Smart ultrasound device for non-invasive real-time myocardial stiffness quantification of the human heart

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of the tissue

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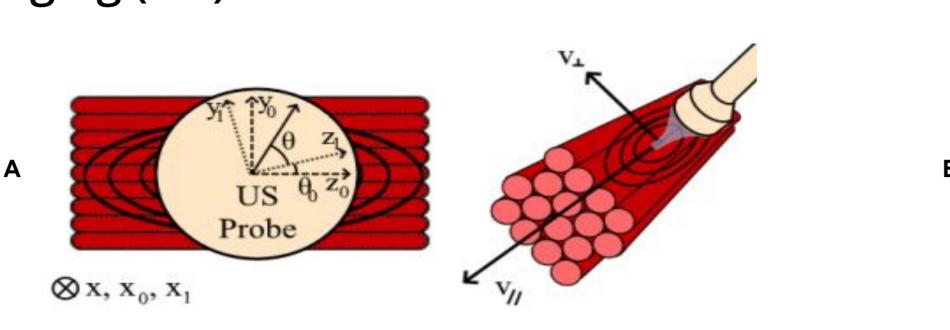




Introduction 1. Myocardial stiffness Resistance of the heart muscle to stretch during the process of filling with blood Anisotropy: direction-dependent Fig. 1 The challenges of measuring the myocardium stiffness 100% Endocardium 75% 50% Myocardium Probe 25% Epicardium Fig. 2 The thickness of the myocardium and the surrounding layers 2. Smart Ultrasound Probe Real-time non-invasive measurement of myocardial stiffness taking into account the anisotropic property

Material and Methods

Shear wave velocity (SWV) parameters calculation using Elastic Tensor Imaging (ETI)



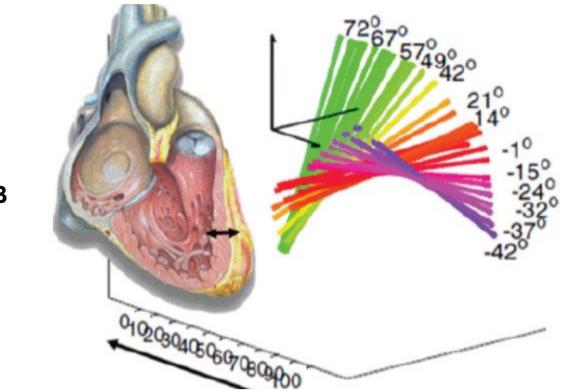
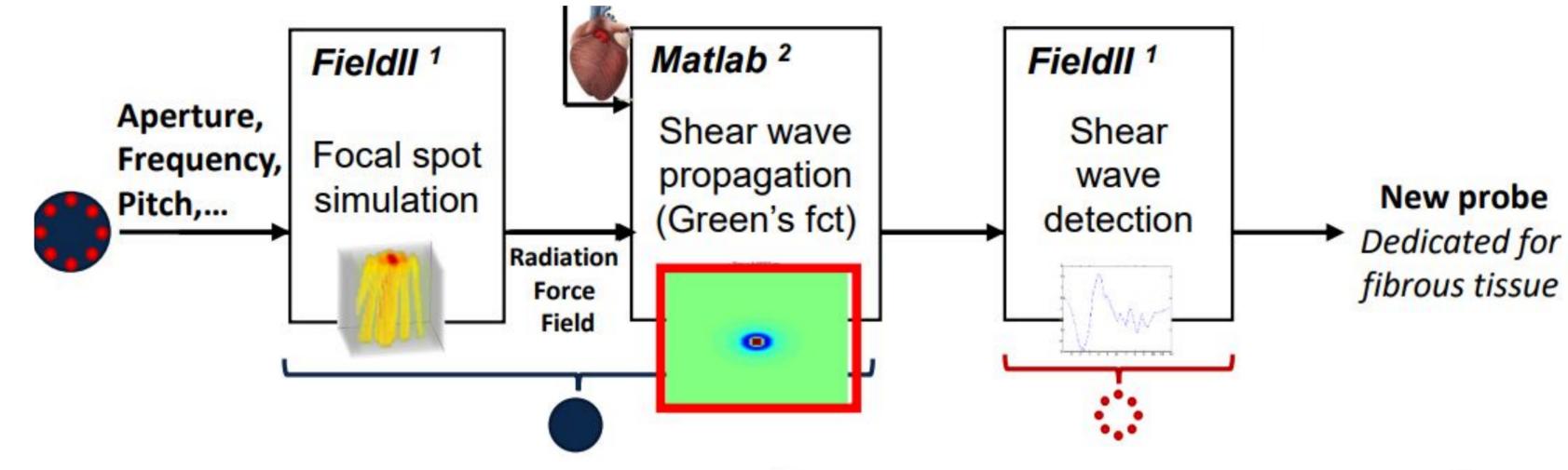


Fig. 3 Shear wave velocity measurement A) Direction of SWV measurement: parallel and perpendicular to the fibers B) Accounting for the different orientations of fibers with ETI

2. Numerical simulation steps that led to the design of the probe



3. Experimental validation

The probe was tested on in-silico, ex-vivo and then in-vivo on 4 healthy volunteers to validate the simulation results.

