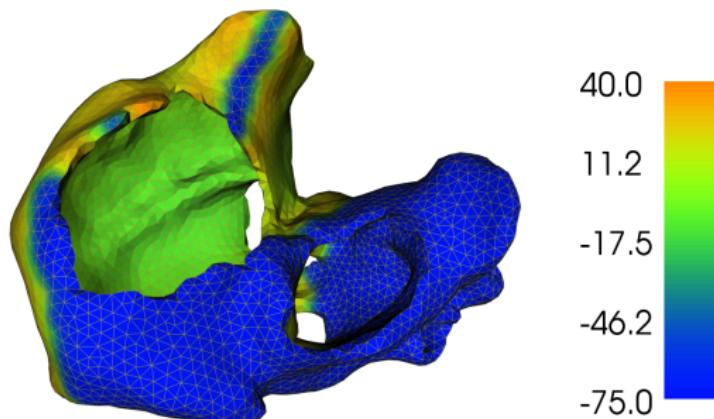
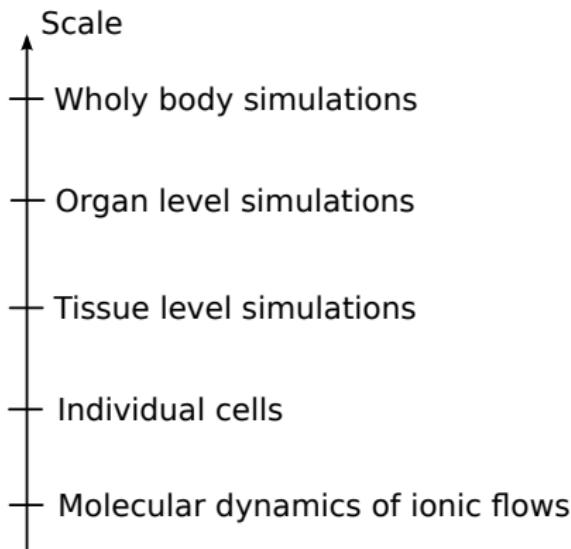


