

3D-real-time visualization of blood flow in cerebral aneurysms by light field particle image velocimetry

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Summary

Particle image velocimetry (PIV) of simulated blood flow within transparent 3D resin models of cerebral aneurysms allows 3D real-time measurement and visualization of the flow-dynamics with and without implants as a new pre-interventional opportunity for endovascular treatment. The purpose of the experiments is to demonstrate the feasibility of a fast and reliable set up for high resolution 3D-flow visualization of particles in small volumes by a monocular camera with micro lens array.

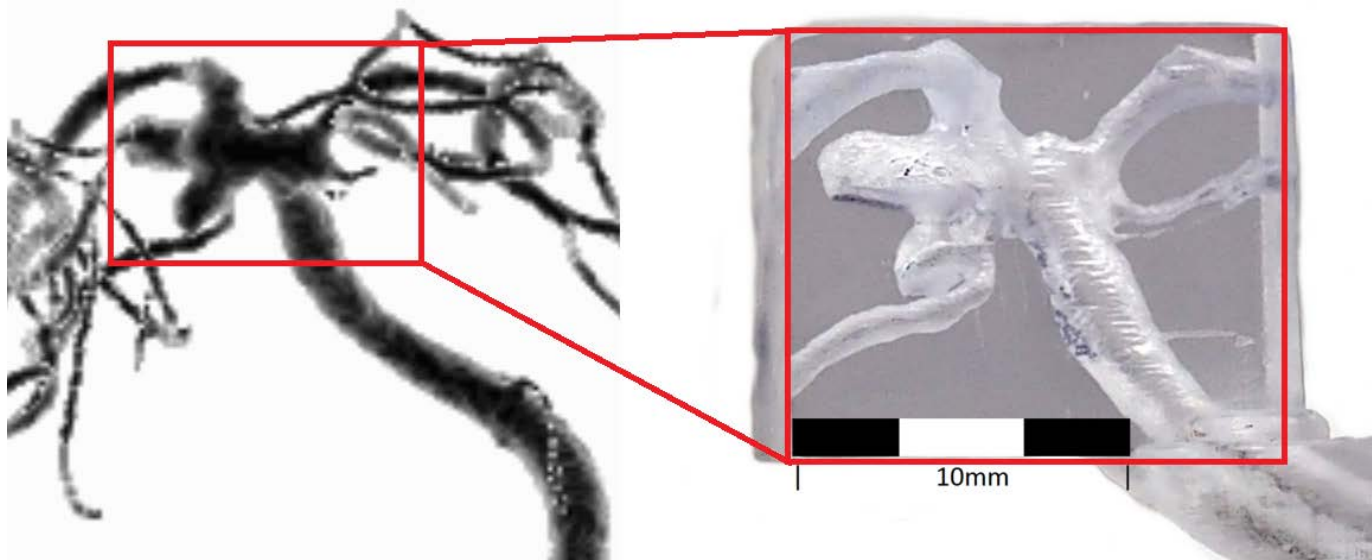
3D-real-time visualization of blood flow in cerebral aneurysms by light field particle image velocimetry

- **3D:** multi-view stereo + epipolar geometry
- **Real-time visualization:** pulsatile flow 1.2Hz, 60-80 cm/s
- **Blood flow:** glycerin solution + polymer particles 50 μ m
- **Cerebral aneurysms:** pathologies of brain arteries: vessel size $\varnothing < 1\text{mm}$
- **Light field:** plenoptic 2.0 /light field camera (MLA): ∞
- **Particle image velocimetry:** PIV = stereo camera and/or laser triangulation OR PLENOPTIC CAMERA!

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Cerebral aneurysms:

pathologies of brain arteries: vessel $\varnothing < 1\text{mm}$



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Real-time visualization:

The concept of "real-time" may be classified into three different categories of conceptual interpretations:

- real-time in the perceptual sense,
- real-time in the software engineering sense and
- real-time in the signal processing sense!

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Real-time visualization:

real-time in the perceptual sense:

- interaction between human and machines
- instantaneous response of the computer to the operator input
- image processing results are available immediately after the input without a perceivable delay
 - applicable to the clinical time frame of patient hospitalization and planning of treatment for elective endovascular embolization of the aneurysm
 - including
 - rotational DSA,
 - image post-processing
 - generation of the 3D-printing data set
 - manufacture of the 3D-aneurysm model by SLA

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Real-time visualization:

real-time in the signal processing sense:

- termination of processing during the time period of subsequent sample values
 - samples of flowing particles
 - their timely detection
 - tracking in subsequently recorded images over time
 - but also across all spatial dimensions!
- flow speed and direction in all 3 space dimensions
 - multi-view stereo epipolar geometry: computing depth from several views
 - concatenation of vector elements
 - assembling a video showing the flow dynamics over time and space

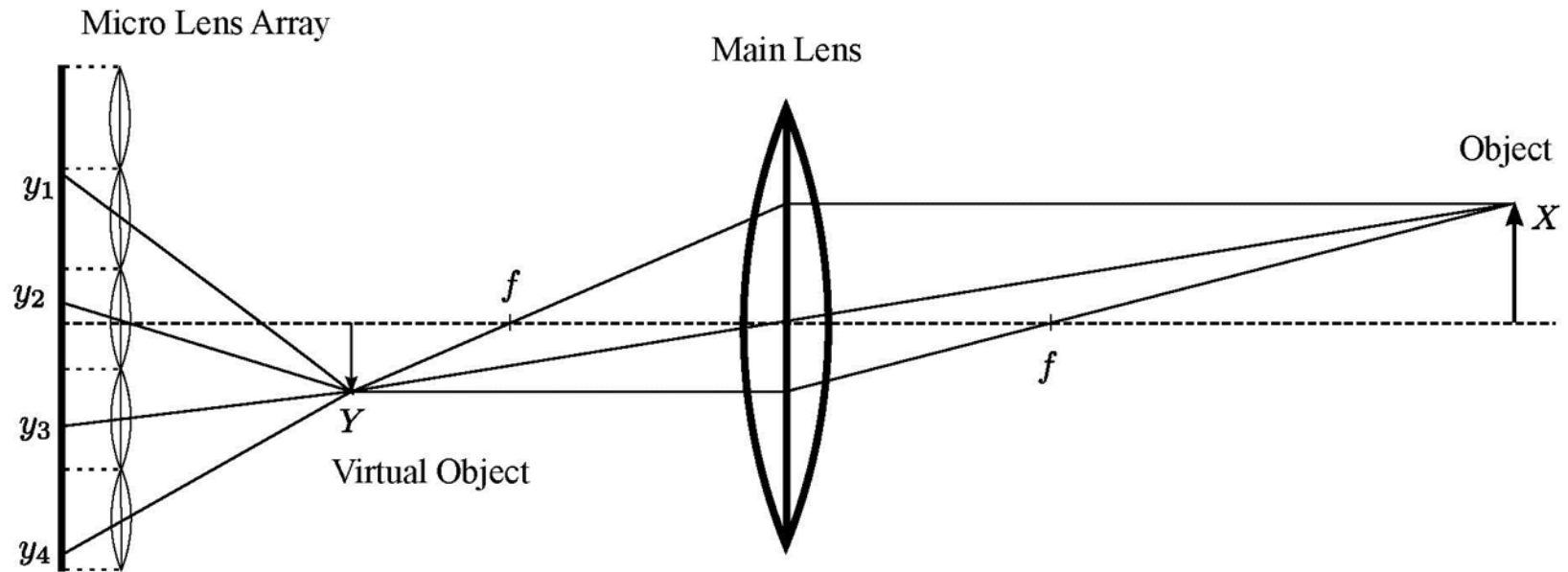
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Blood flow:

- On a microscopic level the real-time constraints are determined by the speed of the blood-flow:
 - 80 to 100 cm/s in the in-going vessel
 - reduced from 60 to 80 cm/s
 - in the smallest vessels/aneurysm 40 cm/s are realistic estimations.
- human blood: highly complex fluid contains erythrocytes \varnothing 6-8 μ m
- tracer particles: \varnothing 50 μ m
- upcoming measurements: smaller but fluorescent particles \varnothing 6 μ m
- >> similar to the real erythrocytes flow!

