



D2BM01143C), Unver *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2TB01648F>) and Li *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2BM01275H>) all discuss the use of novel advanced materials in MN systems, demonstrating enhanced performance.

MN could be used to improve treatment of wounds and scars, as indicated in the review from Zhao *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3BM00262D>) and the experimental papers of Hu *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2TB02596E>), Cai *et al.*

(<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2BM02101C>), Gao *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2BM01588A>) and Huang *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2BM01631A>). Nesovic *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3BM00305A>) and Lee *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3BM00377A>) describe novel approaches to MN vaccination.

We believe that these exciting studies demonstrate considerable progress in the microneedle field and we hope that you enjoy reading through the collection.

## References

- 1 S. Henry, D. V. McAllister, M. G. Allen and M. R. Prausnitz, Microfabricated microneedles: a novel approach to transdermal drug delivery, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1998, **87**, 922–925.
- 2 PATH. Centre of Excellence for Microarray Patches. <https://www.path.org/resources/path-center-excellence-microarray-patch-technology/>, accessed 24th August 2023.