

The New Field of Network Physiology: Mapping the Human Physiolome

Plamen Ch. Ivanov

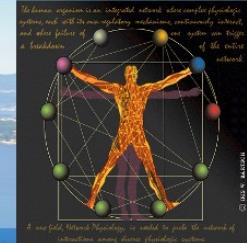
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Brigham and Women's Hospital & Harvard Medical School



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL



**Third International Summer Institute
on Network Physiology (ISINP)**
Lake Como School of Advanced Studies, 24 - 29 July 2022



Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Eye



Brain



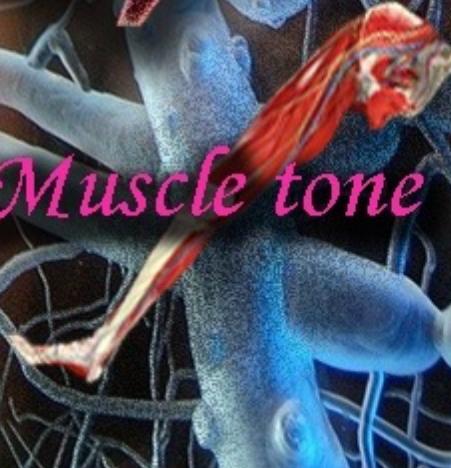
Lungs



Heart



Muscle tone

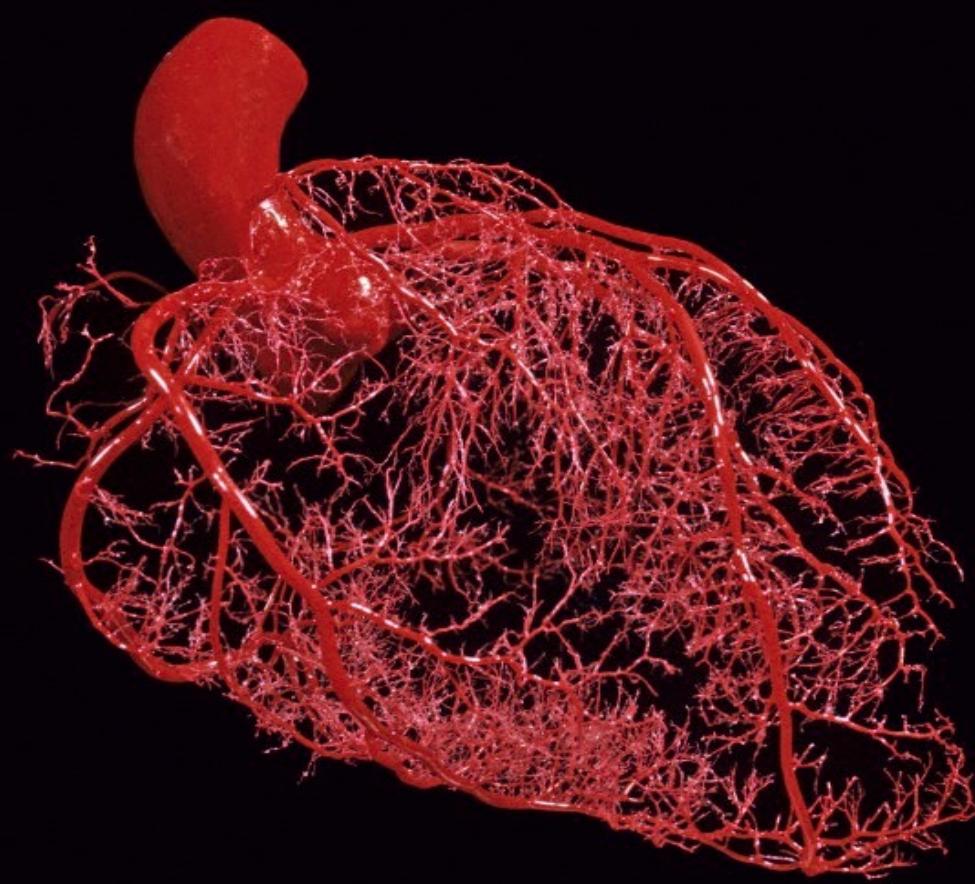


Kidneys

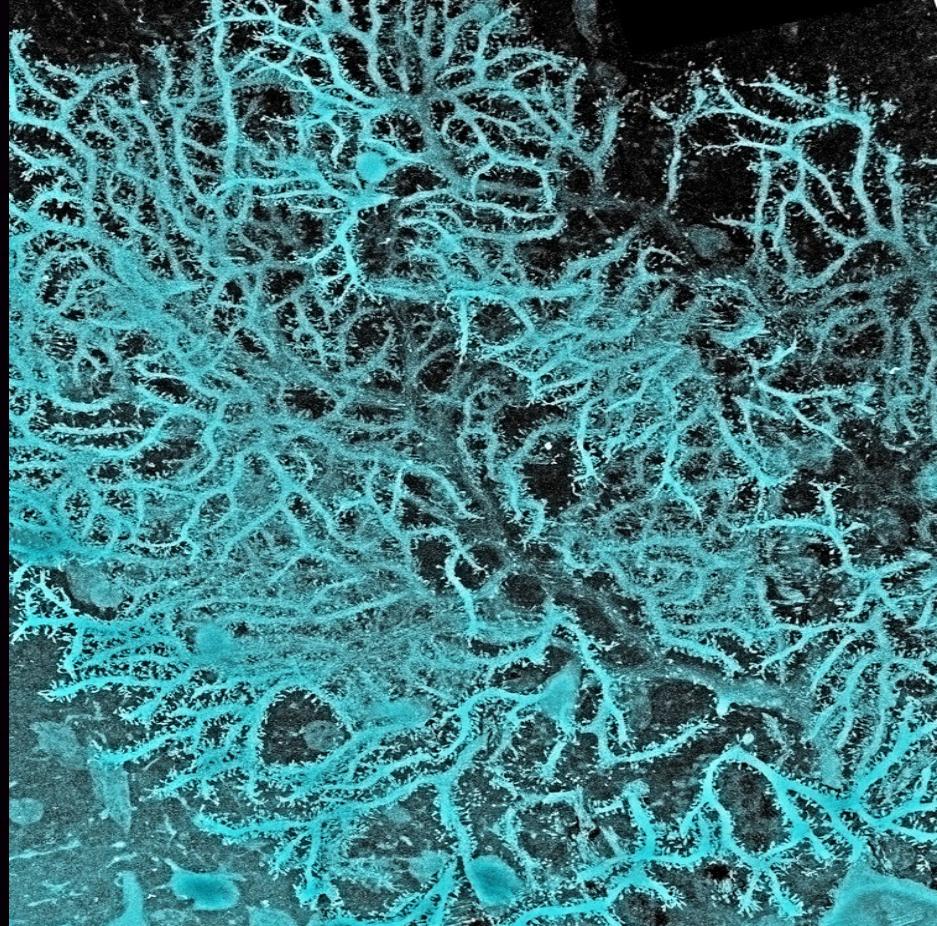


Human Organism comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Heart: Vascular network



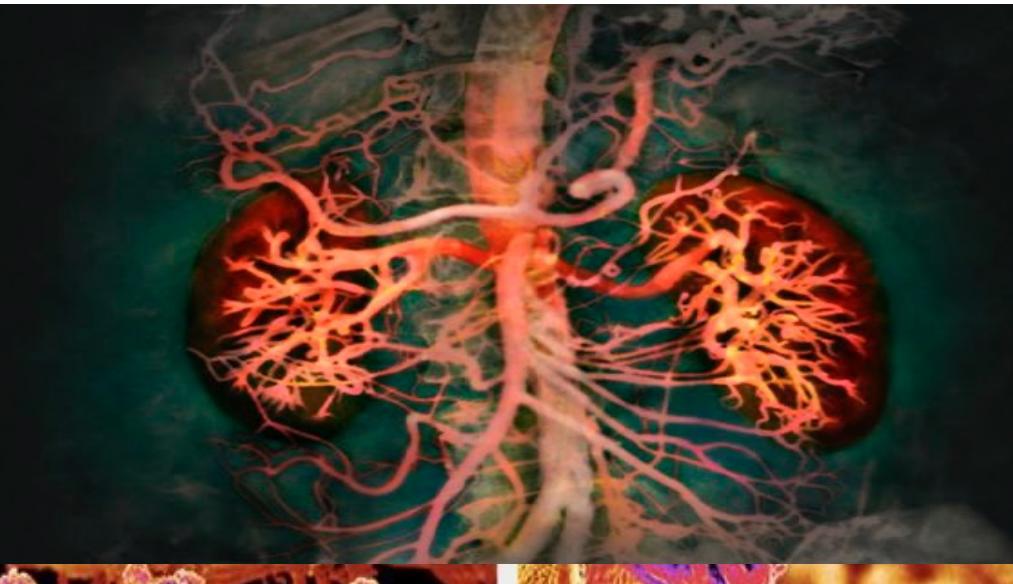
Conducting network
(Purkinje dendrites)



Human Organism

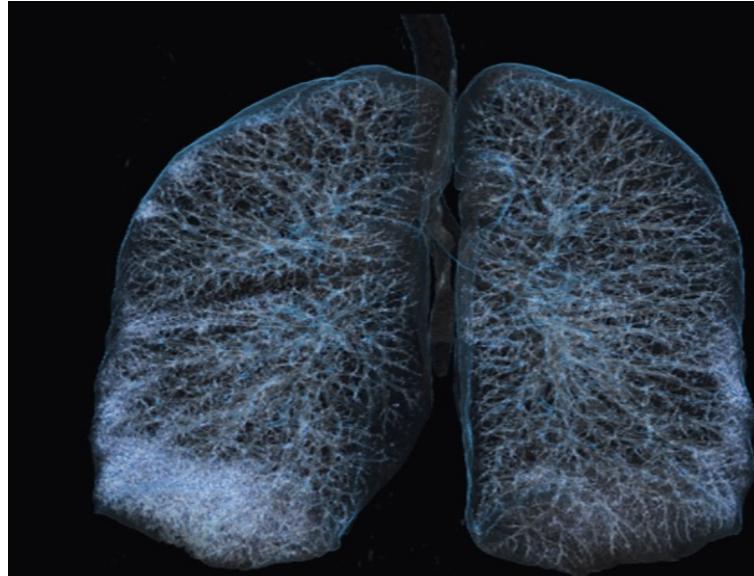
comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Kidney: Vascular network in decreasing scale

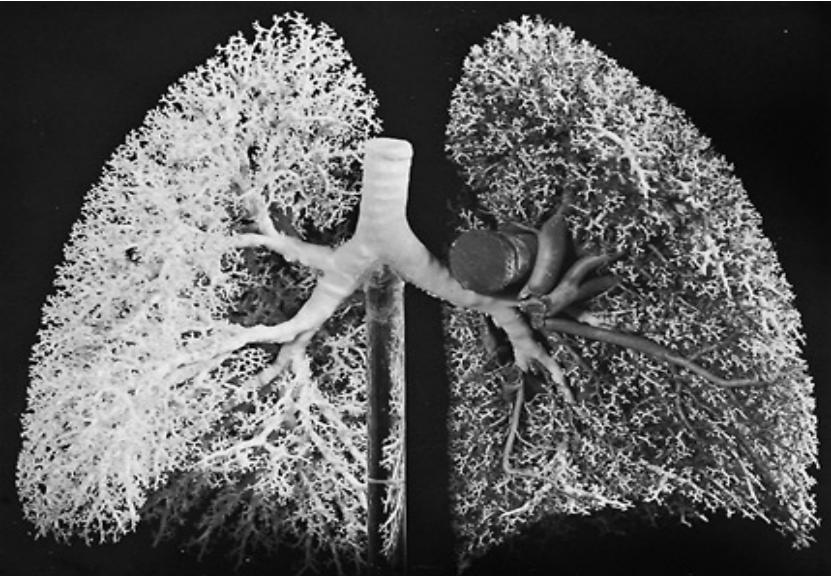


Human Organism comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

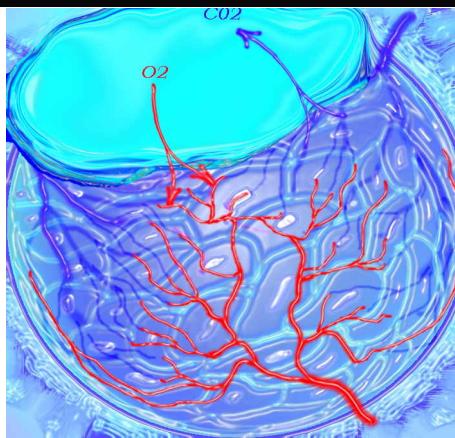
Lungs: High resolution image



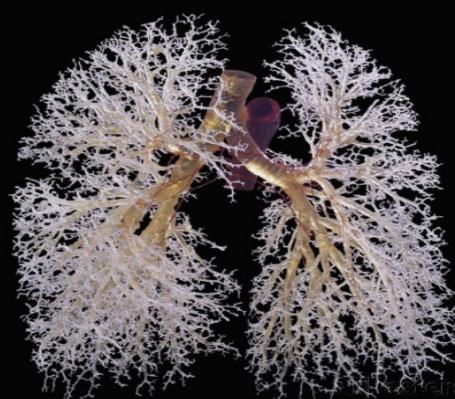
Airways



Arteries and veins



Single alveolus
vascular network

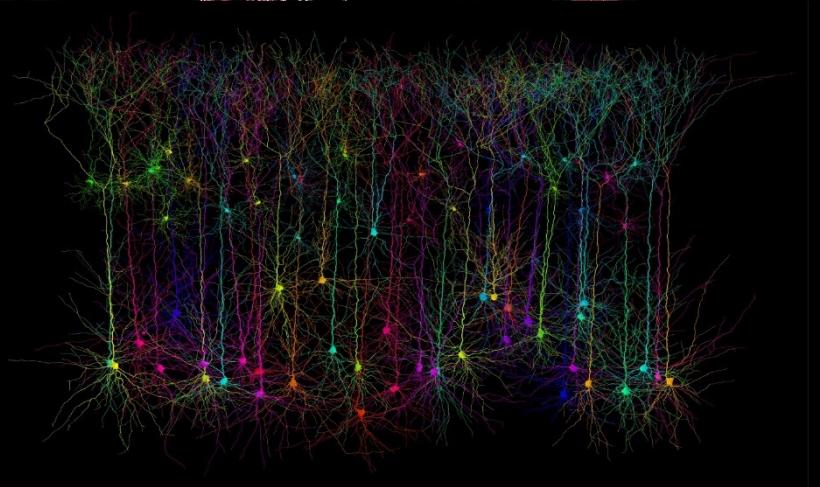
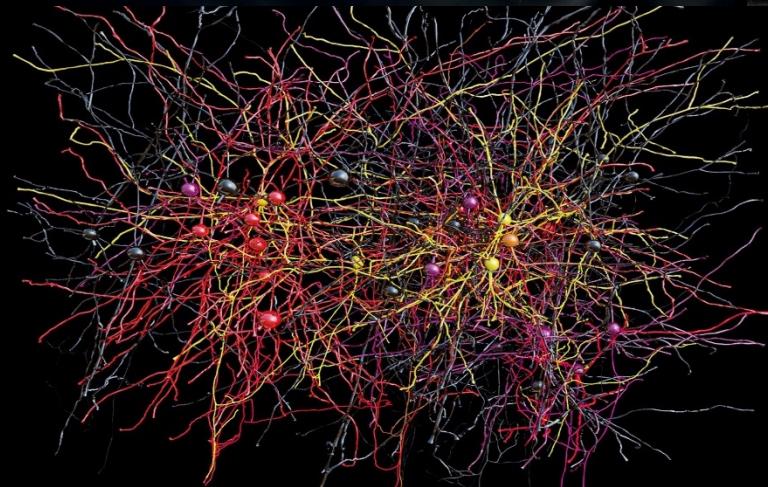
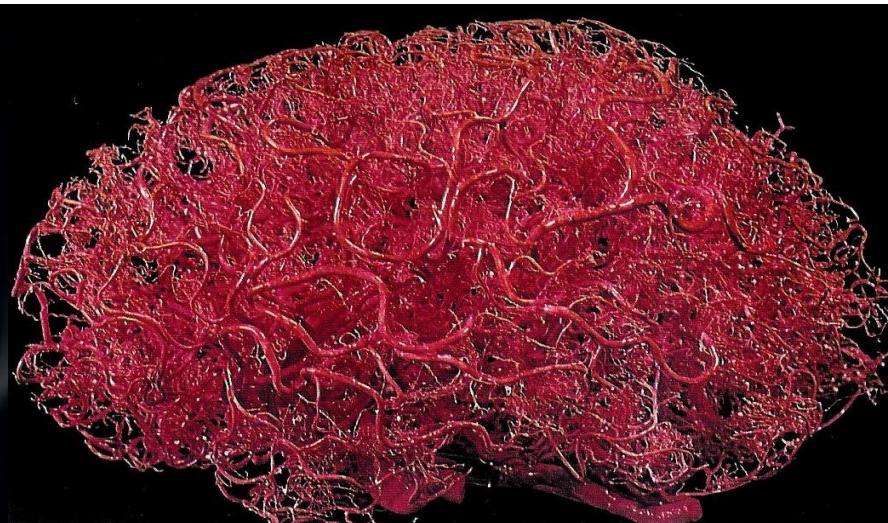
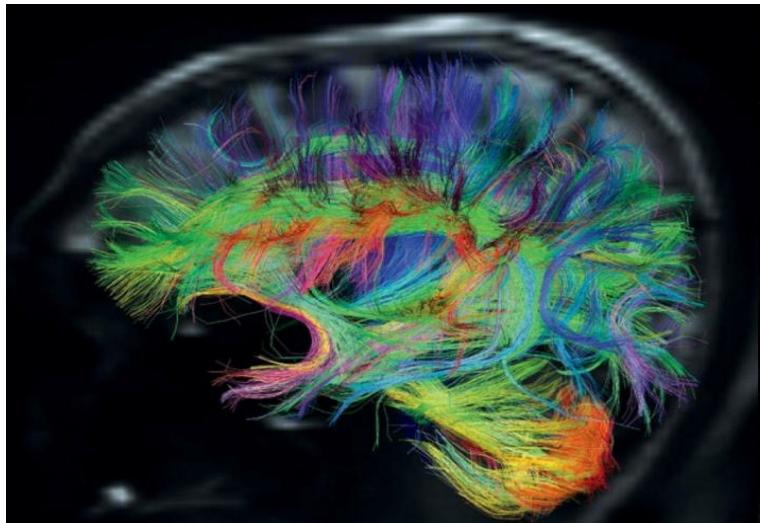