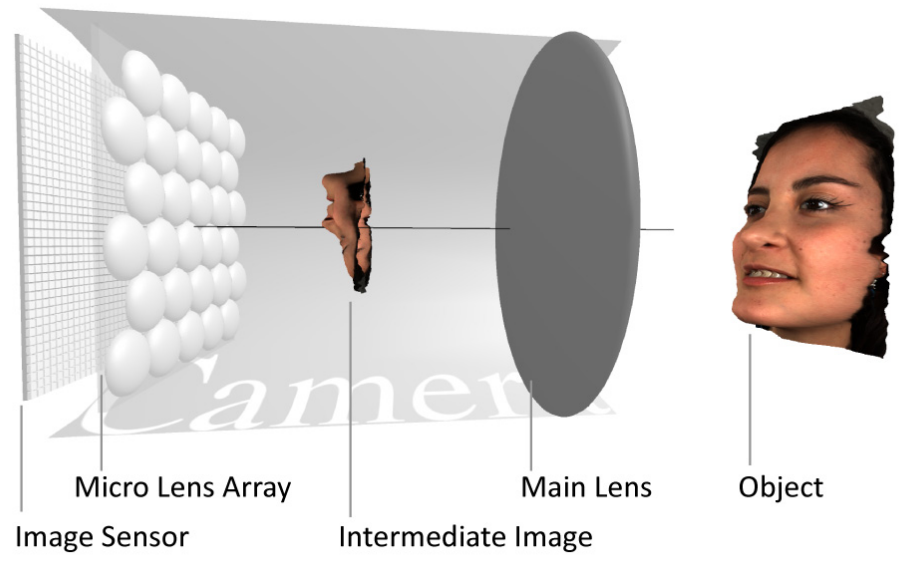
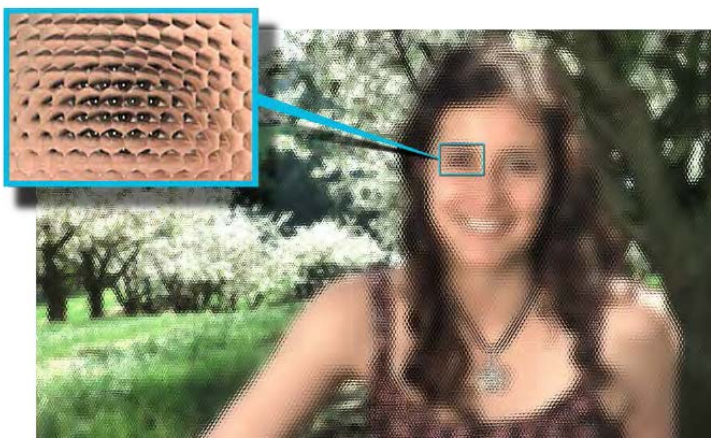
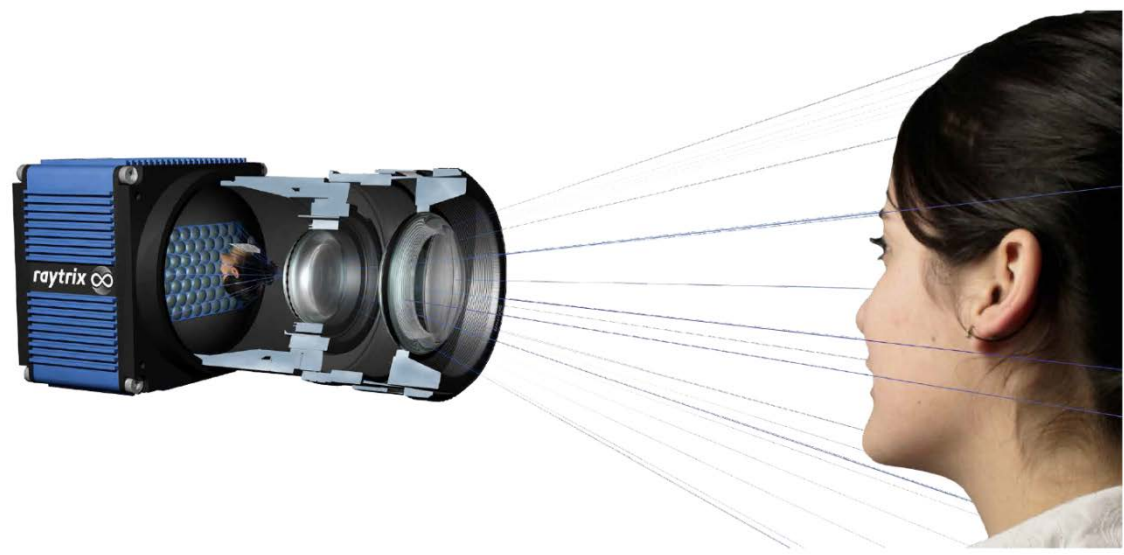
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Lightfield Imaging: plenoptic principle



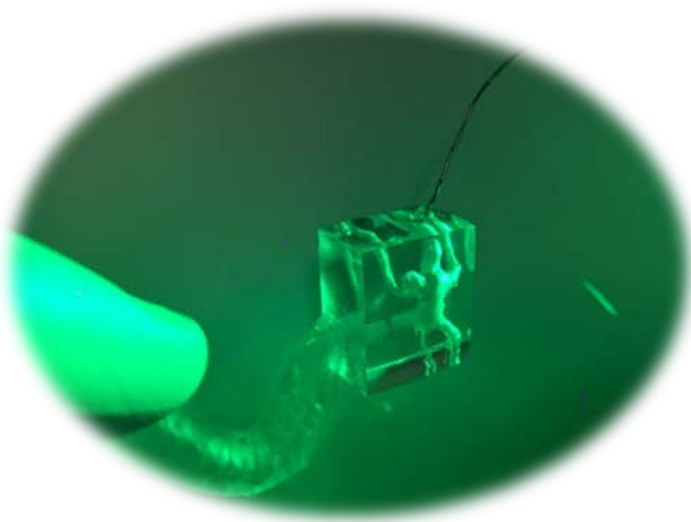
Light field camera with micro lense array

Light field Imaging: plenoptic principle

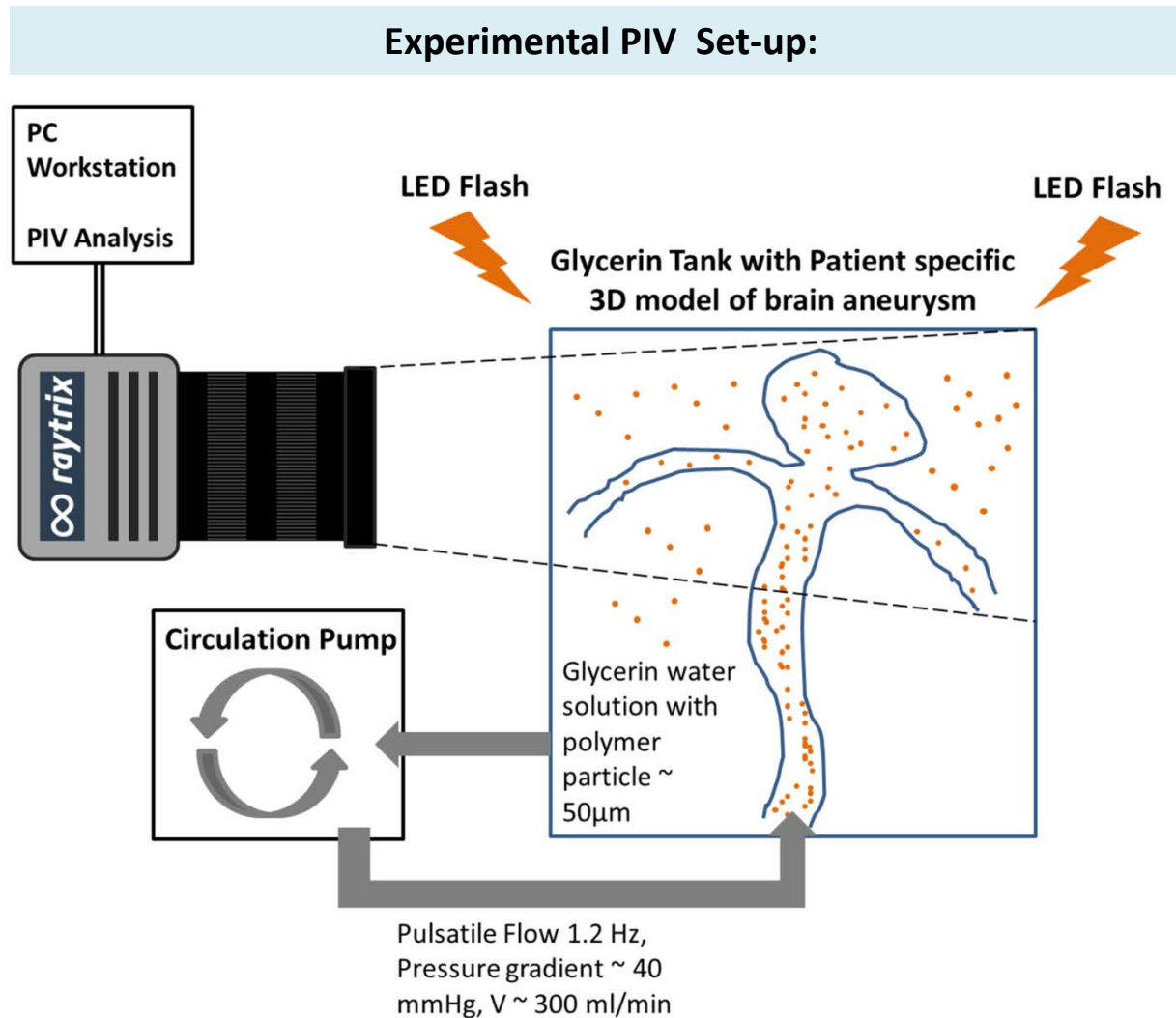


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Light field Imaging: plenoptic principle

