



Revista Médica Electrónica

ISSN: 1684-1824

UNIVERSIDAD DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS DE MATANZAS

Ferreira-Moreno, Víctor Guillermo; García-Reyes, Alety Anett; Rivas-Santana, Marcelino; Quiza-Sardiñas, Ramón; Acosta-Calvo, Sergio Luis
Solutions based on three-dimensional technologies for the practice and teaching of biomedical sciences
Revista Médica Electrónica, vol. 46, e5341, 2024
UNIVERSIDAD DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS DE MATANZAS

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=378277583006>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in [redalyc.org](https://www.redalyc.org)



Scientific Information System Redalyc
Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal
Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Solutions based on three-dimensional technologies for the practice and teaching of biomedical sciences

Soluciones basadas en tecnologías tridimensionales para la práctica y la enseñanza de las ciencias biomédicas

Víctor Guillermo Ferreira-Moreno^{1*}  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5106-013X>

Alety Anett García-Reyes²  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9521-1481>

Marcelino Rivas-Santana³  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0305-515X>

Ramón Quiza-Sardiñas³  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1293-6044>

Sergio Luis Acosta-Calvo⁴  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8085-9445>

¹ University of Medical Sciences of Matanzas. Matanzas, Cuba.

² Clinical Surgical University Hospital Comandante Faustino Pérez Hernández. Matanzas, Cuba.

³ University of Matanzas. Matanzas, Cuba.

⁴ Antonio Guiteras Thermoelectric Power Plant. Matanzas, Cuba.

* Corresponding autor: vgfm.mtz@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Three-dimensional printing is one of the technologies that promote change at an economic and social level, and one of the fundamental elements of industry 4.0. It has enormous potential for the future of medicine, establishing itself as a new paradigm. Despite its advantages, its use in our environment is incipient.



Objective: To design and develop solutions based on three-dimensional technologies for the teaching and practice of biomedical sciences.

Materials and methods: A technological development investigation was carried out between the Center for Assisted and Sustainable Manufacturing of the University of Matanzas and Matanzas University of Medical Sciences, between September 2019 and July 2022. The designs and fabrications were made from the acquisition of computed tomography images, or from a surface scanner, which were then processed, converted into Standard Tessellation Language format, printed, and post-processed. Virtual designs were developed using computer-aided design software.

Results: Various solutions were developed including prototypes: biomodels for craniosynostosis repair and anatomical figures, custom cranial prosthesis mold, hand prosthesis, O₂ line splitters, tissue scaffolds, syringe gun, face shields, breast prosthesis; autologous restoration mold and tissue expander.

Conclusions: In all areas of application of this technology in medicine—except the printing of medicines, in the current context—, it is feasible to obtain solutions in the territory of Matanzas. It is therefore imperative that managers and the medical community in general, begin to acquire awareness, knowledge, and experience to ensure the optimal use of this technology.

Key words: additive manufacturing; three-dimensional printing; medicine; radiology; imaging; DICOM.

RESUMEN

Introducción: La impresión tridimensional es una de las tecnologías que promueve el cambio a nivel económico y social, y uno de los elementos fundamentales de la industria 4.0. Asimismo, constituye un enorme potencial para el futuro de la medicina, estableciéndose como un nuevo paradigma. A pesar de sus ventajas, su explotación en nuestro medio es incipiente.

Objetivos: Diseñar y desarrollar soluciones basadas en tecnologías tridimensionales para la enseñanza y la práctica de las ciencias biomédicas.

Materiales y métodos: Se realizó una investigación colaborativa, de desarrollo tecnológico entre el Centro de Fabricación Asistida y Sostenible de la Universidad de Matanzas y la Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Matanzas, entre septiembre de 2019 y julio de 2022. Los diseños y fabricaciones se realizaron a partir de la adquisición de imágenes de tomografía computarizada, o desde un escáner de superficie, las que luego se procesaron, se convirtieron en formato *Standard Tessellation Language*, se imprimieron y posprocesaron. Los diseños virtuales se desarrollaron empleando un *software* de diseño asistido por computadora.