Bronchial tree

Human Organism comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Brain:

Neuronal and vascular network



Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Eye



Lungs



Pulmonologists

Brain

Neurologists



Muscle tone

Heart

Cardiologists

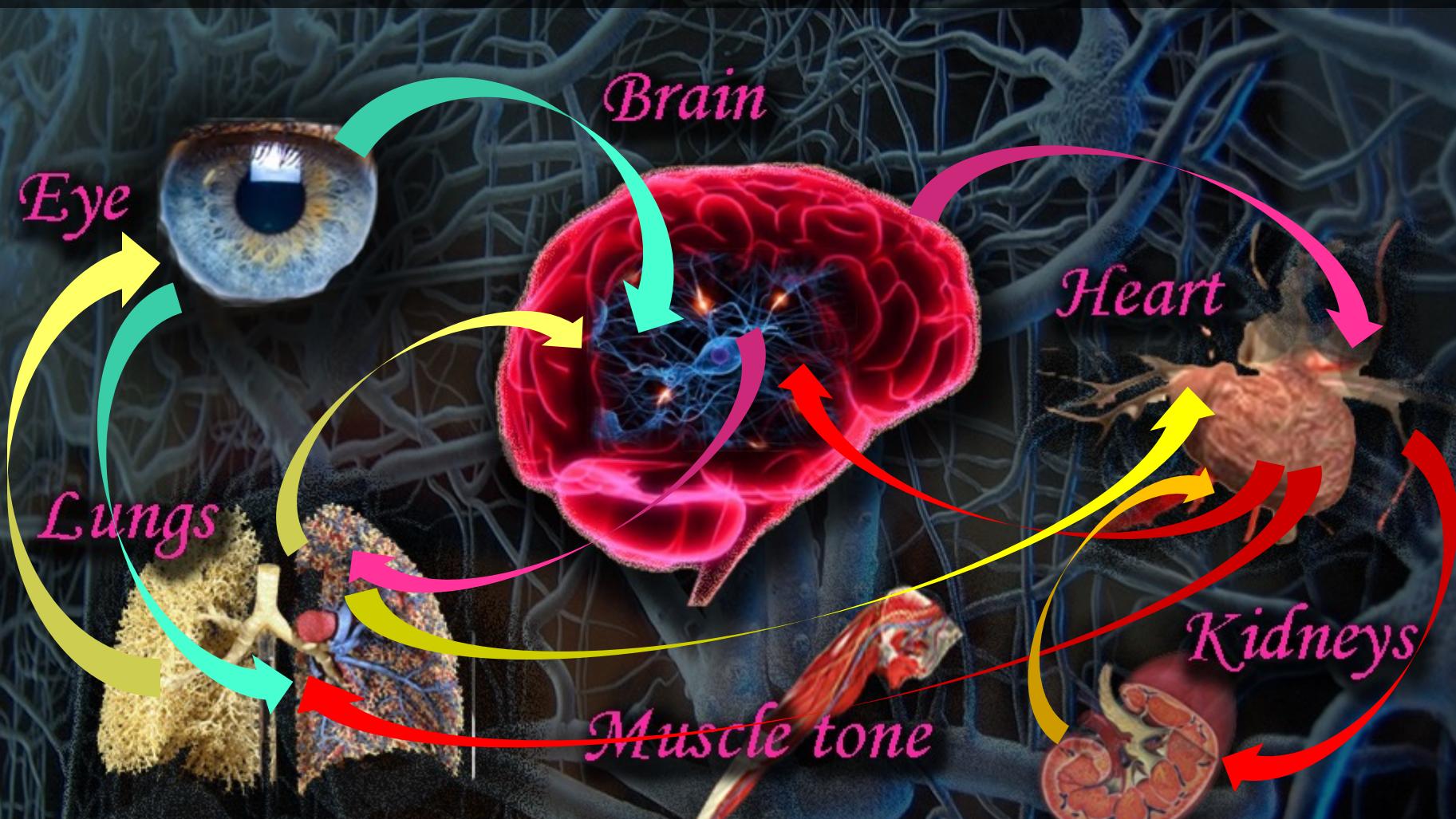
Kidneys



Medical specialists traditionally focus on single organ systems

Human Organism – Integrated Network

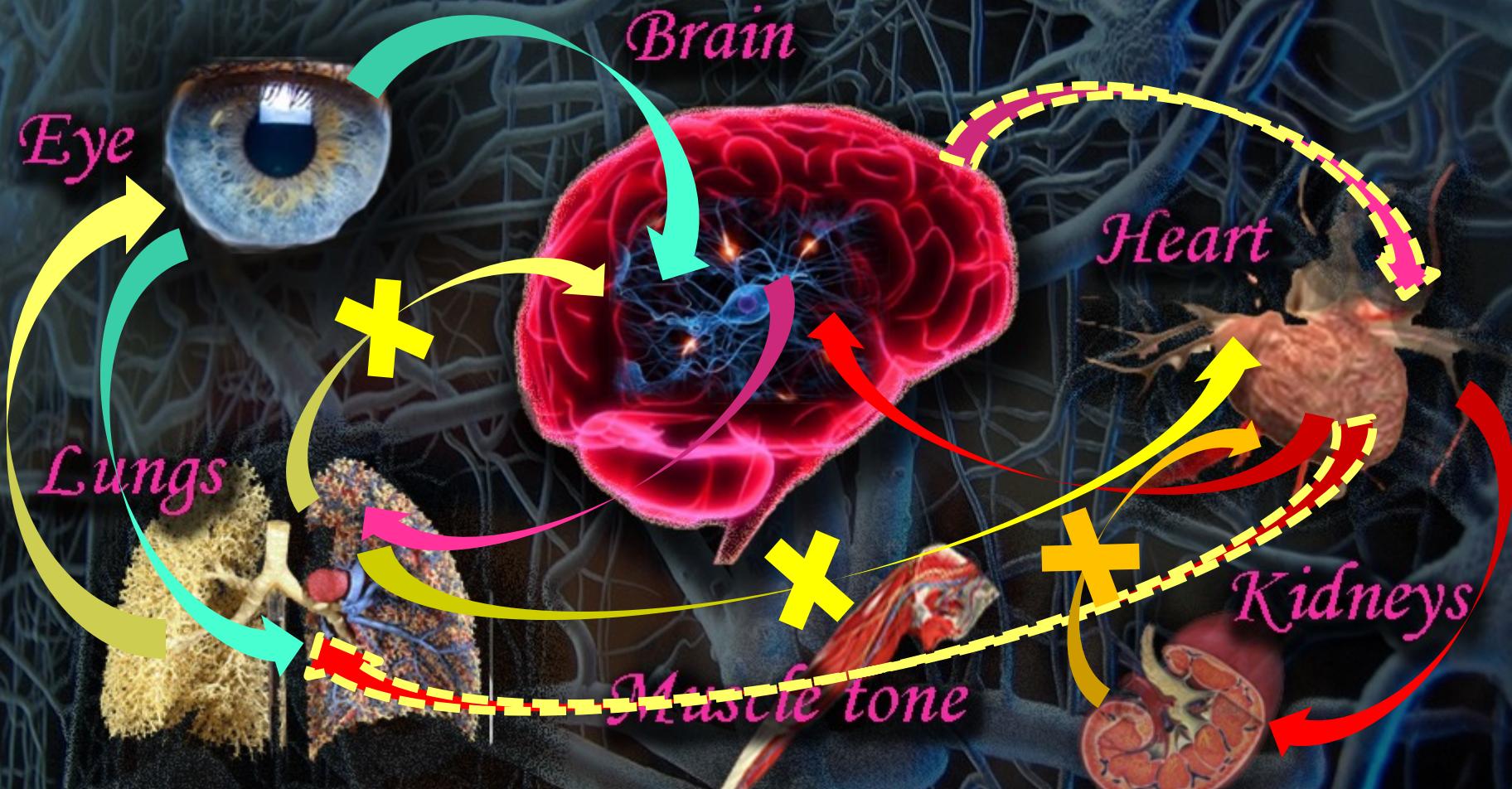
Coordinated Interactions of Organ Systems



Essential to:

- Maintain Health
- Generate distinct physiological states

Disrupted Communications among Organ Systems



- Leads to:
1. Dysfunction of individual systems
 2. Collapse of the entire organism

Human Organism – Integrated Network of interconnected and interacting organ systems

Failure of one system may trigger a *cascade of failures* leading to
a breakdown of the entire organism



Even structurally intact and functioning individual systems
→ Not sufficient for Health !



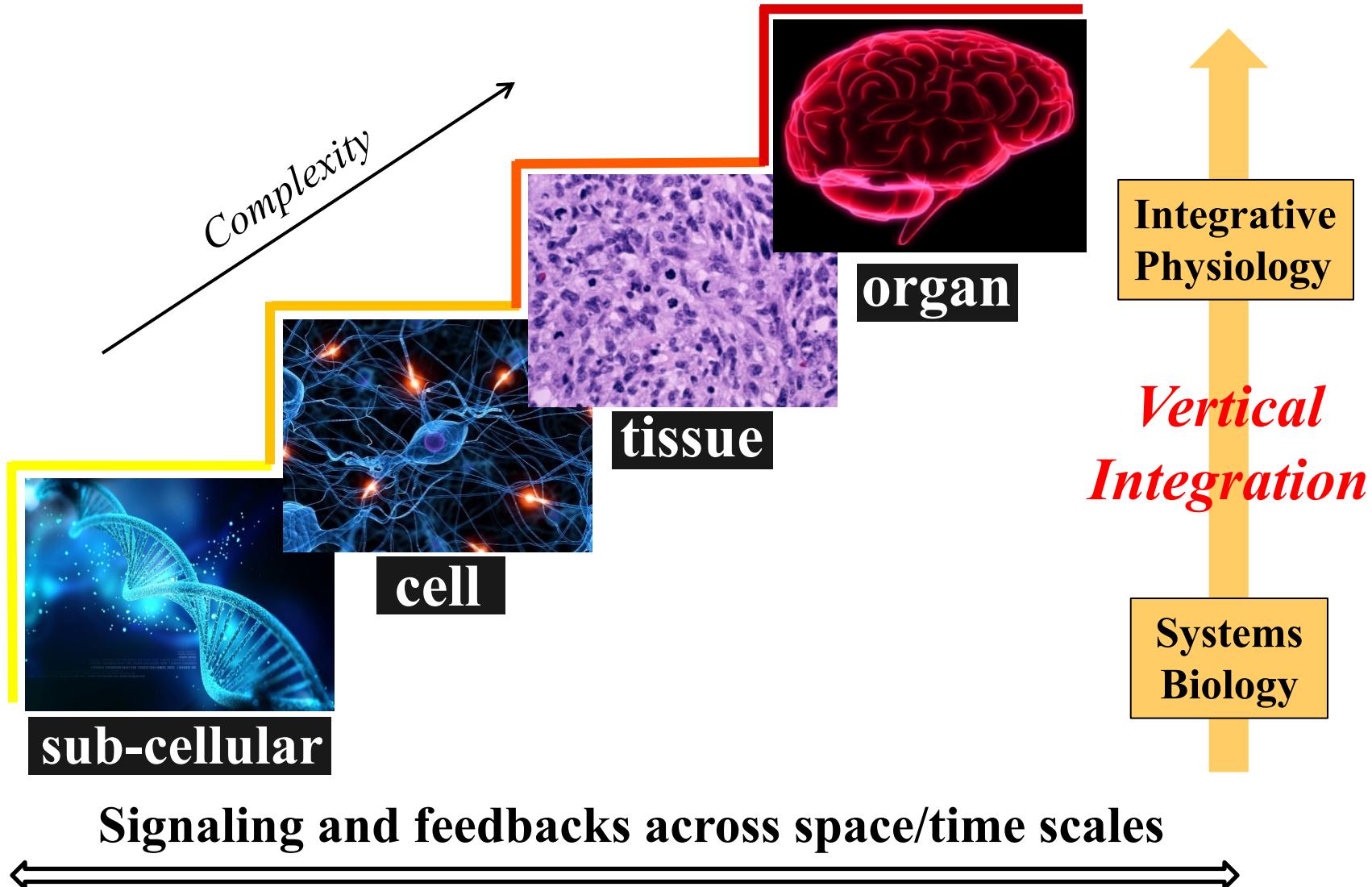
Broad *clinical implications*: Coma, Multiple Organ Failure

Yet, despite the importance to:

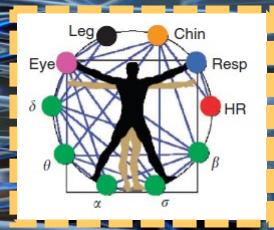
- understanding basic physiologic functions
- clinical relevance

? we do not know how organ systems dynamically interact
as a network to coordinate and optimize their functions

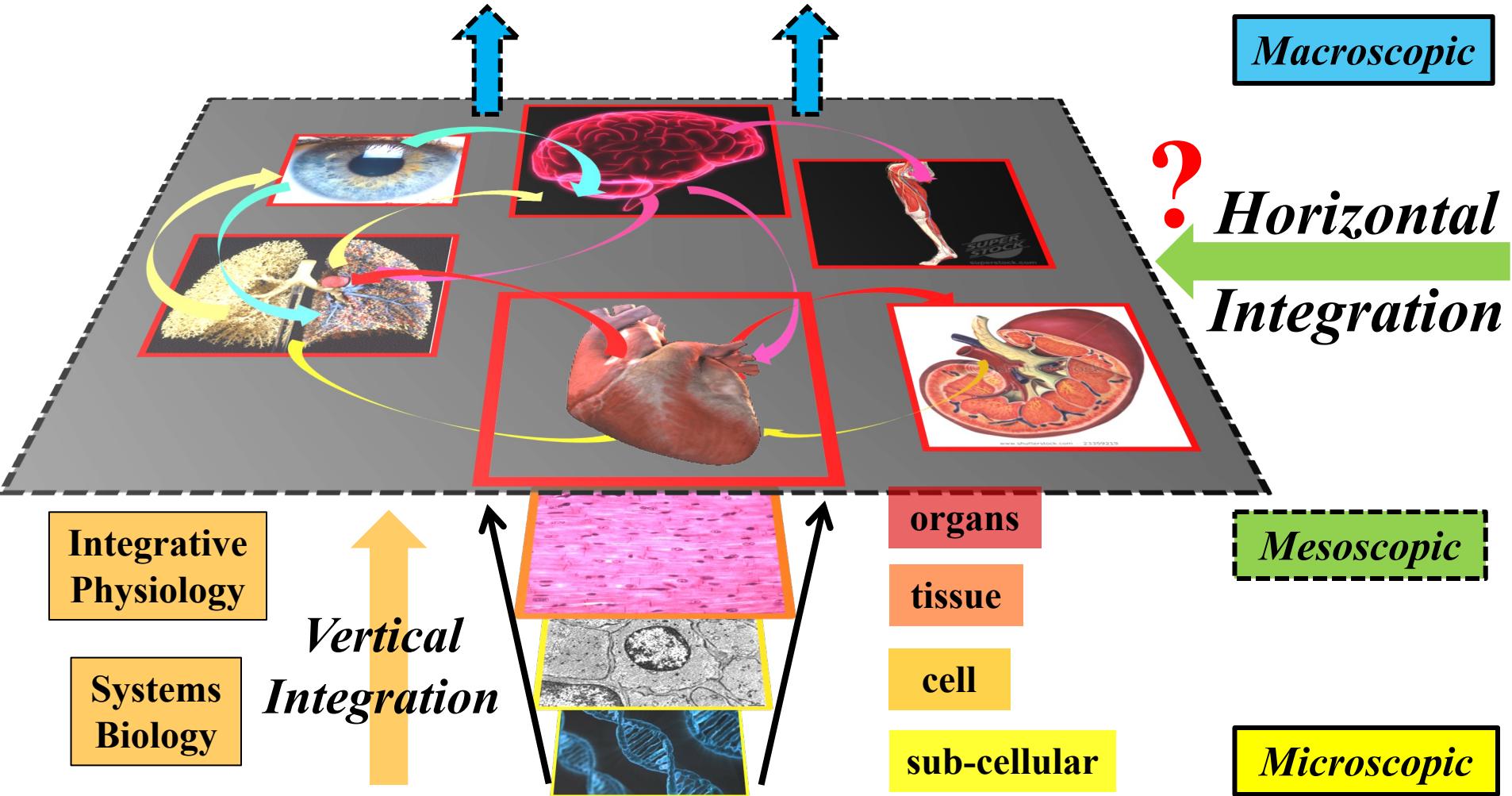
Current Research Focus of Systems Biology and Integrative Physiology



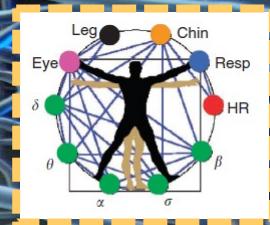
Our Research Focus: Horizontal Integration



Epidemiology / Population Health

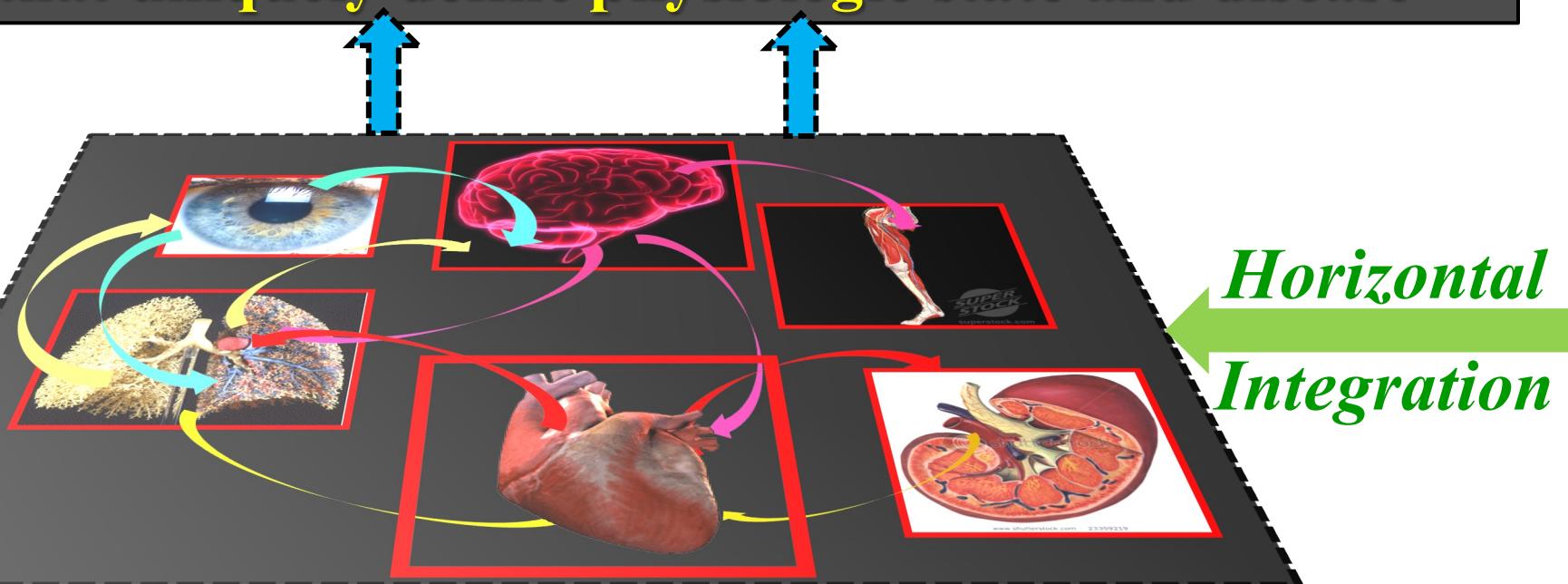


Medicine defines health and disease through the state of individual organ systems.



