

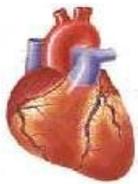
# *Оценка тяжести стеноза сонной артерии методами одномерной гемодинамики на основе геометрии сосудов пациентов*

*Гамилов Тимур<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Прямоносков Роман<sup>2,1,3</sup>,  
Симаков Сергей<sup>1,2,3</sup>*

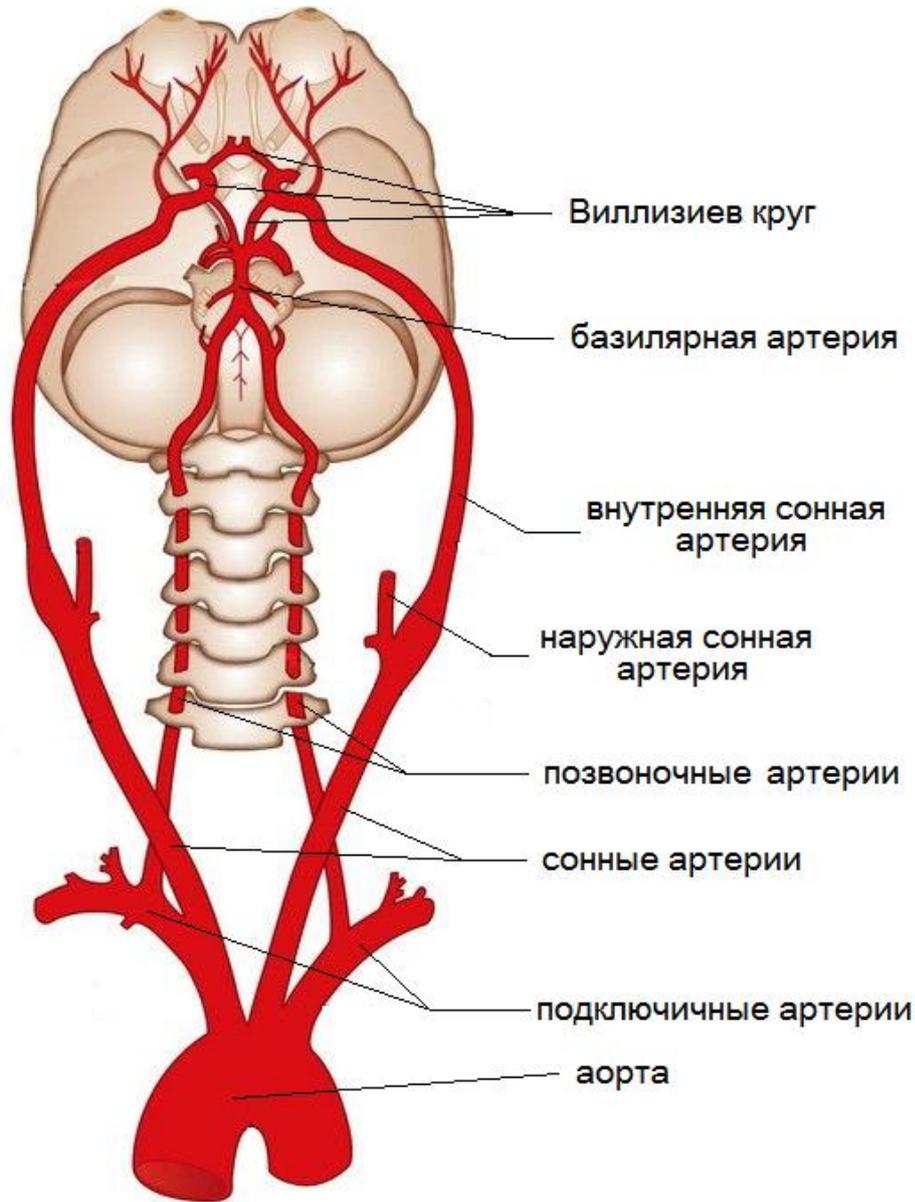
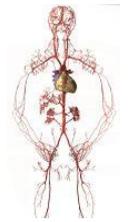
**<sup>1</sup> Московский физико-технический институт**

**<sup>2</sup> Институт вычислительной математики РАН**

**<sup>3</sup> Рабочая группа по моделированию кровотока и сосудистых патологий (ИВМ РАН)  
грант РФФ 14-31-00024 (новые лаборатории)**

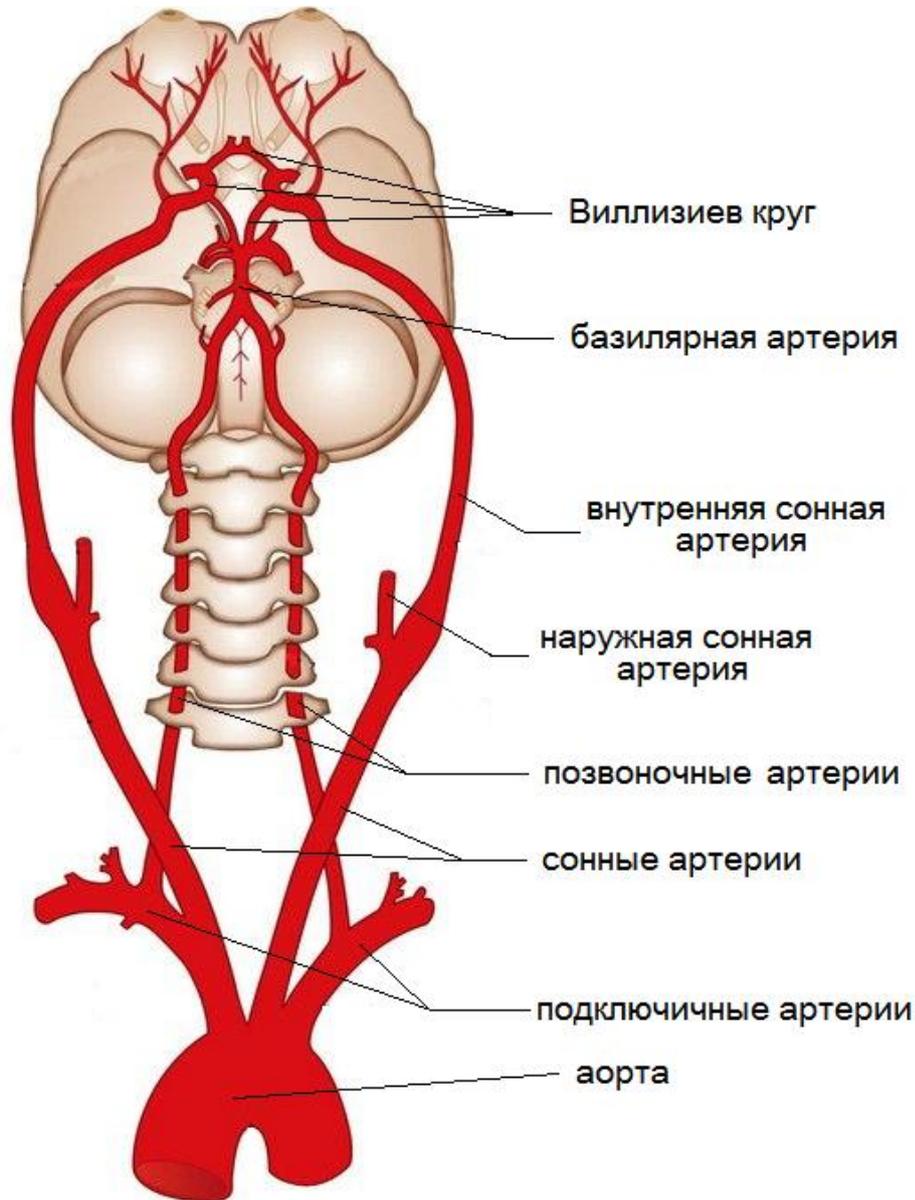
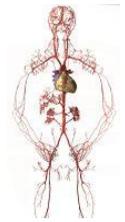


# Сосуды шеи и головы





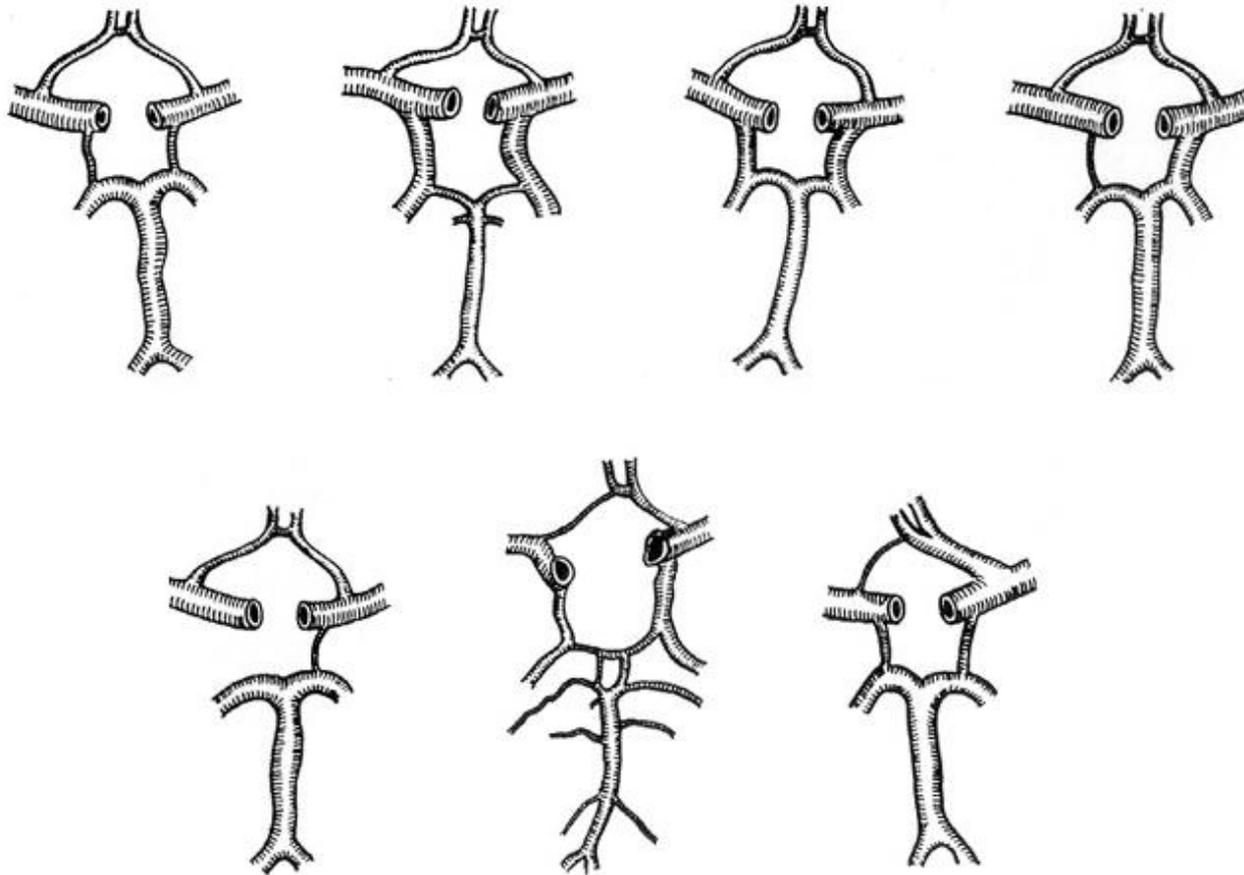
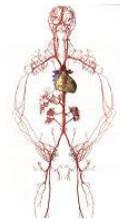
# Сосуды шеи и головы



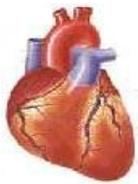
- *20 % объема крови*
- *плотно расположенные сосуды*
- *регуляторные механизмы*
- *черепная коробка*
- *коллатеральные пути*
- *индивидуальные особенности*



