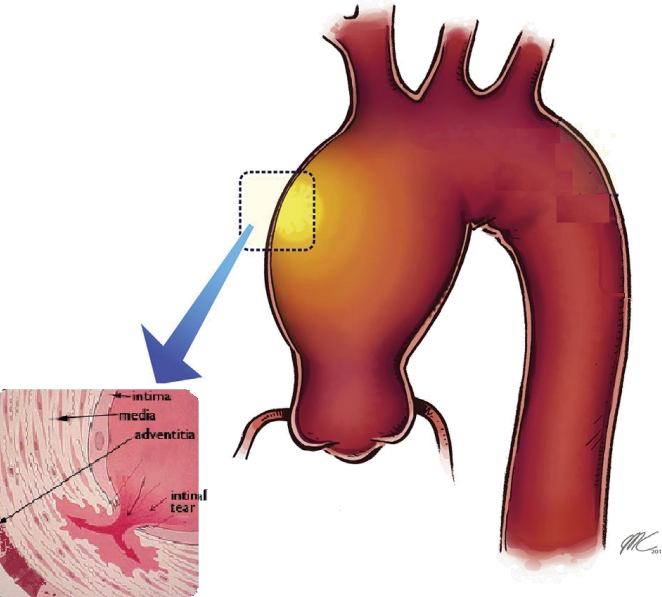


Coupling continuum mechanics and biology to assist clinicians in the management of aortic aneurysms





OUTLINE

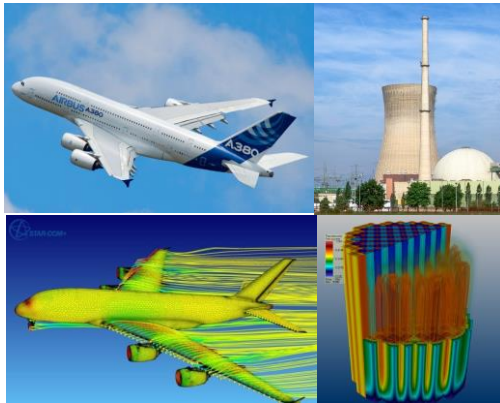
- ❑ PART I: Can continuum mechanics models predict human health?
- ❑ PART II: The need of combining data driven and continuum mechanics models in cardiovascular mechanobiology
- ❑ PART III: Continuum mechanics of tensional homeostasis down to the subcellular level

OUTLINE

- ❑ **PART I: Can continuum mechanics models predict human health**
- ❑ PART II: The need of combining data driven and continuum mechanics models in cardiovascular mechanobiology
- ❑ PART III: Continuum mechanics of tensional homeostasis down to the subcellular level

Numerical simulation was commonplace in automotive and aeronautics industry

In any other industrial sector



Testing is now done mostly with computer simulation

In healthcare

X X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X ✓

Standard test for safety and efficacy of new products is by trial and error

Since 1989: a 30+ years journey



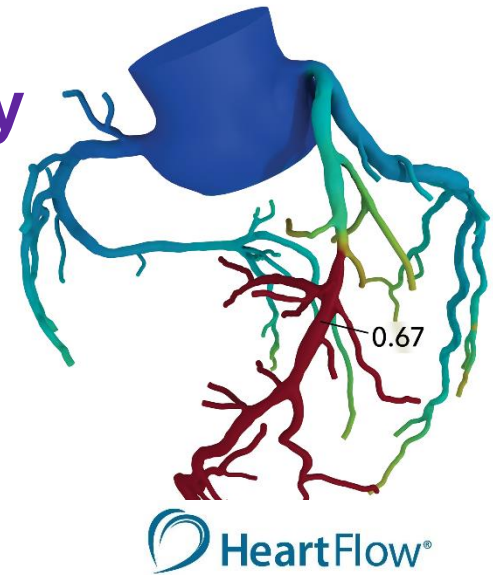
1993: Physiome



2005:
VPH



2007: STEP



2010: VPH Institute

In these 30 years the idea of an In Silico Medicine with Digital Twins for each patient, and In Silico Trials to test new products, moved from science fiction to an industrial reality



2016: Avicenna



Continuum mechanics can predict health!! It even enables decisions everyday in healthcare combined with ROM and AI



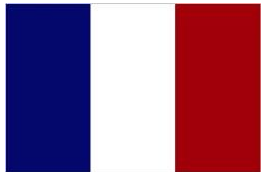
2014: FDA allows marketing of HeartFlow vFFR-CT tool for optimal treatment of coronary stenosis

Gaus S, *et al*, JCCT 2013, 7(5):279-88.



2019: FEops HEARTguide in silico tool for planning transcatheter aortic valve implantation is CE-marked

El Faquir N, *et al* Int J Cardiovasc Imaging 2019



2013: Sensome



2014: Sim&Cure



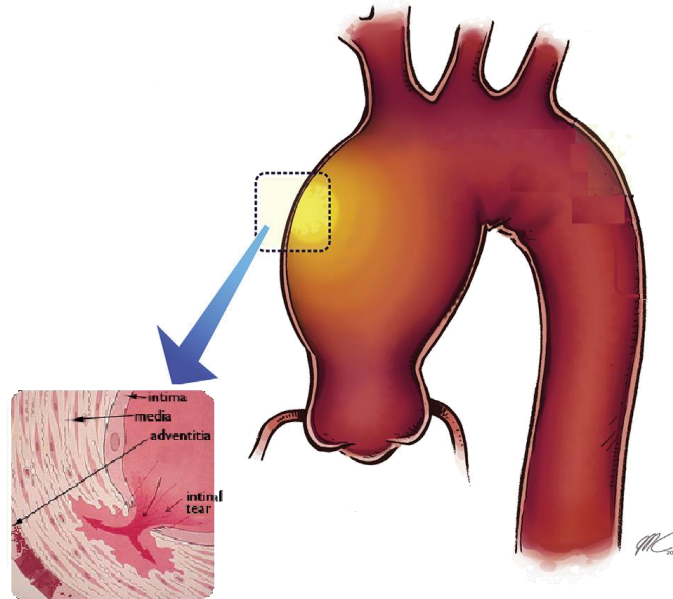
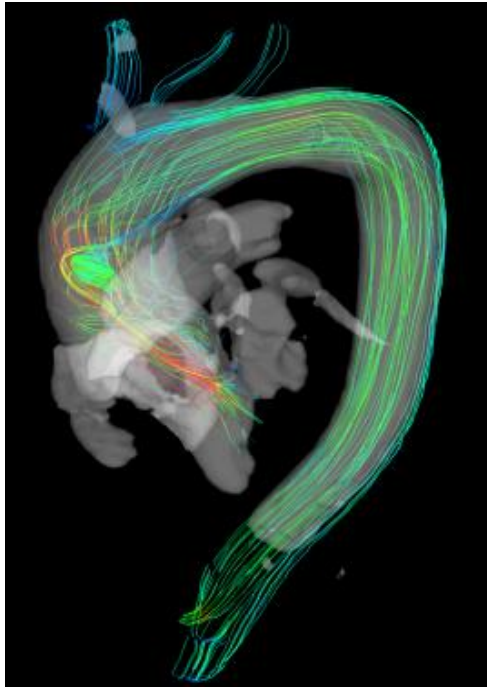
2017: Predisurge



My own experience on aortic aneurysms is the result of strong and historical collaborations with clinicians

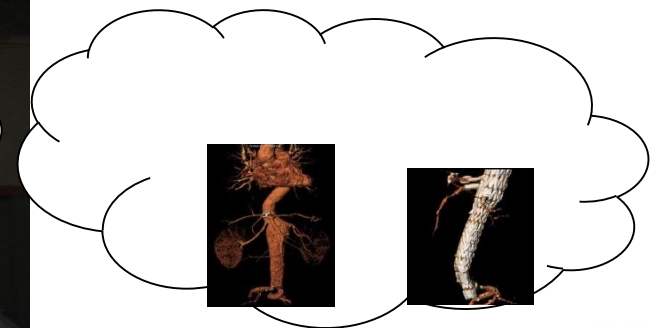
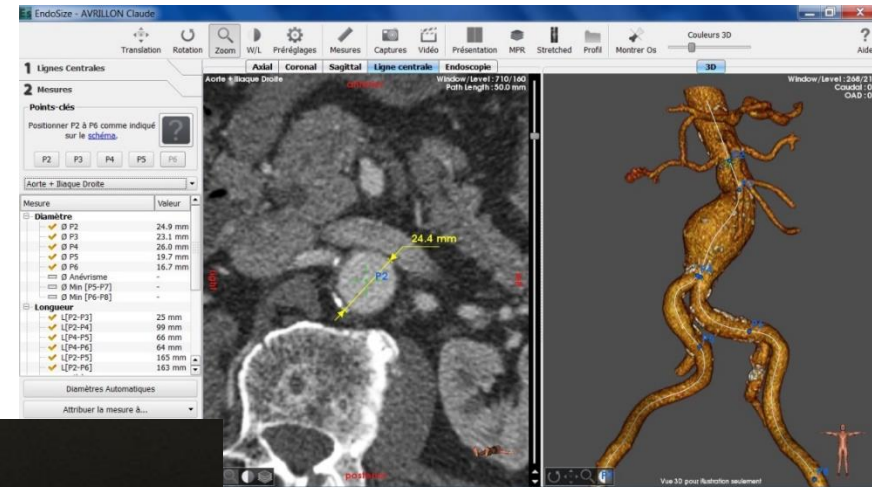
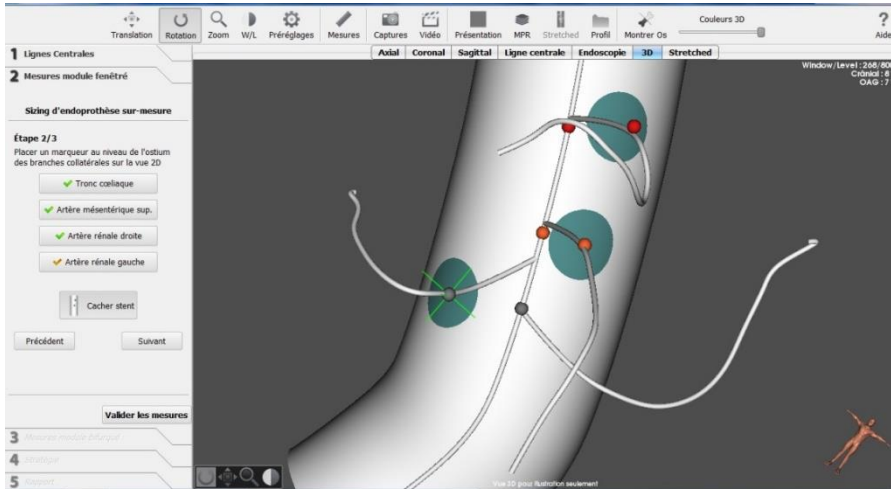


Aneurysms and Dissections of the aorta

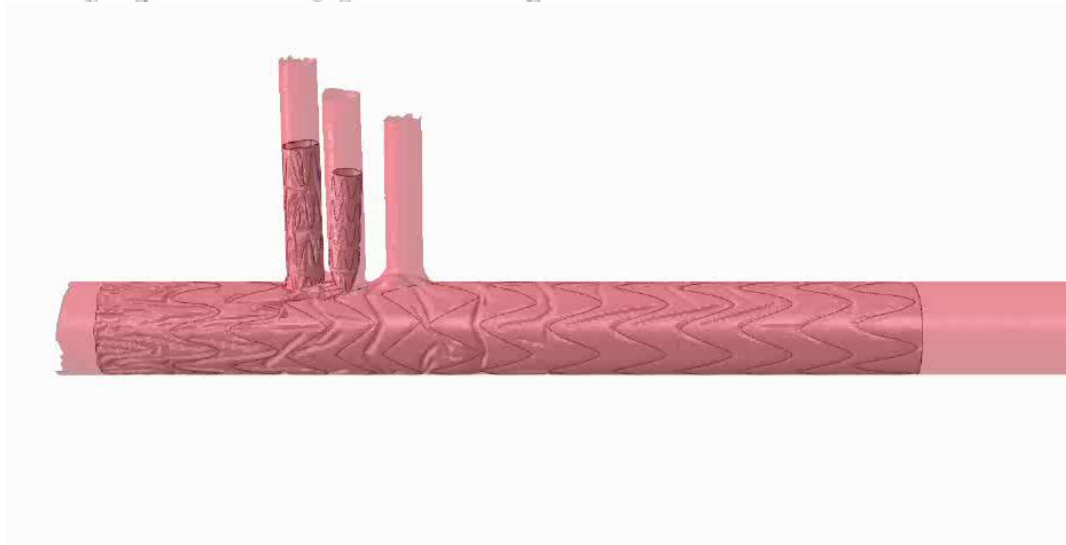


== Devastating complications!

