



ESB 2017, Seville

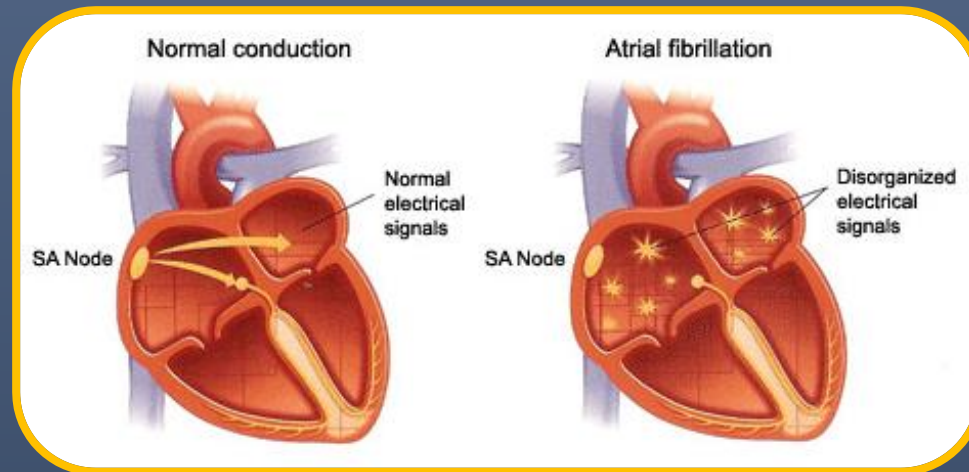
Pressure alterations along arterial tree during atrial fibrillation

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Atrial fibrillation (AF): the most common arrhythmia



RISKS

- ❖ heart failure and stroke
(responsible for 15-20% of total ischemic strokes)
- ❖ higher morbidity and mortality

AF CONSEQUENCES: AN OPEN QUESTION

- ❖ conflicting results in literature data
- ❖ oscillometric instruments do not work properly in AF
- ❖ AF usually arises with other concomitant pathologies

Physically-based multi-scale mathematical model (1)

GEOMETRICAL DOMAIN (healthy young man)

Included elements

- ❖ left heart
- ❖ mitral and aortic valves
- ❖ 48 large/medium arteries
- ❖ 18 micro-circulation districts
- ❖ 24 arterial bifurcations

Excluded elements

- ❖ right heart
- ❖ venous return
- ❖ coronary and cerebral circulations

Physically-based multi-scale mathematical model (2)

EQUATIONS

Suitable lumped sub-models

- ❖ Left ventricle
- ❖ Mitral and aortic valves
- ❖ Micro-circulation districts

1D form of the mass and momentum balance equations

- ❖ Large/medium arteries

Conservation of total pressure and mass is set at

- ❖ Arterial junctions

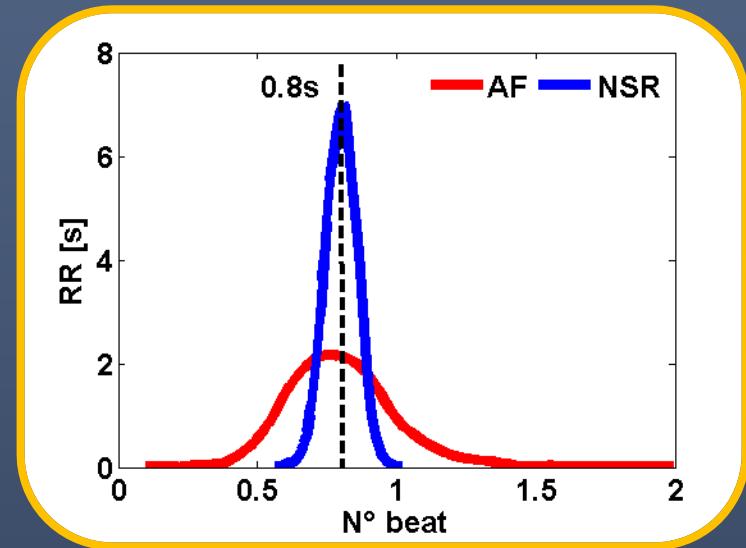
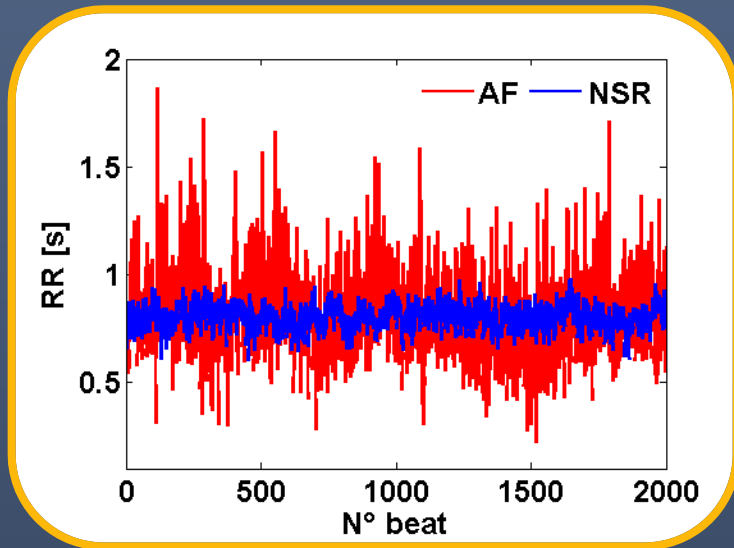
NUMERICAL RESOLUTION