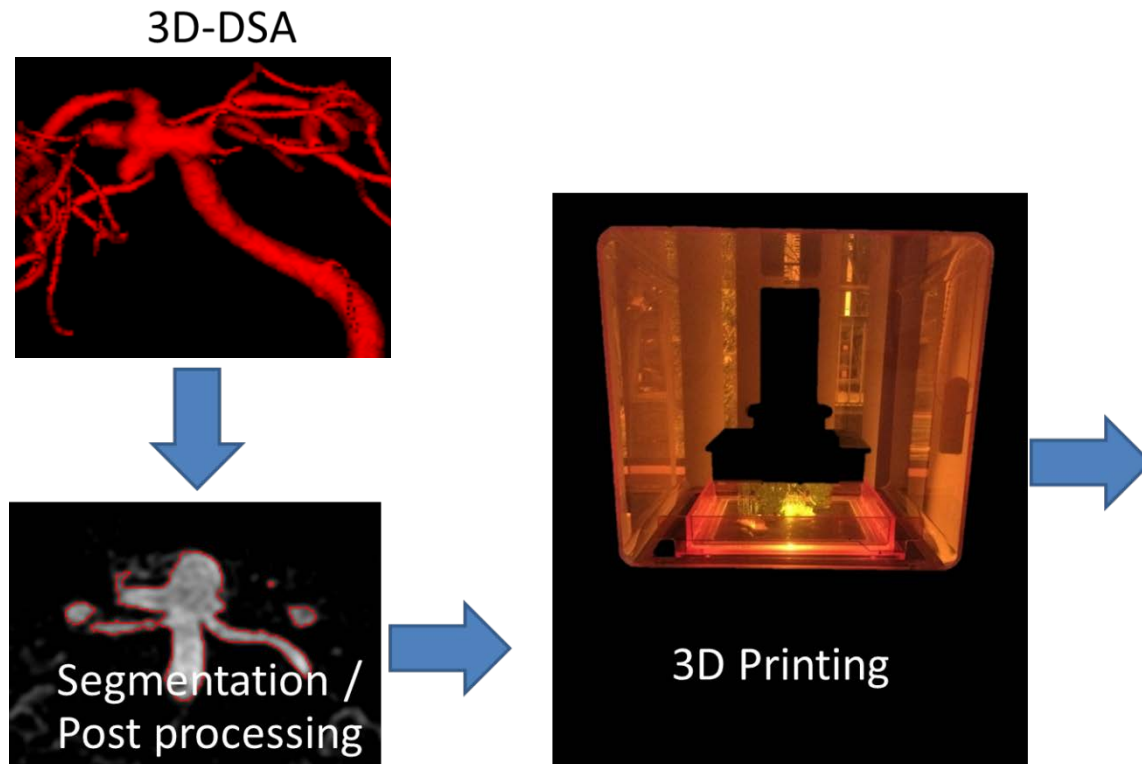


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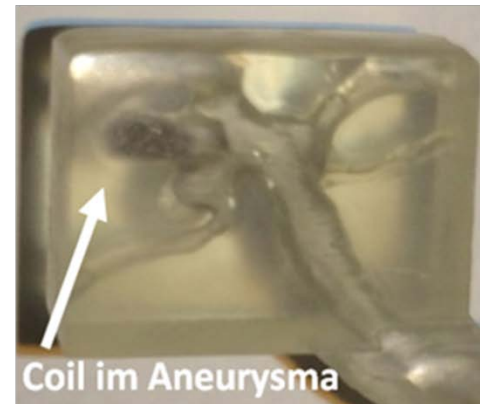
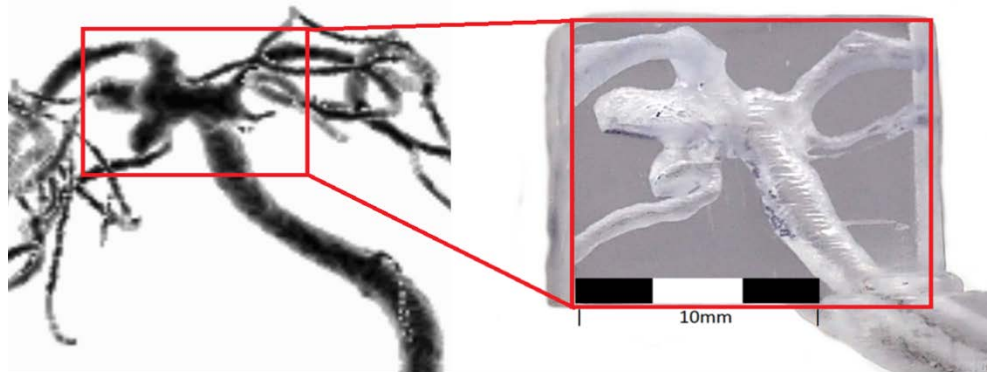
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Workflow: from DSA to SLA printed resin models



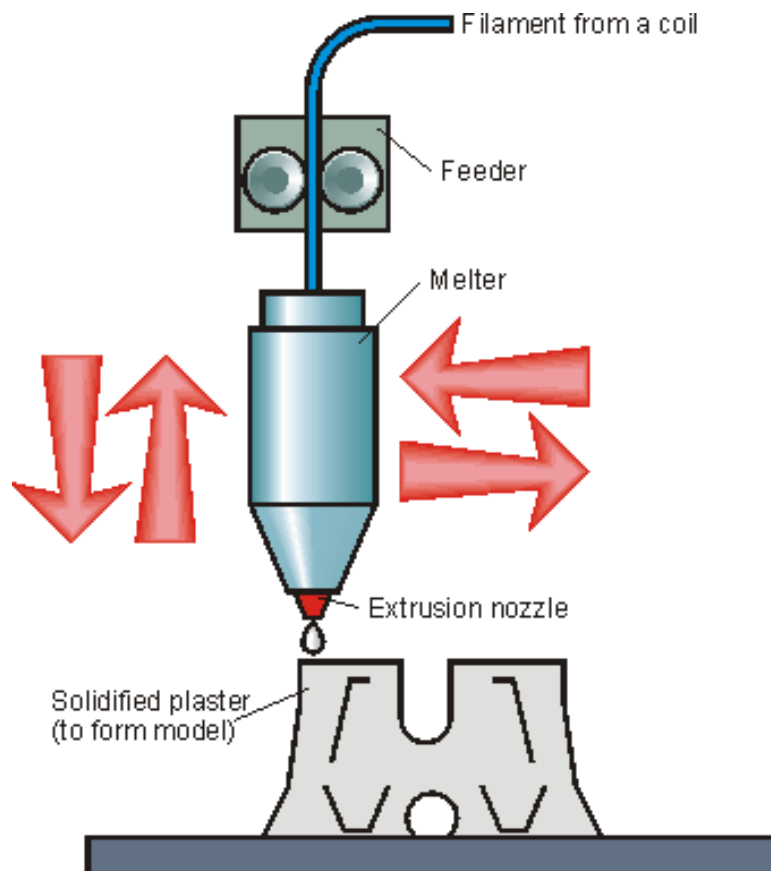
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Workflow: from DSA to SLA printed resin models

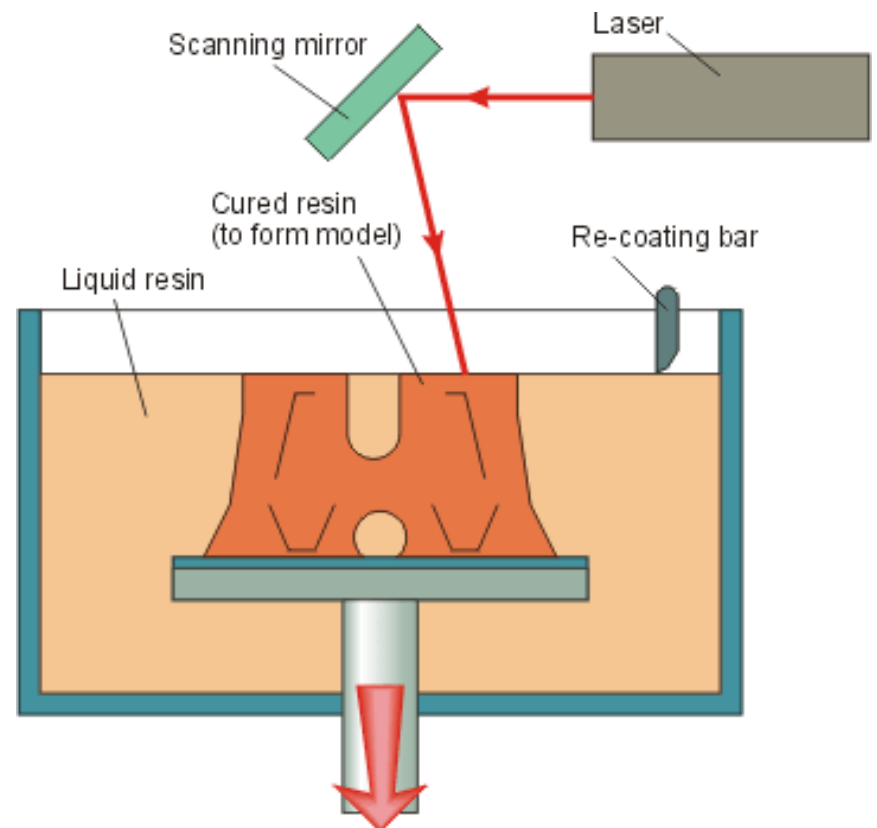


3D Printing techniques

Fused Deposition Modeling (FMD)



Stereolithography (SLA)



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Production



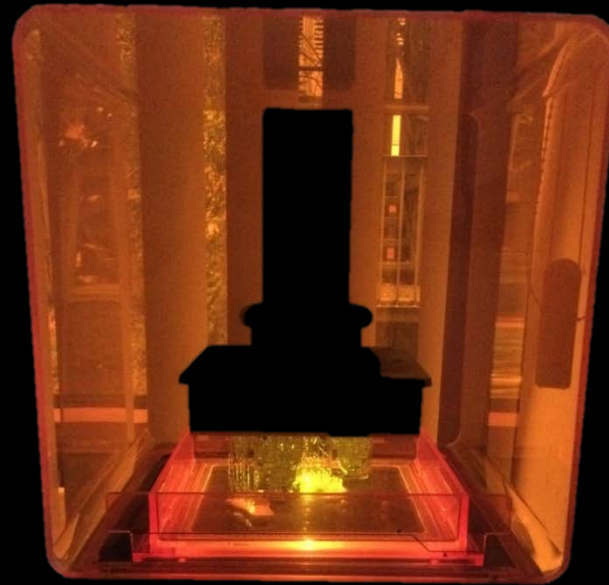
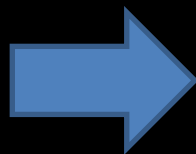
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Production

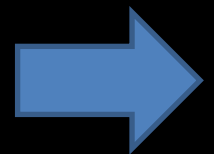


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Production

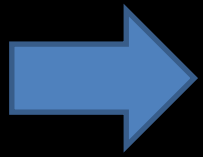


3D Printing



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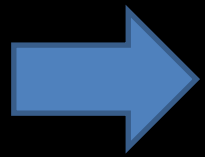
Production