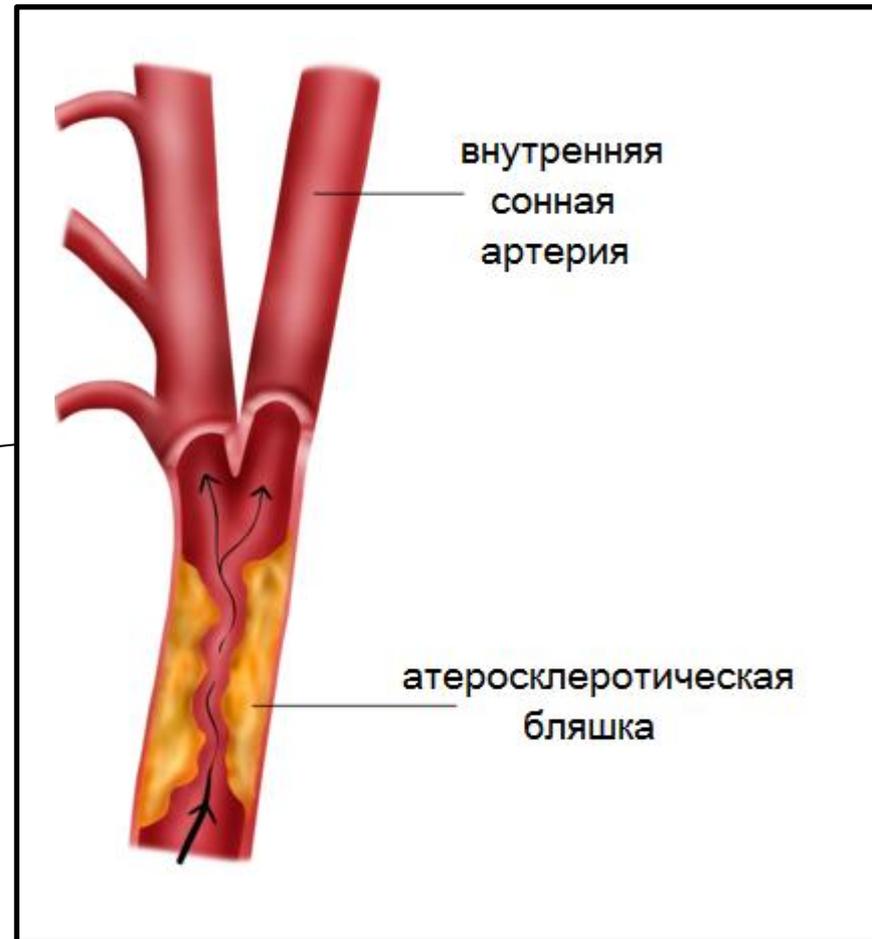
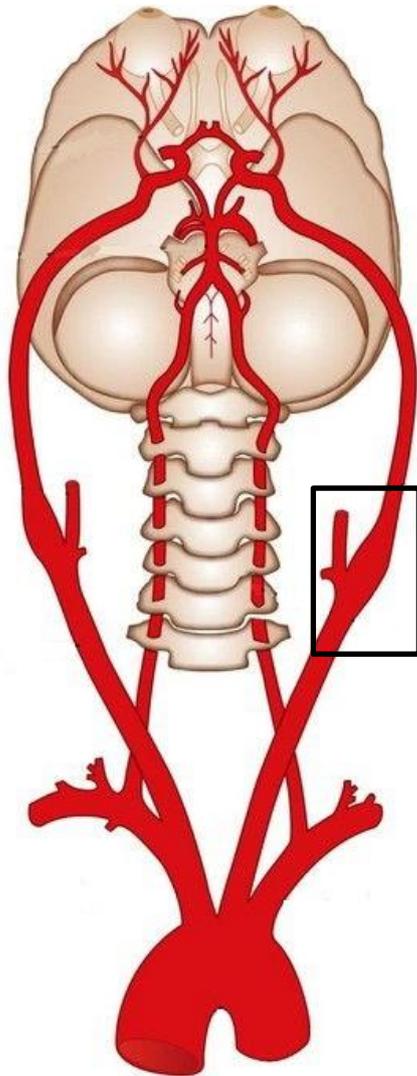
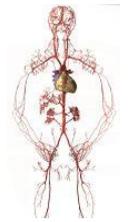
# Варианты строения Виллизиева круга



Полный круг:  
20-25 %

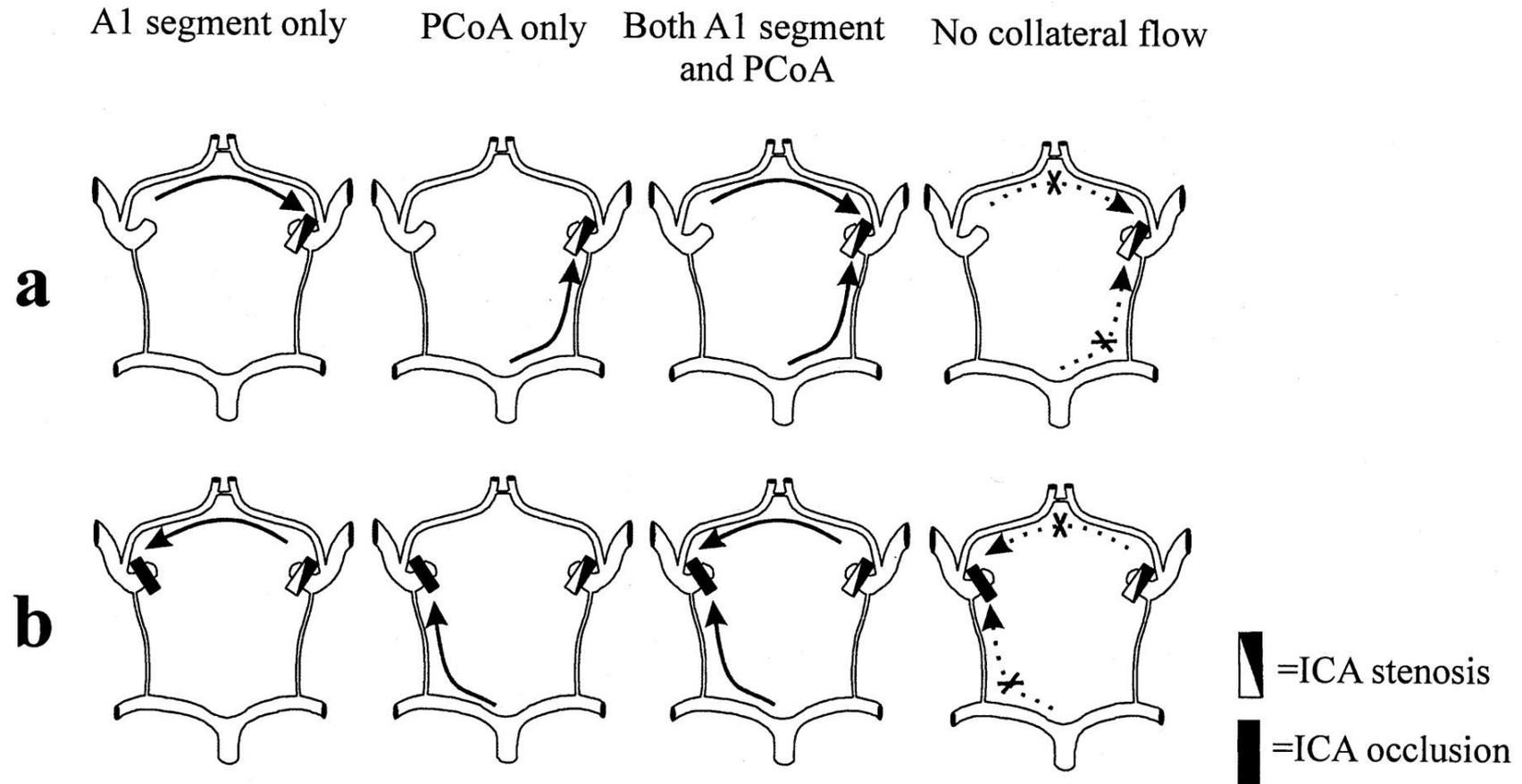
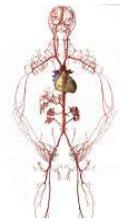


# Стеноз



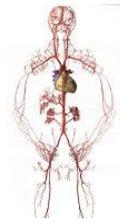


# Перераспределение потоков





# Структура доклада

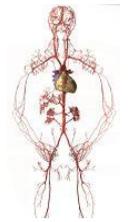


## 1) Глобальная модель кровотока

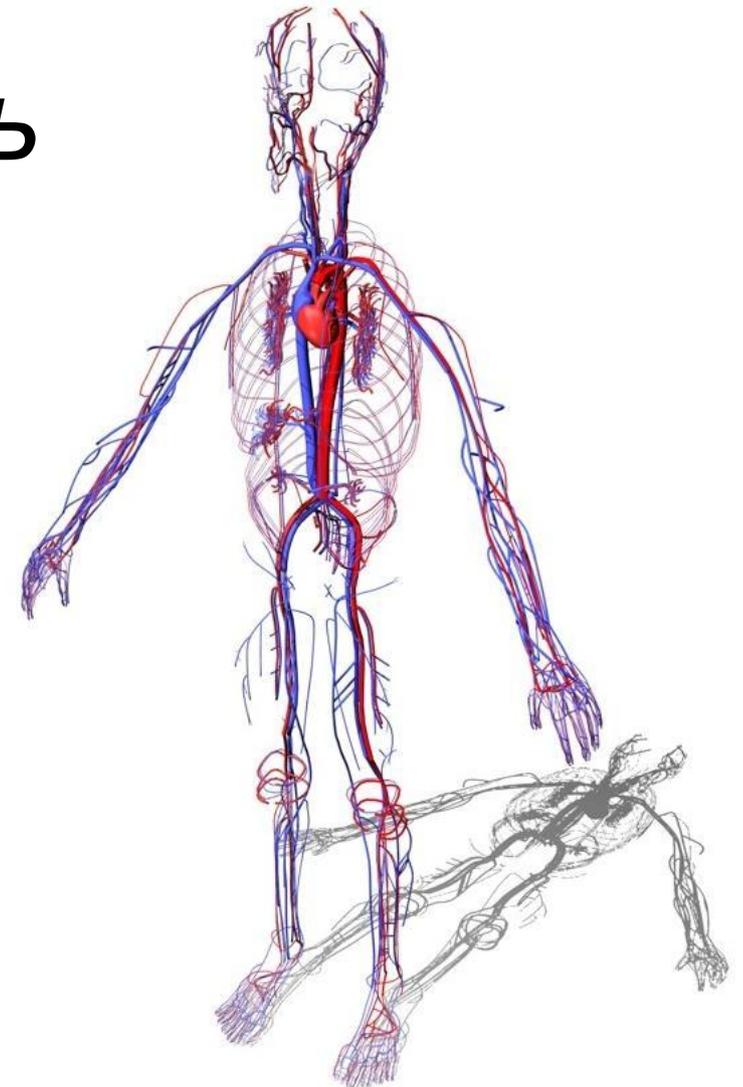
- Основные уравнения

## 2) Стеноз сонной артерии

- Построение модели с учетом индивидуальных особенностей пациента
- Оценка тяжести стеноза

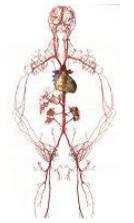


# *Глобальная модель кровотока*





# Глобальная модель кровотока



1) ЗСМ

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (uS)}{\partial x} = 0$$

2) ЗСИ

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) = -16\mu u \frac{\eta(S)}{Sd^2} + \psi(\dots), \eta(S) = \begin{cases} 2, & S > S_0 \\ \frac{S}{S_0} + \frac{S_0}{S}, & S \leq S_0 \end{cases}$$

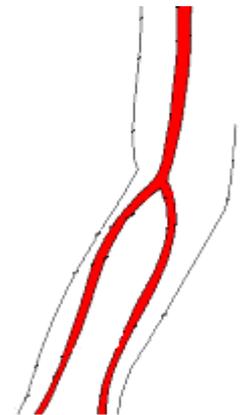
## 3) Граничные условия в узлах

3.1 
$$\sum_{k=k_1, \dots, k_M} \varepsilon_k^m Q_k = 0, \varepsilon_k^m = \pm 1, Q_k = u_k S_k$$

3.2 
$$p_k(t, x_k) - p_m^{node}(t) = 0, x_k = 0, L_k$$

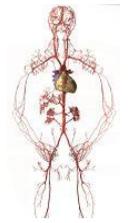
$$p_k(t, x_k) - p_m^{node}(t) = \alpha_k R_k^m Q_k, x_k = 0, L_k$$