Fundamental Question:

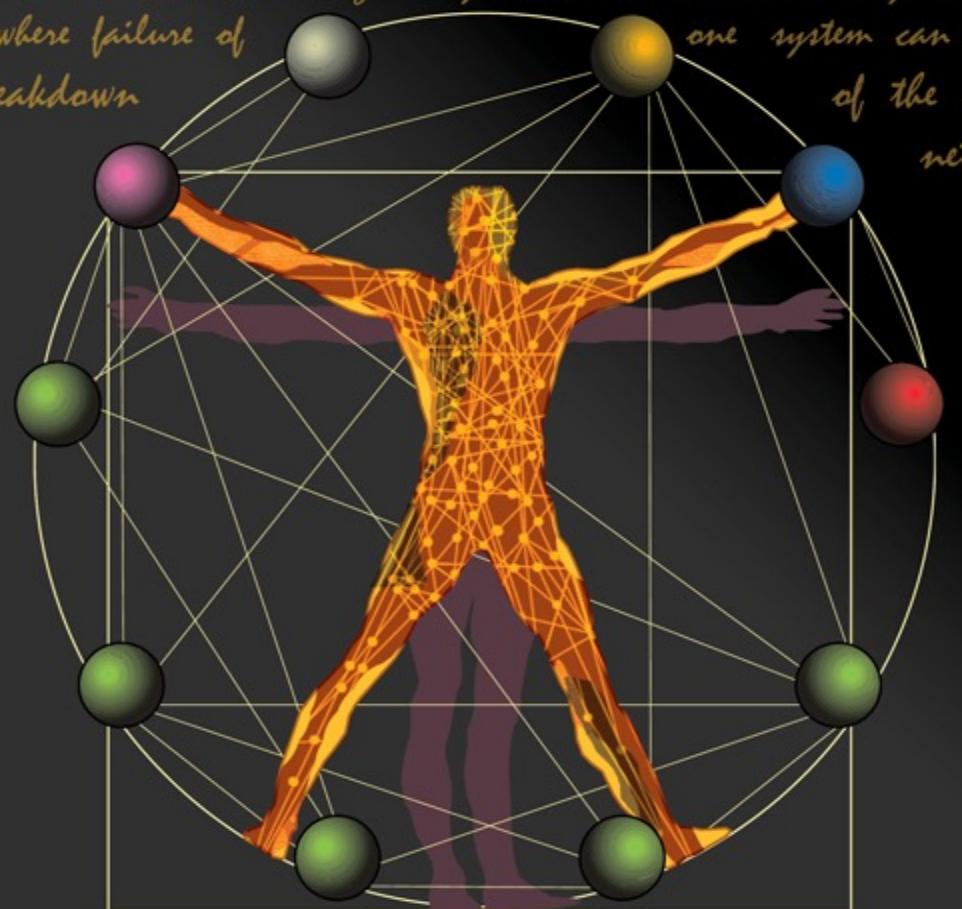
Are there “*blueprint reference*” network maps that uniquely define physiologic state and disease ?



Our Research Program

New Research Direction: Shifting the focus from single organ systems to the network of organ interactions

The human organism is an integrated network where complex physiologic systems, each with its own regulatory mechanisms, continuously interact, and where failure of one system can trigger a breakdown of the entire network.



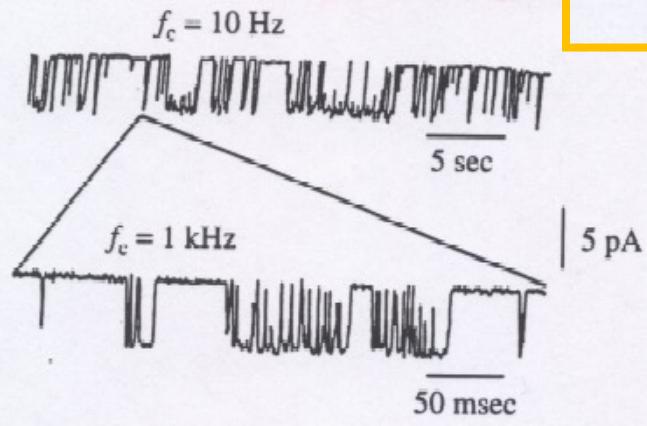
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*A new field
Network Physiology
needed to probe
interactions
among diverse
physiologic systems.*

Complex Variability in Physiologic Dynamics across spatio-temporal scales and levels of integration

Is Physiologic
Variability
simply Noise?

sub-cellular
Ion channel kinetics



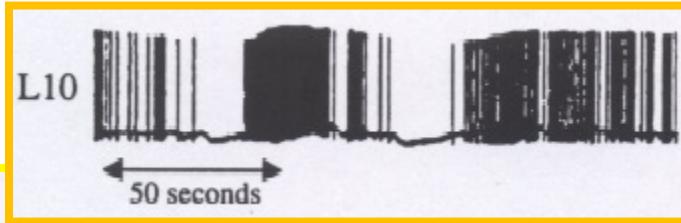
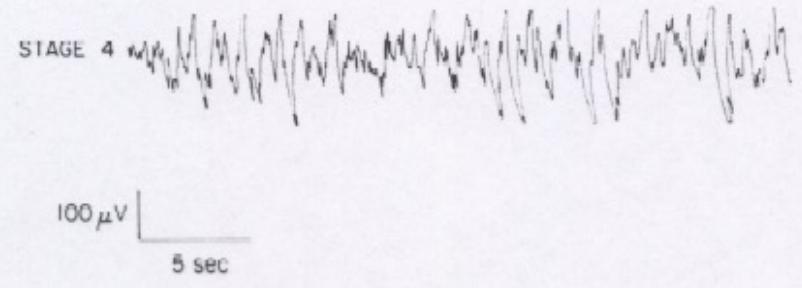
Complexity

cell

Single neuron activity

organs

Brain dynamics during sleep (EEG)



New Concept: Fluctuations are *not* noise !

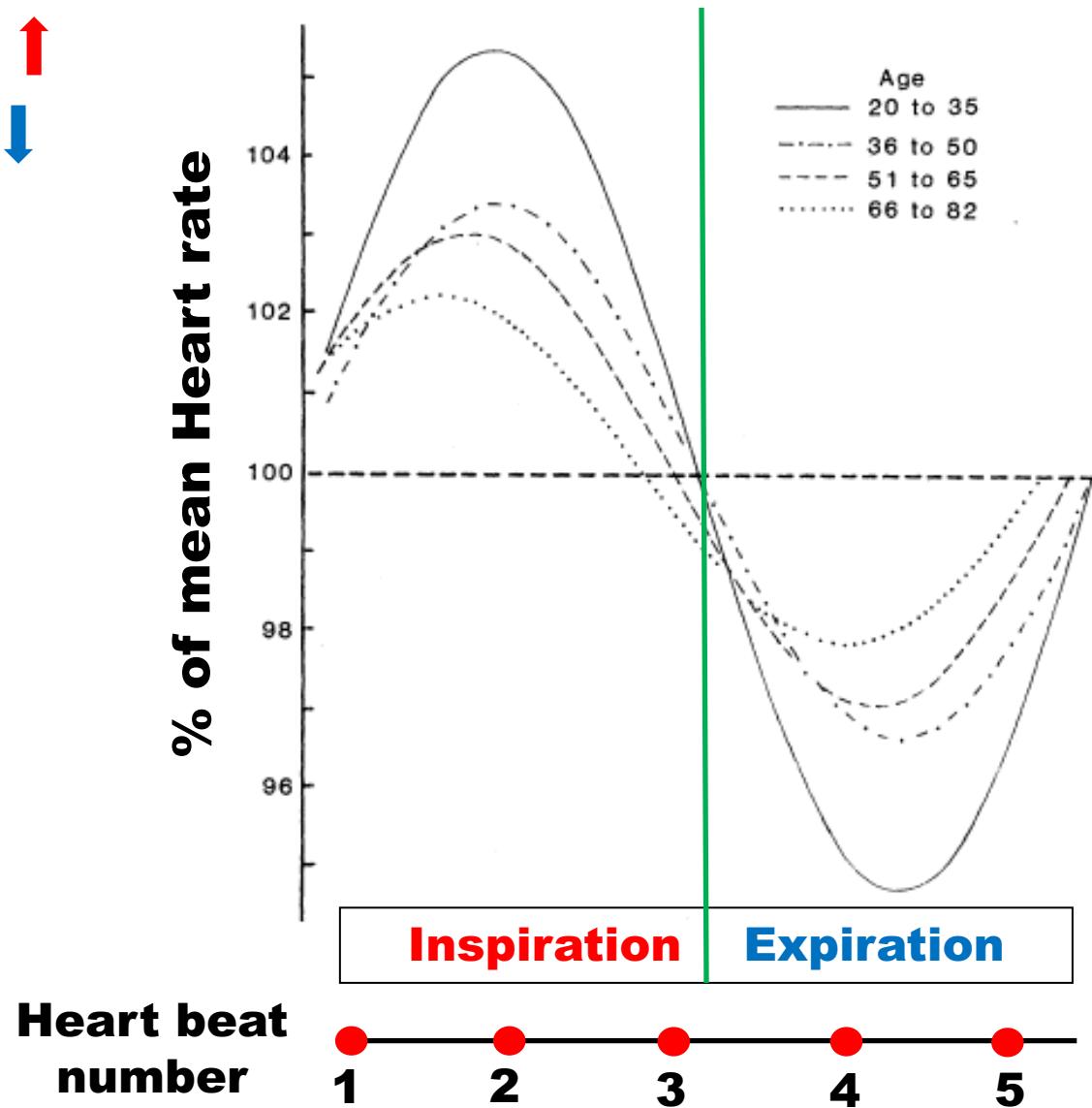
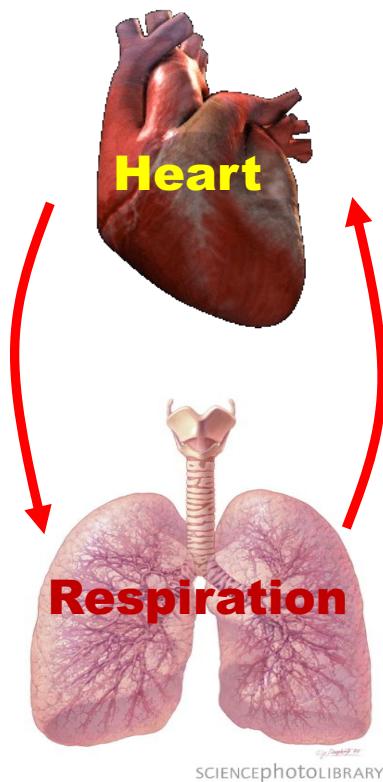
Instead:

Fluctuations contain hidden
dynamical patterns related to
underlying mechanisms

Cardio-respiratory Interaction Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA)

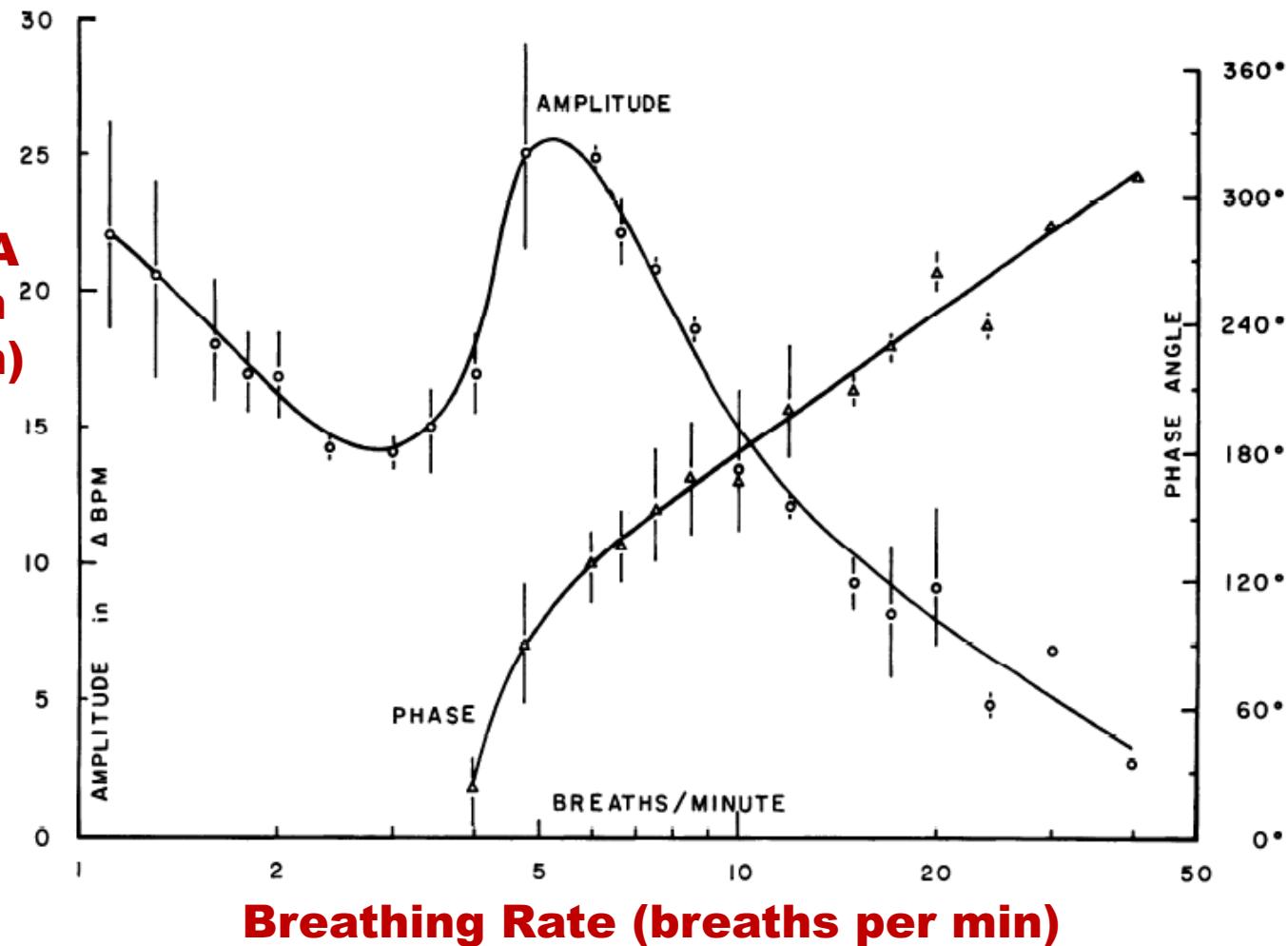
Inspiration → Heart rate ↑

Expiration → Heart rate ↓



Cardio-respiratory Interaction Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA)

**Strength of RSA
(deviation from
mean beats/min)**

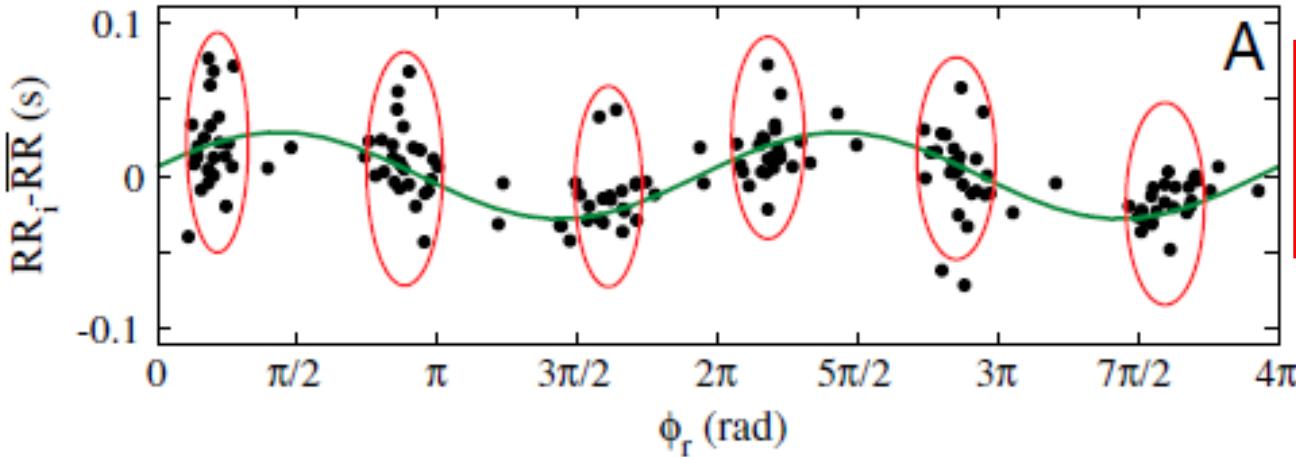


Angelone & Coulter, *J Appl Physiol* 19, 479 (1964)

