

Bidomain modeling at PTB: From validation of animal experiments to the reconstruction of the human magnetocardiogram (MCG)

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PTP Bra:nschweig

Approximately **300** members of staff

2 scientific divisions:

Division 8 of Medical Physics and Metrological IT

contains

Dept. 8.4 Mathematical Modeling and Data Analysis (15 staff members)



PTB = German National Institute of Metrology (like NPL, NIST...)

PTB Braunschweig

- Approximately **1200** members of staff
- 6 scientific divisions





Task: Support experimental PTB groups with mathematical expertise in a wide range of applications

- WG 8.41: Modelling and Simulation (M. Bär)
- Partial differential equations
- Inverse methods (heat conduction, optics)
- Modeling for cell biology and medicine
- Pattern formation
- WG 8.42: Data Analysis and Uncertainty (C. Elster)
- Methods of data analysis in metrology
- Determination of measurement uncertainty
- Signal processing for applications in medical physics
- Analysis of key comparisons



2002: Initiated by Hans Koch inside Dept. of Biosignals, project funded by BMBF ,,Myocarditis⁷ - idea: combine MCG, numerical modeling and clinical studies to improve understanding

2002-2003: R. Weber dos Santos, S. Bauer (Ph. D. since 2005) join project

2004: Topic transferred to new mathematics department (head M. Bär)

Development of Bidomain Solver Package with U-Graz (G. Plank) and U-Calgary (E. Vigmond)

Systems studied (dimension, ionic model):

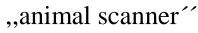
- Rat (2D, Luo-Rudy-II), Human (3D, ten Tusscher et al.)
- Mouse, rabbit (3D, mod. Beeler-Reuter)

Motivation:

 Mathematical support of PTB research in measuring of biomagnetic fields (MCG)

 Goal 1: Computer model supports medical research by validation of animal experiments, drug testing, hypotheses on pathologies

 Goal 2: Development of a computer model of the human heart in order to reproduce magneto- cardiograms (MCG)



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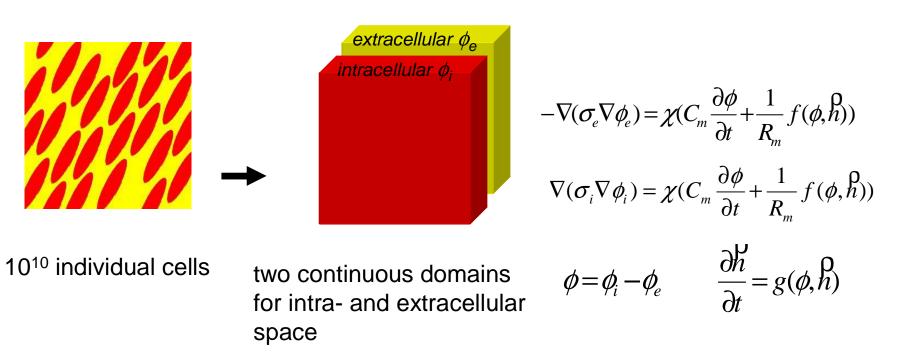




PTB-MCG@Charite

Bidomain model for ventricular tissue





- System of coupled PDEs
- Solution methods semi-implicit Crank-Nicholson and algebraic multigrid preconditioner
- 100 ms cardiac activity at 2.5 µs time resolution

Available computing power

At the PTB, Berlin:

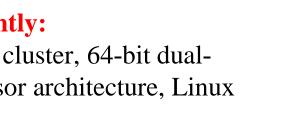
Currently:

