors.
 - point effect. This means that skin areas that require nutrition will receive exactly the nutrients they need. Nanocomplexes contain trace elements. Thanks to such microelements, the skin will look young, healthy, velvety and attractive.
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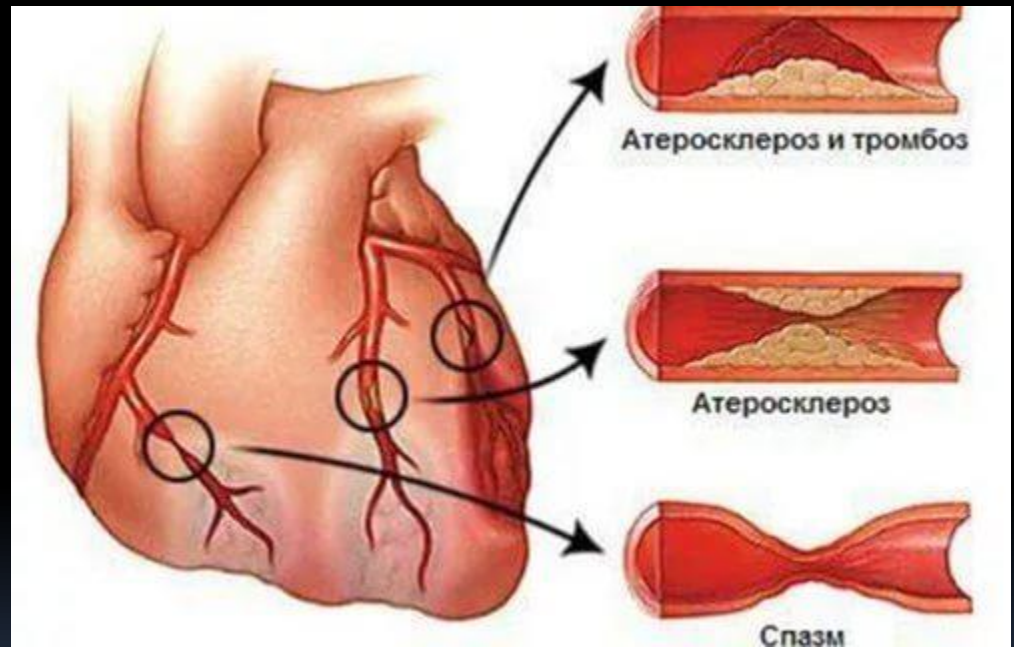
Nanotechnology in the sphere of medicine

- delivery of medicinal substances (active)
 - new ways of treating illnesses
 - in inference diagnostics
 - implants
 - in vitro diagnostics.
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Treatment of arteriosclerosis.

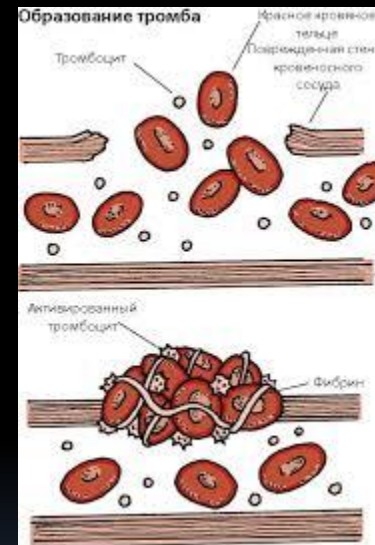
Arteriosclerosis refers to a state where plaques are built along the walls of arteries.

Nanorobots can help by cutting plaques, which will then be entrained in



Destruction of blood clots

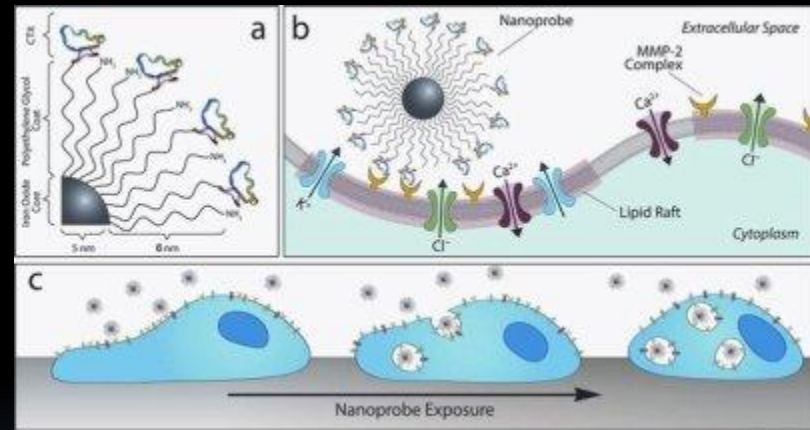
Clots can cause various complications, from the death of the muscle to a stroke. Nanorobots can go to the thrombus and break it. This application is the most risky for nanorobots - the robot should be able to lift the blockade without dropping the slightest piece into the bloodstream, which then could send it to another part of the body and cause even more damage. The robot should be small enough not to block the blood flow itself.