Planification / sizing of fenestrated stent grafts in EVAR procedures



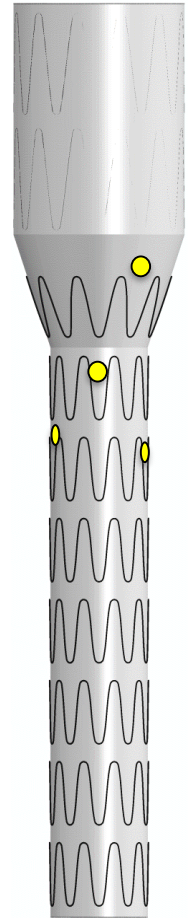
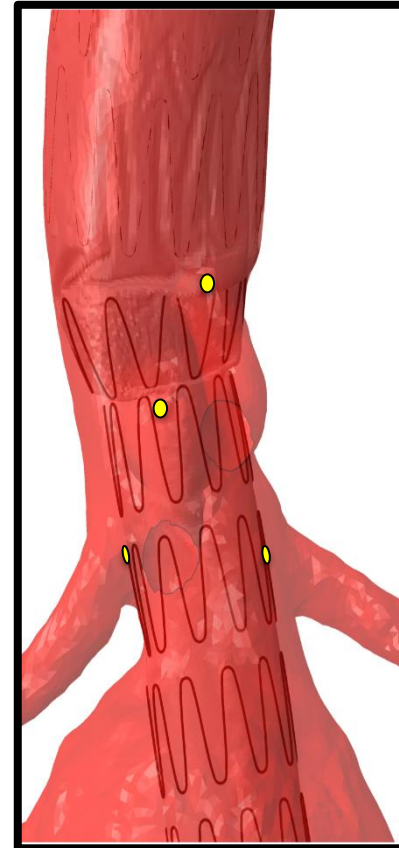
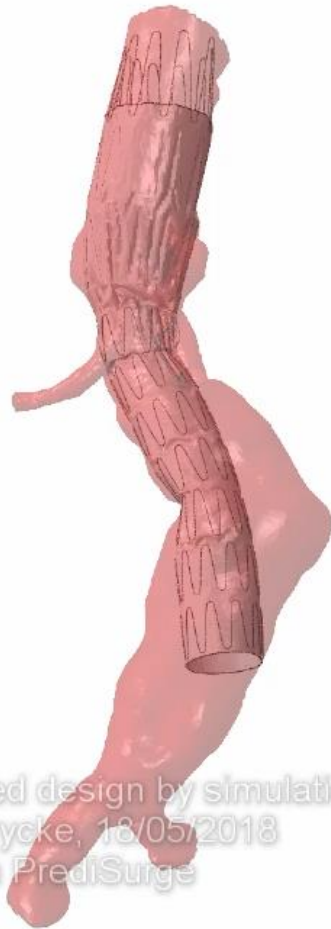
Simulation of stent-graft deployment



Clinically validated for FEVAR Zenith® Cook Medical



ALBERT CHENEVIER - JOFFRE-DUPLYTREN
EMILE ROUX - GEORGES CLEMENCEAU



Cook fenestrated design by simulation
Lucie Derycke, 18/05/2018
With PrediSurge

04-00

SUMMARY

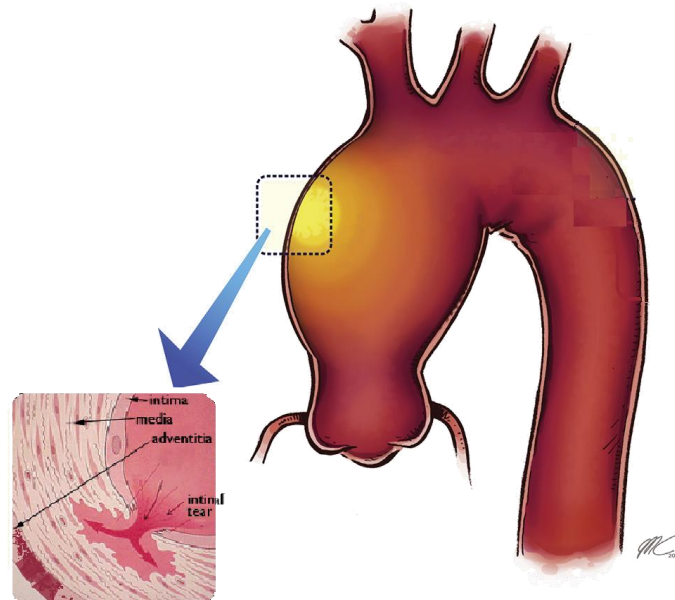
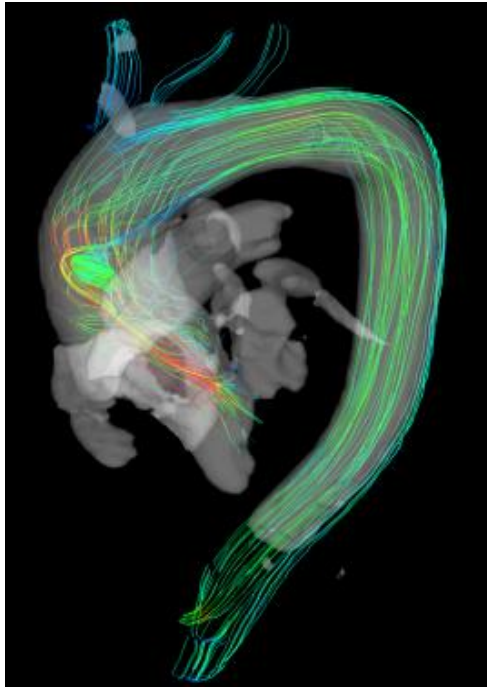
- ❑ Computational models using continuum mechanics are now used commonly in healthcare for developing medical devices
- ❑ Major challenges still need to be overcome to go beyond the virtual patient and establish digital twins of oneself integrating time evolutions.
- ❑ Challenges are related to biology.



OUTLINE

- ❑ PART I: Can continuum mechanics models predict human health
- ❑ **PART II: The need of combining data driven and continuum mechanics models in cardiovascular mechanobiology**
- ❑ PART III: From computer models to digital twins enabling precision medicine

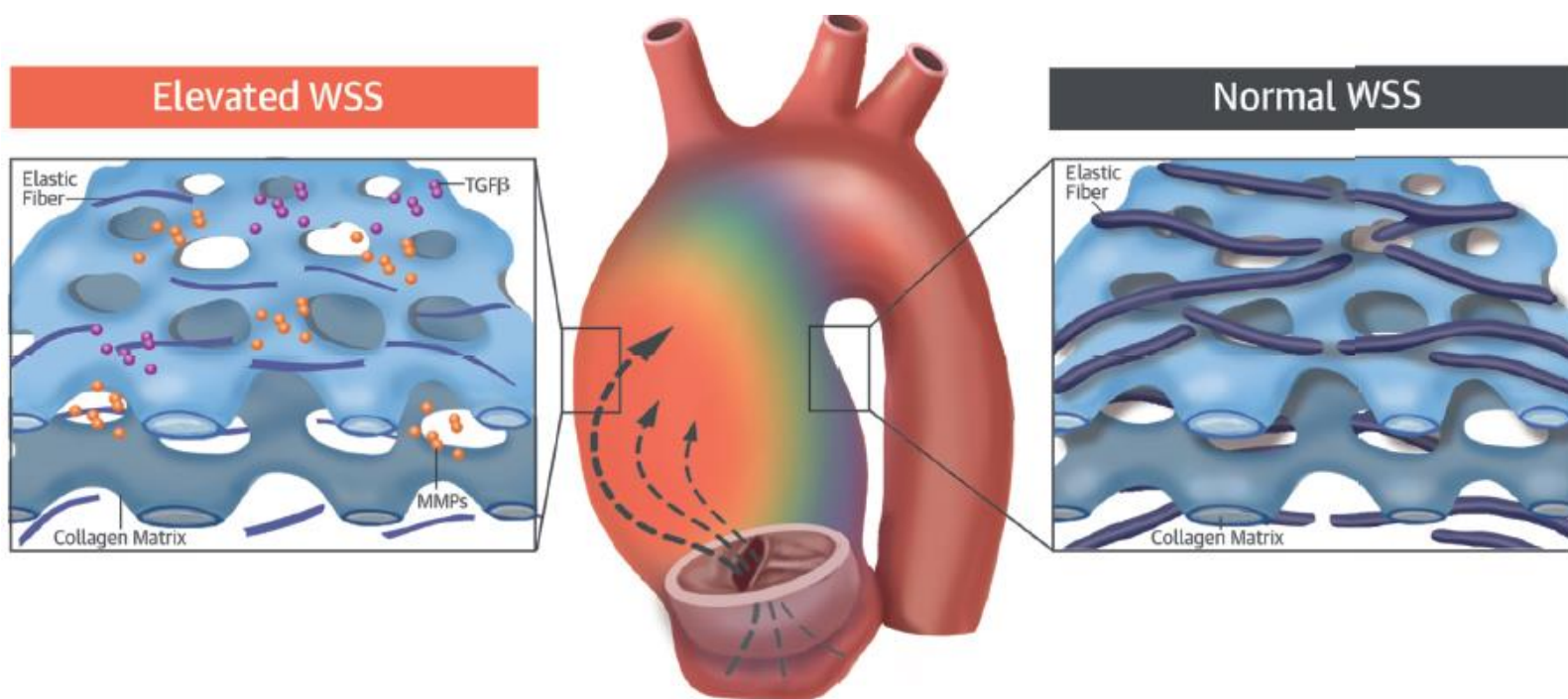
Aneurysms and Dissections of the aorta



Challenge: decision making to avoid aortic dissections!