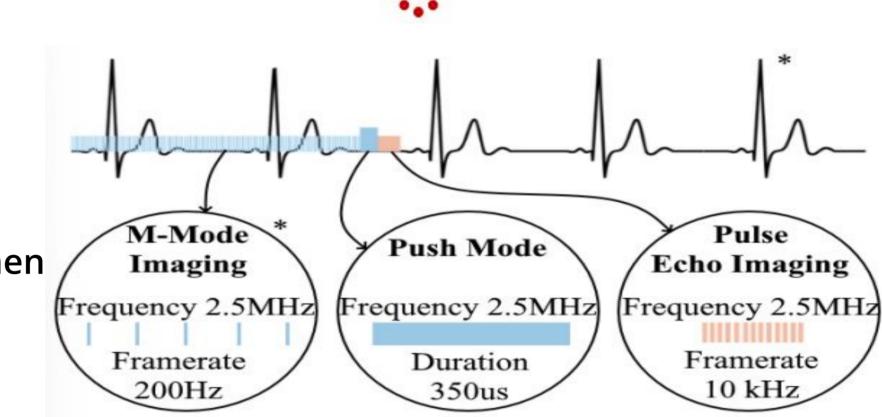
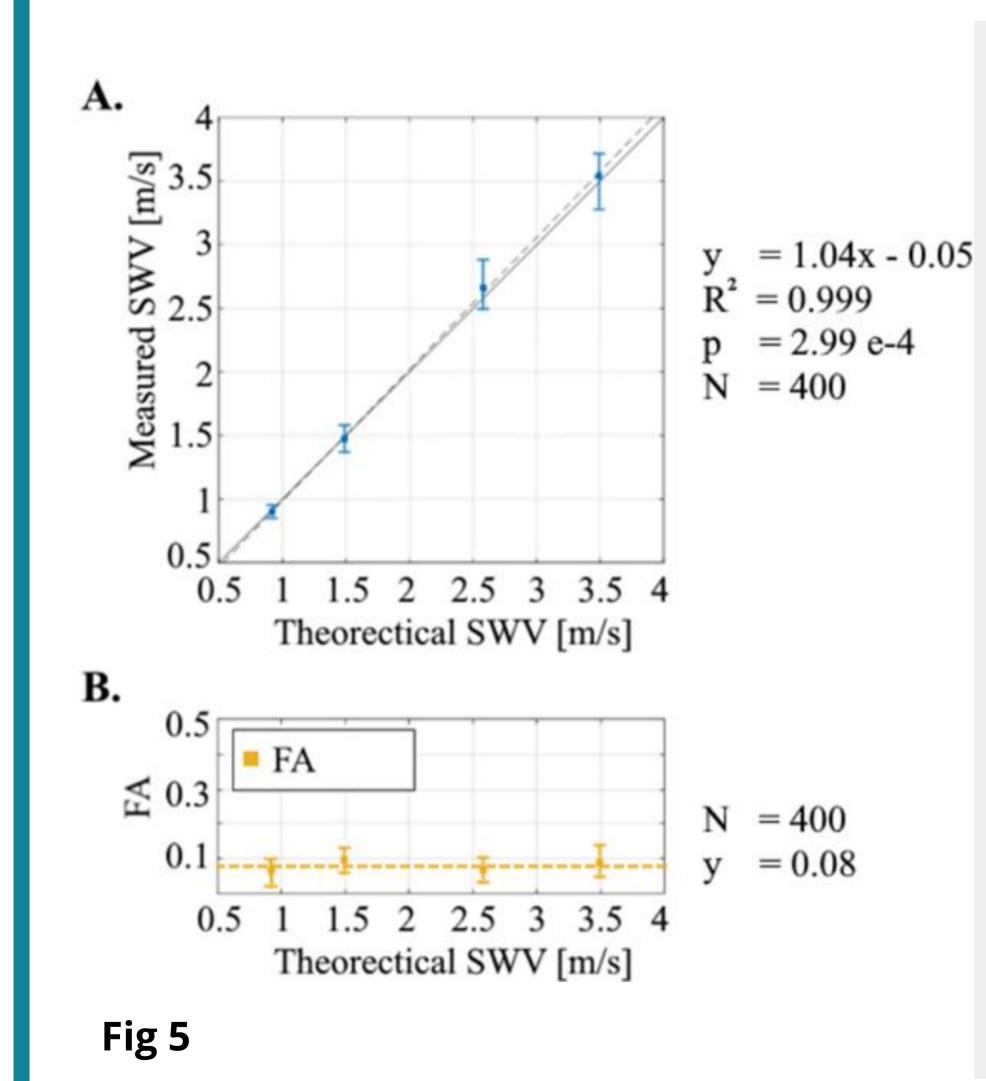


