
Biophysical modeling of atrial signals

The Lausanne heart group

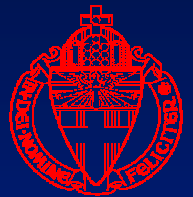
(www.lausanneheart.ch)

The Lausanne Heart Group

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Collaborators



vitatron

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The Netherlands
- P. van Dam; Vitatron, Arnhem, The Netherlands
- Members of the
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Lausanne, Switzerland

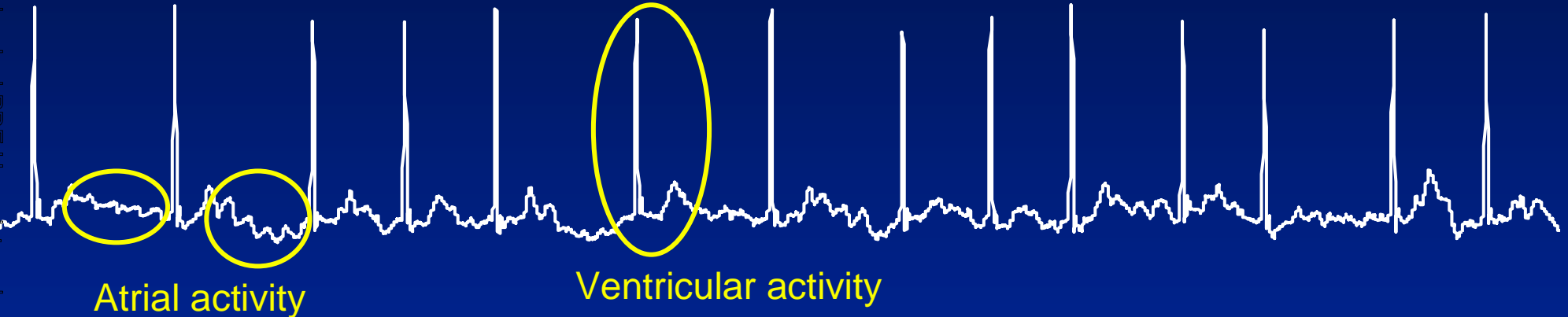


Problem Statement

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Surface ECG during Atrial Fibrillation (AF)

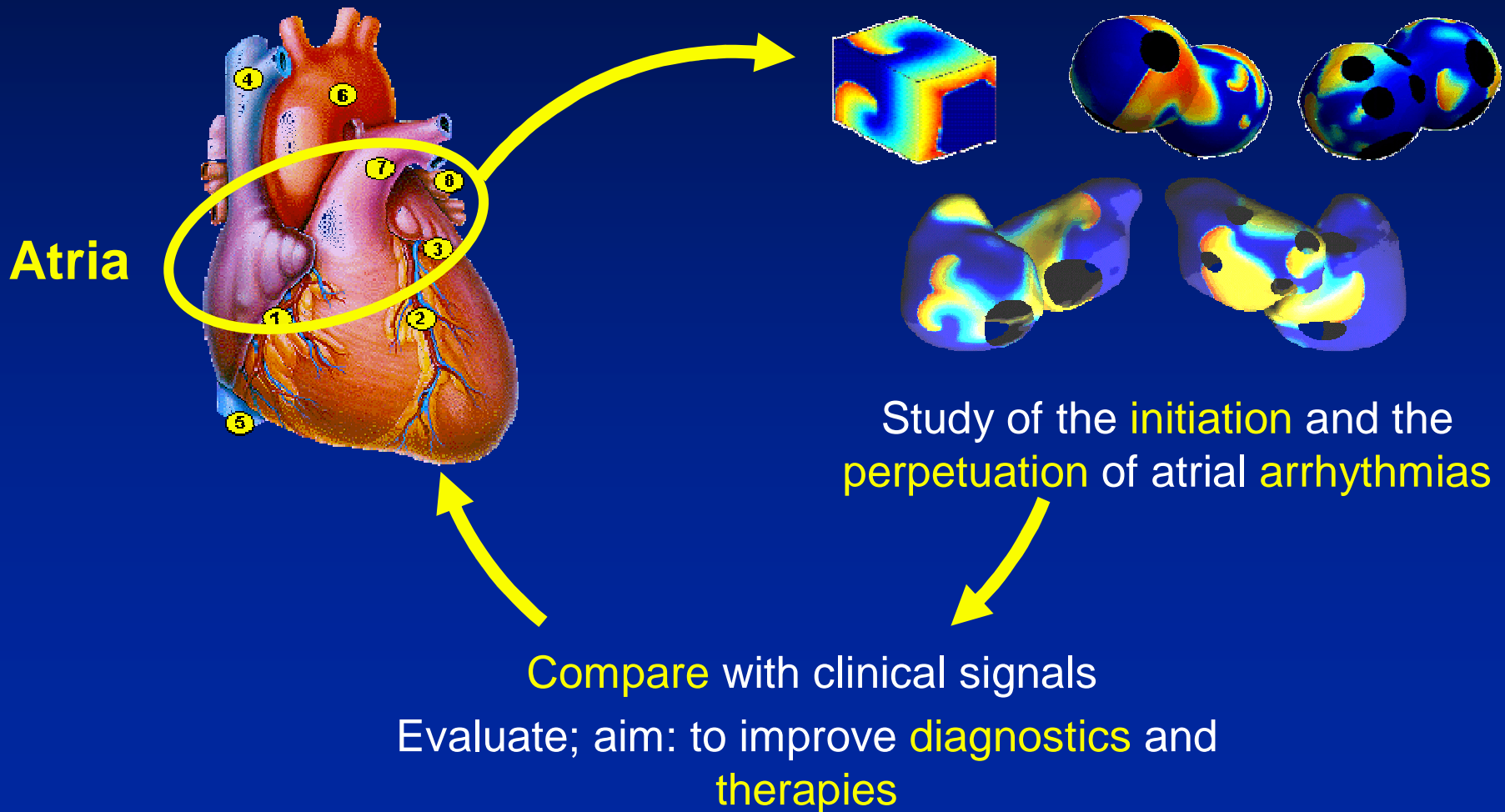
The most common tool used for the **clinical evaluation** of arrhythmias



Can we **extract** from these signals any information about
AF dynamics ?

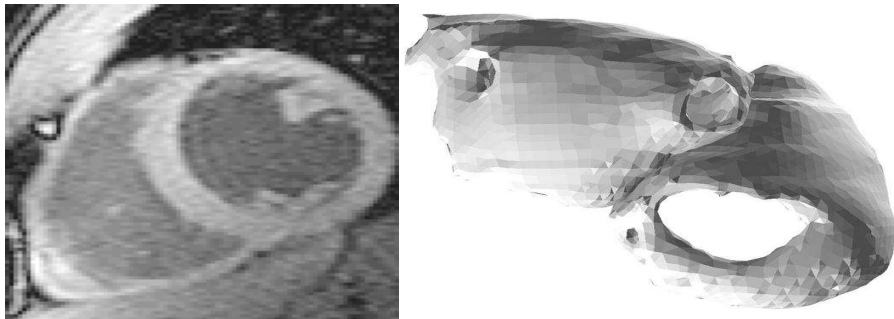
Human Heart

Virtual Heart (Biophysical models)

