

Supplementary material

Shape tunable UV-printed solid drugs for personalized medicine

Bobby Aditya Darmawan^{1,2}, Sang Bong Lee³, Minghui Nan^{1,2}, Van Du Nguyen^{1,2}, Jong-Oh Park^{2,*} and Eunpyo Choi^{1,2,*}

¹ School of Mechanical Engineering, Chonnam National University, 77 Yongbong-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 61186, South Korea; bobbyaditdit@gmail.com (B.A.D.); myeonghea94@kimiro.re.kr (M.N.); nvdu81@gmail.com (V.D.N)

² Korea Institute of Medical Microrobotics, 43-26, Cheomdangwagi-ro 208-beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju 61011, South Korea;

³ THERABEST, Co., Ltd., Seocho-daero 40-gil, Seoul 06657, Korea; sblee@therabest.co.kr (S.B.L.)

* Correspondence: jop@kimiro.re.kr (J-OP); eunpyochoi@jnu.ac.kr (E.C.)

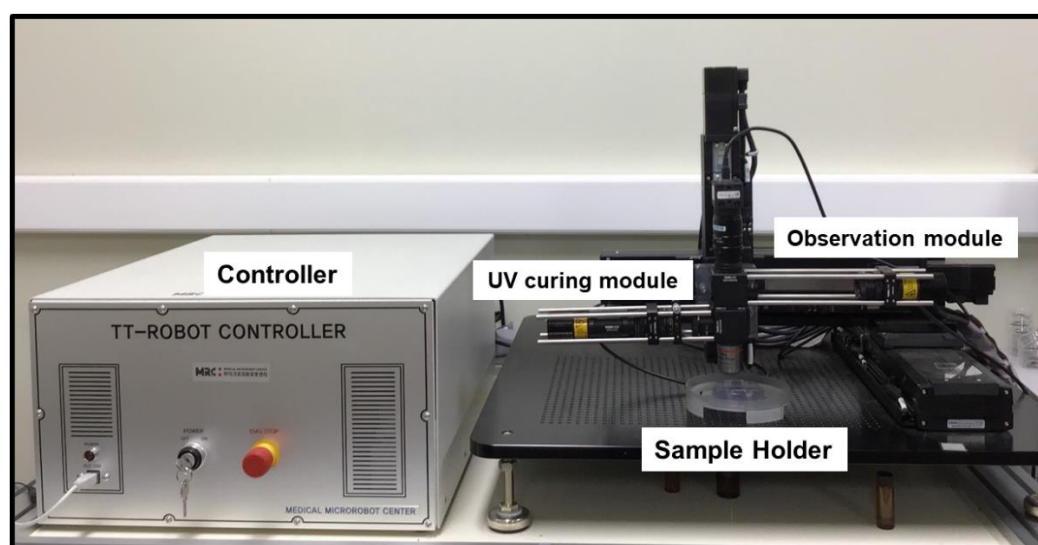


Figure S1. Optical system that was used in this study

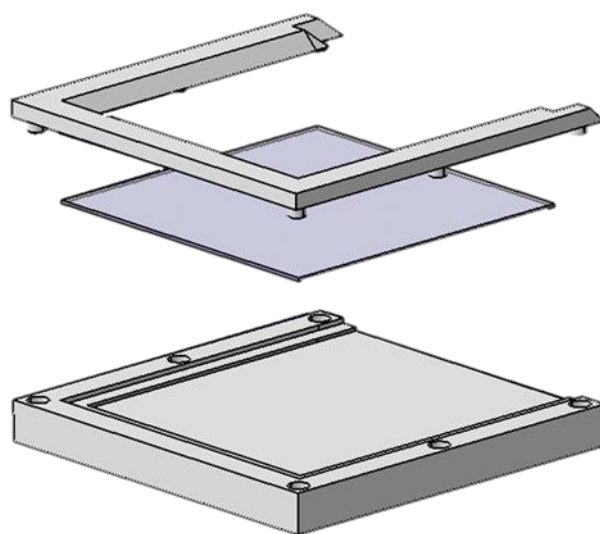


Figure S2. Illustration of the 3D-printed microchamber

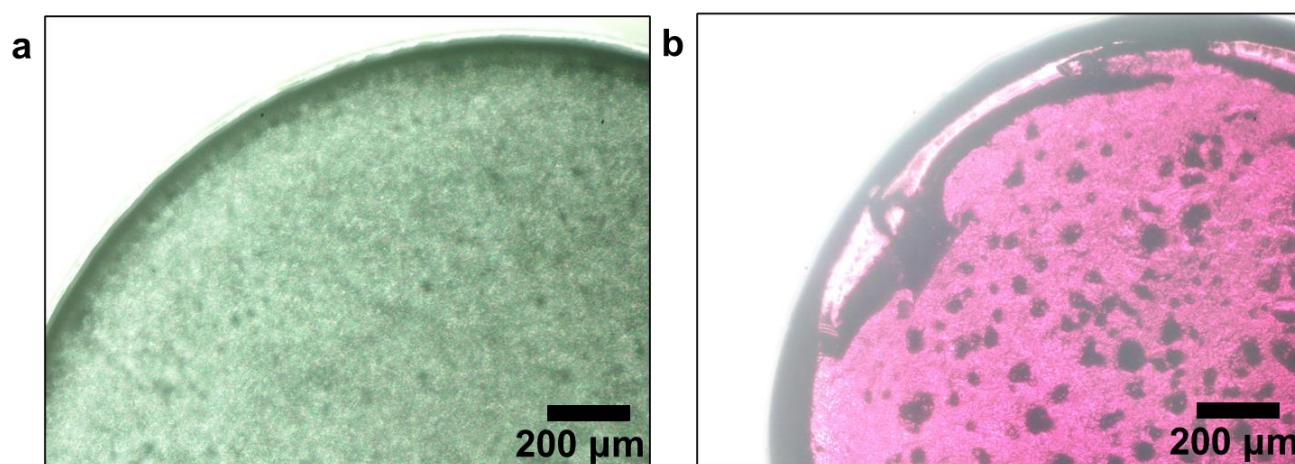


Figure S3. The optical microscope of (a) PEGDA (b) solid drugs

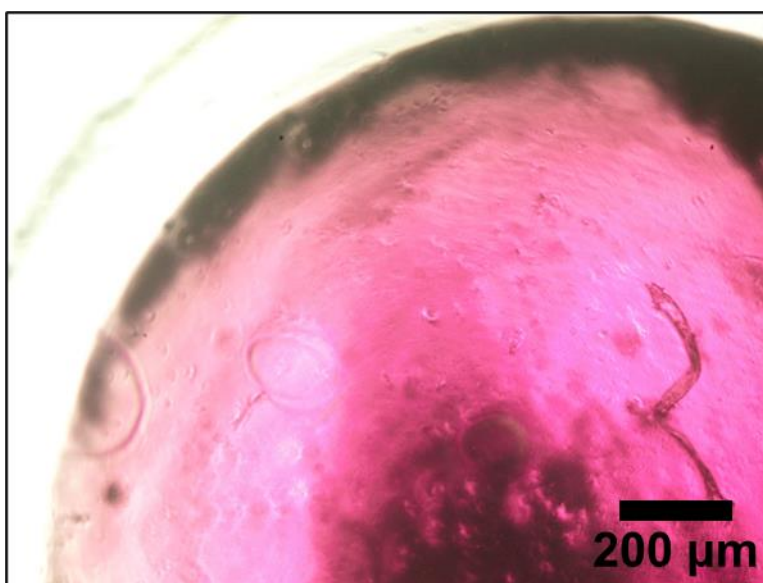


Figure S4. The optical microscope of the patterned solid drugs based on Sorbitol diacrylate

