

NANOTECHNOLOGY: POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN MEDICINE

Abstract

Nanotechnology is a fascinating new field of study in science with numerous potential applications in medicine that influencing the matter and modern medicine will be benefited greatly from it. Like this nanomedicine has emerged as one of the most important branch of nanotechnology. Nanomedicine is expected to be beneficial in the effort to treat unmet diseases. The term "nanomedicine" describes extremely targeted medical treatment for the detection, mitigation, and treatment of disorders which is an important contribution in nanotechnology field. Nanotechnology has recently gained popularity as a term used to describe the core initiatives of modern science and technology. Nanotechnology is distinctive in that it encompasses a wide range of academic fields, from fundamental Material science to applications in personal care. Nanomaterials are currently undergoing clinical trials and exhibit extremely high efficacy in eliminating cancer cells. The results are so encouraging that nanomaterials might replace conventional cancer therapy, mainly because they make it possible to target cancer cells specifically and enable detailed imaging of tissues, which greatly simplifies the process of planning additional therapies. With the help of nanotechnology, drugs with a high toxic potential, such as cancer chemotherapy drugs, can be administered with a higher level of safety. Future advancements in nanomedicine could have a significant impact on both the improvement of healthy human physiology and the treatment of human diseases. In our work, we have made an effort to provide readers a preview of the potential impacts of nanotechnology on medicine.

Keywords: miracle material, nanotechnology, nanoscales,fullerenes, 2D- carbon Allotrope and graphene sheet

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I. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology field focuses on creation of nano-scale products using molecular/atomic techniques that find application in other scientific fields, has made significant strides in recent years. Because of its modest scale, nanoscience may initially seem dull, but it has immense potential. Modern medicine has already benefited greatly from the application of nanoscience, largely because the variety and effectiveness of available treatment options has increased [1]. There are many interesting things that occur in the size range between a few nanometers and 100 nm. Various physical properties change and many biological systems operate on this length scale [2].

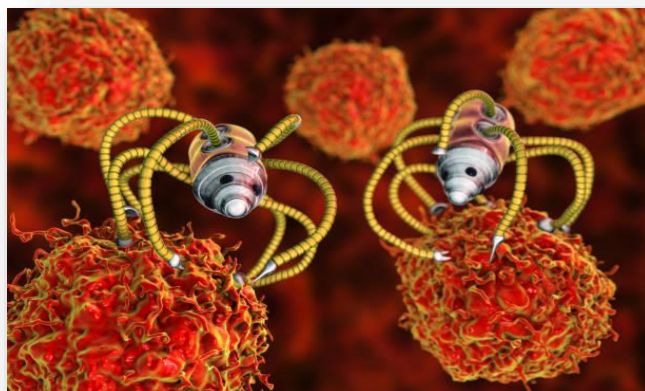


Fig.1: Nanoparticles

A nanoparticle is any substance that has a size of less than one micron. Nanotechnology has facilitated the creation of several beneficial instruments that can be utilized for the detection of biomolecules and analytes important for diagnostics. Understanding nanoparticles and their distinctive properties can shed light on the odd reasons behind their use in a variety of industries [3]. When compared to their macromolecular predecessors, the nanoparticles' small size and altered physical and chemical properties provide several benefits for modern medicine, including enhanced drug delivery, non-invasive diagnostics, and tailored treatment with less negative and systemic consequences [4]. Traditional disciplines such as chemistry/physics/materials science and biology have combined to produce the developing field of nanotechnology, which needs to be understood in order to bring together the necessary collective skills needed to develop these revolutionary technologies. The combination of molecular imaging and nanotechnology offers a flexible platform for the development of novel nanoprobe that have the potential to significantly improve the sensitivity, specificity and signalling properties of various biomarkers in human diseases [5]. Employing biosensors and nanoencapsulations to deliver nutrients and biofertilizers to plants enables the controlled delivery of agrochemicals to plants.

II. APPLICATIONS

There are numerous applications for nanoparticles, nanoencapsules, nanotubes, nanospheres and nanochips in the medical industry, water treatment, agriculture, human health and environmental safety [6]. Nanotechnology has attracted tremendous interest and enthusiasm because to its potential to utterly transform any industry in which it is applied.

Nanotechnology is only now beginning to have an impact on drug delivery. The idea and capability of manipulating molecules and supramolecular structures to create devices with preprogrammed functions is crucial to the application of nanotechnology in drug delivery [7]. Numerous exciting opportunities in healthcare are being presented by the use of nanotechnology in medicine or nanomedicine [8]. Nanomedicine, which is generally regarded as the application of nanotechnology to the field of medicine, has its origins in the same fundamental ideas and principles as nanotechnology. The ability to operate at the same scale of various biological processes, cellular mechanisms and organic molecules is what drives nanotechnology's success in the healthcare industry. As a result, medicine has viewed nanotechnology as the ideal solution for the detection and the treatment of many diseases. One of the many applications of nanotechnology in the medical field is drug delivery also viewed as most important market category (76% publications/ 59% patents).In nanomedicine.