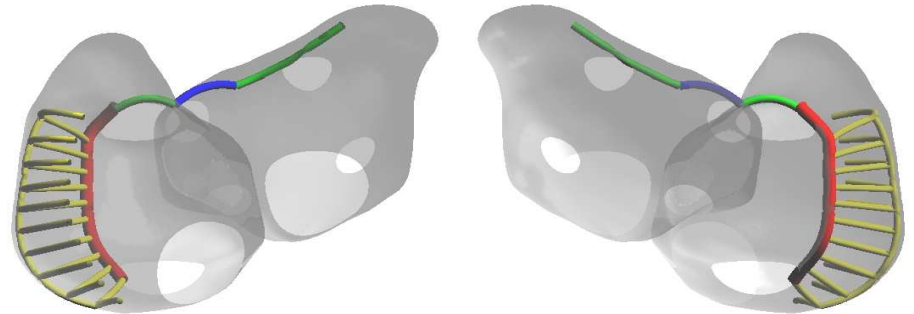


The Lausanne Atrial Model

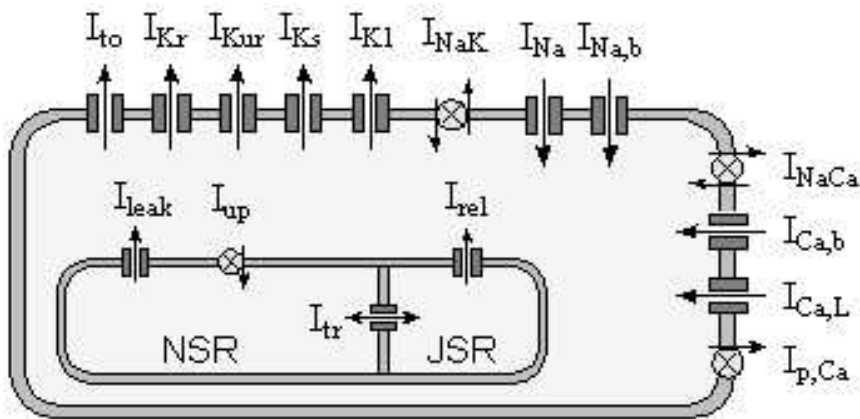
3D Geometry from MR images



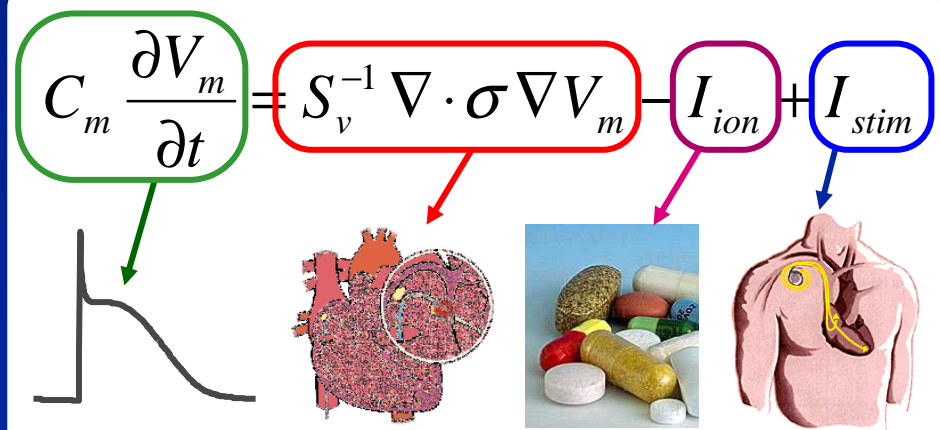
Special propagating bundles (?)