Computational cardiac electrophysiology

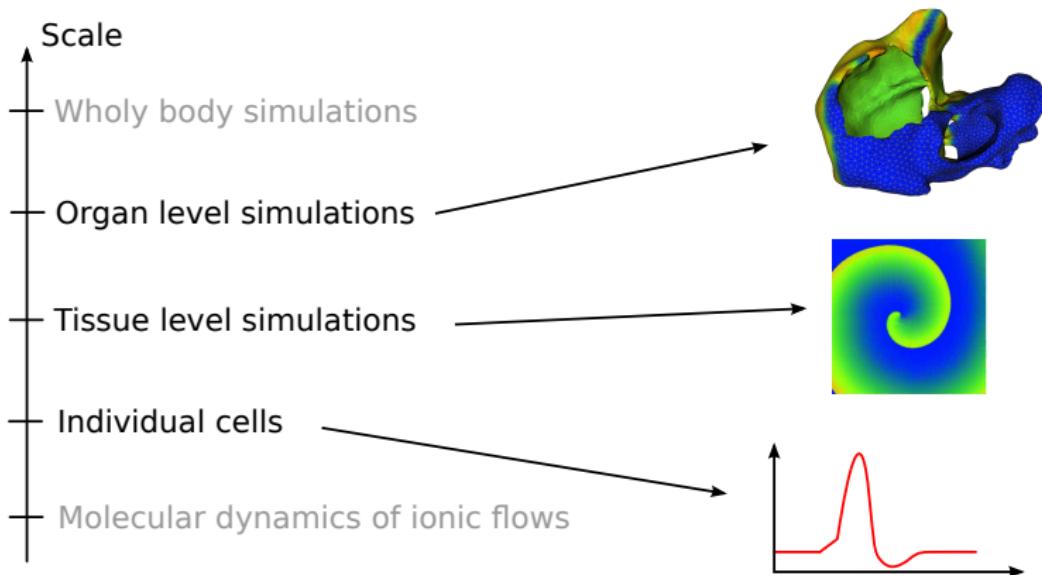


Jonas van den Brink

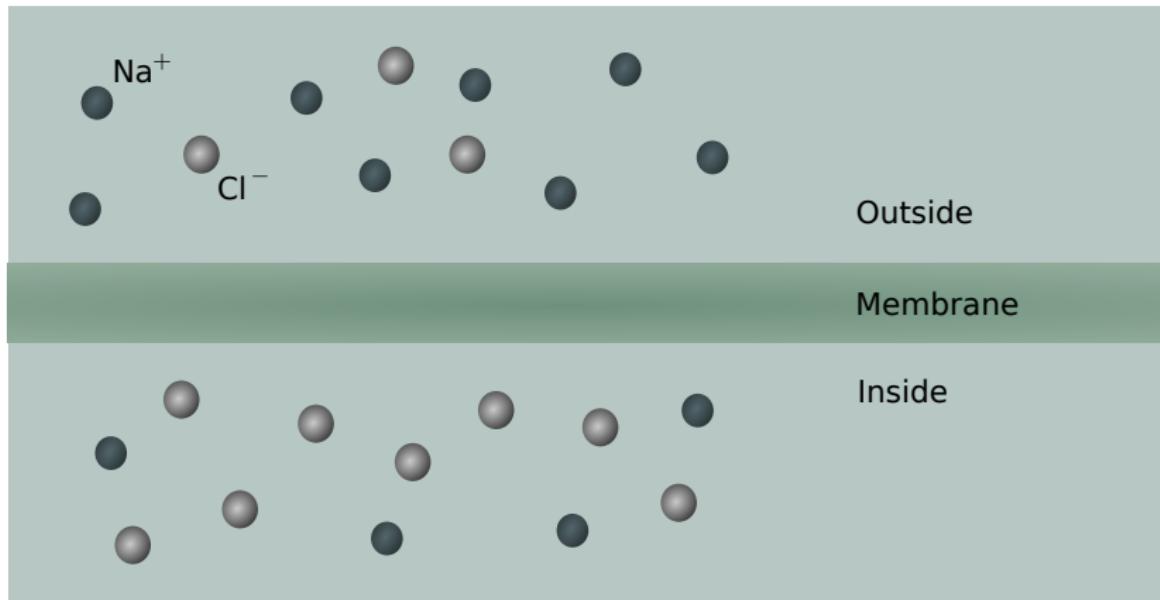
Computational cardiology is a problem in multiscale modeling



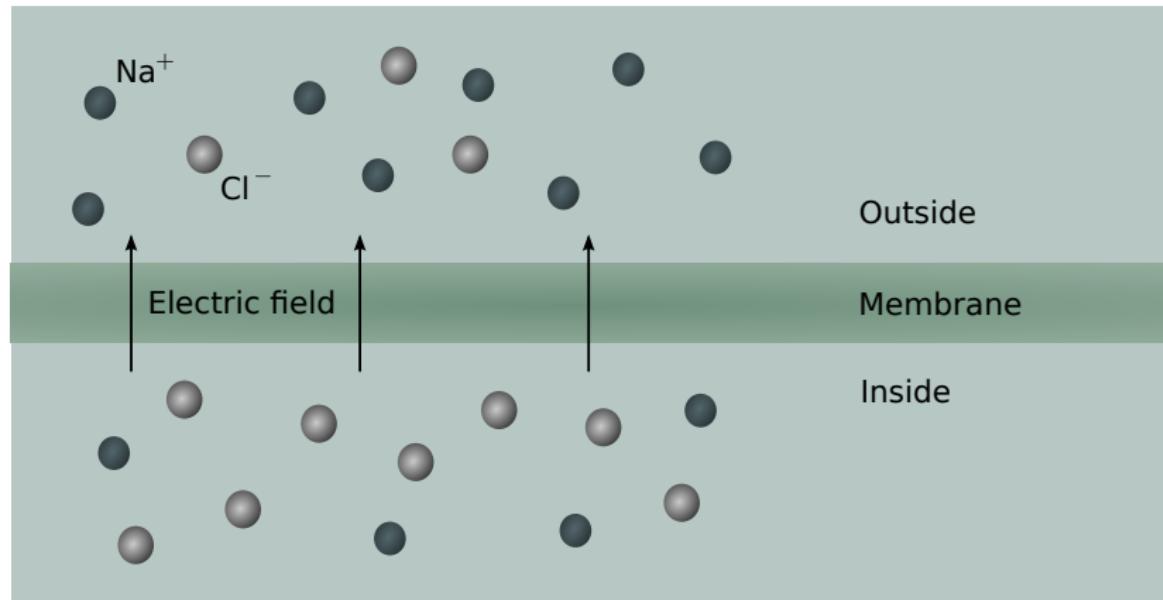
Computational cardiology is a problem in multiscale modeling



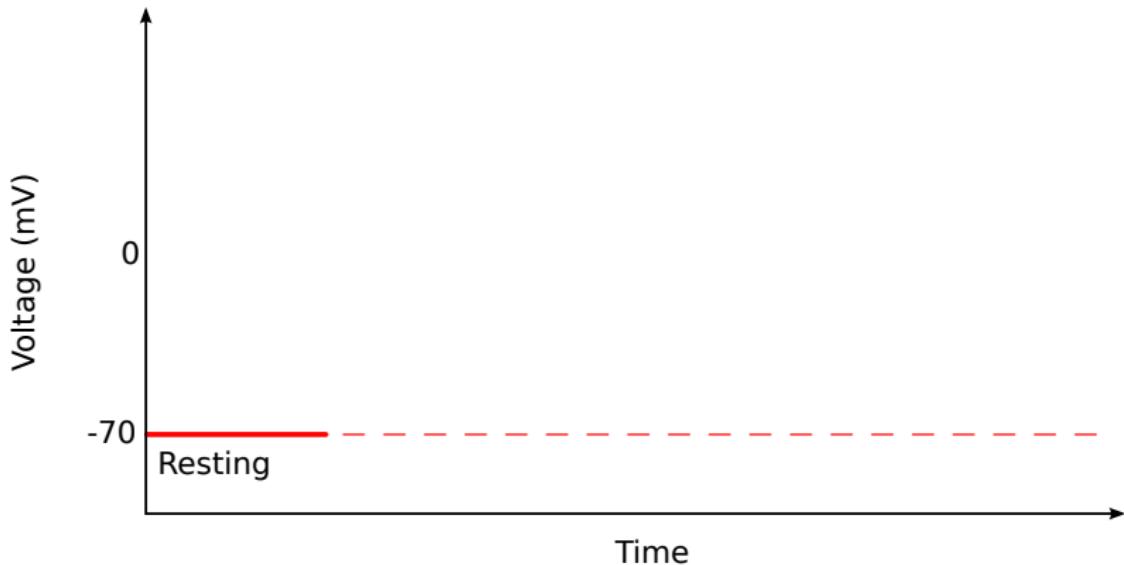
Differences in ionic concentration lead to an electric charge difference