Fig.4 The different US modes using in the in-vivo testing

Results



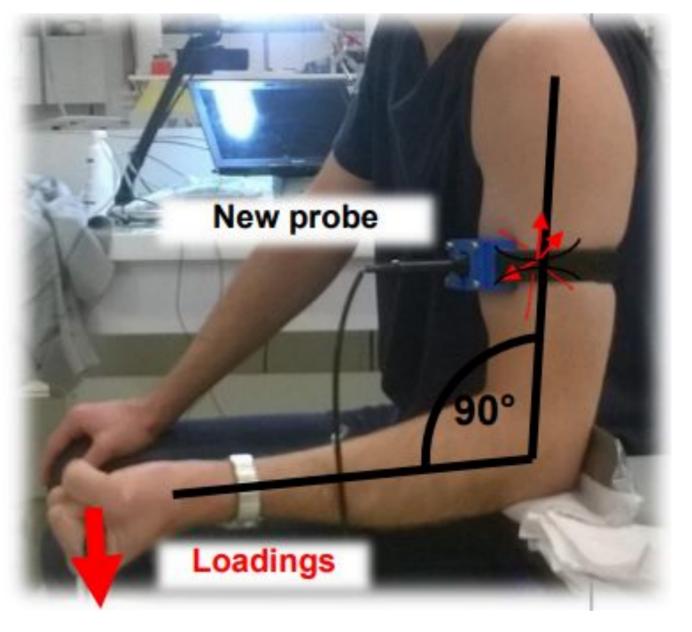


Fig 6. The preclinical testing of the new probe

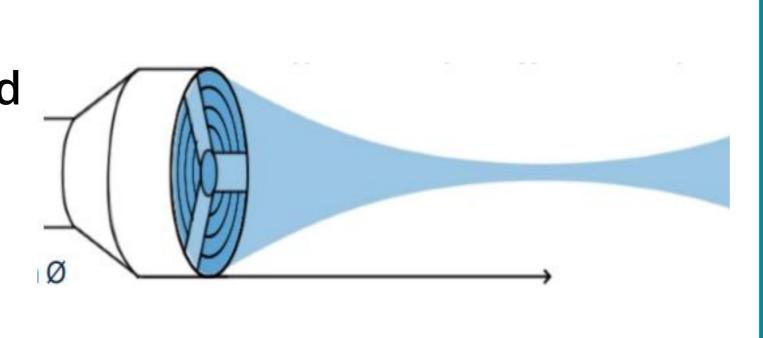
Table 1 HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS MS RV Volunteer Septum 1.08 +/- 0.08 m/s 2.44 +/- 0.22 m/s 0.64 +/- 0.17 m/s 1.82 +/- 0.08 m/s 0.20 + / - 0.040.35 + / - 0.17FA 1.06 +/- 0.17 m/s 1.68 +/- 0.26 m/s v_{\parallel} 0.68 +/- 0.15 m/s 1.34 +/- 0.29 m/s 0.31 + / - 0.06FA 0.22 + / - 0.070.94 +/- 0.25 m/s 1.20 +/- 0.20 m/s v_{\parallel} 0.66 +/- 0.09 m/s 0.86 +/- 0.11 m/s 0.22 + / - 0.140.22 + / - 0.14FA 1.24 +/- 0.20 m/s 1.64 +/- 0.15 m/s v_{\parallel} 0.62 +/- 0.08 m/s 1.10 +/- 0.12 m/s FA 0.44 +/- 0.04 FA 0.27 + / - 0.08

Table 1 Results for parallel and perpendicular SWV of 4 healthy volunteers

- Fig 5. A Comparison of the theoretical and measured shear wave velocity on 4 phantoms
- Fig 5. B Fractional Anisotropy values in an isotropic phantom

Conclusion

- A novel US device for measuring the myocardial stiffness non-invasively in real-time was developed
- Device is currently being integrated into clinical application



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