Resultados: Se desarrollaron varias soluciones que incluyen varios prototipos: biomodelos para reparación de craneosinostosis y figuras anatómicas, molde de prótesis craneal personalizada, prótesis de mano, divisores de líneas de O₂, andamios tisulares, pistola portajeringas, protectores faciales, prótesis de mama, molde para



restauración autóloga y expansor tisular.

Conclusiones: En todas las áreas de aplicación de esta tecnología en medicina—salvo en la impresión de medicamentos, en el contexto actual—, es factible obtener soluciones en el territorio de Matanzas. Es un imperativo, pues, que directivos y la comunidad médica en general, comiencen a adquirir conciencia, conocimientos y experiencias para garantizar la utilización óptima de esta tecnología.

Palabras clave: fabricación aditiva; impresión tridimensional; medicina; radiología; imagen; DICOM.

Received: 03/09/2023.

Accepted: 08/01/2024.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) warns of dire consequences if poor communities are excluded, or exclude themselves from technological advances. It points to technology as the key to getting out of the effects of the crisis exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic⁽¹⁾. One of those emerging and disruptive technologies that promotes change at an economic and social level, and one of the fundamental elements of Industry 4.0, is 3D (three-dimensional) printing, also known as additive manufacturing or rapid prototyping and defined as the set of processes used to make a three-dimensional physical object by applying layer by layer of a solid material at room temperature, with a known melting point, controlled by a computerized system⁽²⁾; allowing the construction of a tangible model from a virtual one, obtained from medical or not medical images⁽³⁾.

In medicine, 3D printing is used for surgical planning, prosthetic fabrication, education and training, tissue construction, and drug printing^(4,5). It's the ideal method for creating complex patient-specific geometries from medical imaging modalities and 3D laser scanning. It offers the ability to design patient-specific devices and do so in a cost-effective manner. Although, due to the wide range of advanced materials available for 3D printing, the necessary mechanical durability requirements can be achieved; personalization in patient care is the mainstay that justifies the revolution experienced by additive manufacturing^(6,7).

This technology is one of those that most affects the improvement of production processes due to the personalization of products, their productivity, quality, efficiency and sustainability⁽²⁾. The impact of 3D printing in medicine rests on these reasons. It has existed for more than 30 years⁽³⁾; however, its notoriety has grown in the last seven and despite its advantages its exploitation in our environment is little less than incipient. Based on what was previously stated, the objectives of the research were to design and develop solutions based on three-dimensional technologies to respond to teaching and practice of biomedical sciences problems in order to achieve the goal of improving attendance. These problems by themselves, and the solutions they imply,



add a significant burden on clinical practice and the health system. The article scope presupposes the promotion of closed-cycle research and development projects, which lead to the introduction of products based on the use of three-dimensional technologies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A collaborative research, of technological development, was carried out between the Center for the Study of Advanced and Sustainable Manufacturing (CEFAS, acronym of Centro de Estudios de Fabricación Avanzada y Sostenible in Spanish) of the University of Matanzas and the Matanzas University of Medical Sciences, between September 2019 and July 2022. The fabrications were developed at CEFAS. For the cases of the trachea, the model for craniosynostosis repair and the mold for skull prosthesis, the development started from the acquisition of DICOM (digital imaging and communication in medicine) images—from computed tomography (CT)—, which were then processed —segmentation included—, converted into standard tessellation language (STL) format and in the case of the mold for cranial prosthesis, it was printed and finally post-processed, the last step in the additive manufacturing process, where the support material is removed or cleaned, the model is cured and polished.

