



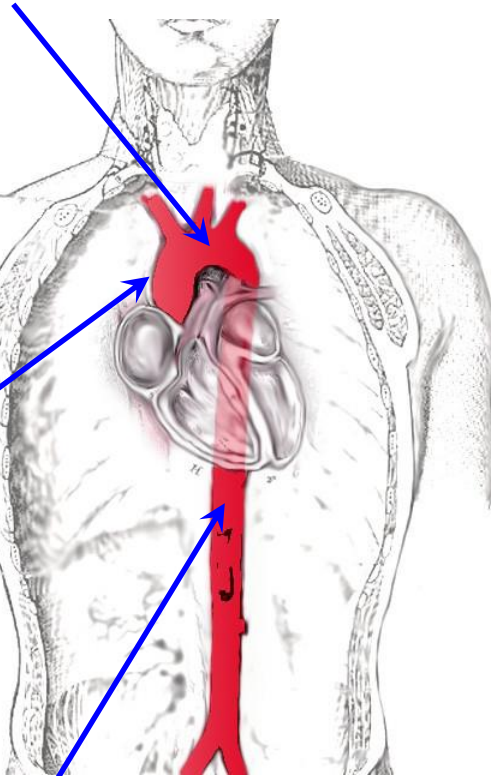
Mechanics and mechanobiology of the wall of the thoracic aorta

Stéphane AVRIL



AORTIC ANEURISMS

arch of aorta

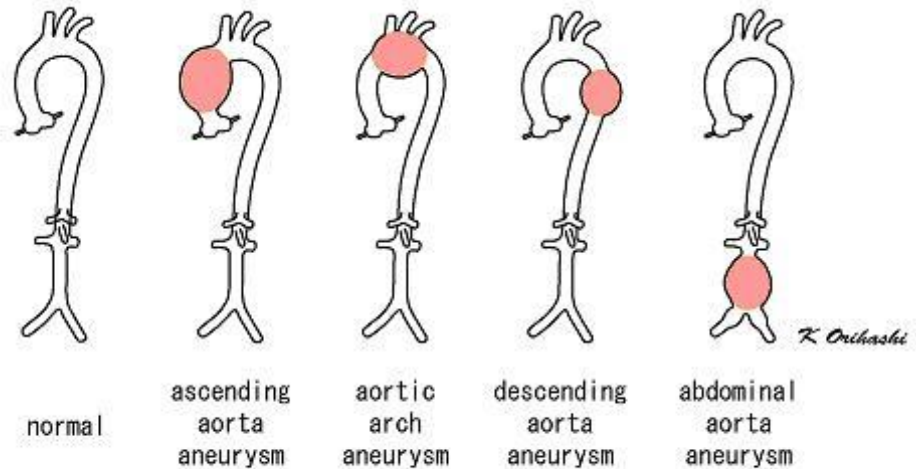


ascending aorta

descending aorta

(thoracic aorta and abdominal aorta)

▶ a local dilation of the aorta due to aortic wall weakening

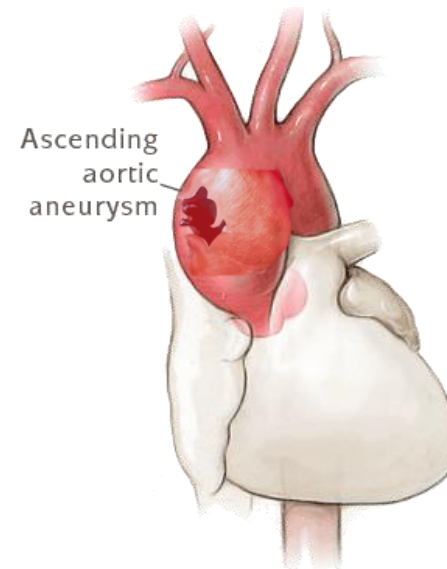
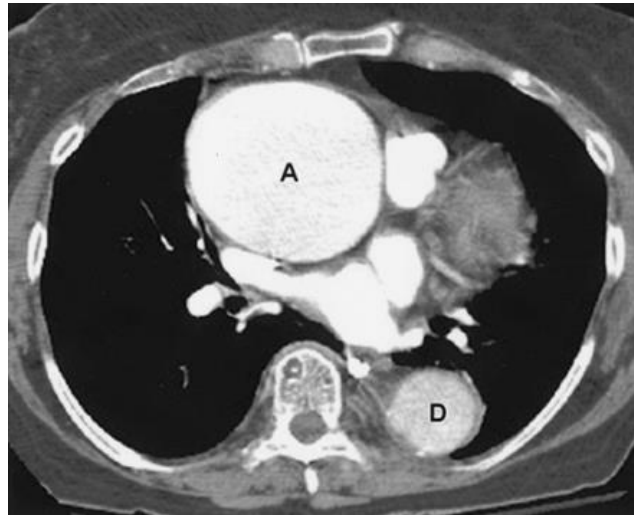


Various aortic aneurysms

SOCIETAL AND MEDICAL ISSUES



Thoracic aortic aneurysms per year: 15000 people in the US, +30000 people in Europe with a male preponderance. 50-60% involves the ascending aorta.



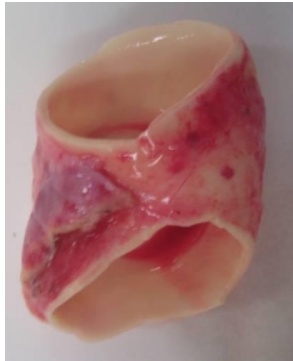
How can we predict the aneurysm's rupture?

Characterization of the modes of rupture

Romo et al. Journal of Biomechanics - 2014.

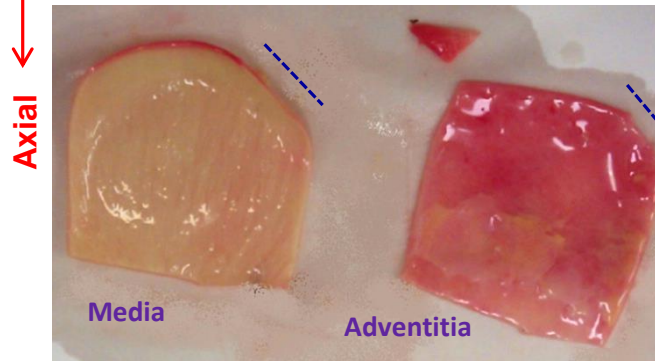


Circumferential
Axial



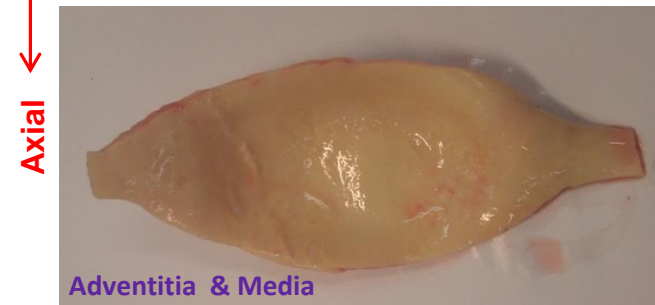
I) Aneurysm excised specimen.

Circumferential

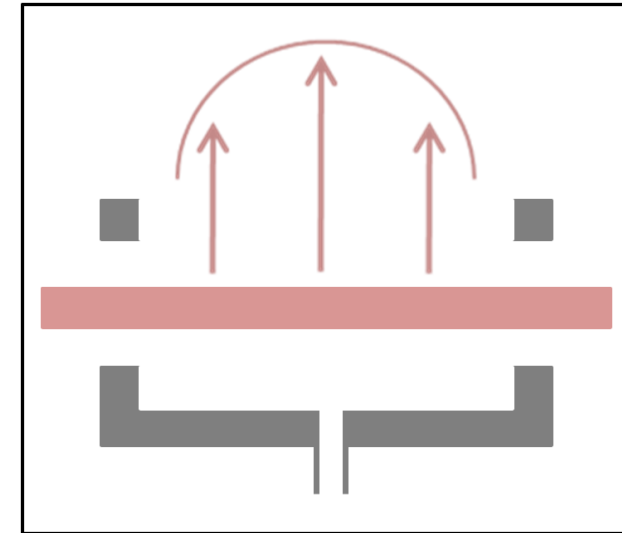


II) Separation of Media and Adventitia.

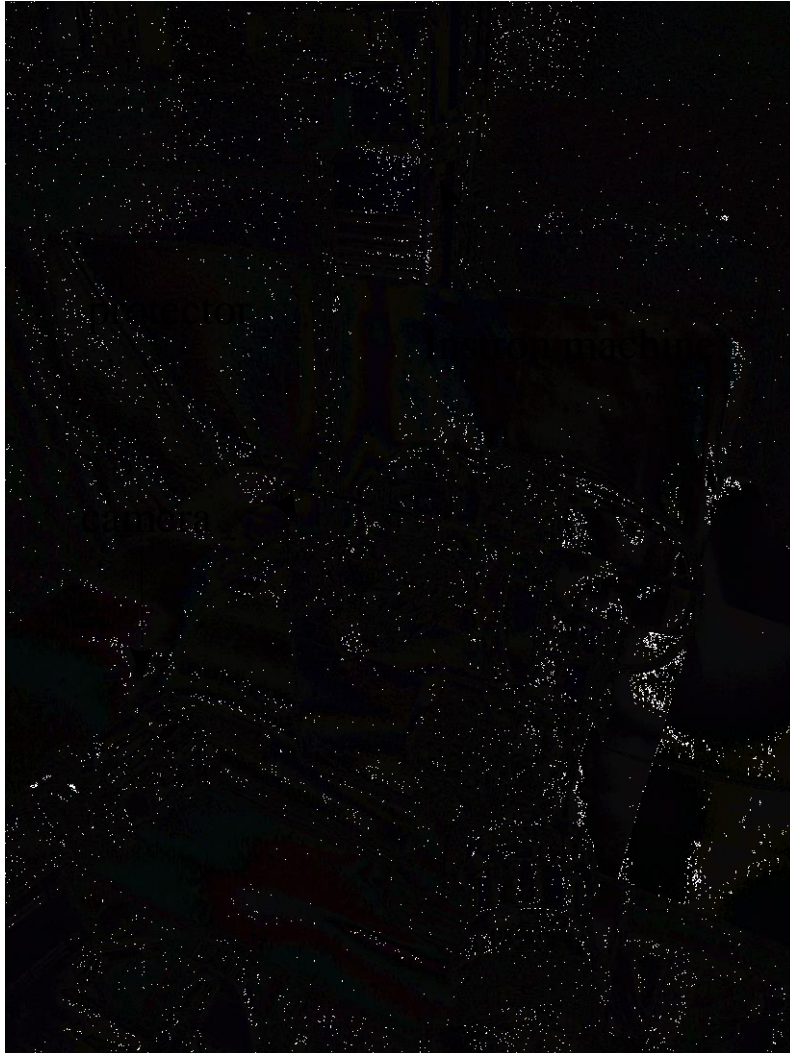
Circumferential



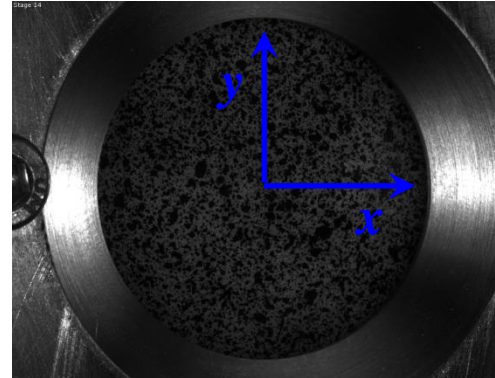
II) Media and Adventitia.



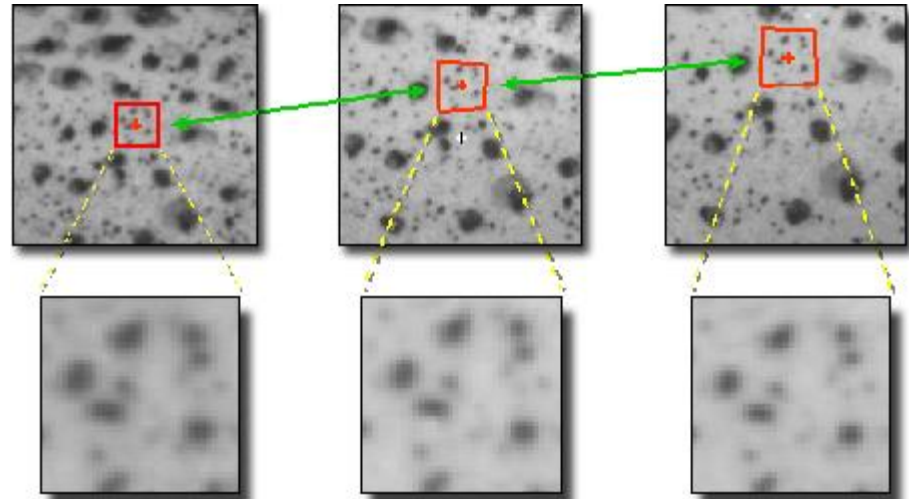
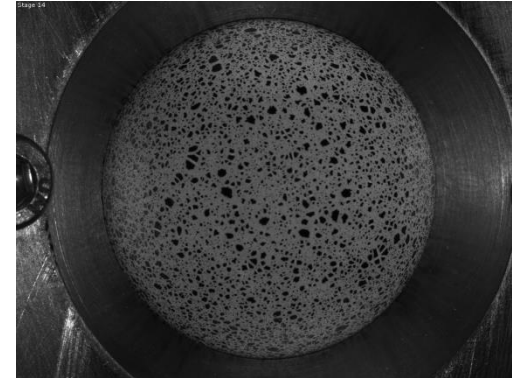
Full-field measurements