Membrane kinetics

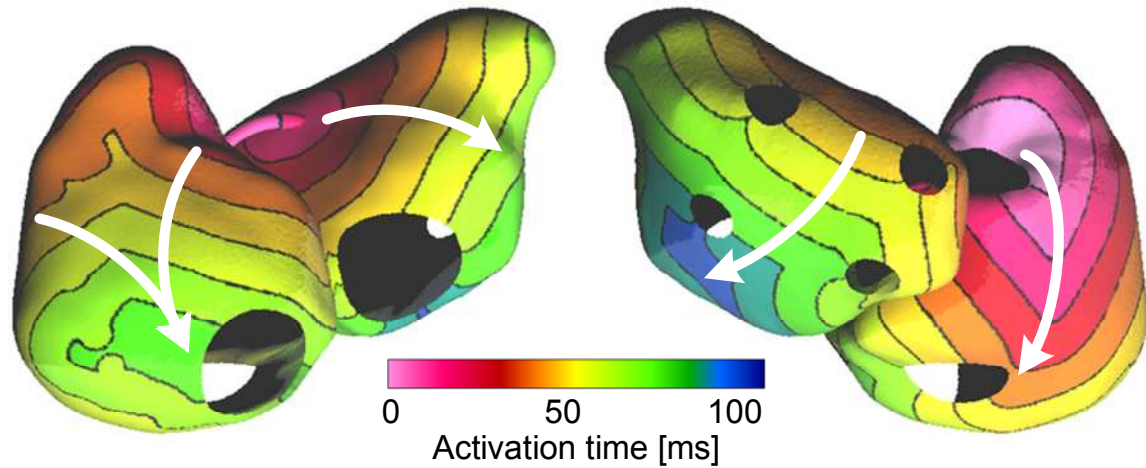


Propagation of the electrical impulse

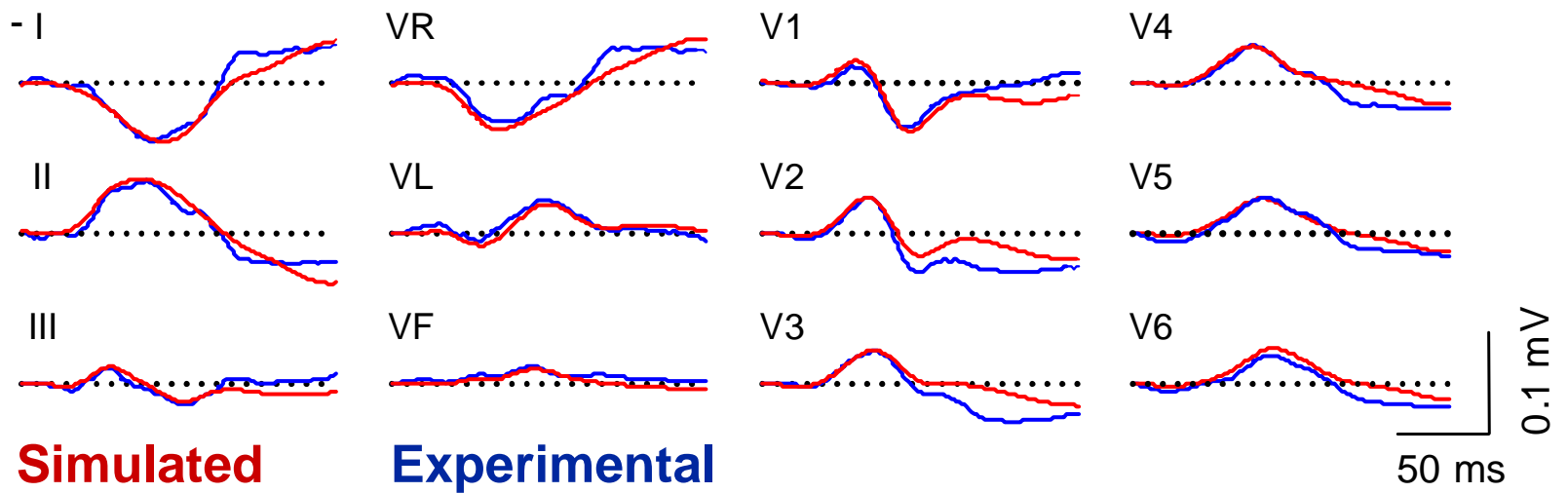


Normal Propagation

Isochrone map of spread of activation



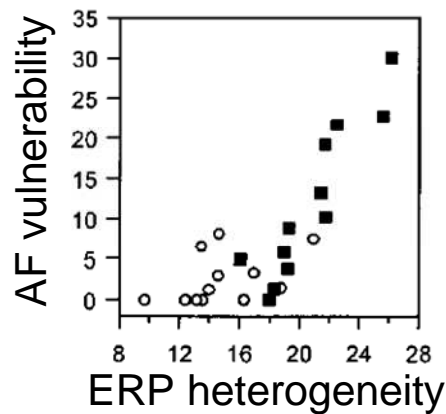
12-lead ECG



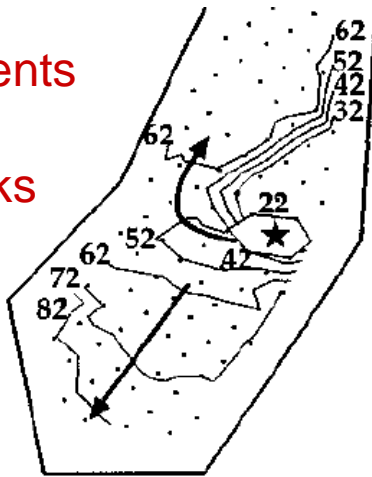
Arrhythmogenic Substrate

Fareh et al. Circulation 1998

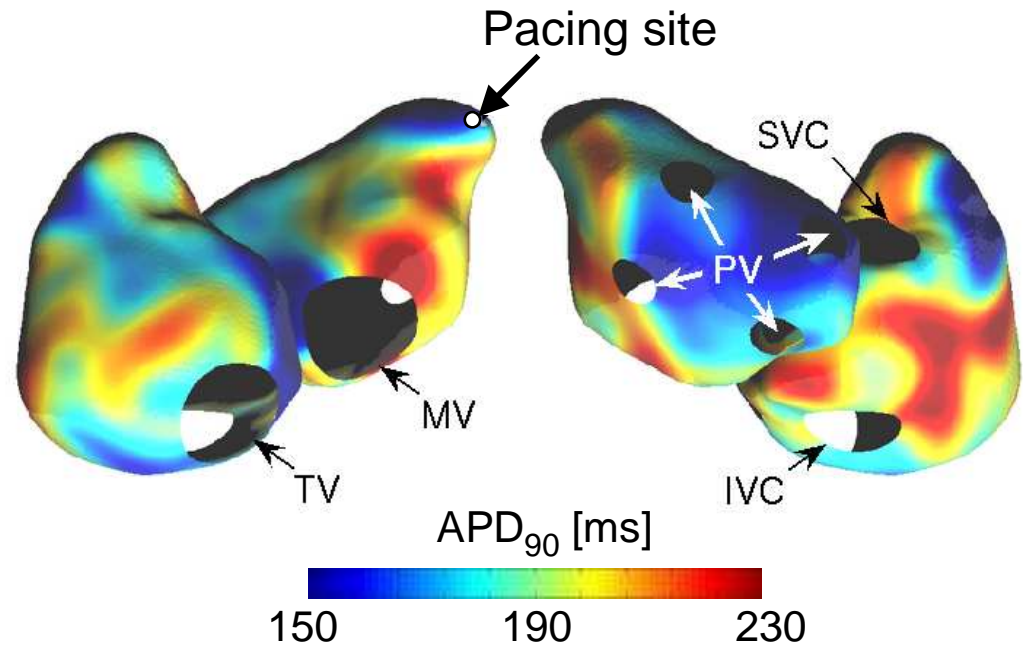
ERP heterogeneity is an arrhythmogenic factor



ERP gradients facilitates wave breaks



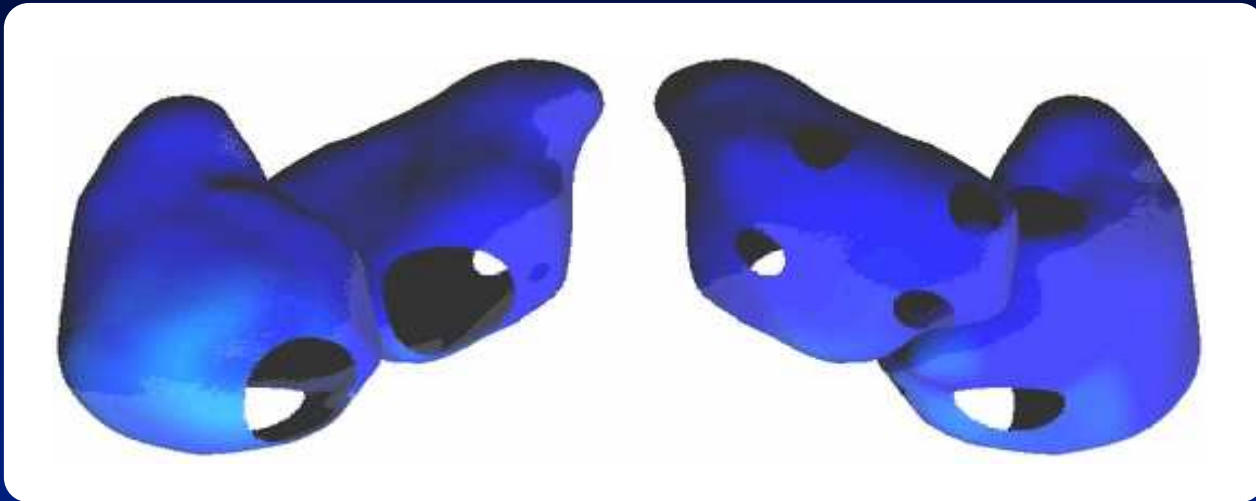
Intrinsic heterogeneity in refractoriness



Initiation protocol :

Rapid pacing in the left atrium appendage

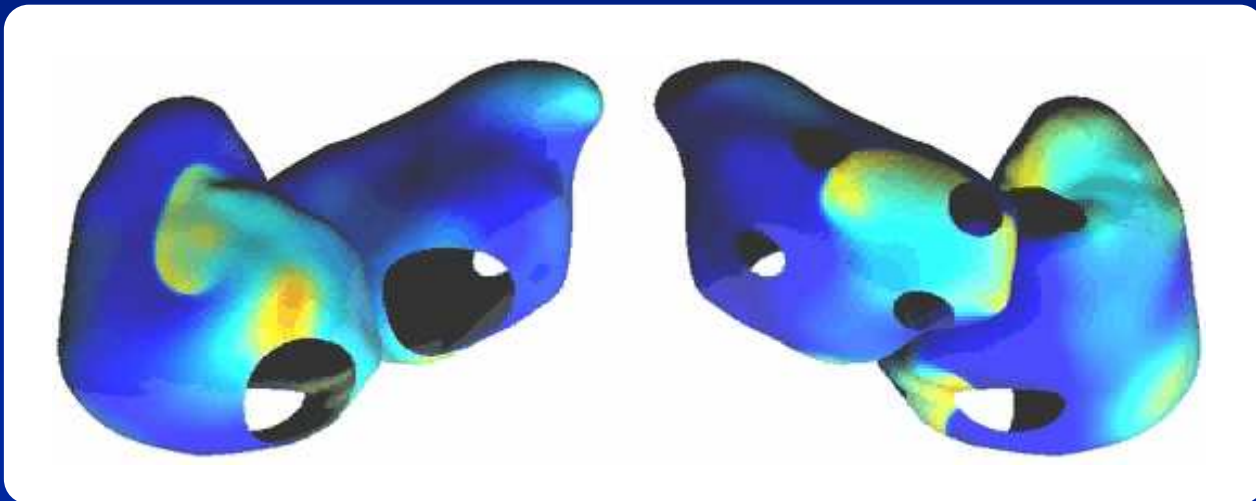
Simulated AF



Initiation

Pacing in the left
appendage;

