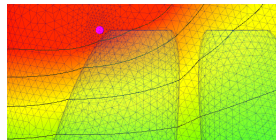
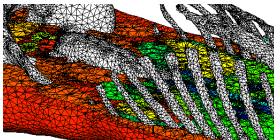
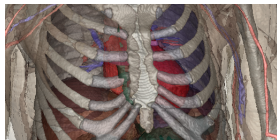


ECG numerical modelling for patients with pathologies

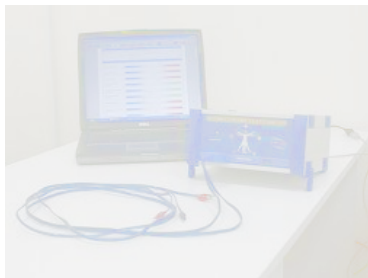
Alexander Danilov

Institute of Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences
Moscow, Russia

6th Russian workshop on mathematical models and numerical methods in biomathematics



Bioimpedance measurements



- Impedance is measured
- Several electric frequencies
- Local and segmental electrode schemes
- Hydration estimation, fat-free mass, muscle mass, etc.

Noninvasive, efficient, portable, simple and convenient

Research project at INM RAS, Moscow, Russia 2010 – present

Alexander Danilov, INM RAS

Vasily Kramarenko, MIPT

Victoria Salamatova, MIPT

Alexandra Yurova, MSU

Bioimpedance measurements

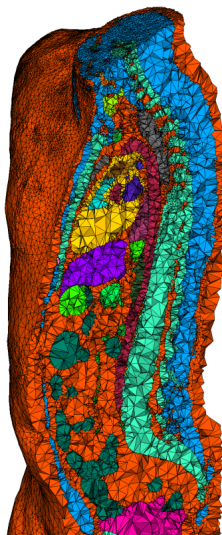


- Impedance is measured
- Several electric frequencies
- Local and segmental electrode schemes
- Hydration estimation, fat-free mass, muscle mass, etc.

Noninvasive, efficient, portable, simple and convenient

- Finite element method and adaptive tetrahedral grids for bioimpedance measurements modelling
- High-resolution multimaterial 3D models based on real human anatomy
- Sensitivity analysis for tetrapolar electrode schemes

Mathematical model



$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{C}\nabla U) &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{J}_n &= \pm I_0 / S_{\pm} && \text{on } \Gamma_{\pm} \\ \mathbf{J}_n &= 0 && \text{on } \partial\Omega \setminus \Gamma_{\pm}\end{aligned}$$

U – potential field

$\mathbf{C}$ – conductivity tensor

$\mathbf{E} = \nabla U$ – intensity field

$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{E}$ – current density field

I_0 – current injection

$S_{\pm}$ – contact surface of electrodes

Bioelectrical conductivity

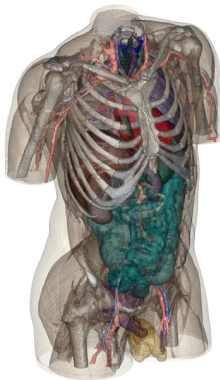
Typical conductivity parameters @ 50kHz (S/m)

Blood	0.7	+	$0.02 \cdot j$
Muscles	0.36	+	$0.035 \cdot j$
Fat	0.0435	+	$0.001 \cdot j$
Bones	0.021	+	$0.001 \cdot j$
Skin	0.03	+	$0.06 \cdot j$
Heart	0.19	+	$0.045 \cdot j$
Lungs	0.27	+	$0.025 \cdot j$

Gabriel S., Lau R.W., Gabriel C. The dielectric properties of biological tissue: III. Parametric models for the dielectric spectrum of tissues. // Phys.Med.Biol. 1996. V.41(11). P.2271-2293.