3.3 Условия совместности на исходящих характеристиках





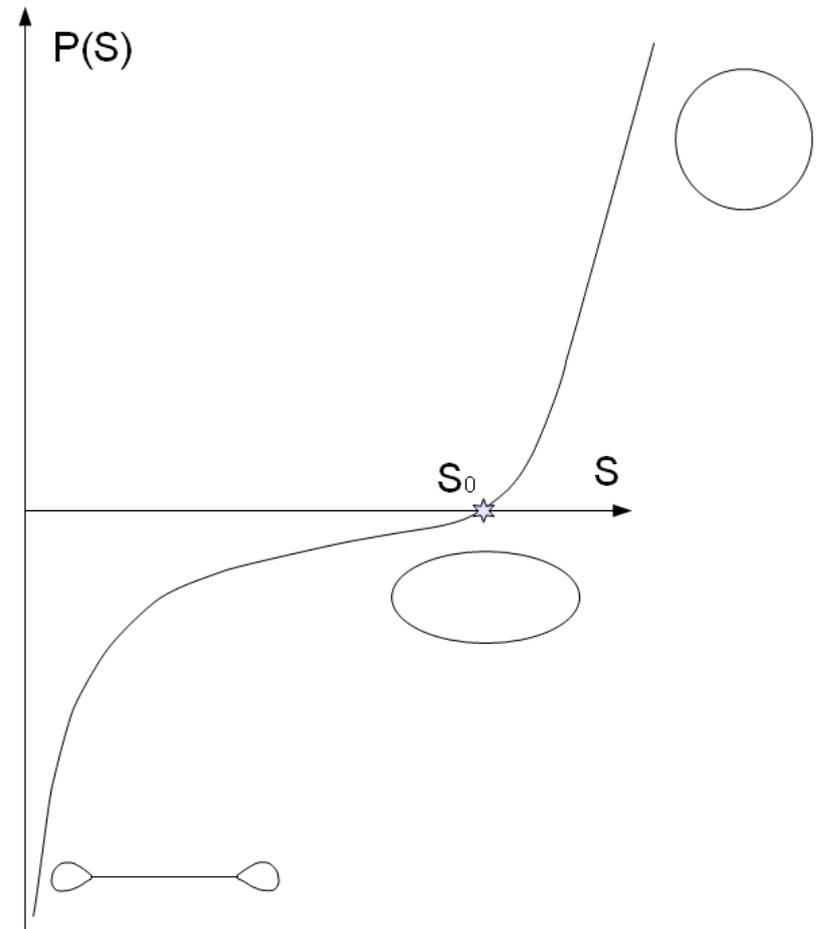
# Глобальная модель кровотока



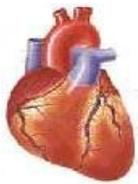
## 4) Эластичные трубки

$$P(S) = P^{ext}(t, x) + \rho c^2 f(S)$$

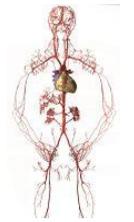
$$f(S) = \begin{cases} \exp(S/S_0 - 1) - 1, & S > S_0 \\ \ln(S/S_0), & S \leq S_0 \end{cases}$$



*Pedley, Luo, 1998*



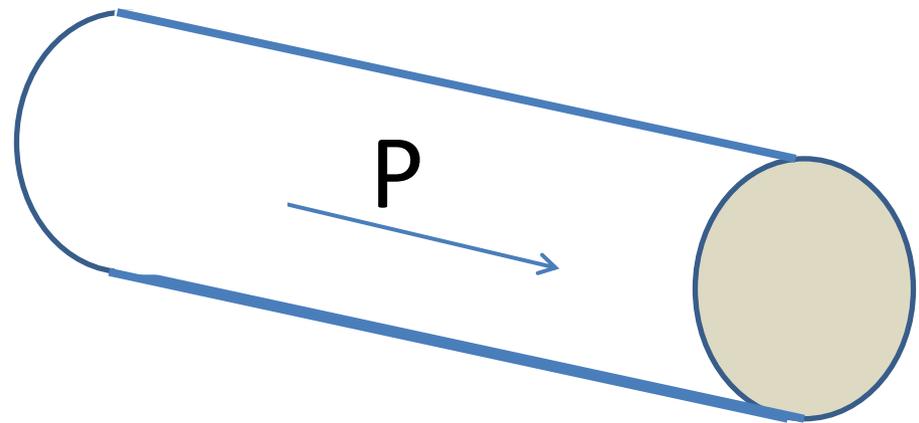
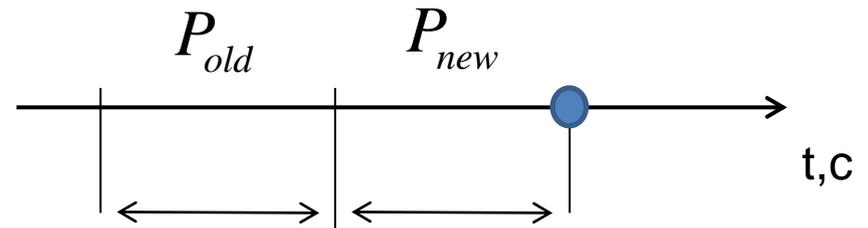
# Глобальная модель кровотока. Ауторегуляция.



Уравнение состояния:

$$P = \rho c^2 \left( \exp\left(\frac{S}{S_0} - 1\right) - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{c_{new}}{c_{old}} = \left( \frac{P_{new}}{P_{old}} \right)^{1/2} .$$





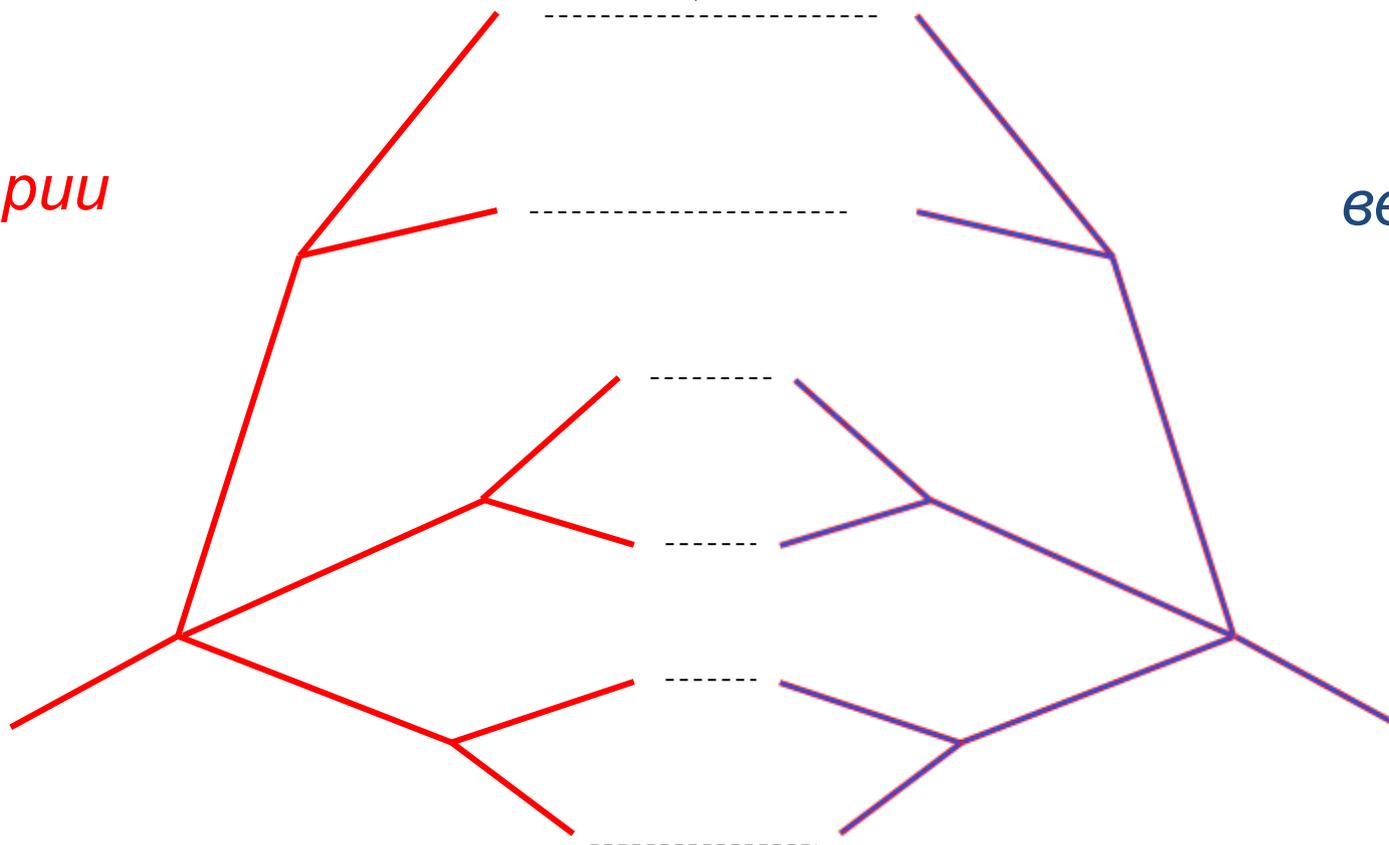
# Бифуркации

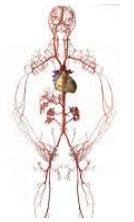
$$p_k(t, x_k) - p_m^{node}(t) = \alpha_k R_k^m Q_k$$