The virtual designs (for the prosthetic hand, O₂ line splitters, tissue expander plate, scaffolds, and syringe holder for aspiration) were developed using computer-aided design software, specifically Solid Works, a CAD Software for Windows from SolidWorks Corp., a subsidiary of Dassault Systems, France. For the manufacture of the face shields, minimal changes were made to designs available, free of charge, on the Internet. The preprint processing, from the DICOM images for the cases of segmentation of a trachea, the model for the craniosynostosis and the frontal prosthesis were developed on InVesalius 3.1 and Mimics (Materialise's Interactive Medical Image Control System) version 17.0, software for the processing of medical images and the creation of 3D models. For their conceptualizations, the anatomical and functional elements necessary in each respective case were taken into consideration.

For the manufacture of the anatomical bone figures, the customized external breast prosthesis prototype and the breast mold for autologous reconstruction, an XHCV3D model scanner was used to obtain the images that begin the workflow. From references placed in the selected place (right breast on a mannequin as a model and bones), the scan was performed by rotating the object each time an image was completed, to obtain as much information as possible. Then, through the self-scanning software, the images were integrated, obtaining a superficial mesh that was exported in STL format. The file was imported into Meshmixer software to crop out the region of interest, laminated with Cura software, and printed.

The material used to print the prototypes was polylactic acid (PLA), an inexpensive and biodegradable polymer that allows the original model to be perfected, sterilized in ethylene oxide below 40 degrees and subjected to chemical sterilization with glutaraldehyde⁽⁸⁾; an important fact for the specific case of the mold for autologous repair, since once the mold is in the surgical field it will be used to place the free flap, although a sterile cover could be used⁽⁹⁾. The printing process for all cases was by fused deposition using a Wanhao Duplicator 6 Desktop 3D printer.



RESULTS

Among the products obtained, five biomodels were developed. Four didactic, three prints (femur, pelvis, and left foot) and one preprint, of a trachea (figure 1, where A is a coronal CT reconstruction. B and C are segmentation from A. D, smoothed. E and F are models to print: E, solid; F, with light); and finally, a personalized one for the planning of the surgical repair of a craniosynostosis.

A custom cranial implant mold was also designed and fabricated from DICOM images. Additionally three models of cheap mechanical hand prostheses, easy to produce and assemble, were developed (figure 2). In a similar way were manufactured O₂ line splitters—a device that allows several patients to be connected to the same oxygen regulator—as well as facial protectors, with a simple design that facilitated the assembly of the components and their sterilization. Several prototypes of scaffolds for cell cultures were also obtained.



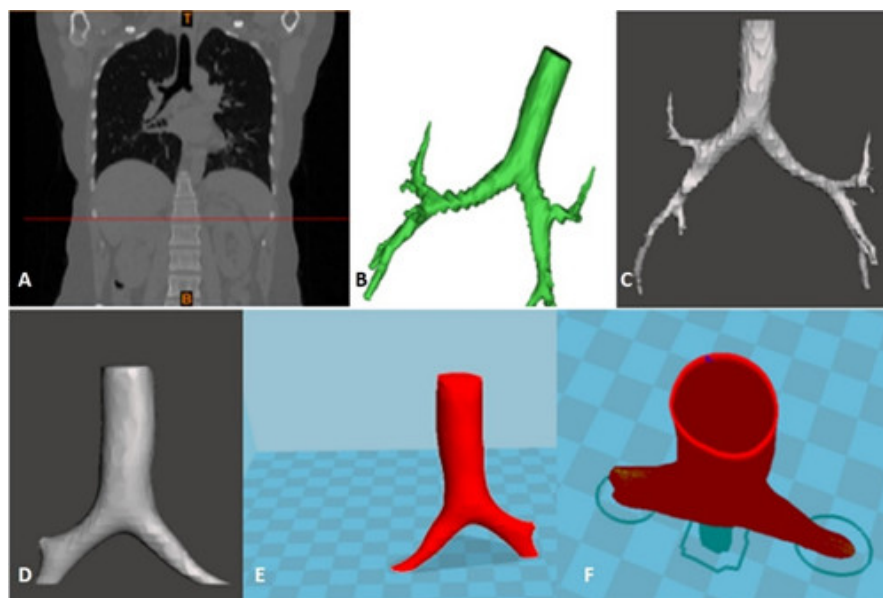


Fig. 1. Segmentation of a trachea from CT.