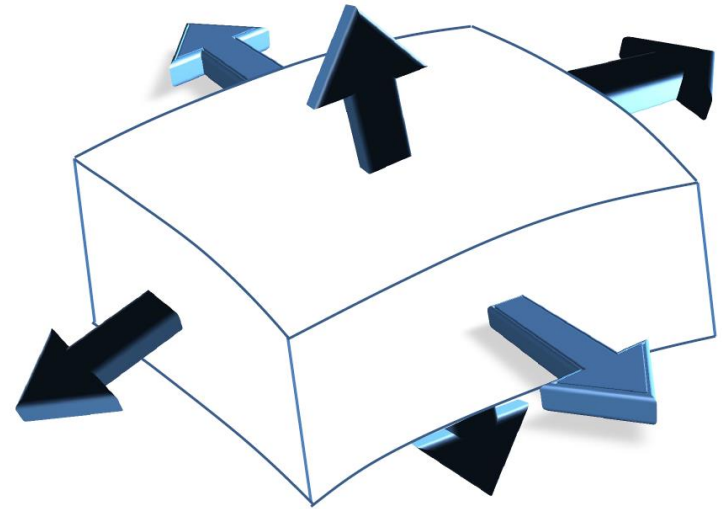
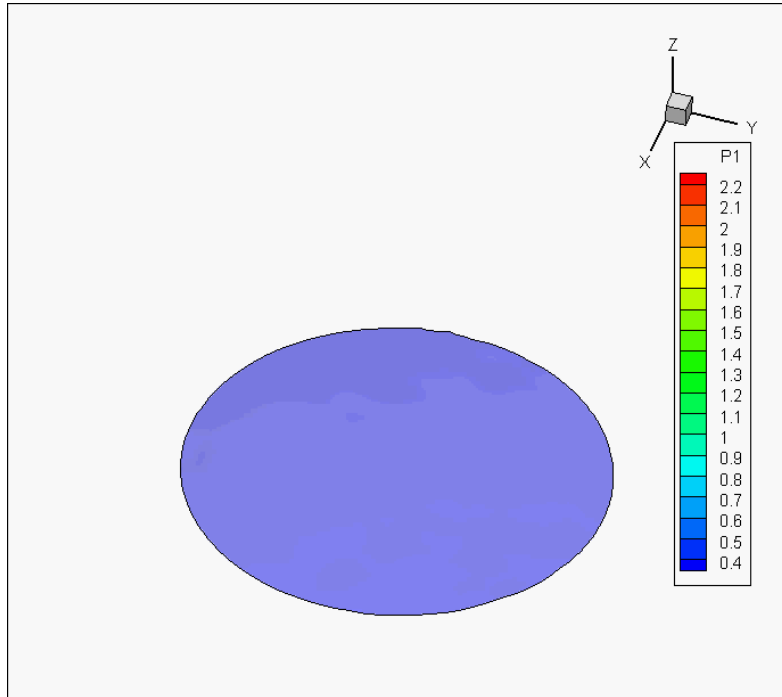
Undeformed



Deformed



Local stress reconstruction

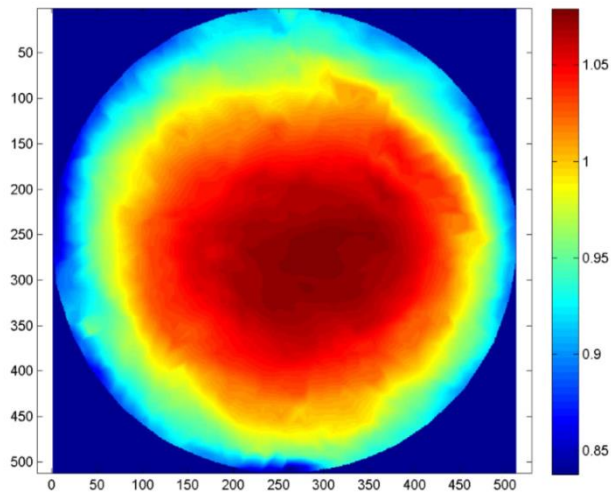


$$\text{div}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) + f = 0$$

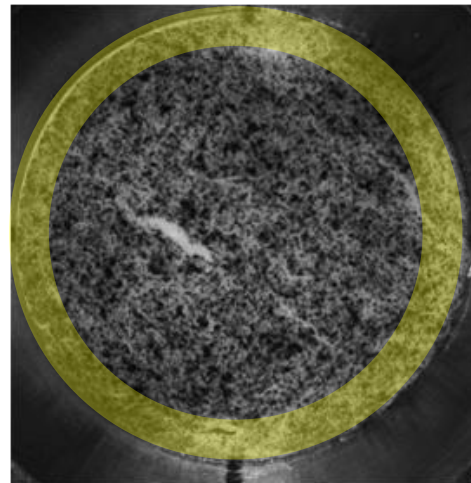
$$[A] \cdot [\boldsymbol{\sigma}] = [B]$$

Local analysis of rupture

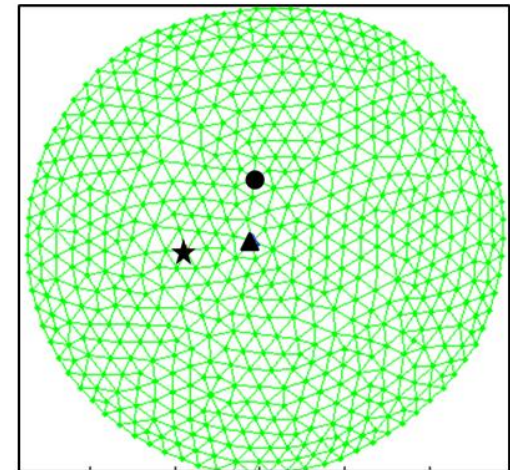
Local thickness evolution (mm)



Rupture picture and area of interest



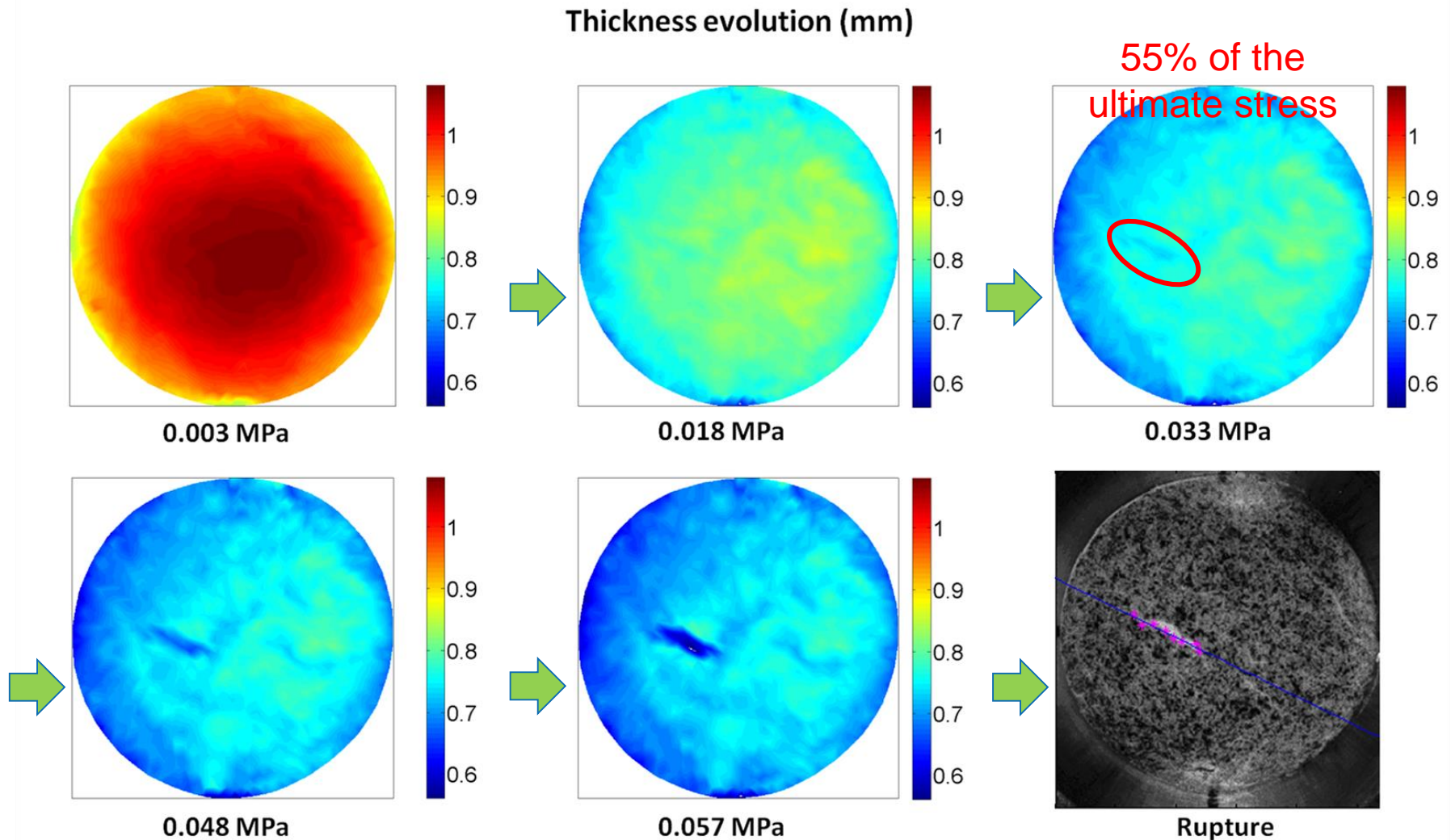
Mesh

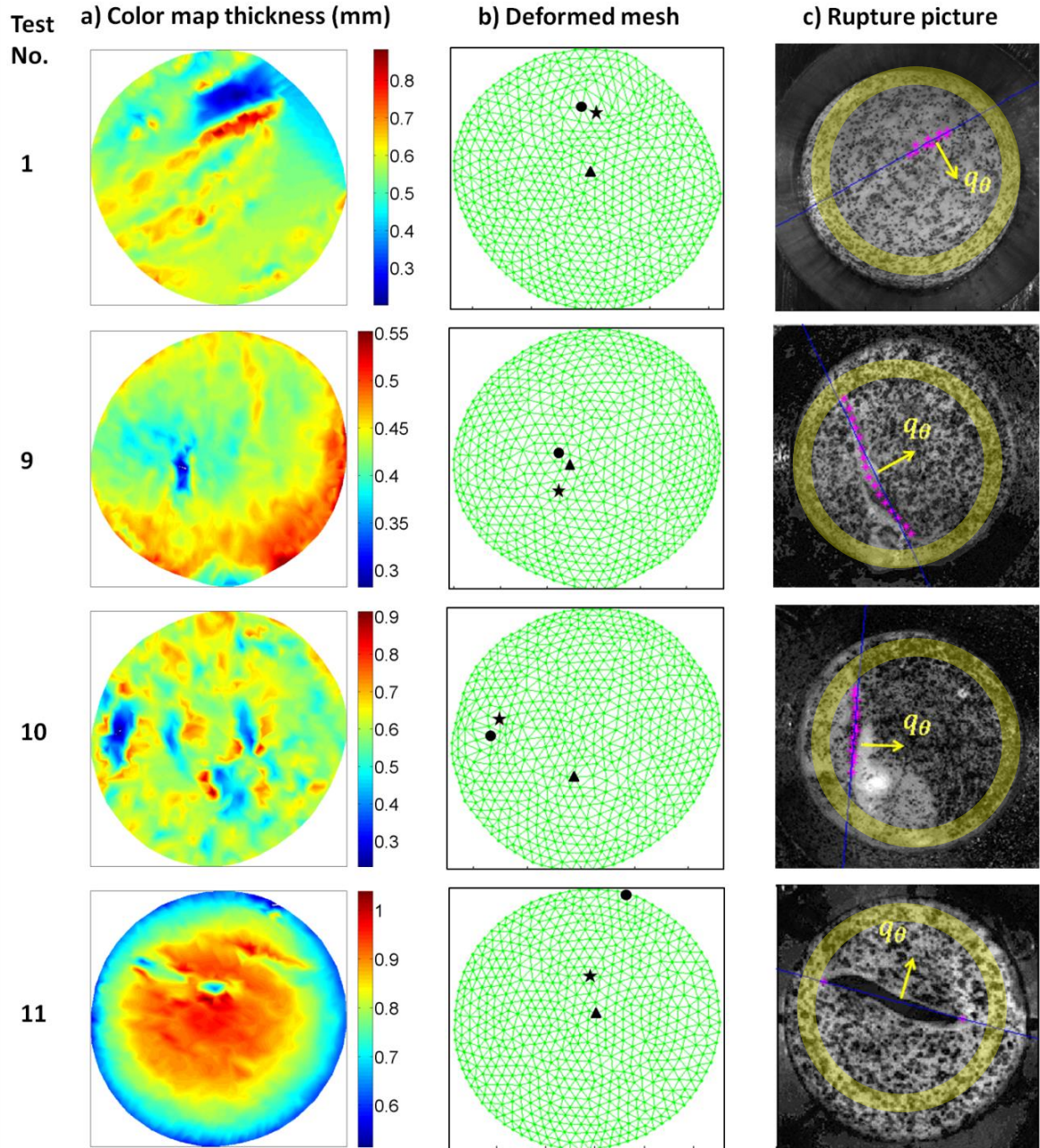


- = NodeMAX
- ▲ = NodeTOP
- ★ = NodeRUP

A. Romo, S. Avril, P. Badel, A Duprey, J.P. Favre. In vitro analysis of localized aneurism rupture. Journal of Biomechanics -2014, vol 47, N°3, pp 607-616.