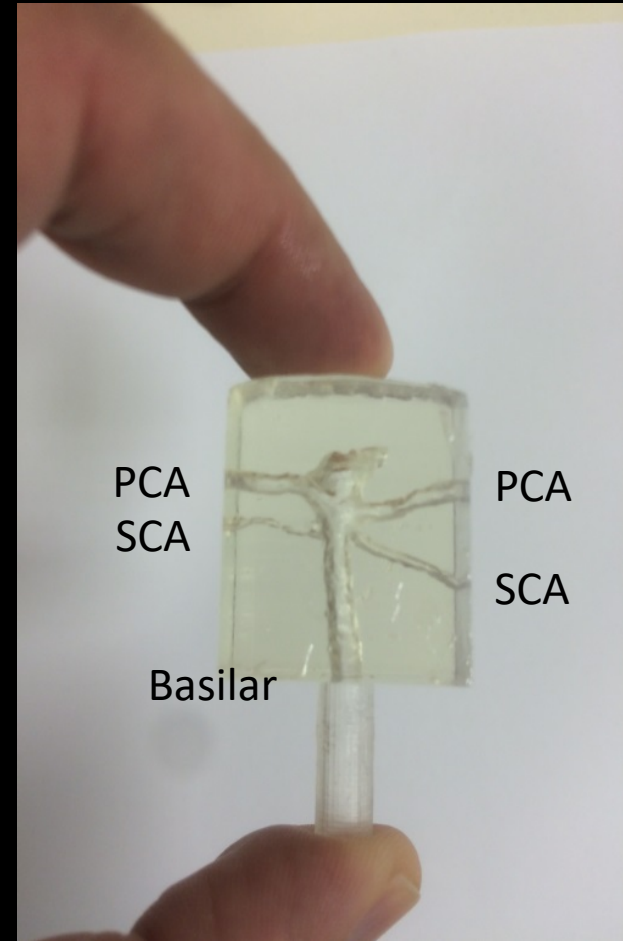
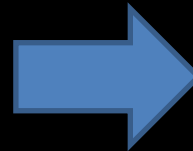
post print preparation



Production



post print preparation



Feasibility of production and precision of 3D Model

- 5x ACI
- 4x Mediatrifurkation
- 3x Basilariskopf
- 3x ACom

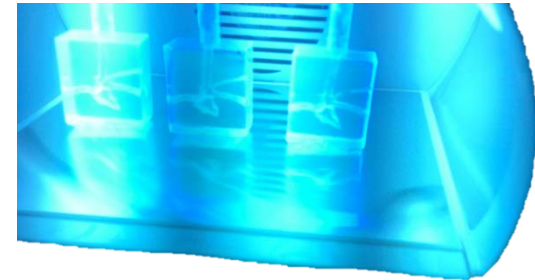
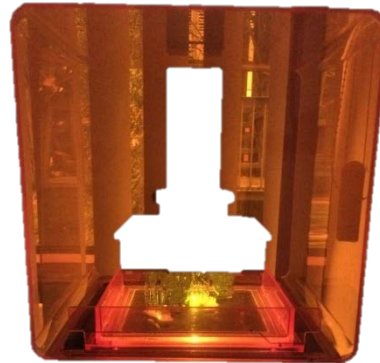
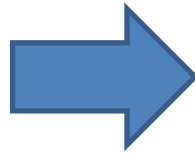
Feasibility of production