Fighting with cancer.

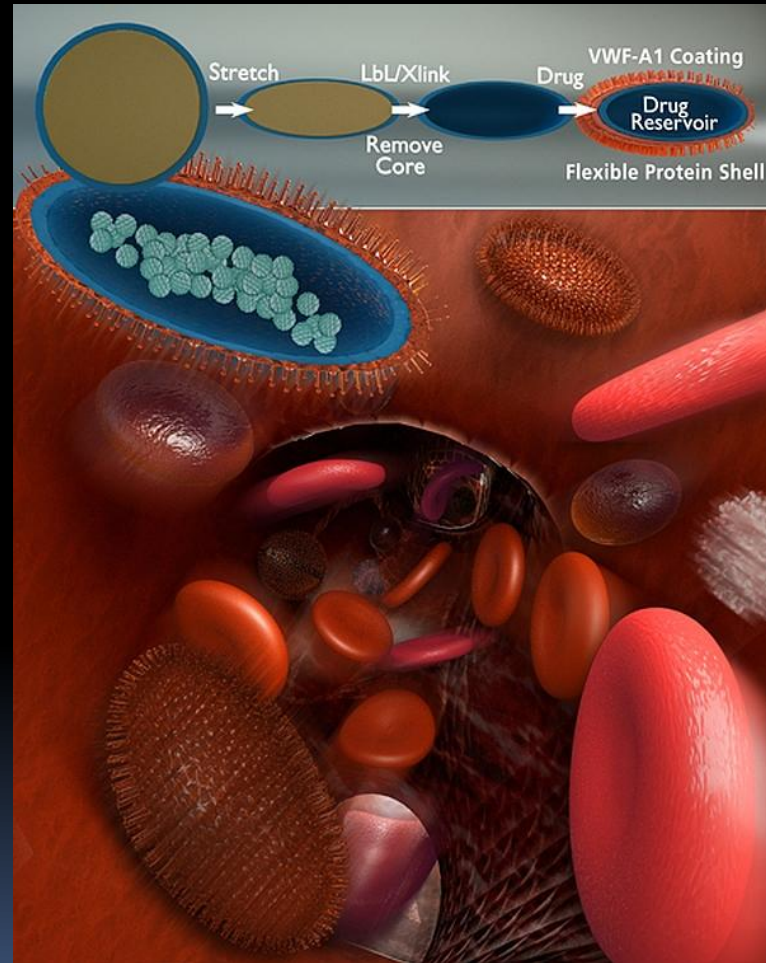
Doctors hope to use nanorobots for the treatment of cancer patients. Robots can either directly attack the tumor with lasers, microwaves or ultrasound, or become part of the chemotherapy, ensuring the delivery of drugs directly to the cancer site.

Doctors believe that the delivery of small but accurate doses of medications to the patient will minimize



