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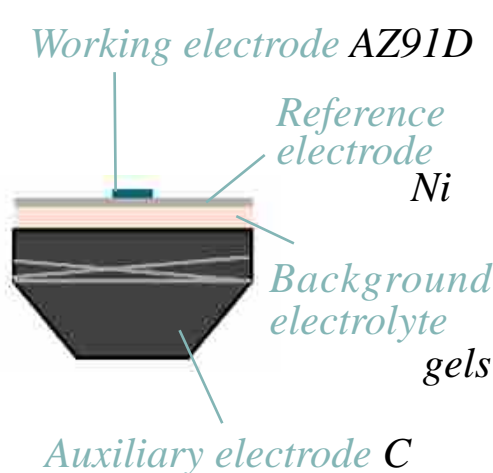
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INTRODUCTION

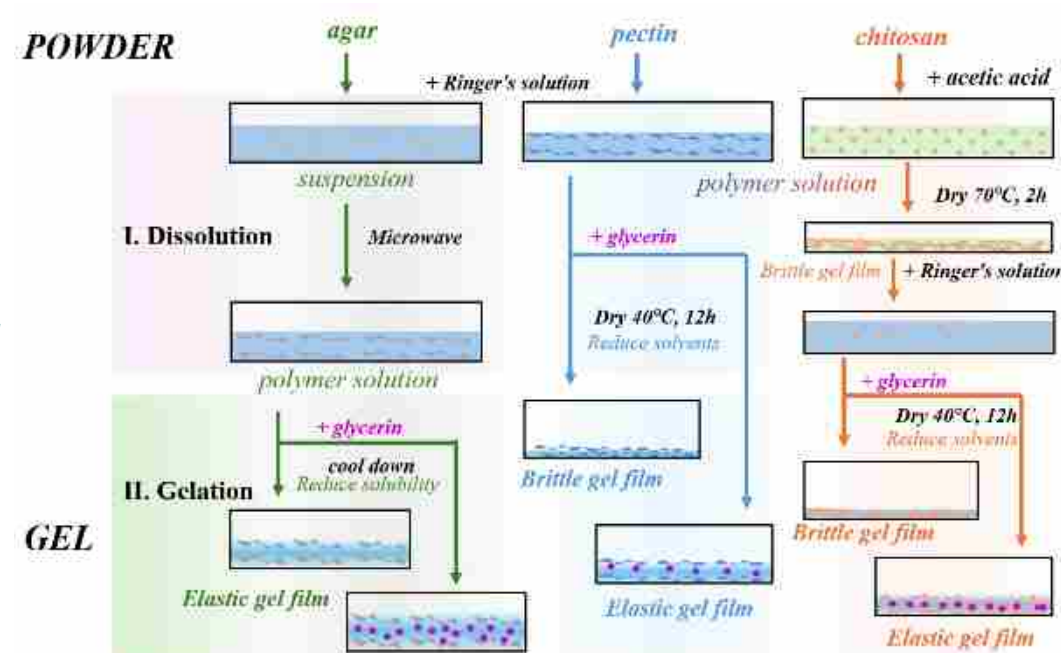
Benefiting from hydrogels derived from plants and animals that exhibit microstructural and elemental composition characteristics highly similar to human tissues and extracellular matrix, this study systematically screened and comparatively evaluated three bio-gel materials (agar, pectin, and chitosan) as simulated physiological electrolyte media for the accurate determination of medical magnesium alloy degradation rates. This approach effectively addresses the significant evaluation errors caused by conventional liquid electrolytes' inability to simulate the complex multiphase microenvironment within the human body.

