



Fig. 5.1: Schematics of the lesion models that were investigated using shear wave speed quantification showing (a) a spherical hard-boundaried lesion, (b) a spherical blurred-boundary lesion, (c) a cluster of numerous small lesions composing a larger lesionous region, and (d) the geometry from an MRI-acquired deep tissue injury overlaid on a slice from the Visible Human Project such that the injury lesion was located immediately superior to an ischial tuberosity.

lies in the the data that was extracted and processed from the time-domain finite-element models of tissue displacement. A discussion of how shear wave speeds are tracked in the finite-element model of tissue deformation is given