- ❖ Runge-Kutta Discontinuous-Galerkin scheme

CALIBRATION OF MODEL PARAMETERS

- ❖ normal hemodynamic results have to be reproduced as output
- ❖ a periodic heartbeat period of 0.8s is imposed

Fibrillated sequence of heartbeat periods (RR)



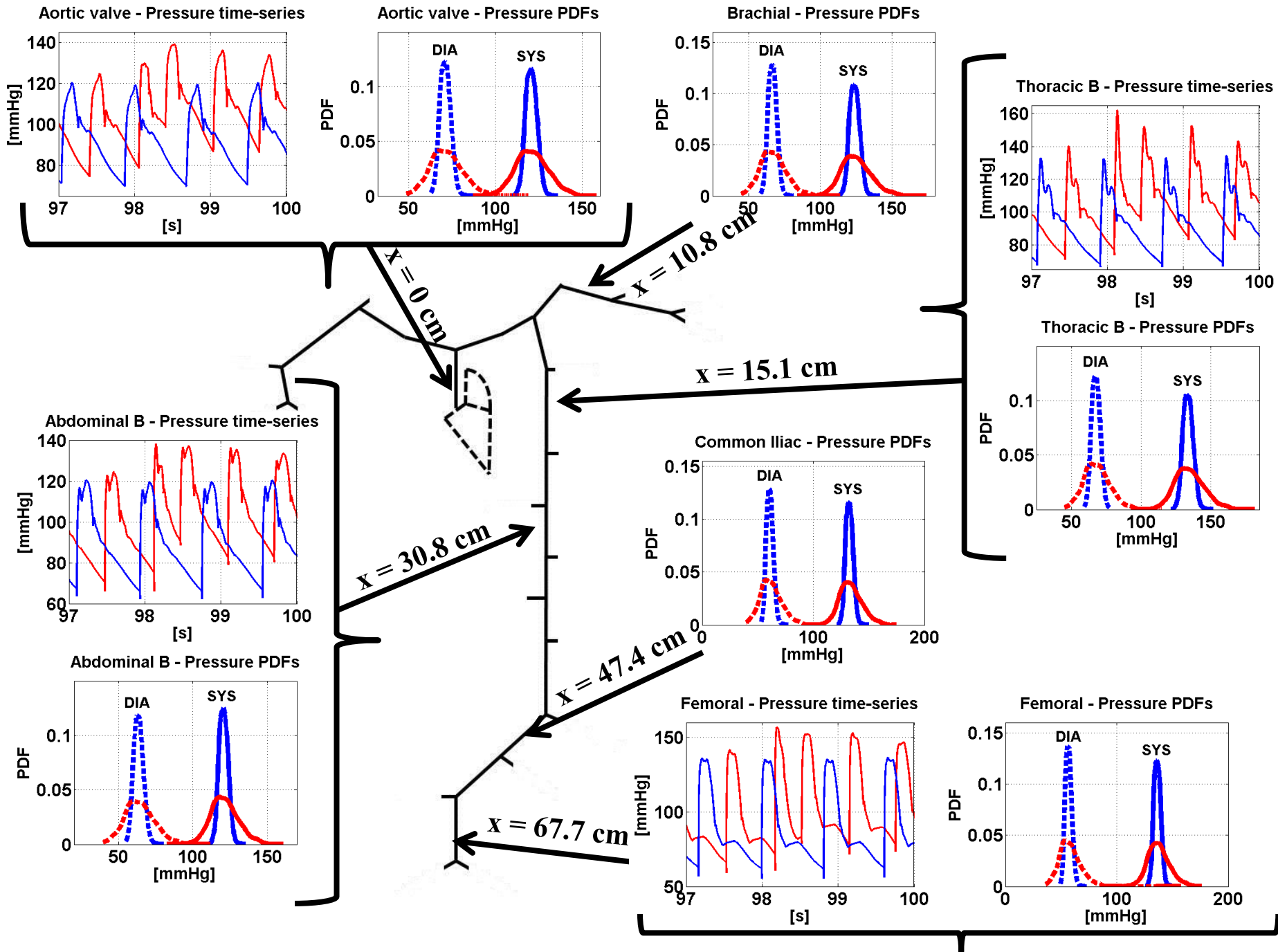
AF FEATURES CONCERNED

With respect to the Normal Sinus Rhythm (NSR)

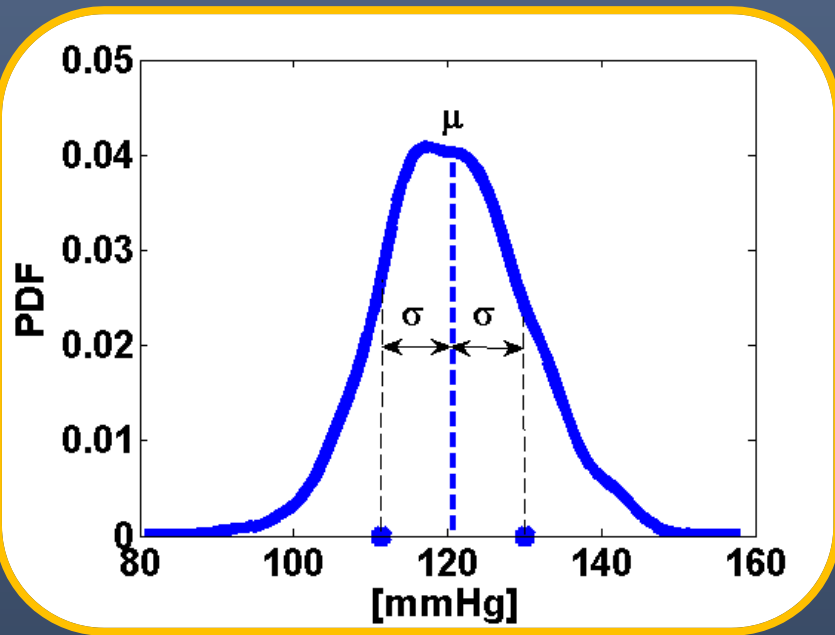
- ❖ reduced temporal correlation