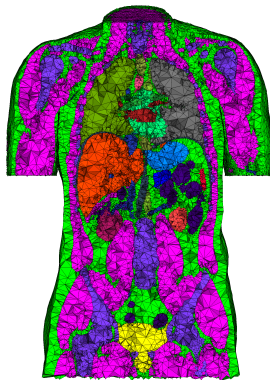
Modeling technology

Segmentation



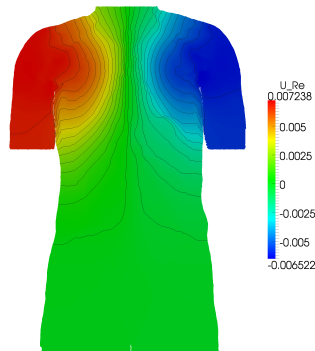
ITK-SNAP

Meshing



CGAL Mesh

FEM



Ani3D

ParaView

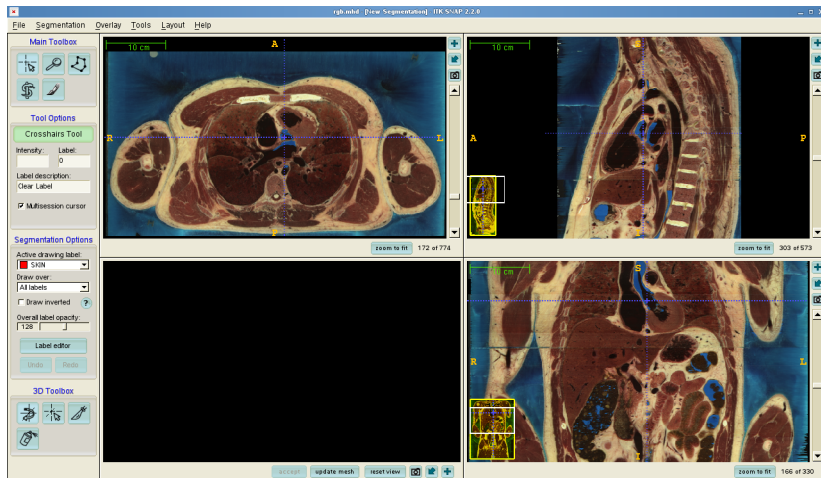
A. A. Danilov, D. V. Nikolaev, S. G. Rudnev, V. Yu. Salamatova and Yu. V. Vassilevski, Modelling of bioimpedance measurements: unstructured mesh application to real human anatomy. *Russ. J. Numer. Anal. Math. Modelling* (2012) **27**, No 5, 431–440

Visible Human Project

Visible Human Project

www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible

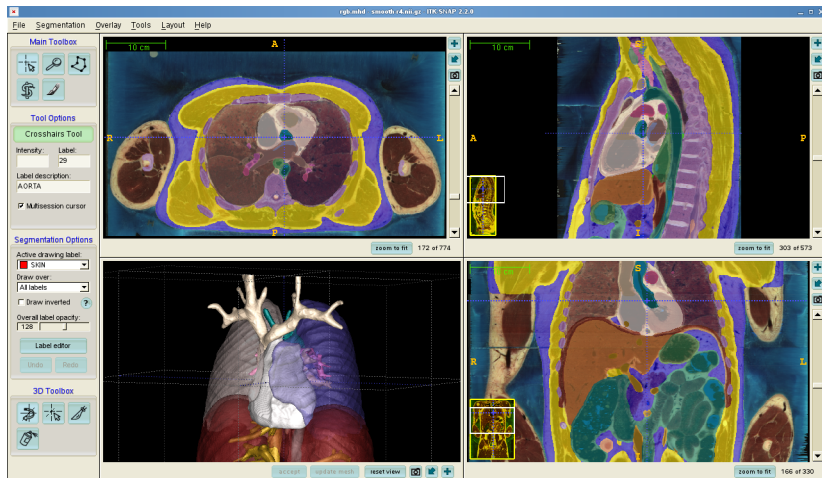
U.S. National Library of Medicine



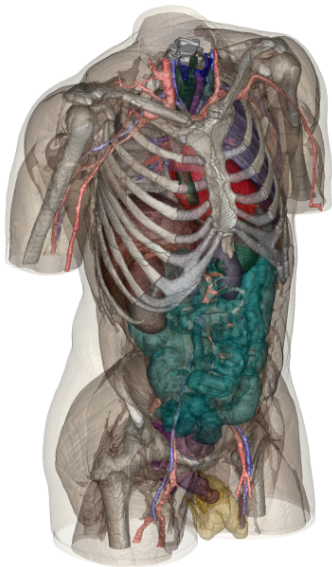
ITK-SNAP software

ITK-SNAP (www.itksnap.org)

Free software for Visualization and Segmentation



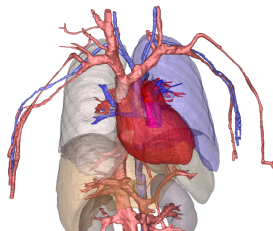
High resolution segmented model of VHP torso