Fig. 2. Mechanical hand prosthesis materialized by additive manufacturing.

In addition, a syringe holder with ergonomic support was designed and manufactured. It must be the first printed in Cuba. (Fig. 3)



Fig. 3. Syringe holder for aspiration

Furthermore, a prototype of external breast prosthesis was obtained [figure 4; where (A) corresponds to the scan of the frontal region of the thorax; (B), the cutting out the region of interest (right breast) and (C), is a visual control of the prototype obtained]. A breast mold for autologous reconstruction and a tissue expander plate that allows the use of vascularized tissue of local origin, avoiding the use of flaps in reconstructions were obtained as well.

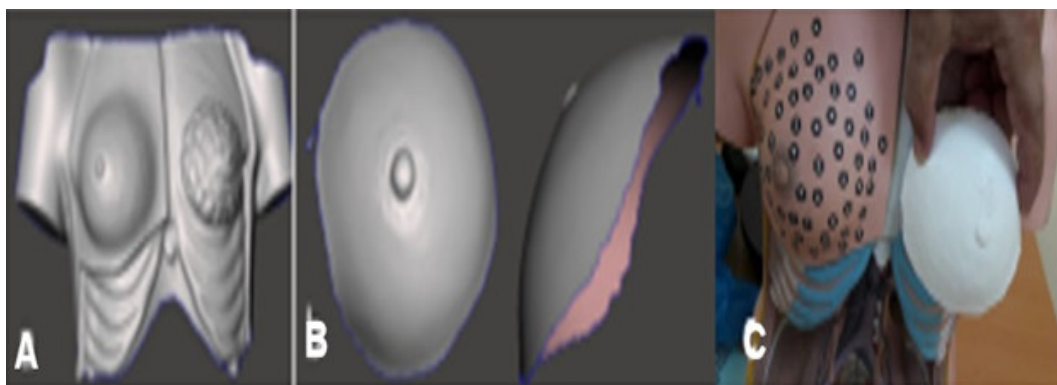


Fig. 4. Prototype of external breast prosthesis.

DISCUSSION

Despite the limitations indicated to additive manufacturing—delayed printing time, a debatable fact according to the authors; high initial cost and of the creation processes, also quickly recoverable according to the authors; as well as the limitation of materials⁽¹⁰⁾; to which copyright infringement and harmful use, such as the manufacture of firearms, can be added—, this technology is an economical and

sustainable solution, but beyond that, it guarantees the independence of the industry^(1,2), basically in times of supply crises as in the case of the post-pandemics. Among its benefits should be mentioned^(11,12):

- Manufacturing speed. Reduce production times by up to 90%. This makes it possible to intensify the manufacturing pace and reduce the cost of each part;
- Production on demand. This manufacturing model allows for smaller-scale and tailored runs, maintaining profitability at all times;
- Reductions of costs due to the fact that the digital processes of additive manufacturing also have an impact on storage and logistics costs. With this solution, a virtual stock is available and each piece is manufactured on the spot. In addition, the printers and materials used are getting cheaper;
- Energy saving. Digitally fabricated parts are much lighter. That is why this type of production requires less energy to operate and consumption is significantly reduced;
- Sustainability. It provides a cleaner and more respectful production with the environment. It also provides a reduction in both energy consumption and transport costs. It also benefits the logistical apparatus since the raw material occupies less space than the pieces themselves and, by betting on local production, dependence on those furthest away producers is eliminated.