Coexisting forms of physiologic coupling

Cardio-Respiratory interaction

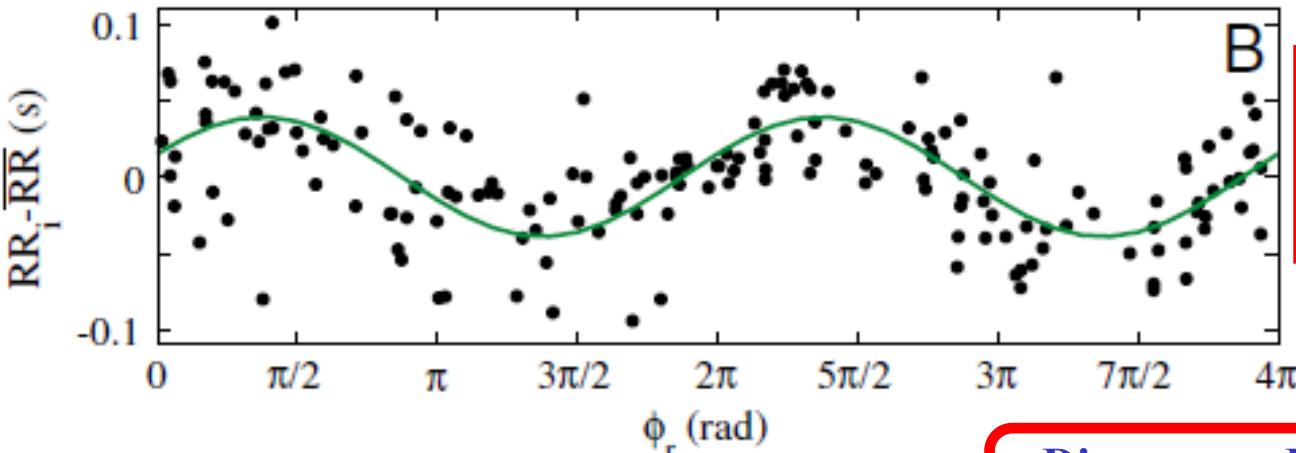
Segment with pronounced RSA and phase-synchronization



**RSA
&**

Synchronization

Segment with pronounced RSA and no phase-synchronization



**RSA
w/o**

Synchronization

Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Ma QDY, and Ivanov PCh.

Three independent forms of cardio-respiratory coupling: transitions across sleep stages. Computing in Cardiology, 2014; 41:781-784

Discovery: RSA and Synchronization
Two coexisting forms of coupling

Challenges:

How to identify and quantify interactions among diverse systems?

Levels of Complexity:

Level 1: noisy/non-stationary output signals of individual organ systems

Level 2: transient, nonlinear and coexisting forms of pair-wise coupling

Level 3: complex global behaviors out of interactions among diverse systems

To address these Challenges:

- introduce new concepts
- innovate interdisciplinary approaches
- develop new methods and technology
- analyze continuous physiologic recordings



led to

*Data-Driven
Discoveries*

Medicine

Physiology

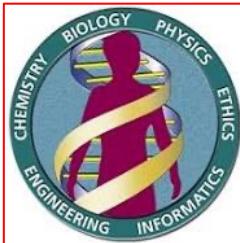
Stat. Physics

Applied Math

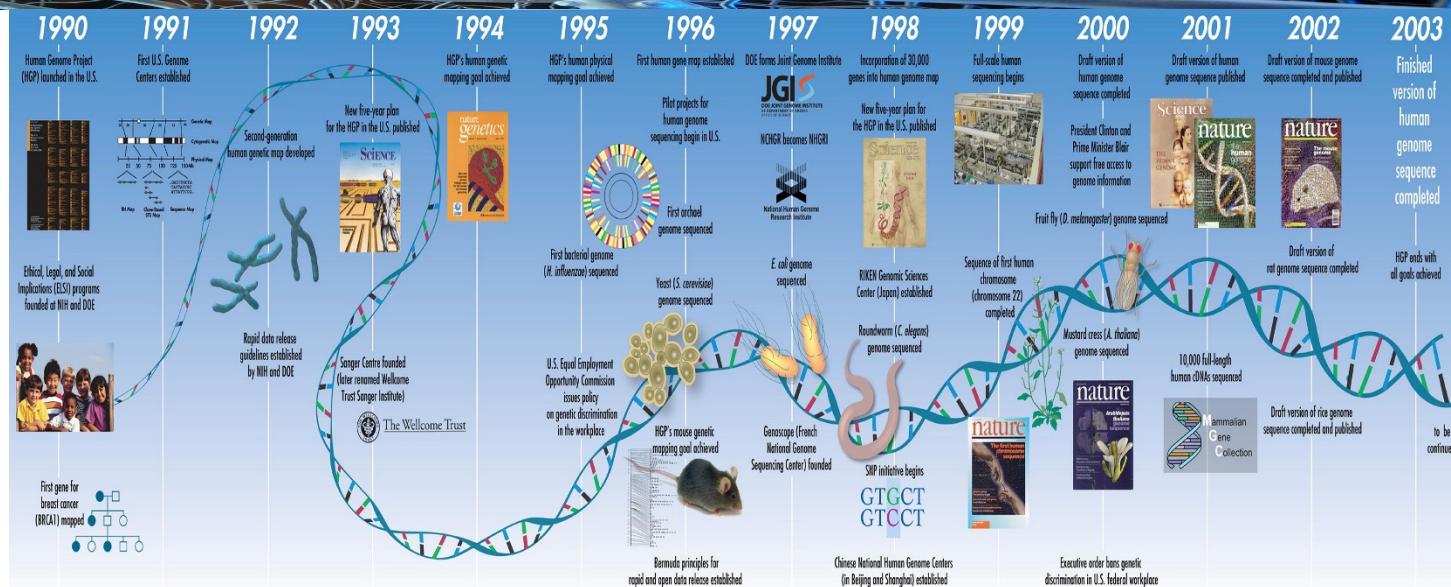
Computer Sci.

Big Data

Systems Biology: mapping the Human Genome

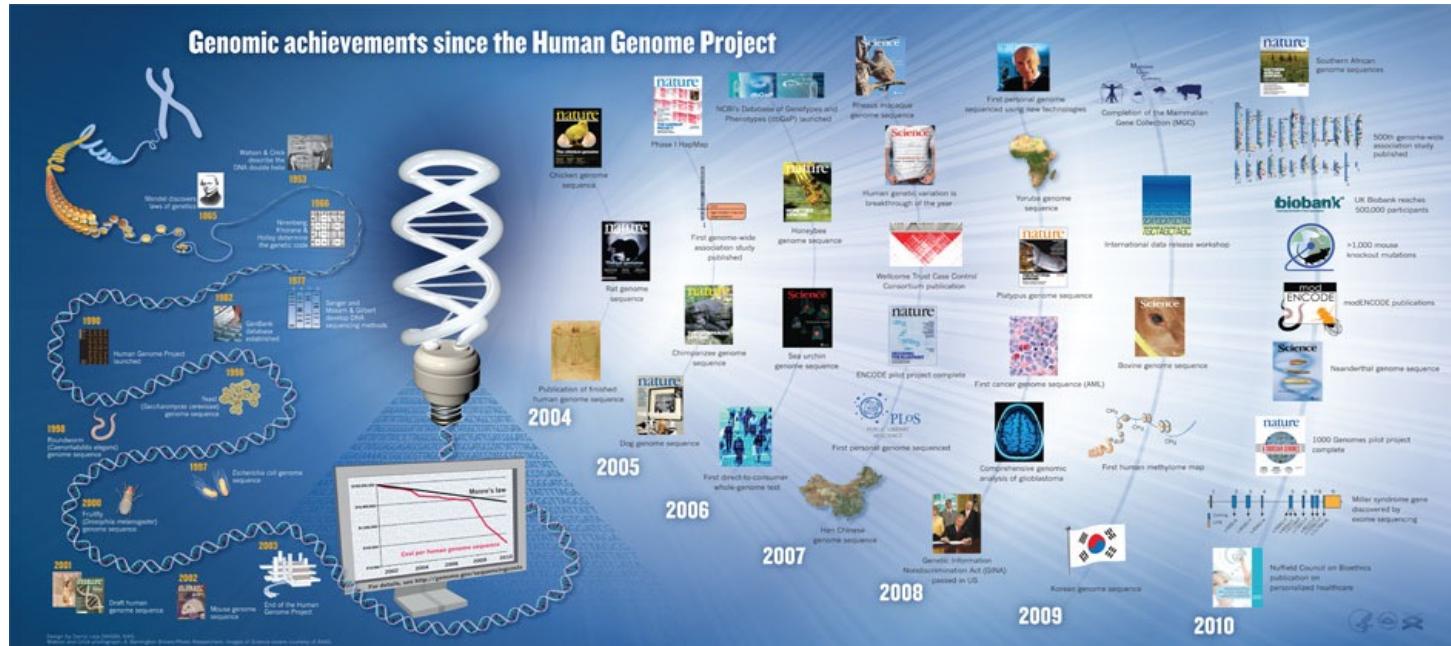


Before
Human Genome Project

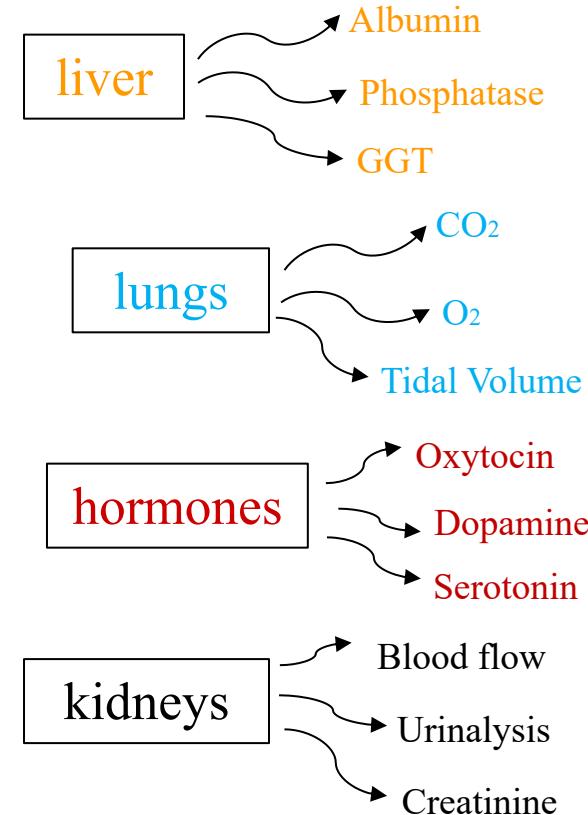
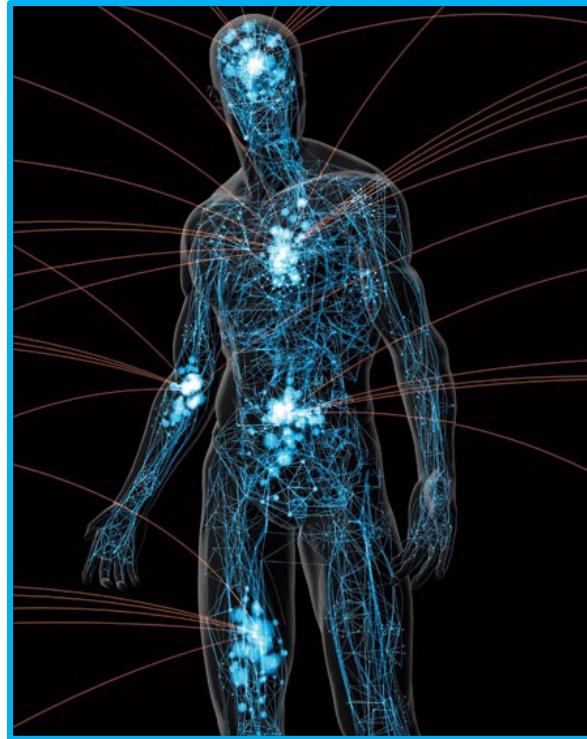
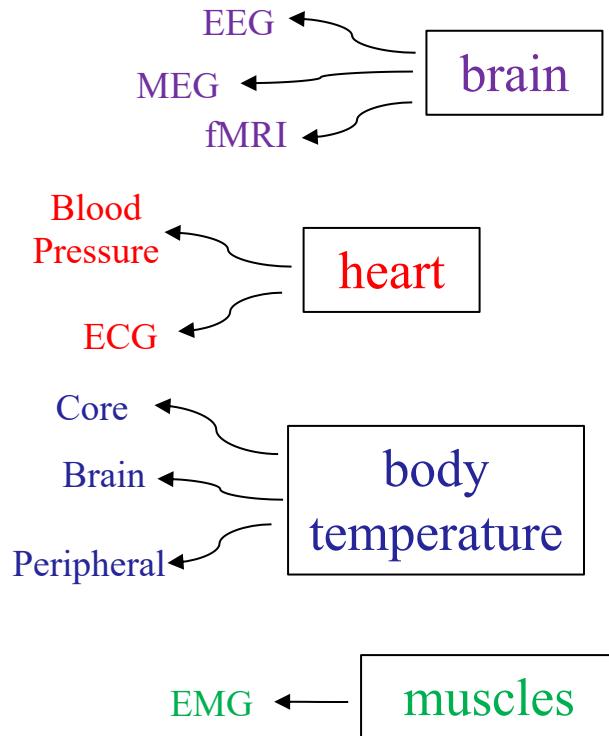


3 Billion
DNA base pairs

After
Human Genome Project



Human body produces gigantic amount of Data & Information
Continuous streams of waveforms and physiologic parameters



High frequency recordings (10^2 - 10^3 Hz)
Number of data points per person:
(just for 100 parameters)

1 Day	1 Year	Life Time
$\sim 10^{10}$	$\sim 10^{12}$	$\sim 10^{14}$

Cloud Storage & Computing



Hospitals



ICU →



← Neurology

Cardiology →

← Surgery

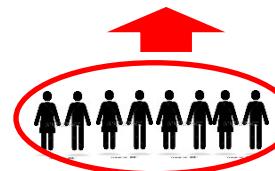
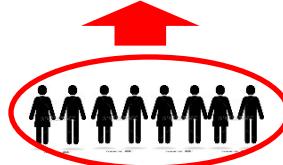
Pulmonology →

← Radiology

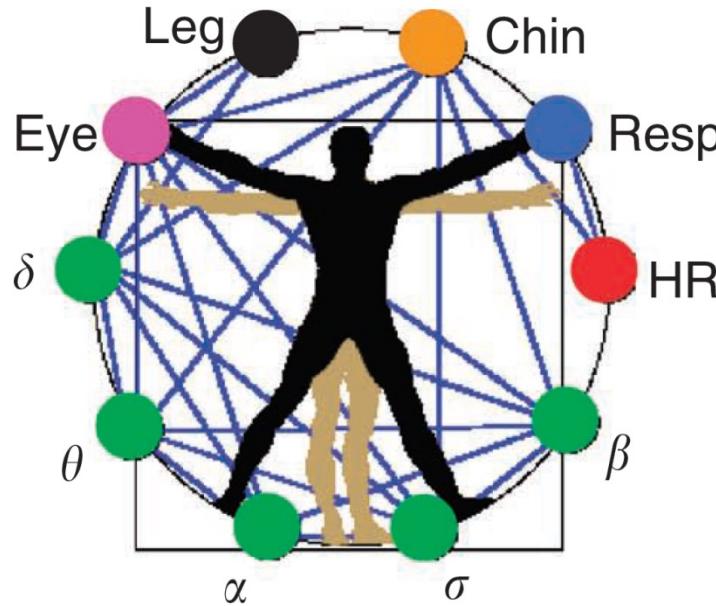
Ambulatory



Patients



Horizontal Integration of physiological interactions



Physiological interactions

Physiologic recordings

Full-night polysomnographic data from healthy young subjects:

