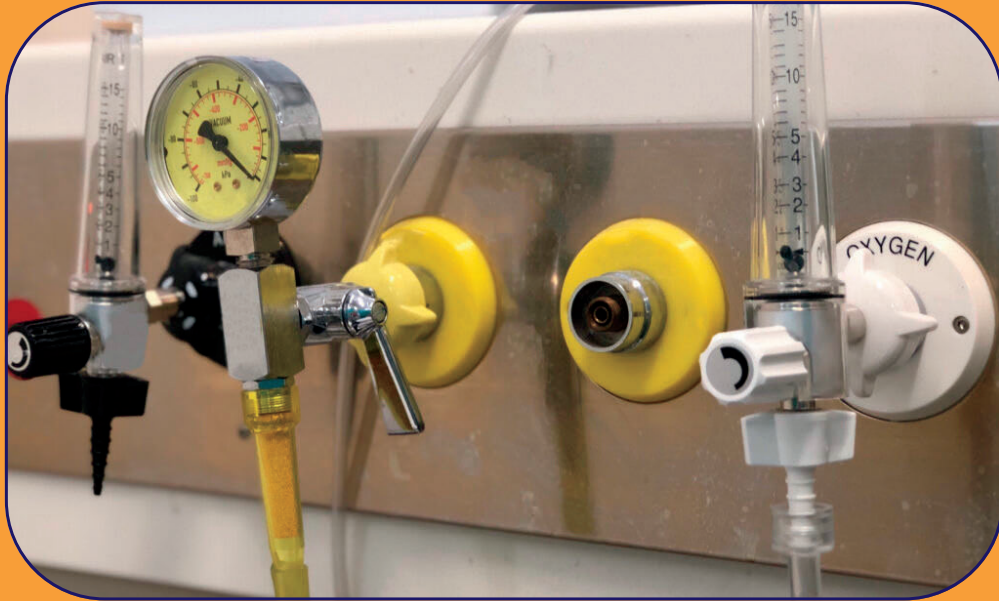


Health



PFAS are one of the main contributors to the technological progress achieved in the medical and pharmaceutical industries in recent years, and are now widely used in many of their sub-sectors.



Active
pharmaceutical
Ingredients




Medical
devices





Laboratory
equipment





Vacuum
technology



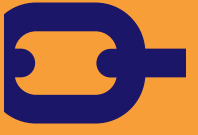

Active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) in medicinal products containing fluorine play a key role in modern day cancer therapy. The API Sorafenib has been proven to be effective against several types of cancer. It slows down cancer cell growth and prevents blood supply to cancer tissue. Approximately 2.5 to 5 million doses of Sorafenib are applied per year in Europe.



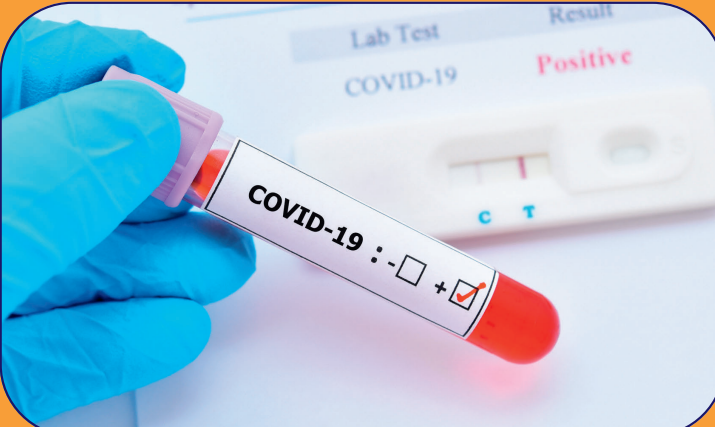

In the medical sector, many applications are likely to have oxygen contact. These medical devices need to be lubricated to assure functionality and prevent friction that can cause tissue damage. To meet these high requirements, especially at high pressure, lubricants based on PFAS - in this case per-fluorinated polyether oils (PFPE) and fluorosilicones - are used. PFAS are also used to make low-friction and clot-resistant coatings for implantable medical devices, ensuring both patient safety and comfort.



Laboratory equipment is irreplaceable in the healthcare industry, in food and environmental monitoring and in the chemical industry as well. PFAS in the form of fluoropolymers and fluoroelastomers are used in laboratory equipment as these materials are characterised by high resistance levels against chemicals and extreme purity.



Vacuum technology, a method used to evacuate air from a closed volume, is required in all areas of science and technology, in many production processes and research. In the chemically resistant vacuum pumps, used to generate the vacuum, all parts that come into contact with the chemicals are made of or covered by PFAS.



Fluoropolymers are being used as coatings for the tubing in COVID-19 test kits because of their unmatched durability, low friction, and extreme heat resistance. They are also used in the production of ventilators because they retain their flexibility, shape, and seal when exposed to extreme conditions.