- technically feasible in 15 out of 15 cases

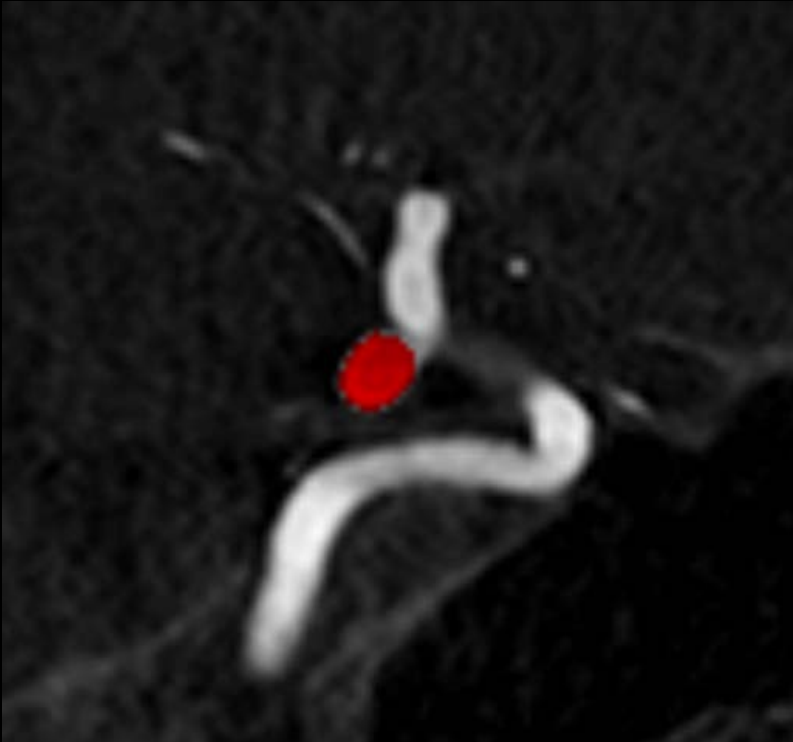
Image preparation
2-3h

Printing time range 9-15 h

Segmentation /
Post processing

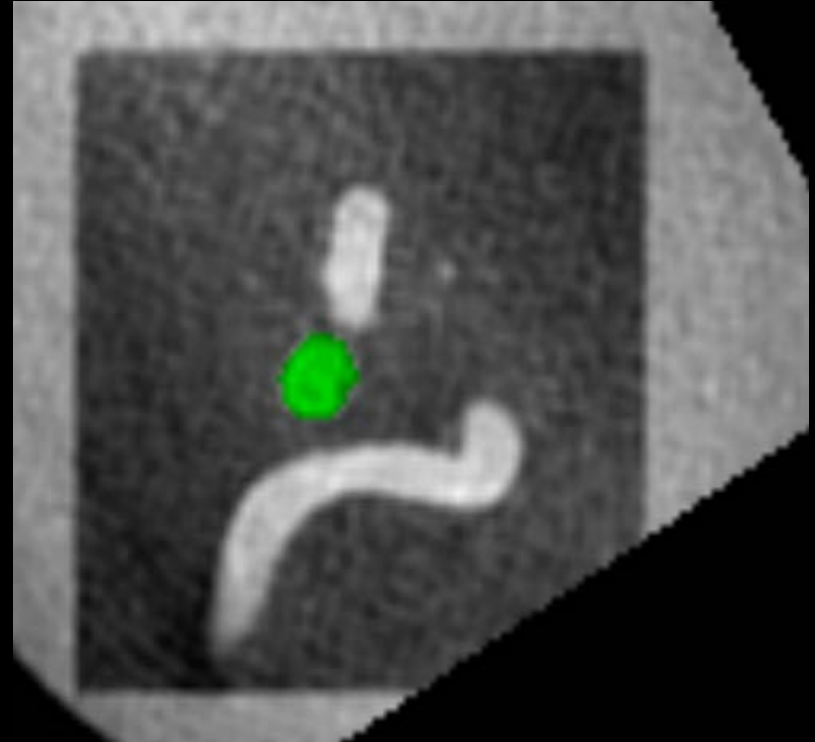


Precision of 3D Model



Original

Volume: 50.23 microliter



3D Model

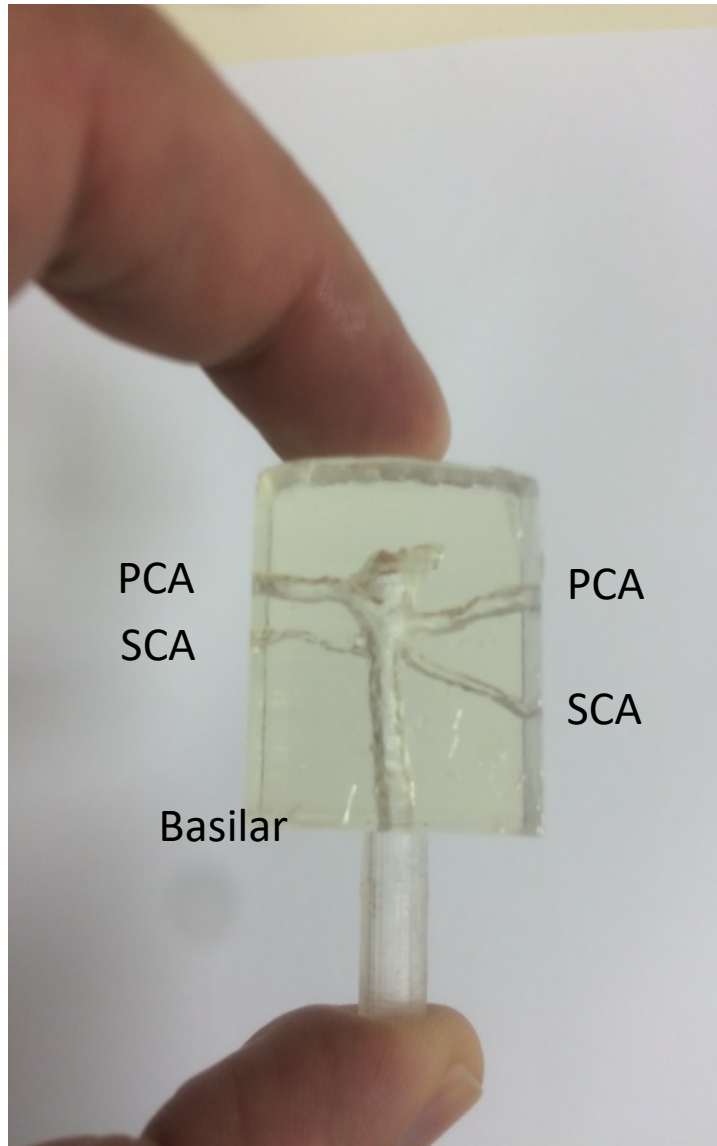
Volume: 50.48 microliter

DICE Index: 98.1 %

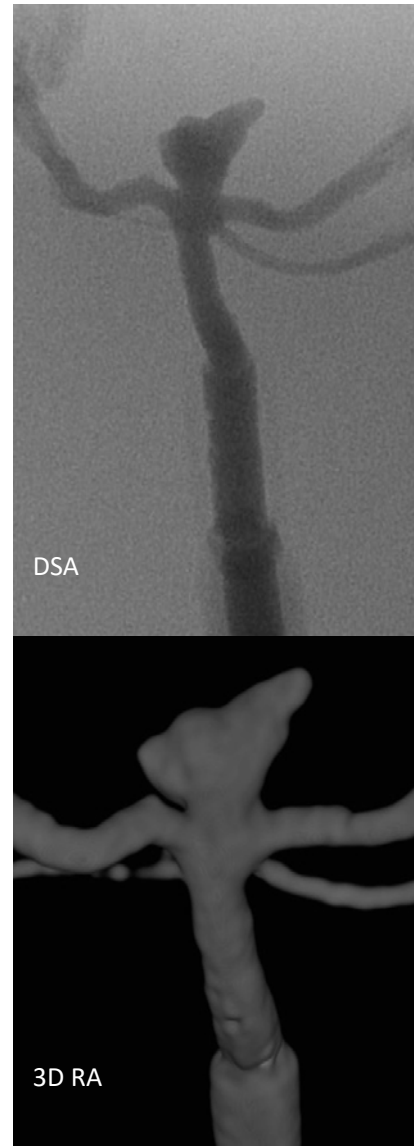
Volume Difference: 0.4 %

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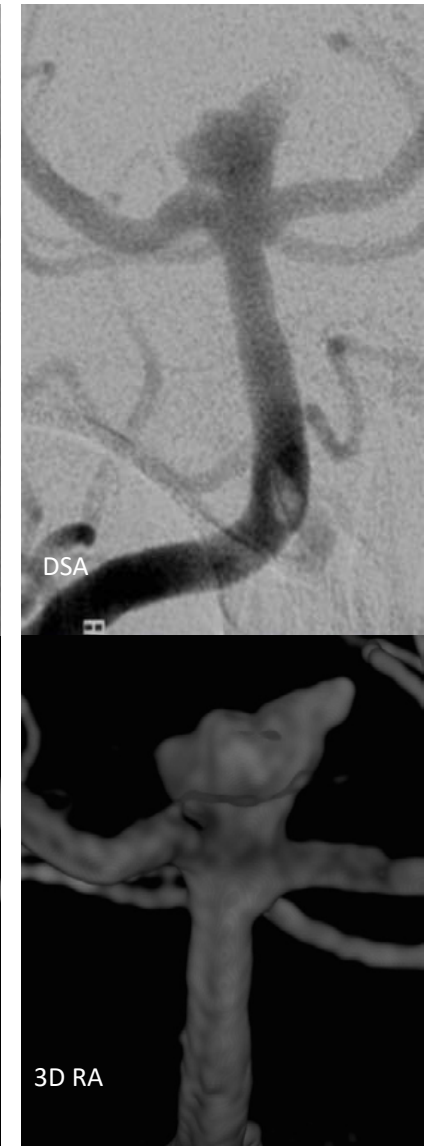
Model 1: Basilar aneurysm



3D Model



Real patient



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Dual Mode Target Coil



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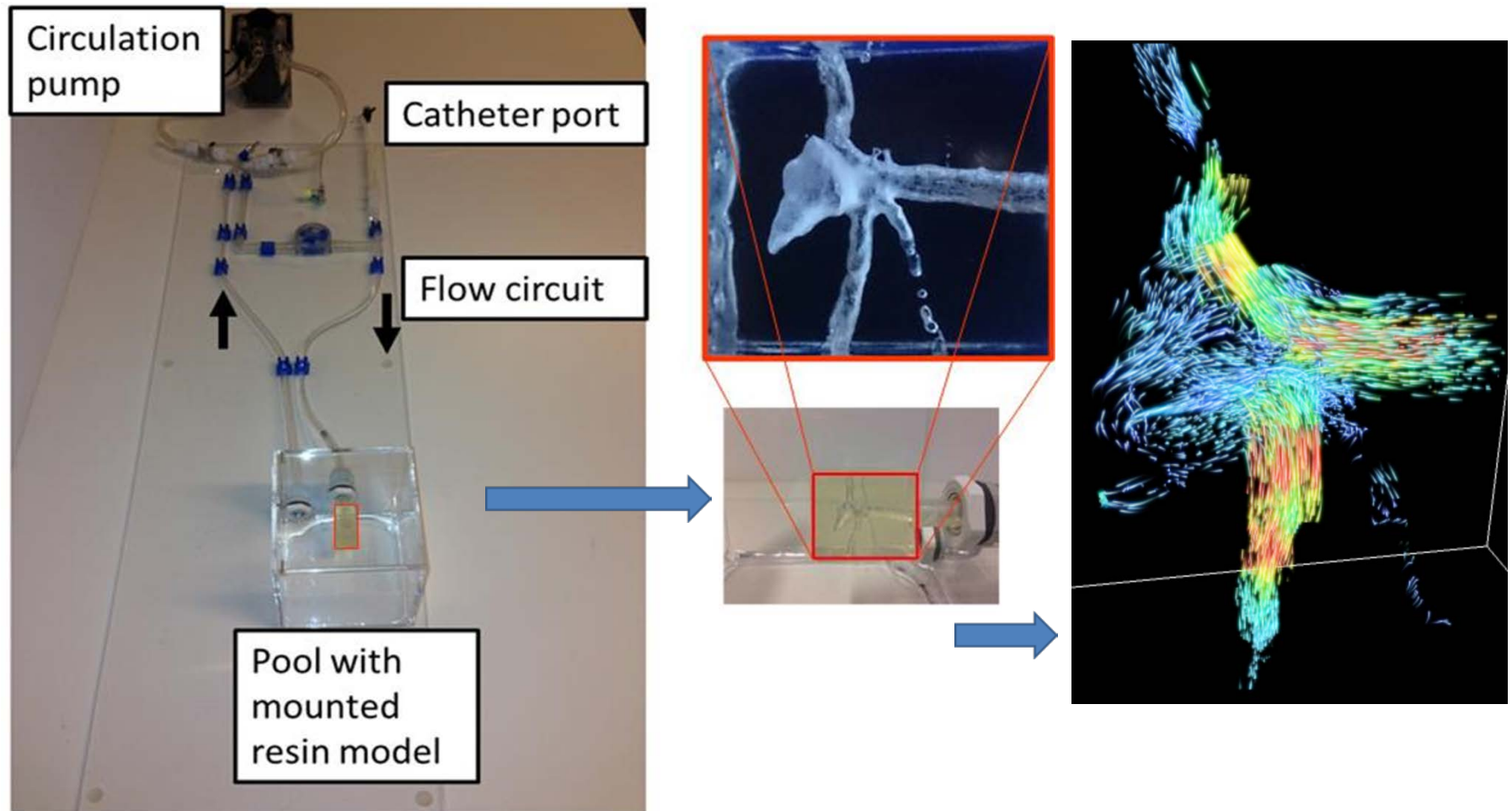
How can these printed parts revolutionize the traditional surgical methods?

In vitro device tests for treatment of complex aneurysms of brain arteries (endovascular coils, flow diverters, stents):

- Functional tests of new endovascular devices in high fidelity patient specific models of cerebral aneurysms
- Patient specific treatment planning and simulation: deployment of endovascular devices within anatomy of complex aneurysms
- Risk minimization by early anticipation of expected/foreseeable complications
- Device development: high resolution in vitro measurement of flow dynamics within different patient specific anatomies of aneurysms.
- Proposal to corresponding certification bodies (FDA etc.) as supplementary method for quality assurance and/or device/intervention documentation

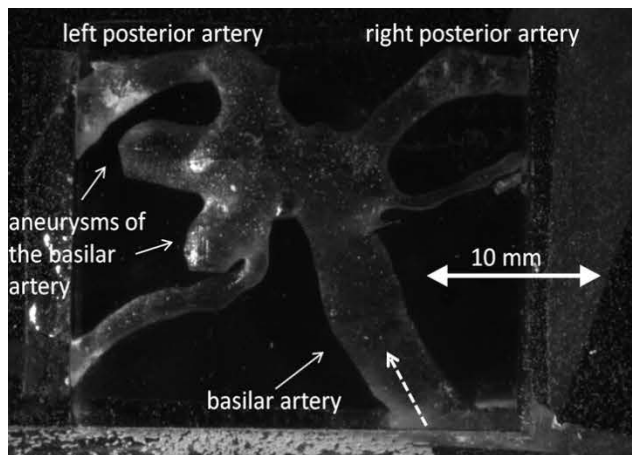
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Experimental PIV Set-up:

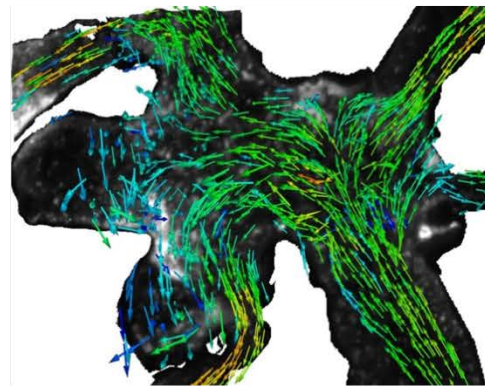


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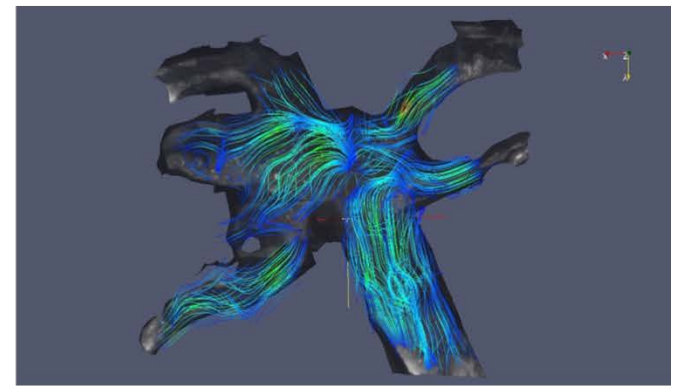
PIV Analysis of patient specific 3D models of brain aneurysms



Aneurysm model I: “all in focus”