*артерии*

*вены*





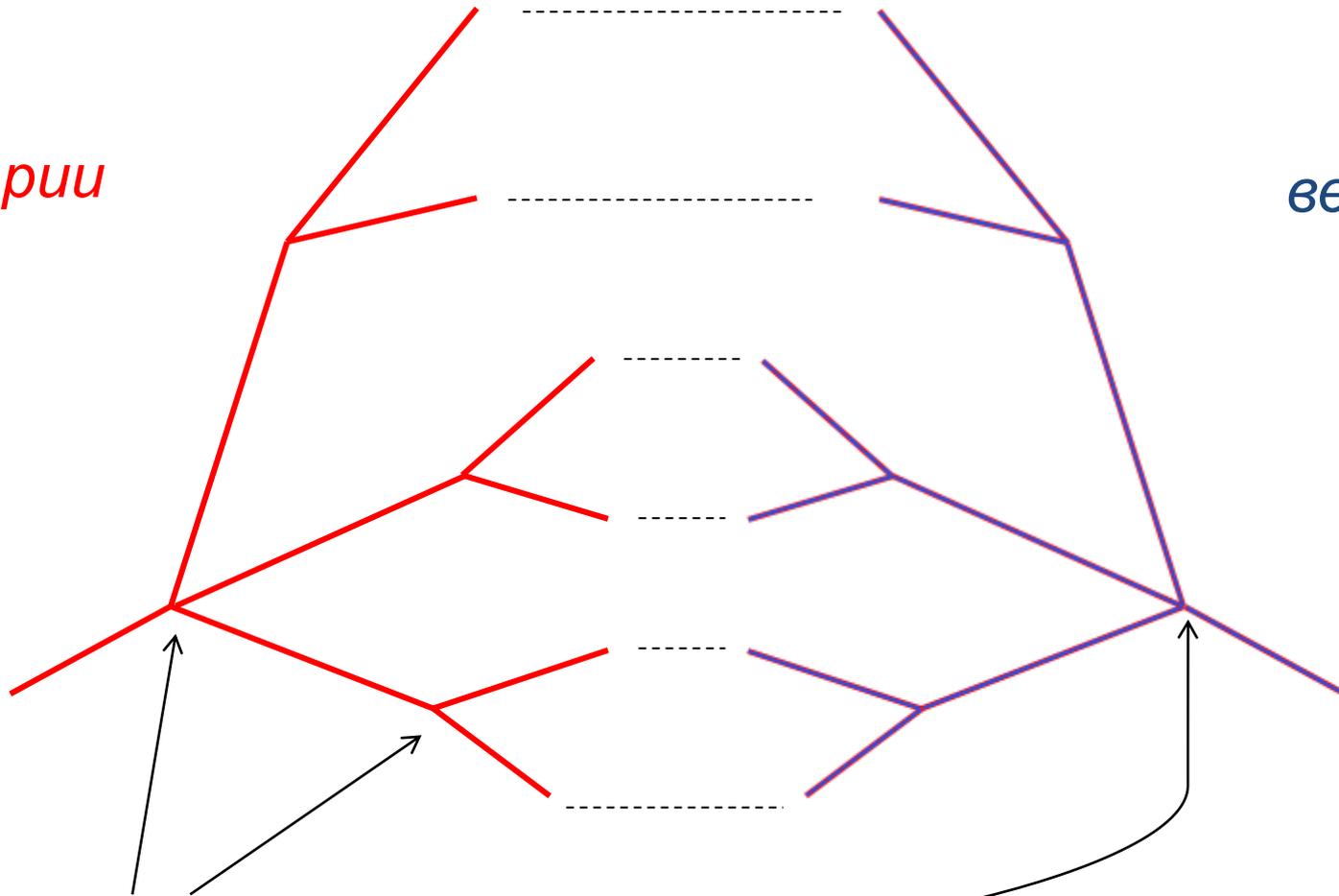
# Бифуркации

$$p_k(t, x_k) - p_m^{node}(t) = \alpha_k R_k^m Q_k$$



артерии

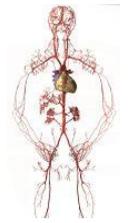
вены



$$p_k(t, x_k) - p_m^{node}(t) = 0$$



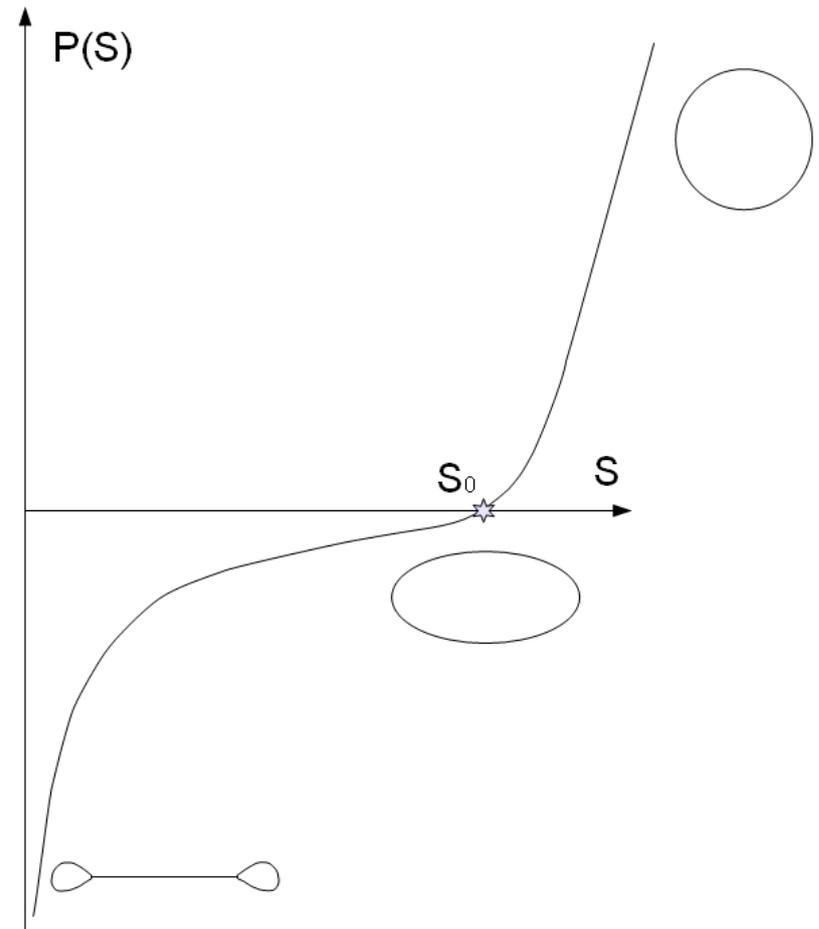
# Глобальная модель кровотока



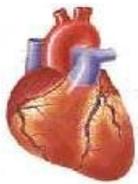
## 4) Эластичные трубки

$$P(S) = P^{ext}(t, x) + \rho c^2 f(S)$$

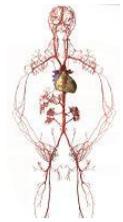
$$f(S) = \begin{cases} \exp(S/S_0 - 1) - 1, & S > S_0 \\ \ln(S/S_0), & S \leq S_0 \end{cases}$$



*Pedley, Luo, 1998*



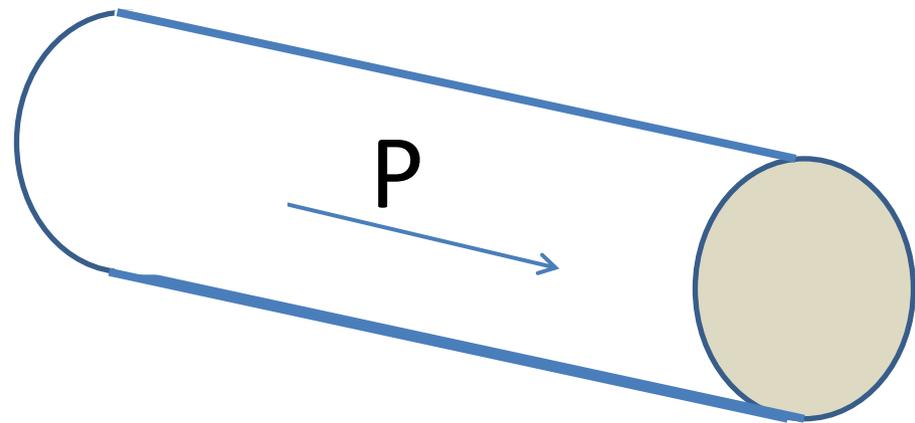
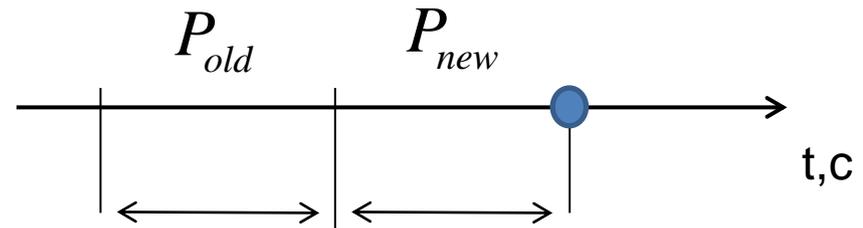
# Глобальная модель кровотока. Ауторегуляция.

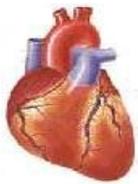


Уравнение состояния:

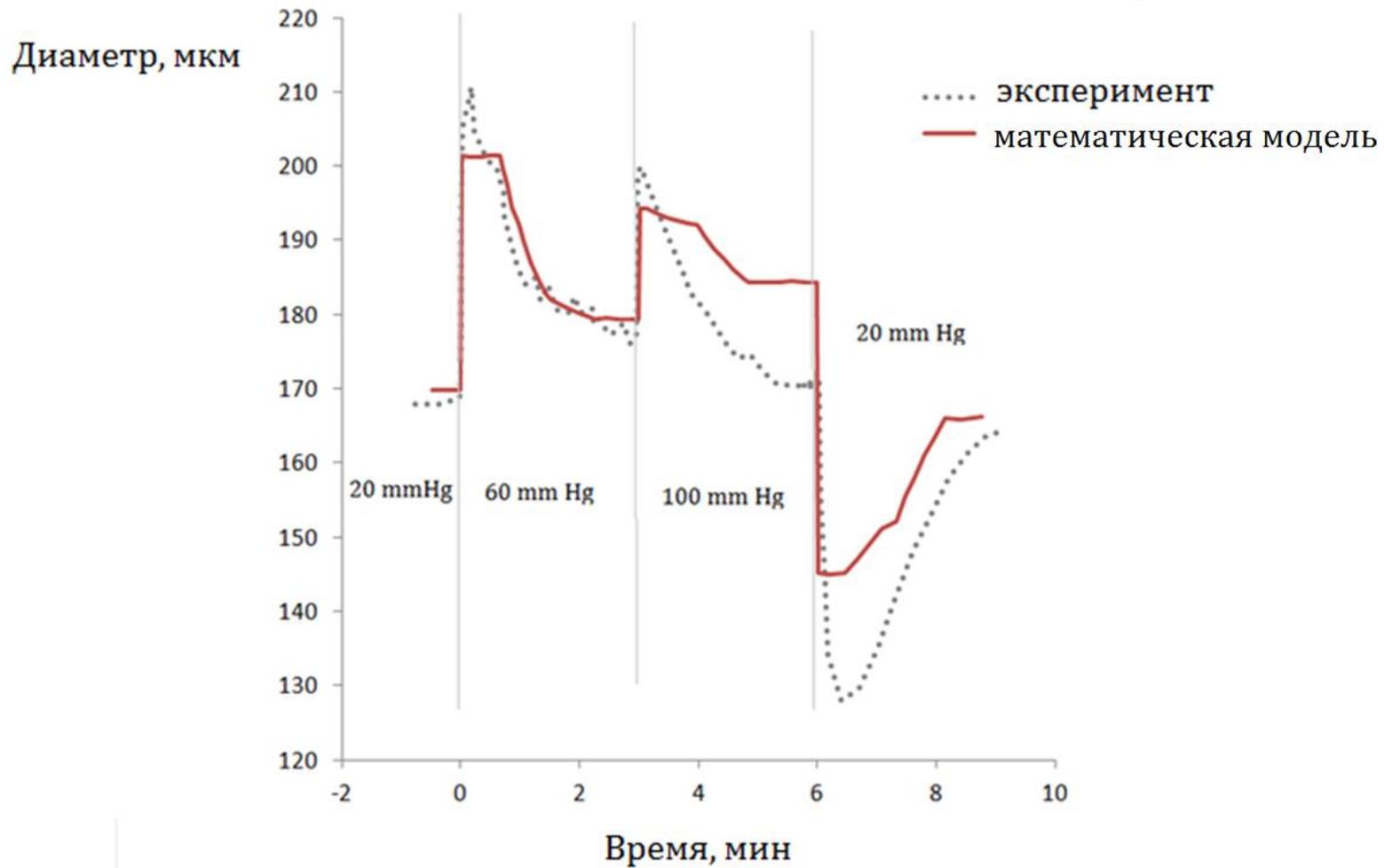
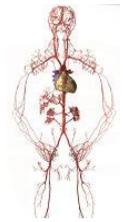
$$P = \rho c^2 \left( \exp\left(\frac{S}{S_0} - 1\right) - 1 \right)$$

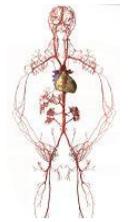
$$\frac{c_{new}}{c_{old}} = \left( \frac{P_{new}}{P_{old}} \right)^{1/2} .$$



