

Science of Skin:

The challenges of adhering medical devices to skin

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3M at a glance

- \$1.7 billion invested in R&D
- 113,000 patents
- 101 straight years of dividends
- One of 30 companies on the Dow Jones Industrial Index

- Sales in ~200 countries
- \$31.7 billion in sales
- Five business groups
- 90,000 3M employees globally









How do we apply science to solve problems and improve lives?



Our people and collaborative culture



Insights from customers and the market





We apply individual technologies across our businesses...





...and combine them in unique and creative ways





High-performance window film

Ad Adhesives	Films	FC Flexible Converting and Packaging	Pm Polymer Processing
Nonwoven Materials	Specialty Materials	Su Surface Modification	Wound Management



Medical dressings



Filtek™

Dental Adhesives, Restoratives and Crowns

Ad Adhesives	Am Advanced Materials	Ceramics	Nano- technology	Co Advanced Composites
	Do Dental and Ortho Materials	Pd Particle and Dispersion Processing	Surface Modification	Bi Biotech



Our focus today

Medical device adhesive technology

The market need

Increased wear time for medical devices

Medical devices are essential. Can we make them more convenient by increasing wear time without compromising skin safety?

Considerations for designing medical devices

- Will your desired wear time increase the risk of skin injuries?
- Have you selected the best adhesive options to trial for your medical device applications?
- Have you involved your adhesive partner early enough?
- Have you avoided design decisions and material choices that sub-optimize overall device performance?
- How do we extend our understanding of adhesive performance from the lab to the field?



Before we talk adhesives, we must first understand the complexities of skin

The Science of Skin

What do you know about skin?

- 1. According to the latest studies of dust in a modern home, what % is human skin?
 - 80%



True or False – Humans (on average) have the same number of hair follicles as chimpanzees?

- The average person in a desert environment, if fully hydrated, would sweat...
 - ~ 1 liter per hour
 - ~ 0.6 liter per hour
 - ~ 0.3 liter per hour

4. True or False – Skin plays a critical role in the regulation of calcium uptake in our bones.



What do you think about when you think about skin?

- An elastic "organ" that covers our body
- Our interface to the world
- Physical, chemical, and microbial barrier
- Protection from the sun
- Our sense of touch relies on nerves embedded in our skin
- Contains receptors for heat, cold, pressure and pain sensations
- Self-repairing
- Supports regulation of our body temperature and phosphate/calcium







- 80% of the resident bacteria exist within the first 5 layers of the stratum corneum of the epidermis
- The remaining 20% of the resident bacteria are found in biofilms within the hair follicles and sebaceous glands
- Complete recolonization of surface bacteria can occur within 18 hours of antiseptic application

Ryder, MA. Catheter-Related Infections: It's All About Biofilm. Topics in Advanced Practice Nursing eJournal. 2005;5(3) ©2005 Medscape Posted 08/18/2005. http://Medscape.com/viewarticle/508109.



Moisture management is critical to epidermal function





Aging reduces skin functionality



Epidermis

- Epidermis thins
- Increased TEWL
- Decreased SC lipids
- Decreased melanocytes
- Fewer functional dendritic cells
- Decreased cell turnover
- Decreased natural moisturizing factor

Aging reduces skin functionality

- Reduced sebaceous gland activity
- Reduced collagen synthesis
- Collagen fibers stiffen
- Reduced elastin synthesis
- Shrinking collagen and elastin
- Increased MMP activity due to decreased MMP inhibitors
- Reduced hyaluronic acid synthesis
- Blood vessels become fragile
- Decreased sweat glands

Factors affecting skin adhesion and wear time

Contaminated Surface



Low Surface Energy



What is a medical adhesive tape?

- In the USA, medical adhesives, and the tape components created with them, should be produced under FDA current guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practices [cGMP]
- According to written operating standards that adhere to ISO:13485 Quality Management System guidelines
- In a clean facility that has dedicated validated equipment, supply chain traceability and is regularly audited for compliance to produce an adhesive tape that has been tested per ISO:10993 for biocompatibility and is shown to be safe for use on skin





Adhesives used in medical products







Peel strength measures (time dependent) adhesion





How various adhesives adhere to skin over time





Avoiding skin injuries

A trade-off between adhesive performance and properties



Acrylates demonstrate adhesion that increases over time



Traditional acrylates may pull on skin and hair when it's removed

Skin cell removal visualization



Acrylate Adhesives



Silicone Adhesive



Unintentional removal of skin layers is part of Medical Adhesive Related Skin Injury (MARSI)

Potential complications:

- Delayed healing
- Infection
- Hyperpigmentation
- Pain



How do medical adhesives cause skin injury?

Skin injury results when the skin-to-adhesive attachment is stronger than the skin-to-skin attachment





Skin stripping

What is it?