$567 \times 305 \times 843$ voxels

$1 \times 1 \times 1$ mm

26 organs and tissues



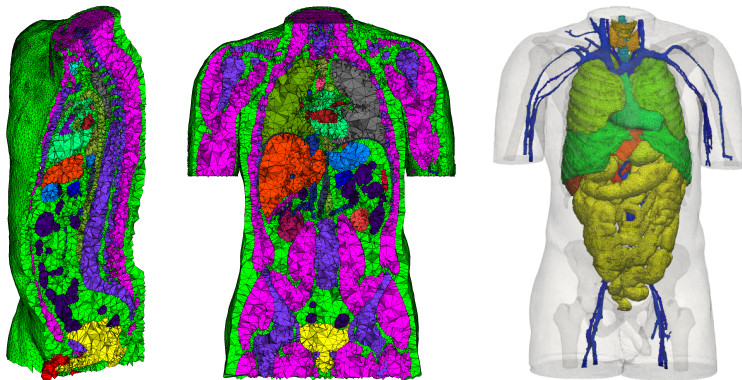
Total 146m voxels, 68m material voxels



Unstructured tetrahedral meshes

CGAL Mesh (www.cgal.org) – Delaunay mesh generation

Ani3D (sf.net/projects/ani3d) – mesh cosmetics



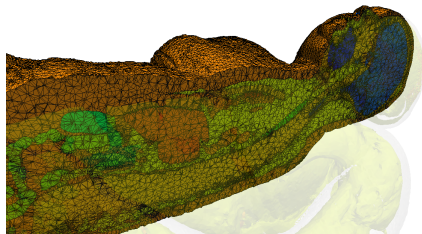
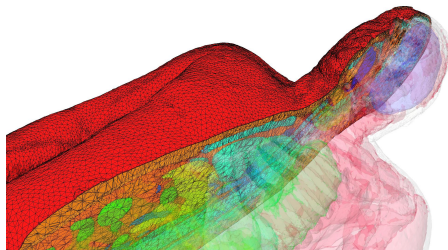
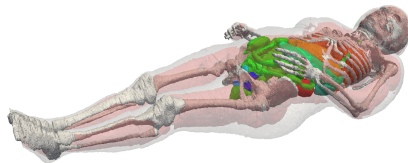
413 508 vertices, 2 315 329 tetraedra, 84 430 boundary faces

Full body male and female models

VHP-Man



VHP-Woman



3m tetrahedra

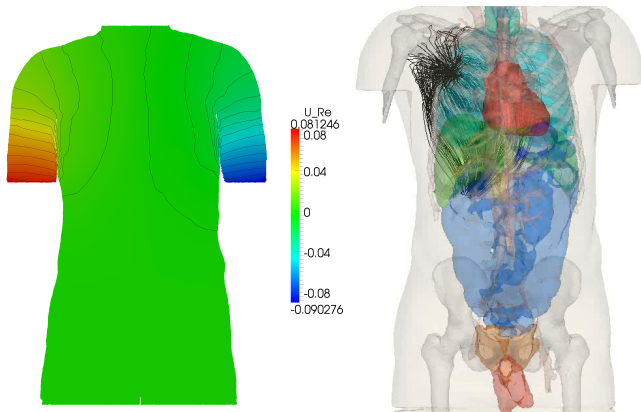
effective resolution: $1 \times 1 \times 1$ mm

30 tissues



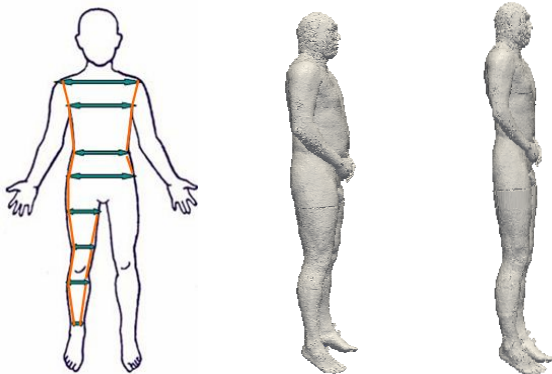
Numerical solution

P1 FEM by Ani3D package (GMRes + ILU2 solver)