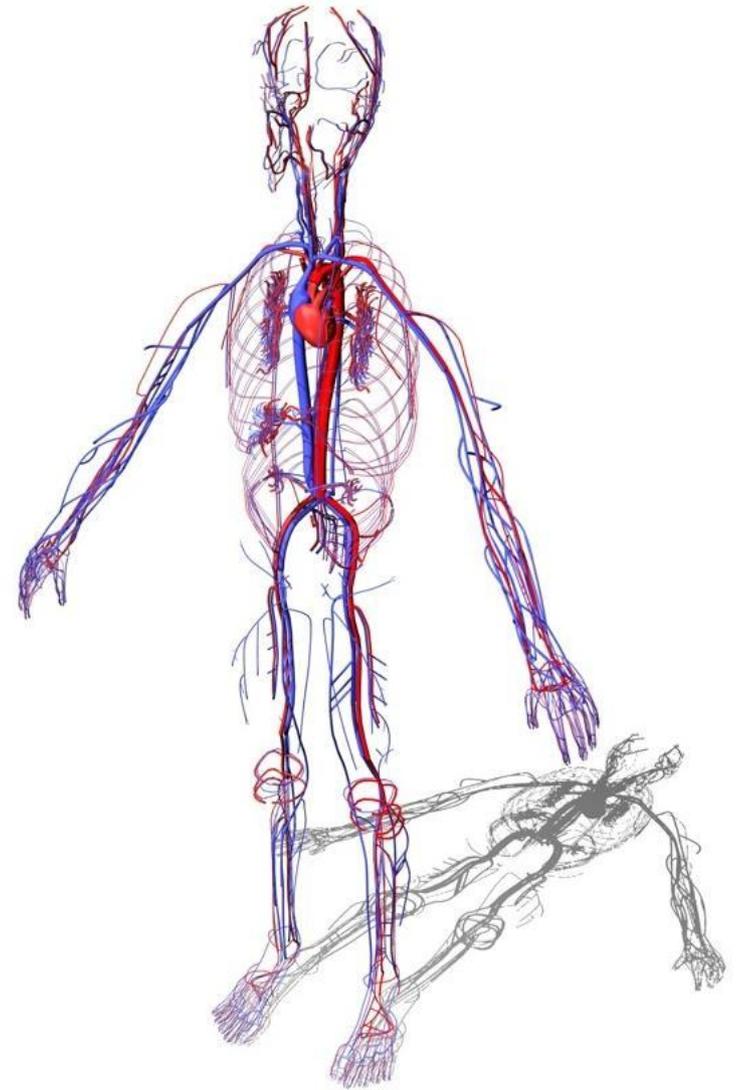


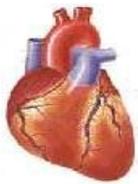
# Ауторегуляция. Опыт с артерией крысы



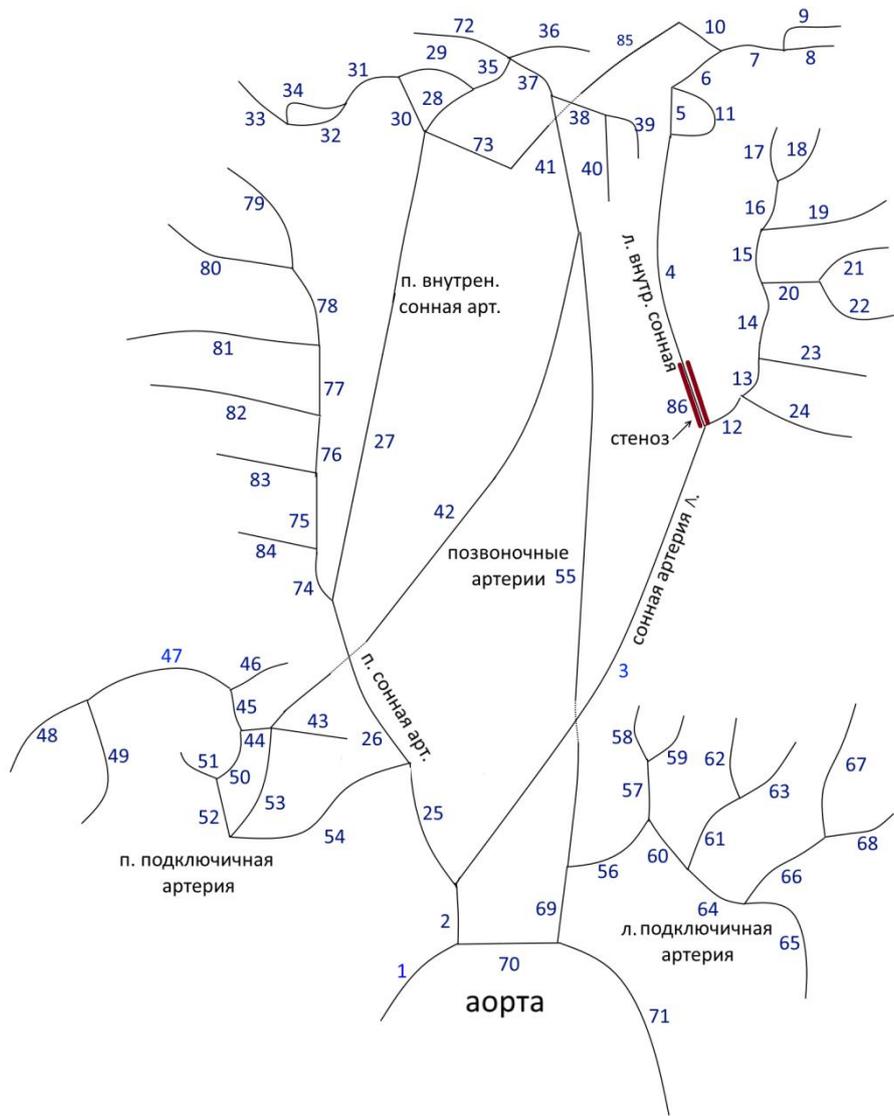


# *Стеноз сонной артерии*

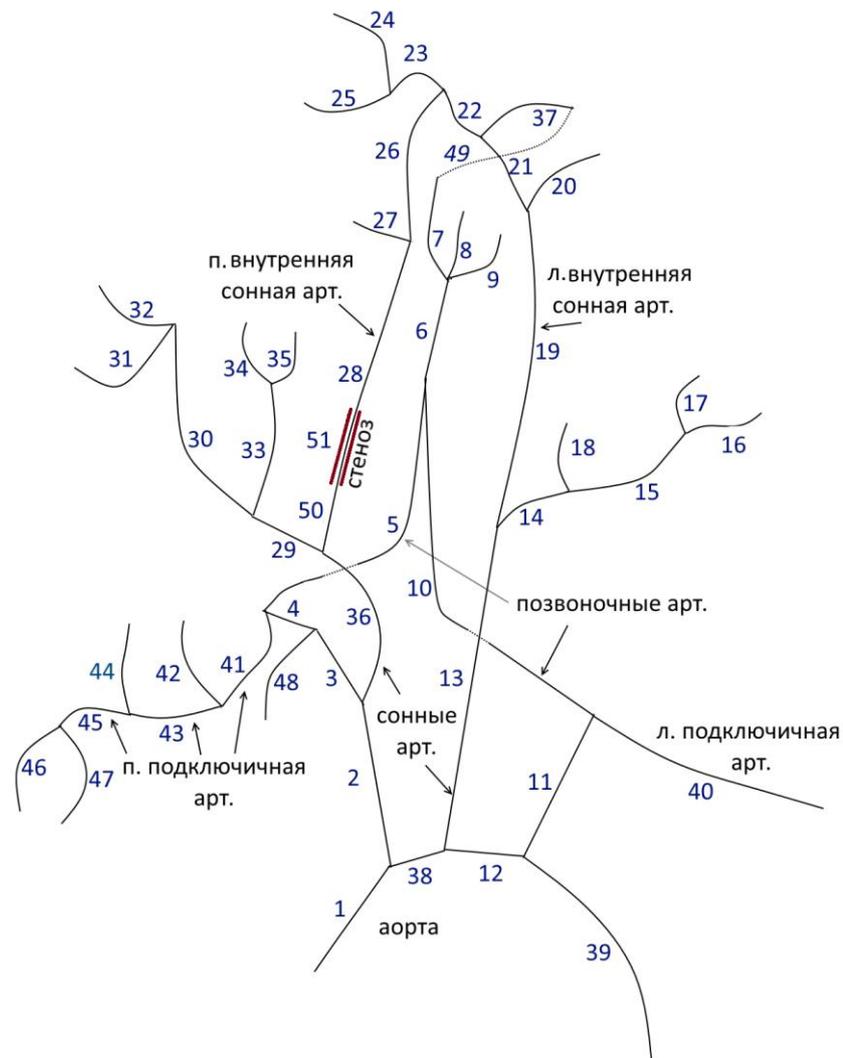




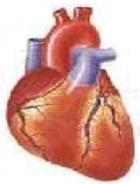
# Схема сосудов



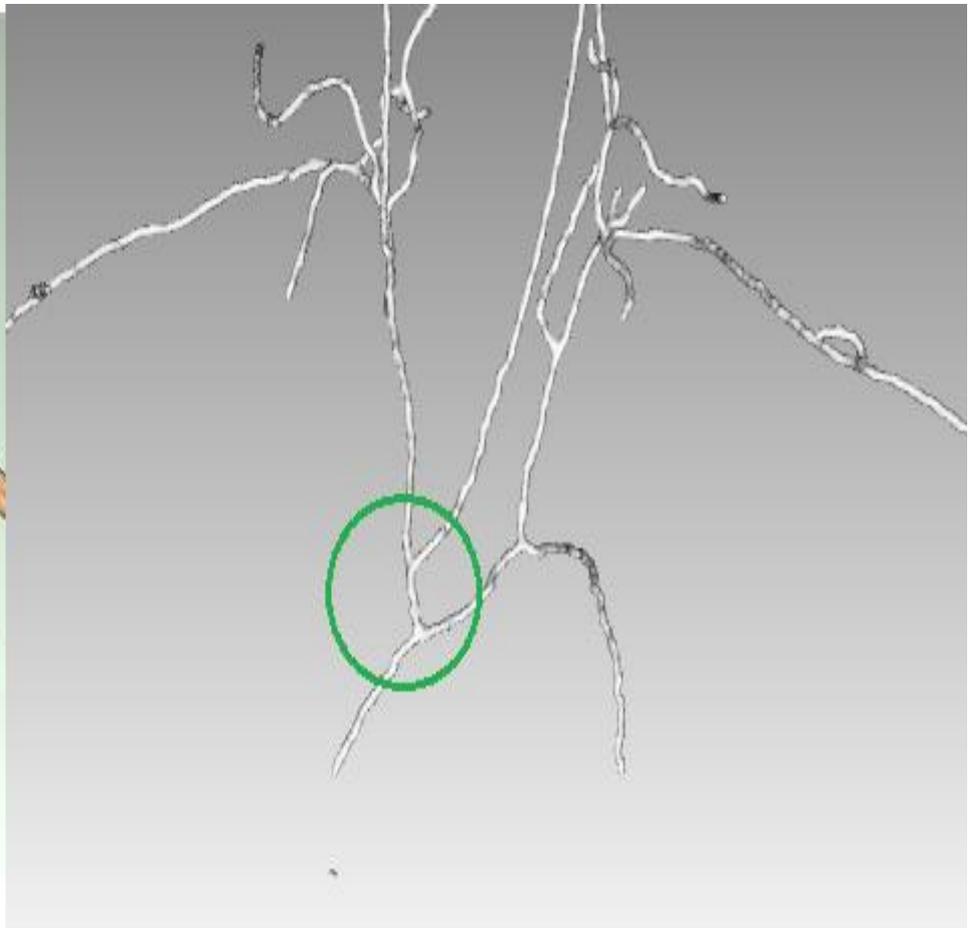
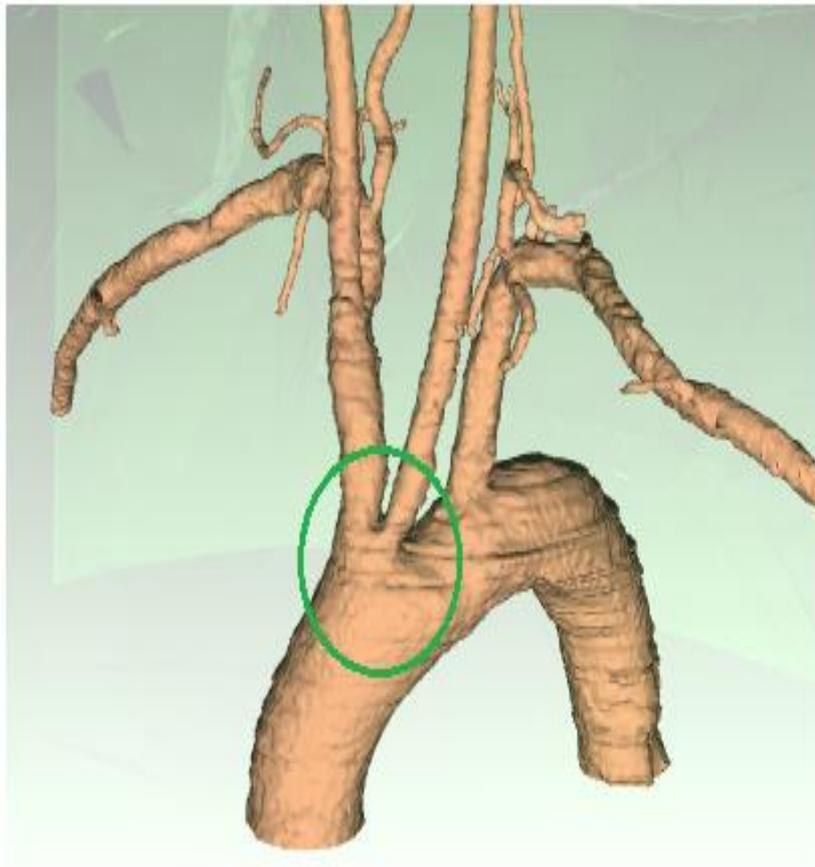
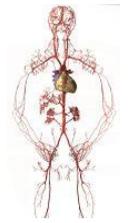
Пациент 1