Aneurysm model I: vector lines of flow and direction

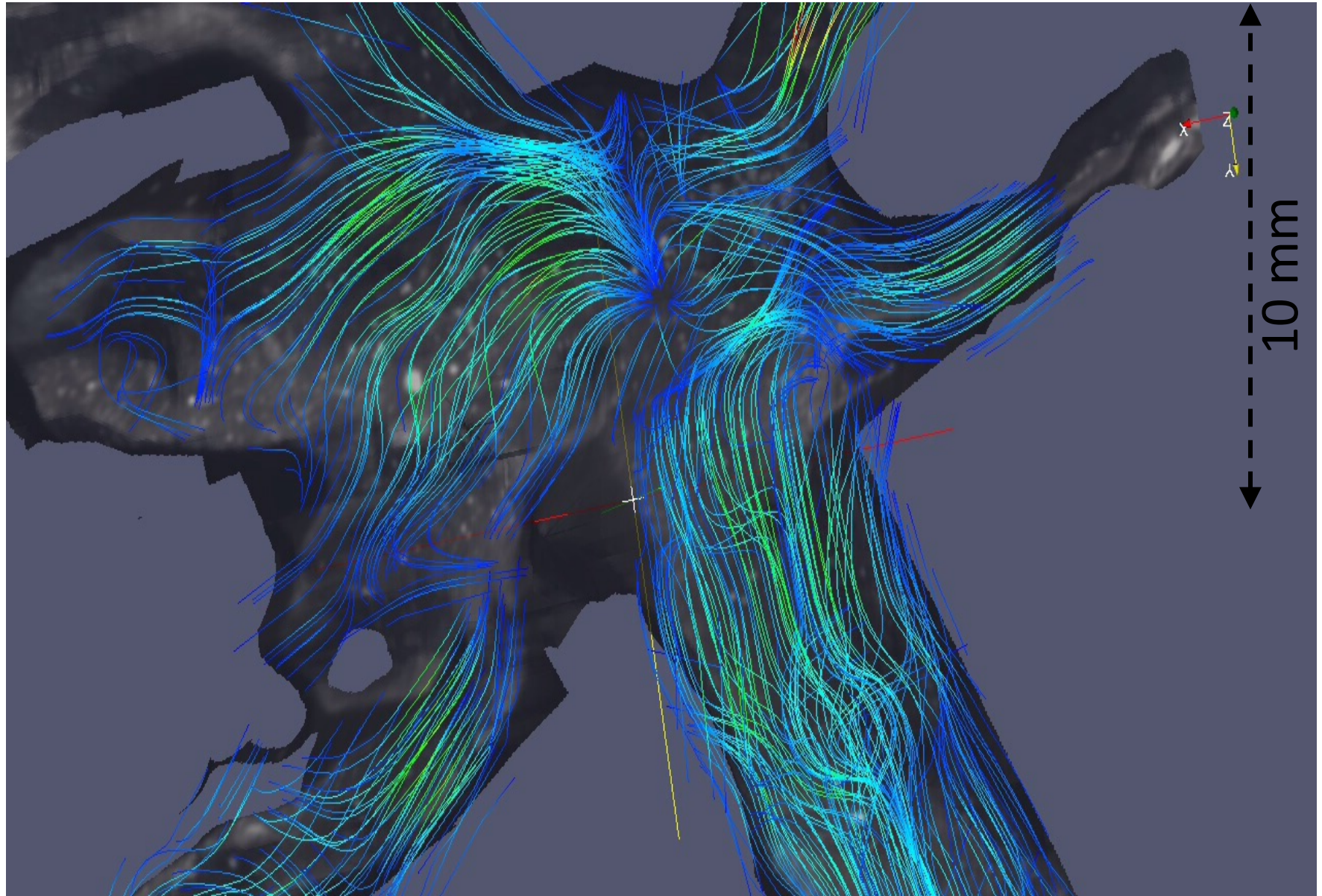


Aneurysm model I: flow line representation

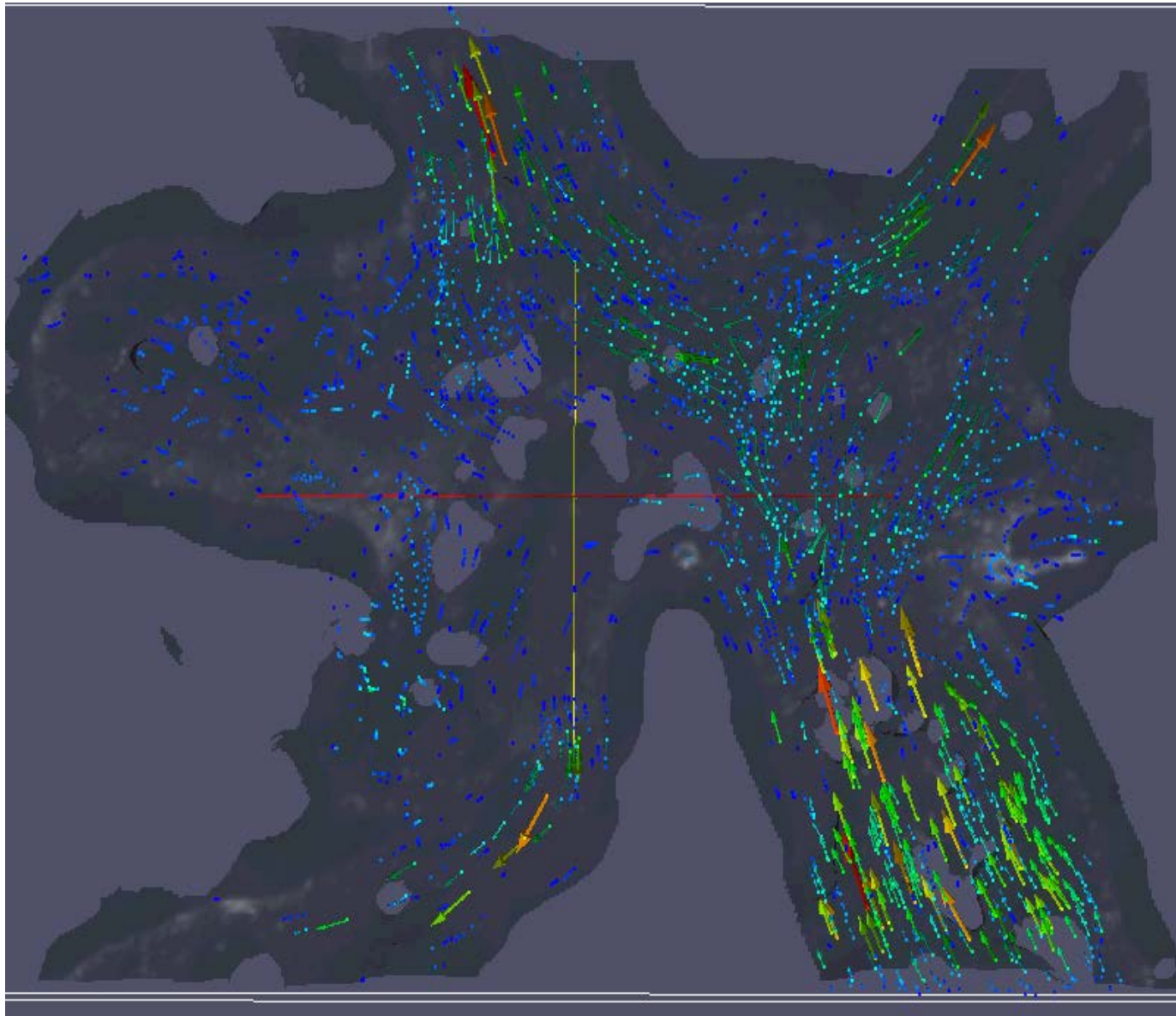


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PIV in aneurysm models

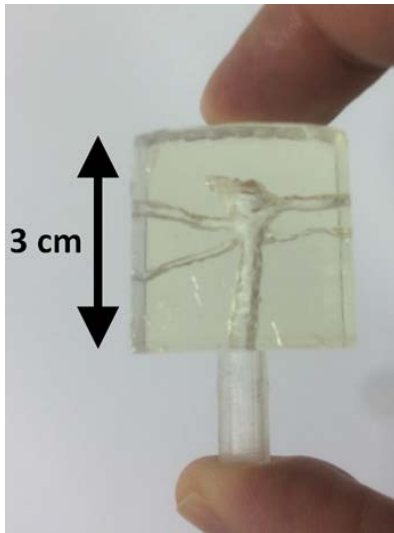


PIV in aneurysm models

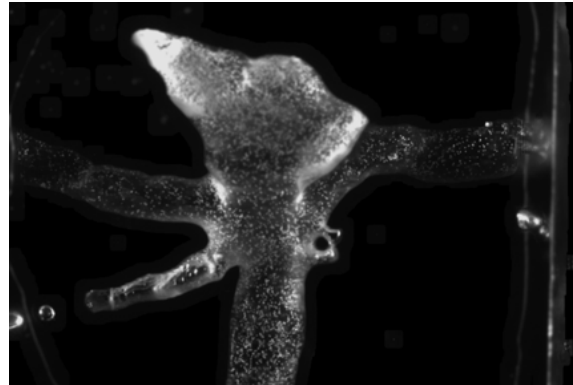


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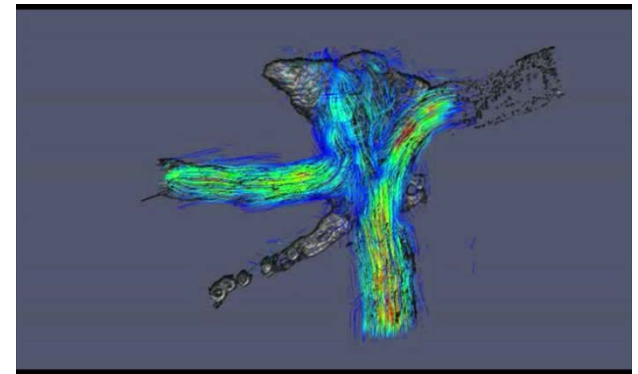
PIV Analysis of patient specific 3D models of brain aneurysms



Aneurysm replica
resin model II



Aneurysm model II: “all in focus”

