ABSTRACT

3D micro porous scaffolds are scaffolds that are used for three-dimensional cell culturing where cells can grow in all directions such as liver cells and it is recently being used as an alternative to 2D classical cell culturing.

Different manufacturing processes are being used to make those scaffolds that are made in a micro scale, therefore methods of testing defects in those scaffolds must be studied to ensure that that the scaffolds produced are usable and non-defective, one of those methods is micro fluidic testing(MFT) which is a method that uses micro air pressure in order to determine whether the scaffold is defective or not, unlike optical testing (OT) fluidic testing can determine the defect without having to look at the sample and only threw the pressure results given at the end of the test.