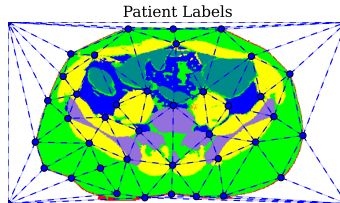
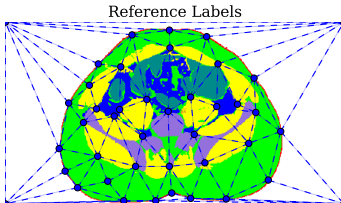
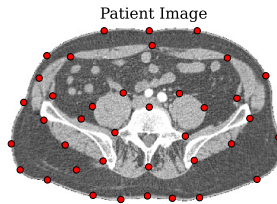
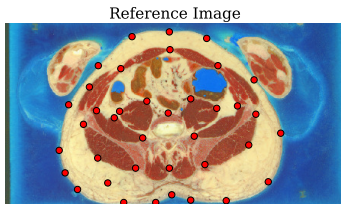
Patient specific models

First step – anthropometric adaptation



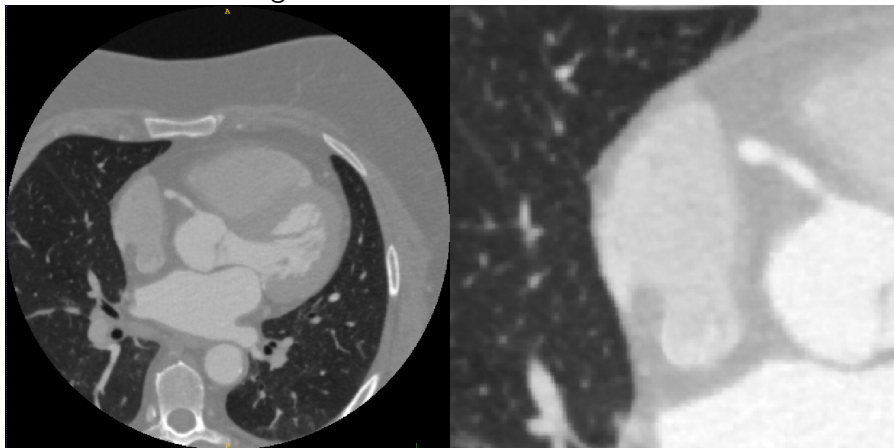
Simple fitting of the model

Control points adaptation



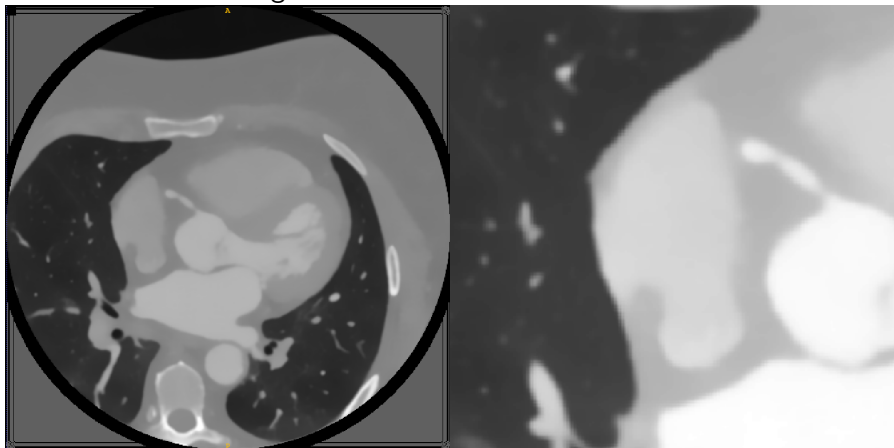
Piecewise affine mapping on control plane