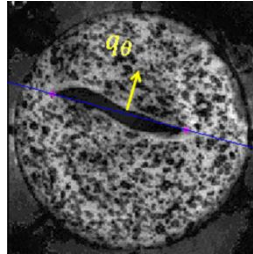
Local damage initiation



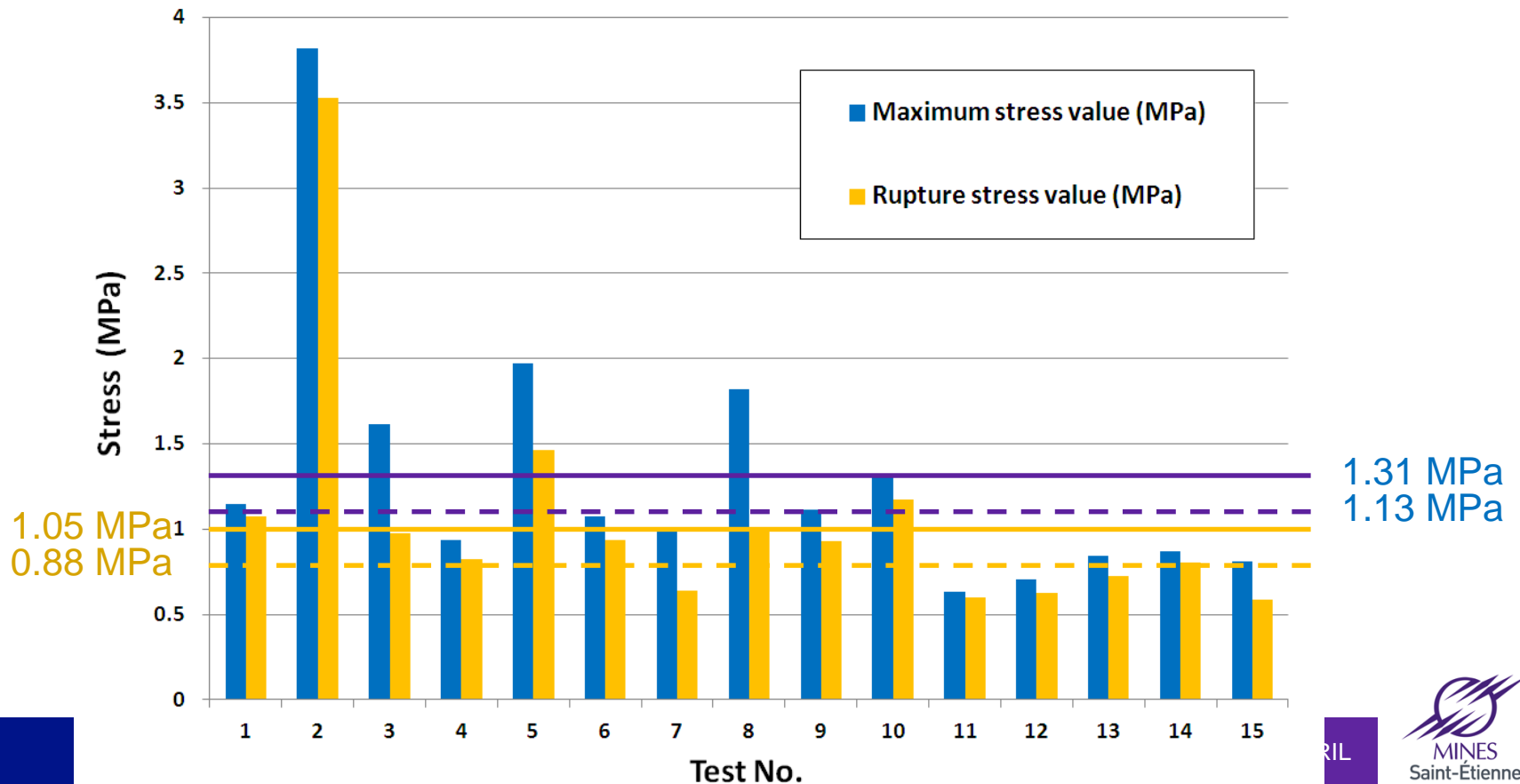


Rupture modes

Ultimate stress values



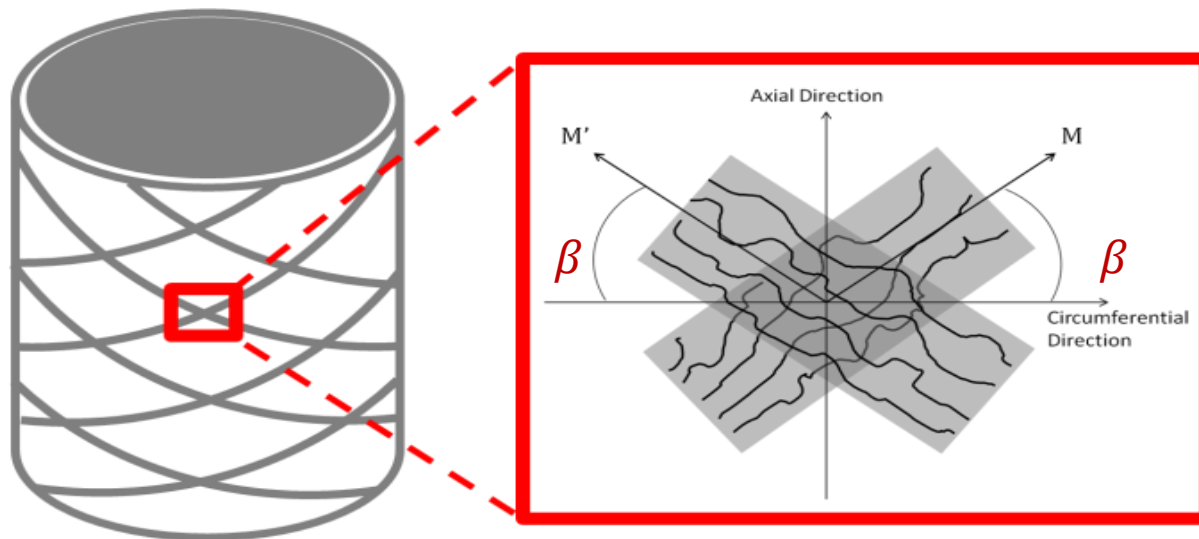
$$\sigma^{Rup} = (\sigma \cdot \vec{q}_\theta) \cdot \vec{q}_\theta$$



Fit a strain energy density function at every point

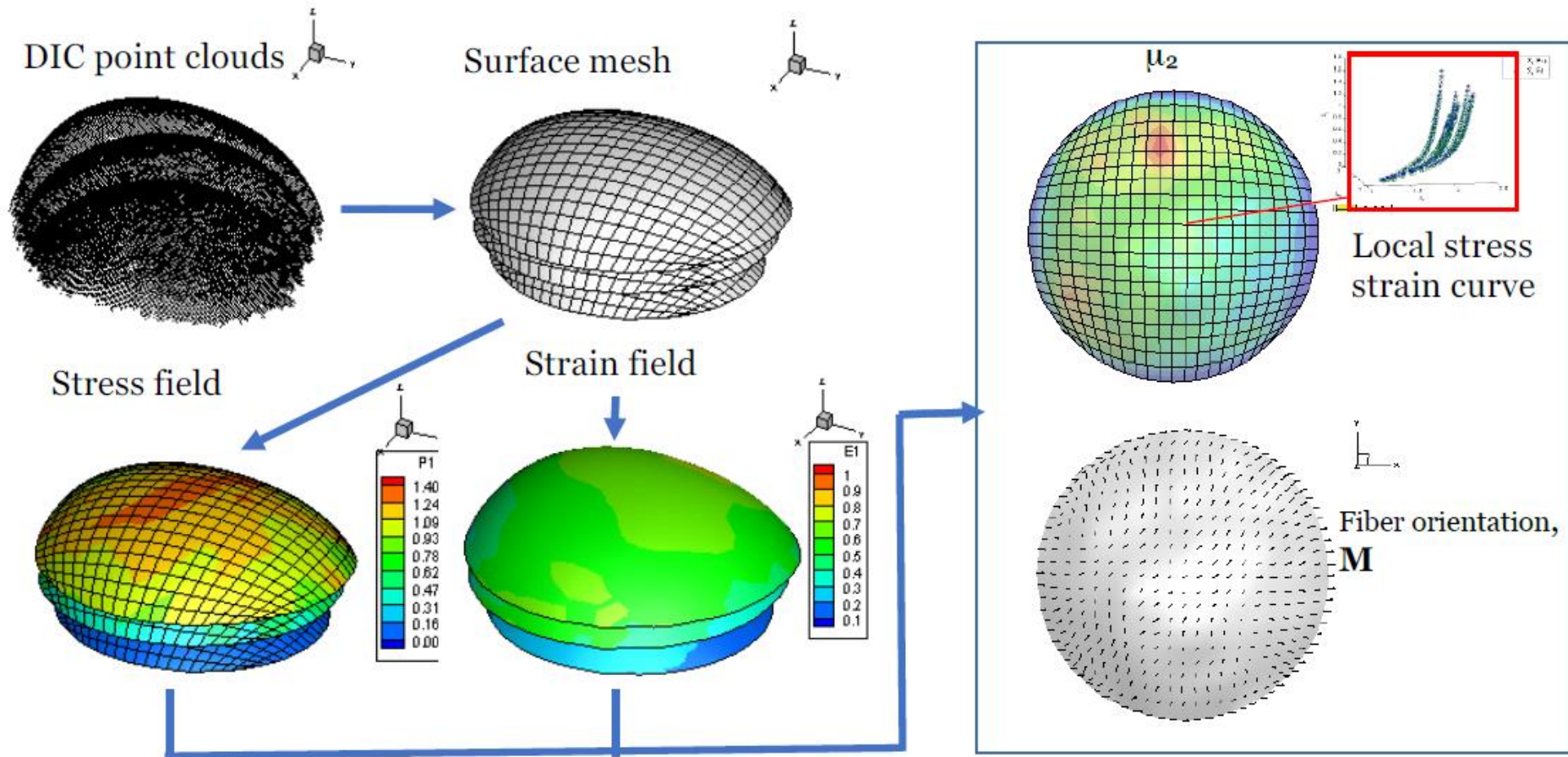
Strain energy function:

$$w = \frac{\mu_1}{2} (\mathbf{I}_1 - \ln(\mathbf{I}_2) - 2) + \frac{\mu_2}{4\gamma} (e^{\gamma(\mathbf{I}_k - 1)^2} - 1)$$



Identification of a hyperelastic constitutive model

Davis et al. Biomechanics and Modeling in Mechanobiology - 2015.



Results

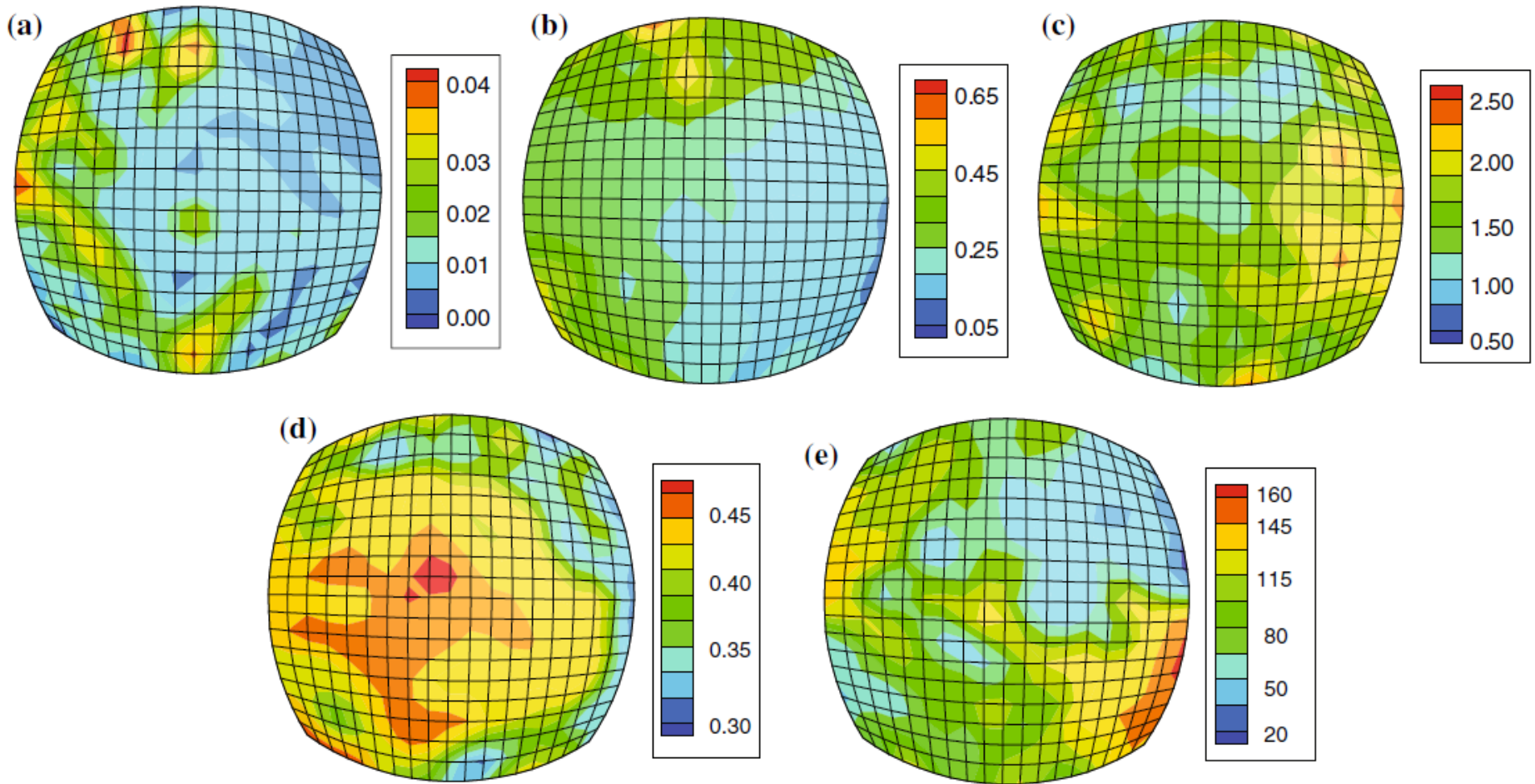


Fig. 5 Distribution of the identified material parameters over the ATAA. a μ_1 (N/mm). b μ_2 (N/mm). c γ . d κ . e θ ($^\circ$)

Results

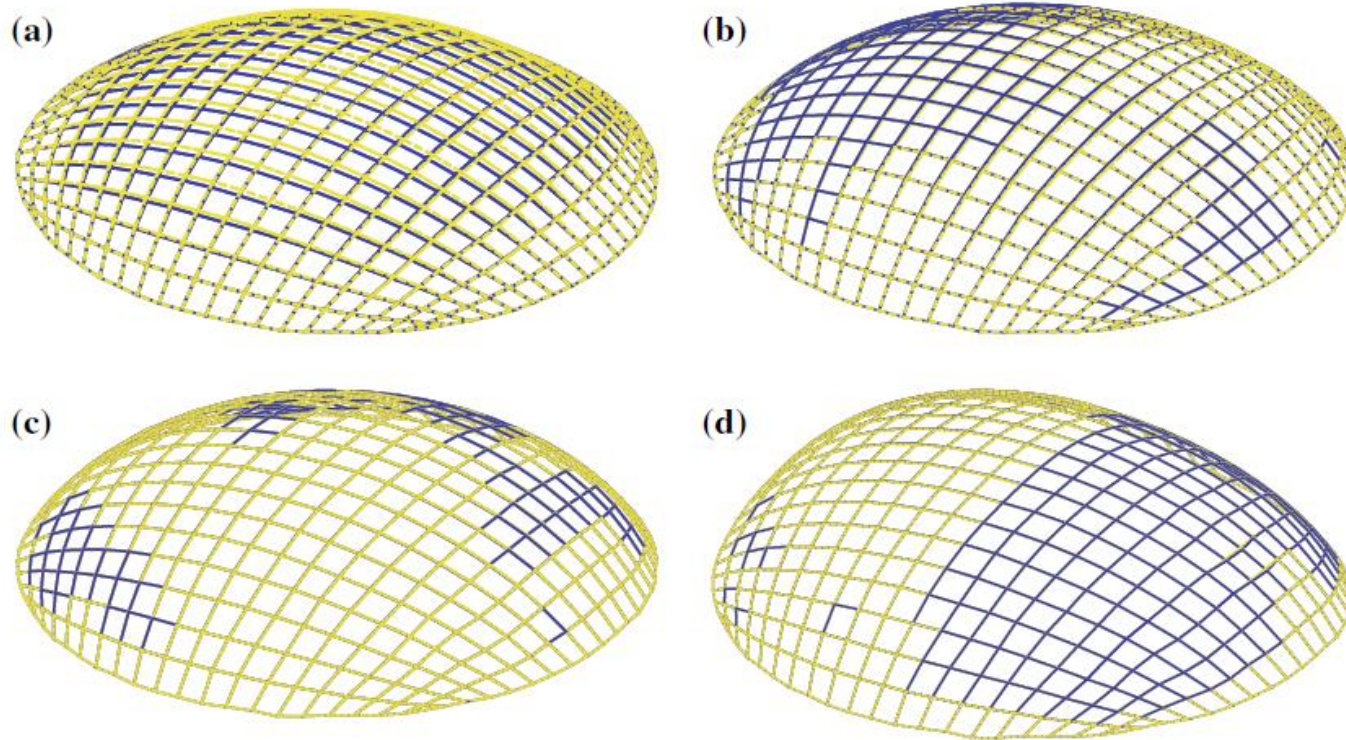


Fig. 6 Comparison of the geometry constructed from the DIC point clouds (*blue*) and those predicted from the forward finite element analysis using the pointwise material properties (*yellow*) at **a** 15 kPa, **b** 30

