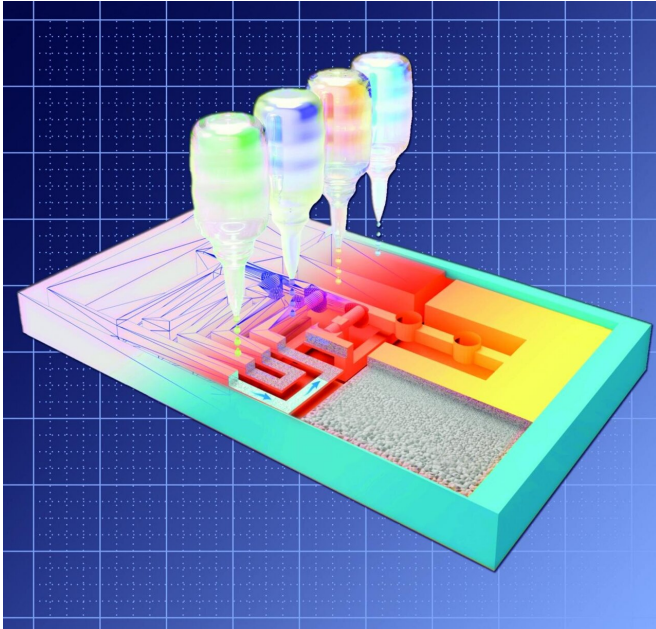


3D printing lays the foundation for a new range of diagnostic tests

10 May 2021



Using a 3D printer, the researchers fabricated a 3D version of a lateral flow test. The basis is a small block of porous polymer, in which 'inks' with specific properties are printed at precise locations. Credit: Ameloot Group

Researchers at KU Leuven (Belgium) have developed a 3D printing technique that extends the possibilities of lateral flow testing. These tests are widespread in the form of the classic pregnancy test and the COVID-19 self-tests. With the new printing technique, advanced diagnostic tests can be produced that are quick, cheap, and easy to use.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made everyone aware of the importance of rapid diagnosis. The sale of self-tests in pharmacies has been permitted in Belgium since the end of March. This self-test is a so-called lateral flow test. Using a wiper, a sample is taken through the nose. Next, it is dissolved in a solvent, and applied to the test kit. Absorbent material in the kit moves the sample

downstream and brings it in contact with an antibody. If virus is present, a colored line appears. The advantage of these tests is that they are cheap and do not require any specialized appliances.

Lateral flow tests are useful for simple tests that result in a yes-no answer, but not for tests that require a multi-step protocol. That is why bioengineers at KU Leuven set out to develop a new type of lateral flow test with more capabilities.

Precise prints

Using a 3D printer, the researchers fabricated a 3D version of a lateral flow test. The basis is a small block of porous polymer, in which 'inks' with specific properties are printed at precise locations. In this way, a network of channels and small 'locks' is printed that let the flow through or block it where and when necessary, without the need for moving parts. During the test, the sample is automatically guided through the different test steps. That way, even complex protocols can be followed.

The researchers evaluated their technique reproducing an ELISA test (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay), which is used to detect immunoglobulin E (IgE). Ig E is measured to diagnose allergies. In the lab, this test requires several steps, with different rinses and a change in acidity. The research team was able to run this entire protocol using a printed test kit the size of a thick credit card.

Complexity is not a cost

"The great thing about 3D printing is that you can quickly adapt a test's design to accommodate another protocol, for example, to detect a cancer biomarker. For the 3D printer it does not matter how complex the network of channels is", says Dr. Cesar Parra. The 3D printing technique is also affordable and scalable. "In our lab, producing the Ig E prototype test costs about \$1.50, but if we can

scale it up, it would be less than \$1," says Dr. Parra. The technique not only offers opportunities for cheaper and faster diagnosis in developed countries, but also in countries where the medical infrastructure is less accessible and where there is a strong need for affordable [diagnostic tests](#).

The research group is currently designing its own 3D printer, which will be more flexible than the commercial model used in the current study. "An optimized printer is kind of like a mobile mini factory which can quickly produce diagnostics. You could then create different types of tests by simply loading a different design file and ink. We want to continue our research on diagnostic challenges and applications with the help of partners", concludes innovation manager Bart van Duffel.

More information: Clement Achille et al, 3D Printing of Monolithic Capillarity-Driven Microfluidic Devices for Diagnostics, *Advanced Materials* (2021). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.202008712](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202008712)

Provided by KU Leuven

APA citation: 3D printing lays the foundation for a new range of diagnostic tests (2021, May 10) retrieved 15 May 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-05-3d-foundation-range-diagnostic.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.