

# Resource efficiency in medicine



Most magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) devices function with a super-strength **neodymium-based magnet**. The lasers found in medical scanners contain **beryllium**, which is treasured for its X-ray qualities. Prosthetic devices, implants and surgical instruments contain **tantalum and niobium**, which make it possible to design very resistant anticorrosive steels, which the human body tolerates rather well. There are also **platinoids** in pacemakers. Yet all these raw materials may diminish. That is why, since 2011, the European Commission has drawn up a list of the most critical ones: 27 are listed to date. To limit the tension between supply and demand, Europe is also supporting - through the SCRREEN project - research initiatives to substitute certain materials for less critical ones. Another dimension of this innovation: the reduction of their quantity in alloys, for similar efficiency.

[www.scrreen.eu](http://www.scrreen.eu)



*The superpowers of the new critical raw materials* is a communication campaign organised by SCRREEN, a European project which has received funding from the Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement n°730227.

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