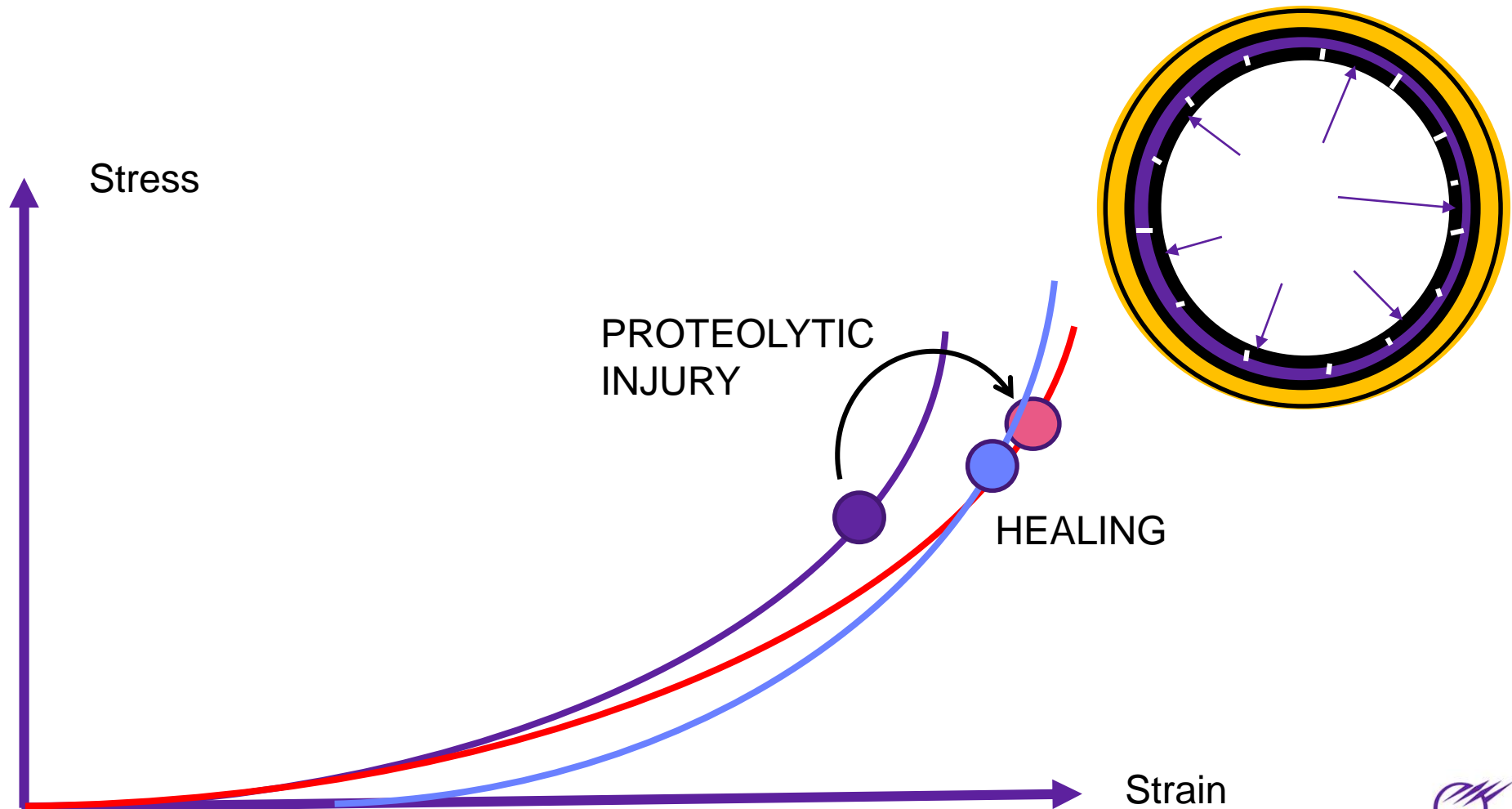
Continuum mechanics approach

ATAAs are triggered by local proteolytic injury, which induce adaptation in the ascending thoracic aorta



Guzzardi et al, JACC (2014), Condemi et al, IEEE TBME (2019)

Proteolytic injury and tissue adaptation

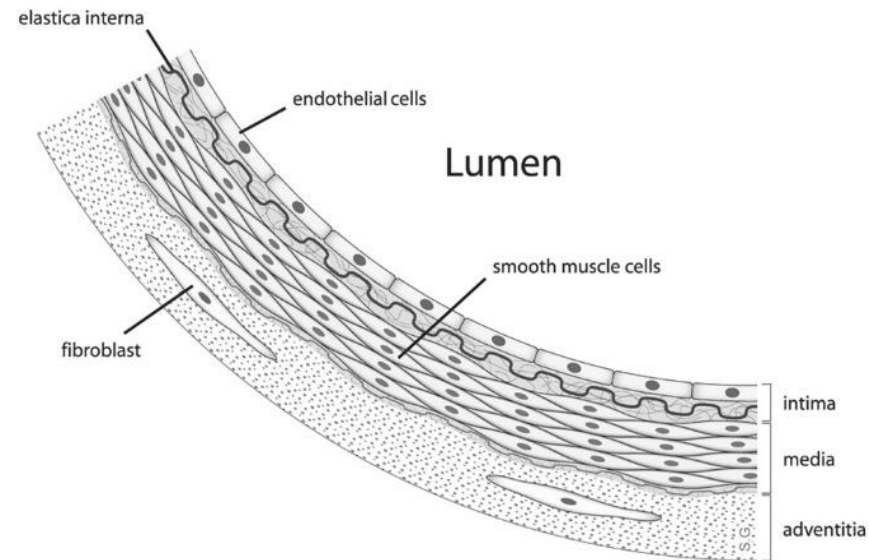
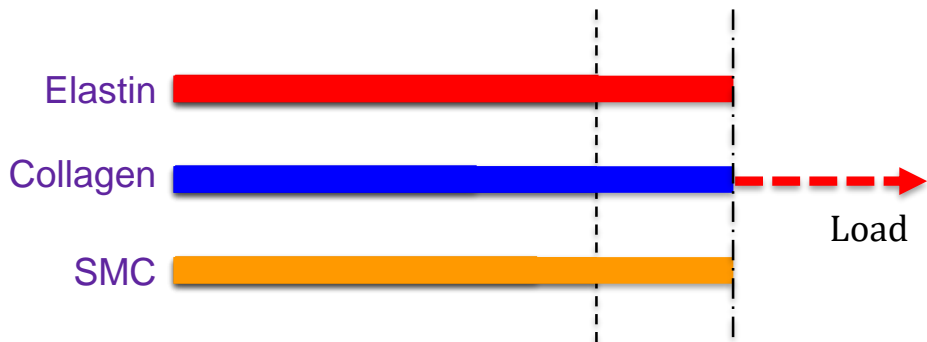


Layer-specific constitutive model

Strain-energy function based on the constrained mixture theory

$$W = \varrho_t^e (\bar{W}^e(\bar{I}_1^e) + U(J_{el}^e)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \varrho_t^{c_j} W^{c_j}(I_4^{c_j}) + \varrho_t^m W^m(I_4^m)$$

Deposition stretch of each constituent:

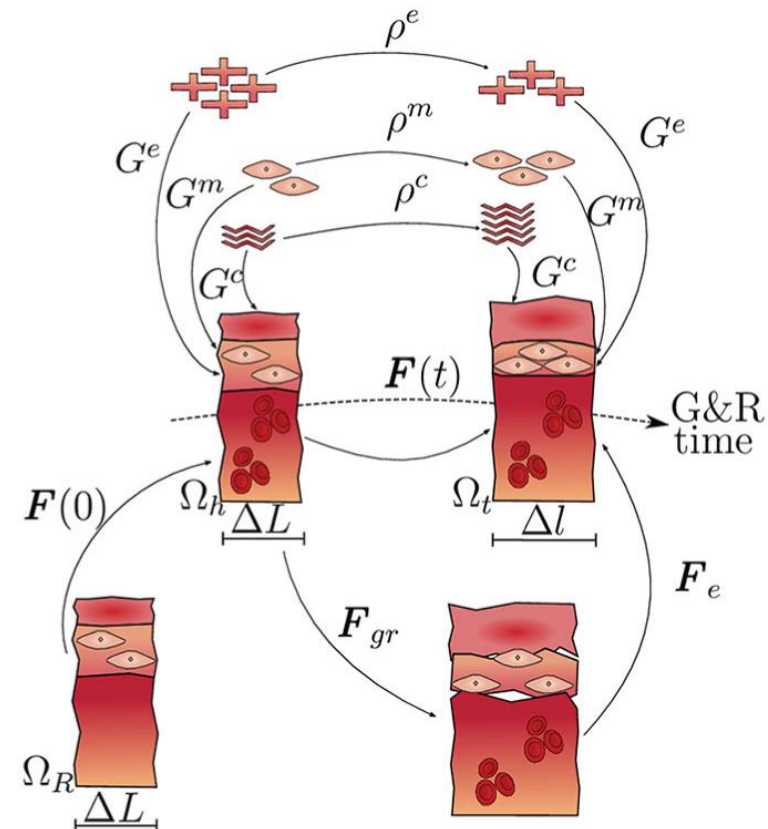
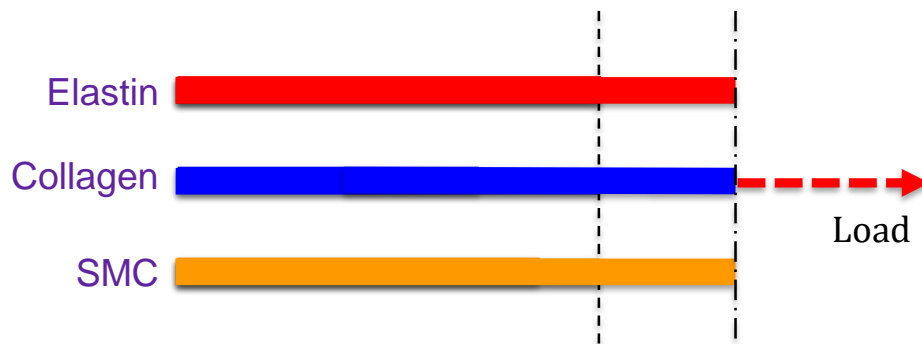


Growth and Remodeling in homogenized constrained mixture

Collagen mass production

$$\dot{\rho}^j(t) = \rho^j(t) k_{\sigma}^j \frac{\sigma^j(t) - \sigma_h^j}{\sigma_h^j} + \xi^j(t)$$

Inelastic deformation due to remodeling



Cyron et al, BMBB (2016), Braeu et al, BMBB (2017), Laubrie et al, IJNMBE (2019)

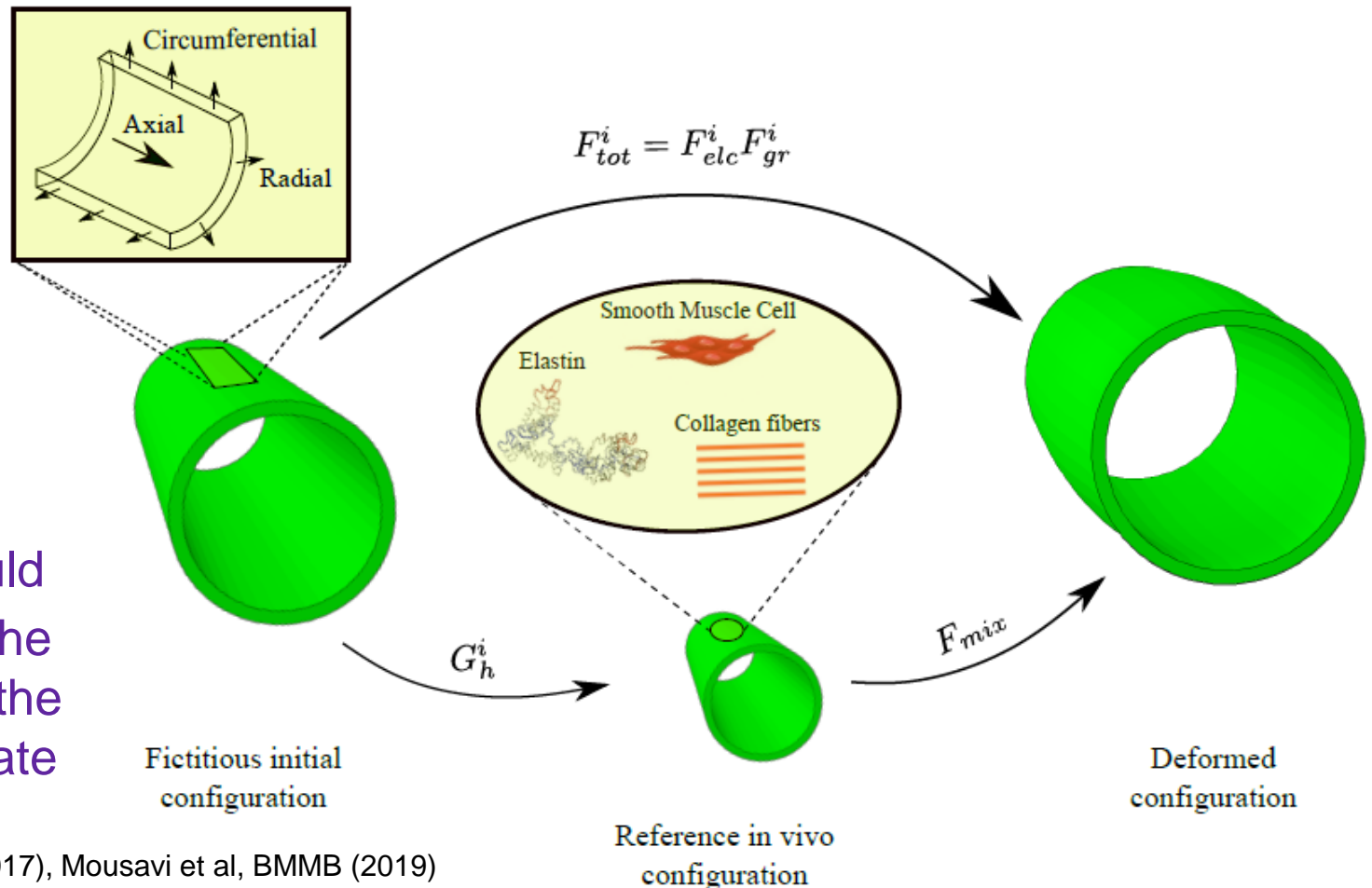
Continuum mechanics approach

Elastic and inelastic decomposition of deformation gradient

$$\mathbf{F}_{tot}^j = \mathbf{F}_{elc}^j \mathbf{F}_{gr}^j$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{gr}^j = \mathbf{F}_r^j \mathbf{F}_g^j$$