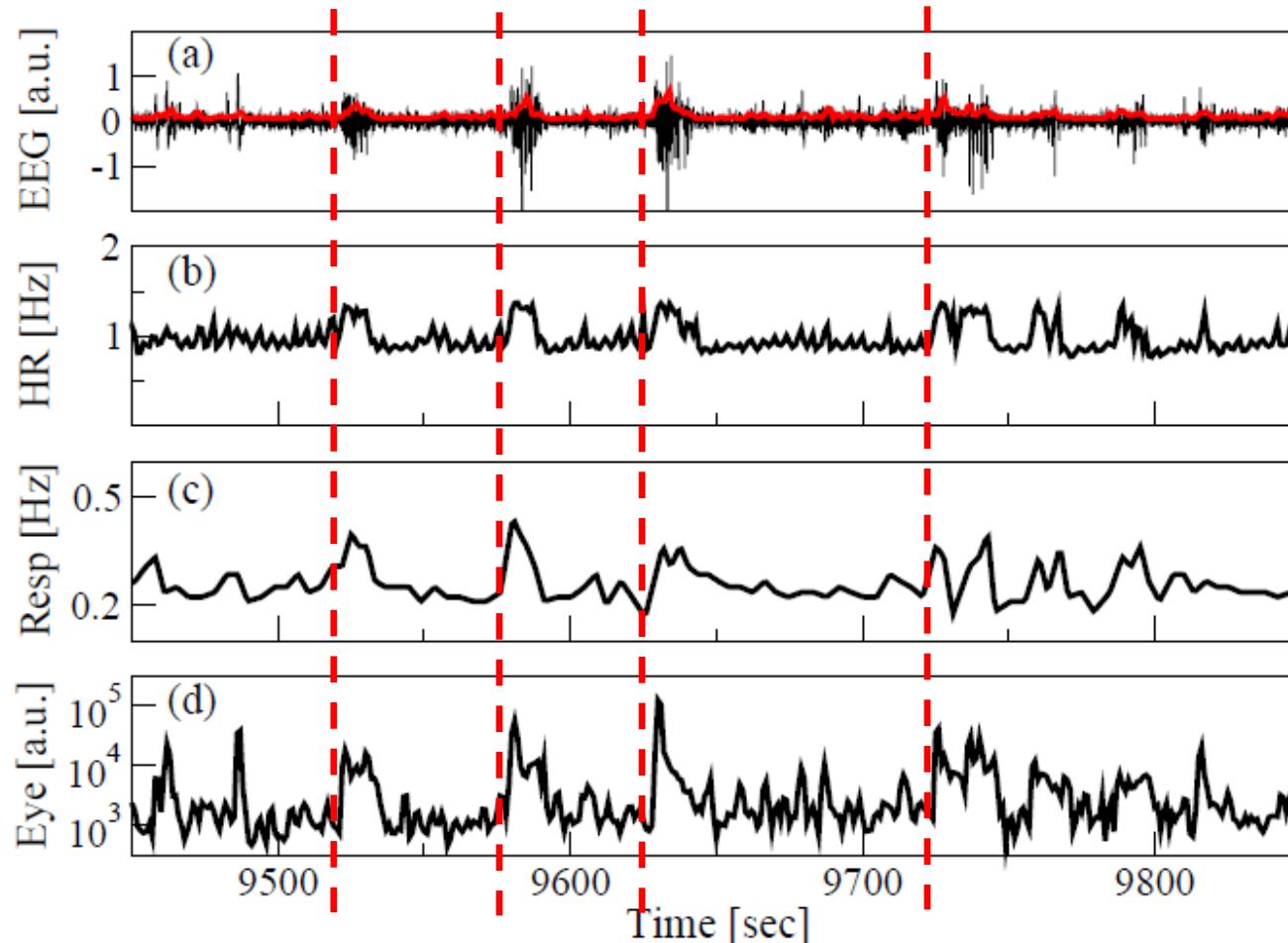
- Brain activity - EEG
- Eye movement - EOG
- Muscle tone - EMG
- Respiration
- Heart dynamics - ECG

Physiologic states

Sleep stages: wake, REM sleep, light sleep (LS), deep sleep (DS)

- Network of dynamical interactions; study the evolution of multiple physiologic interactions across different physiologic states

Coordinated activity across diverse systems



**EEG- σ band:
sleep spindles**

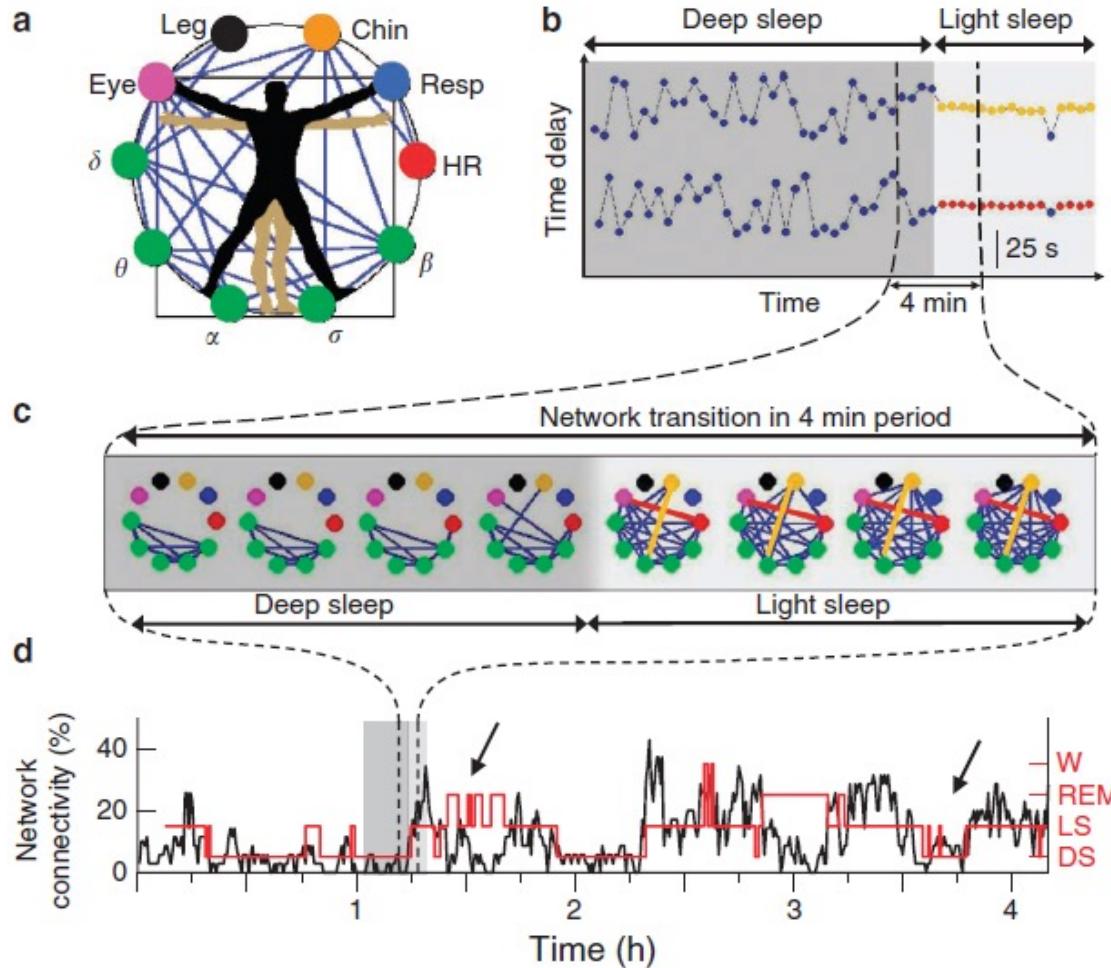
Heart rate

Respiratory rate

Eye movements

→ Bursts in the dynamics of one system are coordinated with bursts in other systems with stable time delay

Transitions in the network of physiological interactions



← **α – Chin interaction**
 ← **HR – Eye interaction**

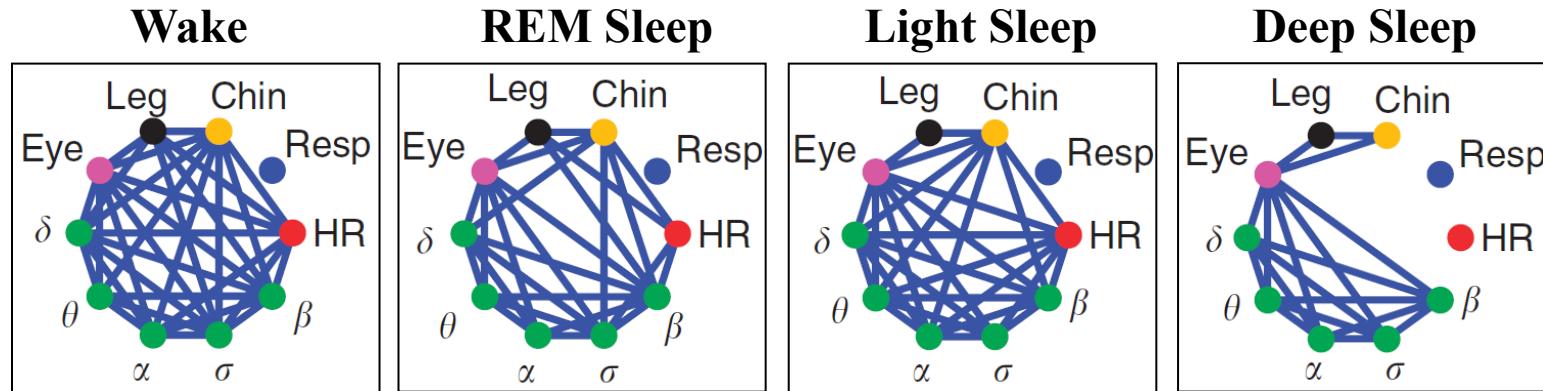
α – Chin link
HR – Eye link

Dynamical Evolution

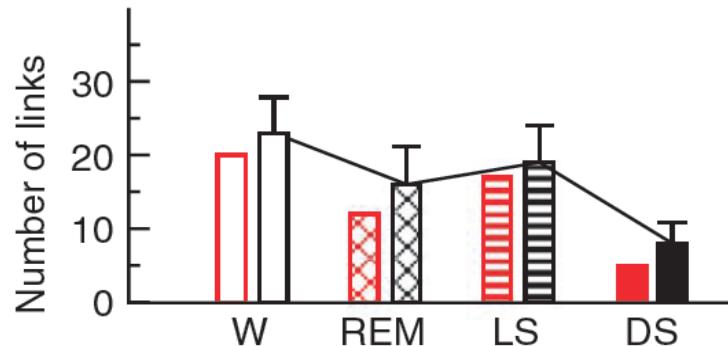
Bashan et al. *Nature Communications*,
 3:702 (2012)

→ Fast reorganization of network connectivity with transitions across physiologic states

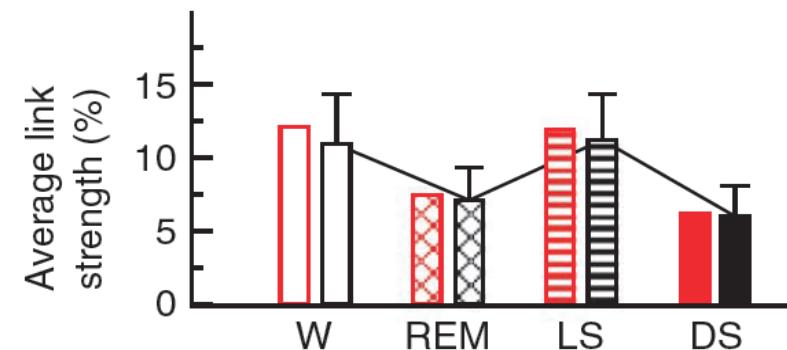
Network Topology & Physiologic Function connectivity across sleep stages



Network connectivity



Network link strength

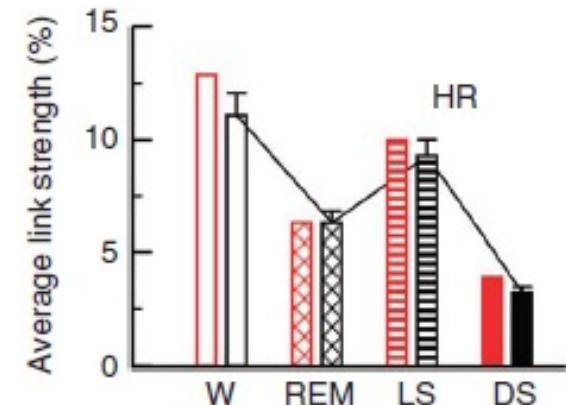
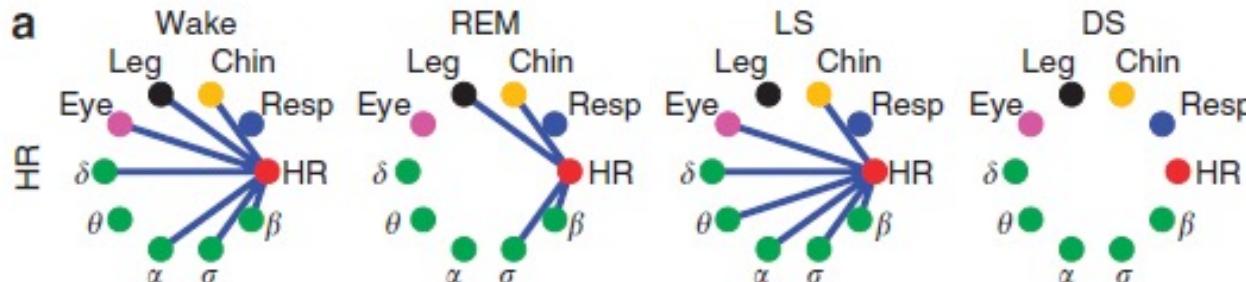


Bashan et al. *Nature Communications*, 3:702 (2012)

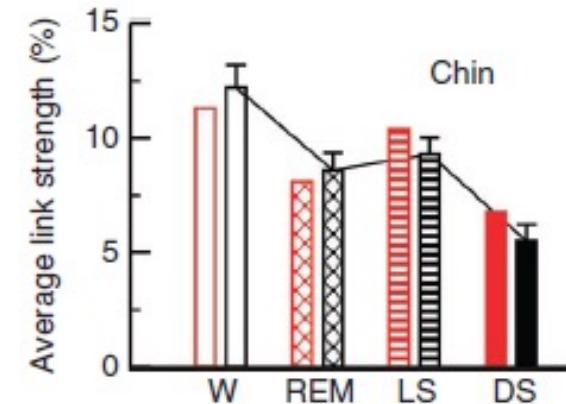
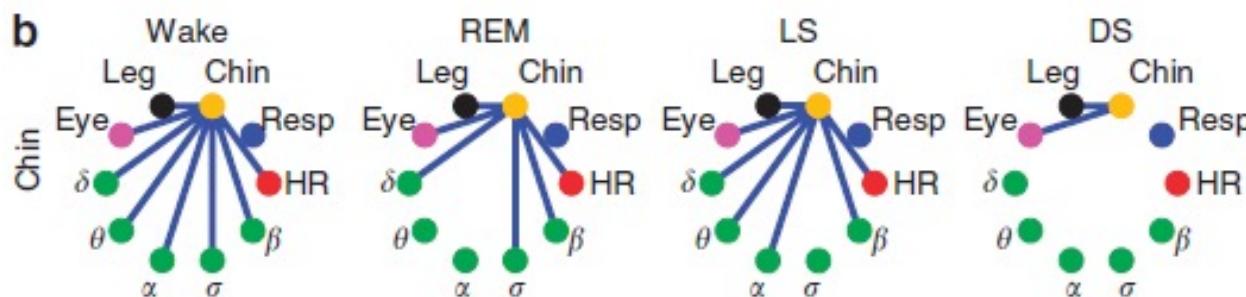
→ Network topology changes with physiologic states

Transitions in connectivity and link strength of individual network nodes across sleep stages

Heart



Chin

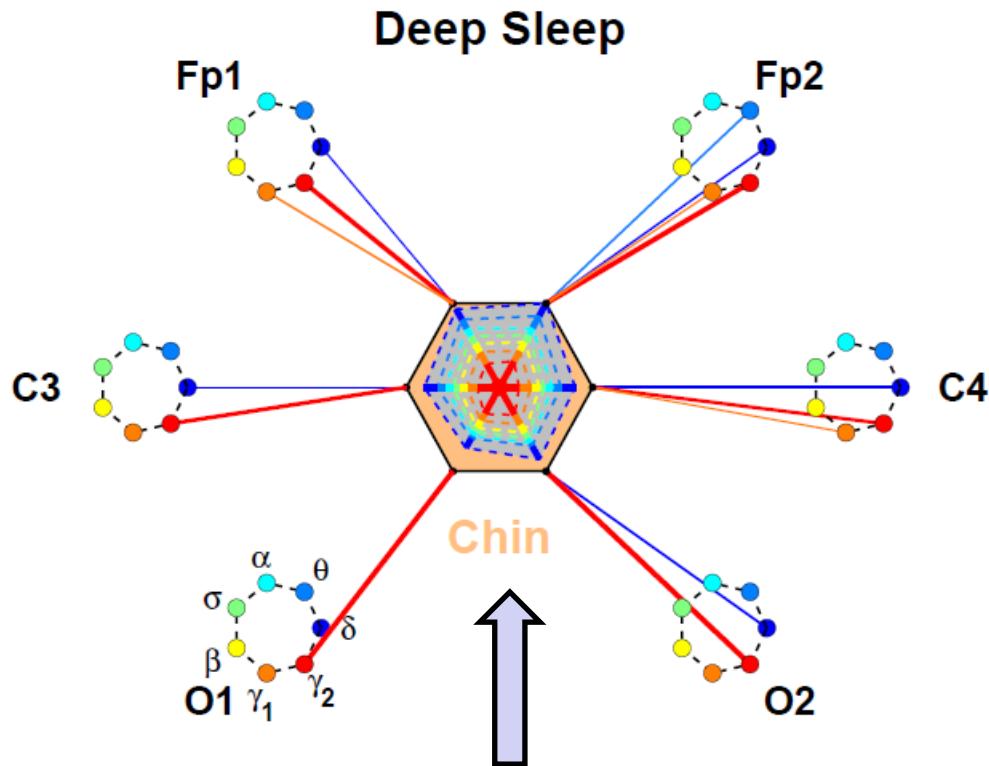


Robust sleep-stage stratification pattern in:

- Individual node connectivity
- Average link strength of individual nodes

Maps of physiologic interactions

Key question: How brain communications modulate organ dynamics?