- Mechanical injury caused by adhesives
- Epidermis detaches from itself or dermis
- Can involve few, many or all layers of epidermal cells
- Skin-adhesive attachment > skin-skin attachment
- Shiny skin is a classic "indicator" of skin stripping



Potential patient safety concerns



Skin Stripping



Skin Tear



Tension Injury or Blister



Maceration



Allergic Contact Dermatitis



Irritant Contact Dermatitis



Folliculitis



MARSI **Risk factors**





Finding the right adhesive





FindMyAdhesive.com

can help with adhesive selection





Find My Adhesive

Search Q

Adhering medical devices can be difficult. Let's find the right adhesive solutions for your device.

Select an option below to get started.



I want to hold device components together

I want to stick a device to skin



I want to overlay or cover my device



I want to move fluid



I want to deliver an active ingredient through the skin

3M Med Tech Adhesive Evaluations of Wear Time*

*Wear time results may vary, not a guarantee of performance

3M internal wear time studies

- Intended to screen wear time performance and skin health
- Wash to prep skin
- Clip excess hair
- 3 replicates typical
- Record activity



8 Days

Wear Time Performance over 8 Days



- Target: >80% survival
- Showered, no hot tubs
- Active adults
- Recorded activity





8 day wear study*, select 3M Med Tech portfolio

Product ID	Description	% samples attached at 8 days
1533L	Single coated rayon nonwoven tape - acrylate adhesive	100.00%
1776	Single coated polyester nonwoven tape - acrylate adhesive	97.00%
9834	Single coated polyurethane tape - acrylate adhesive	97.00%
1516	Single coated polyester film tape - tackified acrylate adhesive	97.00%
9907T	Single coated elastic nonwoven blend tape - acrylate adhesive	93.90%
1529	Single coated rayon nonwoven tape - acrylate adhesive	93.90%
1774T	Single coated thin polyolefin foam tape - acrylate adhesive	90.90%
9914L	Single coated embossed nonwoven tape - acrylate adhesive	87.90%
9944	Single coated PU tape - tackified hydrocolloid adhesive	75.80%
1525L	Single coated polyethylene film tape - acrylate adhesive	63.60%
1567	Double coated polyester tape - synthetic rubber adhesive	54.50%

*Wear time results may vary, not a guarantee of performance



21 Days

21 Day extended wear study

- Select 3M MedTech tapes based on best performers in the 8 day study
- Included experimental Gentle to Skin and long wear samples
- 3M employees
- Healthy Volunteers
- Wash to prep skin
- 3 replicates
- Record activity
- Tape only, no device







Wear Time Performance over 21 Days



14 Days

Proportion of Samples Intact at Day 14

(with 95% Confidence Intervals)

Evaluation of skin irritation at 10 and 21 days

The skin was graded following these guidelines: 0=No redness (of the skin) 1=Slight redness, barely perceptible 2=Definite redness 3=Severe redness (well defined) with edema 4=Extreme response with edema (swelling)

(10&21) Days

Pain response upon removal of tapes at 10 and 21 days

Studies around adhesives in wearable medical devices

Typical structure of a medical device

Wear time study with occlusive device with and without a skirt (extended edge)

- Purpose to understand performance and skin health with device
- Device locations abdomen and chest
- Experimental adhesives with polyurethane backing

Images of occlusive plate study

Lift score of "1"

15 day - abdomen

15 day - chest

15 day wear time study with occlusive plates

Proportion of Samples Intact at Day 15*

- 3M healthy volunteers
- Chest and abdomen
- No activity restrictions
 - Exception hot tubs/swimming
 - Recorded activity
- Normal showering
- Polycarbonate "device"
 - Footprint: 30mm x 46mm
 - Thickness: 3mm
 - Weight: 4 grams

* Adhesive 4 w/skirt failures were all at the device adhesive layer

Days

Days

3M[™] 4076 Extended wear medical tape

- 16 3M healthy volunteers
- 8 devices/subject
- Average miles walked: 70 miles
- Activity tracked only restriction hot tubs
 - # 5,6 & 11 were most active with highest recorded intensity minutes
 - #4,6 & 7 swam
 - #5 trained for and ran a 1/2 marathon
 - #11 ran daily
 - #12 harvested corn

3M[™] 4076 Extended wear medical tape

*Wear time results may vary, not a guarantee of performance

In summary

Skin is a dynamic interface and highly individualized

Think about tape/adhesives earlier in the design process Selecting the right adhesive is important to prevent MARSI

An extended edge/skirt can improve wear time

Clinical wear time studies of the final product on target device users remain the most reliable predictor of performance 3M Med Tech tape constructions have demonstrated extended wear time*

3M Medical Materials & Technologies