Self-Terminating



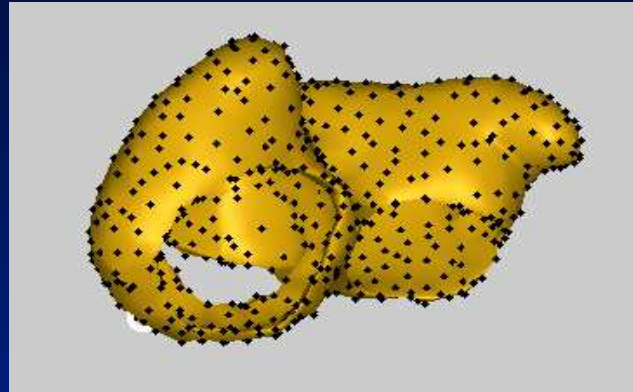
Self-Perpetuating

Multiple wavelets

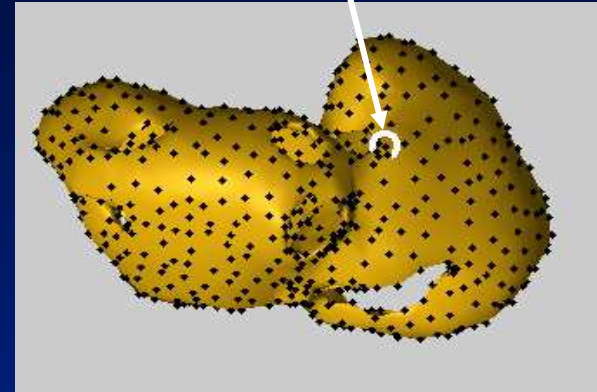
Wavebreaks due to
heterogeneities

Conversion to EDL source model

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anterior view



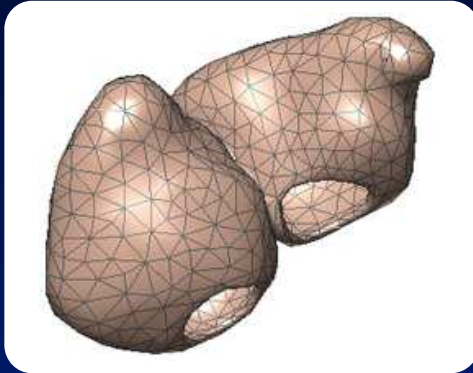
posterior view

Thick wall variant; MRI based
geometry

- wall thickness approx. 2 mm
- 1300 nodes on closed surface
- topology: 6th order doughnut

Volume Conductor Model

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The atrial tissue as a **current source** for a **volume conduction** problem

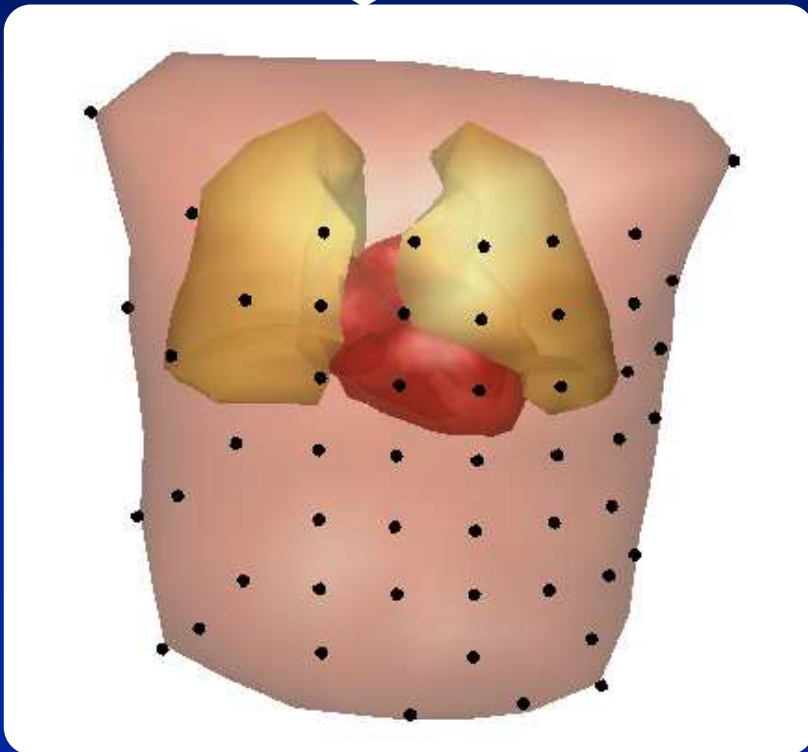
$$\nabla \cdot \sigma \nabla \phi = I_{src}$$

Tissue conductivity

Electric potential

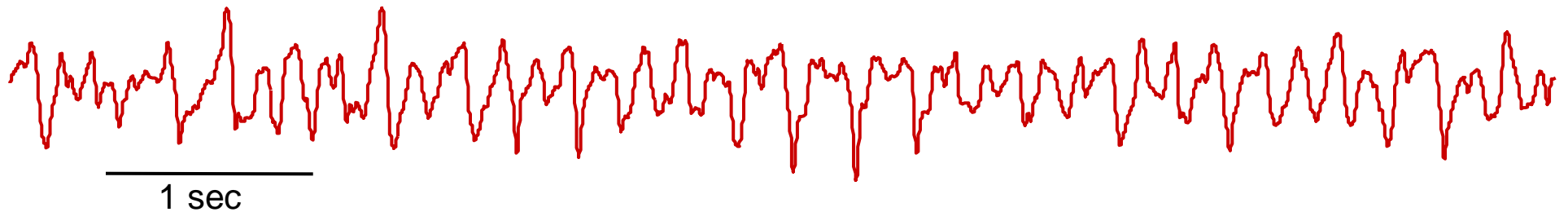
Membrane currents

- Compartmental **torso model** (lungs, blood cavities)
- Boundary element method
- Nijmegen **64-lead** system
- Standard 12-lead system