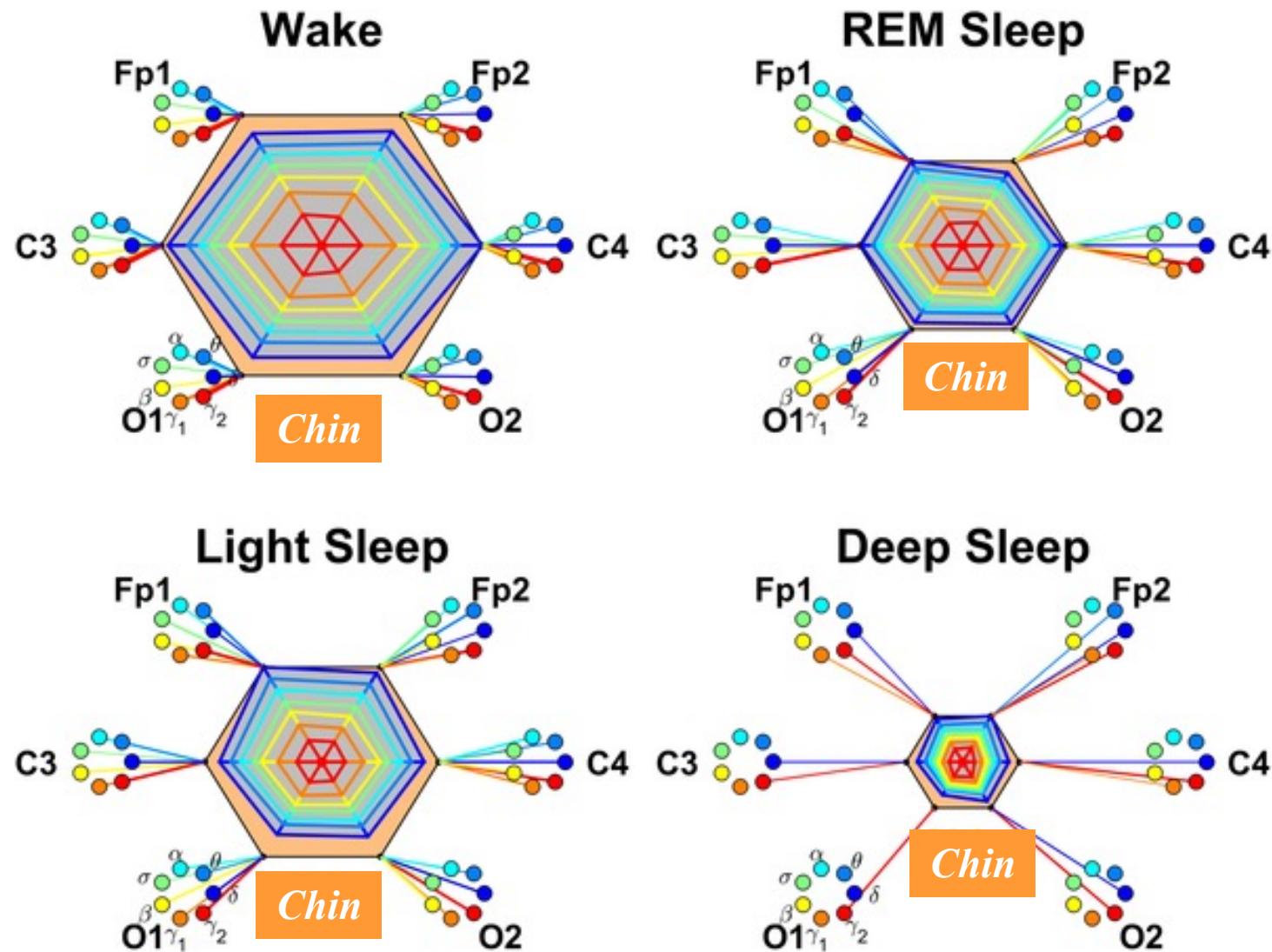
Radar Chart in the Hexagon:
Brain Control on the target organ

Location of the nodes:
Brain EEG Channels

Colors:
Frequency bands in the EEG signals

Width of the links:
Coupling strength between the systems

Visualization: different physiologic states



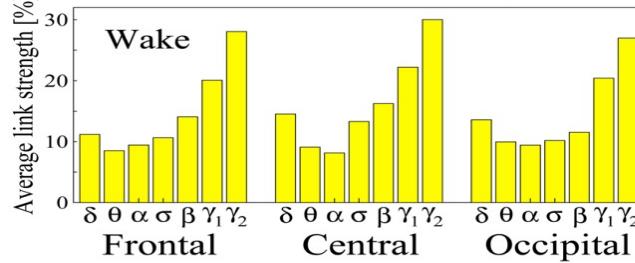
Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Bashan A, and Ivanov PCh.

Nework Physiology: how organ systems dynamically interact. PLOS ONE, 2015; 10(11): e0142143

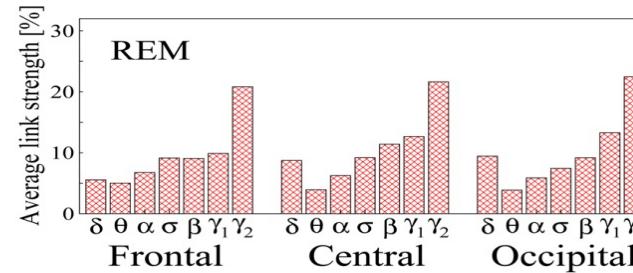
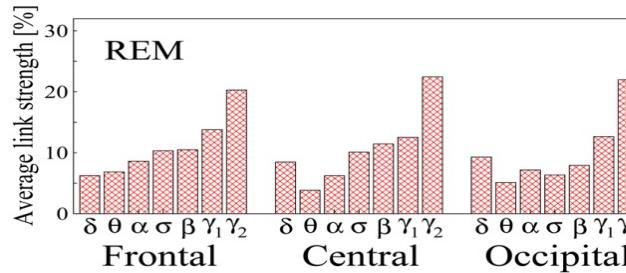
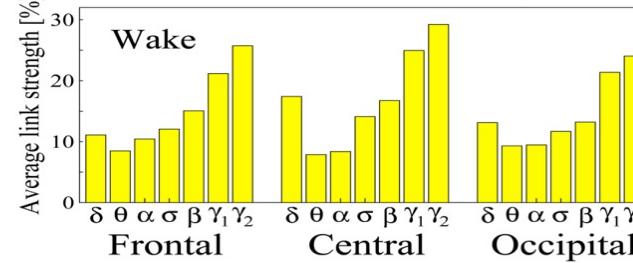
Brain-organ interactions

Brain-Chin Interaction

Left Brain Hemisphere



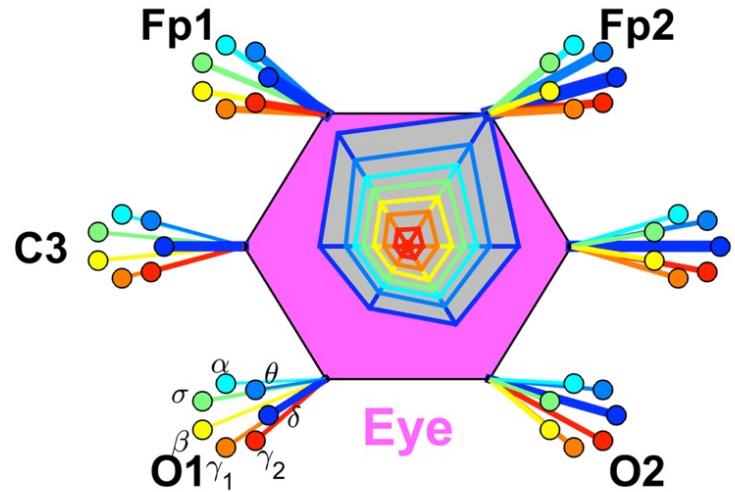
Right Brain Hemisphere



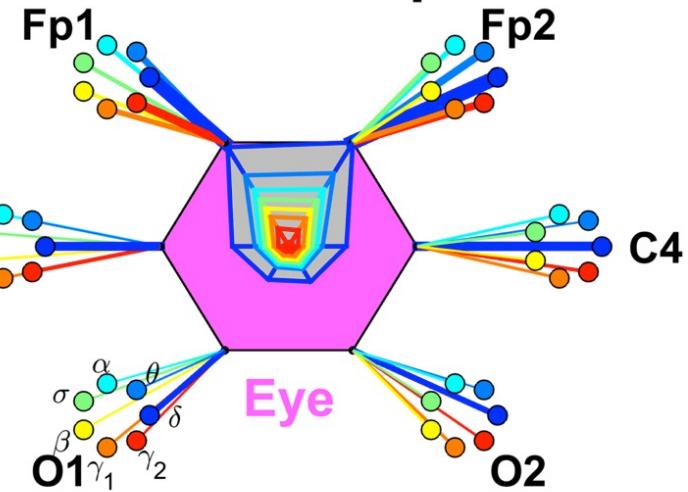
mediated by
different
frequency bands

Visualization: different physiologic states

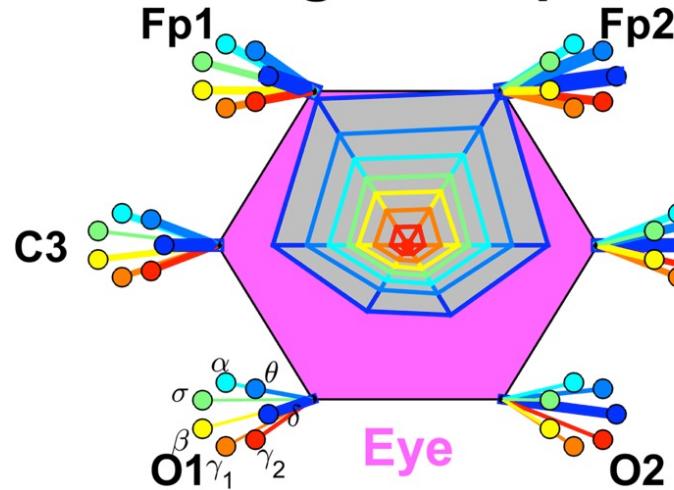
Wake



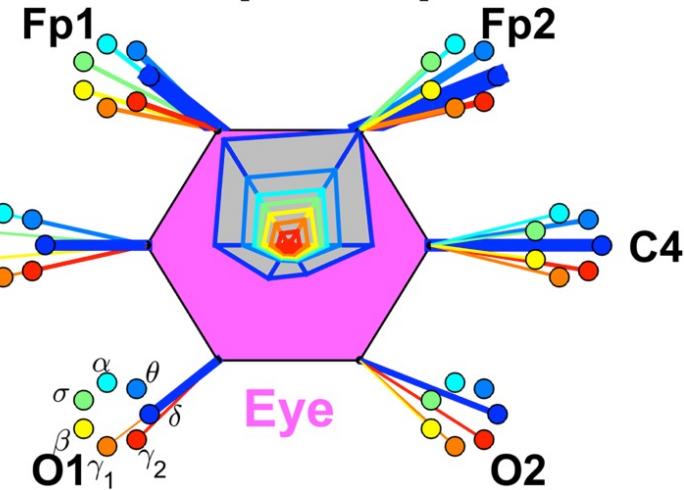
REM Sleep



Light Sleep



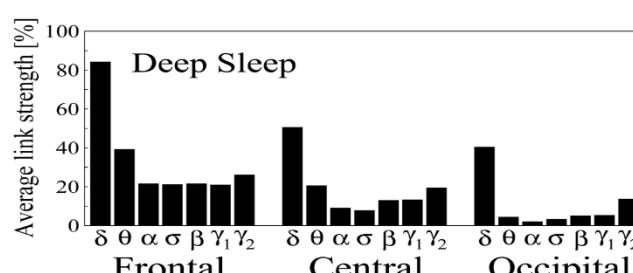
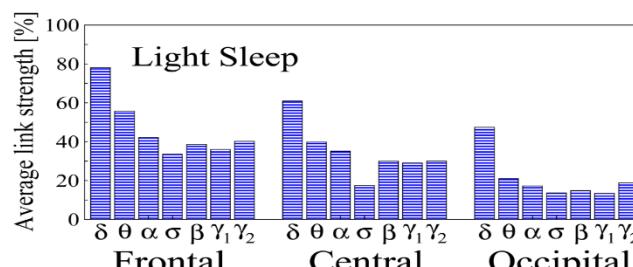
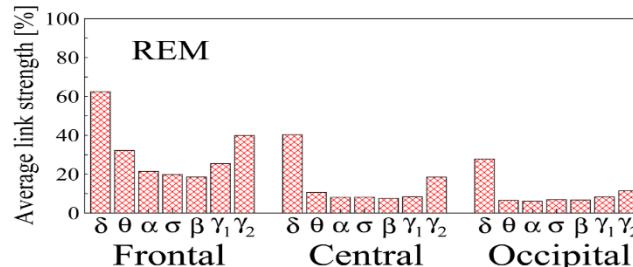
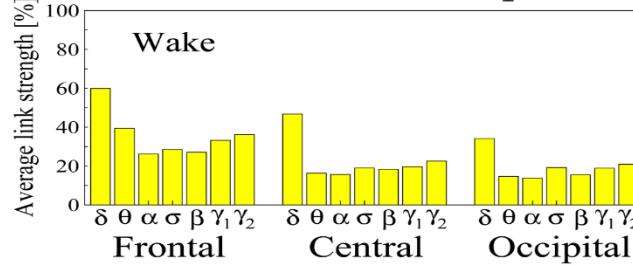
Deep Sleep



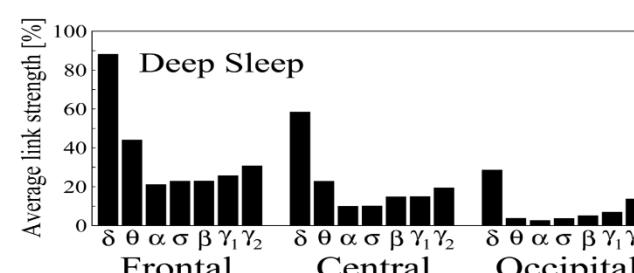
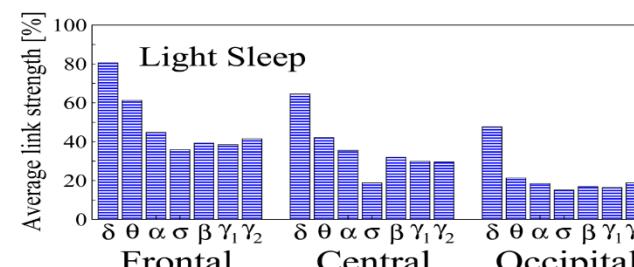
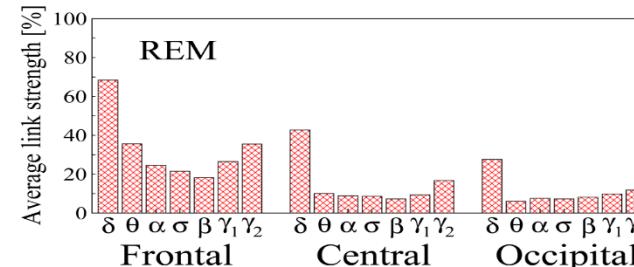
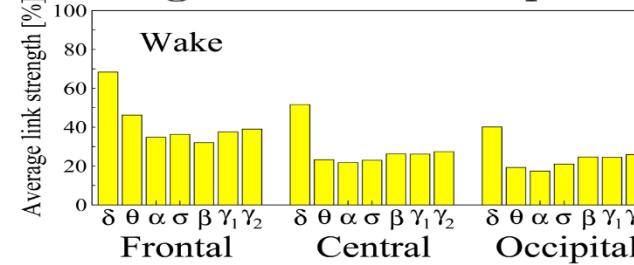
Brain-organ interactions

Brain-Eye Interaction

Left Brain Hemisphere

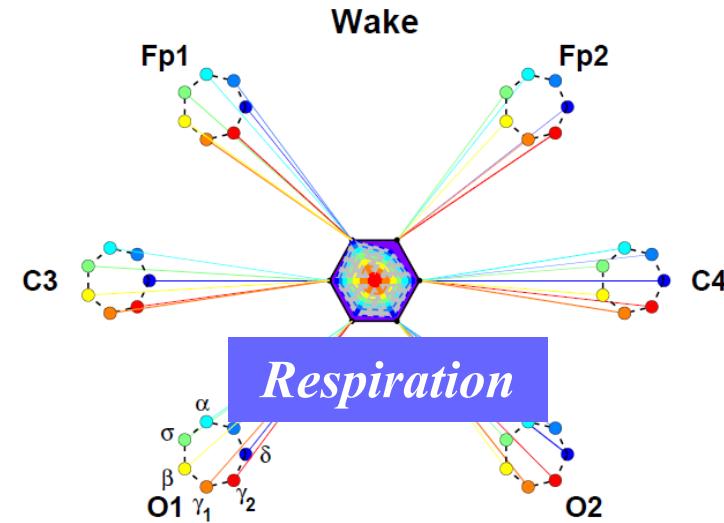
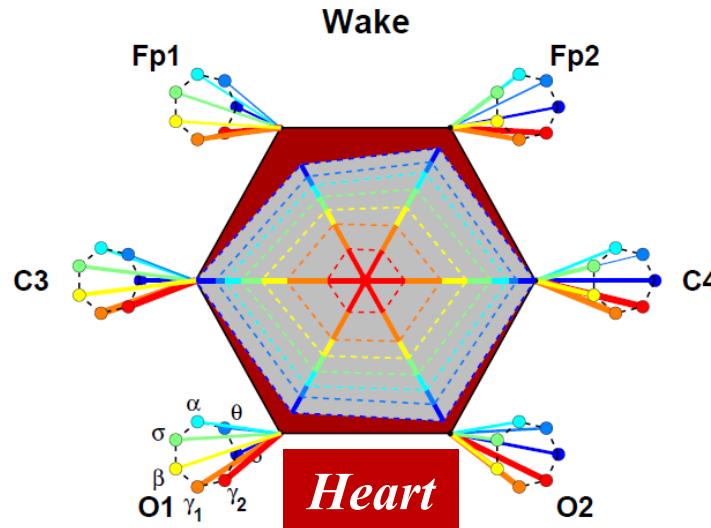
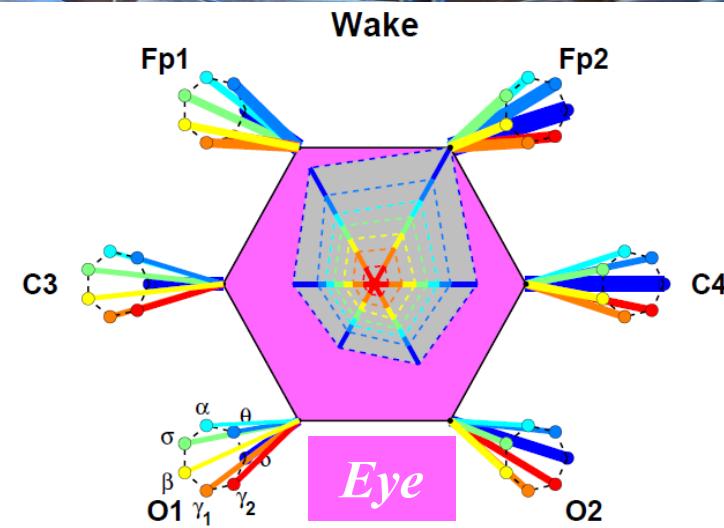
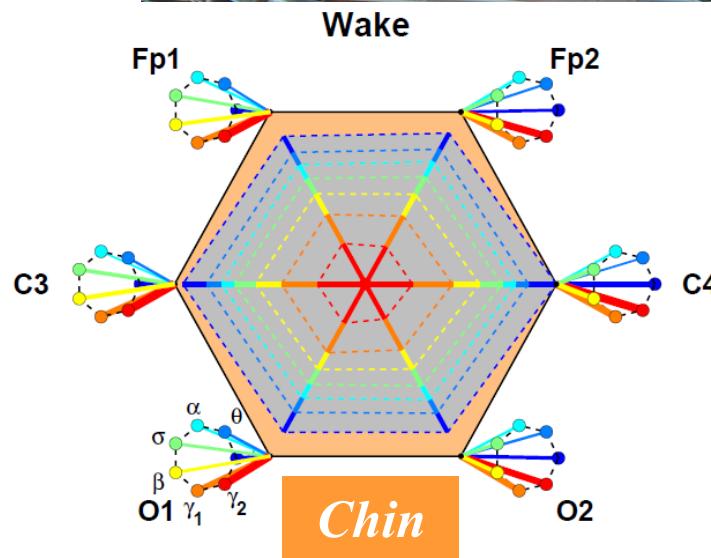