Replicas of human body sections [trachea (figure 1) and bones], were obtained, which preserve the proportions and morphological veracity—the color depends on the color of the material used—, without the possibility of decomposition or contamination. This solution allows access to the anatomy avoiding availability, biosecurity, cultural and religious problems, without detrimental of teaching, by having an exact replica, which avoids the bias of models previously manufactured as teaching aids. In addition, it shows that it is possible to create a file or atlas of three-dimensional images obtained by surface scanner or CT. Likewise, tests on animal models, mannequins or cadavers are eliminated. It directly and positively impacts the teaching-learning process and the economy of this process in terms of the acquisition, creation and maintenance of conservation, storage and biosafety conditions.

Although for the development of curricular competencies in bronchoscopy there are low and high fidelity (virtual) simulators, each one with its advantages and disadvantages^(13,14), these authors agree with Gando⁽¹³⁾ in the sense that 3D printing technology, in addition to being easily available since it does not have to be shared with other specialties, allows the creation of simulation models with greater realism and new pathological situations that cannot be reproduced in low-fidelity models, but with the advantages of this method: its low cost and high availability. And, on the other hand, the same for bronchoscopy as for surgical planning, the simulators manufactured by 3D printing outperform the virtual format in that they give the possibility of analyzing the piece in its real size, adding spatial and tactile dimensions.

In the case of the trachea, and since it was only intended to demonstrate its preprint processing, the authors worked with the region of interest from which only the trachea and main bronchi were obtained. If it were enlarged, more branches of the bronchial



tree would be obtained, which would facilitate anatomical learning and endoscopic orientation.

Coinciding with de Frutos Marcos et al.⁽¹⁵⁾ the impression of the model for surgical repair in a case of craniosynostosis and from it, the planning of surgery, improved the surgeon's ability to clearly differentiate the spatial relationship of the anatomy and adjacent vital structures. It likewise improved the understanding of the scale, shape, and correct identification of the spatial geometry of affected bone structures. The intraoperative validation of the model confirmed the fidelity of its obtaining and the precision of the pre-surgical work. It had a positive impact on the outcome of the surgery and with it, impacts on the psychomotor development of the child.

Contrary to precise 3D printed and custom templates for intraoperative molding of implants in cranioplasty, manual molding, while feasible, does not always produce aesthetically pleasing results and may compromise concordance⁽¹⁶⁾. For this reason, a mold for a personalized cranial prosthesis was also designed and manufactured from DICOM images for a patient who suffered severe head trauma. Based on these images, a 3D printed model was obtained that served as a mold to create a personalized Subiton Surgical G implant, achieving adequate concordance and effective repair of the defect.

Mechanical hand prosthesis. Although an established trend points to the manufacture of myoelectrically controlled prostheses⁽¹⁷⁾, mechanical ones, working through a system of cables or harnesses, have the advantage of manufacturing time and the absence of complex components such as motors, batteries, electronic boards and sensors that are extremely expensive and difficult to obtain in different contexts. On the other hand, cosmetic prostheses would only aim to replace a member or part of it, taking into account its aesthetics rather than its functionality. Prostheses also contribute to tissue protection and psychomotor development in the case of children⁽¹⁸⁾. One of the development models was personalized according to the characteristics of the left hand of a male patient with a congenital malformation. This prosthesis allowed the patient to perform basic functions such as pincer and cylindrical grasp. Its implementation and use will improve the quality of life for specific patients⁽¹⁹⁾. This solution also has an economic impact due to the savings that non-importation represents knowing that the cost of a prosthetic arm—although really variable—, can be in the range of USD \$5 000 for the simplest prosthetic arm and approximately USD \$100 000 for a neuro-prosthetic model⁽²⁰⁾, however, those manufactured at CEFAS are significantly cheaper.

O₂ line splitters are devices that allow several patients to be connected to the same oxygen regulator, thus multiplying the possibility of using the available gas in patients with an indication of supplemental O₂. This solution was of great help in combating the health crisis experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. It directly impacted by improving emergency care and avoiding the transit of patients to stages of greater respiratory compromise and deterioration of the general state, thereby reducing the human and economic cost that serious illness and intensive care represent.