- ❖ increased temporal variability (higher standard deviation)

AF FEATURES NEGLECTED

- ❖ variation in mean heartbeat period/frequency in AF

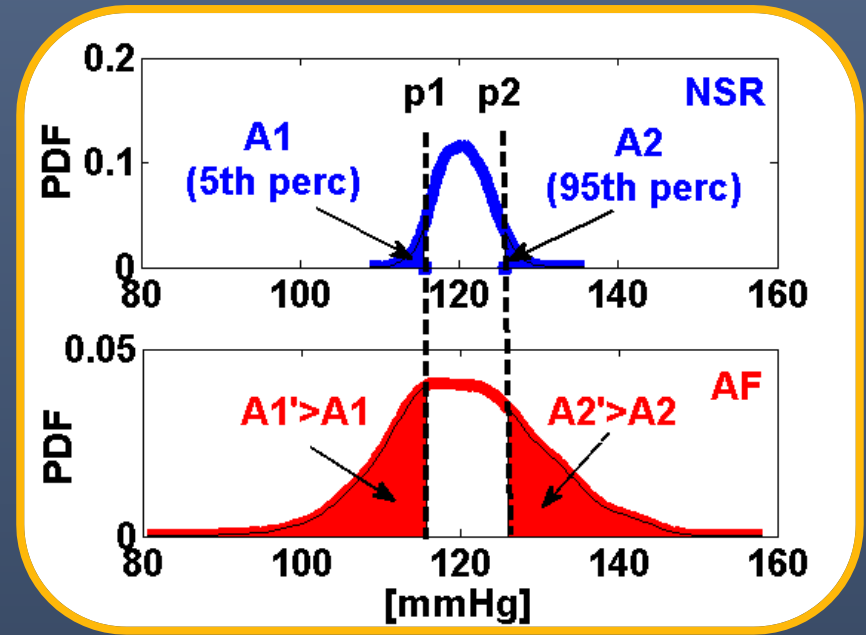


PDF characterization



COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

$$cv = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$



EXTREME VALUES

IN NSR

A1 & A2

areas individuated by the 5th & 95th percentiles

IN AF

A1 increases up to A1'