DICOM image filter: Amira – Non-local means filter



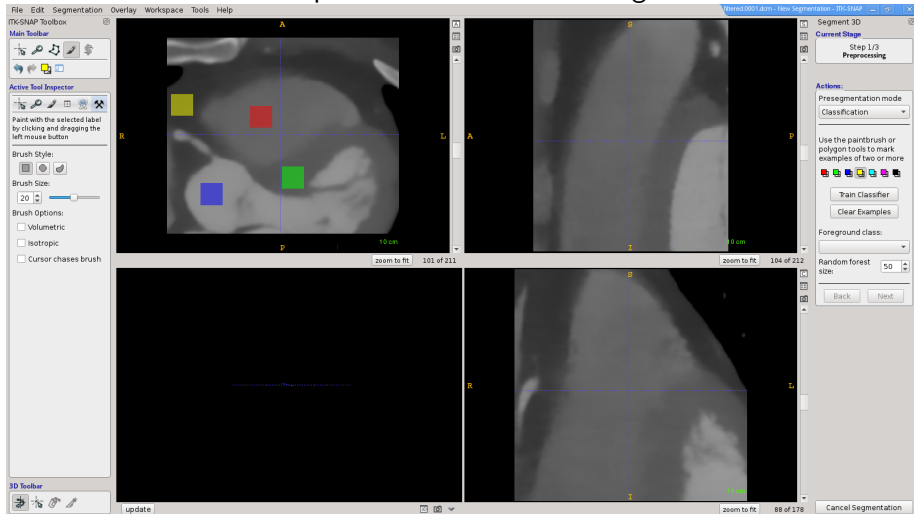
MRI/CT data segmentation

DICOM image filter: Amira – Non-local means filter



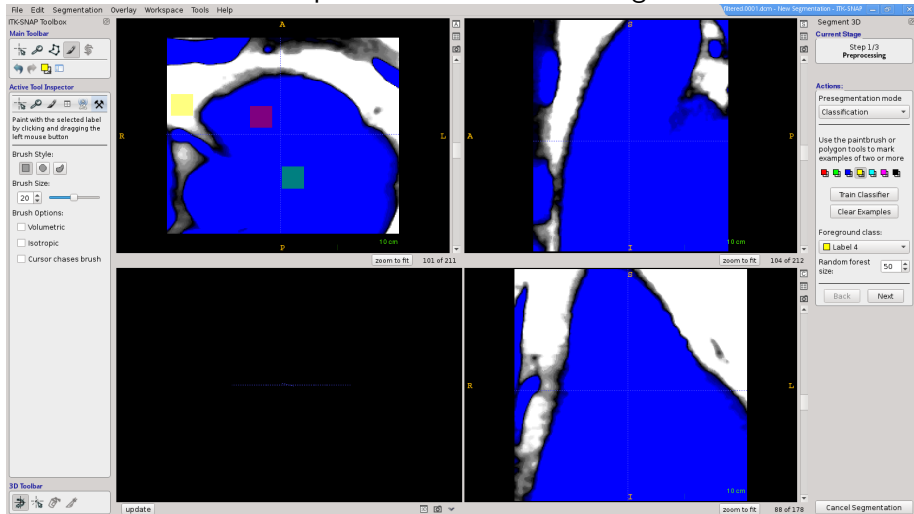
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: supervised classification using random forest



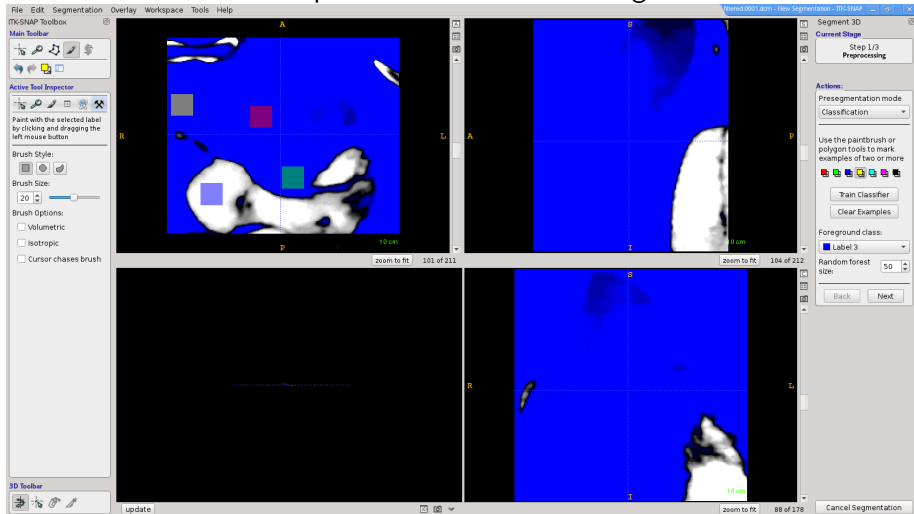
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: supervised classification using random forest