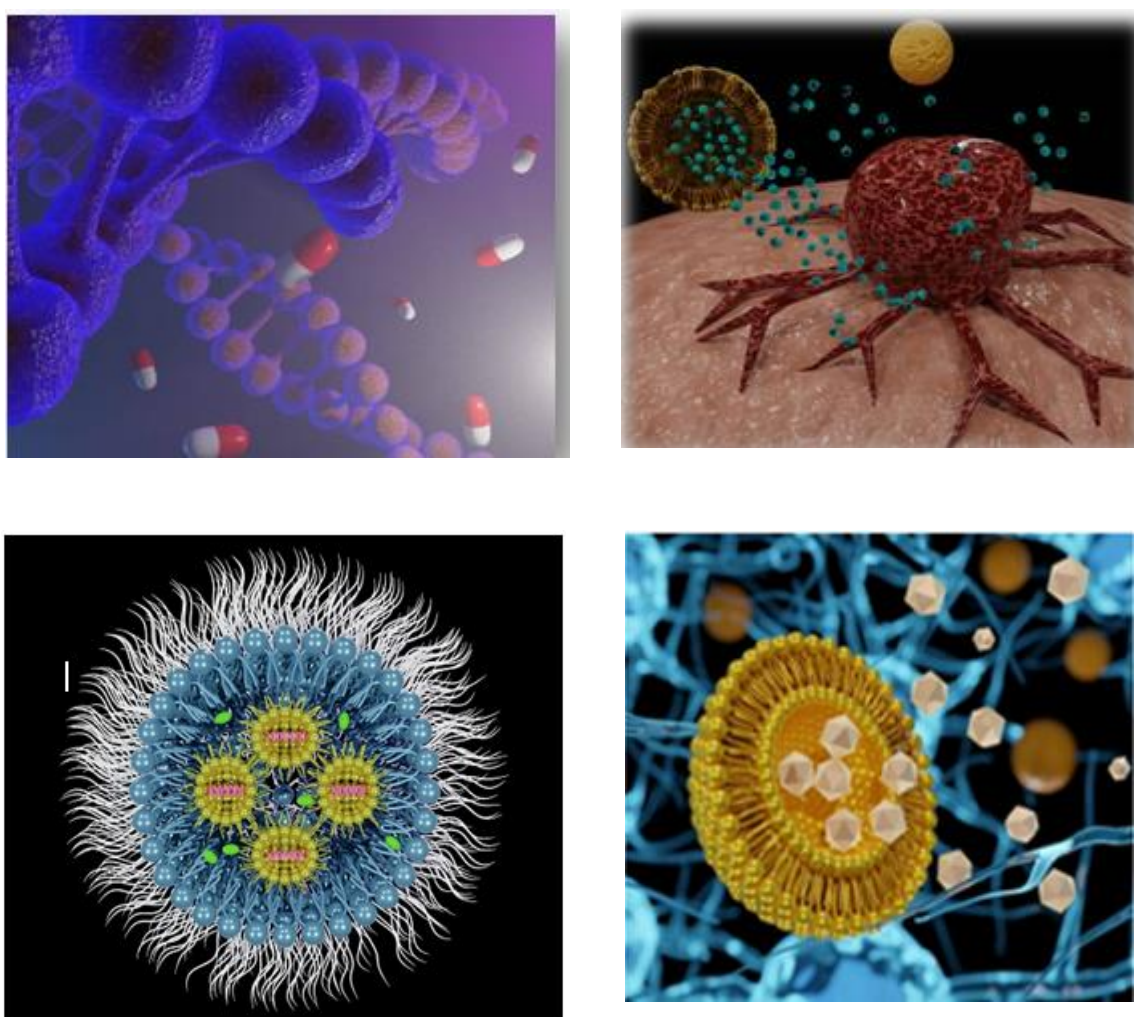


Figure 2: Nanomedicines

The second most important sector is in vitro testing, which accounts for 11% publications /14% patents [9]. Among the nanoparticles used for diagnosis are paramagnetic nanoparticles, quantum dots, nanoshells and nanosomes. With the aid of nanotechnology, medications with a high potential for toxicity, such as cancer chemotherapy drugs, can be administered with a higher level of safety. The safety of nanomedicine is not well understood

but in future, nanomedicine may play an important role in both the human disease treatment and the development of physiology. [10]. The science and technology of nanomedicine entails the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases and traumatic injury, the easing of pain, the preservation and improvement of human health and ultimately the use of sophisticated mechanical systems and nonrobots. Nanomedicine could create instruments for in vivo diagnostics that could detect the early stages of a disease, recognise and measure toxic molecules and count tumor cells [11]. The use of several nanomaterials in vaccines has been successful. The COVID-19 mRNA vaccines from Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech are two of the most well known examples available today. These vaccines employed a nanoparticle made of lipids or fatty acids that aids in transporting the mRNA to the location in the body where it is required to cause an immune response [12]. For cancer researchers working with anti-cancer medications that frequently have potent side effects, the potential for nanomedicine to increase a drug's efficacy and decrease its toxicity is appealing. In fact, cancer is the primary focus of 65% of clinical trials involving nanoparticles. Gold nanoparticles present the promise of a "magic gold bullet" over cancer due to its different therapeutic, targeting and imaging properties [13]. Nanoparticles have the ability (due to their size) to pass through natural barriers, penetrate new areas outside of the portal of entry into the body, and interact with biomolecules in the blood or within organs, tissues, or cells. This interaction has the potential to be tremendously beneficial for medication/ gene delivery and imaging. Nanomedicine has the potential to lead to significant advancements in more efficient and affordable healthcare, which is essential for increasing access to and affordability of medications and treatments [14].

III. FUTURE SCOPE

Nanotechnology applications in medicine and physiology entail materials and technologies with high specificity that interacts with the body at sub cellular dimensions. This has the potential to be turned into tailored cellular and tissue-specific clinical applications with the goal of maximizing treatment efficacy while minimizing negative effects. [15]. Natural products and herbal remedies have been used to treat diseases since the dawn of time. Herbal drug delivery methods that are nano-sized, have the potential to improve therapeutic efficacy and solve issues with plant based medicines, in future. In order to combat more chronic diseases like asthma, diabetes, cancer and others, nanocarriers should be included into traditional medicine. Future research groups may become intrigued by the idea of using herbal nanoparticles to deliver cancer drugs and could produce results that are noteworthy [16].

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