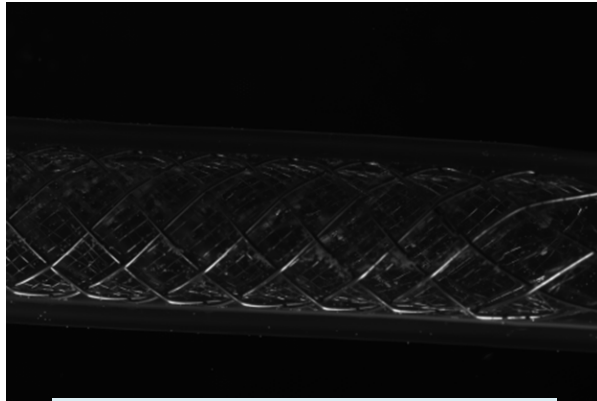


Aneurysm model II: flow line
representation

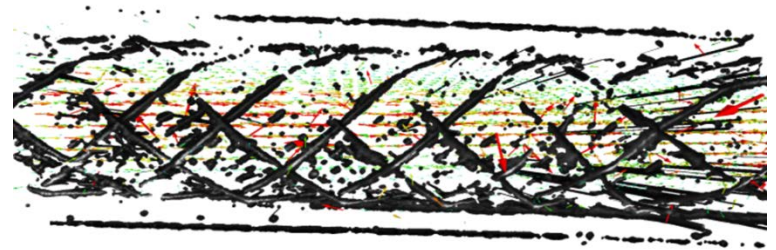


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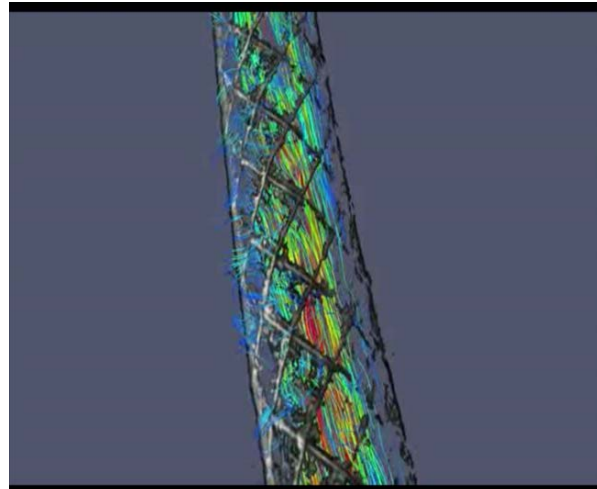
PIV Analysis of carotid stents



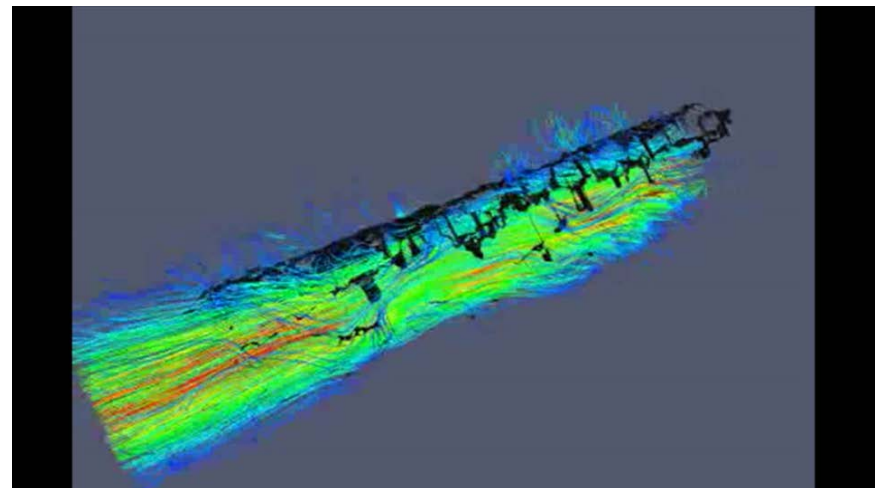
Stent "C": "all in focus"



Stent "C": flow speed and directions



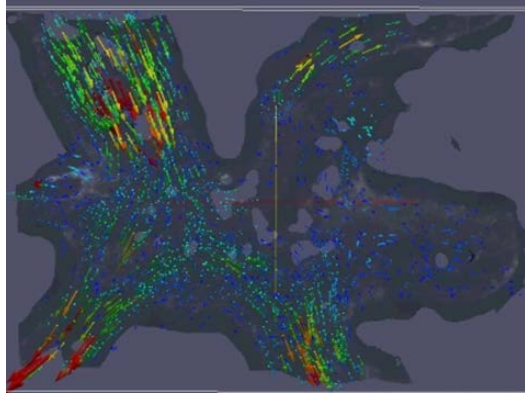
Stent "C": flow line representation



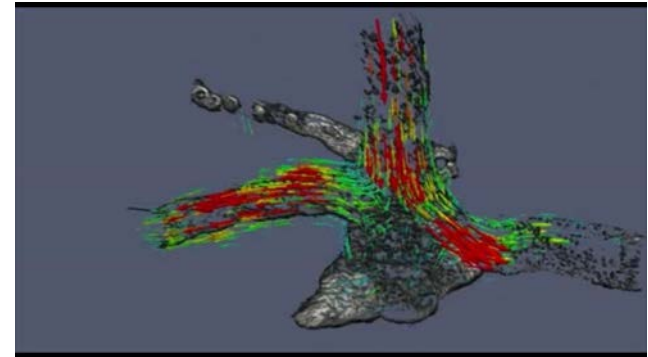
Stent "A": flow line representation

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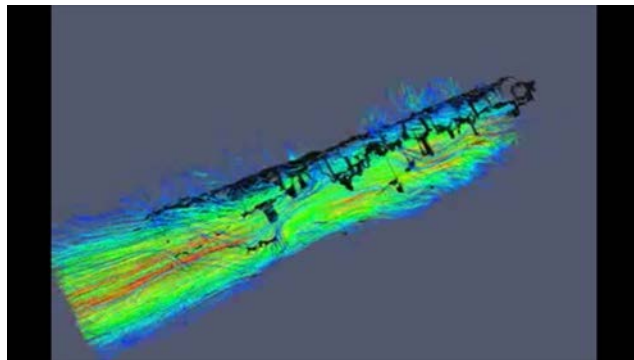
PIV Analysis of carotid stents



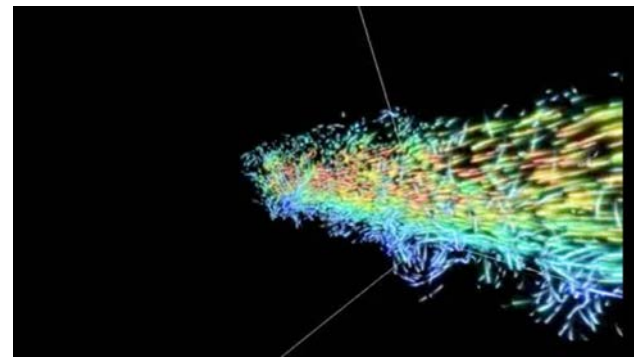
Aneurysma model I: 1ms 200 μ s



Aneurysma model II: flow presentation by color coded vectors indicating flow directions and speed



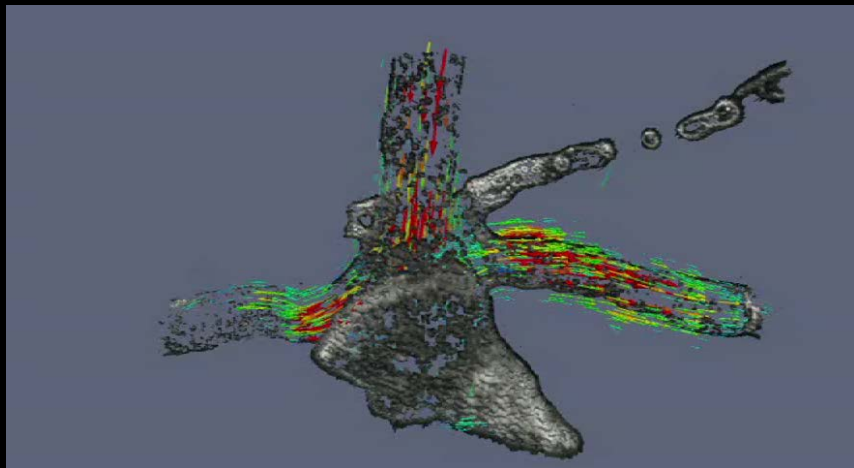
Stent "A": flow line representation



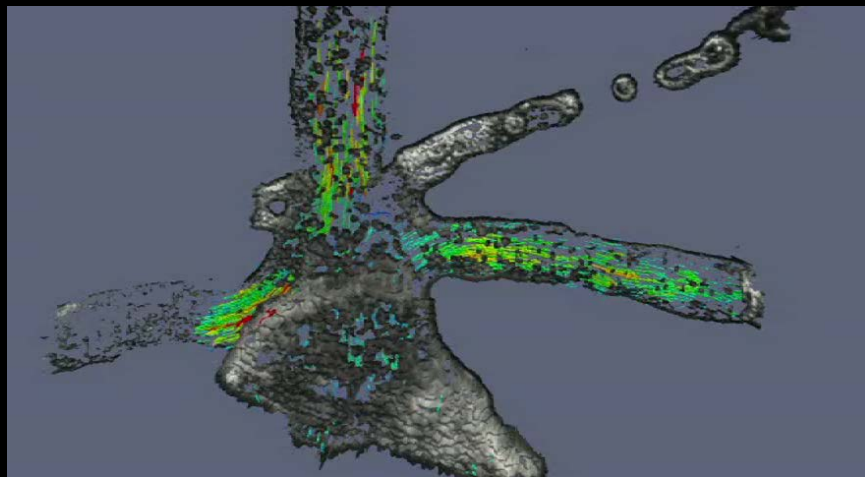
Stent "C": particle flow representation of average flow speed (red:high, blue:low)