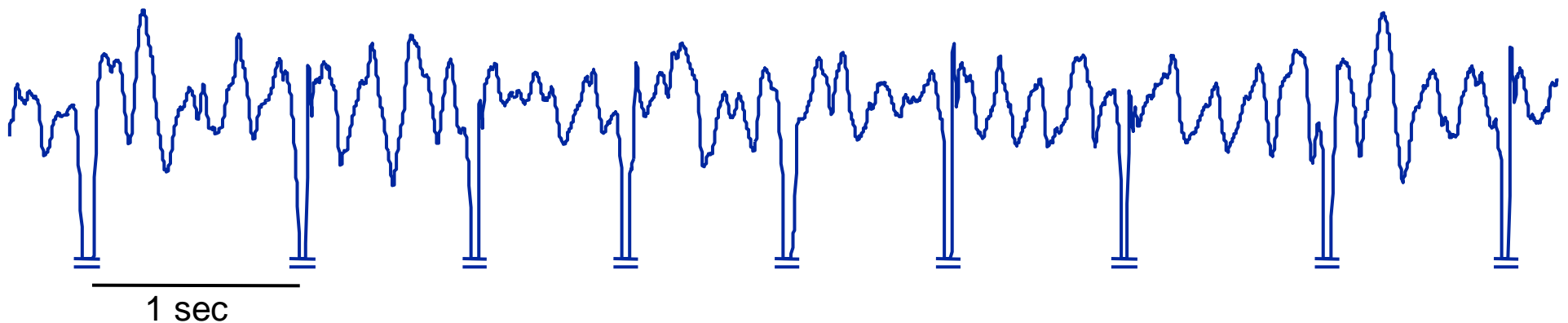


Comparison of ECGs during AF

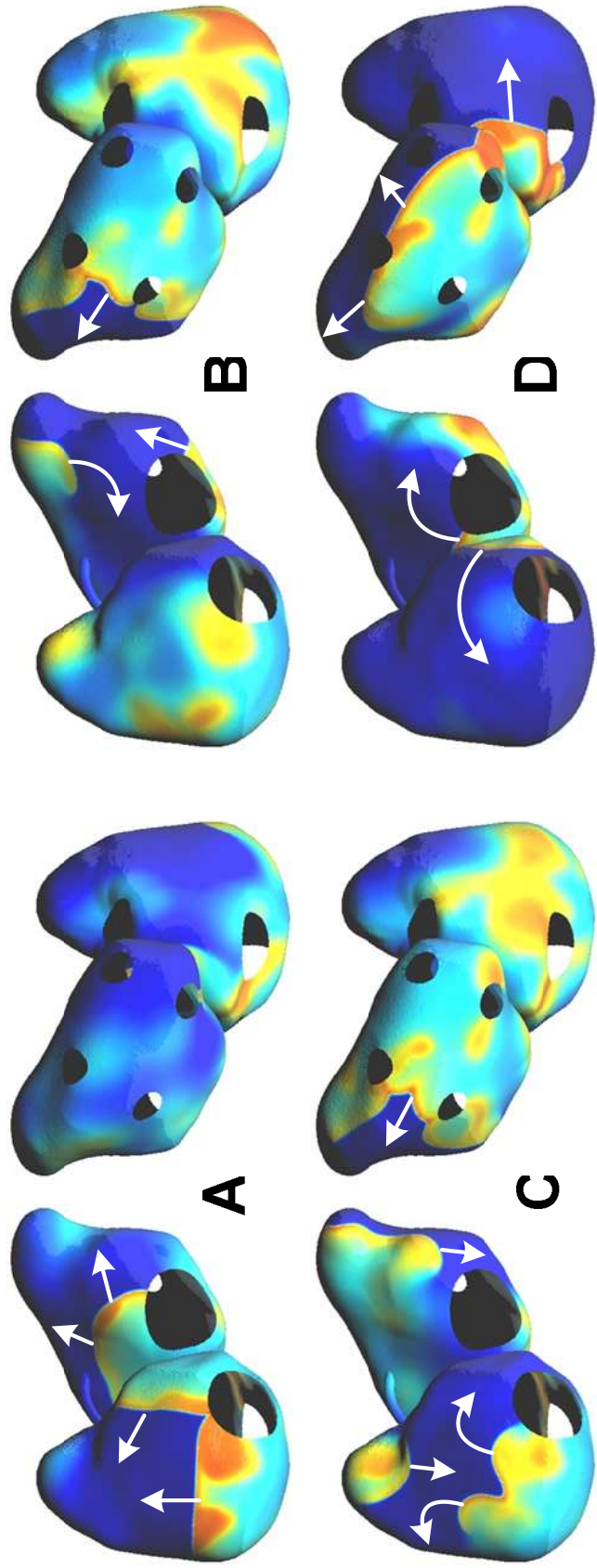
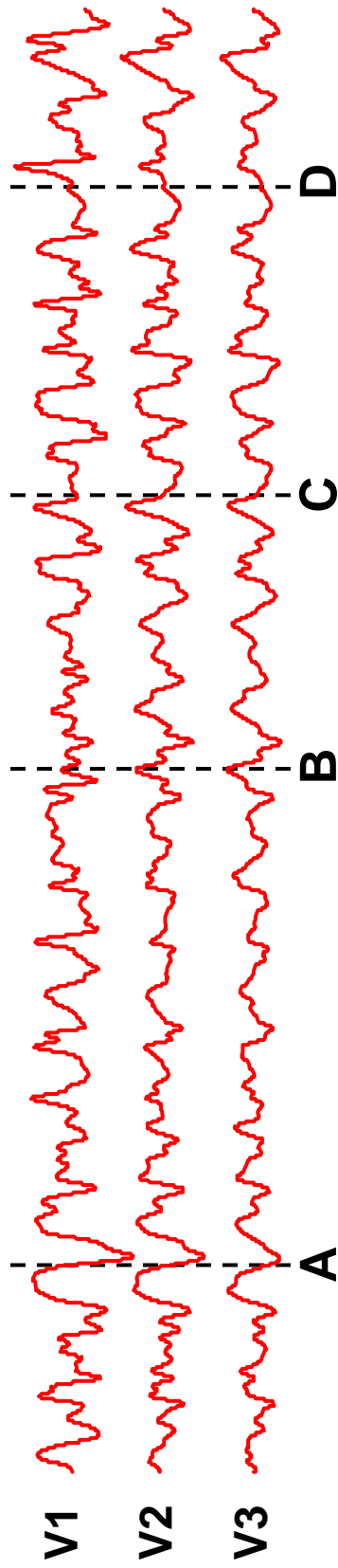
Simulated ECG (lead V1)



Example of clinical ECG (lead V1)



