

A sprayable gel could make minimally invasive surgeries simpler and safer

March 12 2024, by Anne Trafton



Researchers at MIT have developed a new gel, GastroShield, that can be sprayed onto the surgical sites via catheter, through an endoscope, pictured. This gel forms a tough but flexible protective layer that controls and prevents delayed bleeding and mechanically reinforces the tissue, sealing up perforations that might appear after the polyp is removed and enabling wound healing to occur. Credit: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

More than 20 million Americans undergo colonoscopy screenings every year, and in many of those cases, doctors end up removing polyps that are 2 cm or larger and require additional care. This procedure has greatly reduced the overall incidence of colon cancer, but not without complications, as patients may experience gastrointestinal bleeding both during and after the procedure.

In hopes of preventing those complications from occurring, researchers at MIT have developed a new gel, GastroShield, that can be sprayed onto the surgical sites through an endoscope. This gel forms a tough but flexible protective layer that serves as a shield for the damaged area. The material prevents delayed bleeding and reinforces the mechanical integrity of the tissue.

"Our tissue-responsive adhesive technology is engineered to interact with the tissue via complimentary covalent and ionic interactions as well as physical interactions to provide prolonged lesion protection over days to prevent complications following polyp removal and other wounds at risk of bleeding across the gastrointestinal tract," says Natalie Artzi, a principal research scientist in MIT's Institute for Medical Engineering and Science, an associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, and the senior author of the paper.

In an [animal study](#), the researchers showed that the GastroShield application integrates seamlessly with current endoscopic procedures and provides wound protection for three to seven days, helping tissue heal following surgery. Artzi and other members of the research team have started a company called BioDevek that plans to further develop the material for use in humans.

Gonzalo Muñoz Taboada, CEO of BioDevek, and Daniel Dahis, lead scientist at BioDevek, are the lead authors of the study, which [appears](#) in the journal *Advanced Materials*. Elazer Edelman, the Edward J. Poitras

Professor in Medical Engineering and Science at MIT and the director of IMES, and Pere Dosta, a former postdoc in Artzi's lab, are also authors of the paper.

Adhesive gels

Routine colon cancer screenings often reveal small precancerous polyps, which can be removed before they become cancerous. This is usually done using an endoscope. If any bleeding occurs during the polyp removal, doctors can cauterize the wound to seal it, but this method creates a scar that may delay the healing and result in additional complications.

Additionally, in some patients, bleeding doesn't occur until a few days after the procedure. This can be dangerous and may require patients to return to the hospital for additional treatment. Other patients may develop small tears that lead the intestinal contents to leak into the abdomen, which can lead to severe infection and require emergency care.

When tissue reinforcement is required, doctors often insert metal clips to hold tissue together, but these can't be used with larger polyps and aren't always effective. Efforts to develop a gel that could seal the surgical wounds have not been successful, mainly because the materials could not adhere to the surgical site for more than 24 hours.

The MIT team tested dozens of combinations of materials that they thought could have the right properties for this use. They wanted to find formulations that would display a low enough viscosity to be easily delivered and sprayed through a nozzle at the end of a catheter that fits inside commercial endoscopes.

Simultaneously, upon tissue contact, this formulation should instantly

form a tough gel that adheres strongly to the tissue. They also wanted the gel to be flexible enough that it could withstand the forces generated by the peristaltic movements of the digestive tract and the food flowing by.

The researchers came up with a winning combination that includes a polymer called pluronic, which is a type of block copolymer that can self-assemble into spheres called micelles. The ends of these polymers contain multiple amine groups, which end up on the surface of the micelles. The second component of the gel is oxidized dextran, a polysaccharide that can form strong but reversible bonds with the amine groups of the pluronic micelles.

When sprayed, these materials instantly react with each other and with the lining of the gastrointestinal tract, forming a solid gel in less than five seconds. The micelles that make up the gel are "self-healing" and can absorb forces that they encounter from peristaltic movements and food moving along the digestive tract by temporarily breaking apart and then re-assembling.

"To obtain a material that adheres to the design criteria and can be delivered through existing colonoscopes, we screened through libraries of materials to understand how different parameters affect gelation, adhesion, retention, and compatibility," Artzi says.

A protective layer

The gel can also withstand the low pH and [enzymatic activity](#) in the digestive tract and protect tissue from that harsh environment while it heals itself, underscoring its potential for use in other gastrointestinal wounds at high risk of bleeding, such as [stomach ulcers](#), which affect more than 4 million Americans every year.

In tests on animals, the researchers found that every animal treated with

the new gel showed rapid sealing, and there were no perforations, leakages, or bleeding in the week following the treatment. The material lasted for about five days, after which it was sloughed off along with the top layer of tissue as the surgical wounds healed.

The researchers also performed several biocompatibility studies and found that the gel did not cause any adverse effects.

"A key feature of this new technology is our aim to make it translational. GastroShield was designed to be stored in liquid form in a ready-to-use kit. Additionally, it doesn't require any activation, light, or trigger solution to form the gel, aiming to make endoscopic use easy and fast," says Muñoz, who is currently leading the translational effort for GastroShield.

BioDevek is now working on further developing the material for possible use in patients. In addition to its potential use in colonoscopies, this gel could also be useful for treating stomach ulcers and inflammatory conditions such as Crohn's disease or for delivering cancer drugs, Artzi says.

More information: Gonzalo Muñoz Taboada et al, Sprayable Hydrogel Sealant for Gastrointestinal Wound Shielding, *Advanced Materials* (2024). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.202311798](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202311798)

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