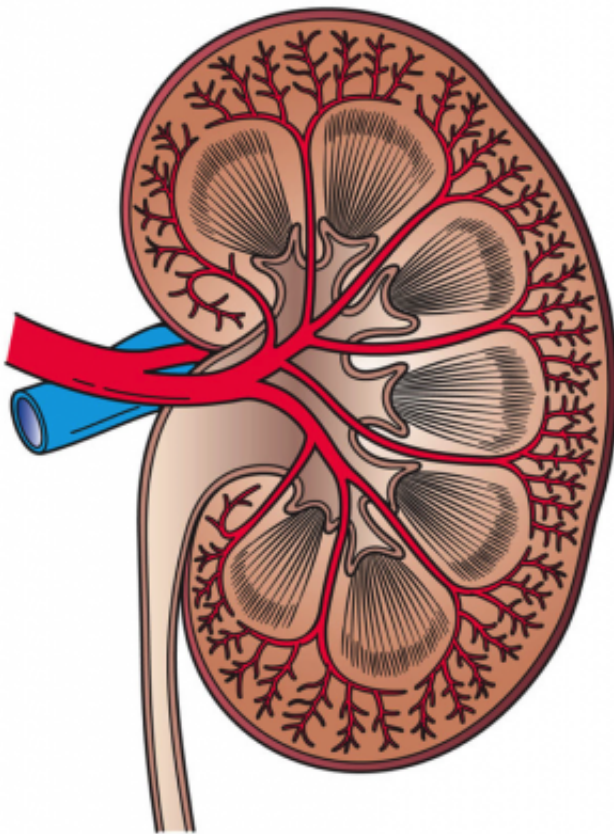


Taking steps toward a wearable artificial kidney

October 17 2018



This image shows a cross section of a kidney. Credit: Holly Fischer/Wikipedia

There just aren't enough kidney transplants available for the millions of people with renal failure. Aside from a transplant, the only alternative for patients is to undergo regular dialysis sessions to clear harmful cellular waste from their bodies. Now, scientists report in *ACS Nano* a

new urea sorbent that could accelerate progress toward the development of a lightweight, wearable artificial kidney with the potential to make dialysis more convenient, comfortable and effective.

Dialysis typically requires three visits every week to a health care center, where patients are tethered to a machine for hours. Not only is this cumbersome, but health outcomes with the treatment are poor. The problem is that kidneys filter blood around the clock; [dialysis](#) just can't do as good of a job when performed for only a few times each week. Scientists are eager to develop an artificial [kidney](#) that could be worn all the time, continuously performing dialysis. One obstacle, though, is urea, which must be removed to maintain the body's nitrogen balance. Currently, dialysis deals with urea using an enzyme that breaks the molecule down into ammonia and carbon dioxide, but the amount of material required to perform this reaction is too big and heavy to be comfortably worn on the body. So, Babak Anasori, Yury Gogotsi and colleagues wanted to try a new approach.

The researchers turned to an emerging nanomaterial called MXene, two-dimensional nanosheets of metal carbides. Instead of breaking down urea, MXene can capture the compound by sandwiching urea molecules between its nanometer-thin layers. At room temperature, the material could capture 94 percent of urea from the discarded materials from dialysis machines. When tested at body temperature (98.6 F), the material could hold onto even more [urea](#). Furthermore, MXene did not kill cells, suggesting that it could be safely used in people. The researchers conclude that the material could help turn the concept of a comfortably wearable artificial kidney into a reality.

More information: Fayan Meng et al. MXene Sorbents for Removal of Urea from Dialysate: A Step toward the Wearable Artificial Kidney, *ACS Nano* (2018). [DOI: 10.1021/acsnano.8b06494](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.8b06494)

Provided by American Chemical Society

Citation: Taking steps toward a wearable artificial kidney (2018, October 17) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-10-wearable-artificial-kidney.html>

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