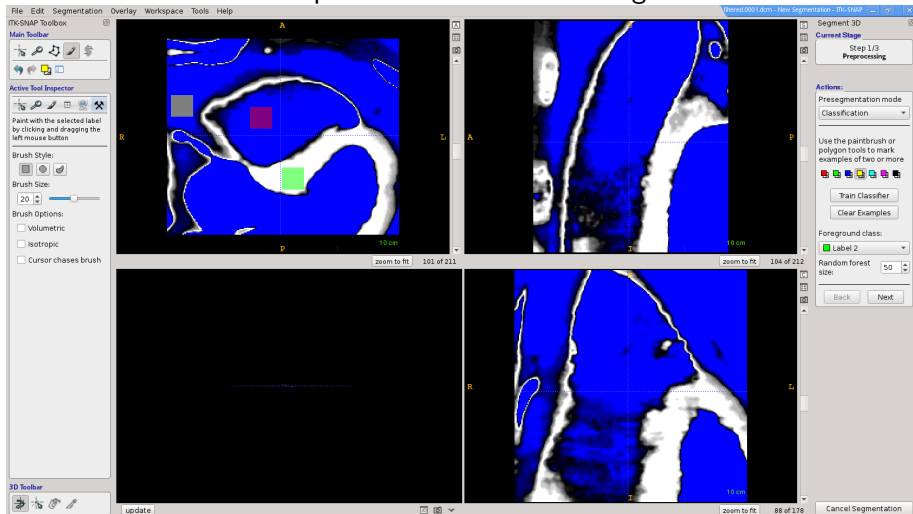
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: supervised classification using random forest



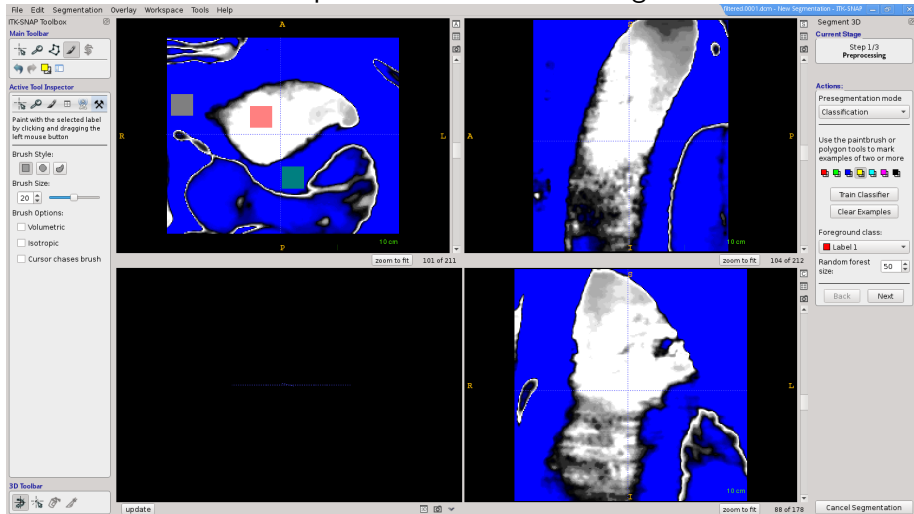
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: supervised classification using random forest



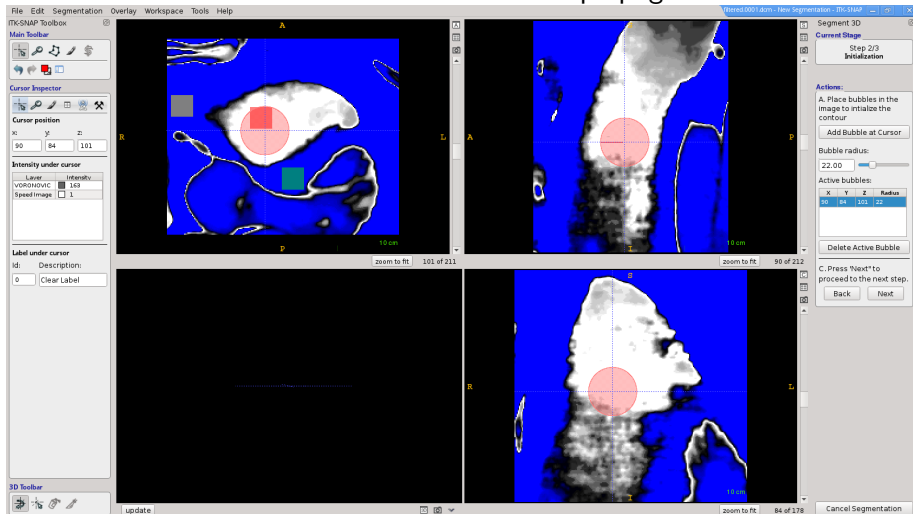
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: supervised classification using random forest