Right Brain Hemisphere



mediated by
different
frequency bands

Maps for different organ systems

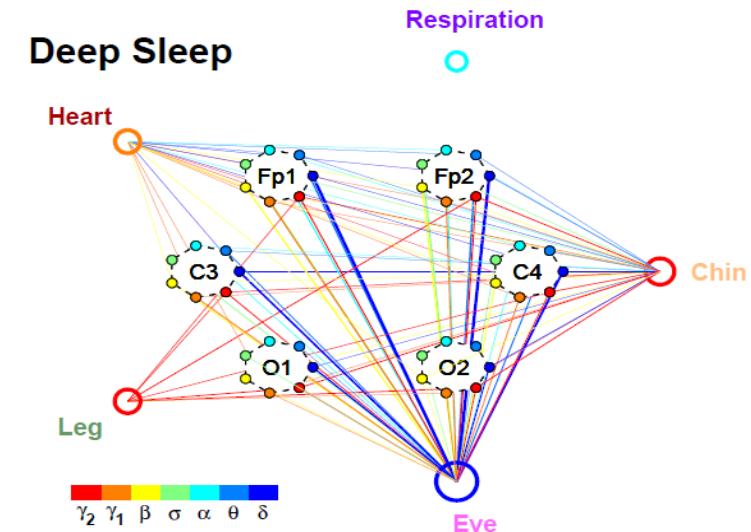
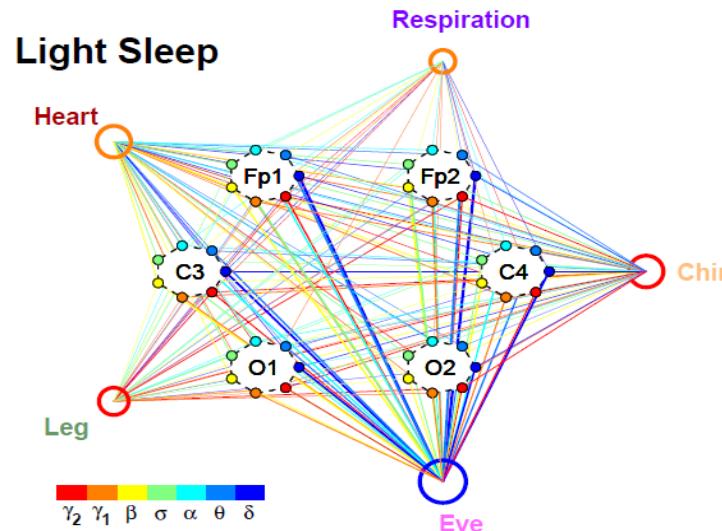
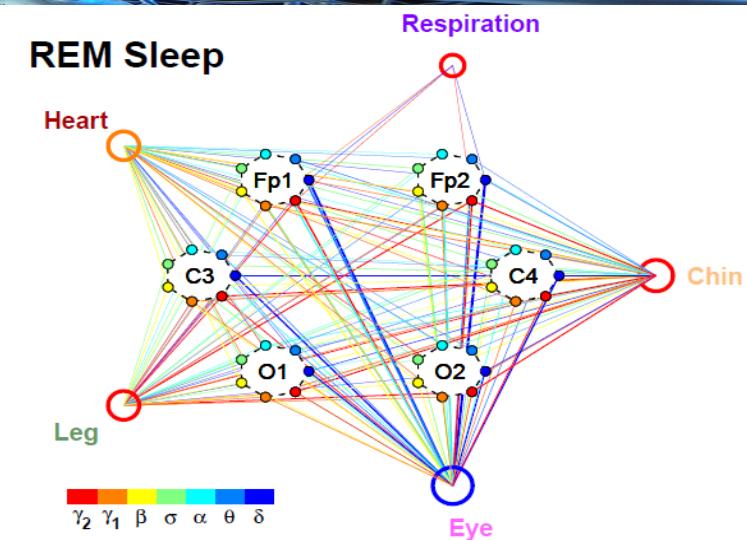
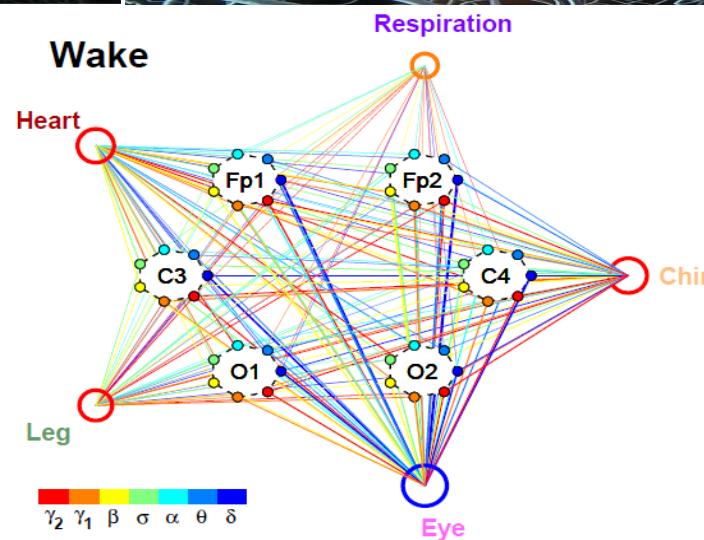


Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Bashan A, and Ivanov PCh.

Nework Physiology: how organ systems dynamically interact. PLOS ONE, 2015; 10(11): e0142143

Level 3:
Networked
Interactions

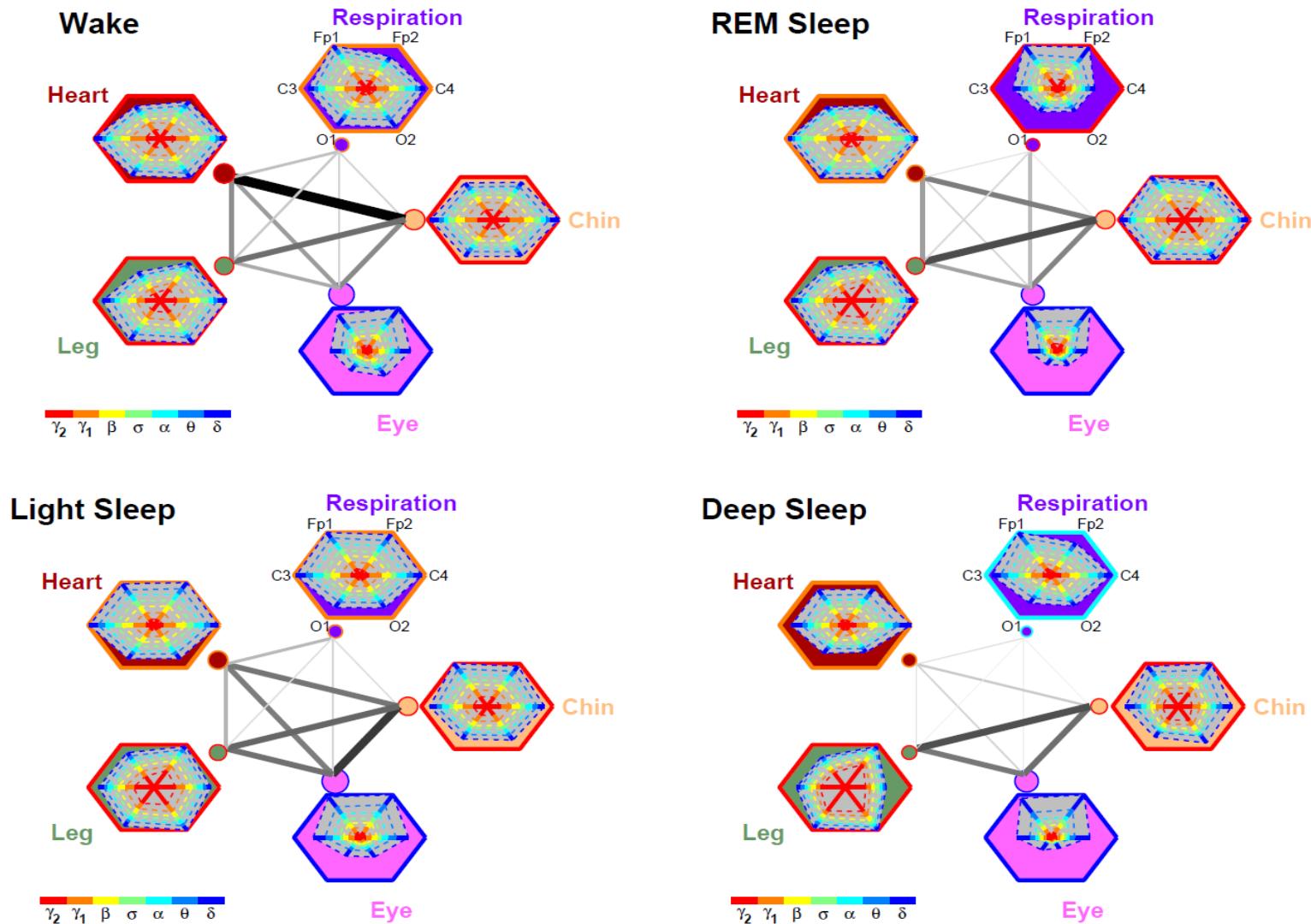
Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages



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Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages

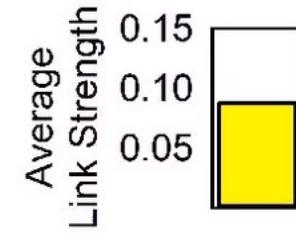
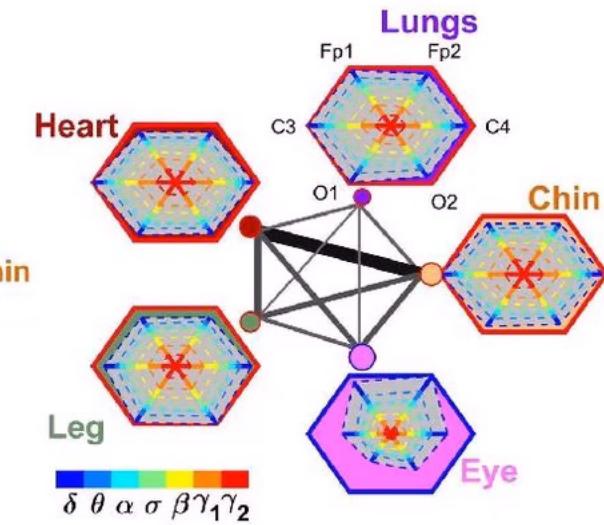
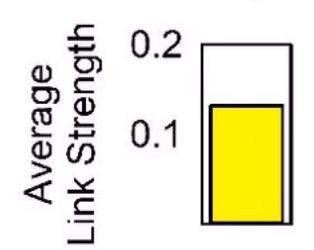
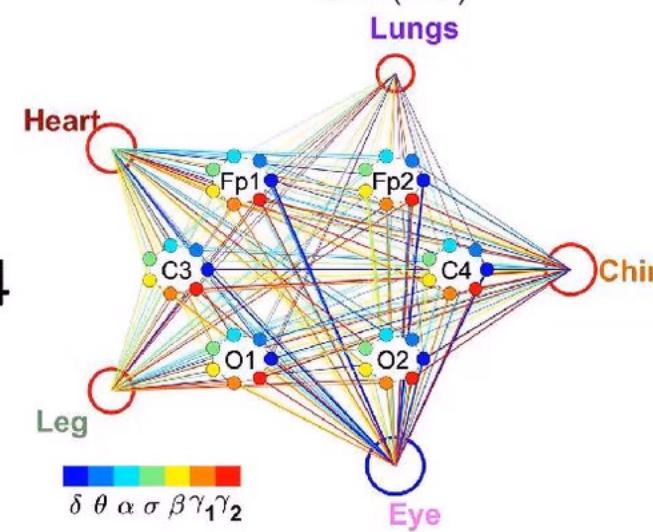
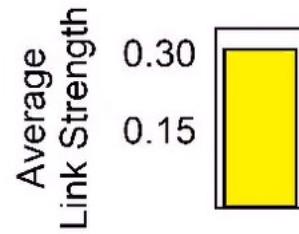
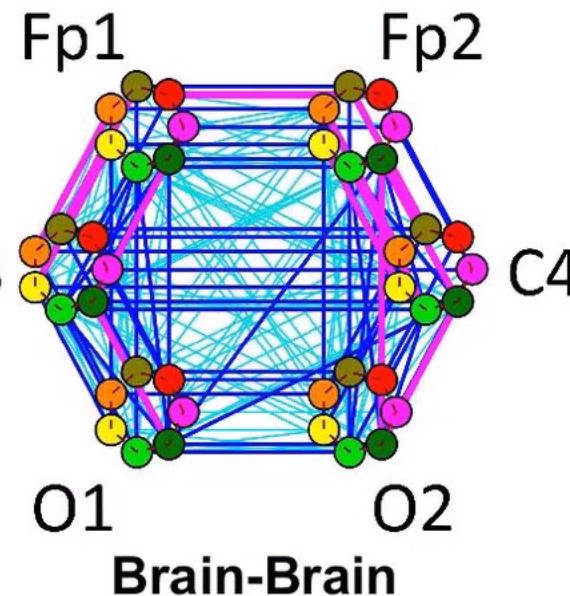
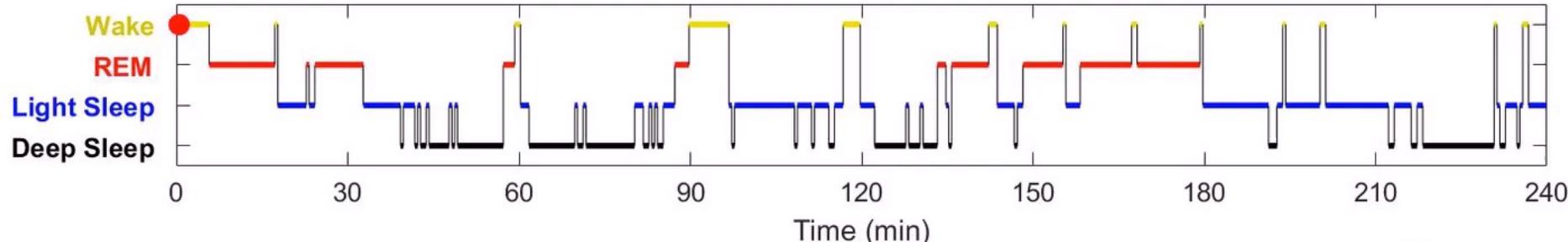


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**Level 3:
Networked
Interactions**

Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages

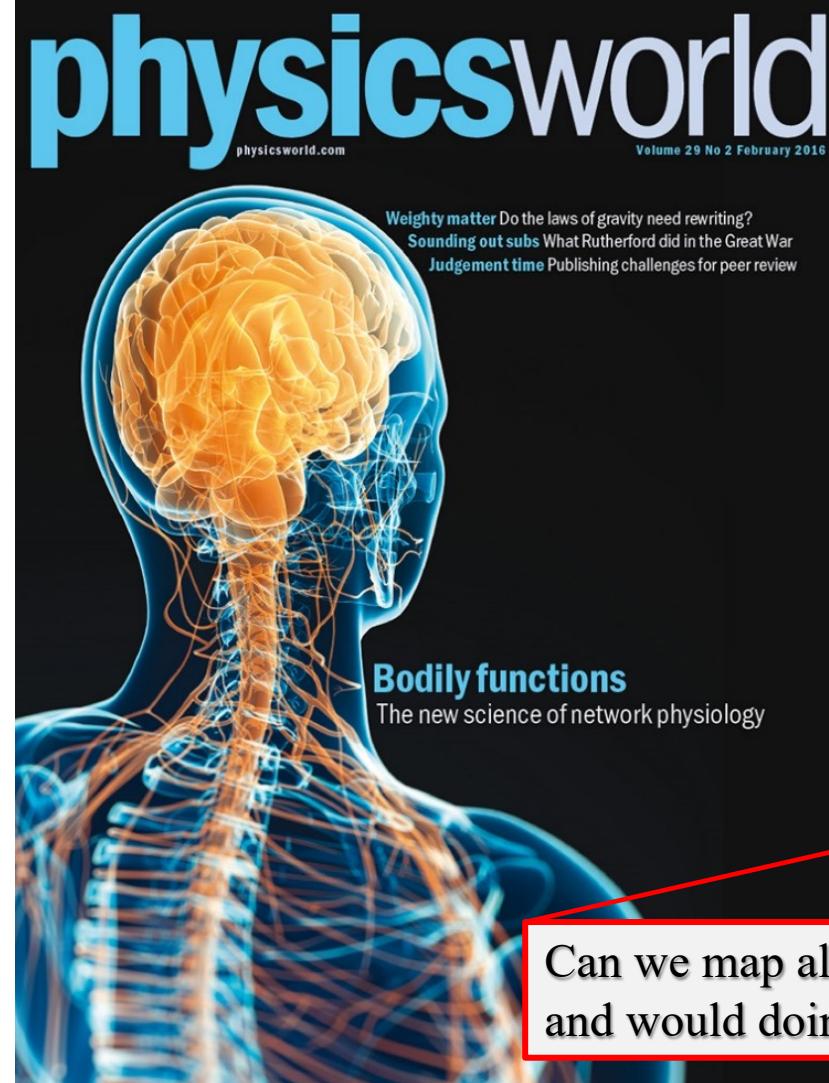


Network Physiology

IOP Institute of Physics



Medicine/Clinical Practice



Revealing the network within

Can we map all the information being circulated in the human body, and would doing so be any use? **Jon Cartwright** explores the emerging interdisciplinary field of "network physiology"

It might seem obvious to say that everything in the human body is connected. Without a doubt, your various organs – heart, liver, lungs – work together to keep you alive, and functioning as close to normally

ity. Studying these fluctuations, he says, could give us an entirely new window into the workings of the human body – and help us prevent things going wrong.