\mathbf{F}_r^j and \mathbf{F}_g^j should be updated if the artery is not in the homeostatic state



Mousavi & Avril, BMMB (2017), Mousavi et al, BMMB (2019)
Ghavamian et al, Front Bioeng Biotech (2020)

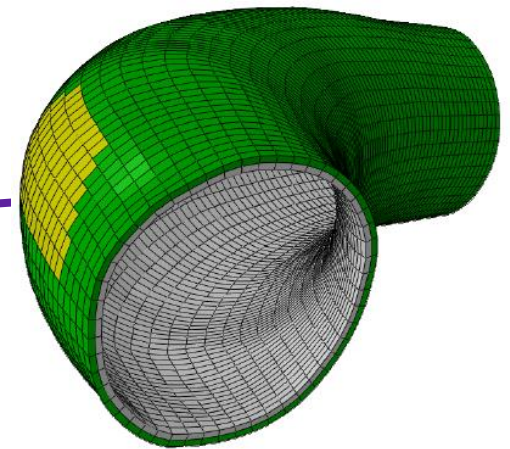
Continuum mechanics approach

Growth and remodeling of a two-layer patient-specific human ATAAs due to elastin loss

$$W = \varrho_t^e (\bar{W}^e(\bar{I}_1^e) + U(J_{el}^e)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \varrho_t^{c_j} W^{c_j}(I_4^{c_j}) + \varrho_t^m W^m(I_4^m)$$

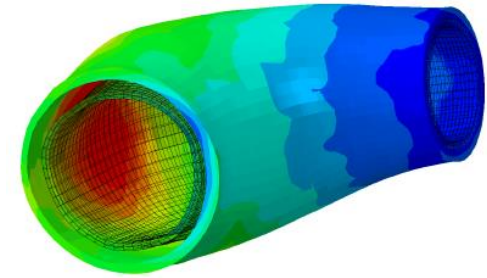
$$\dot{\varrho}^e = -\frac{\varrho^e(\mathbf{X}, t)}{T^e} - \frac{D_{\max}}{t_{\text{dam}}} \varrho^e(\mathbf{X}, 0) e^{-0.5 \left(\frac{X_3}{L_{\text{dam}}} \right)^2 - \frac{t}{t_{\text{dam}}}}$$

Localization function
around the point of
TAWSS max



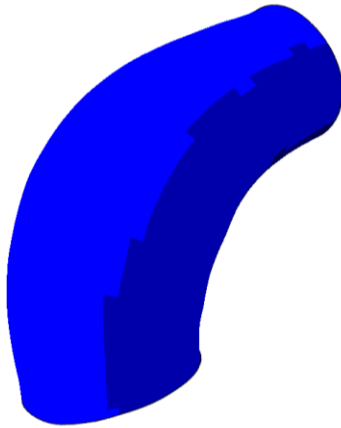
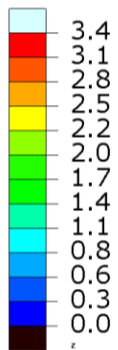
Patient-specific predictions

Growth and remodeling of a two-layer patient-specific human ATAAs due to elastin loss

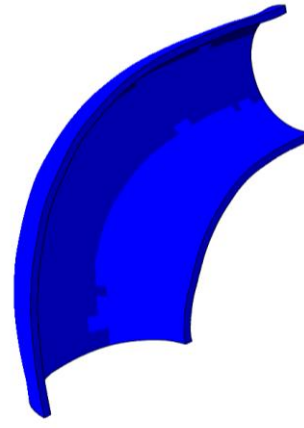
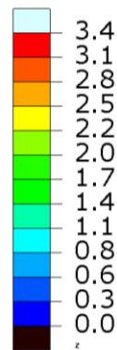


Small growth parameter

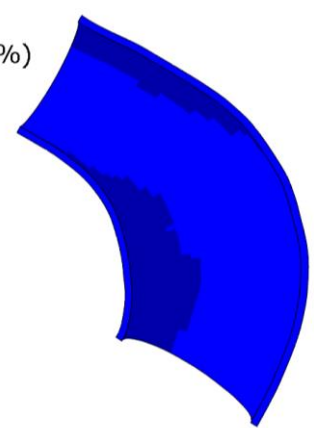
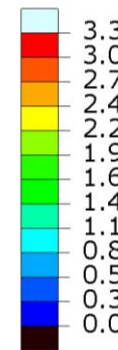
SDV69
(Avg: 75%)



SDV69
(Avg: 75%)



SDV69
(Avg: 75%)



Normalized Thickness

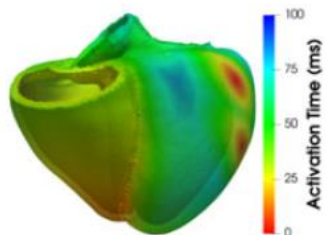
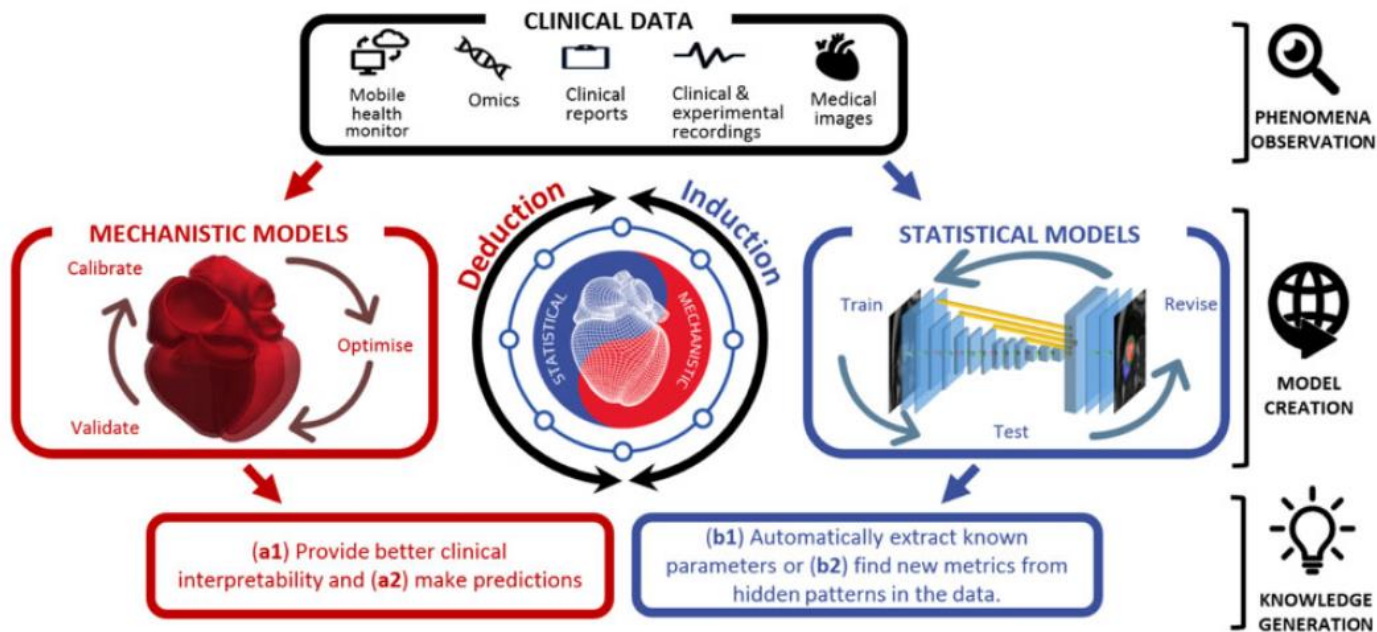
Mousavi et al, BMMB (2019)

Difficulties related to the inter-individual variability of aortic dissections

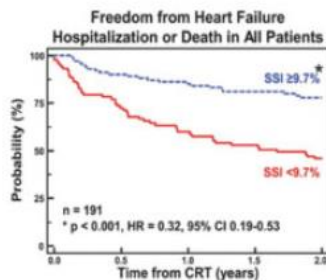
=> uncertain boundary and initial conditions



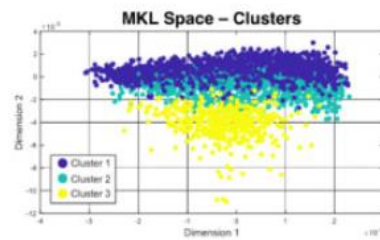
Solution: combining statistical models and the continuum mechanics approach



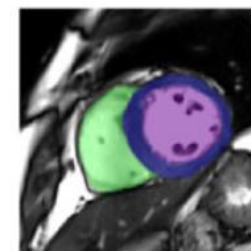
a1) Patient-specific electromechanical computer simulations



a2) A strain-based parameter based on myofiber mechanics simulations can help to predict CRT therapy response

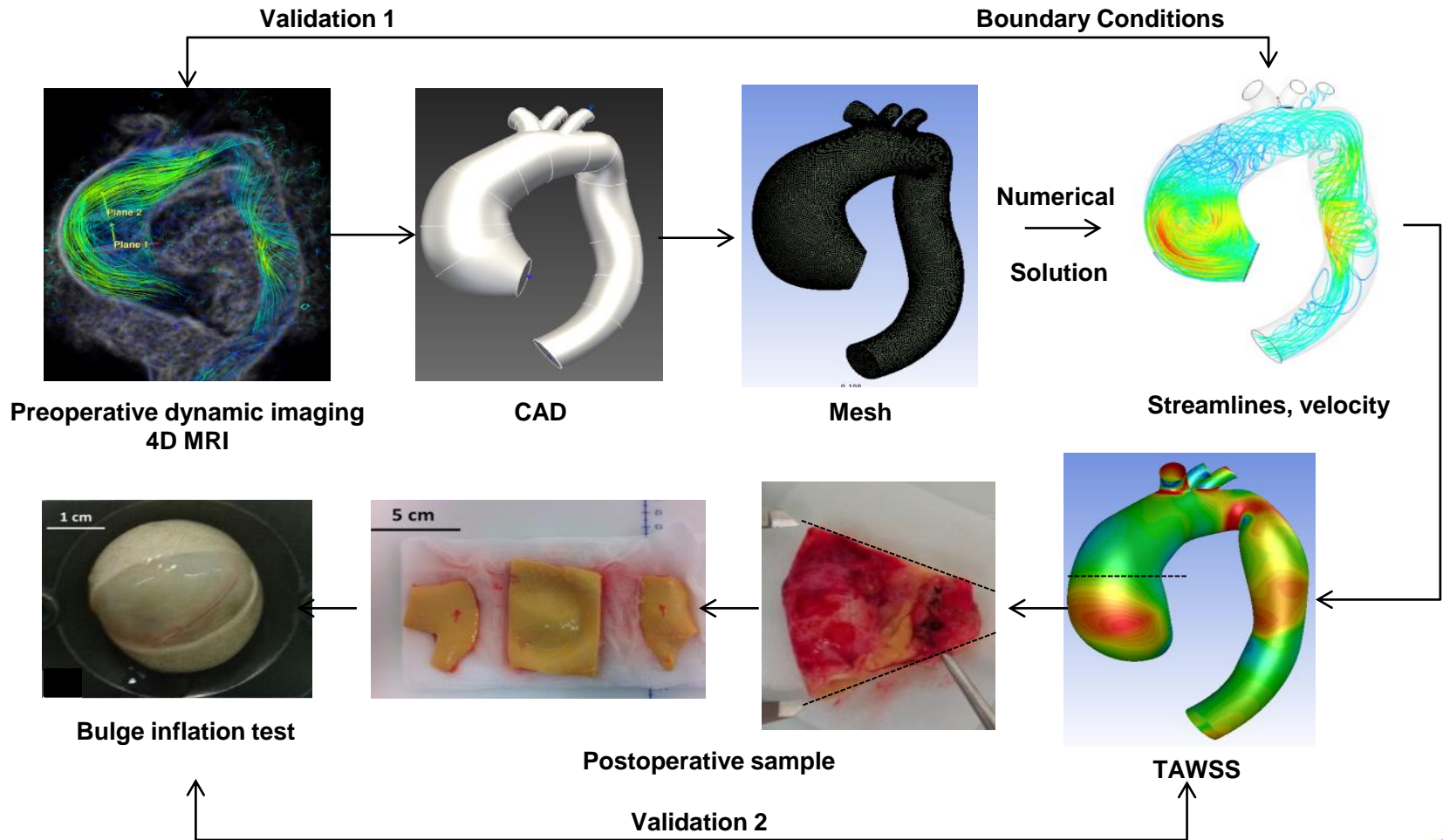


b2) Unsupervised machine learning can integrate clinical data to predict outcomes and categorize patients based on similarity