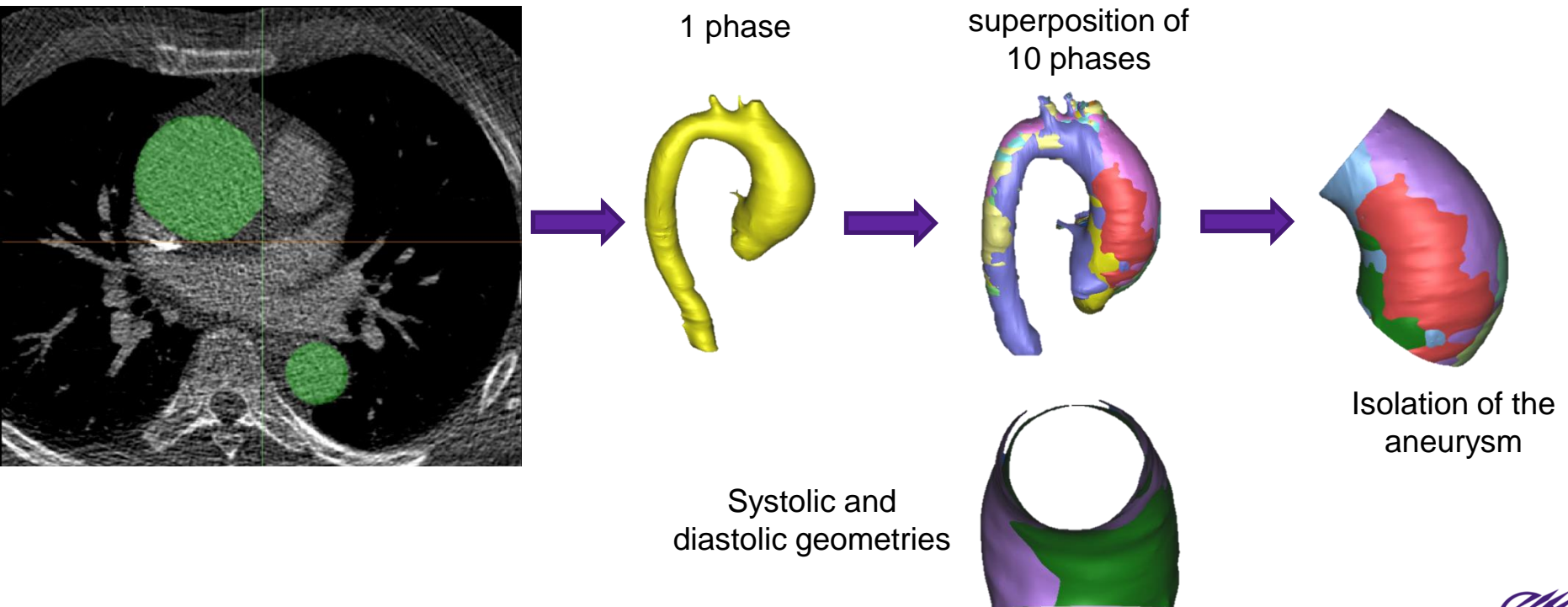
c 75 kPa, and **d** 117 kPa. Note that the geometry is almost a perfect match leading the *blue* and *yellow* lines to overlap

Application to computational retrospective predictions

Trabelsi et al. Journal of Biomechanics - 2015.

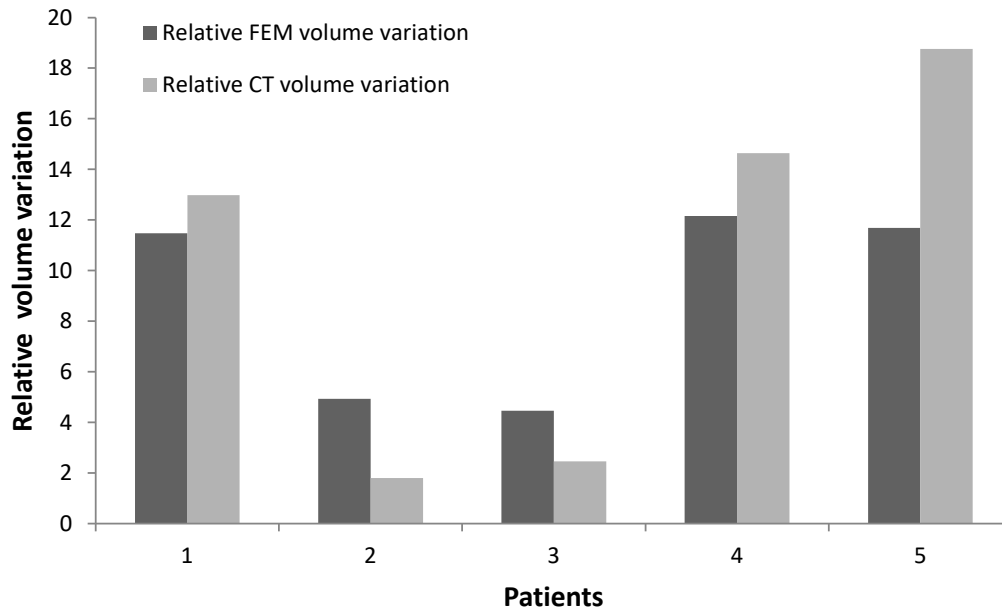
■ *Image acquisition and 3D reconstruction*

5 patients: Dynamic preoperative scanners during cardiac cycle (~ 0.92 s) = 10 phases.
CT: (resolution 512x512, slice thickness of 0.5 mm)



Good prediction of in vivo volume variations

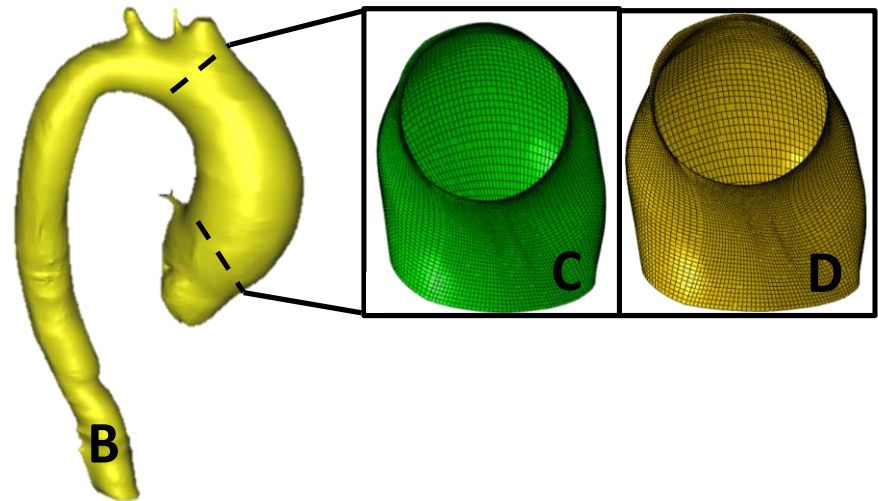
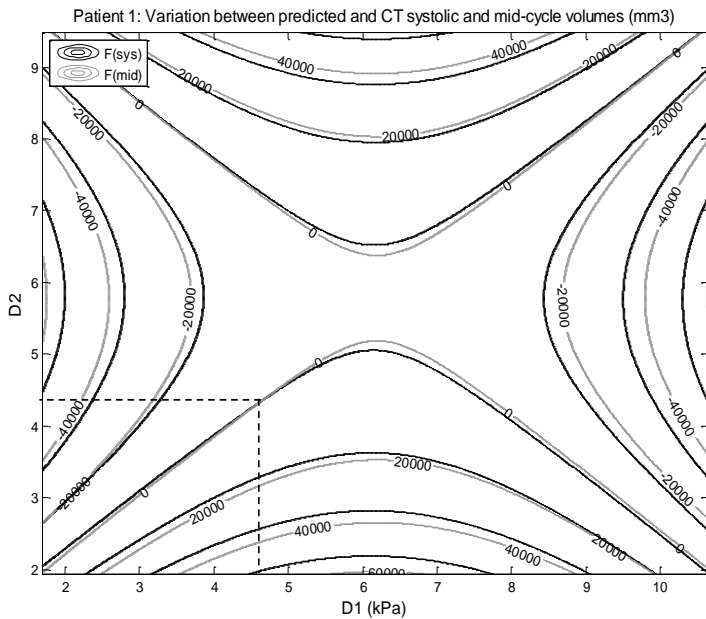
Comparison between actual and predicted relative volumes variation of the aneurysm



	CT image geometry (diastolic geometry)	Zero-pressure geometry
Patient 1		
Patient 2		
Patient 3		
Patient 4		
Patient 5		

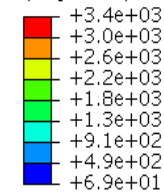
Identification of hyperelastic parameters by calibrating the volume changes

Trabelsi et al. Journal of Biomechanics - 2015.

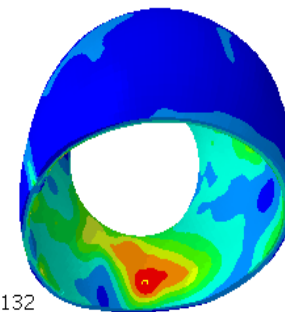


INVERSE ANALYSIS

S, Max. Principal (Avg: 75%)

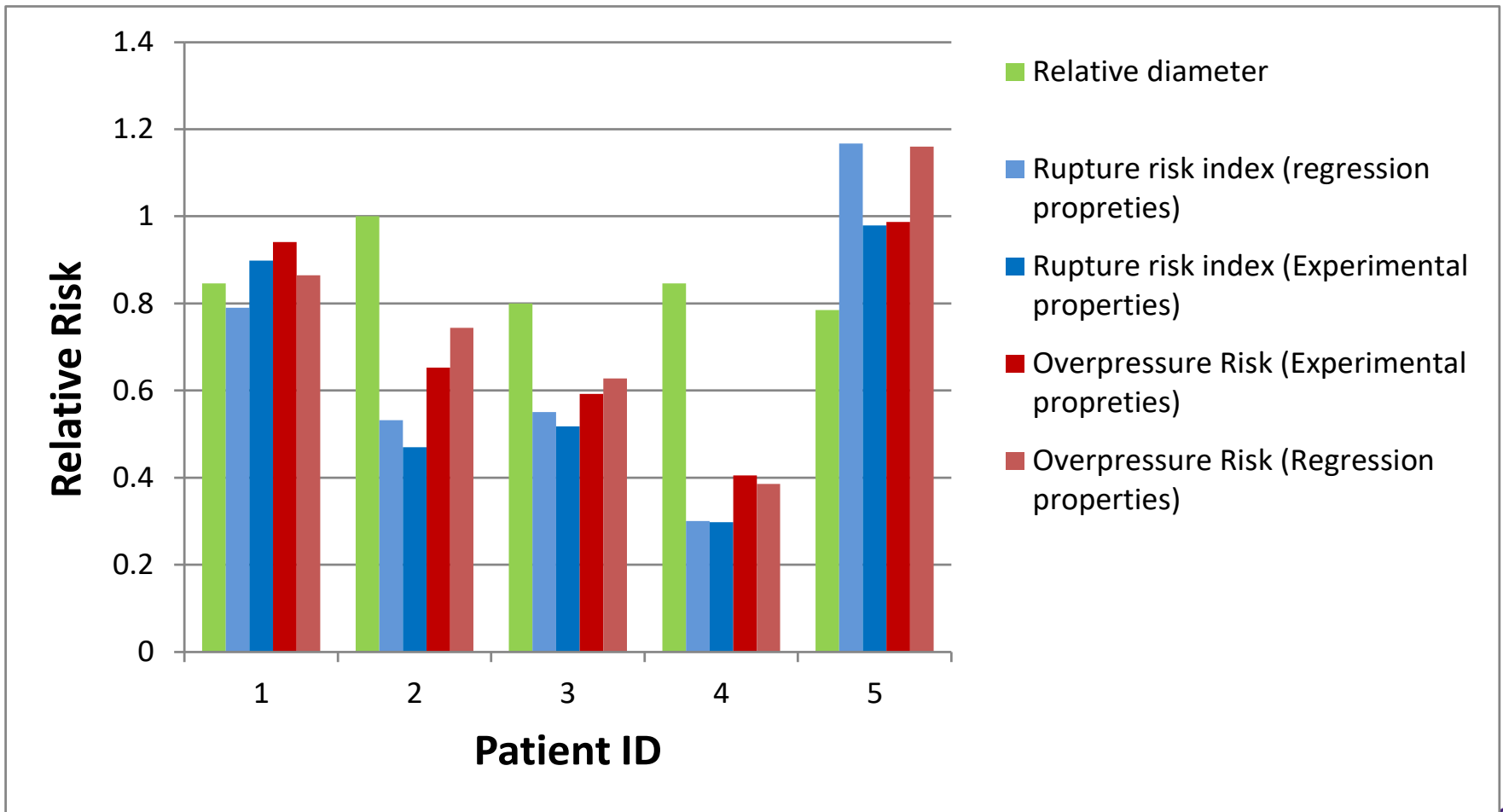


Max: +3.4e+03
Elem: PART-1-1.87132
Node: 49961

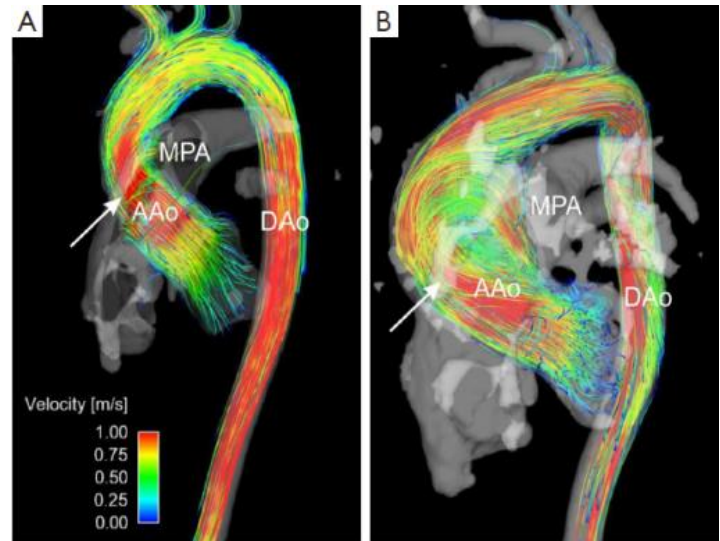


Max: +3.4e+003

Stress analysis and rupture risk estimation



Future work: predicting and stopping aneurism growth



4D MRI



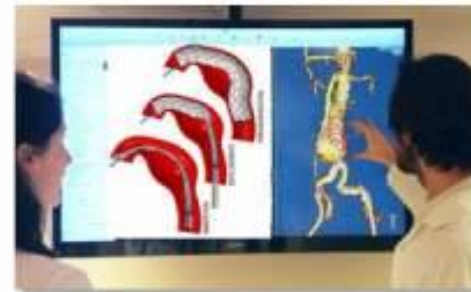
New generation
of models for
soft tissues