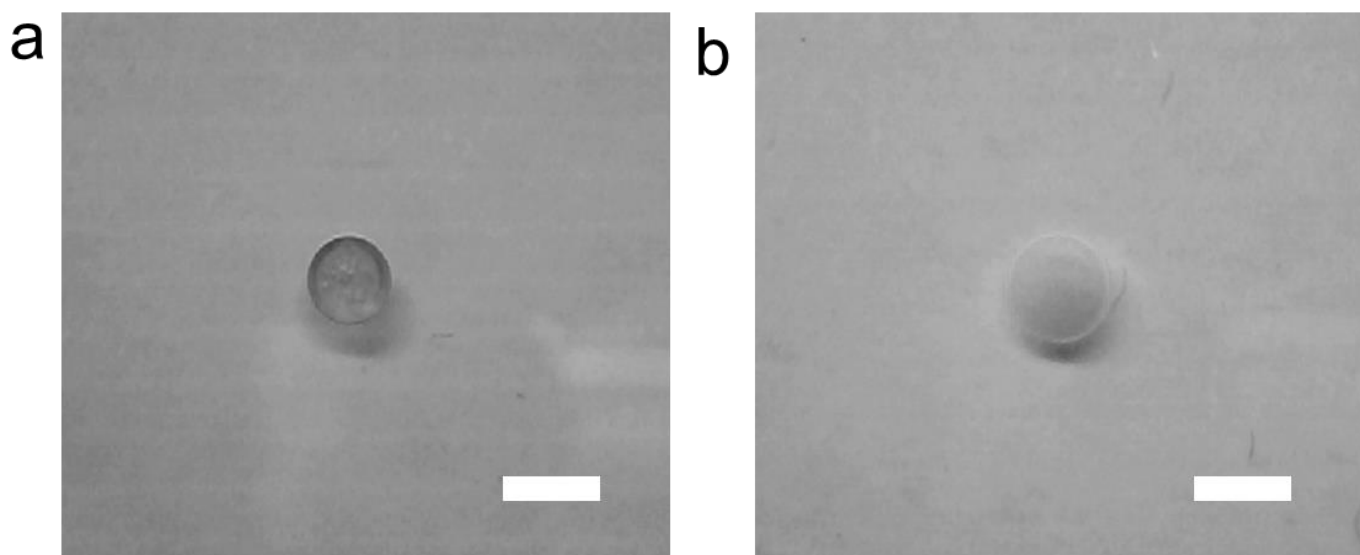


Figure S5. The digital images of the (a) dried sample and (b) swollen sample of the solid drugs with 30 s exposure time (scale bar: 2 mm).

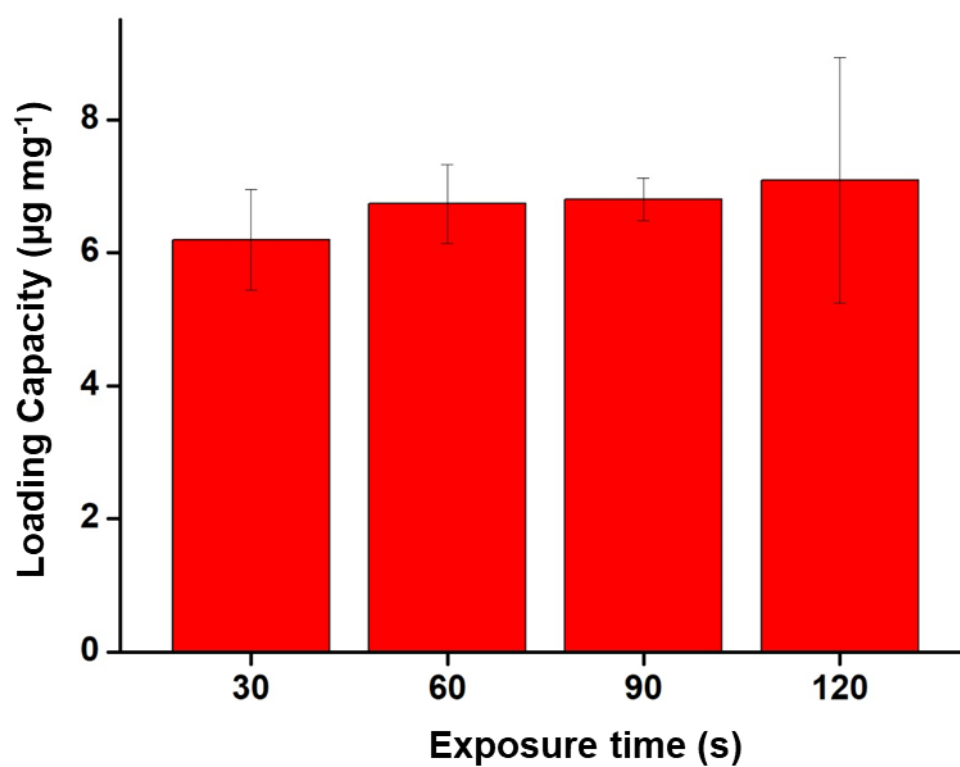


Figure S6. The drug loading capacity of the solid drugs.

Table S1. Volume of the patterned geometry

Shape	Volume (mm ³)
Round	0.739432
Square	0.81446
Rectangular	1.042903
Triangle	1.166614