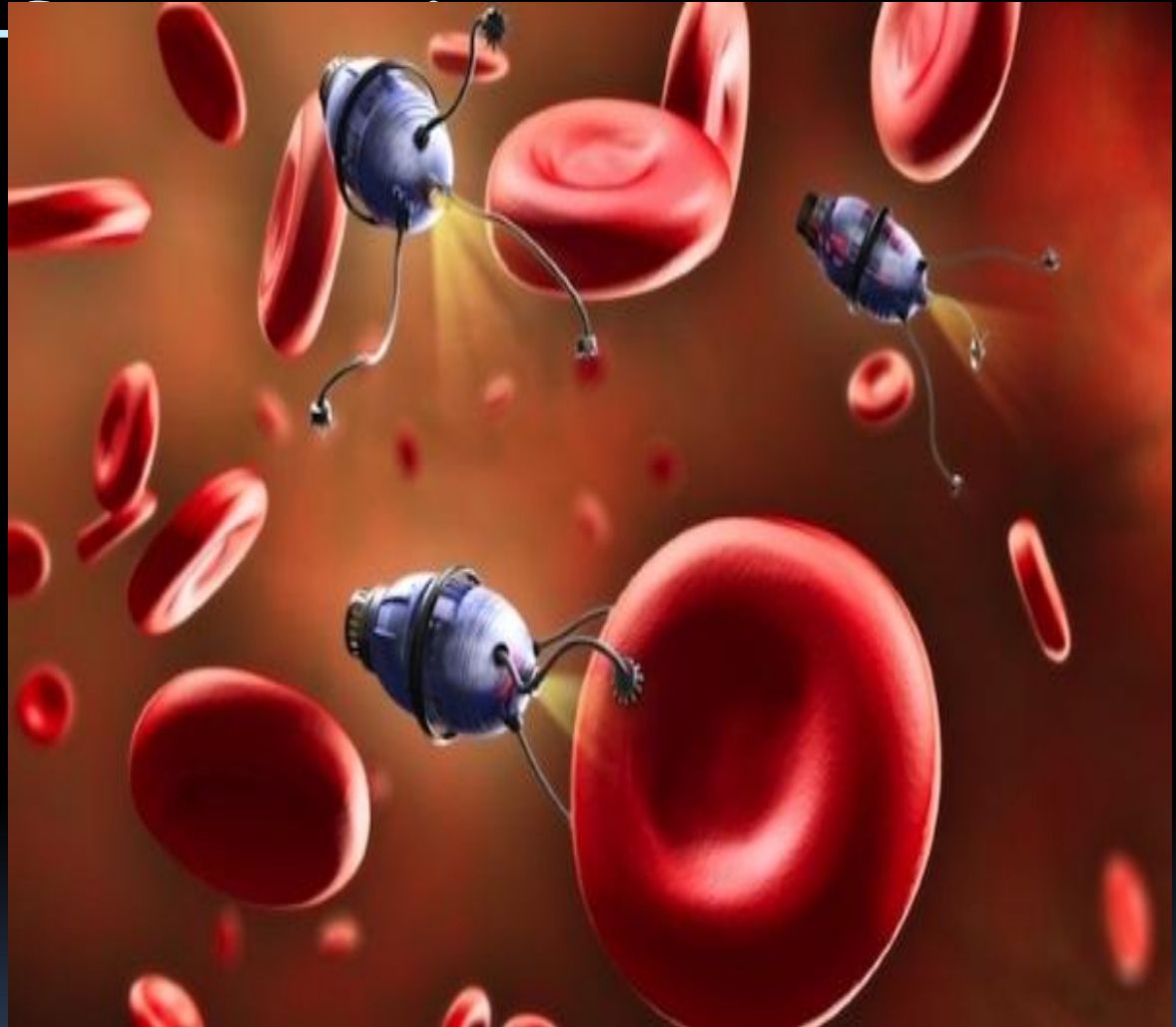
Help platelets.

One of the specific types of nanorobots is a clotocyte, or an artificial platelet. The clotocyte carries a small mesh that transforms into a sticky membrane upon contact with the blood plasma. According to Robert Freitas, the author of the idea of clotocytes, artificial coagulation can occur up to 1000 times faster than the natural mechanism of coagulation. Doctors can use clotocytes to treat patients with hemophilia or patients



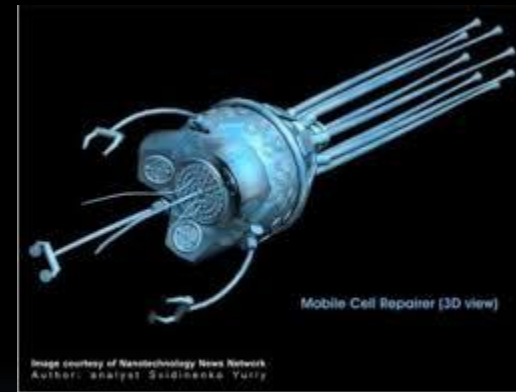
Removal of

Nanorobots can lead a microvone with bacteria and small parasitic organisms in the patient's body. To destroy all parasites, you may need several nanorobots



Gout

Gout is a condition in which the kidneys lose the ability to remove waste from the splitting of fats in the bloodstream. These waste sometimes crystallize at points near the joints such as the knees and ankles. People suffering from gout experience intense pain in these joints. Nanorobots can break crystal structures in the joints, providing relief from the symptoms, although they can not completely stop the process of their formation.



Destruction of kidney stones.

Kidney stones can be very painful - the bigger the stone, the harder it is to get out. Doctors break large stones in the kidneys with the help of ultrasonic frequencies, but not always effectively.

Nanorobots can break the kidney



Cleaning

Nanorobots can help to clean the wound from dirt, reducing the likelihood of infection. They will be particularly useful in the case of chipped wounds that are difficult to treat using more traditional methods.