In vivo
mechanobiological instability
and rupture prediction

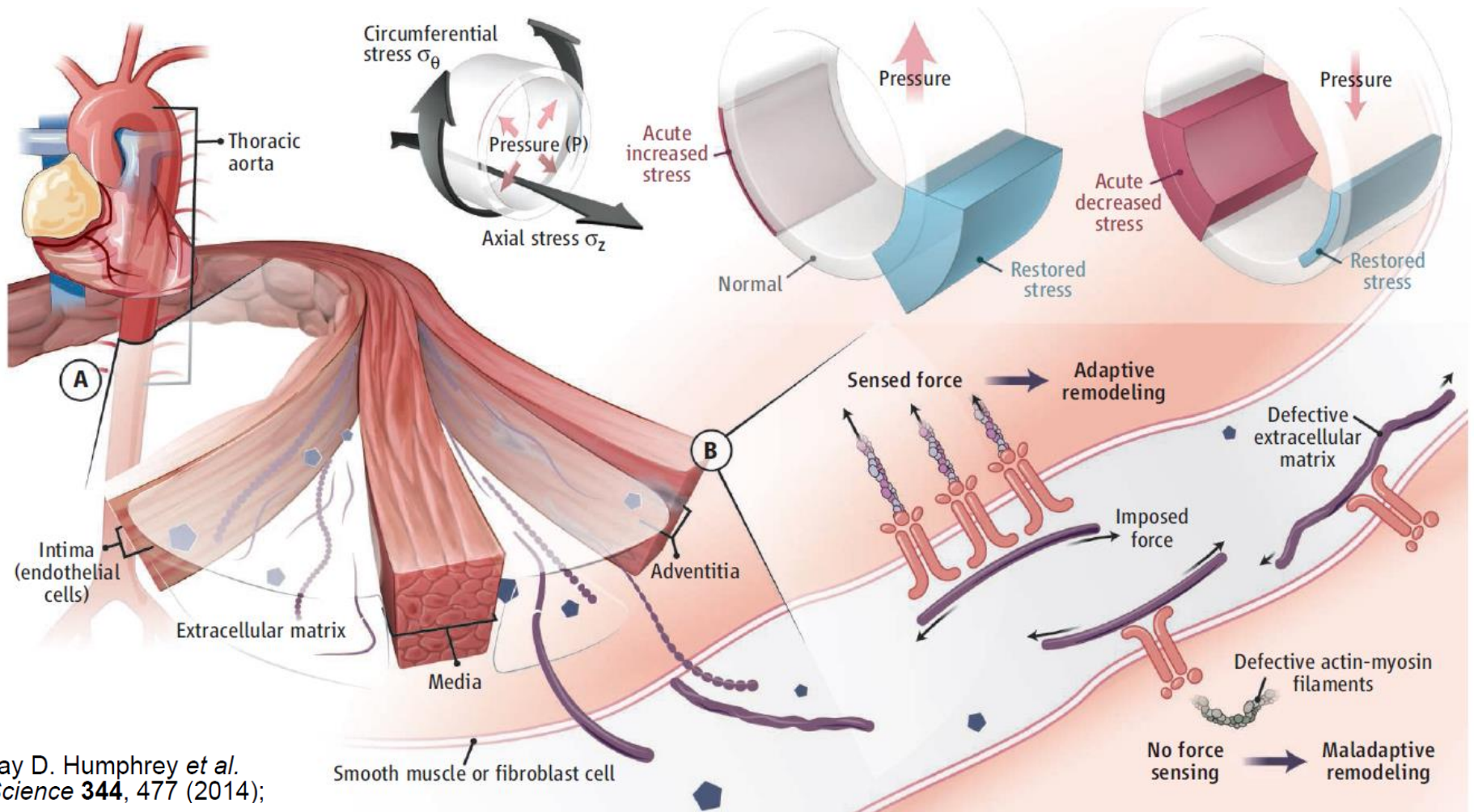


Internal
lengthscales

Nonlocal biomechanics
and mechanobiology

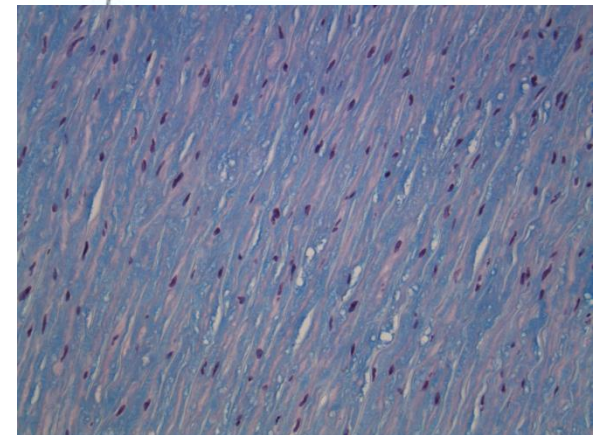
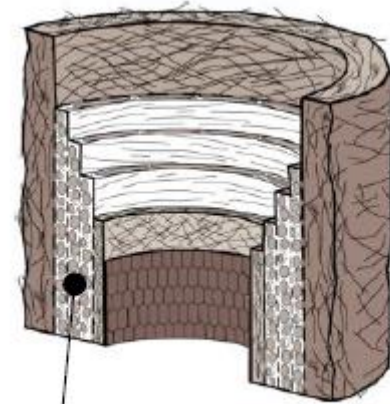
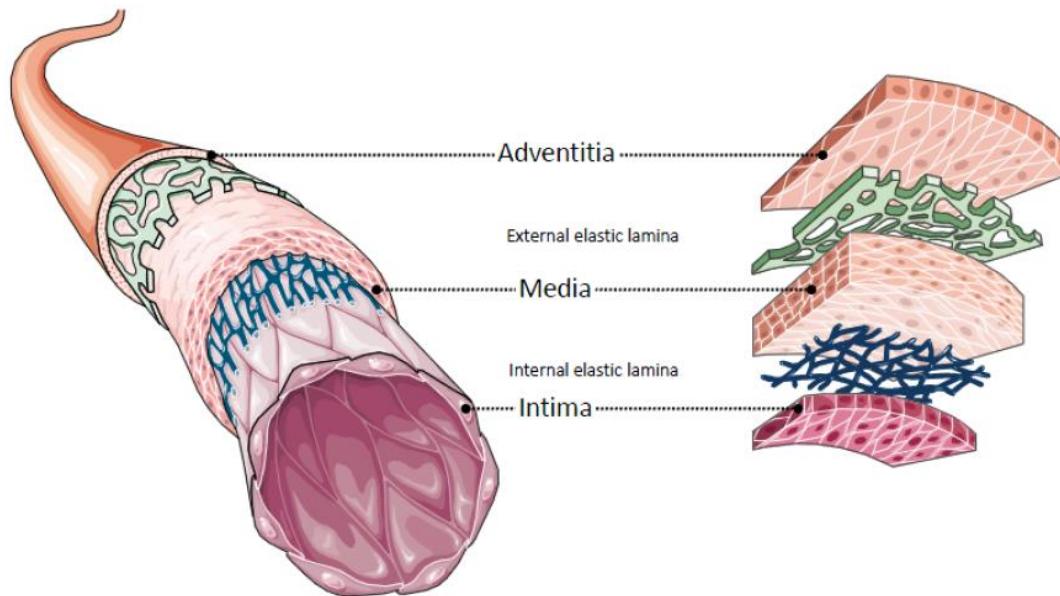


MECHANOBIOLOGY OF THE THORACIC AORTA

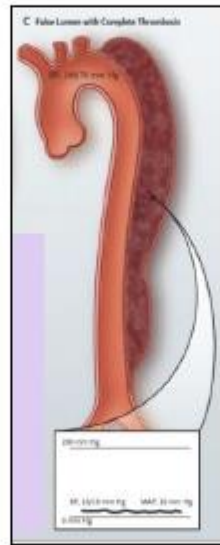
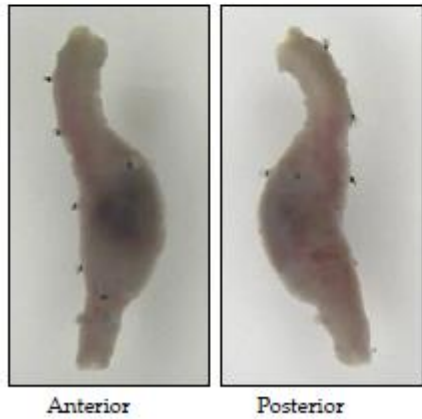
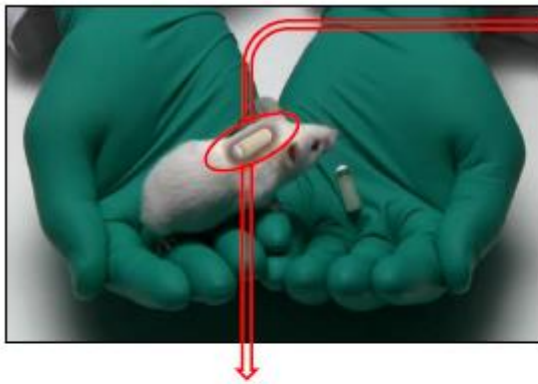


Jay D. Humphrey *et al.*
Science **344**, 477 (2014);

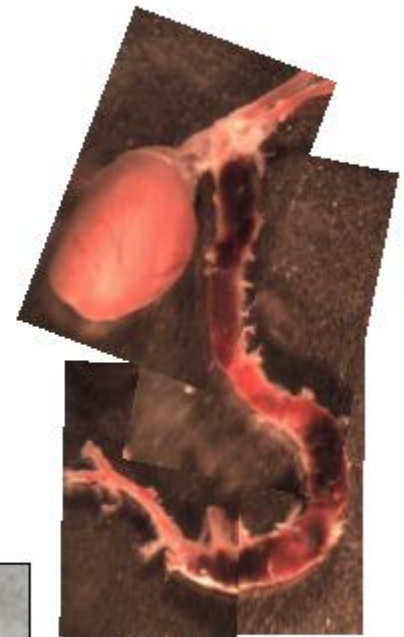
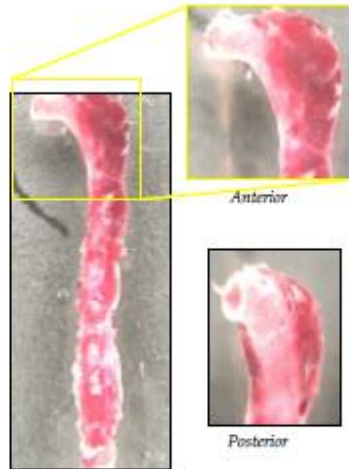
PATIENTS WITH ATAA HAVE A DISORGANIZED MEDIA WITH FRAGMENTED ELASTIN AND PRESENCE OF VACUOLES



FUNDAMENTAL STUDY USING A MOUSE « MODEL »

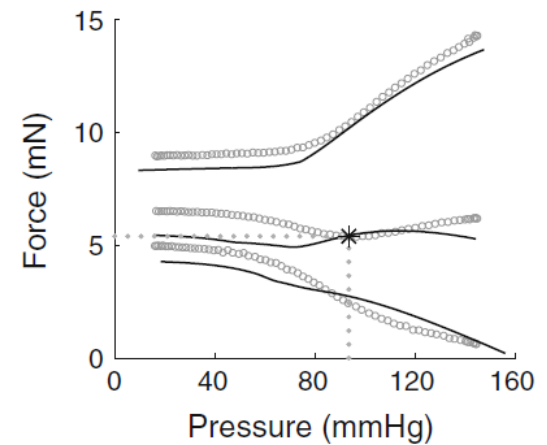
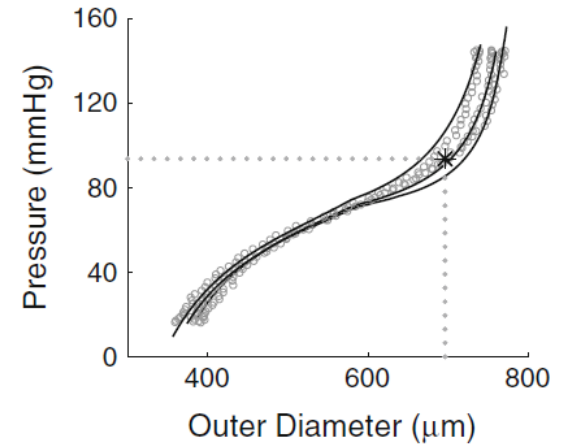
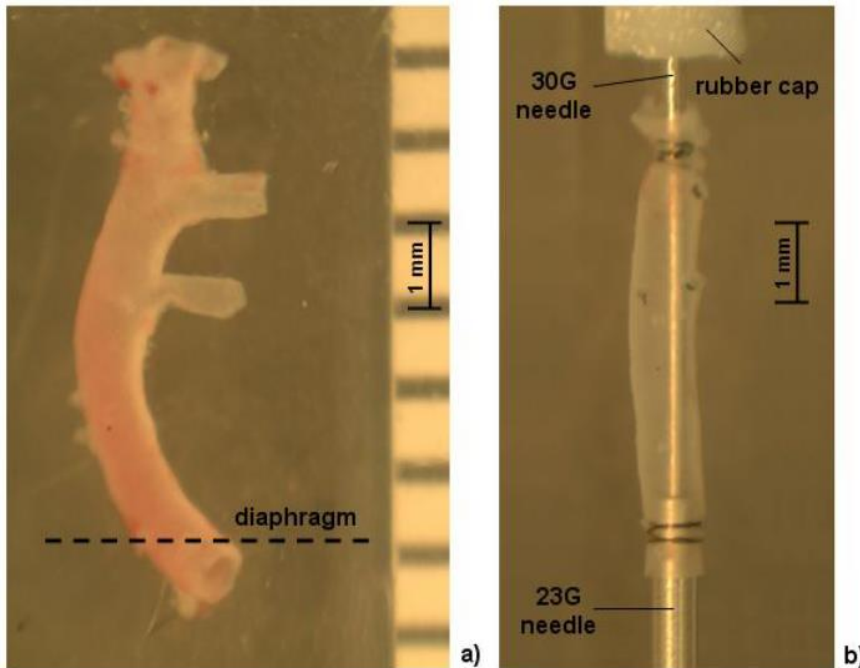