Пациент 2

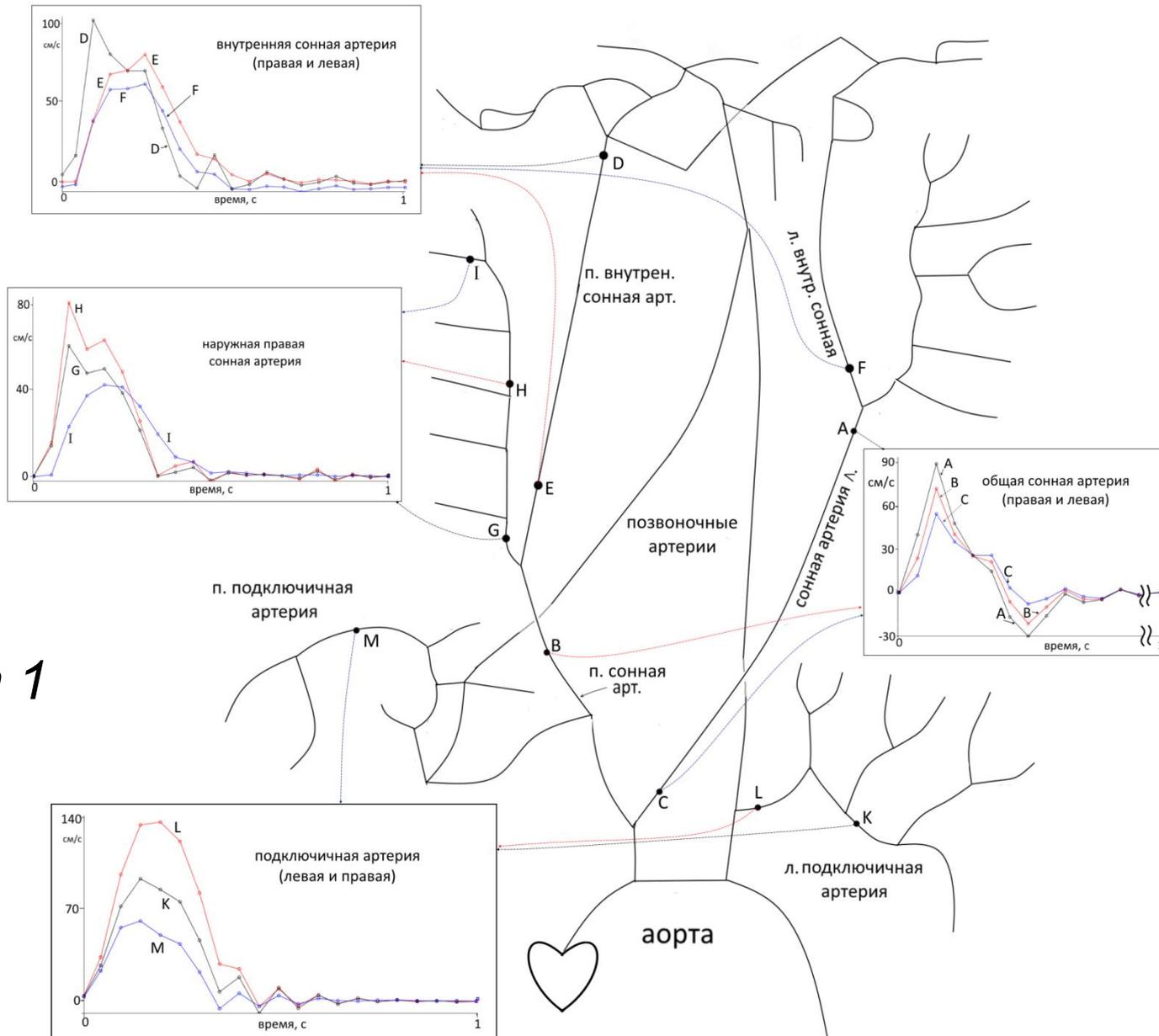
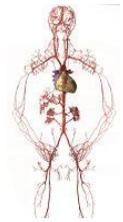


# Построение сети сосудов

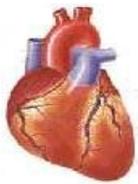




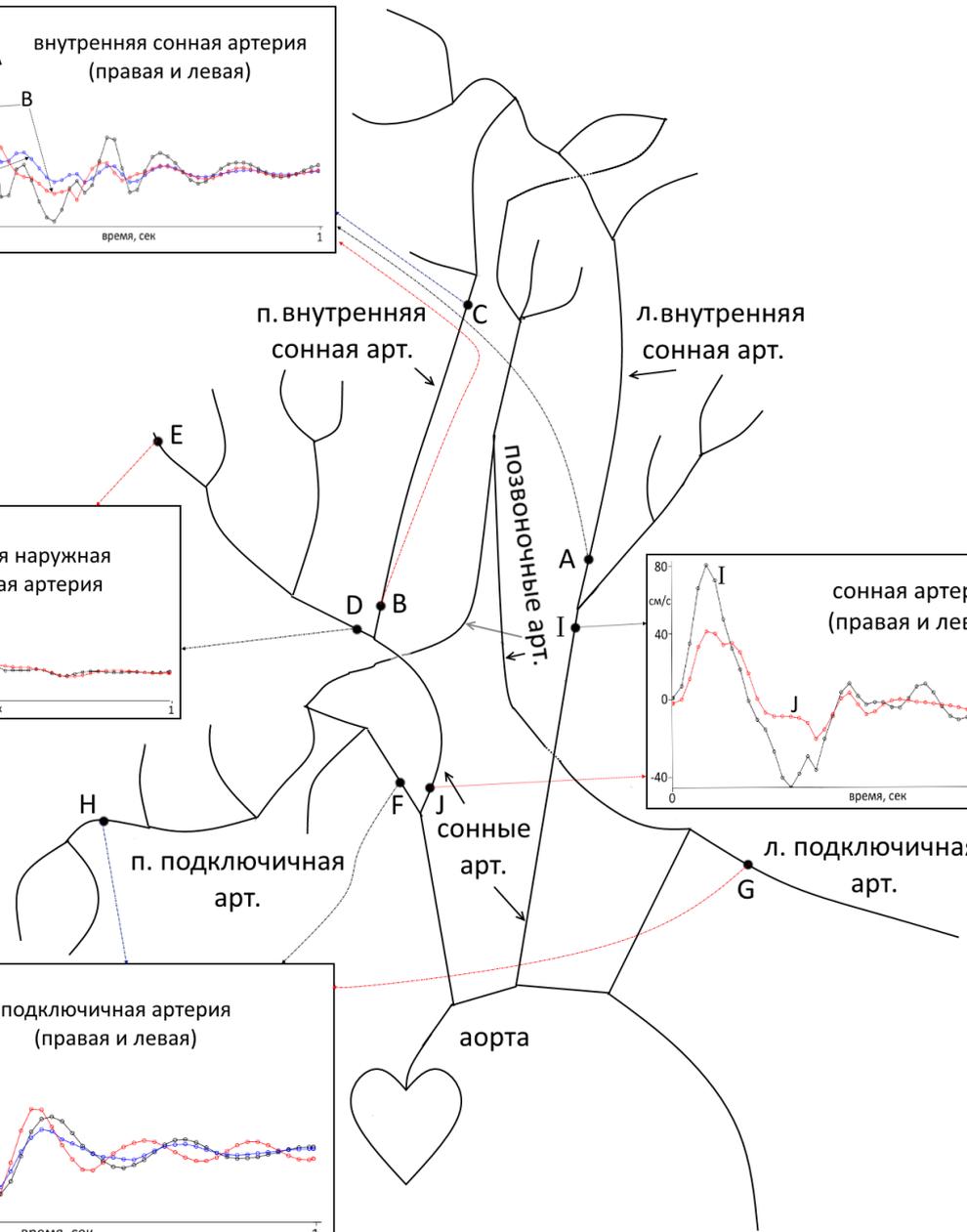
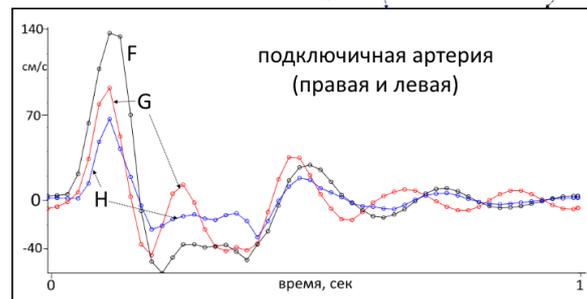
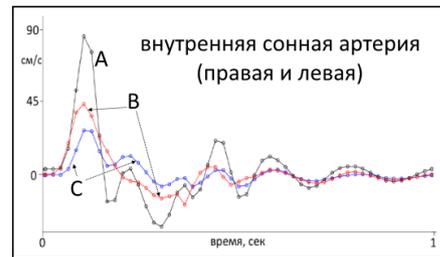
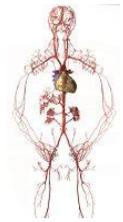
# Скорости кровотока в норме



Пациент 1



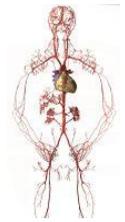
# Скорости кровотока в норме



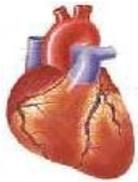
Пациент 2



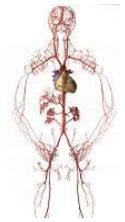
# Скорости кровотока до операции



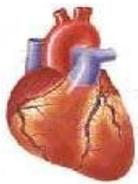
		Слева			Справа		
		Модель (cm/s)	Измерения (cm/s)	Ошиб. (%)	Модель (cm/s)	Измерения (cm/s)	Ошиб. (%)
Пациент 1	Общая Сонная (No 26, 3)	50	55	9	51	54	5,5
	Внутр. Сонная (No 27, 86)	72	67	7	240	220	10
Пациент 2	Общая Сонная (No 13, 36)	51	58	12	60	56	7
	Внутр. Сонная (No 19, 28)	130	96	35	58	55	5



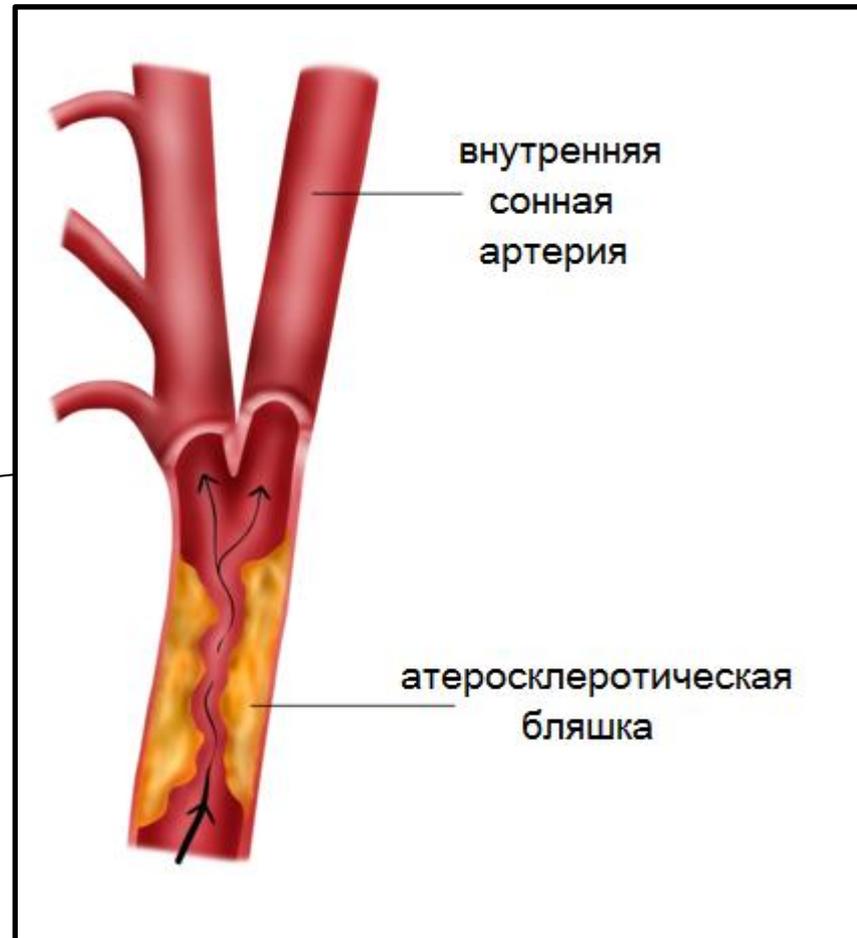
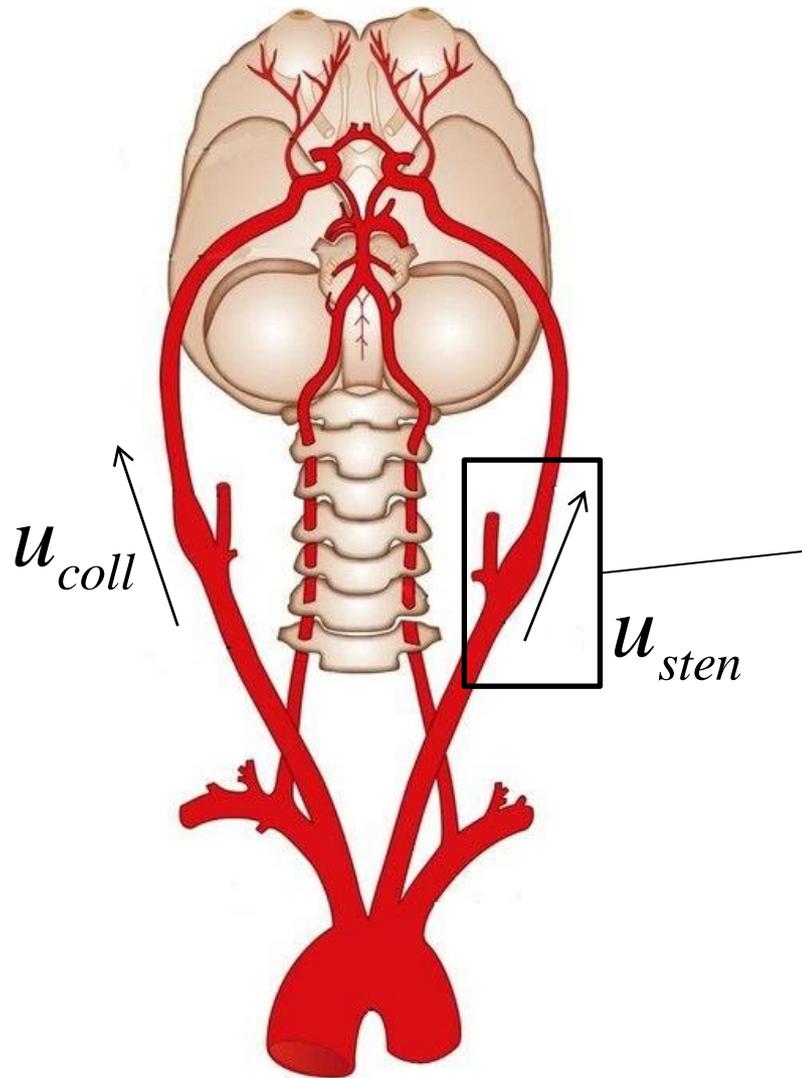
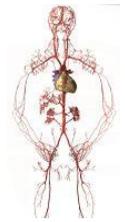
# Скорости кровотока после операции