Also, during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a major shortage of masks and face shields. In collaboration with colleagues from Brazil, Canada and Germany, CEFAS manufactured protective masks that were donated to the Cuban health system in the midst of the health battle against the disease. It supplied the non-existence at a



certain time, reduced the cost of its purchase and increased the security of the providers, improving care.

Of paramount importance for filling bone lesions are scaffolds for cell cultures. The function of a scaffold is to provide a biometric environment for cell attachment, proliferation, and secretion of extracellular matrix to replace or regenerate tissues, functionally and structurally^(21,22). Several scaffolds, orthohedral and cylindrical, were built to order and in coordination with another scientific institution. Some were coated with calcium hydroxyapatite for biological testing.

A syringe holder model (figure 3) was designed and manufactured with ergonomic support, light material (and therefore lighter than traditional ones)—although with similar performance—, customized size, ambidextrous and significantly cheaper than models existing on the market. In addition to the marked economic impact, it has an impact on the improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic processes—related in the first instance, to the care of cancer patients—, also on the working conditions of the medical practitioner, morbidity and mortality and with all this, in health-care. Its unavailability hinders the interventional radiologist's freedom of action and definitively, the diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, according to the case. The tests showed the easy handling of the device. Although what really must be sterile is the syringe that will be used, the device is sterilizable. In the consultation of the state of the art carried out by the authors, a prototype like this had not been printed.

The first prototype of external breast prosthesis (figure 4) made by the authors, demonstrated the efficacy of the existing surface scanner at CEFAS given the inconvenience of obtaining images by tomography for these cases. With this, the algorithm of the process was established, which obeys the need to achieve personalized breast prostheses for mastectomized patients and to respond to the non-existence and discomfort manifested by carriers of prostheses that are marketed by standard sizes. Mastectomized women who can't, or don't want to have a breast implant would also benefit. The economic and psychological impacts—and with the latter, the improvement in the quality of life—are the most significant. In this case, the designs are obtained from anatomical data of the contralateral healthy breast, by three-dimensional mirror inversion scanning. Patients typically must obtain prostheses (imported, dependent on supply chains and financing) based on their size—which provides only minimal customization.

On the other hand, but also in relation to breast cancer, ignoring the variation of the breasts in volume, height, width, shape or orientation during the planning and execution of autologous reconstruction leads to undesirable results. To avoid this, custom breast molds that satisfy the requirements of both the patient and the cosmetic surgeon are created⁽⁹⁾. These facilitate understanding and interaction with the patient, as well as flap modeling. The results show more symmetry, high reconstructive quality, less surgical time is required, avoids or reduces the need for symmetrization in the healthy breast and generates savings for the institutions⁽²³⁾. According to Hummelink's⁽⁹⁾ experience, these authors consider that it is necessary to increase the thickness of the mold developed, from 2 mm—thickness of the form—to 4 mm to provide greater resistance during its intraoperative use.

The results of this investigation, like other similar ones reported internationally⁽⁵⁻¹⁰⁾, contribute directly, in a mediate or immediate way, to the solution of existing needs in the areas of intervention. These have a positive impact on the know-how of the



institutions involved and on the sustainability of the health system due to their effect on costs, income, energy savings, decentralization of solutions and supply management, introduction of new practices or methods of work management and relations with other organizations; and likewise, in profitability, personalization, quality of care and satisfaction due to the faster incorporation into the working life of specific patients, the decrease in morbidity and the increase in the quality of life. On the other hand, in the medium term, they have an impact—also positive—, on the positioning of the solutions and the penetration of new markets. The positive preliminary results and the increasing accessibility due to the decrease in the costs of materials and equipment will contribute significantly to the exponential growth of 3D printing technologies in medicine. In the era of personalization and minimal invasion, its use anticipates a potential change in the resolution of complex conditions. With it, in short, a new paradigm is established.