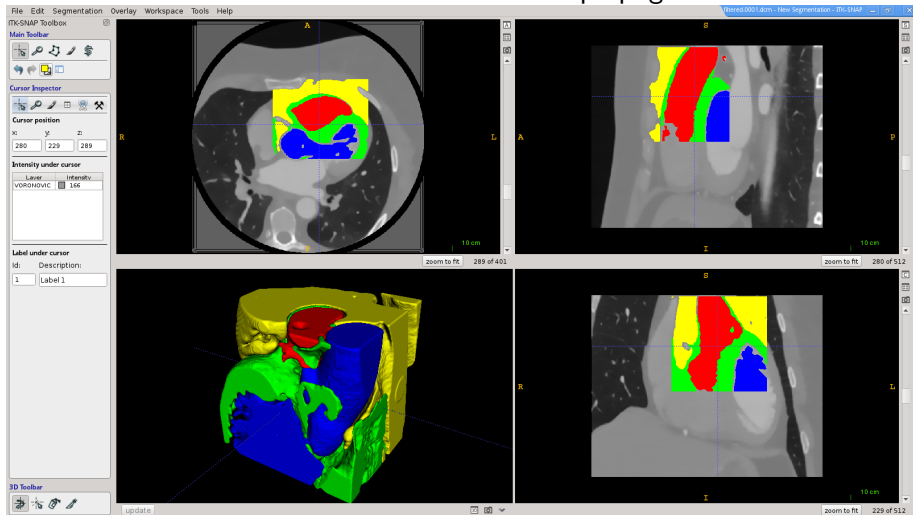
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: active contour propagation