Descending Thoracic



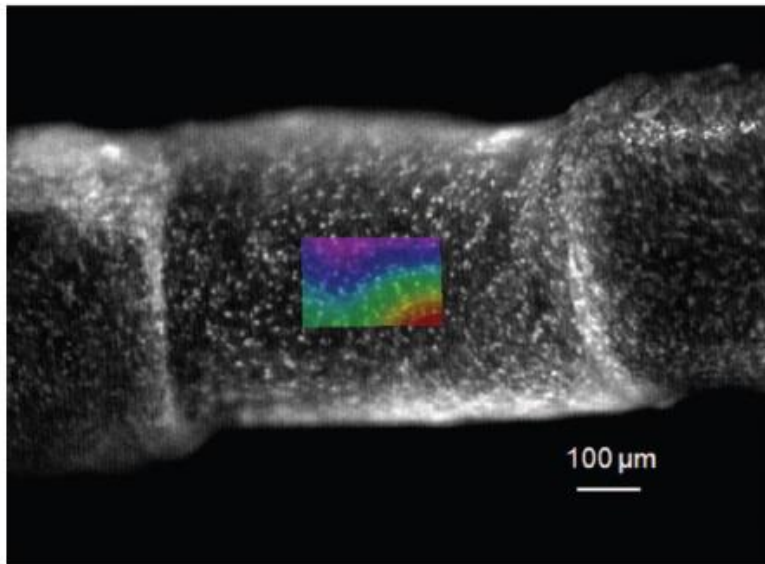
Intact Aorta

MECHANICAL CHARACTERIZATION TENSION - INFLATION

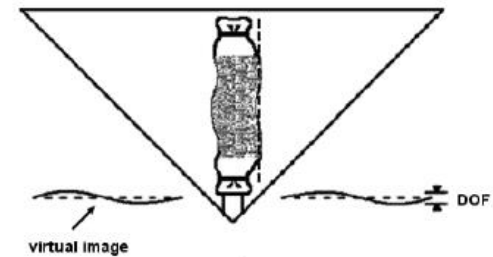
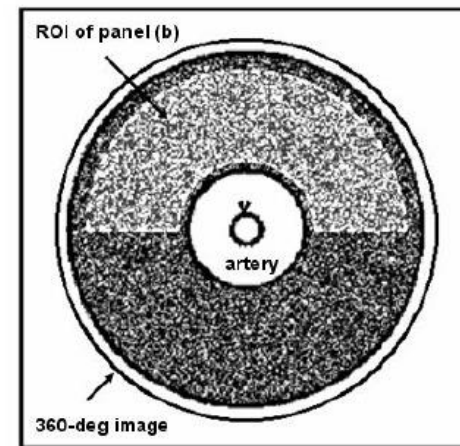


MEASUREMENT OF THE RESPONSE USING DIGITAL IMAGE CORRELATION

classical

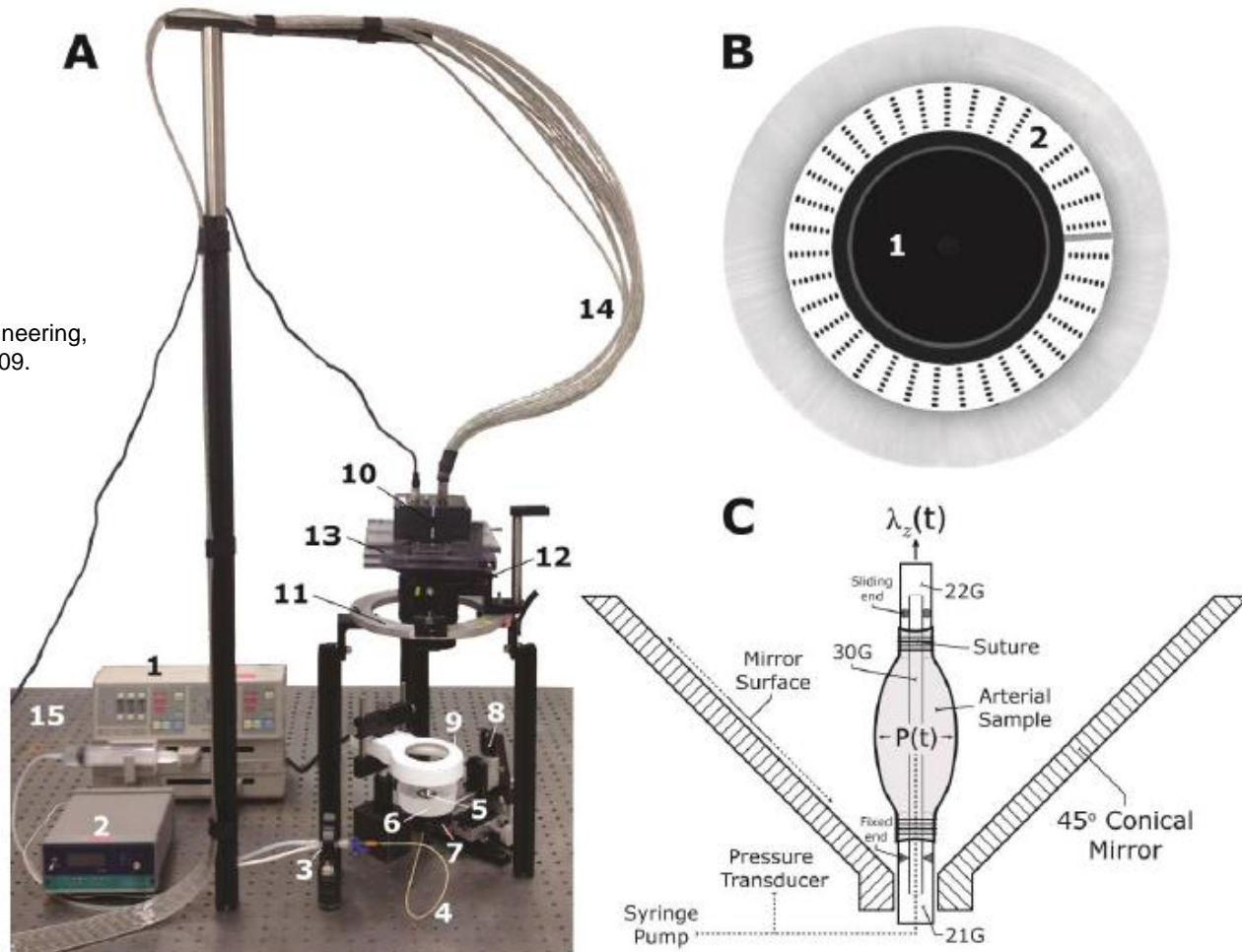


panoramic

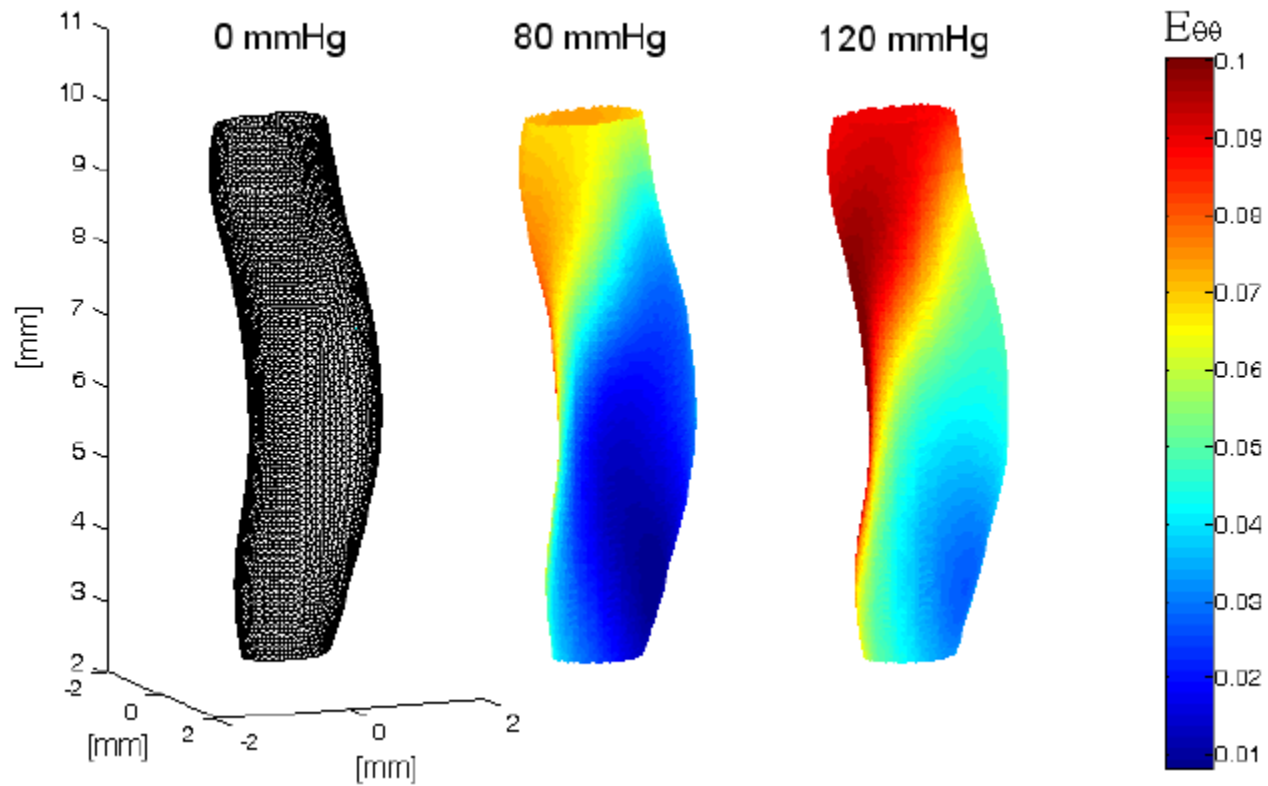


PANORAMIC DIGITAL IMAGE CORRELATION

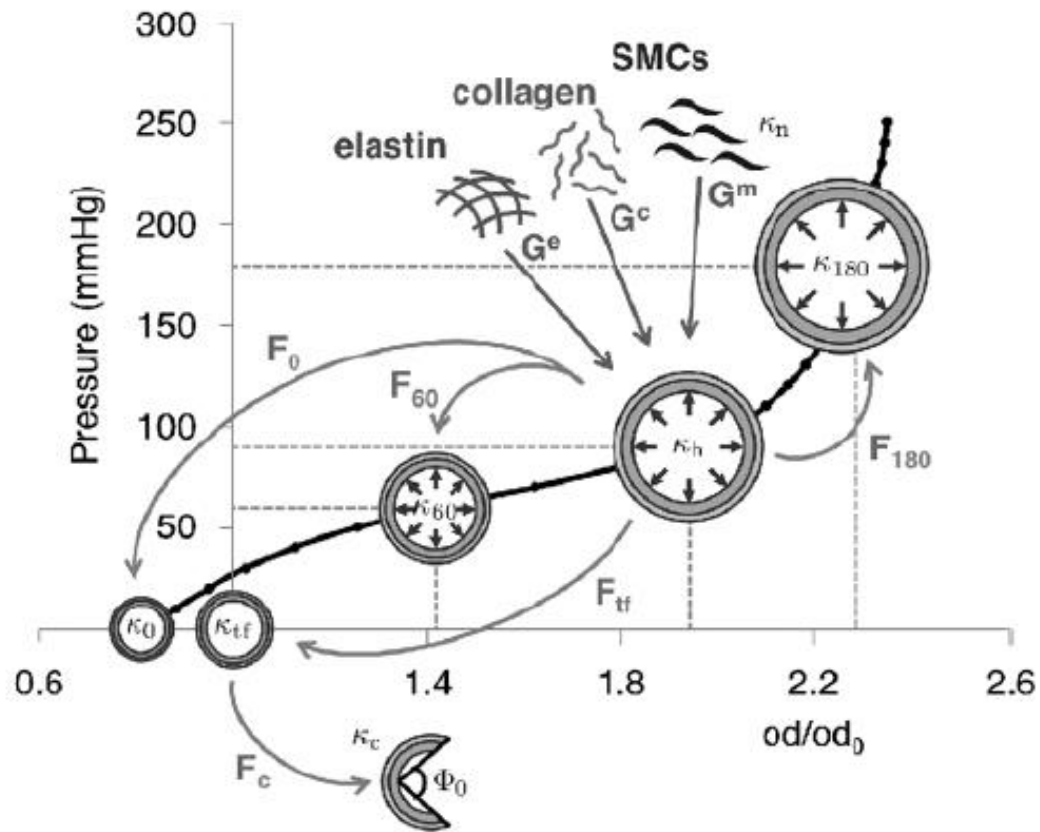
K. Genovese.
Optics and Lasers in Engineering,
Vol. 47, pp. 995-1008, 2009.