Ivanov has grand ambitions. He wants to draw on

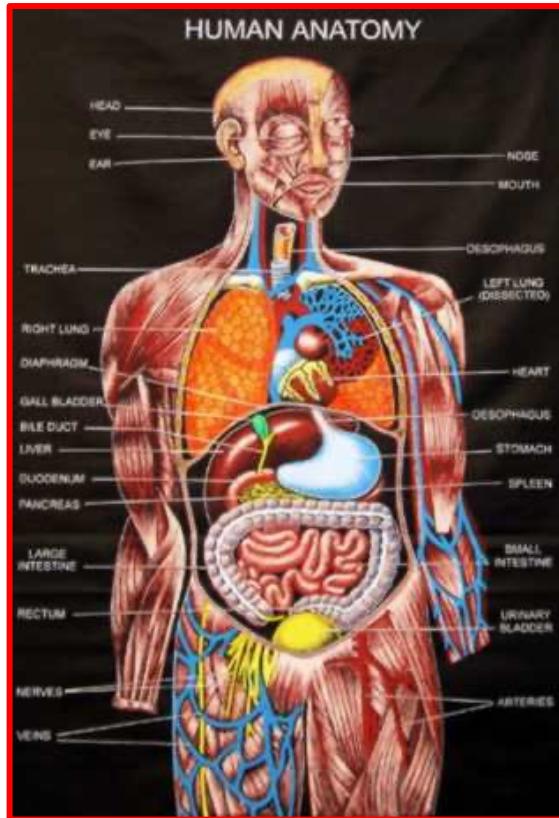
Jon Cartwright is a freelance journalist based in Bristol, UK, <http://jcartwright.com>.

Can we map all the information being circulated in the human body, and would doing so be any use?

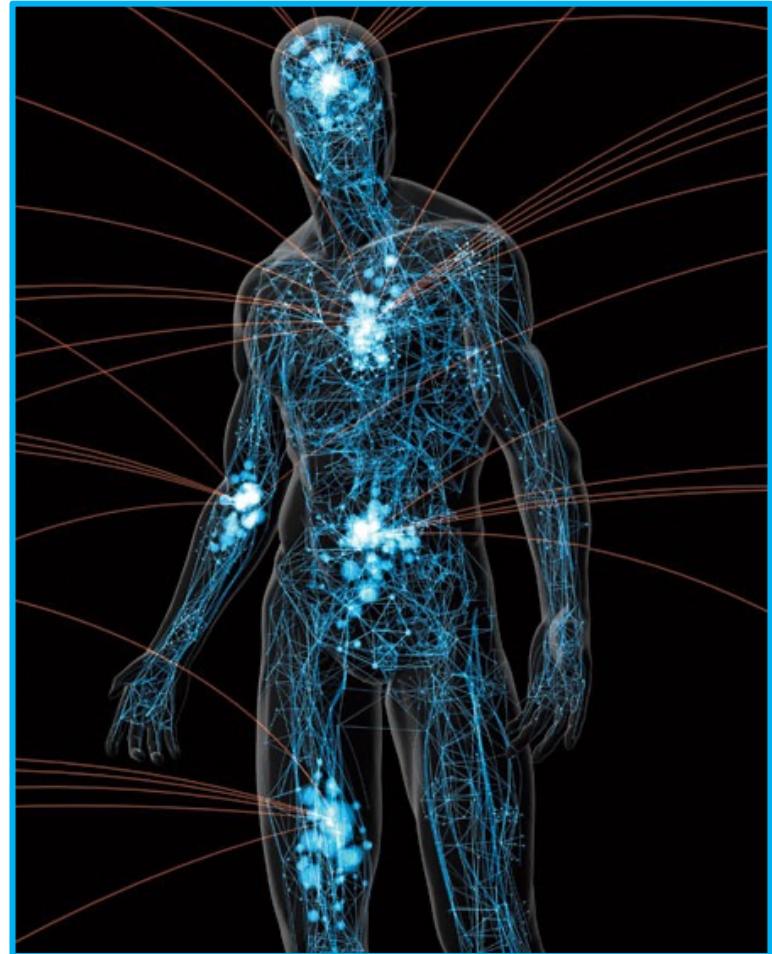
least the beginnings of an answer. Having developed sciences until now," he says.

*Atlas of Dynamic Interactions
of Organ Systems*

Atlas of Human Anatomy



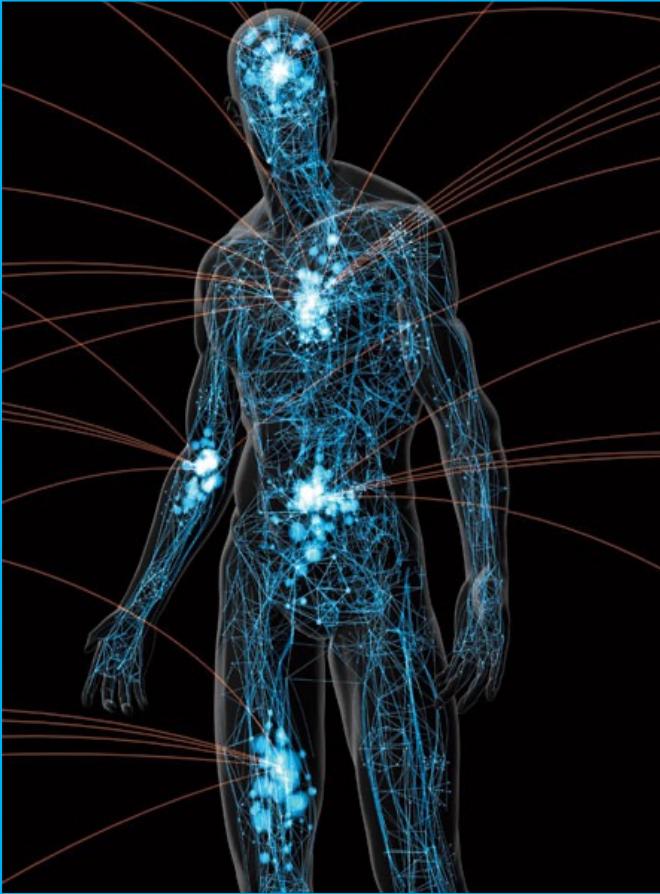
need
→



- Revolutionize our knowledge and understanding of the fundamental mechanisms that regulate and coordinate organ-to-organ interactions

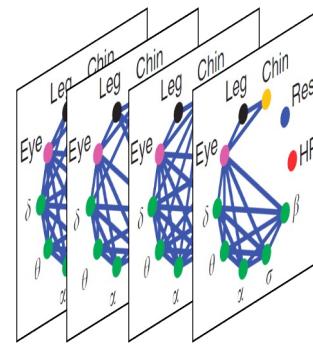
Physiology and Medicine

Atlas of Dynamic Interactions of Organ Systems



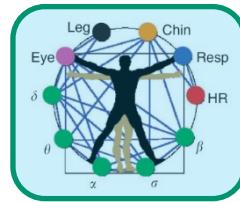
Such Atlas would contain:

Catalog of reference maps representing dynamical organ interactions under:

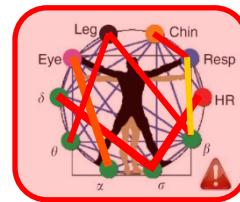


- healthy conditions
- age groups
- different physiologic states (rest/exercise, sleep/wake, sleep stages, circadian phases)
- pathological conditions (multiple organ failure, coma, heart failure, sleep apnea ...)

Quantitative assessment of variability in coupling strength for each map at a given state or condition



- Boundaries of coupling variability for normal conditions



- Establishing a critical zone for disease development as a function of age and physiologic state

Physiology and Medicine

Novel biomarkers



New kind of Physicians



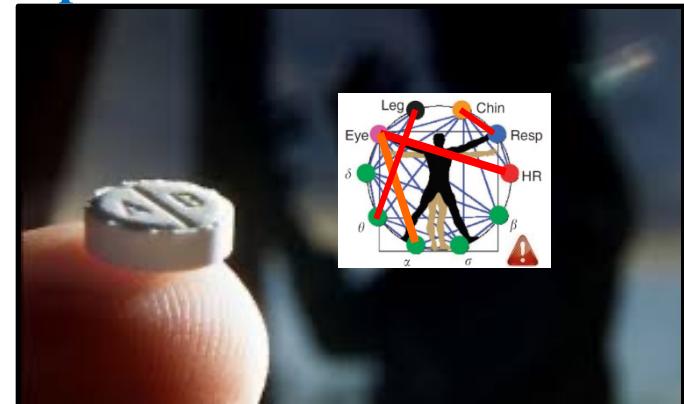
Personalized health monitoring



Next generation ICU monitoring devices and alert system

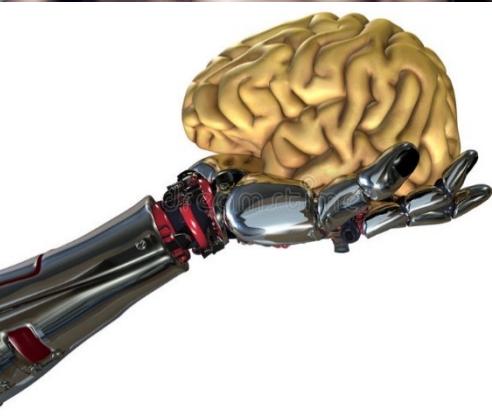
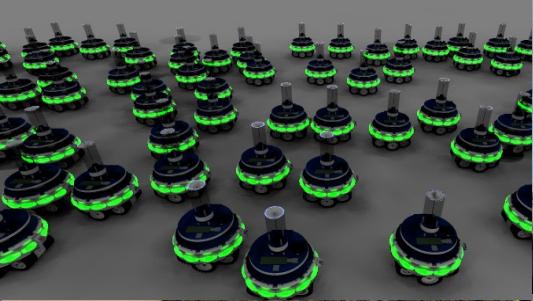


Comprehensive assessment of drugs

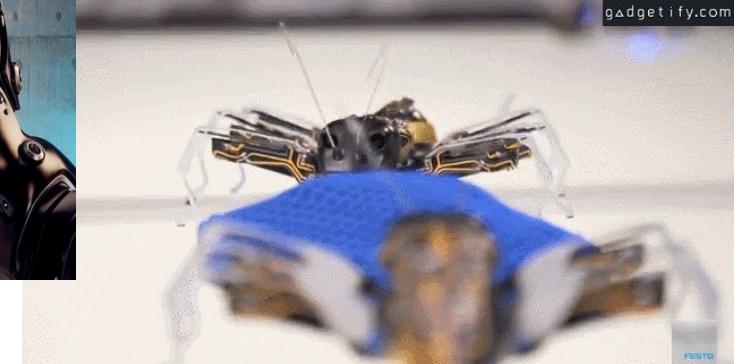


Technology and AI: Robots and Cyborgs

Improve AI & robots, swarms
of decentralized multirobot systems



Cyborgs: merge physiology & technology



Impact

Big Data

Human Genome



Motivated
Big Data

Genetic mutation
↓
Disease

limited sequences
(1950's – 1980's)



Human Genome Project
Reference genome
Complete sequencing
Limited individuals
(1990 – 2003)

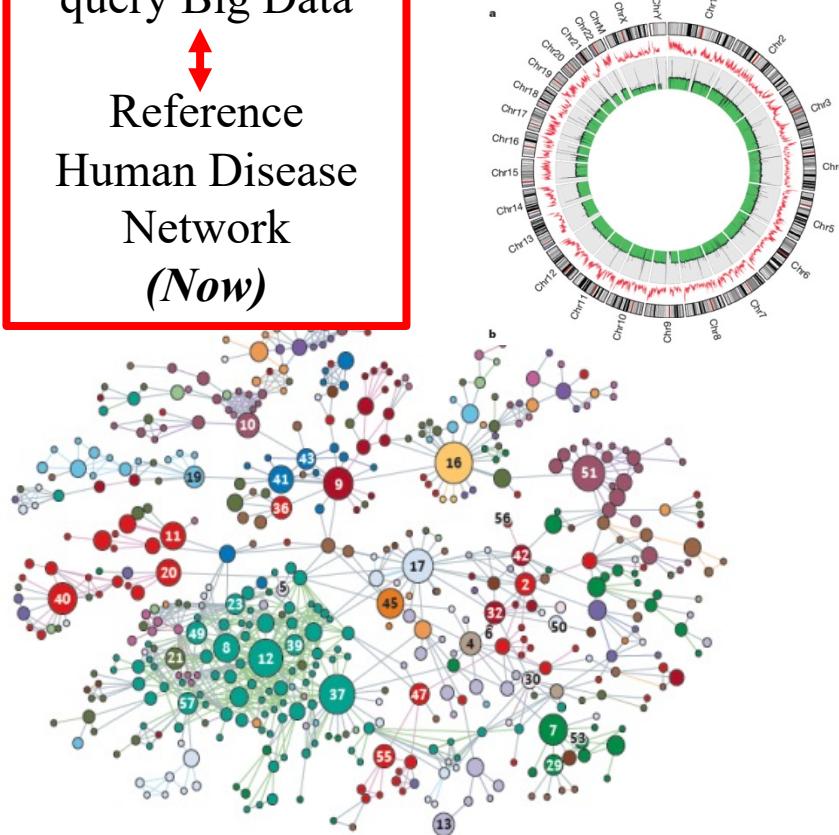


Required
New Methods

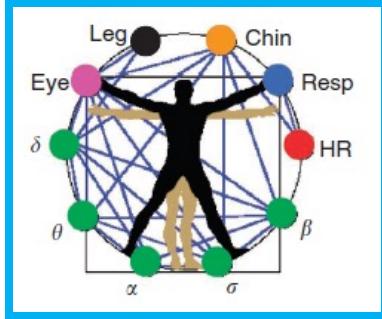
New methods to query Big Data
↓
Reference Human Disease Network (Now)

Next
Big Data

“Super Big Data”
↓
Personalized genetics (Future)



Network Physiology

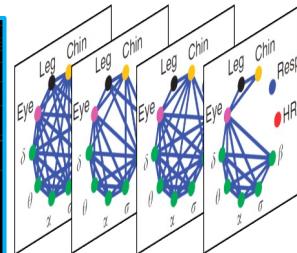
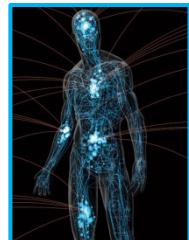


New methods

Physiologic network topology
 ↓
 Physiologic function
 preliminary limited data
 (2012)

Atlas of Dynamic Interactions of Organ Systems

Blueprint Base Reference
 of Physiologic Maps
 (2015 – 2020)



New Kind
 Big Data

Next
 Big Data

“Physiolome”

First Big Data on
 continuous parallel
 recordings of organ
 systems

Reference Catalog of
 Physiologic Maps on
 Conditions, Diseases,
 Drugs

Clinical practice
 ICU monitoring devices
 (Future)

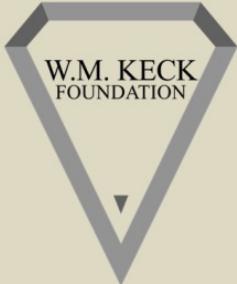
“Super Big Data”

Daily personalized
 monitoring and
 health assessment
 based on Network
 Physiology
 (Future)

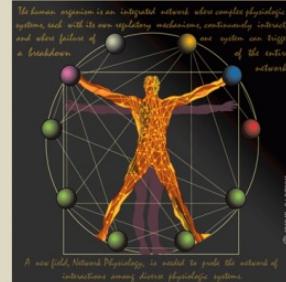


Our Group:

<http://physics.bu.edu/labnetworkphysiology>



Keck Laboratory for Network Physiology



Openings:

- Research Scientists
- Visiting Researchers

Support:

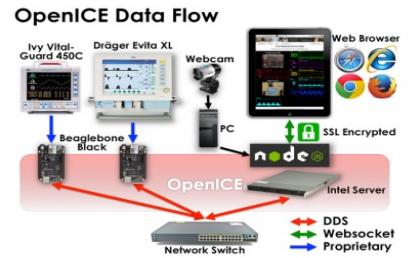
- *Atlas of Dynamic Interactions among Organ Systems*

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION



Collaboration

Ongoing Program: Interdisciplinary Collaboration



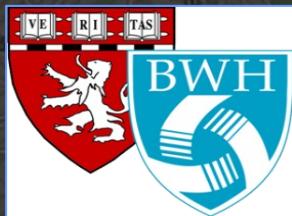
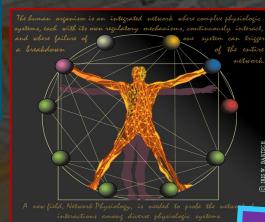
Keck Support: Catalyze a new field,
Network Physiology; Leverage
large-scale available resources



BOSTON
UNIVERSITY



BU Physics



MGHPC