	Номер сосуда		Скорость, см/с		
	Пациент 1	Пациент 2	Пациент 1	Пациент 2	Норма
Общая сонная арт.	3, 26	2, 13	60	59	50-104
Внутр. сонная арт.	27, 86	19, 28	48	60	32-100
Наруж. сонная арт.	74-75, 12-13	29-31, 14-16	60	90	37-105
Позвоночная арт.	42, 55	5, 10	50	35	20-61
Подключичная арт.	54-52-50, 56-60-64	40, 3-4, 41-43-46	98	95	60-150

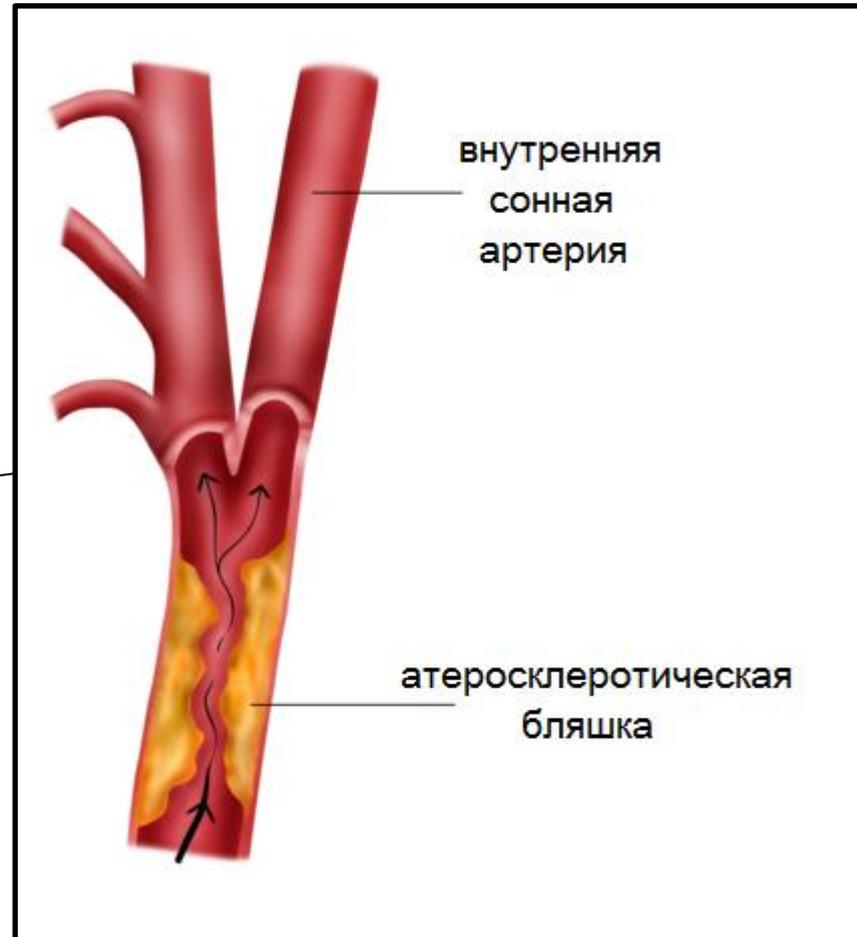
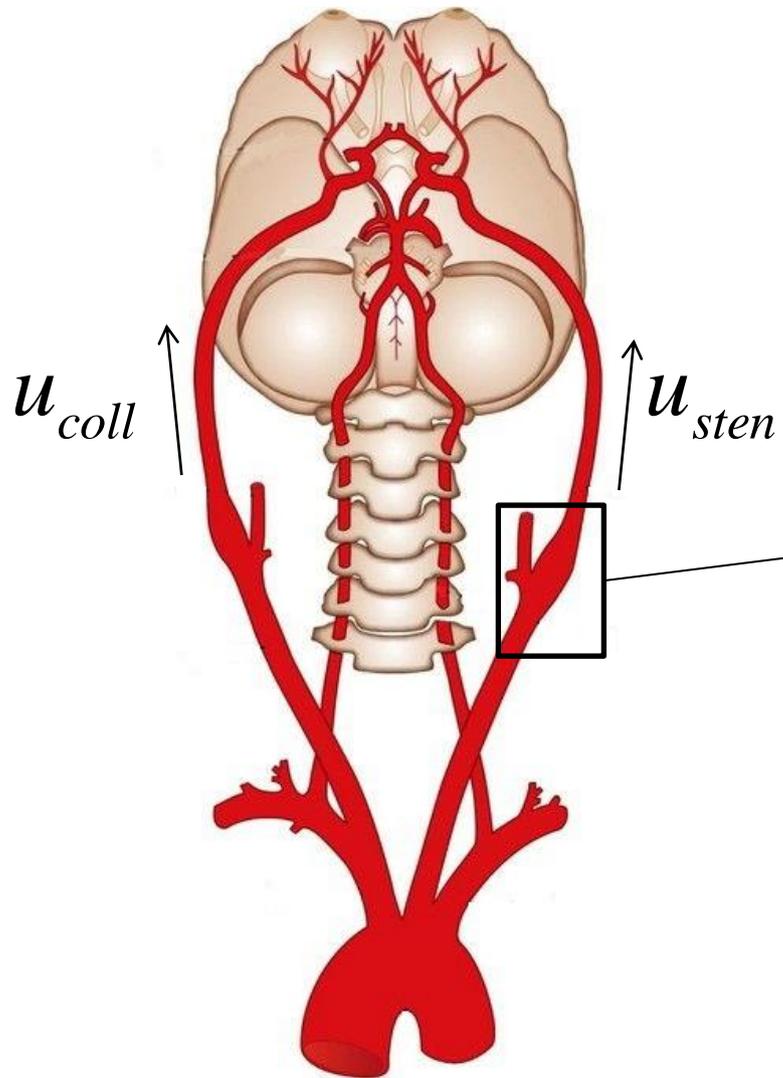
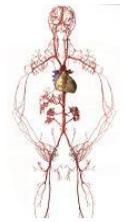


# Влияние стеноза на гемодинамику





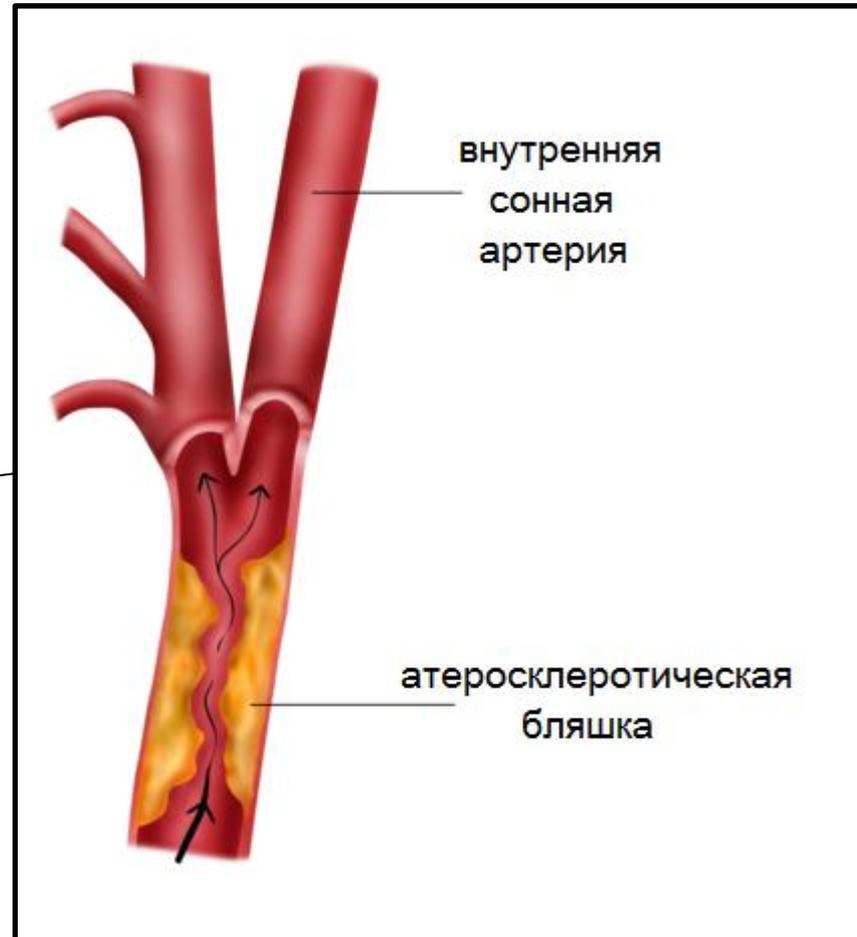
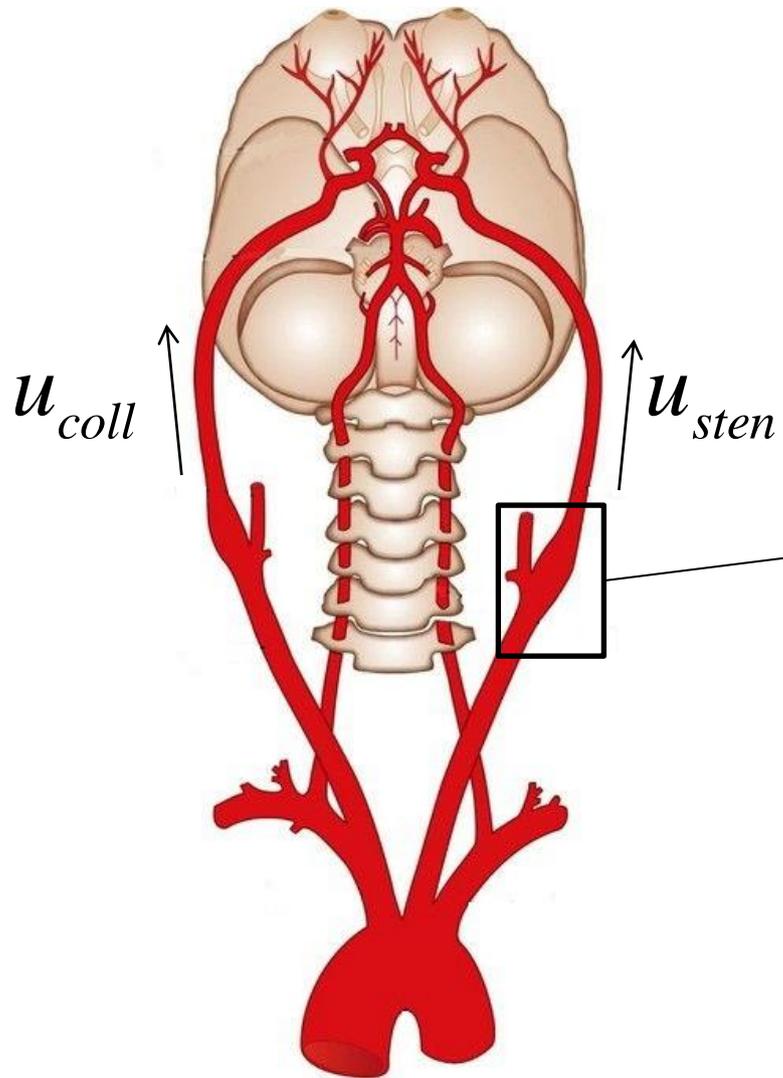
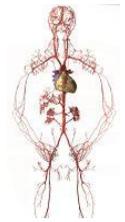
# Влияние стеноза на гемодинамику