Link Between ECGs and Atrial Wavelets

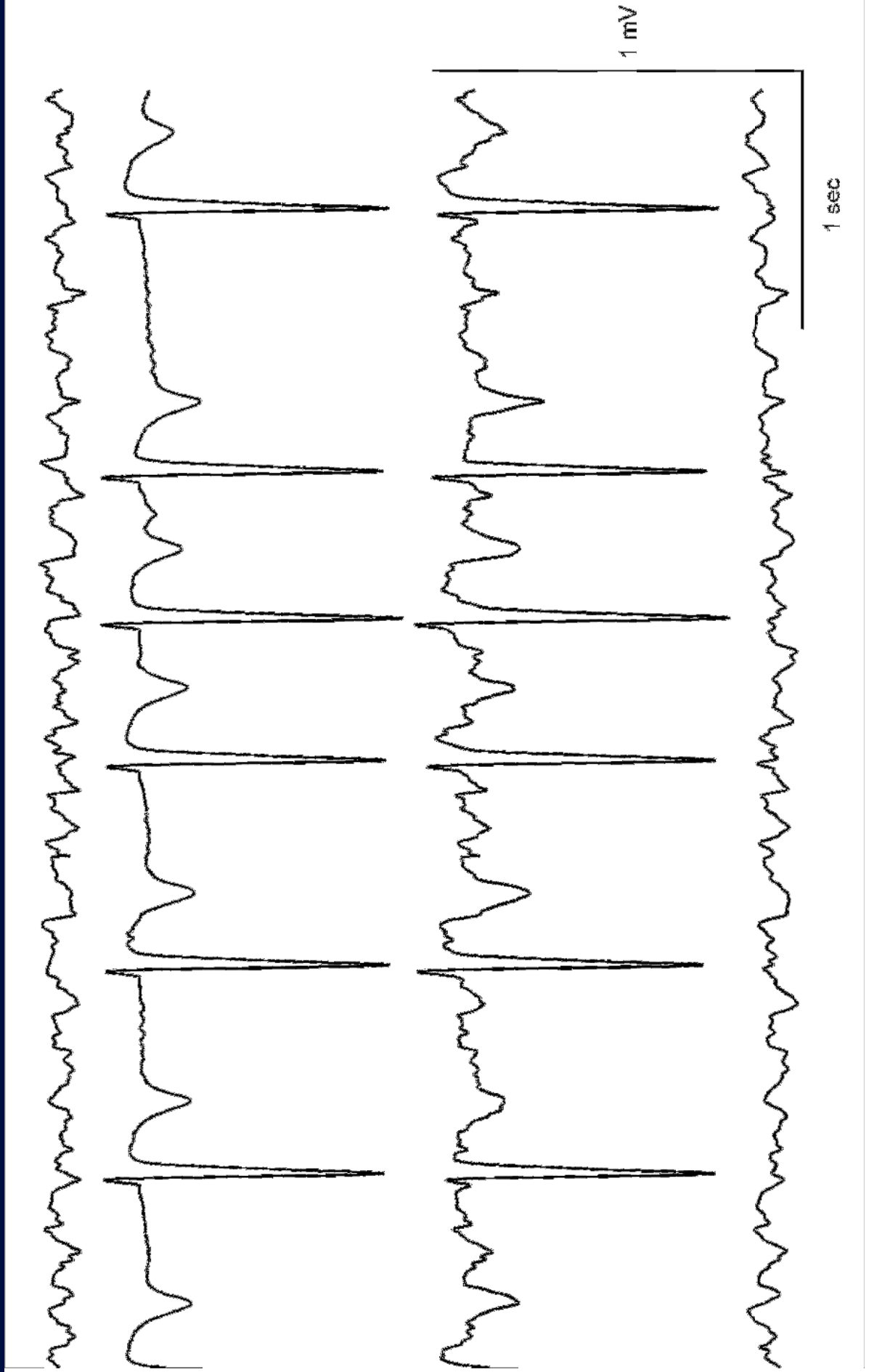


Applications (so far)

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1) QRST suppression (V1)

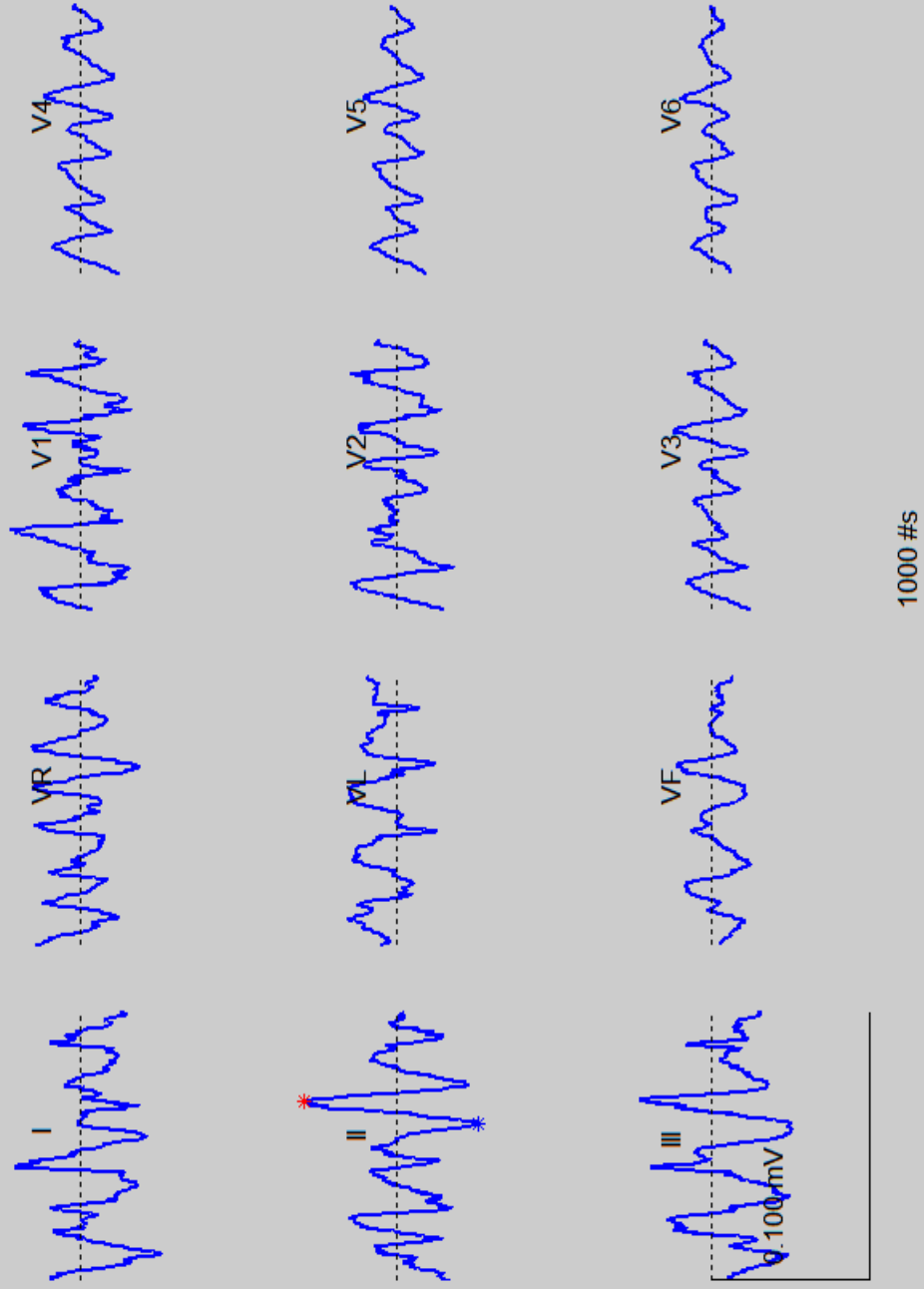
15



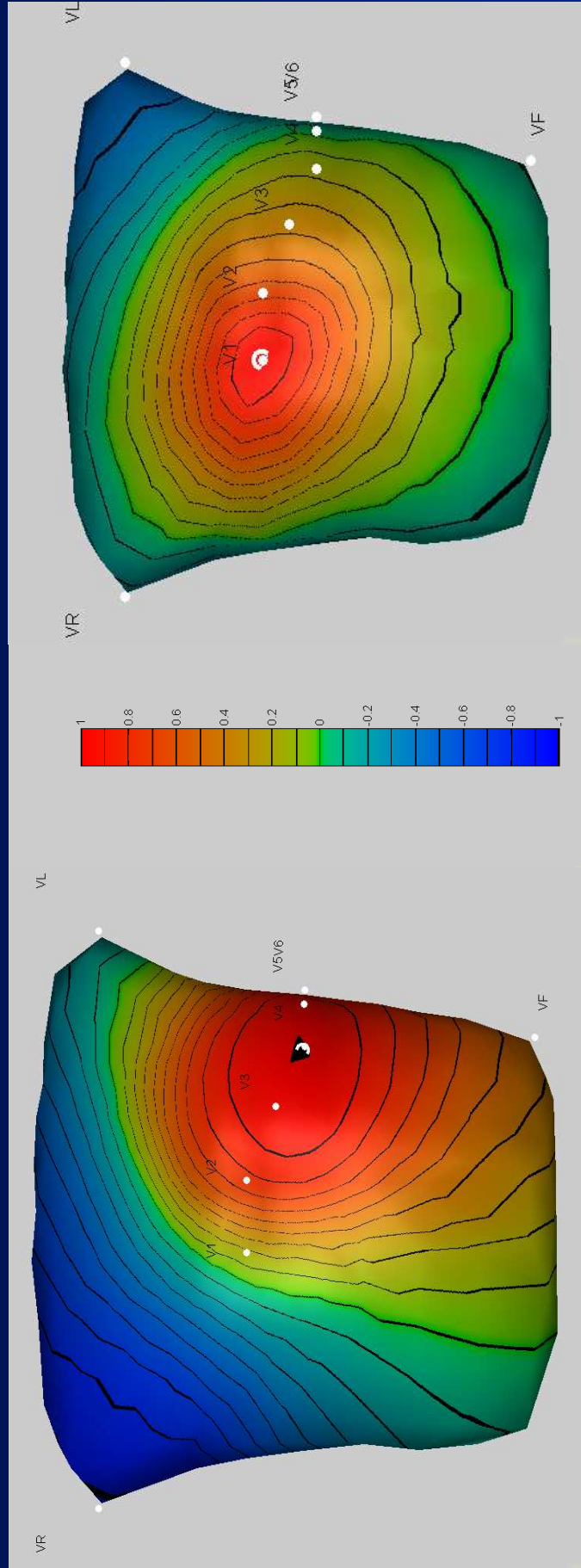
2) Optimal lead systems

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Simulated AF in the standard 12-ld ECG