EXAMPLES



CONSTITUTIVE MODEL



PARAMETERS TO BE IDENTIFIED

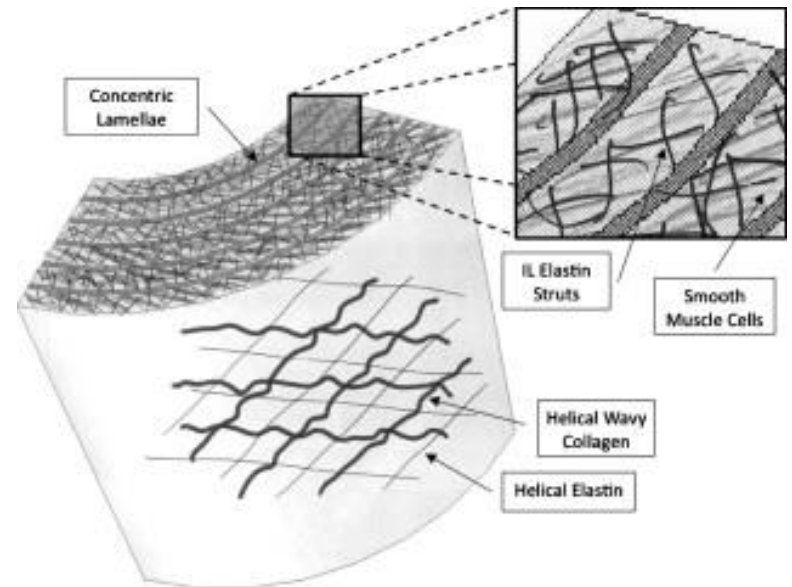
Strain energy functions:

$$W = \phi^e W^e(\mathbf{F}^e) + \phi^m W^m(\lambda^m) + \sum_{j=1}^4 \phi^{c_j} W^{c_j}(\lambda^{c_j})$$

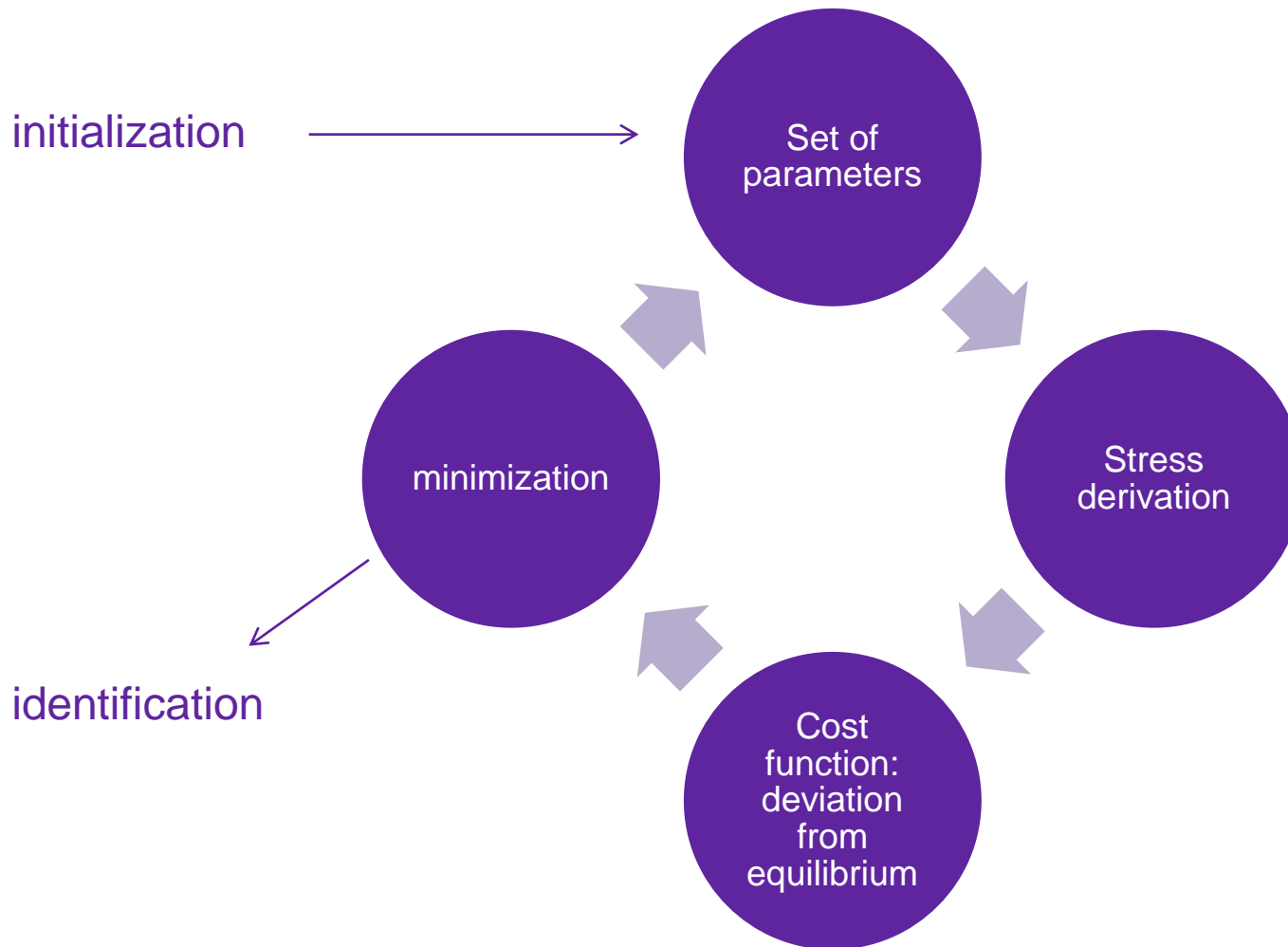
$$W^e(\mathbf{F}^e) = \frac{c^e}{2} \left[\text{tr} \left((\mathbf{F}^e)^T \mathbf{F}^e \right) - 3 \right]$$

$$W^m(\lambda^m) = \frac{c_2^m}{4c_3^m} \left[e^{c_3^m ((\lambda^m)^2 - 1)^2} - 1 \right]$$

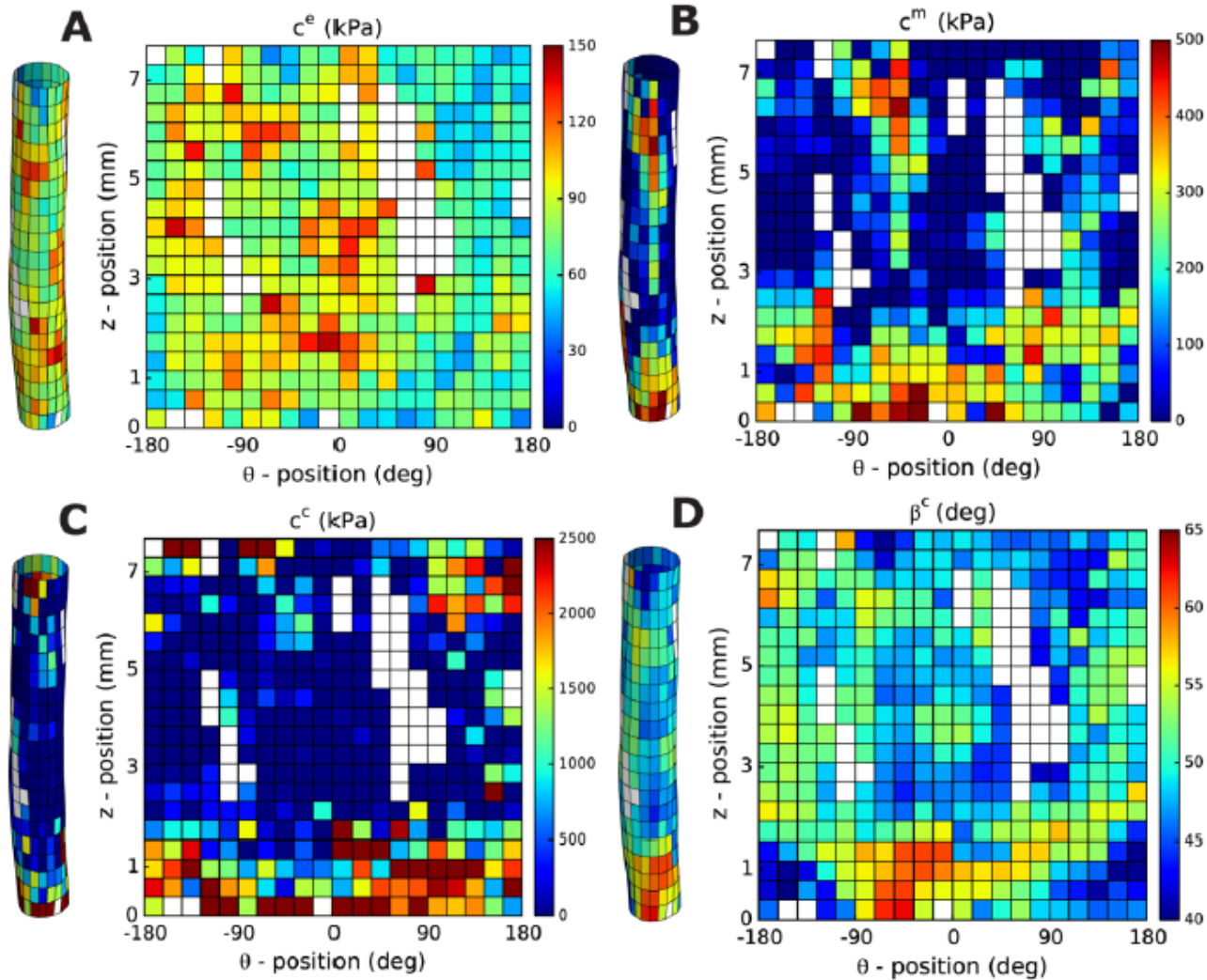
$$W^c(\lambda^{c_j}) = \frac{c_2^c}{4c_3^c} \left[e^{c_3^c ((\lambda^{c_j})^2 - 1)^2} - 1 \right]$$



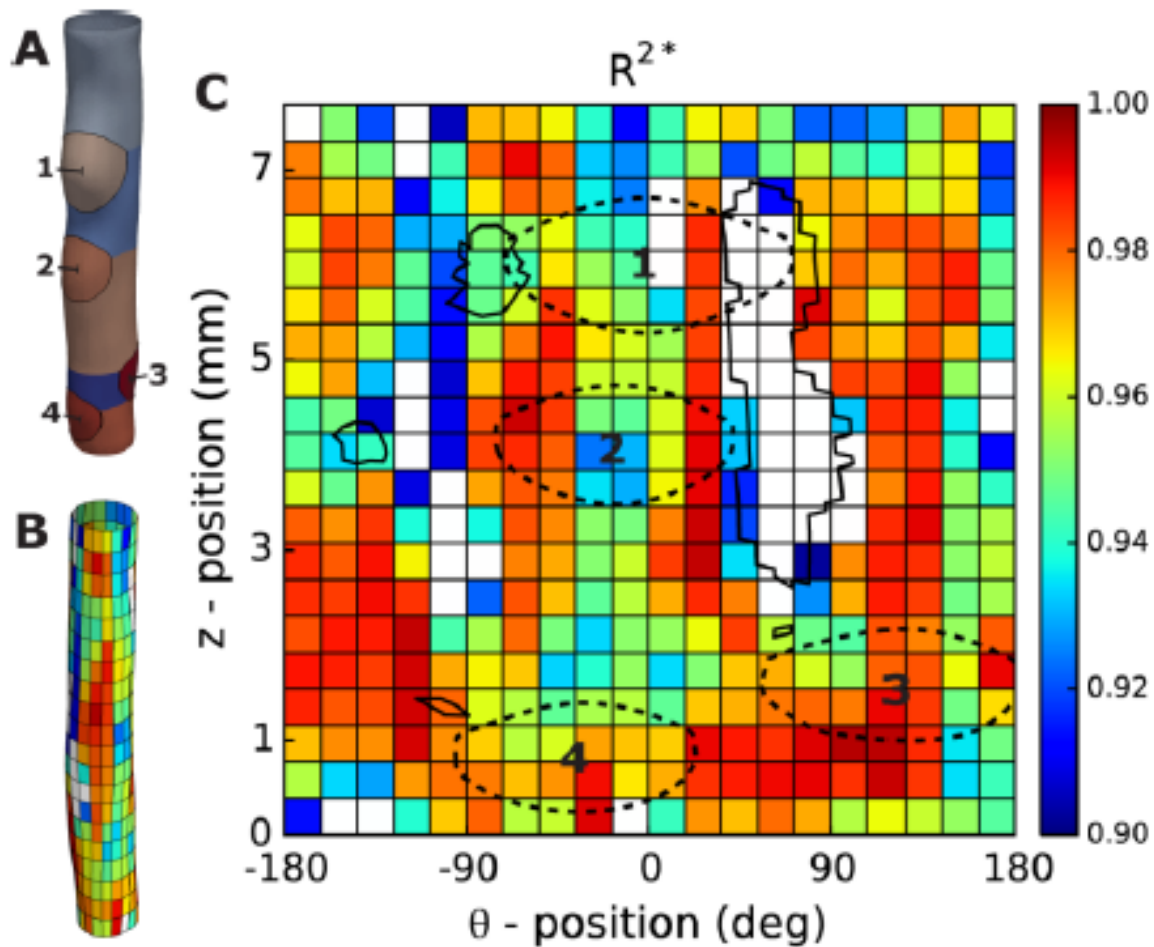
IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIVE PROPERTIES