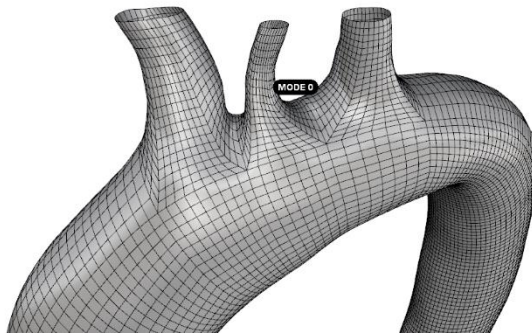


b1) Automatic cardiac MR segmentation using a deep learning neural network

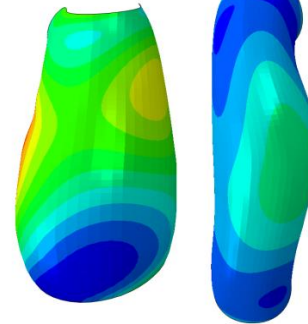
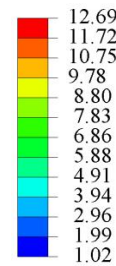
Learn boundary conditions, material properties and initial conditions from image analysis



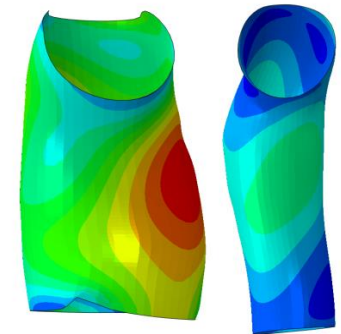
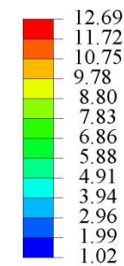
Learn boundary conditions, material properties and initial conditions from image analysis



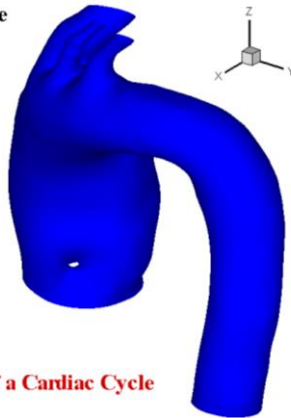
Stiffness [MPa.mm]



Stiffness [MPa.mm]

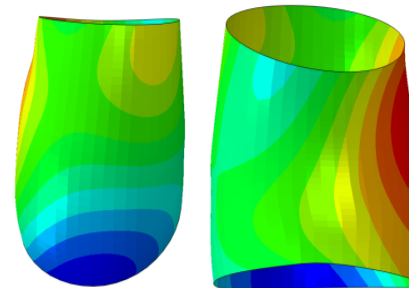
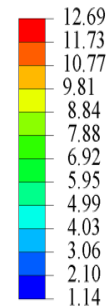


Time= 1thPhase

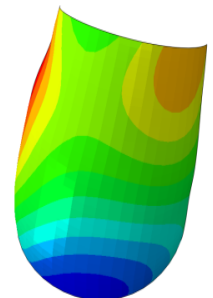
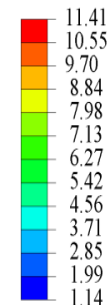


Ten Phases of a Cardiac Cycle

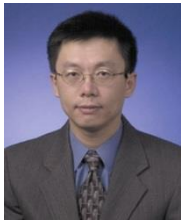
Stiffness [MPa.mm]



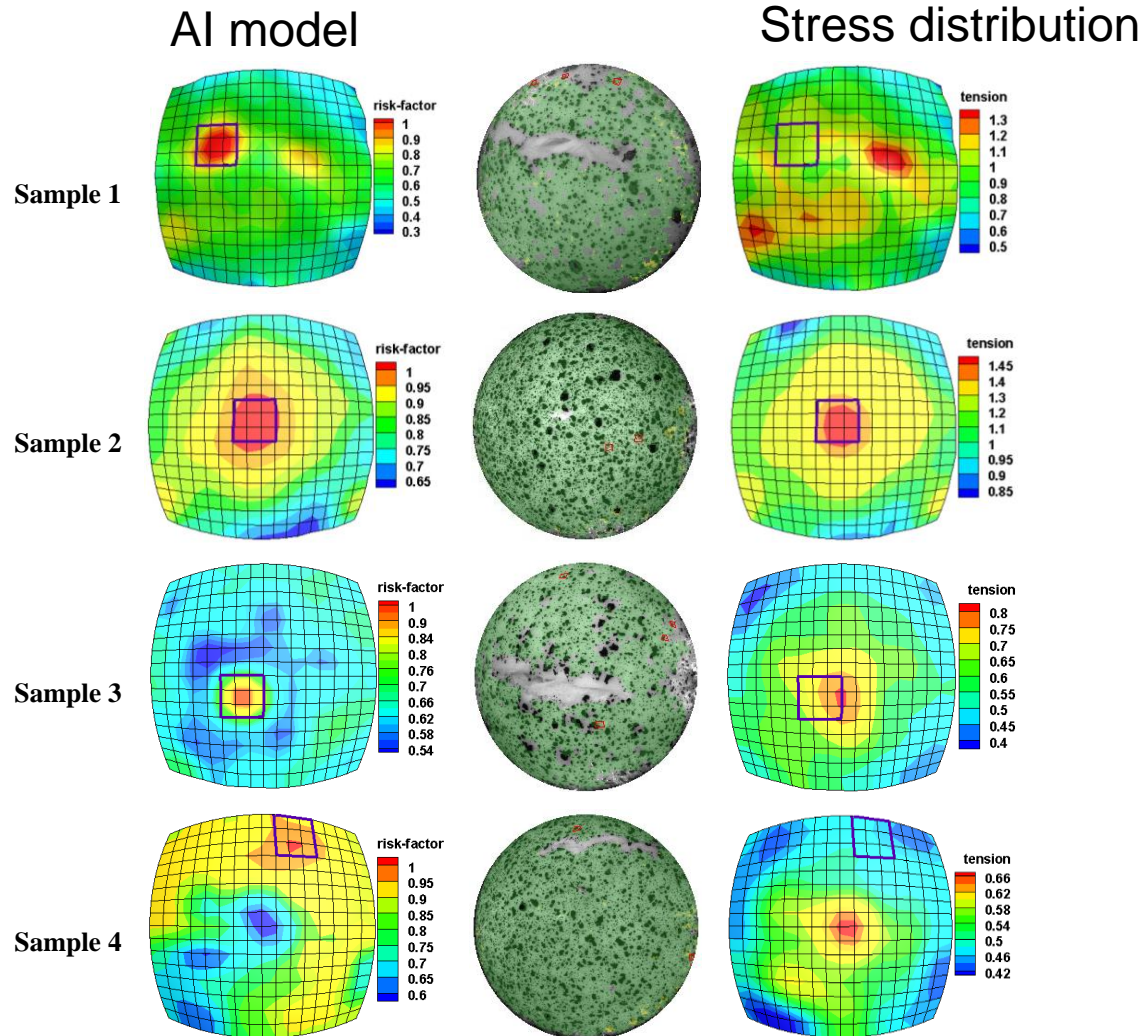
Stiffness [MPa.mm]



AI model of rupture criterion...



He et al. BMMB
– 2020
(Just accepted!)



Defining patient subgroups depending on genetic factors

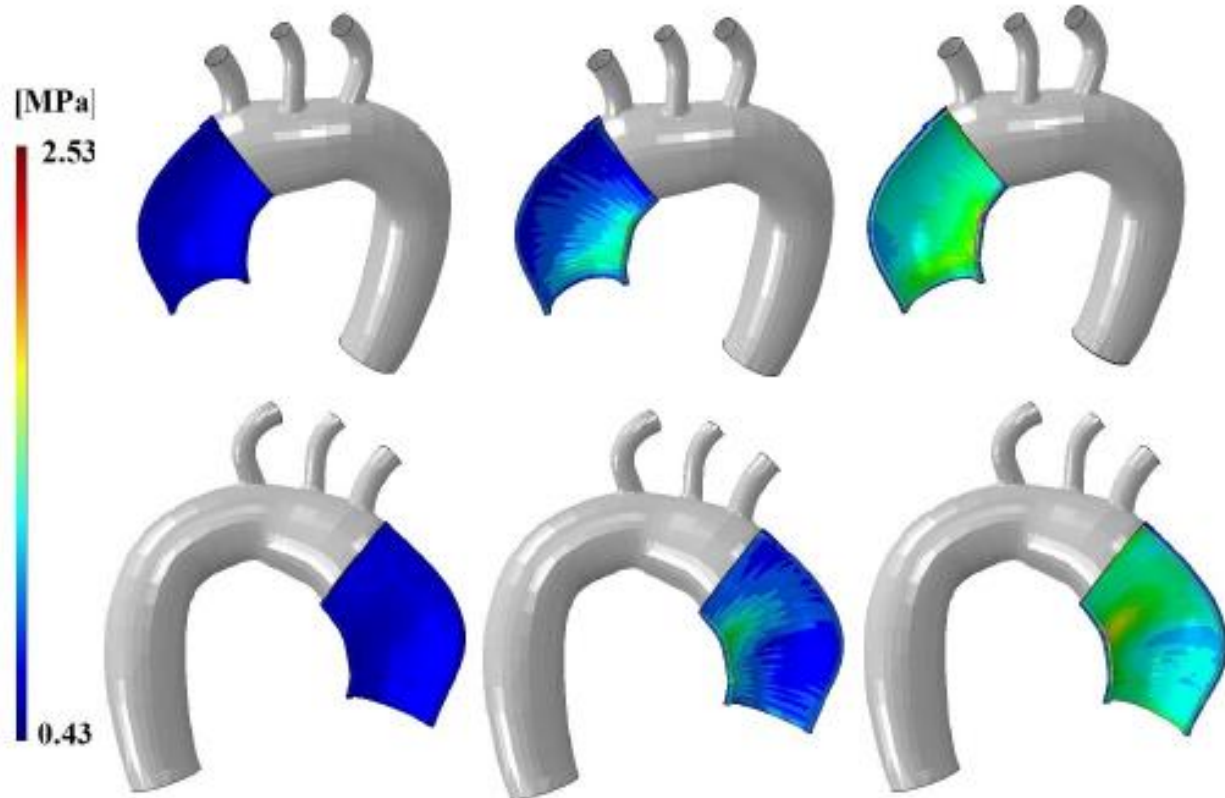
$$\dot{\sigma}^j(t) = \varrho^j(t) k_{\sigma}^j \frac{\sigma^j(t) - \chi * \sigma_h^j}{\chi * \sigma_h^j} + \xi^j(t)$$

$\chi = 1$

$\chi = 1.1$

$\chi = 1.25$

Tangent stiffness after 10 years



Mousavi et al, CMPB (2021)