Correlation maps during AF

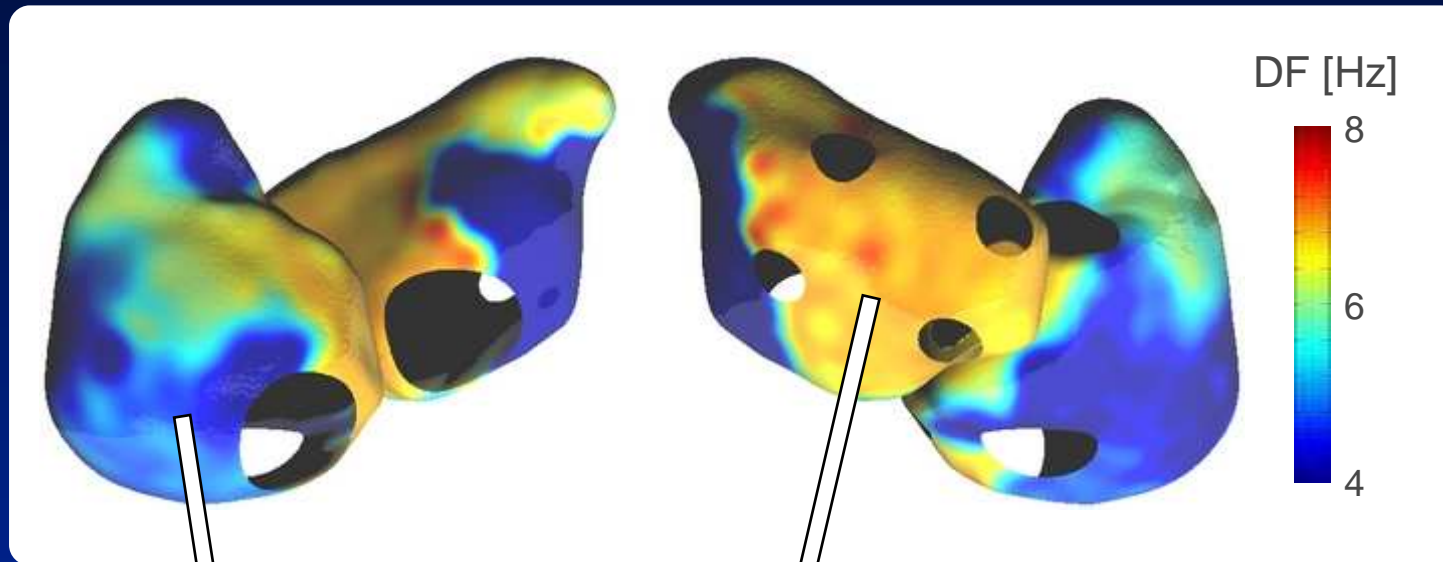


V_1

V_4

3) Frequency Analysis of Atrial Electrograms 18

Dominant Frequency Map

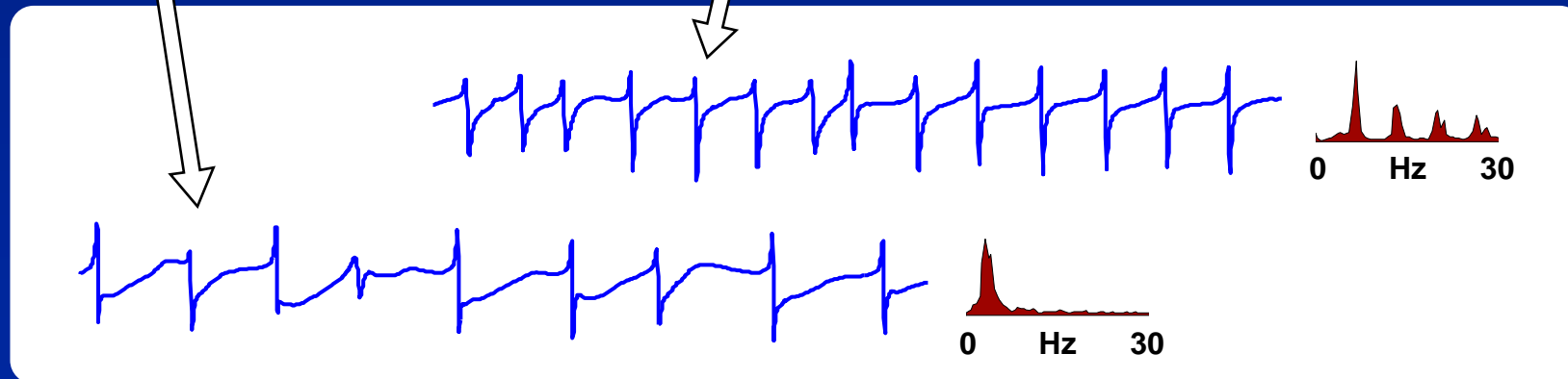


Average DF

Left atrium
 6.3 ± 1.1 Hz

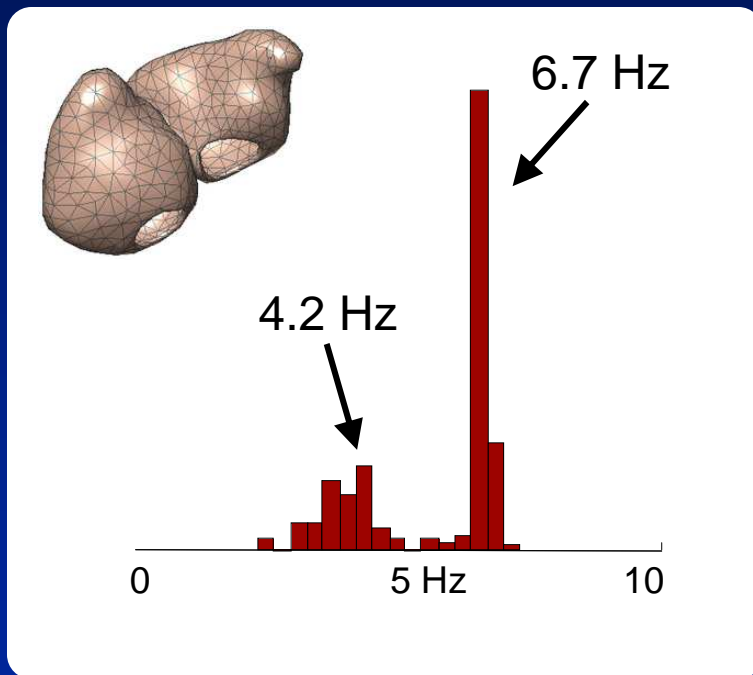
Right atrium
 5.7 ± 0.8 Hz

Overall
 6.0 ± 1.0 Hz

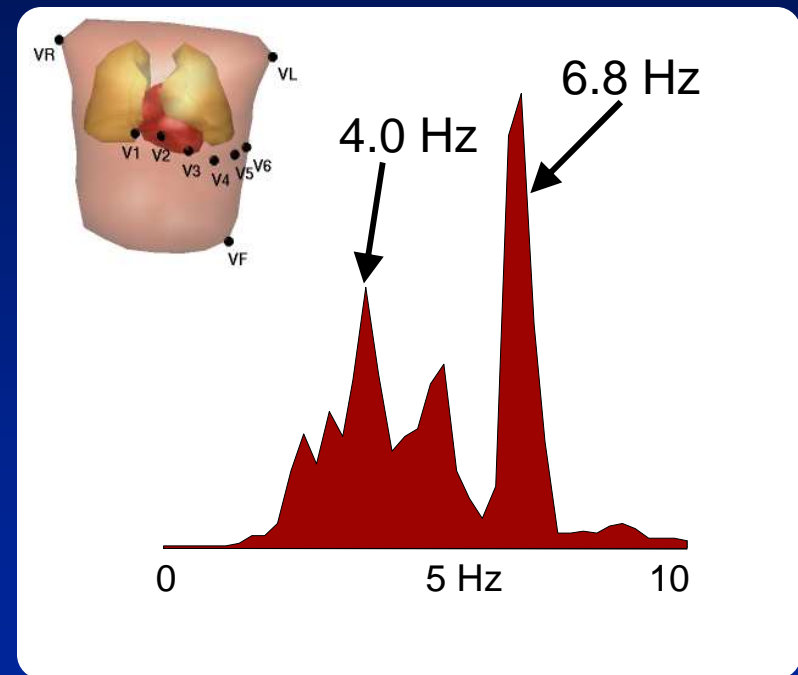


Atrial Electrograms vs ECGs

Histogram of atrial dominant frequencies



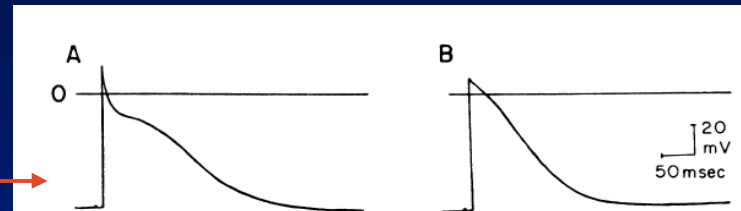
Frequency spectrum of Lead V2



- model based analysis of the atrial signals in the ECG
- focus on AF
- multi-unit model of atrial myocytes, involving membrane kinetics
- expression of atrial sources in the ECG by means of volume conduction models of the thorax
- 1) development of dedicated preprocessing tools
- 2) search for optimal lead placement
- 3) search for signal processing methods for the characterization of AF

Atrial TMPs, early data

atrial specialized