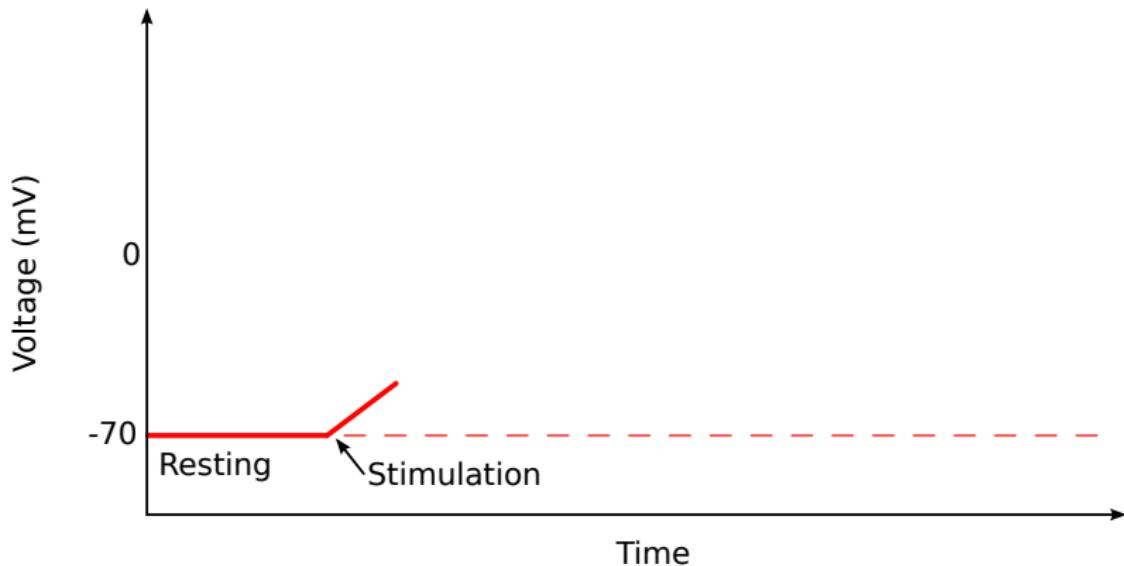
Differences in ionic concentration lead to an electric charge difference