SUMMARY

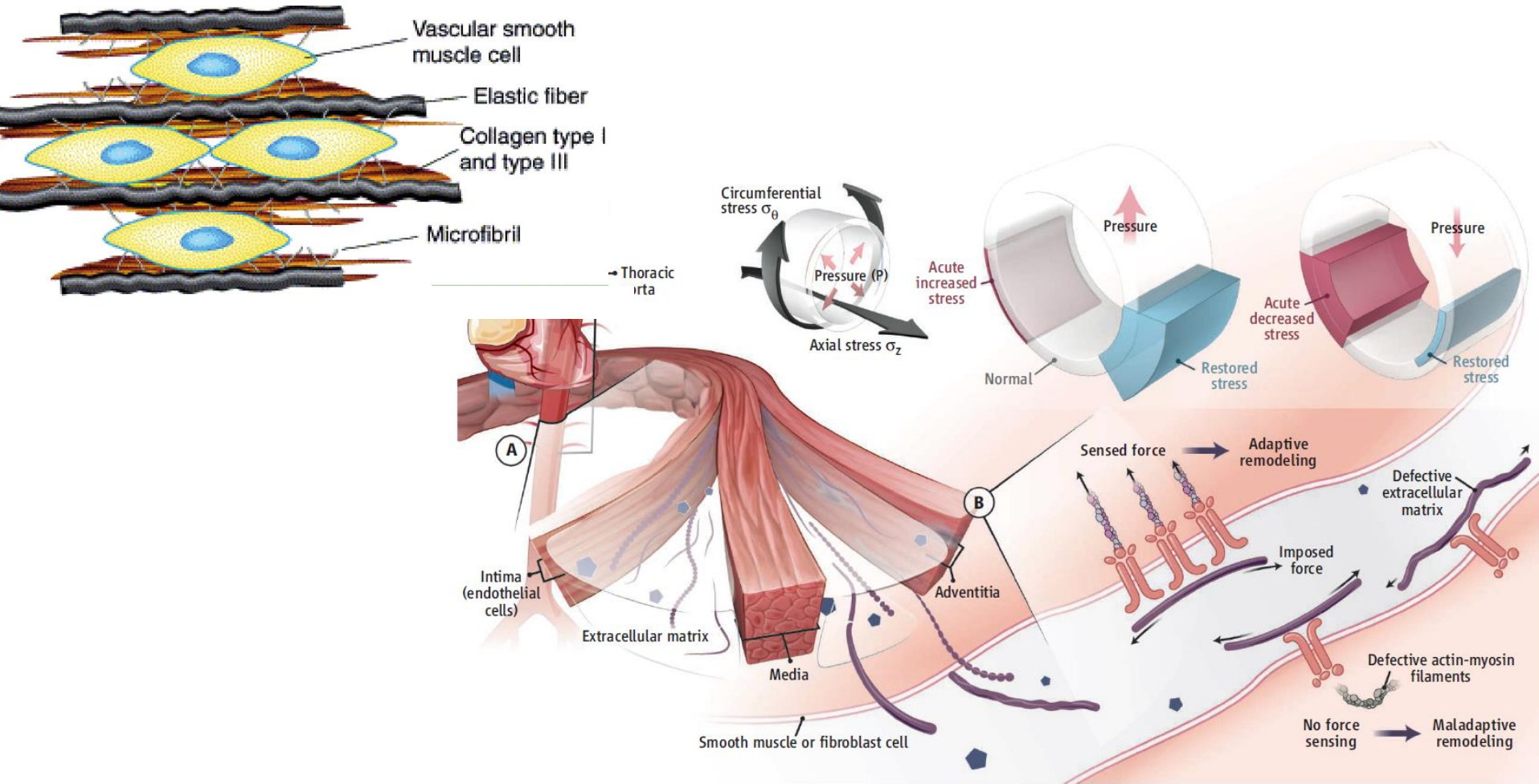
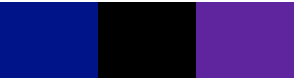
- ❑ Include SMC tensional state into the computational models of aneurysm progression
- ❑ Towards clinical applications – drugs affecting SMCs locally
- ❑ Pressing need to decipher the link between cytoskeletal SMC mechanics and mechanoregulation in aortic aneurysms



OUTLINE

- ❑ PART I: Can continuum mechanics models predict human health
- ❑ PART II: The need of combining data driven and continuum mechanics models in cardiovascular mechanobiology
- ❑ **PART III: Continuum mechanics of tensional homeostasis down to the subcellular level**

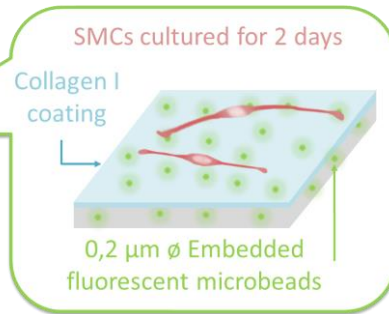
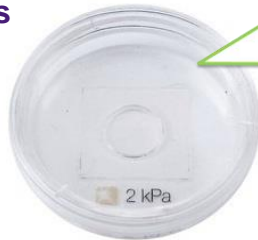
Challenges posed by molecular and cellular biology



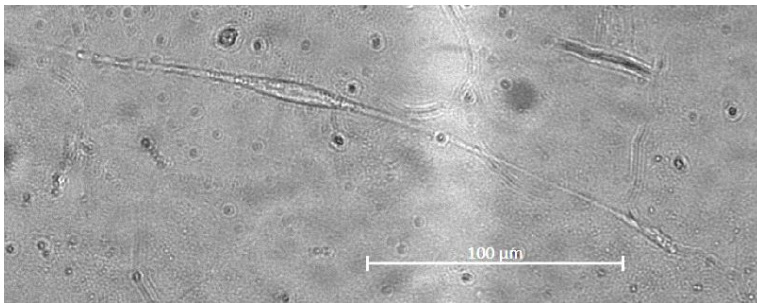
Humphrey et al, Science 2014

Monitoring mechanobiology *in vivo*

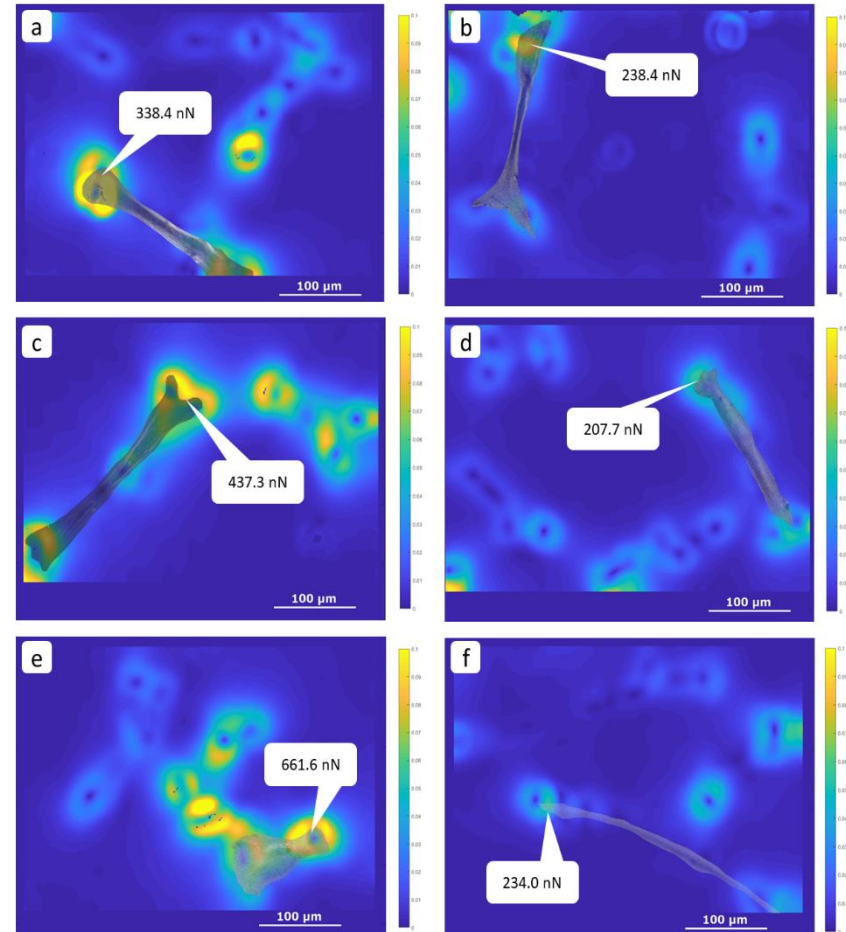
Several stiffness values



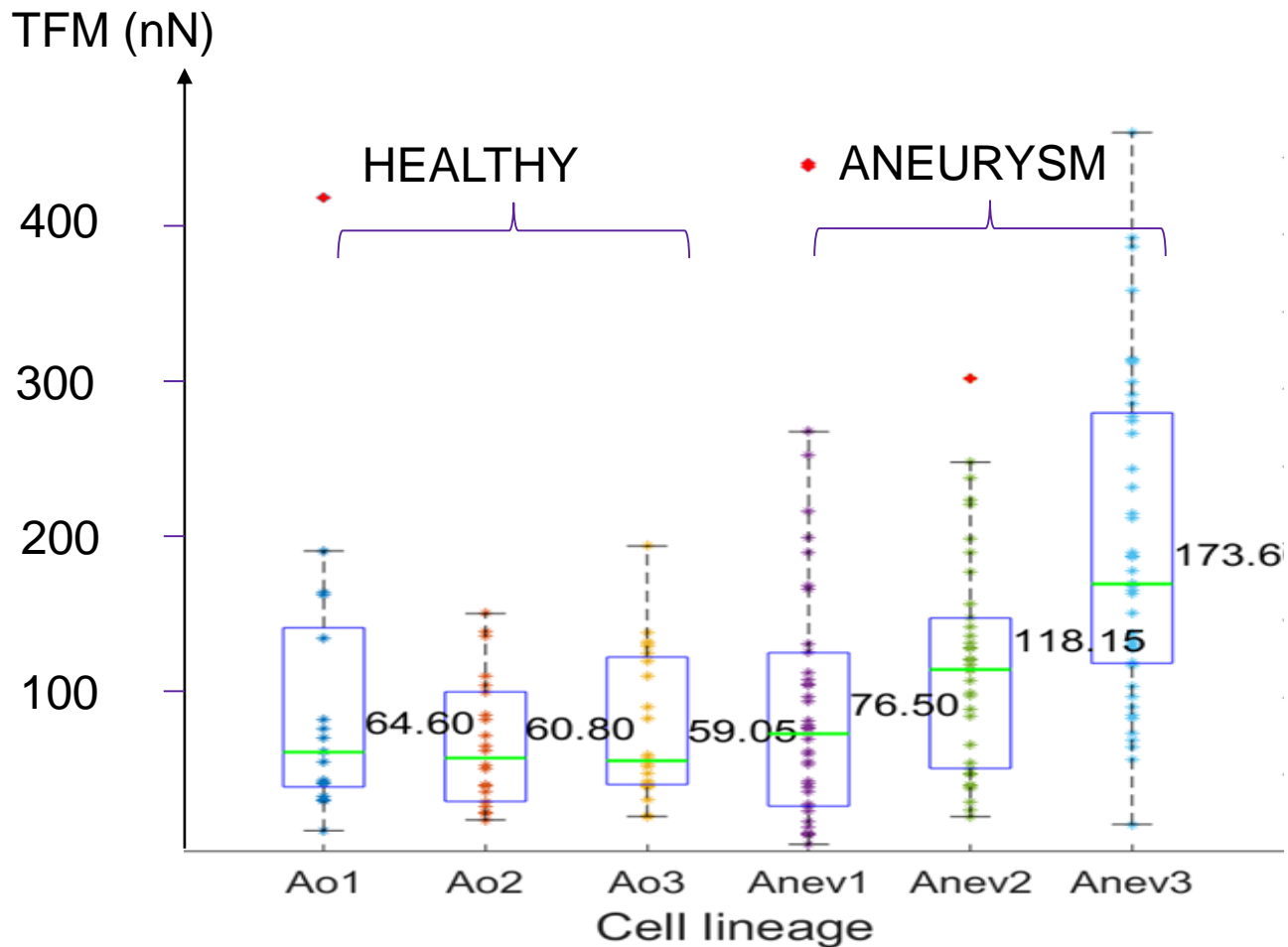
Aortic SMCs from human primary culture (AoSMC, Lonza), passages 5-7, cultured in a differentiating medium (SmBM, Lonza)



- **Fluorescent microscopy + DIC** : track the displacement of fluorescent microbeads
- **Cell unbinding method (with trypsin)** : assess the homeostatic state of single SMCs