METHOD

Electrolytic cells for gel electrolytes



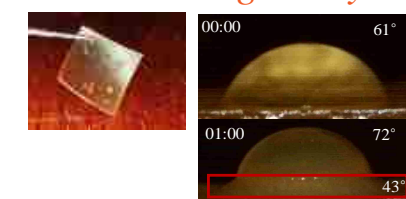
Synthesis of gels



RESULTS

Hydrogels insights

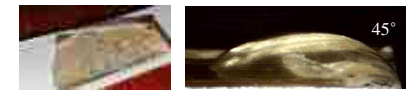
Chitosan/Ringer/Glycerin



Pectin/Ringer/Glycerin



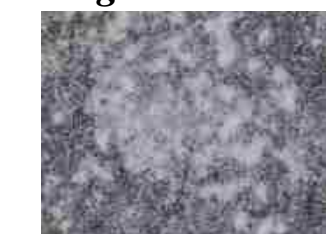
Agar/Ringer/Glycerin



hydrogels and Gel-H₂O contact angle

Mg-Al alloy contact test

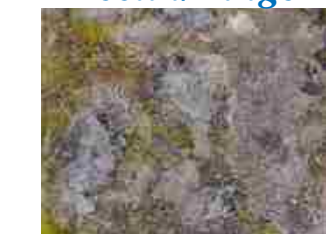
Ringer's solution



Chitosan/Ringer



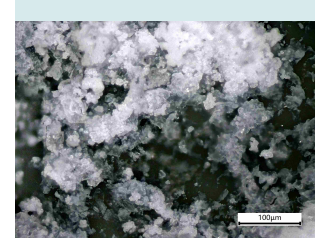
Pectin/Ringer



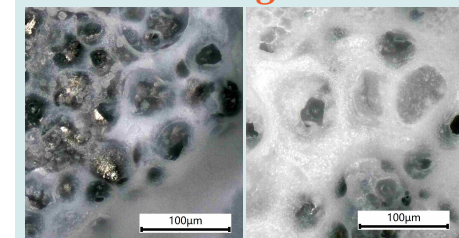
Agar/Ringer



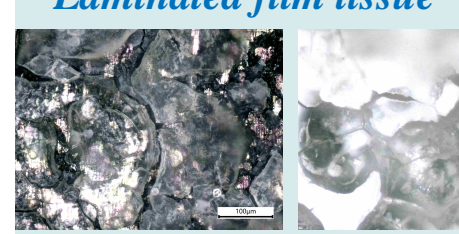
Optical microscopic image 200X



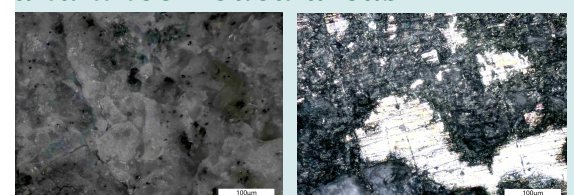
Laminated grid tissue



Laminated film tissue

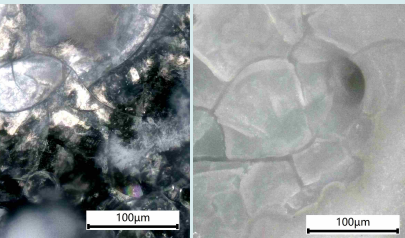


Flocculent corrosion products and uncorroded areas

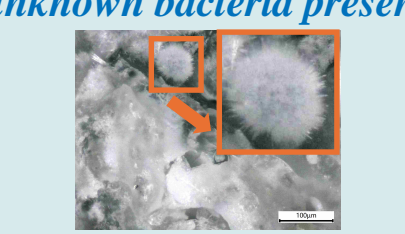


The corrosion products are deposited on the alloy surface in the form of crystals.

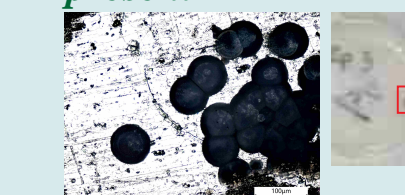
Laminated film tissue



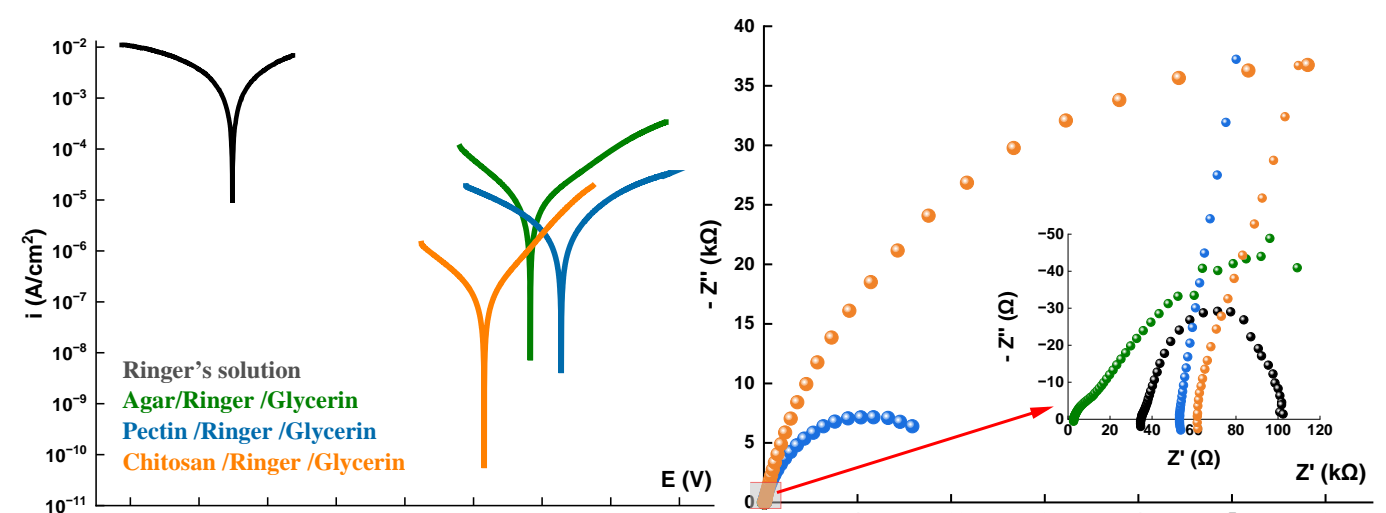
unknown bacteria present



unknown bacteria present



Electrochemical corrosion assessment



PDP curves and EIS spectra of Mg-Al alloy with solution and gel background electrolytes.

| Background electrolyte | E_{corr} , V | I_{corr} , mA/cm ² | Degradation rate, mm/year | R_{ct} , kΩ |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Ringer's solution | -1.287 | 91.213 | 1.930 | 0.059 |
| Agar/Ringer/Glycerin | -0.434 | 9.616 | 0.203 | 0.277 |
| Pectin/Ringer/Glycerin | -0.344 | 2.874 | 0.006 | 19.266 |
| Chitosan/Ringer/Glycerin | -0.569 | 0.147 | 0.003 | 100.06 |
| In vitro [Witte F, 2006] | - | - | 3.52E-4 | - |

Witte F, Fischer J, Nellesen J, et al. In vitro and in vivo corrosion measurements of magnesium alloys[J]. Biomaterials, 2006, 27(7): 1013-1018.

CONCLUSION

1. The surface morphology of the Mg-Al alloy after contact with the **gel** is closer to the actual in vivo situation. (The three gels exhibit different transition interface morphology characteristics.)
2. **Agar** and **pectin** are prone to bacterial growth in a closed environment.
3. The use of gel electrolyte can greatly reduce the difference between the actual in vivo evaluation and the in vitro electrochemical evaluation. (The degradation rate of magnesium alloy in contact with **chitosan/Ringer/glycerol** gel is closest to the rate measured in mice.)