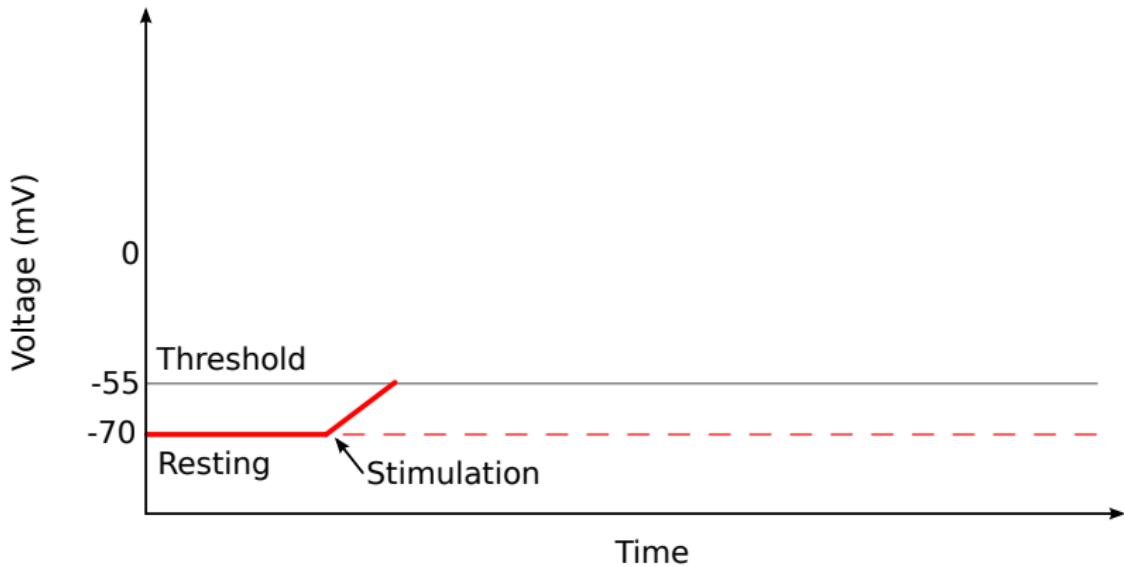
Heart cells are excitable



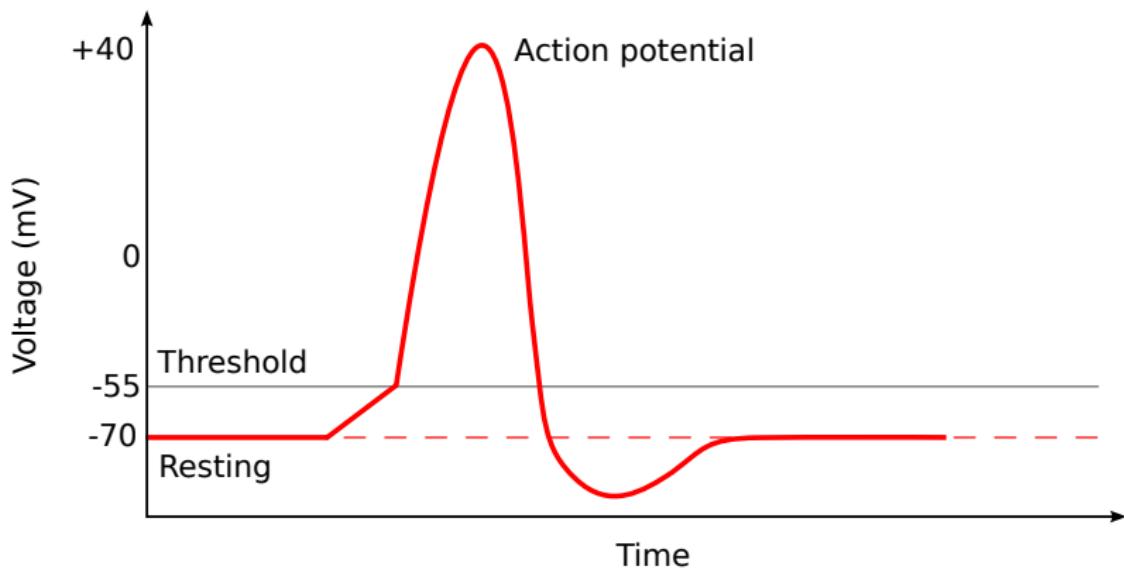
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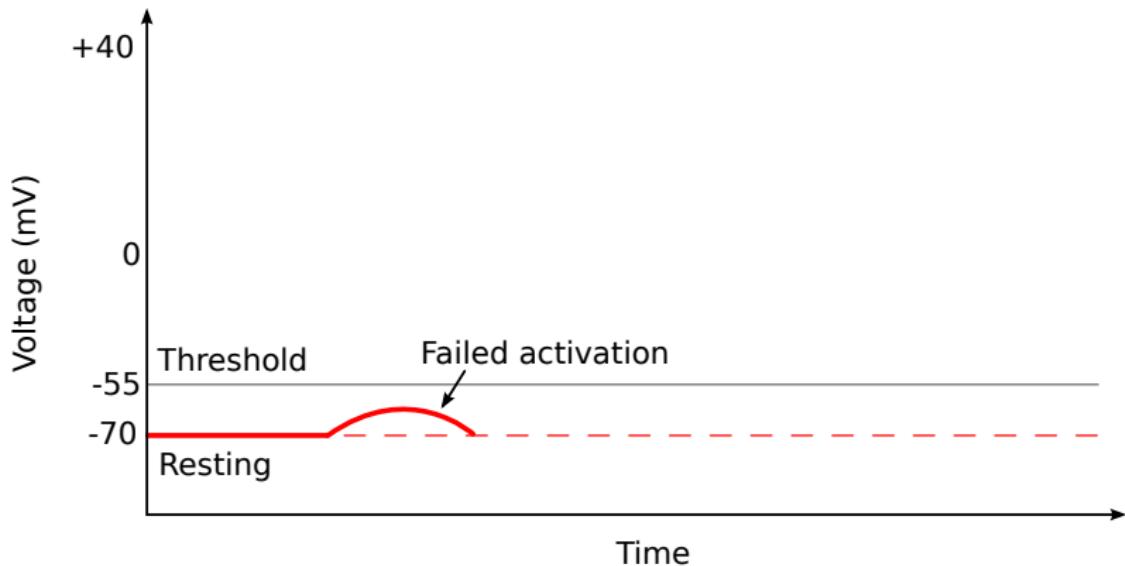
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Heart cells are excitable