8 node cluster, 64-bit dualprocessor architecture, Linux

16 AMD Opteron 2 GHz processors,2 GB RAM per proc., 32 GB total

From 12/05: 48 AMD Opteron, 2.6 Ghz processors 4 GB RAM per proc., 192 GB total

-> 3D-Human heart simulation



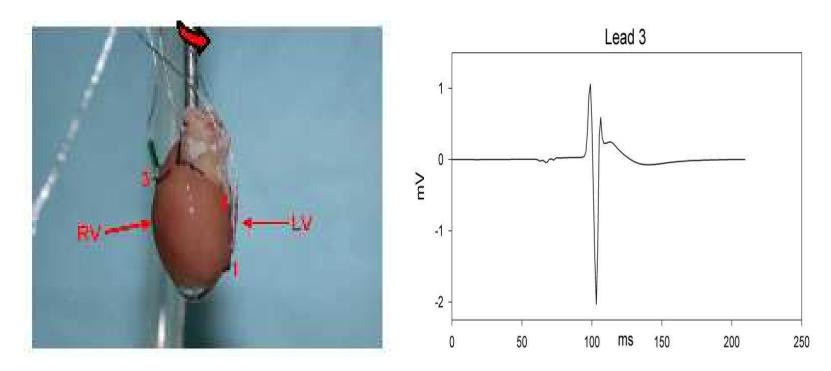






Measurements were done in collaboration with A.Nygren, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Calgary

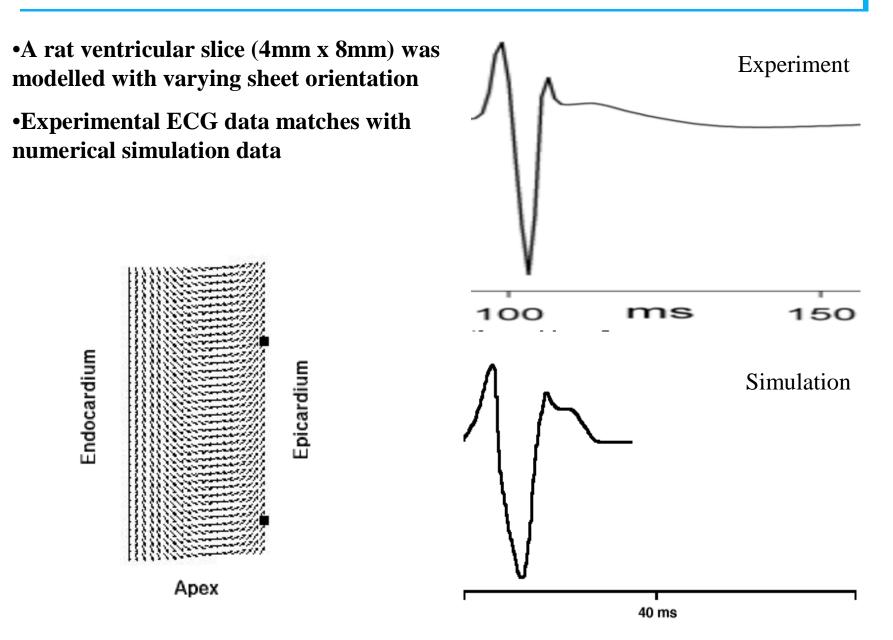
ECGs shown are E1 – E2



R. W. Santos, A. Nygren, H. Koch, W. Giles, J. Cardiovasc. Electr., in press (2005).

Rat 1, 2003-05-30

Model validation: Rat ECG simulation

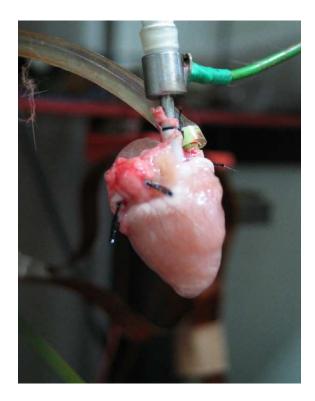


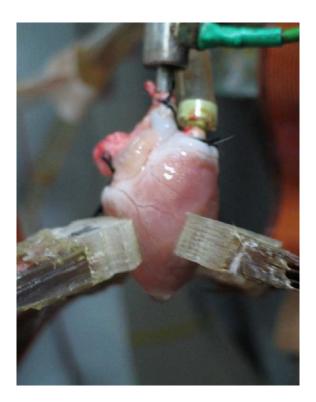
PB

Project: Rabbit Heart (with U-Leipzig Cardiology)



