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Mini Review

Bone Disease Treatments, Importance of Technical Supports

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Abstract

Bone disease is common human diseases worldwide. At present, drug and surgery development is achieved in low rates. However, technical progress for bone disease treatment grows rapidly and greatly helps other types of bone-disease treatment in the clinic. This editorial provides general information of bone disease treatment and the importance of technical developments in this areas and discipline.

Keywords: Osteoporosis; Drug Development; Diagnostics; Technology; Surgery; Computer-Aid; Bone-Disease

Introduction

Human bone as a vulnerable tissue in human bodies requires high-quality and effective food and drug treatments. High quality bone disease diagnosis, interventions and therapeutics requires new biomedical breakthroughs and modern techniques [1-4].

Current convention

Bone disease treatments take different forms (diagnosis, surgery and drug therapeutics) [4-13]. In addition, rehabilitation, folk medicine and nursery also play key roles for disease treatment outcomes [5-21]. Their development is in different updating pace and clinical conditions. A lot of bone disease therapies commonly last long and painful. New therapeutic options may achieve unexpected outcomes in the clinic.

Clinical dilemma

Drug development is growing costly since this millennium. More than one billion USD may be for single drug licensing [22-24]. New insights should be created to alternatively treat patients with bone illnesses. Similarly, many other types of bone disease treatments also face new challenge and high financial investment.

Importance of technical advances

The fastest path of modern biology and medicine is technical renovation and progress. It represents in different technical areas and fields [25-34]. Technical pervasiveness in bone disease treatments are multitude and decisive; They represent as following:

1. Drug development (computational-aid drug design-molecular docking)
2. Disease diagnosis (digital tool and diagnosis)
3. Surgery (assistance or automation)
4. Gene therapy
5. Supportive techniques (movement assistance and prosthetic limbs)
6. Artificial intelligence (almost all areas)
7. New materials (inorganic, organic and bio-materials)
8. Platform establishment to serve more patients with bone emergence.

According to this new trend, we may achieve greatly more in the future.

Conclusion

With the rapid development of diagnostic and therapeutic technology, we may overcome the past dilemma of high-cost and low efficiency for bone disease treatments. Patients will be healed quickly and in lower pains for the sufferers.

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