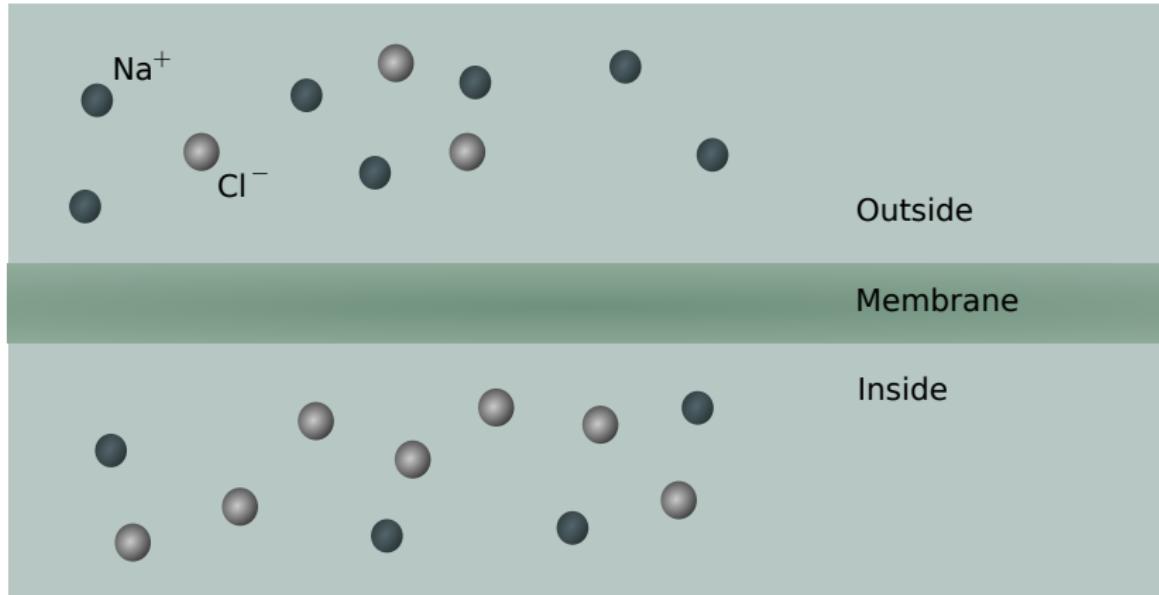
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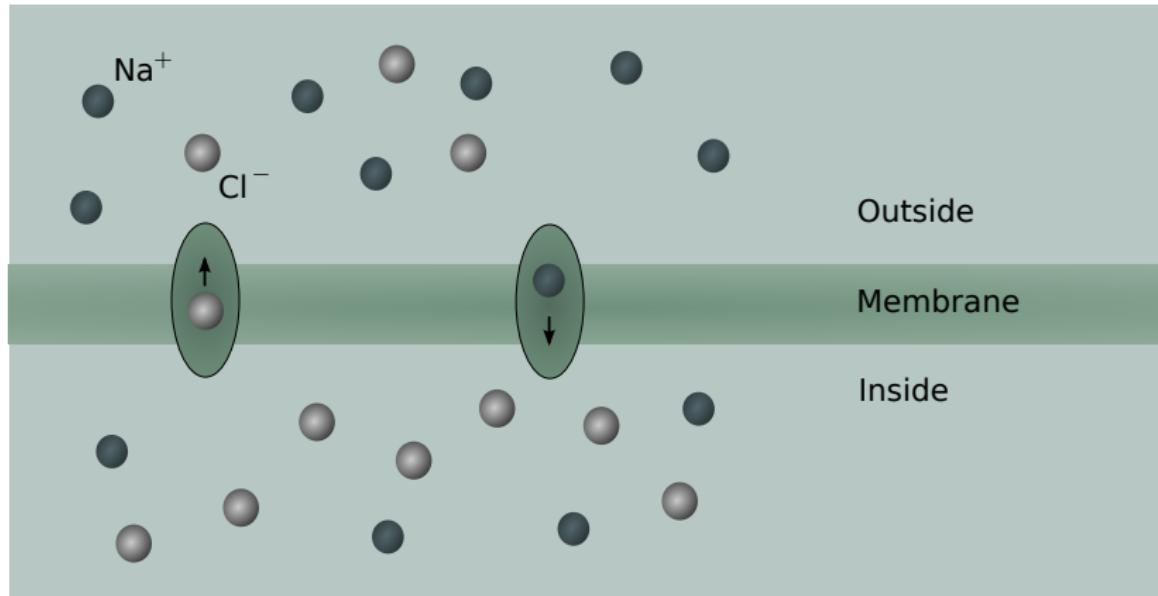


Why do cells fire?

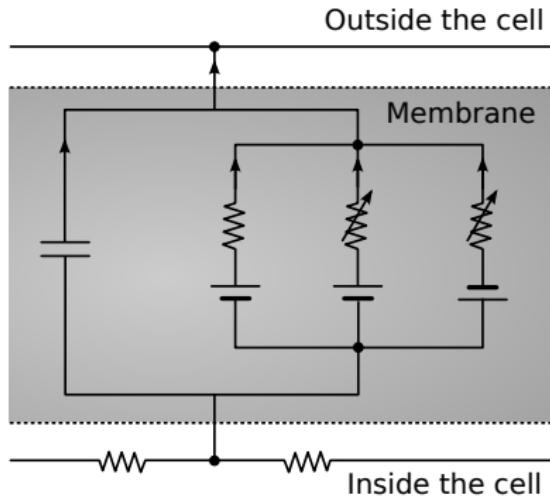
Why do cells fire?



Why do cells fire?



We can use Hodgkin-Huxley models to describe excitable cells



Leads to a set of highly non-linear ODEs.

There are an extreme amount of different cell models in the litterature.

A cell firing will affect nearby cells as the charge literally diffuses between cells



This is an example of a reaction-diffusion phenomenon.