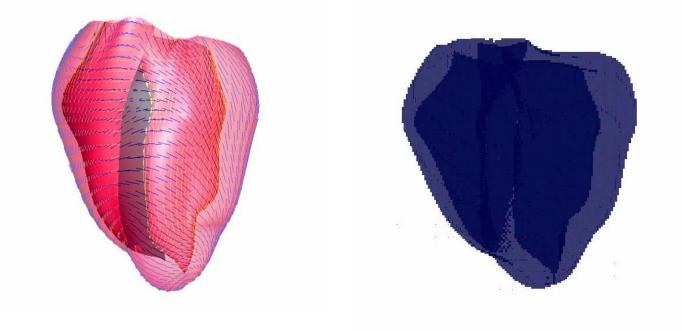
- Electrogram measurements for hearts in Langendorff perfusion
- Comparison to MCG/ ECG
- Influence of Channel & gap junction blockers on propagation





Simulation of the Rabbit Heart





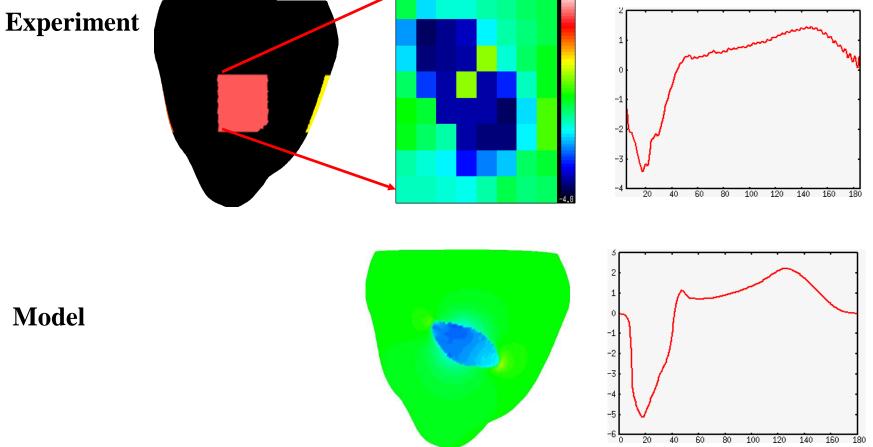
-Ventricle model, (San Diego rabbit heart),2 million nodes (compare human heart: 10-20 million nodes)

-Simulation of one heartbeat takes 10 hours on a 16-CPU computer

Experiment and Simulation of Electrogram



Rabbit heart in Langendorff-perfusion

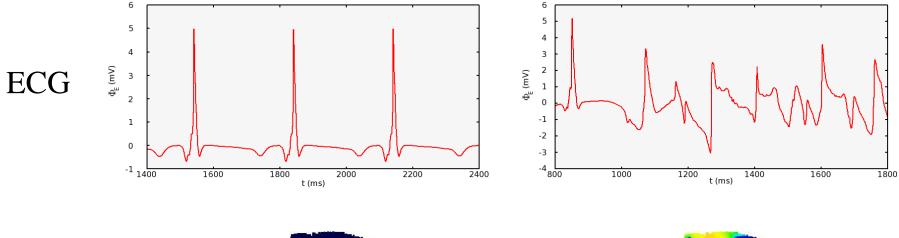


Periodic Pacing of Rabbit Ventricle



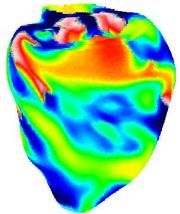
period: $\tau = 300 \text{ ms}$ (regular heart beat)

 $\tau = 200 \text{ ms}$ (fibrillation)