Aneurysmal SMCs tend to apply larger traction forces



Finite-Element model of the SMC

Stress fibers:

- $E_{SF} = 50$ MPa
- Truss-like elements, diameter = $0.2 \mu\text{m}$

Cell membrane and nuclear envelope:

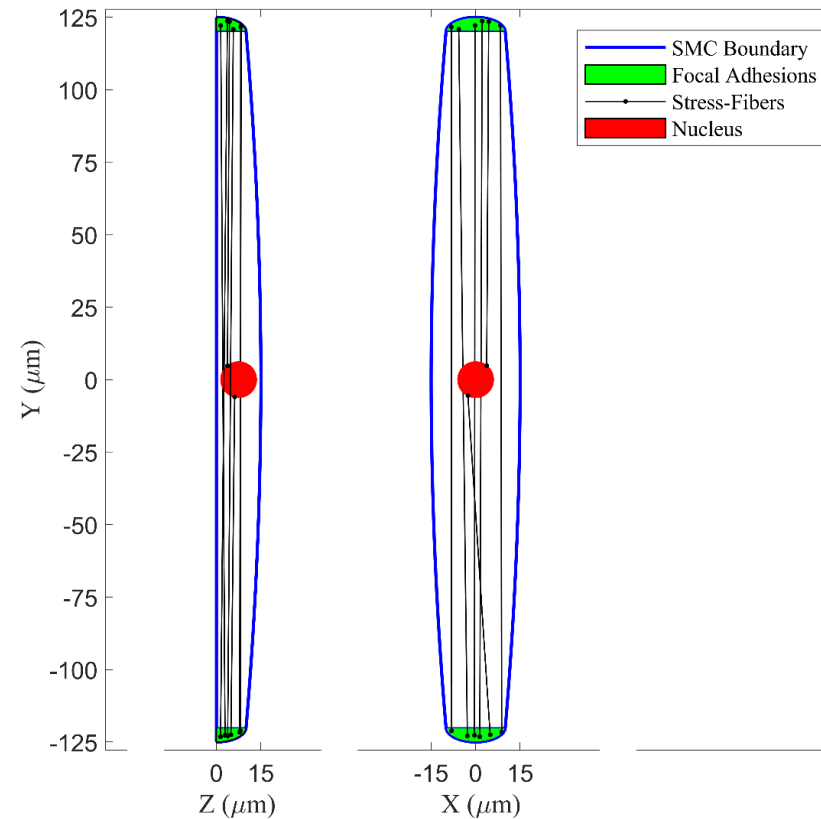
- Neo-Hookean, shear modulus = 600 kPa
- Poisson's ratio = 0.49

Cytoplasm and nucleus:

- Neo-Hookean, shear modulus = 100 Pa
- Poisson's ratio = 0.49

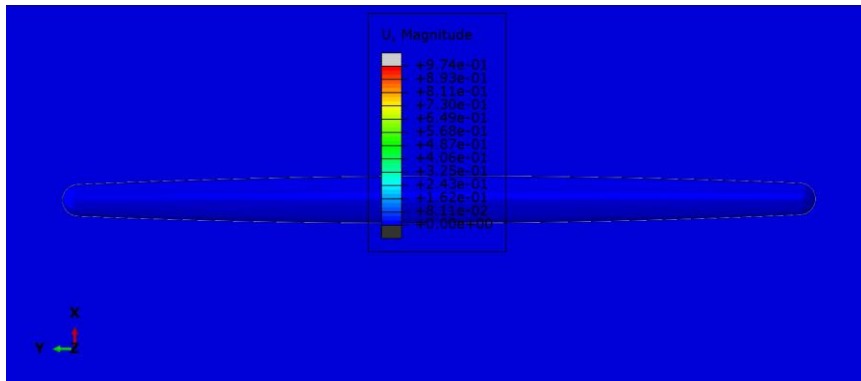
Substrate:

- Linear elastic, $E = \{4,8,12,25\}$ kPa and $\nu = 0.45$



Gouget et al., BMMB (2016)

Simulating the cytoskeleton tension

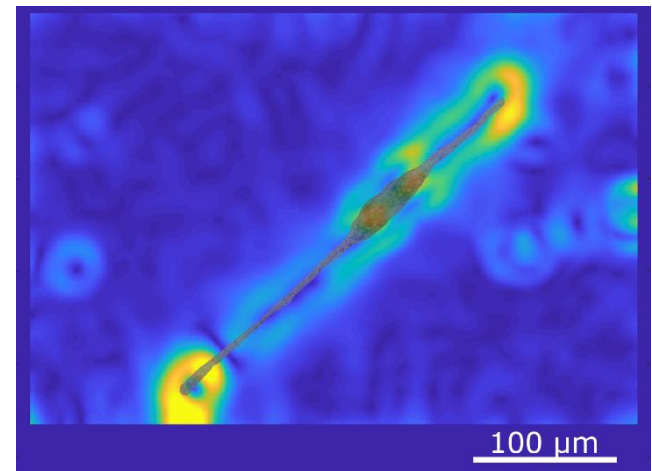
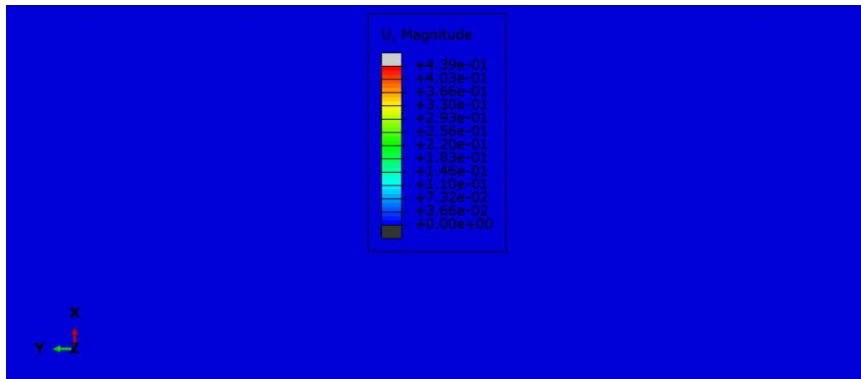


$$\Delta T = 0.132$$

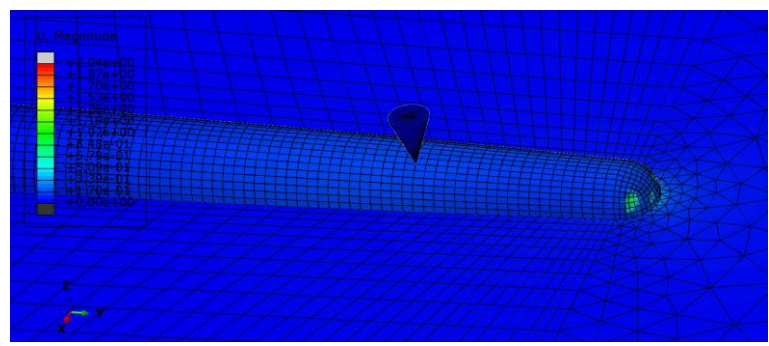
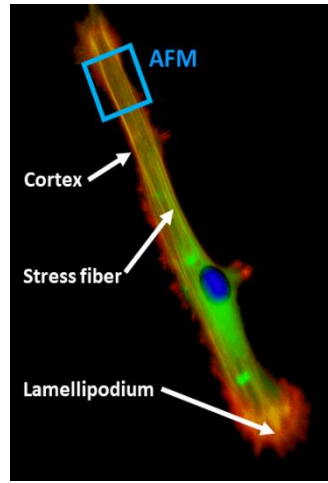
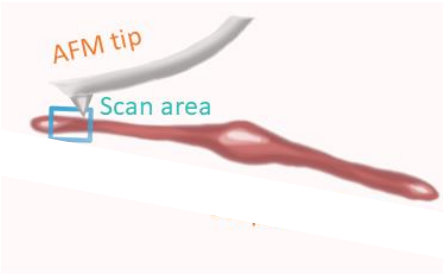
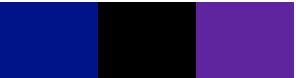
$$\alpha = 0.034$$

$$\xi = 0.68$$

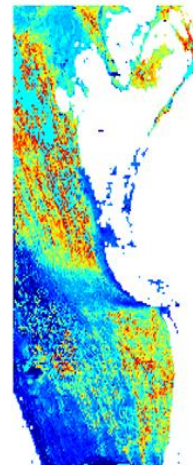
$$E'_{SF} = -19.9 \text{ MPa}$$



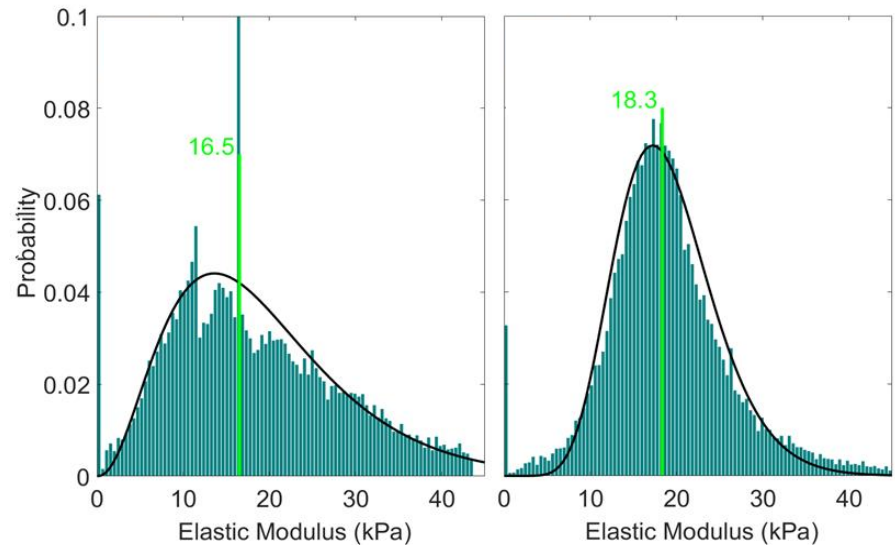
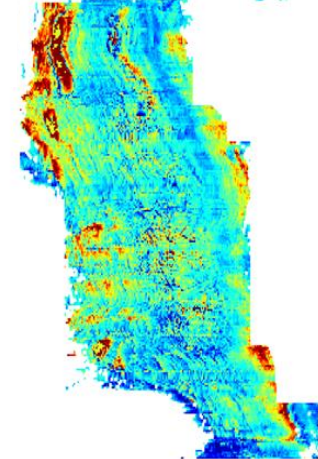
AFM nanoindentation of the cytoskeleton