The reaction-diffusion leads to a wavefront propagating through the tissue



We can use operator splitting to separate the reaction-diffusion equation

Reaction-diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = M \Delta v + f(v)$$

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Reaction-diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = M\Delta v + f(v)$$

Operator splitting

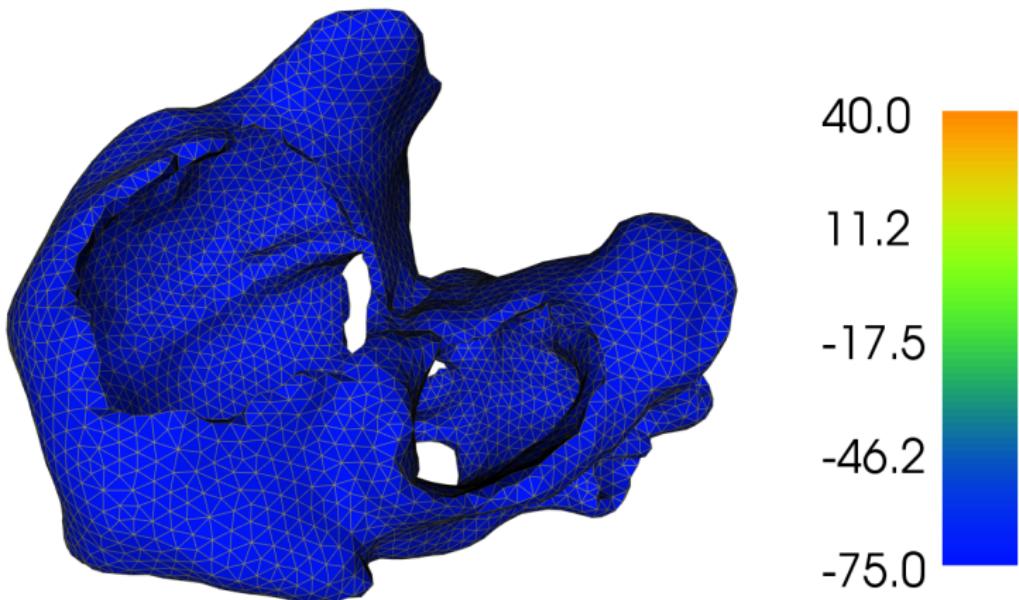
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = M\Delta v$$

Heat equation

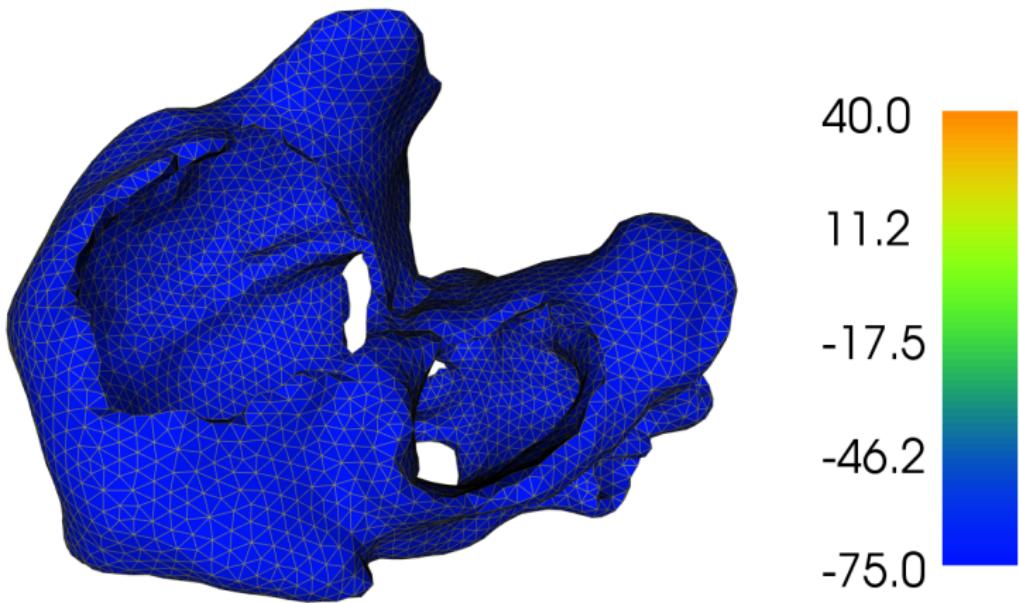
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = f(v)$$

Non-linear ODE system

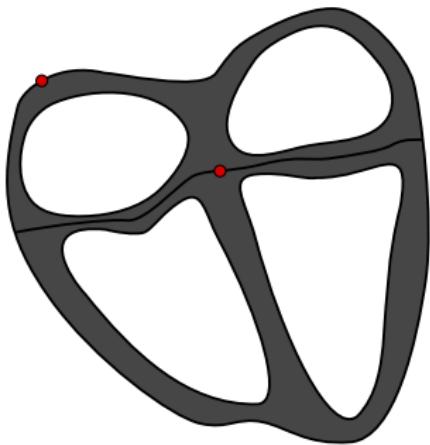
We then solve the equations in a 2D or 3D mesh