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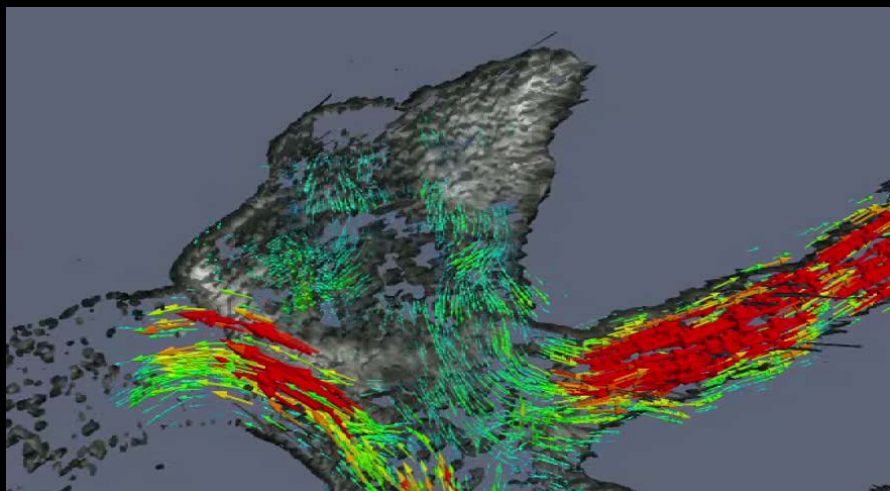
Video 1



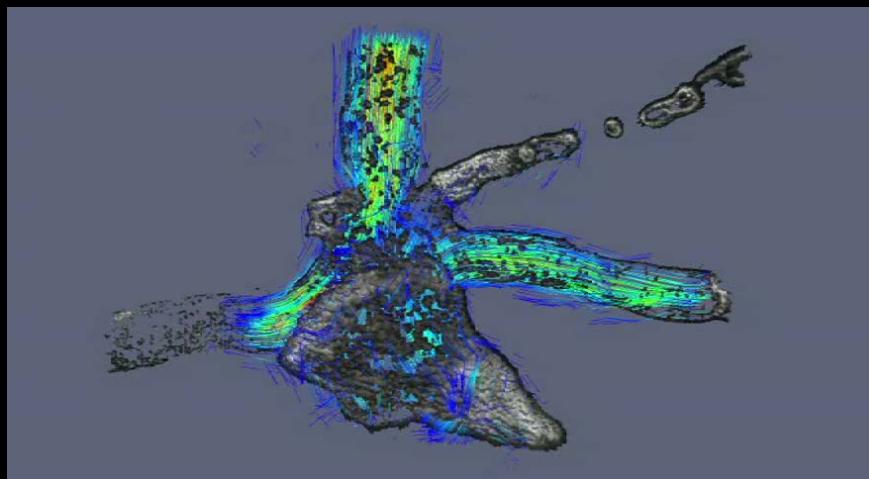
Video 2



Video 3

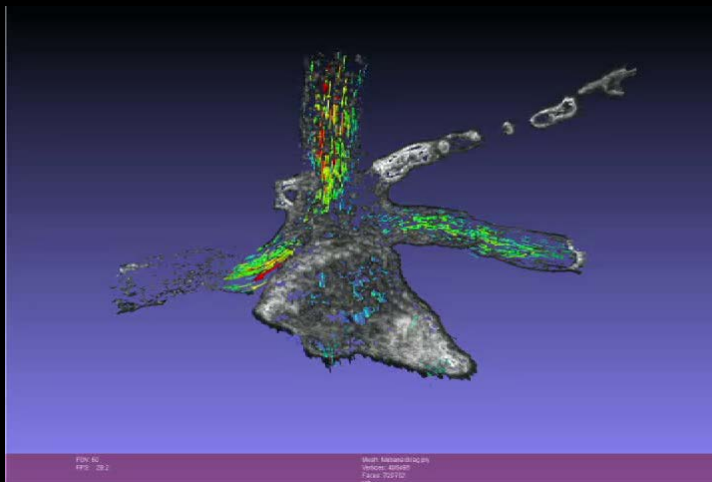


Video 4

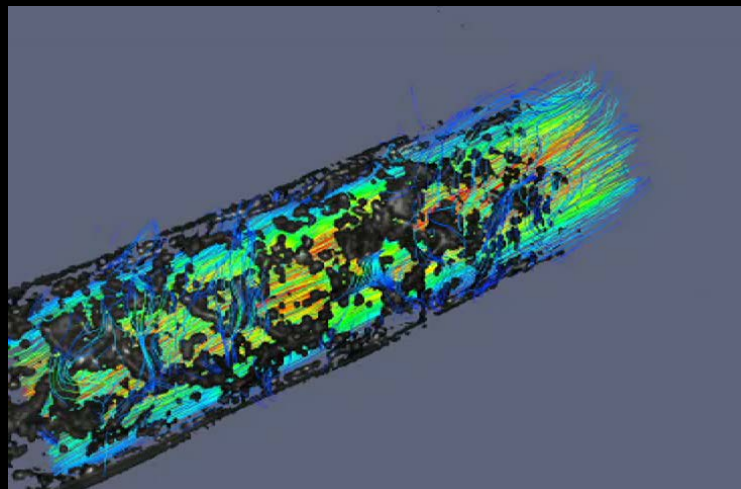


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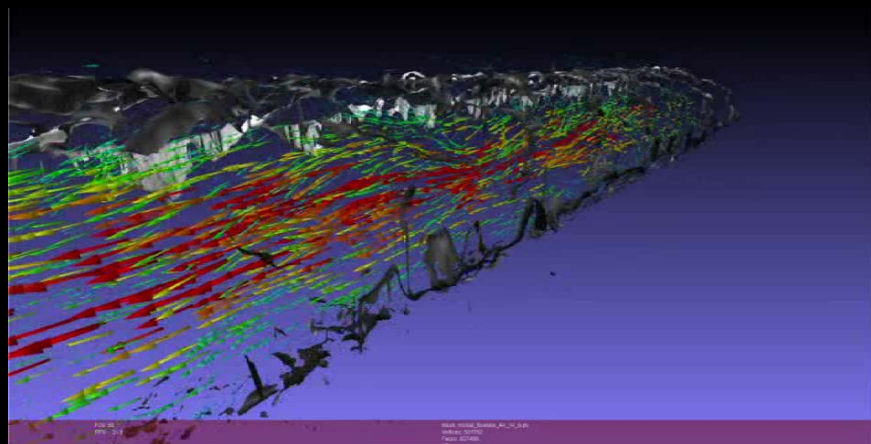
Video 5



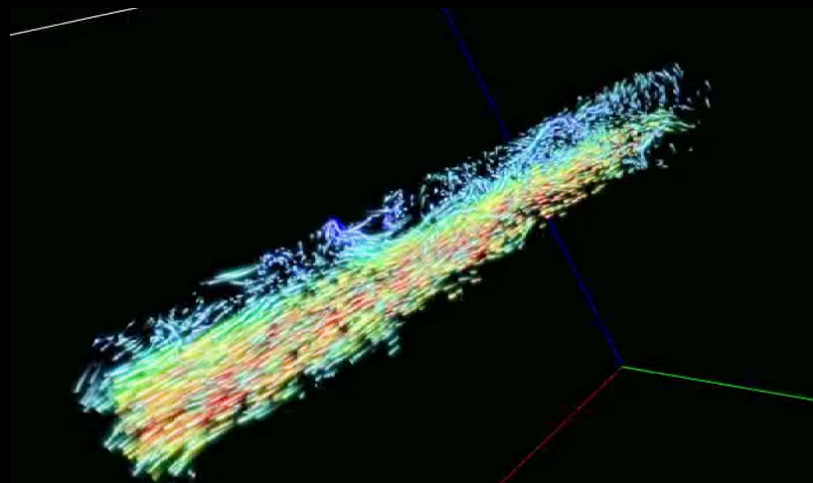
Video 6



Video 7

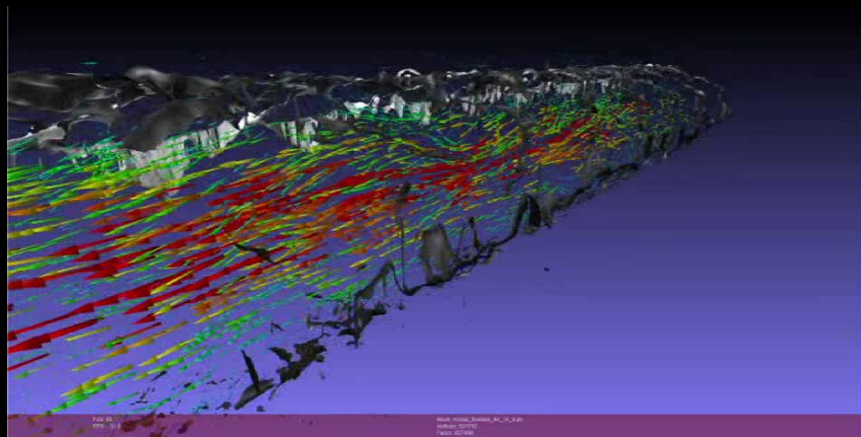


Video 8

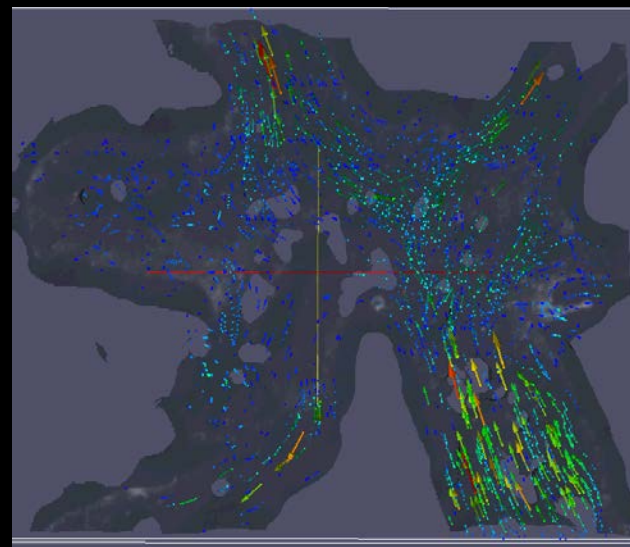


3D-real-time visualization of blood flow in cerebral aneurysms by light field particle image velocimetry

Video 9



Video 10



3D-real-time visualization of blood flow in cerebral aneurysms by light field particle image velocimetry

Conclusion

- This low cost, high resolution and fast set up approach of PIV analyses allows high throughput PIV analysis in patient specific aneurysms.
- A library of 3D aneurysm models combined with fast and high throughput PIV may allow patient specific device design and treatment planning