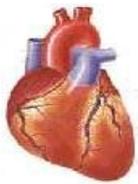
$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}}$$



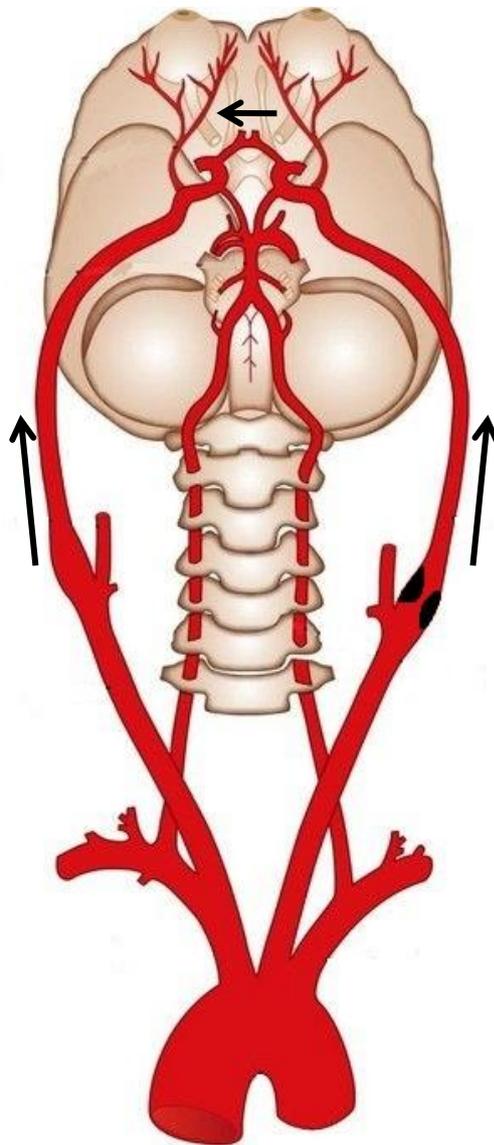
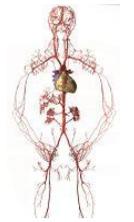
# Влияние стеноза на гемодинамику



$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}}$$



60 уд. в мин

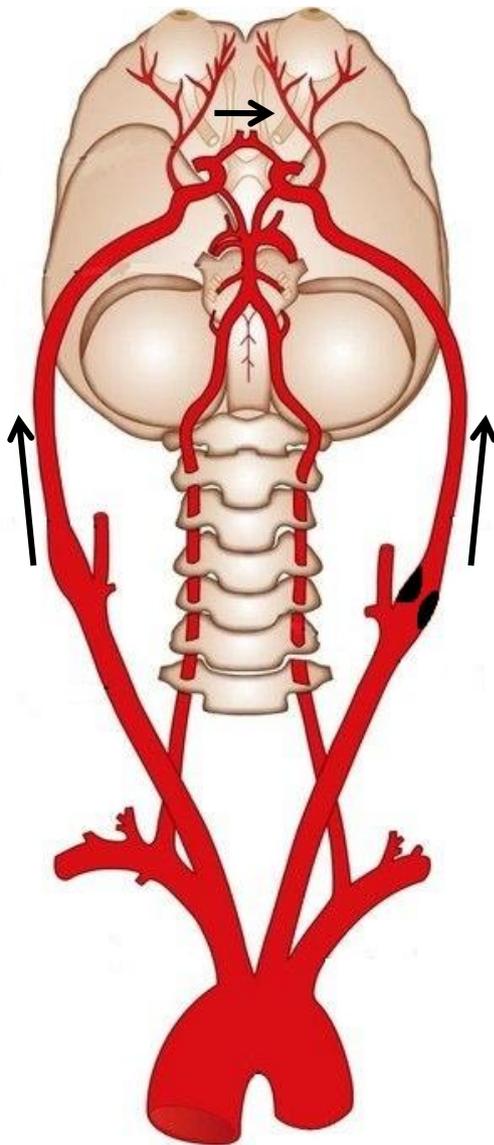
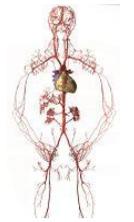


$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Перекрытое сечение}}{\text{Сечение без стеноза}} = 0$$

$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}} = 0.87$$



60 уд. в мин

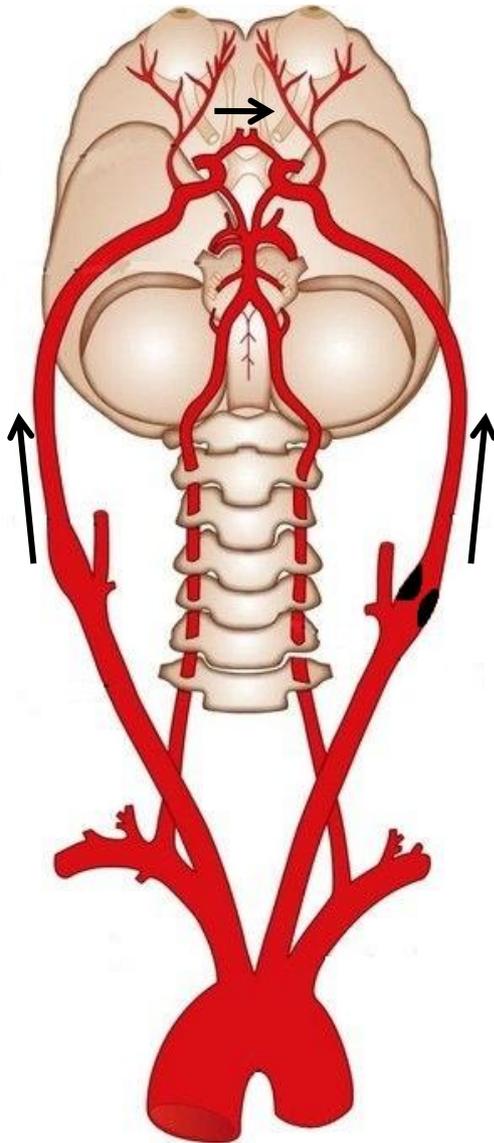
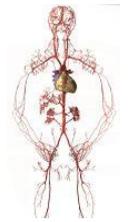


$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Перекрытое сечение}}{\text{Сечение без стеноза}} = 0.8$$

$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}} = 0.64$$



120 уд. в мин

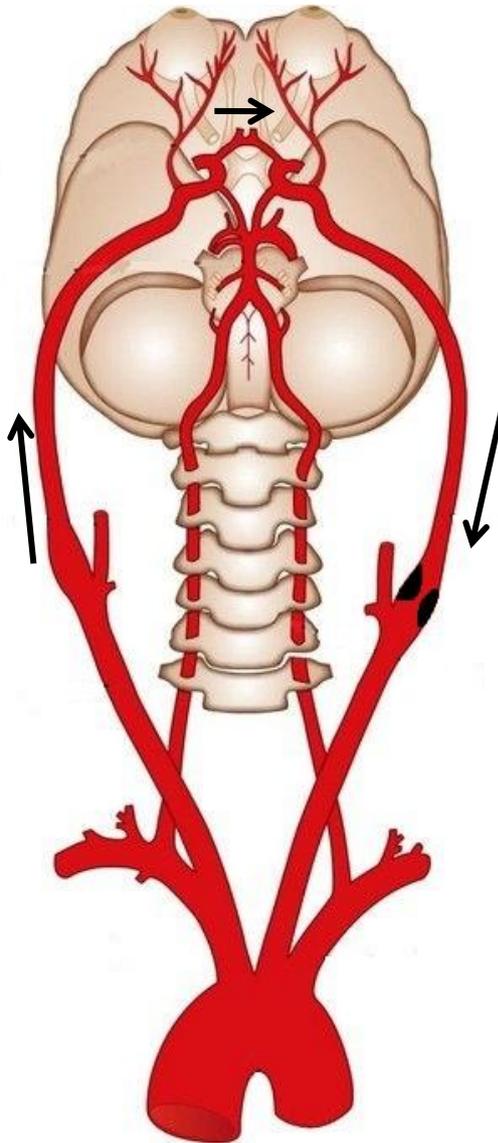
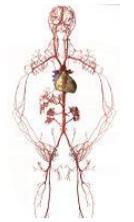


$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Перекрытое сечение}}{\text{Сечение без стеноза}} = 0.8$$

$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}} = 0.65$$



120 уд. в мин

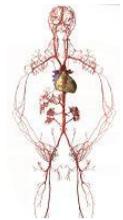


$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Перекрытое сечение}}{\text{Сечение без стеноза}} = 0.95$$

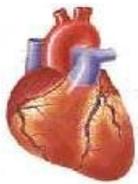
$$\frac{u_{sten}}{u_{coll}} = -0.07$$



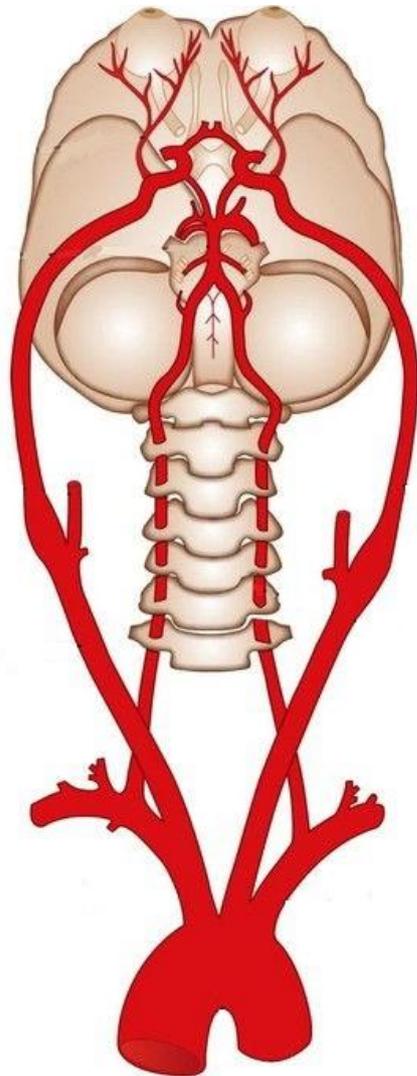
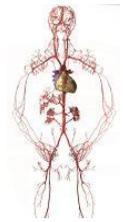
# Отношения скоростей при различных режимах работы сердца



Стеноз	60 уд./мин			90 уд./мин			120 уд./мин		
	$u_{st}$	$u_{coll}$	$\frac{u_{st}}{u_{coll}}$	$u_{st}$	$u_{coll}$	$\frac{u_{st}}{u_{coll}}$	$u_{st}$	$u_{coll}$	$\frac{u_{st}}{u_{coll}}$
0%	60	70	0.87	100	115	0.87	156	183	0.85
50%	59	72	0.82	97	116	0.83	155	188	0.82
80%	54	85	0.64	90	127	0.71	126	193	0.65
95%	23	105	0.22	-18	172	-0.10	-15	226	-0.07



# Заключение



## Моделирование:

- *индивидуальная структура*
- *отслеживание изменения схемы кровотока*
- *автоматизация - ?*