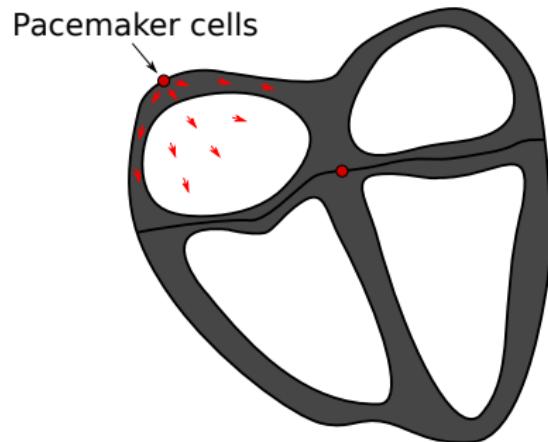


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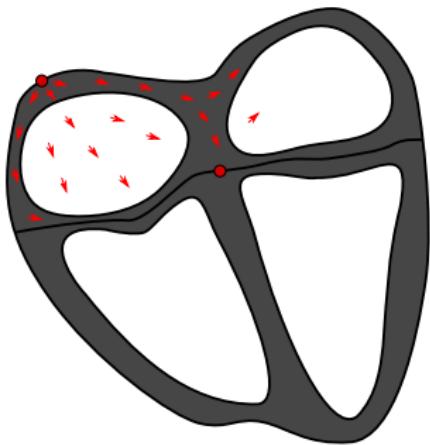


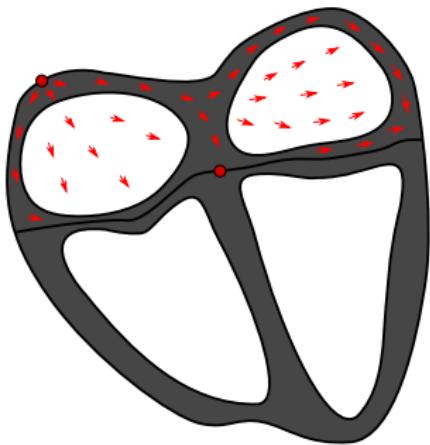
[Movie]

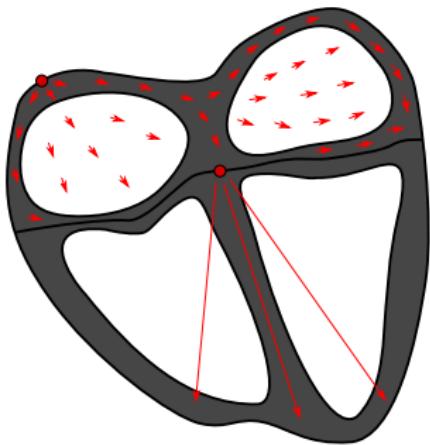


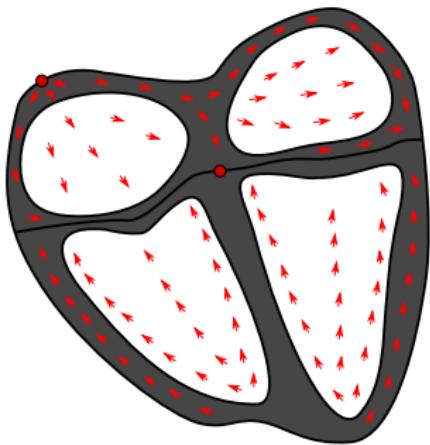


Pacemaker cells



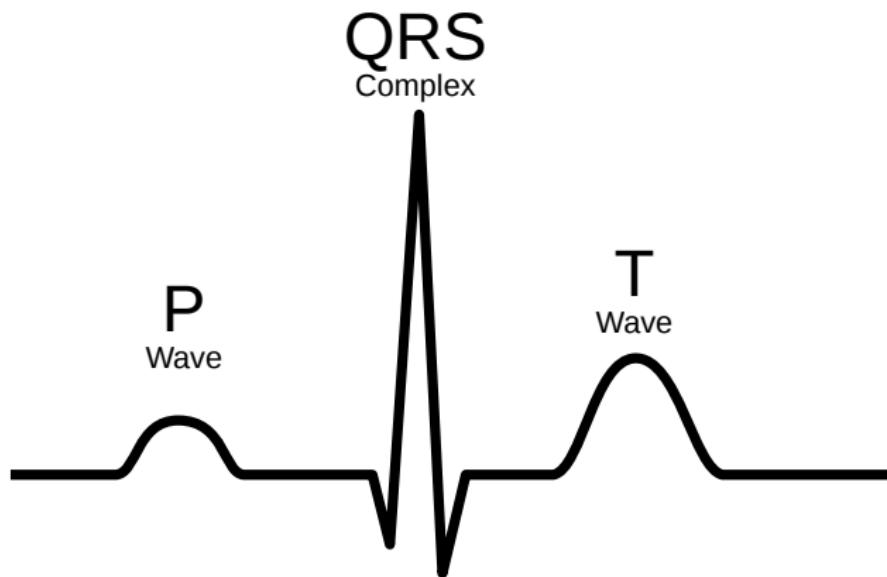






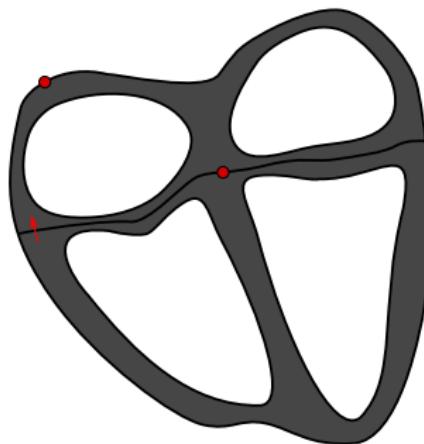
During a heart cycle, the heart depolarizes and becomes an electric dipole