fibers



atrial contractiles
fibers

FIGURE 1

Transmembrane action potentials (TAP) recorded from two types of atrial fibers. Top trace in each panel is line of zero potential. A: Typical TAP recorded from an atrial specialized fiber. There is a prominent overshoot, followed by a period of rapid repolarization and then a prolonged phase of slow repolarization (plateau). B: TAP from an atrial contractile fiber. In contrast to A, separate phases of repolarization cannot be distinguished in contractile fibers.

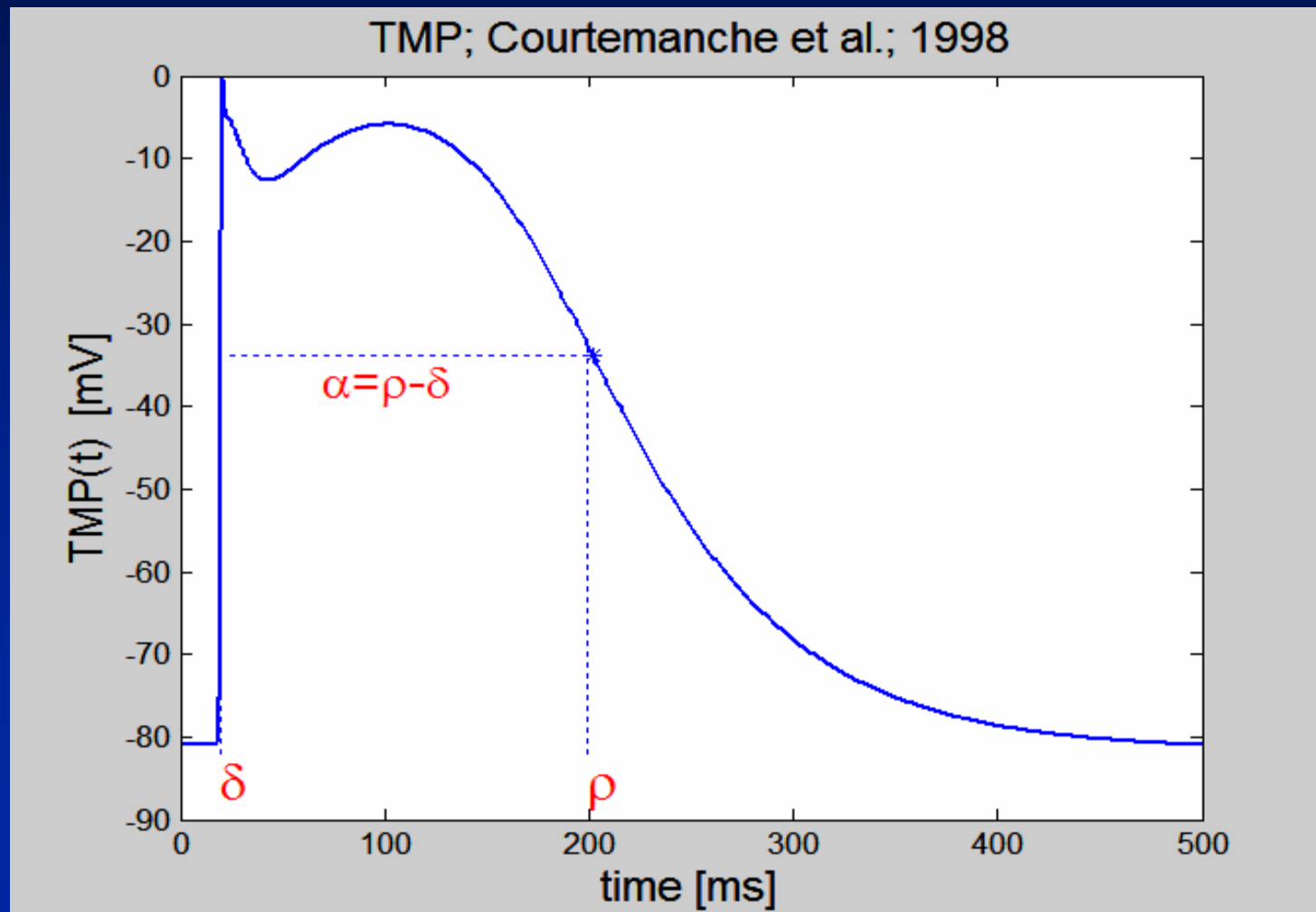
Circulation Research, Vol. XXX, March 1972

Electrophysiologic Properties of Isolated Preparations of Human Atrial Myocardium

**By Henry Gelband, Harry L. Bush, Michael R. Rosen,
Robert J. Myerburg, and Brian F. Hoffman**

The timing of TMPs

depolarization: δ_n repolarization: ρ_n
 wave form set by: $\alpha_n = \rho_n - \delta_n = ARI_n$



wave forms for different δ_n, ρ_n values

