



PMMA bone cement

Bone cements are differentiated by their viscosity

It is customary to differentiate bone cements by their initial viscosity, that is, by their thickness or flowability immediately after the mixing process. For surgical use, there are high, medium and low viscosity bone cements available.

High-viscosity bone cements

High-viscosity bone cements are initially pasty and after a short period tack-free and ready to work.

Medium-viscosity bone cements

Medium-viscosity bone cements are initially not as thick as high-viscosity bone cements. The mixing and application of medium-viscosity bone cements is simplified by the lower initial viscosity.

Low-viscosity bone cements

Low-viscosity bone cement is initially liquid. These bone cements penetrate easily into tiny structures. They are often used if the bone cement is to be applied using a slim nozzle. Low-viscosity bone cements set faster. Therefore, when using low-viscosity bone cements correspondingly quicker setting times must be taken into account. It must be noted here that the transition to the setting phase can occur relatively abruptly depending on the bone cement.

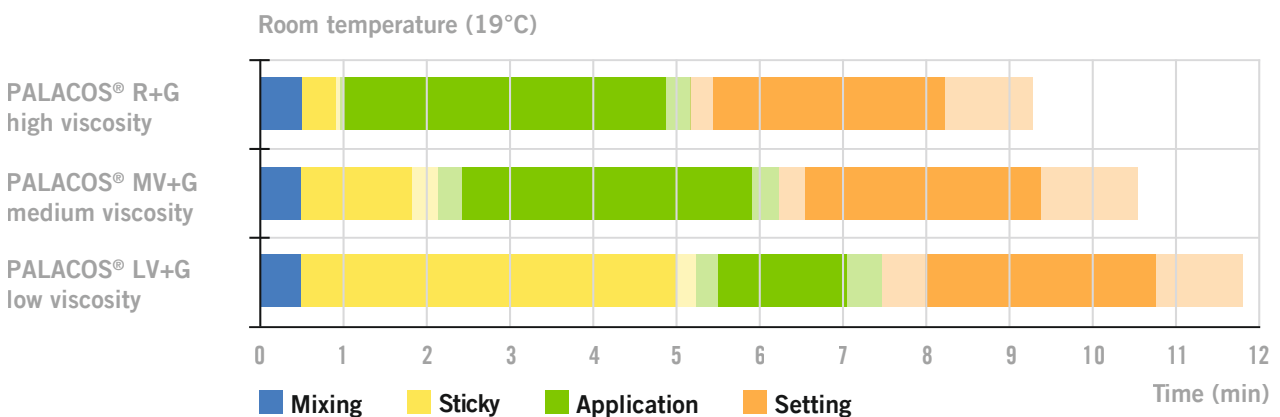


Does the viscosity of the bone cement affect the prosthesis?

The viscosity of the bone cement is relevant for the mixing and the application. After the setting, bone cements of all viscosities have the same properties.

The difference in the viscosity is clearly apparent immediately after the mixing: High-viscosity bone cement (left), low-viscosity bone cement (right).

Working times (not pre-chilled)



Test conditions: Not pre-chilled vacuum mixing system PALAMIX®, 55% humidity.
Please note that the working times can be influenced by temperature, mixing technique and humidity.



Literature

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