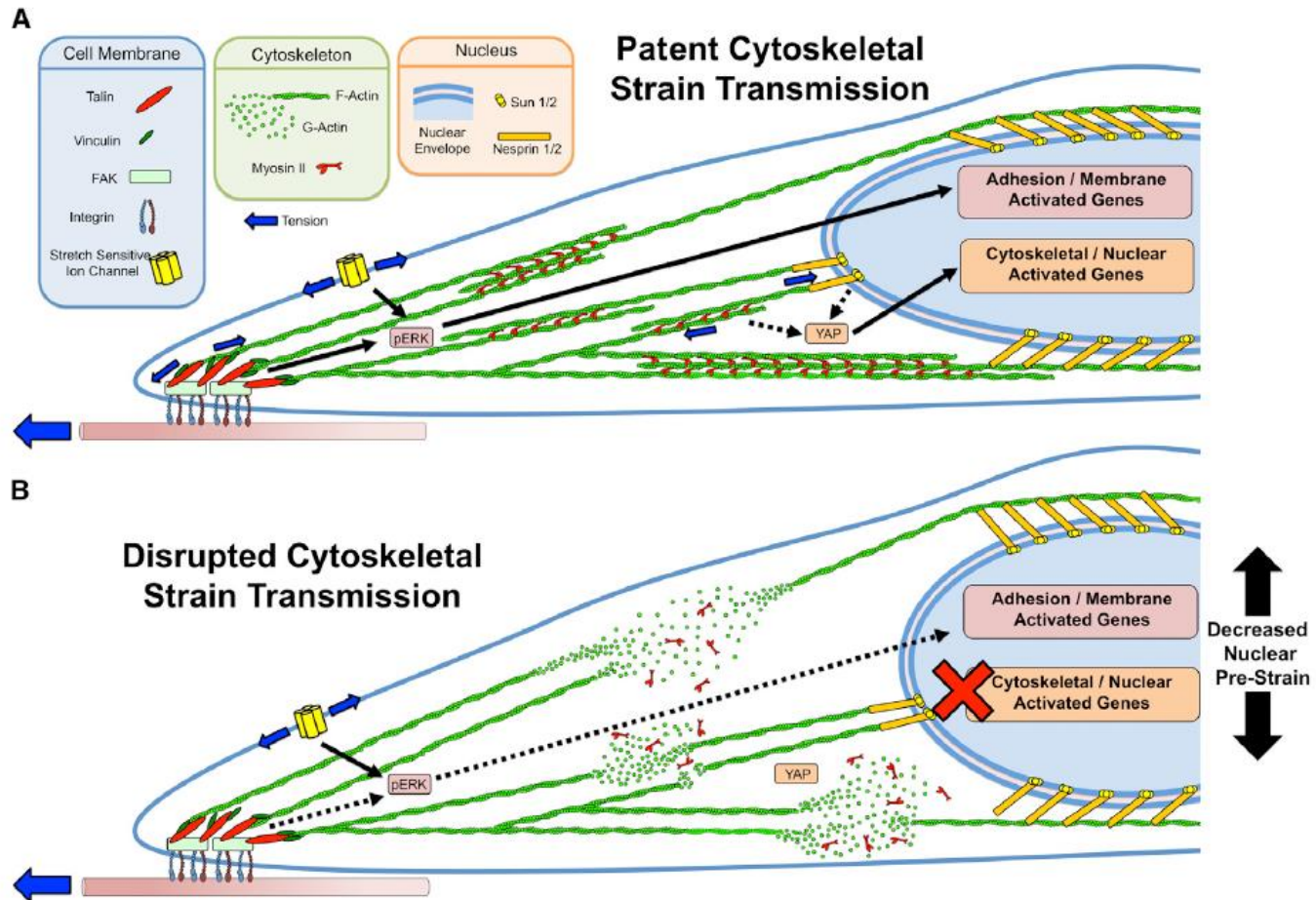
HEALTHY



ANEURYSM



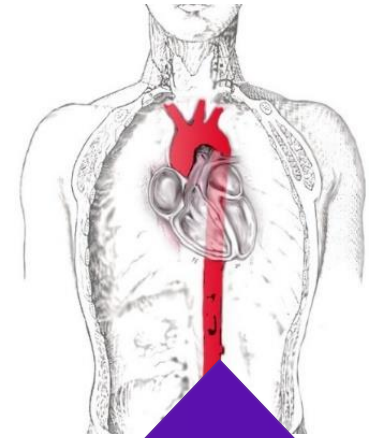
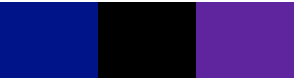
Linking cytoskeletal tension and tissue properties



SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

- There is a variety of smooth muscle cells with stronger ones responsible for tissue maintenance
- Cytoskeletal forces are linked to the tension of the extracellular matrix and to its stiffness
- Need to understand the internal mechanoregulation of the cell.

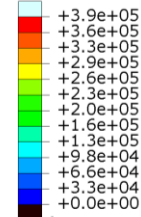
Need to monitor the biological counterpart



Monitoring mechanical regulation and epigenetics

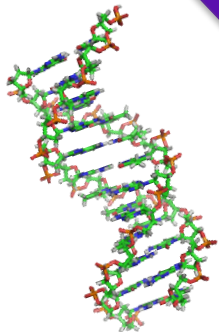
DIGITAL

S, Max. Principal
(Avg: 75%)



TWIN

Predicting patient-specific pathophysiology and drug effects



Collaborative initiatives



MEDITATE

<https://meditate-project.eu/>

ESC
European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2020) 0, 1–11
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/eha159

CLINICAL REVIEW
Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine

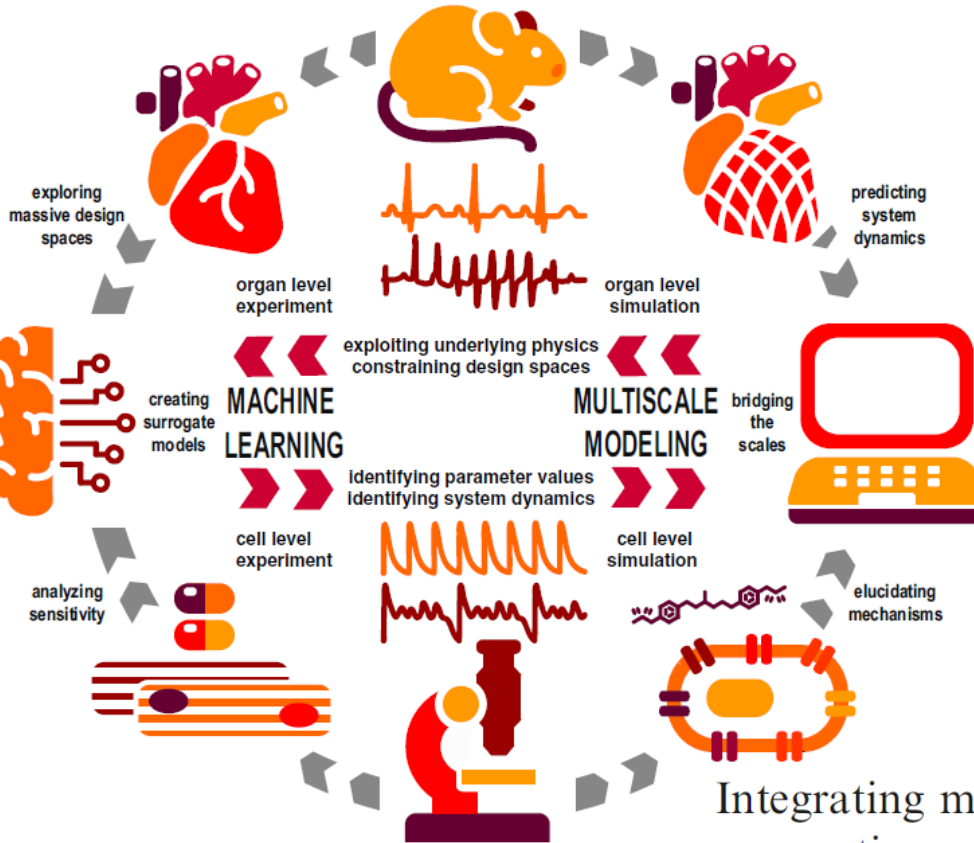
The 'Digital Twin' to enable the vision of precision cardiology

Jorge Corral-Acero¹, Francesca Margara², Maciej Marciniak³, Cristobal Rodero³, Filip Loncaric⁴, Yingjing Feng^{5,6}, Andrew Gilbert⁷, Joao F. Fernandes³, Hassaan A. Bukhari^{6,8}, Ali Wajdan⁹, Manuel Villegas Martinez⁷, Mariana Sousa Santos¹⁰, Mehrdad Shamohammadi¹¹, Hongxing Luo¹¹, Philip Westphal¹², Paul Leeson¹³, Paolo DiAchille¹⁴, Viatcheslav Gurev¹⁴, Manuel Mayr¹⁵, Liesbet Geris¹⁶, Pras Pathmanathan¹⁷, Tina Morrison¹⁷, Richard Cornelussen¹², Frits Prinzen¹¹, Tammo Delhaas¹¹, Ada Doltra⁴, Marta Sitges^{4,18}, Edward J. Vigmond^{5,6}, Ernesto Zacur¹, Vicente Grau¹, Blanca Rodriguez², Espen W. Remme², Steven Niederer³, Peter Mortier¹⁰, Kristin McLeod⁷, Mark Potse^{5,6,19}, Esther Pueyo^{8,20}, Alfonso Bueno-Orovio², and Pablo Lamata^{3*}

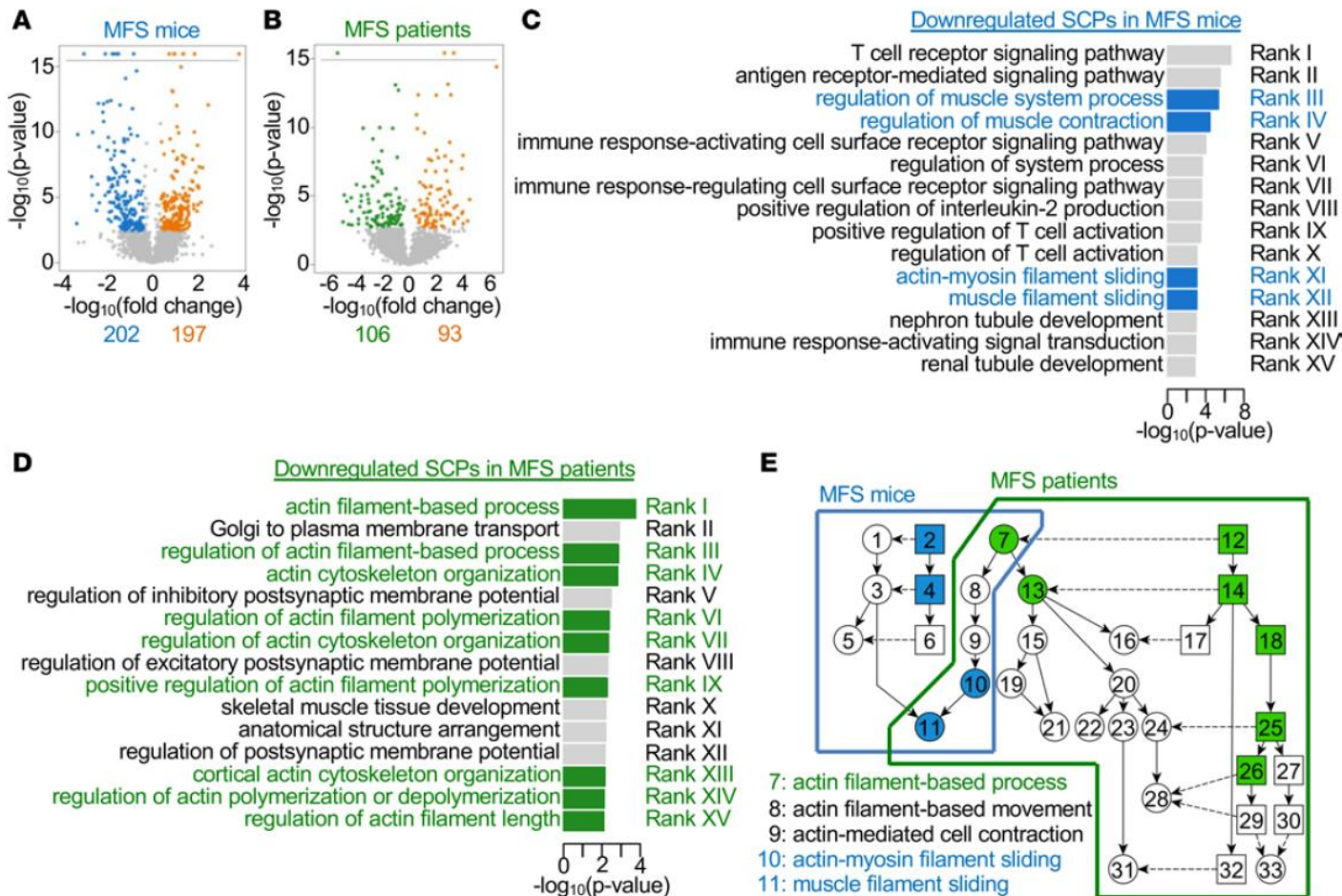
npj | Digital Medicine

Integrating machine learning and multiscale modeling—
perspectives, challenges, and opportunities in the biological,
biomedical, and behavioral sciences

Mark Alber¹, Adrian Buganza Tepole², William R. Cannon³, Suvranu De⁴, Salvador Dura-Bernal⁵, Krishna Garikipati⁶, George Karniadakis⁷, William W. Lytton⁵, Paris Perdikaris⁸, Linda Petzold⁹ and Ellen Kuhl^{10*}



Systems pharmacology-based integration of human and mouse data for drug repurposing to treat thoracic aneurysms



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