As limitations of the study, access to data should be pointed out due to the absence of some specific medical conditions sub-records that prevent knowing the exact needs of the manufactures, the lack of previous studies carried out in our environment, at least published, that allow to substantiate the relevance of the research, and, finally, the manufacture of solutions and prototypes only in PLA.

The results of this work demonstrate the feasibility of using solutions manufactured by three-dimensional technologies for the practice and teaching of biomedical sciences in Matanzas, and show the need to develop them. It is therefore imperative that managers and the medical community in general, begin to become aware and accumulate experiences to guarantee its optimal use. Its development will improve healthcare with a significant reduction in costs, favoring local production and eliminating dependence on foreign producers.

REFERENCES

1. UNCTAD. Comunicado de prensa. Las tecnologías nuevas y emergentes pueden fomentar una recuperación inclusiva del covid-19 - Informe de la ONU [Internet]. Ginebra: UNCTAD/PRESS; 2021 [cited 12/22/22]. Available from: <https://unctad.org/es/press-material/las-tecnologias-nuevas-y-emergentes-pueden-fomentar-una-recuperacion-inclusiva-del>
2. Marr B. Tech trends in practice. The 25 technologies that are driving the 4th industrial revolution. Cornwall: John Wiley & Sons Ltd; 2020.
3. Parthasarathy J, Krishnamurthy R, Ostendorf A, et al. 3D printing with MRI in pediatric applications. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2020;51(6):1641-58. DOI: 10.1002/jmri.26870.
4. Fan D, Li Y, Wang X, et al. Progressive 3D printing technology and its application in medical materials. Front Pharmacol. 2020;11:122. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2020.00122.
5. Mitsouras D, Liacouras P, Imanzadeh A, et al. Medical 3D printing for the radiologist. RadioGraphics. 2015;35(7):1965-88. DOI: 10.1148/rg.2015140320.



6. Thomas DJ, Singh D. 3D printing for developing patient specific cosmetic prosthetics at the point of care. *Int J Surg*. 2020;80:241-2. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijssu.2020.04.023.
7. Rybicki FJ. Medical 3D printing and the physician-artist. *Lancet*. 2018;391(10121):651-2. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30212-5.
8. Tejo Otero A, Buj Corral I, Fenollosa Arte F. 3D printing in medicine for preoperative surgical planning: A review. *Ann Biomed Eng*. 2020;48(2):536-55. DOI: 10.1007/s10439-019-02411-0.
9. Hummelink S, Verhulst AC, Maal TJJ, et al. Applications and limitations of using patient-specific 3D printed molds in autologous breast reconstruction. *Eur J Plast Surg*. 2018;41(5):571-6. DOI: 10.1007/s00238-018-1430-3.
10. Padasak Z. Top 10 advantages and disadvantages of additive manufacturing [Internet]. St. Marys, PA: Alpha Precision Group; 2022 [cited 12/22/22]. Available from: <https://www.alphaprecisionpm.com/blog/top-10-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-using-additive-manufacturing>
11. Squelch A. 3D printing and medical imaging. *J Med Radiat Sci*. 2018;65(3):171-2. DOI: 10.1002/jmrs.300.
12. Kim GB, Lee S, Kim H, et al. Three-dimensional printing: Basic principles and applications in medicine and radiology. *Korean J Radiol*. 2016;17(2):182-97. DOI: 10.3348/kjr.2016.17.2.182.
13. Gando S, Labarca G, Majid A, et al. Aplicaciones de la impresión 3D en la vía aérea central. *Rev Med Chile* [Internet]. 2019 [cited 08/27/2023];147(10):1315-22. Available from: http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0034-98872019001001315&lng=es
14. Ernst A, Wahidi MM, Read CA, et al. Adult bronchoscopy training: Current state and suggestions for the future: CHEST expert panel report. *Chest*. 2015;148(2):321-32. DOI: 10.1378/chest.14-0678.
15. De Frutos Marcos D, Ortega Martínez R, Zazpe Cenoz I, et al. Utilidad de la impresión 3D en la cirugía de craneosinostosis. *An Pediatr (Engl Ed)*. 2022;97(1):69-71. DOI: 10.1016/j.anpedi.2021.05.022.
16. Pöppe JP, Spendel M, Schwartz C, et al. The “springform” technique in cranioplasty: custom made 3D-printed templates for intraoperative modelling of polymethylmethacrylate cranial implants. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*. 2022;164(3):679-88. DOI: 10.1007/s00701-021-05077-7.
17. López-López EE, Martínez-Méndez R, Vilchis González AH. Diseño de una prótesis de mano para uso en teclados con interfaz sEMG. *ReCIBE* [Internet]. 2019 [cited 06/10/2023];8(1):47-69. Available from: <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/5122/512259512003/html/>