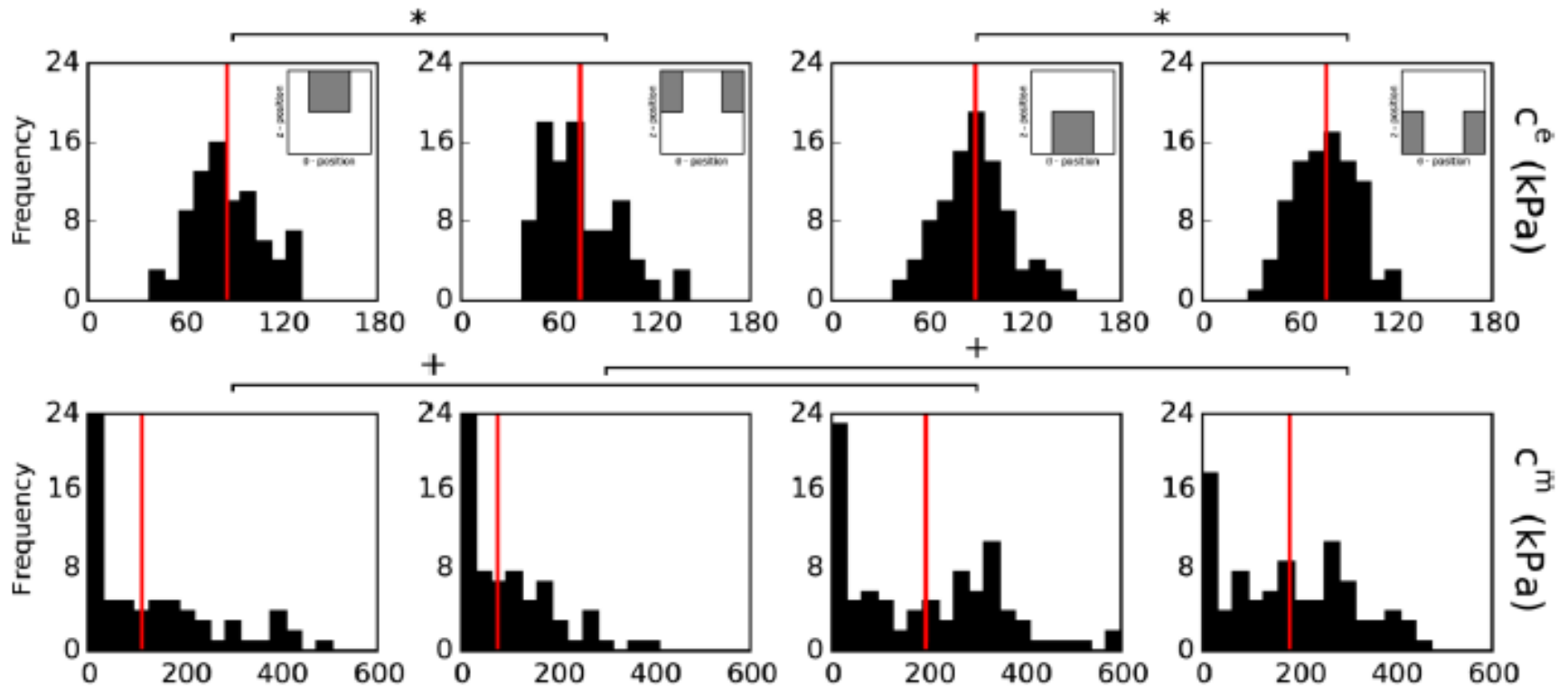
EXAMPLE DE RESULTS



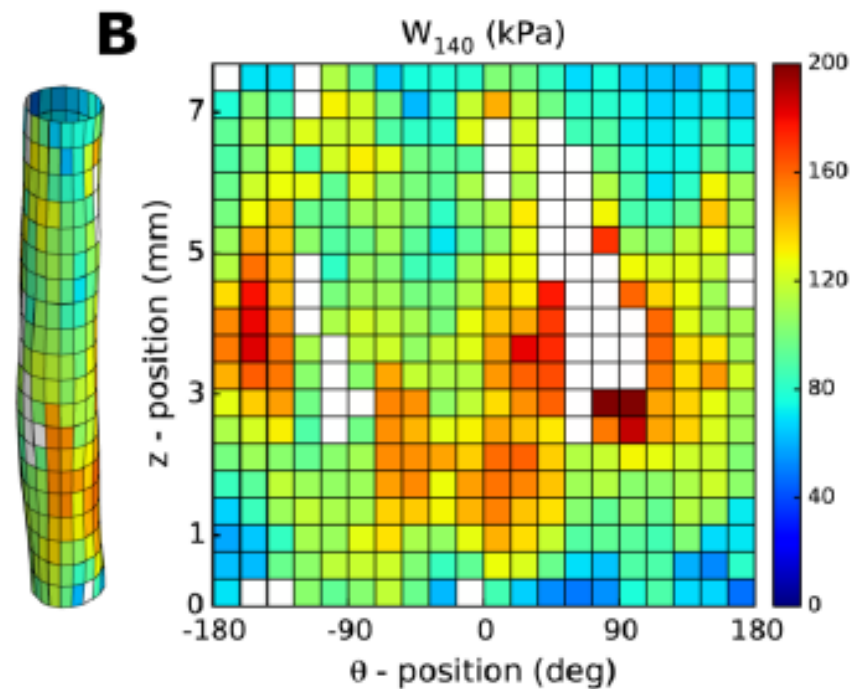
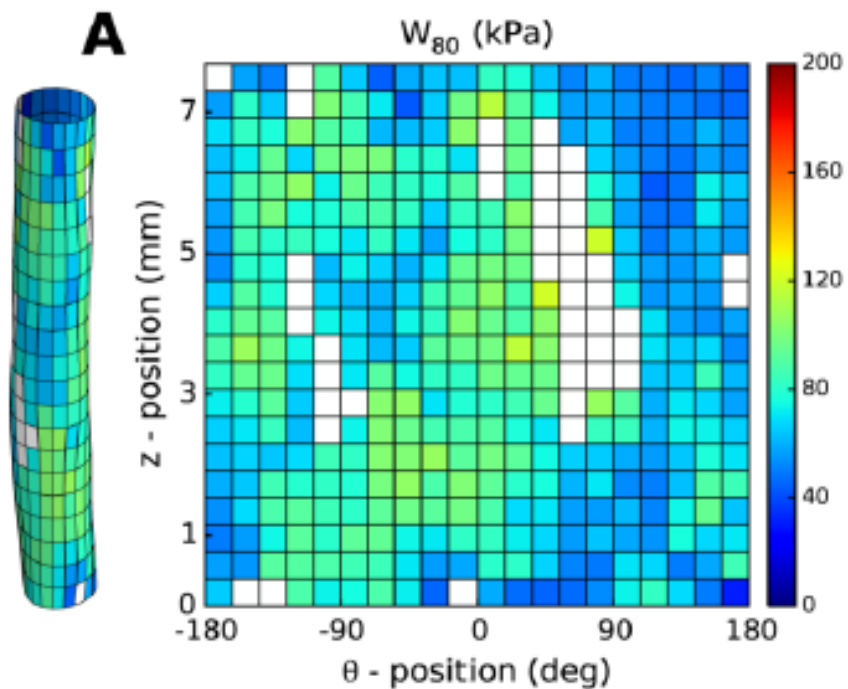
EXAMPLE DE RESULTS



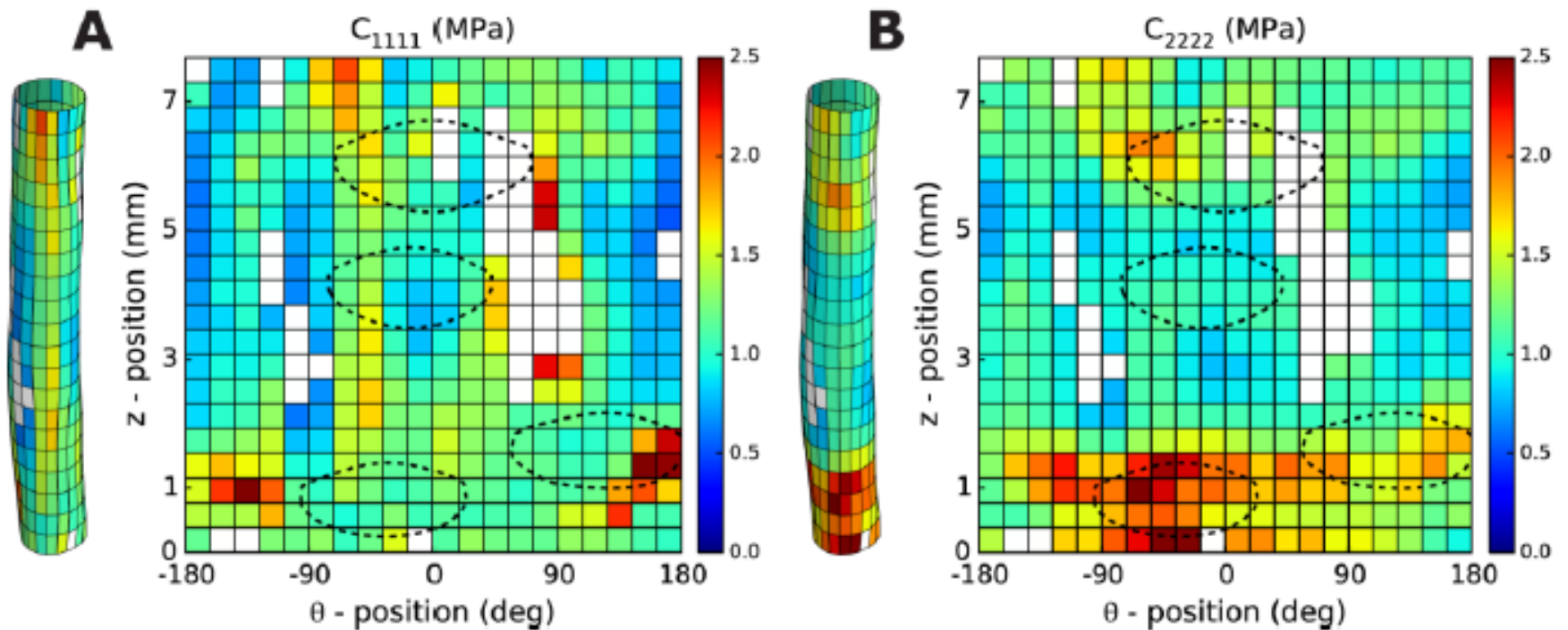
EXAMPLE DE RESULTS



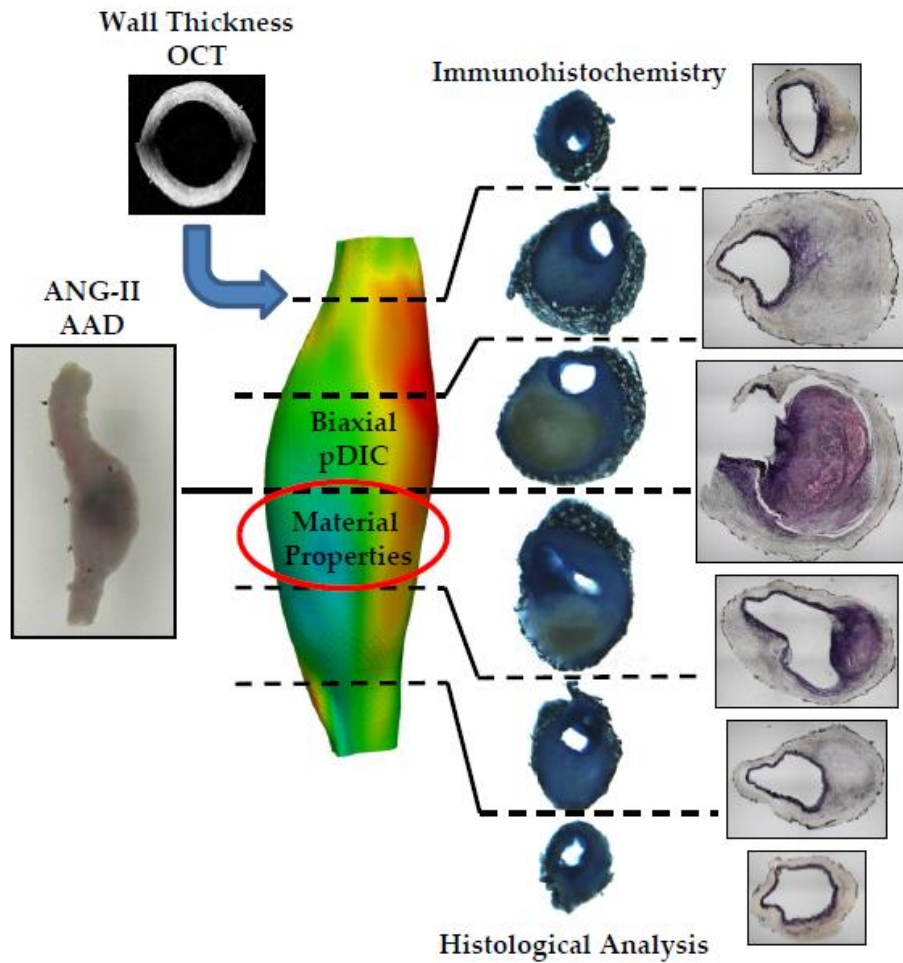
EXAMPLE DE RESULTS



EXAMPLE DE RESULTS

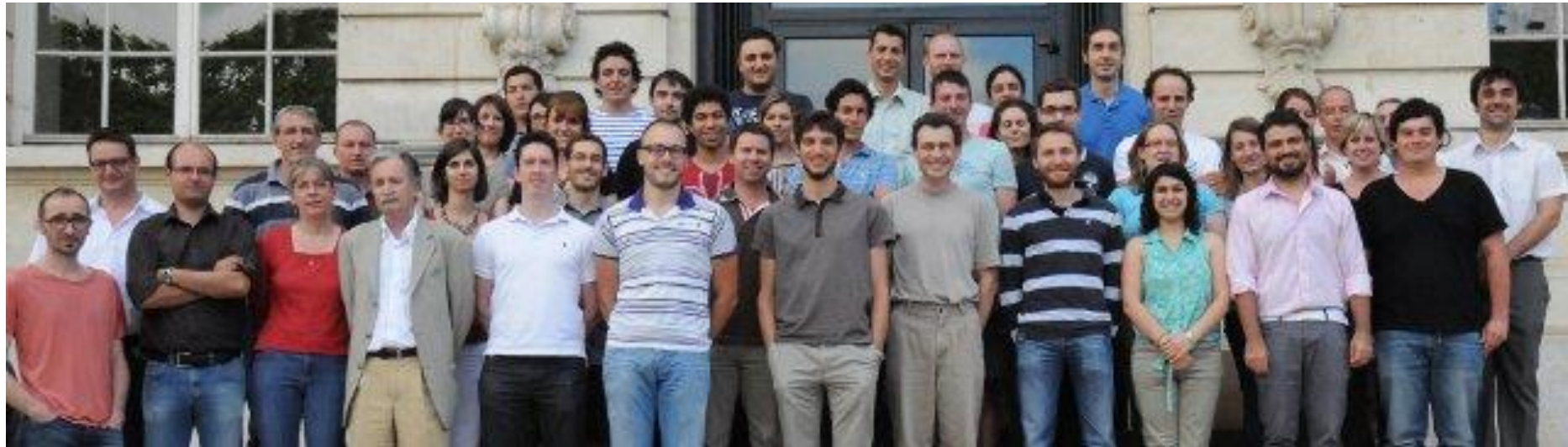


CONCLUSIONS - PERSPECTIVES



We can now begin to establish a correlation between regional mechanical properties and the underlying biological expression in murine models of aneurysms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



European Research Council



INVITATION

