Glossary
**Aminoglycosides**: an aminoglycoside is a molecule or a portion of a molecule composed of amino-modified sugars.

**Antibiotic**: An antibacterial is an agent that inhibits bacterial growth or kills bacteria.

**Antibodies**: is a large Y-shaped protein produced by B-cells that is used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects such as bacteria and viruses.

**Bioabsorbable**: Bioabsorbable polymers are capable of safely existing in the body and eventually absorbing without causing harm or adverse interactions.

**Bioactive**: it has interaction with or effect on any cell tissue in the human body, pharmacological activity is usually taken to describe beneficial effects.

**Bioadhesive**: are natural polymeric materials that act as adhesives.

**Biocompatibility**: The quality of not having toxic or injurious effects on biological systems.

**Biodegradation**: Biodegradation is the chemical dissolution of materials by bacteria or other biological means.

**Bioresorbable**: material that may dissolve or be absorbed in the body.

**Braces**: (also known as orthodontic braces or simply braces) are devices used in orthodontics that align and straighten teeth and help to position them with regard to a person's bite, while also working to improve dental health.

**Collagen**: Bone is essentially a composite of organic and inorganic components namely; collagen and hydroxyapatite is a protein with a high tensile strength and viscoelastic properties.

**Coronary stent**: A coronary stent is a tube placed in the coronary arteries that supply the heart, to keep the arteries open in the treatment of coronary heart disease.
Debridement: is the process of removing dead (necrotic) tissue or foreign material from and around a wound to expose healthy tissue.

PBS: Phosphate buffer solution

Endosseous Implant: endosseous implant, endosteal implant a dental implant consisting of a blade, screw, pin, or vent, inserted into the jaw bone through the alveolar or basal bone, with a post protruding through the mucoperiosteum into the oral cavity to serve as an abutment for dentures or orthodontic appliances, or to serve in fracture fixation.

Endosteum: In anatomy the endosteum is a thin layer of connective tissue that lines the surface of the bony tissue that forms the medullary cavity of long bones.

Endotoxin: the term 'endotoxin' is used synonymously with the term Lipopolysaccharide

ETO: Ethylene oxide

Glass transition temperature (Tg): is the reversible transition in amorphous materials (or in amorphous regions within semicrystalline materials) from a hard and relatively brittle state into a molten or rubber-like state

GSED detector: gaseous secondary electron detector

LAL: Limulus amebocyte lysate

Mucin: Mucins are a family of high molecular weight, heavily glycosylated proteins (glycoconjugates) produced by epithelial tissues in most metazoans.

Nephrotoxicity: is a poisonous effect of some substances, both toxic chemicals and medication, on the kidneys.

Osteoconductive: the growth of bony tissue into the structure of an implant or graft.
**Osteogenesis:** Ossification (or osteogenesis) is the process of laying down new bone material by cells called osteoblasts. It is synonymous with bone tissue formation.

**Osteomyelitis:** is a bone related infection usually caused by bacteria, including mycobacterium particularly staphylococcus auries, but sometimes caused by fungi.

**Osteoporosis:** in osteoporosis, the bone mineral density (BMD) is reduced, bone micro architecture deteriorates, and the amount and variety of proteins in bone are altered.

**Parenteral:** is the introduction of nutrition, a medication, or other substance into the body via a route other than the mouth, especially via infusion, injection or implantation

**Periosteum:** Periosteum is a membrane that lines the outer surface of all bones, except at the joints of long bones.

**Racemic mixture:** is one that has equal amounts of left- and right-handed enantiomers of a chiral molecule.

**Splint:** A splint is a device used for support or immobilization of limbs or of the spine.

**Teratogenic:** Of, relating to, or causing malformations of an embryo or fetus

**Wollastonite:** is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO₃) that contain small amounts of iron, magnesium and manganese substituting for calcium. It is usually white.