A2 increases up to A2'

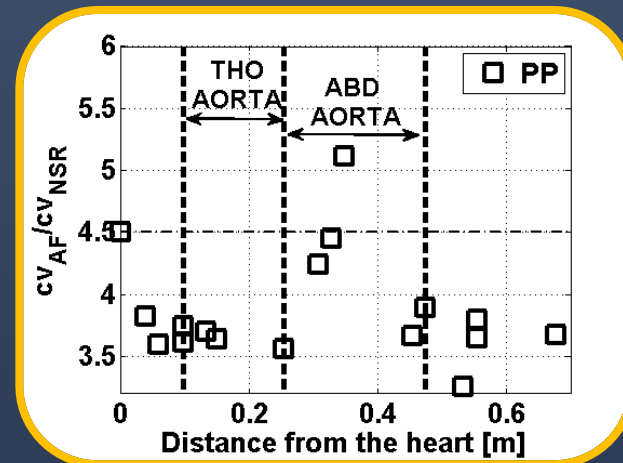
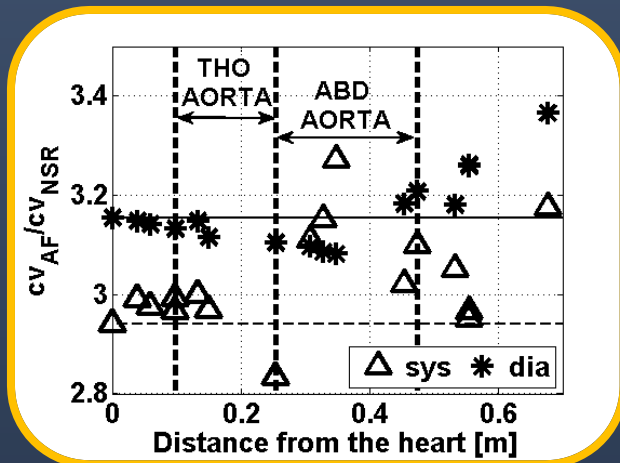
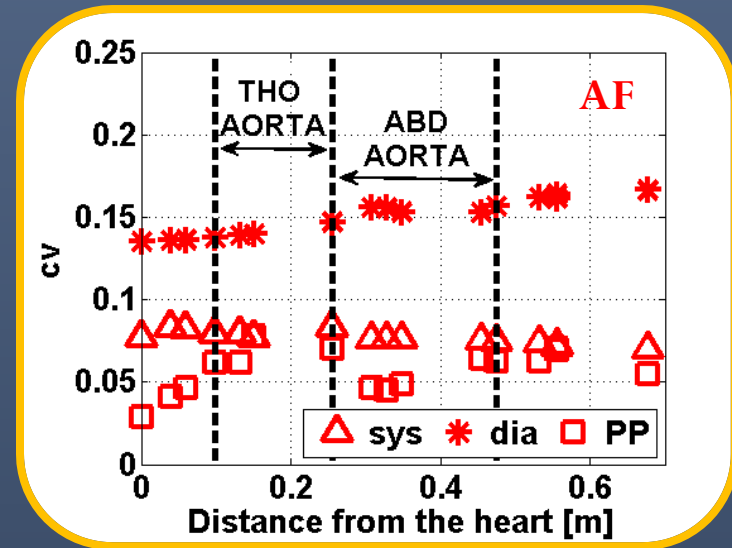
Result I: pressure fluctuations in AF