An electrocardiogram (EKG) measures the dipole field



Fibrillation is rapid, unscynchronized contraction of muscle cell

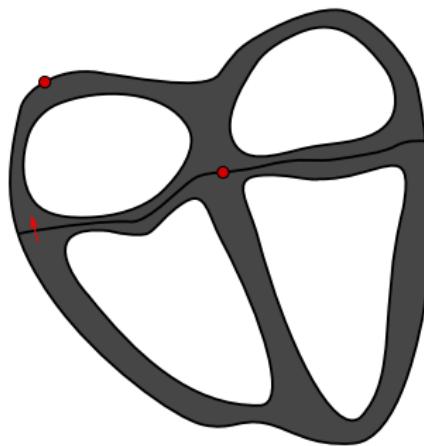
It is often caused by reentrant waves



These waves never die out and so the heart doesn't contract as one.

Fibrillation is rapid, unscynchronized contraction of muscle cell

It is often caused by reentrant waves



These waves never die out and so the heart doesn't contract as one.

[Movie] + [Gifs]

Ventricular fibrillation is always deadly, but
atrial fibrillation is not

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The Maze procedure is a surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation

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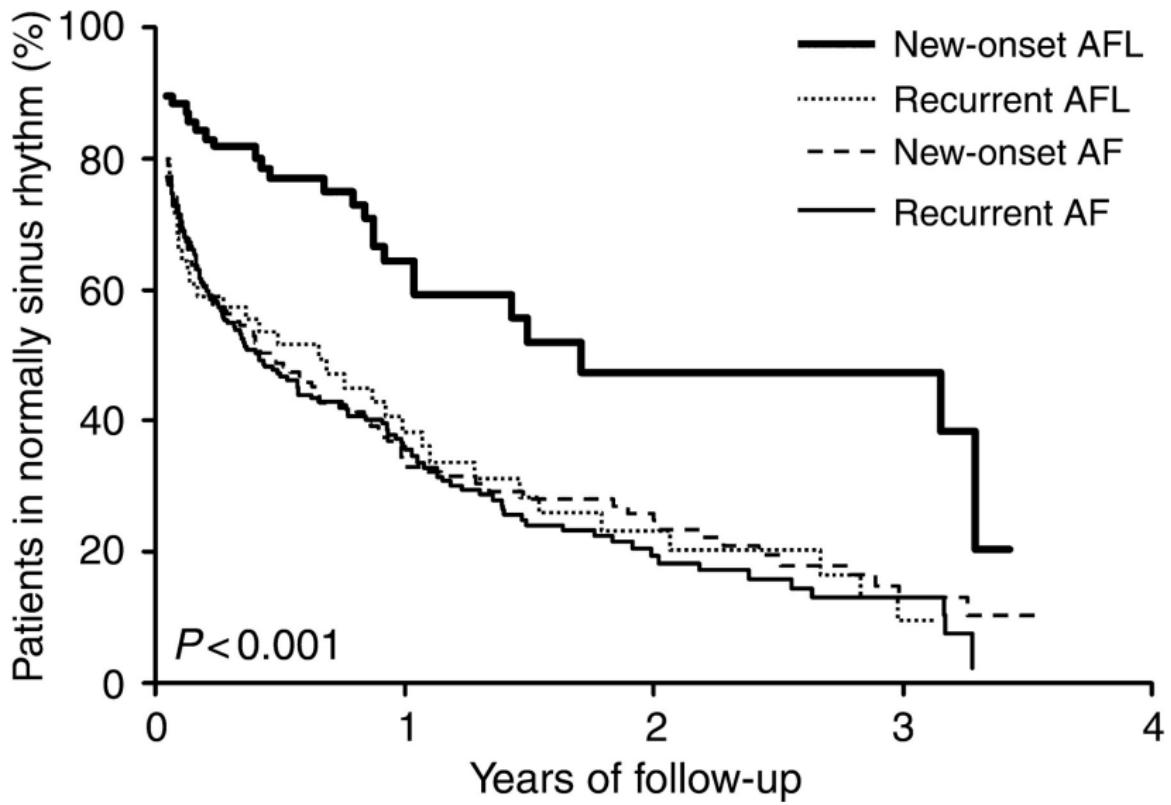
Ablation is a therapy where parts of the atria are burnt

Ventricular fibrillation is always deadly, but atrial fibrillation is not

The Maze procedure is a surgical treatment of atrial fibrillation

Ablation is a therapy where parts of the atria are burnt

The causes of atrial fibrillation and these procedures are not well understood



Patient-specific modelling can make treatments of atrial fibrillation more effective

Cardiac modelling is one of the most important tools in developing new treatment for heart conditions such as atrial fibrillation

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By using measurements from ECG, MRI and similar, our simulations can be adapted on a patient-by-patient basis.

Computational Physiology (INF5560) gives a good introduction to cardiac modelling