snapshot

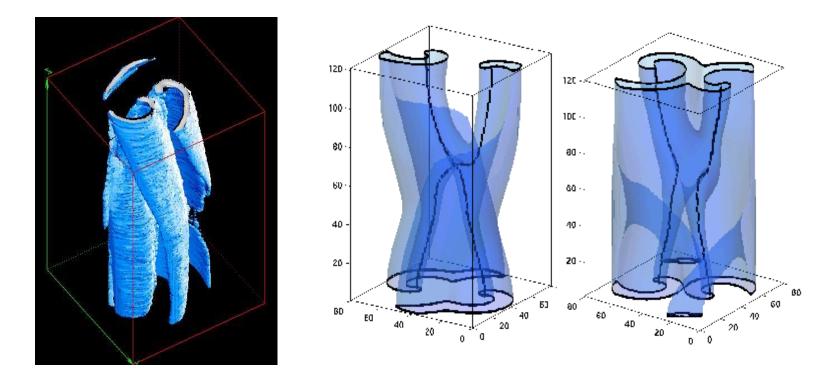




Dynamics & Instabilities of Spirals and Scrolls



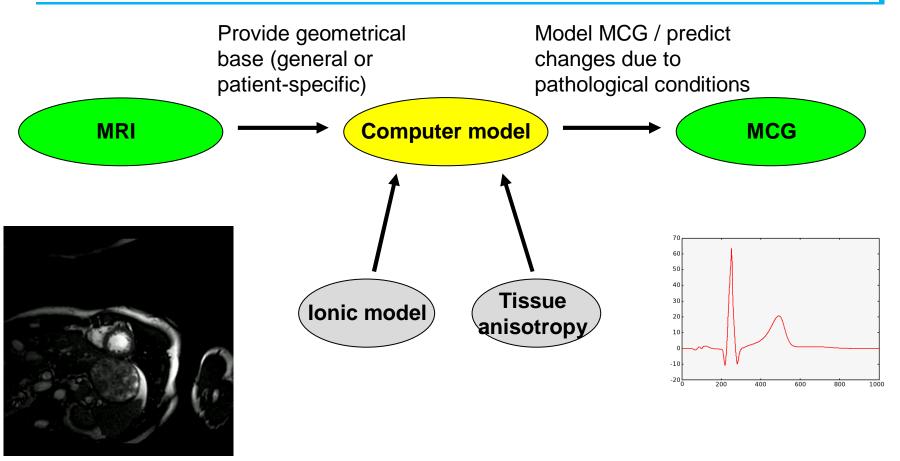
Example: 3D chemical reaction (optical tomography) and model simulation (with S. Müller, Magdeburg) – interaction of two scroll waves



Since 1993: Work on spiral (a lot) and scroll (a little) stability See also: http://ib.ptb.de/8/84/841/_indexe.html

Towards a Human Heart Model

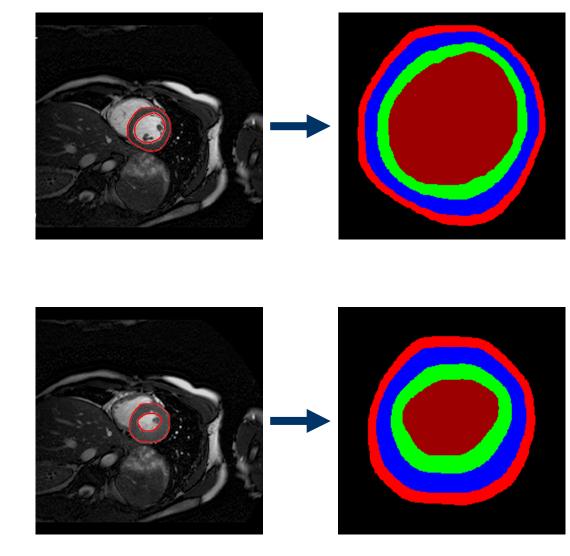




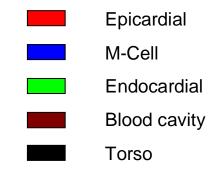
Influence of Geometry Changes of Human Heart on ECG/ MCG

Geometry generation

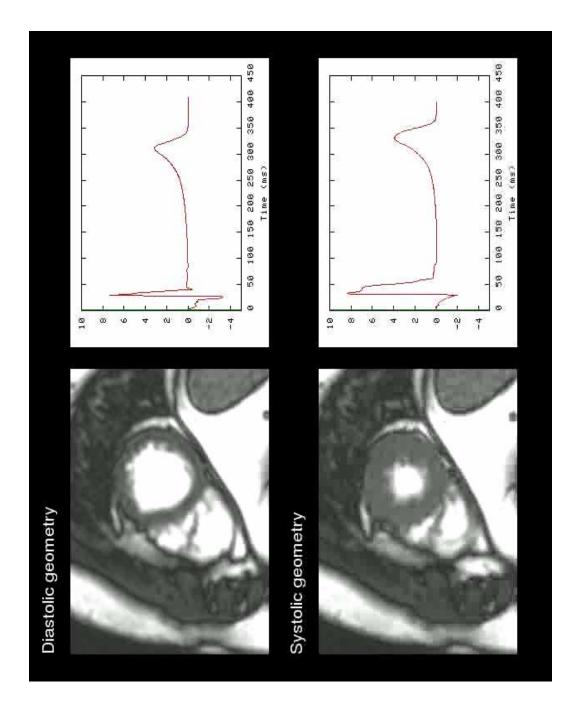




- Two geometrical extremes are investigated
- Geometry base for left ventricle extracted from MRI from 35-year old proband
- Differentiated geometries into 3 active and 2 passive regions
- Left ventricle geometries embedded into 30x15cm torso region
- Resulting mesh size 5,5.10⁴ active, 1,4.10⁶ passive voxels, regular FEM grid of hexahedral elements