cv VALUES

Systolic pressure: 7-8%

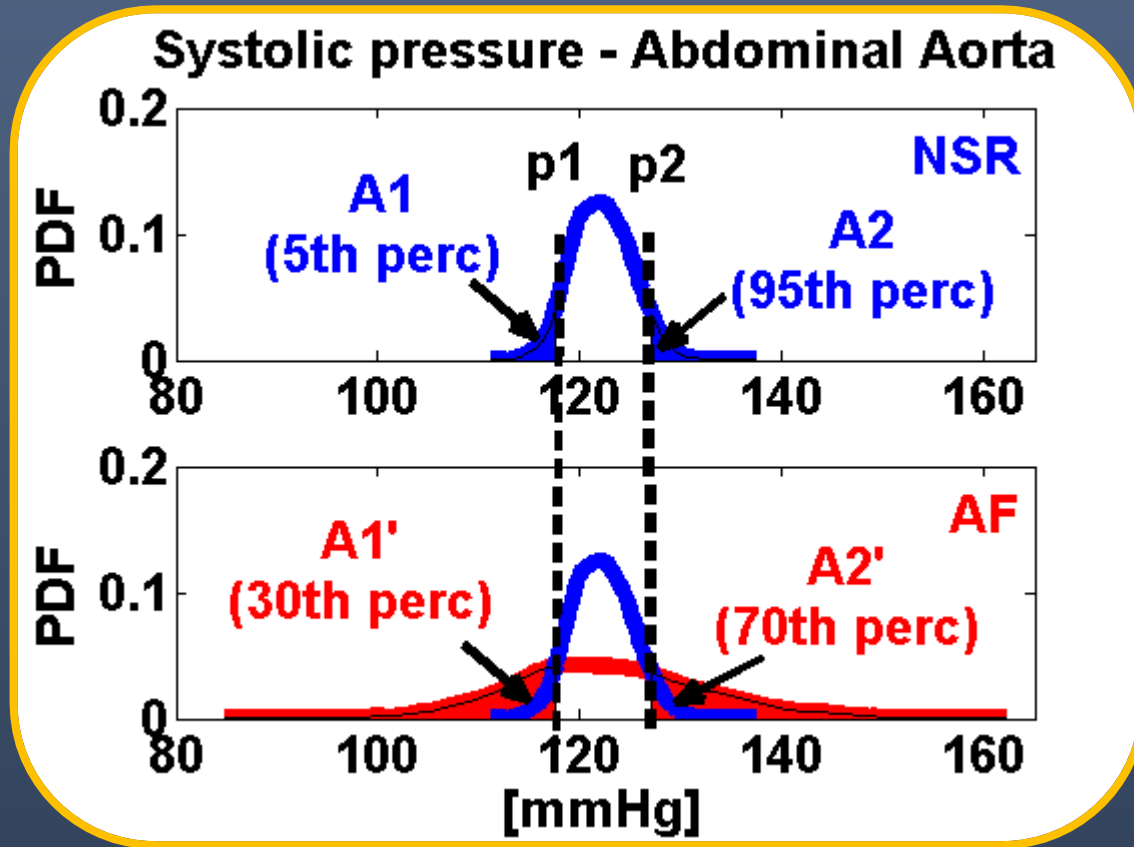
Diastolic pressure: 14-19%

Pulse pressure: 3-10%



Horizontal lines indicate the cv ratios in NSR and AF on aortic valve

Result II: extreme events are dramatically frequent in AF



- ❖ Percentile variations in AF (30 e 70) are constant along the arterial tree
- ❖ Similar results are found for diastolic and pulse pressures, as well as for flow rates

Pressure fluctuations; why?

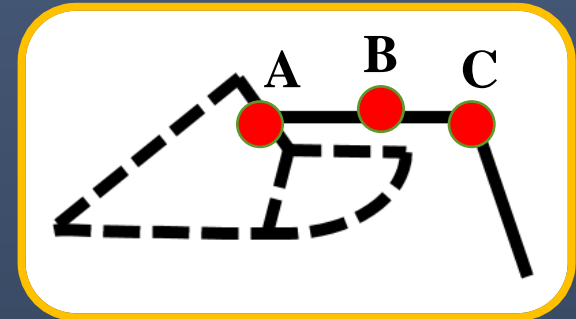
Pressure signals are nothing but waves

- ❖ travel at a finite speed (waves speed or phase velocity)
- ❖ are reflected (especially at the arterial bifurcations)

TOTAL PRESSURE SIGNALS
at a generic site B depend on:

- 1) pressure signals at A
- 2) the local phase velocity at B
- 3) how waves are reflected at C

VARIABLE
IN AF



- 4) distance to the nearest site of reflection BC

FLUCTUATIONS AROUND MEAN VALUES

Phase velocity: 6-18%

Magnitude of reflections: 4-29%

To Conclude...

MAIN RESULTS IN AF

- ❖ pressure fluctuations around mean values
- ❖ extreme pressures at each arterial section
- ❖ altered mechanisms which determine the local pressure signals

LIMITATIONS

- ❖ lack of a baroreflex regulation system
- ❖ absence of the coronary circulation

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS/WORKS

- ❖ improving the actual mathematical model
- ❖ inquiring into the role played by the mean heartbeat frequency
 - ❖ studying effects of pathologies such as hypertension
- ❖ entering the world of space medicine (AF during re-entry phase of spaceflights)

Thanks you for your attention!