18. Gómez Blázquez G. Proyecto de diseño de una prótesis a partir de fabricación aditiva (impresión 3d) [Internet]. Barcelona: Polytechnic University of Catalonia; 2019 [cited 12/22/22]. Available from: <https://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2117/173993/MEMORIA%20%20-%20TFM%20Guillermo%20G%C3%B3mez%20Bl%C3%A1zquez.pdf>
19. Acosta Calvo SL. Diseño y fabricación de una prótesis mecánica de mano [Internet]. Matanzas: University of Matanzas; 2021 [cited 12/22/22]. Available from: <https://rein.umcc.cu/handle/123456789/1861>
20. Cutipa Puma DR, Coaguila Quispe CG, Yanyachi PR. A low-cost robotic hand prosthesis with apparent haptic sense controlled by electroencephalographic signals. *HardwareX*. 2023;14:e00439. DOI: 10.1016/j.ohx.2023.e00439.
21. González González A, Rivas Santana M, Zambrano Robledo PC, et al. Thermal and morphological characterization of 3D-printed PLA scaffolds for biomedical applications. *MRS Adv*. 2022;7(35):1206-11. DOI: 10.1557/s43580-022-00454-5.
22. González González A, Rivas Santana M, Quiza Sardiñas R, et al. Modelación de andamios porosos basados en las estructuras triplemente periódicas P y G. *Orange Journal*. 2021;3(5):30-41. DOI: 10.46502/issn.2710-995X/2021.5.04.
23. Mayer HF. The use of a 3D simulator software and 3D printed biomodels to aid autologous breast reconstruction. *Aesth Plast Surg*. 2020;44(5):1396-402. DOI: 10.1007/s00266-020-01733-y.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare the non-existence of conflicts of interest.

Author contributions

Víctor Guillermo Ferreira-Moreno: conceptualization, formal analysis, methodology, visualization, writing-original draft, and writing-review and editing.

Alety Anett García-Reyes: data curation, methodology, writing-original draft, writing-review and editing.

Marcelino Rivas-Santana: conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, visualization, writing-original draft, writing-review and editing.

Ramón Quiza-Sardiñas: data curation, methodology, project administration, writing-original draft, writing-review and editing.

Sergio Luis Acosta-Calvo: data curation, writing-original draft, writing-review and editing.



Responsible editor: Maritza Petersson-Roldán.

HOW TO CITED THIS ARTICLE

Ferreira-Moreno VG, García-Reyes AA, Rivas-Santana M, Quiza-Sardiñas R, Acosta-Calvo SL. Solutions based on three-dimensional technologies for the practice and teaching of biomedical sciences. Rev Méd Electrón [Internet]. 2024. [cited: date of access];46:e5341. Available from:

<http://www.revmedicaelectronica.sld.cu/index.php/rme/article/view/5341/5753>



Los artículos de [Revista Médica Electrónica](#) de la [Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Matanzas](#) se comparten bajo los términos de la [Licencia Creative Commons Atribución– NoComercial 4.0](#).

Email: rme.mtz@infomed.sld.cu