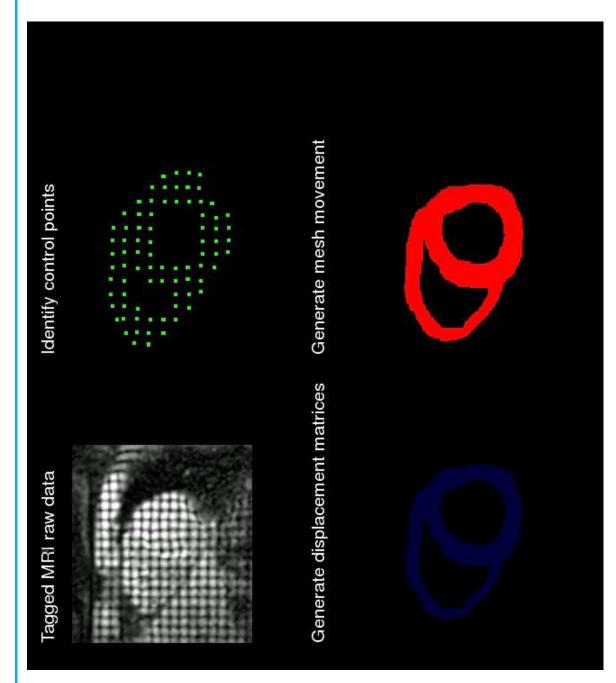




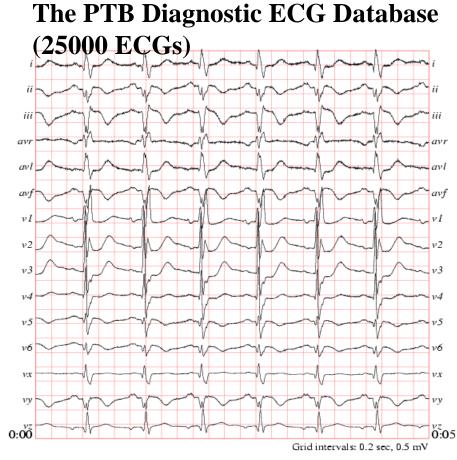
Results

2D mechanical movement via Tagged MRI

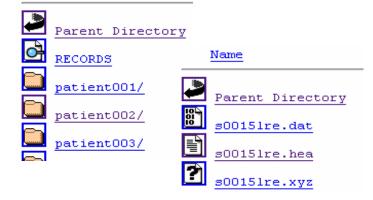








Diagnostic class	Number of subjects
Myocardial infarction	148
Cardiomyopathy/Heart failure	18
Bundle branch block	15
Dysrhythmia	14
Myocardial hypertrophy	7
Valvular heart disease	6
Myocarditis	4
Miscellaneous	5
Healthy controls	54
Name	



http://ib.ptb.de/8/84/842/_indexe.html



PhysioNet/Computers in Cardiology Challenge 2006: QT Interval Measurement

(see http://www.physionet.org/challenge/2006/)

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Special thanks to PTB Berlin for proposing this Challenge, and to Michael Oeff, Hans Koch, Ralf Bousseljot, and Dieter Kreiseler of PTB Berlin for their generous contribution of *the excellent PTB Diagnostic ECG Database* used in this Challenge.



So far:

- Implementation of bidomain model solver
- 3D simulations of mouse and rabbit hearts
- 2D simulations of human heart for different geometries
- Validation of electrograms for rat heart
- MCG computation, ,,drug^{***} testing

In the future:

- Combined exptl. & modelling study of rabbit heart
- 3D human heart model with changing geometry
- Model validation from electrograms, ECG, MCG, ?
- Model incl. tissue structure from histological data