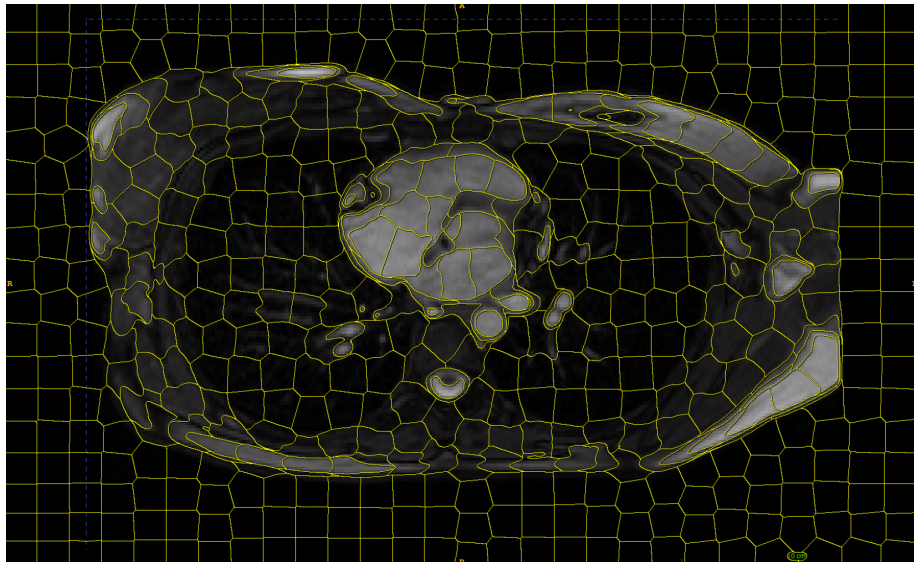
MRI/CT data segmentation

ITK-SNAP 3.2: active contour propagation



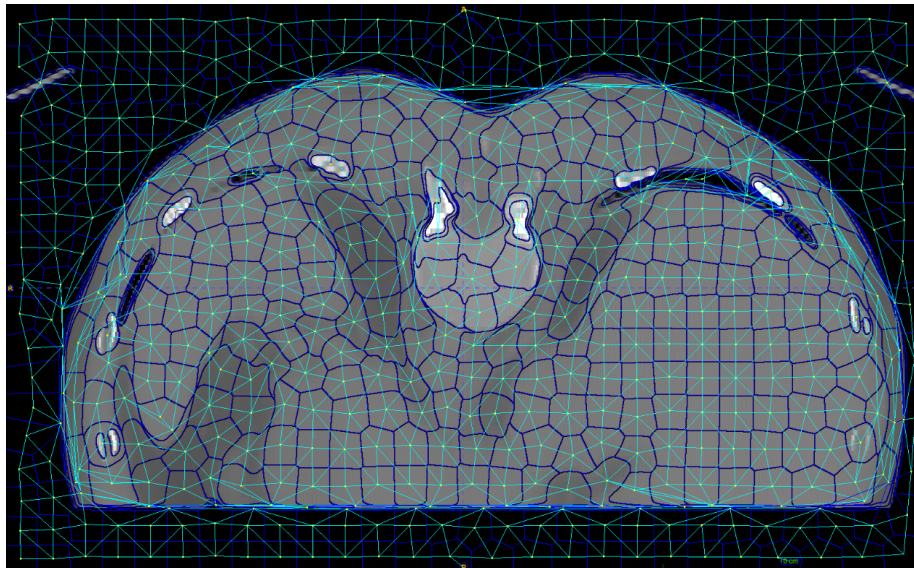
Clusters and Graph Cuts

SLIC Superpixels method



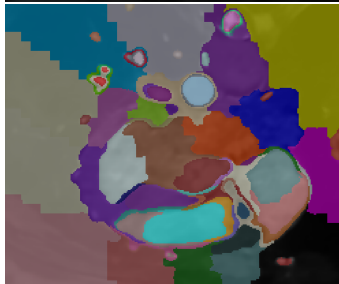
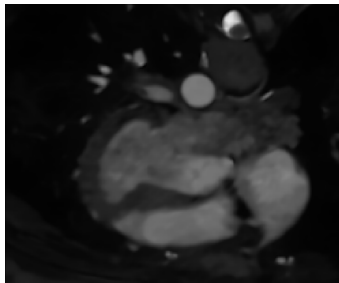
Clusters and Graph Cuts

Region Adjacency Graphs

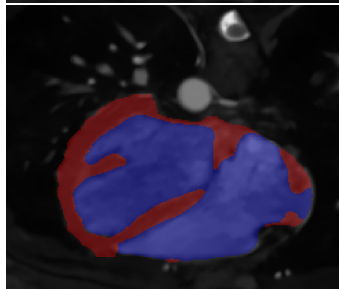
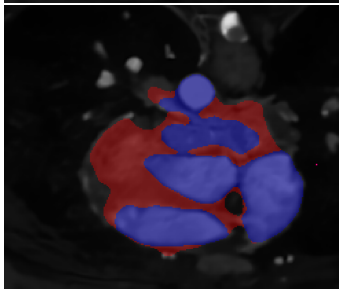
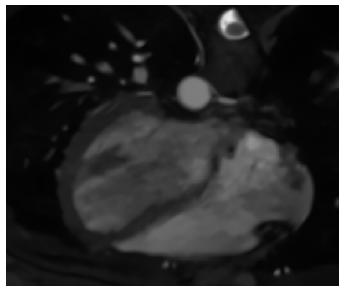
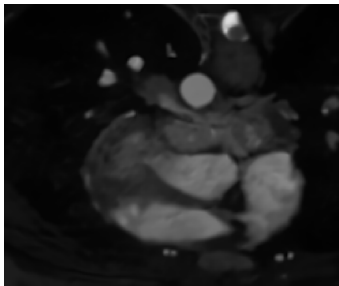


Clusters and Graph Cuts

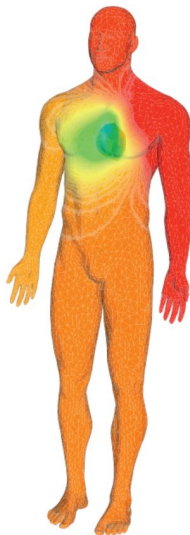
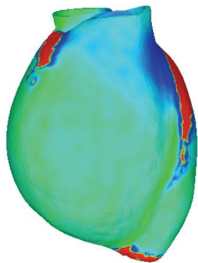
Normalized Cuts



Clusters and Graph Cuts



ECG modelling



- Patient specific 3D models (heart + torso)
- Automatic and supervised segmentation
- Unstructured meshing
- Coupling of two models
- Cardiac Chaste (Oxford U) or similar
- Bioimpedance model
- Direct modelling of ECG
- Inverse problems

Thank you for your attention!

- Amira – <http://www.fei.com/software/amira-3d-for-life-sciences/>
- ITK-SNAP – <http://www.itksnap.org/>
- Convert3D – <http://www.itksnap.org/c3d>
- Cardiac Chaste – <http://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/chaste/>
- Bioimpedance – <http://www.inm.ras.ru/research/bioimpedance>