Vibro-tactile gloves

equipped with ultrasonic rangefinder and will vibrate, suggesting the location of surrounding objects. It's enough for a fireman to hold his hand in front of him and "feel" everything that surrounds them in a smoky room.



The forearm

is equipped with a display

Simon Oberding and his team from the University of Singapore are planning in the near future to turn the human forearm into a digital display. He developed a prototype that is strapped to the forearm and has four separate screens, each showing different data.

For example, one screen can display a GPS-navigator, while on another screen you can search for a specific video on YouTube.



Brain Wave Sensors

With the help of fNIRS, a computer-related computer interface was created that was able to recommend films to the person based on his current preferences with stunning accuracy. The more people used the system, the more accurate the forecasts became, as if the device actually learned the habits of a person.



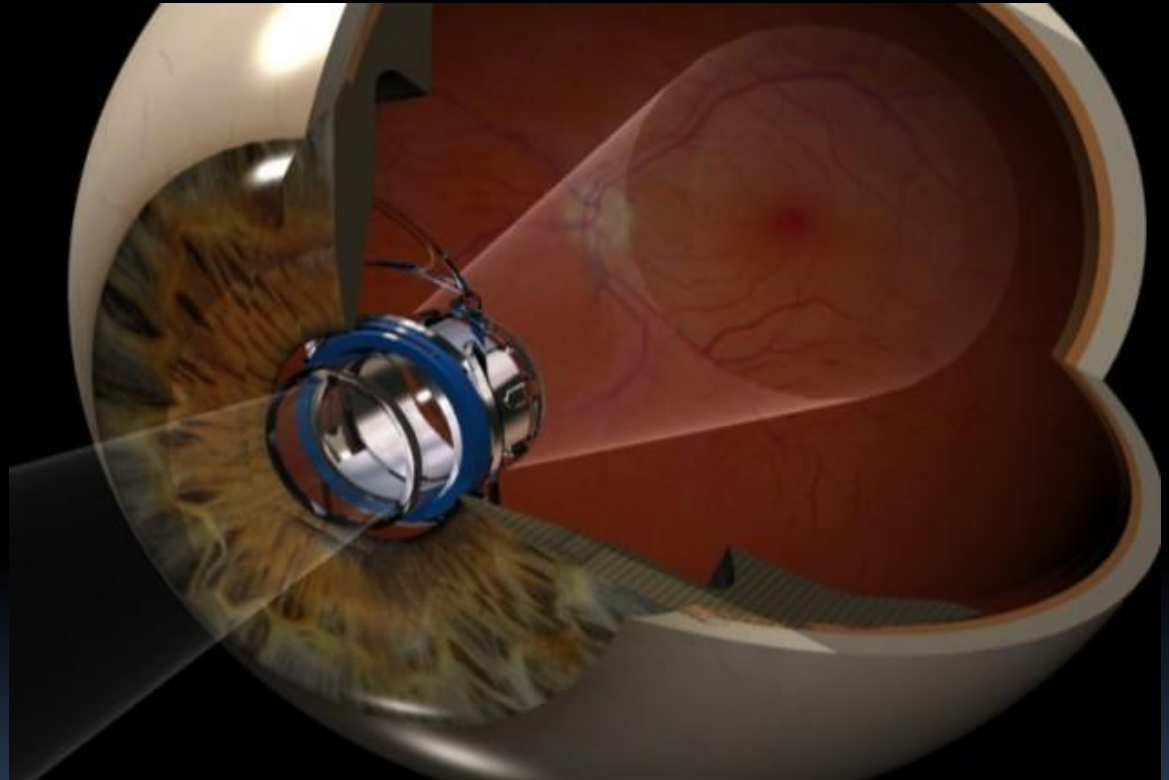
Merging transport and human

The project, called "Homunculus" - one of the first experiments to unite a person with a vehicle. The researchers themselves declare: "We propose a situation where people and vehicles can be united into one". In the first place, "Homunculus" is focused on the safety of pedestrians. For example, infrared sensors on the sides of the car, connected to two vibrating devices on the driver's hands, signal when something is approaching the car.



Telescopic vision

"SuperForce" - the only word that can describe contact lenses, which are tested in the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Using a liquid crystal shutter built into the contact lens, a person can instantly switch between normal vision and approximation, as in binoculars, 2.8 times. Surprisingly, it works. The only problem with which developers are still facing is how to put a liquid crystal shutter on a soft plastic lens.





thank you!