



SIMCor

In-Silico testing and validation
of Cardiovascular IMplantable devices



SIMCor



Virtual cohort generation and validation

The SIMCor methodology

9 July 2023

Wouter Huberts

Eindhoven University of Technology



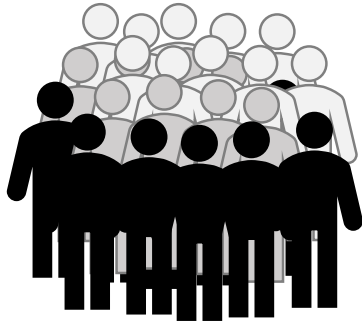
SIMCor



Aim and objectives

Overall aim

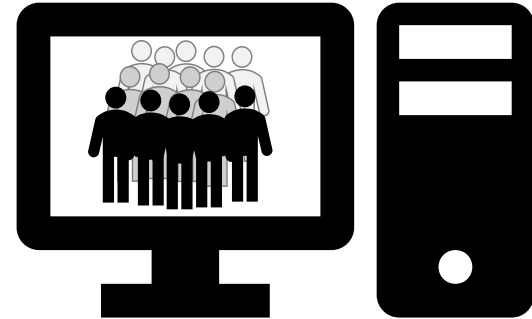
Real patient cohorts



Aortic valve stenosis (TAVI)
Heart failure (PAPS)

=

Virtual patient cohorts

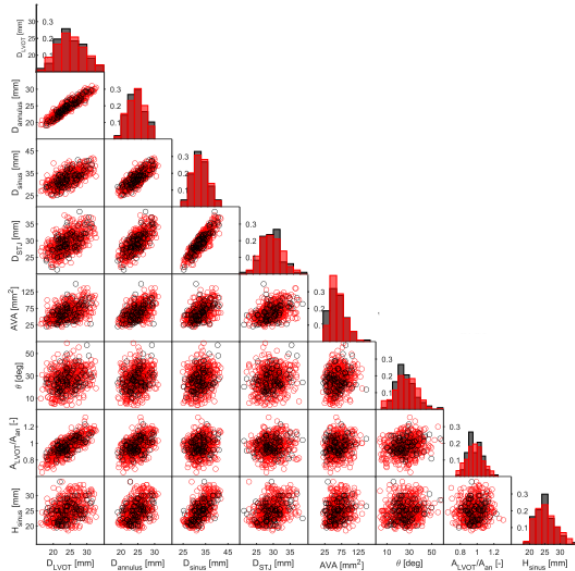


Aortic valve stenosis (TAVI)
Heart failure (PAPS)

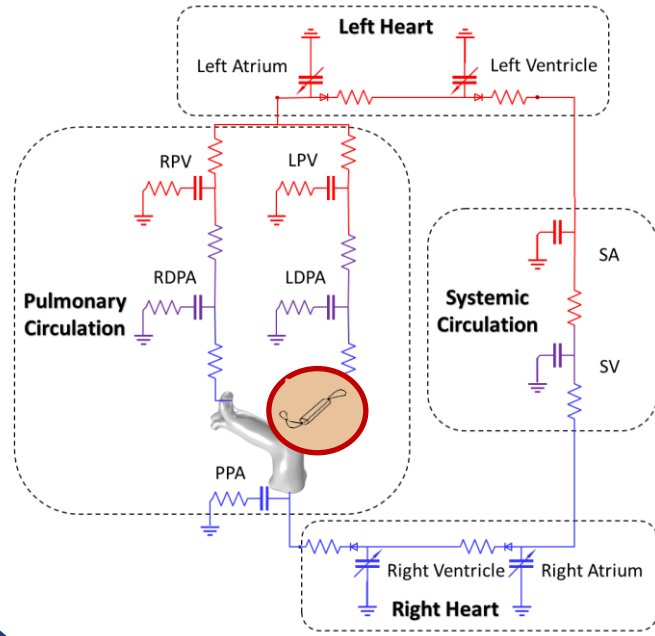
*In a sense that **relevant** statistical/physiological/geometrical **features** regarding medical device performance are **similar***

Overall aim

Population statistics



Individuals





Overall aim

SIMCor: A physiology-based, data-augmented, model serves as basis of our virtual cohort generator

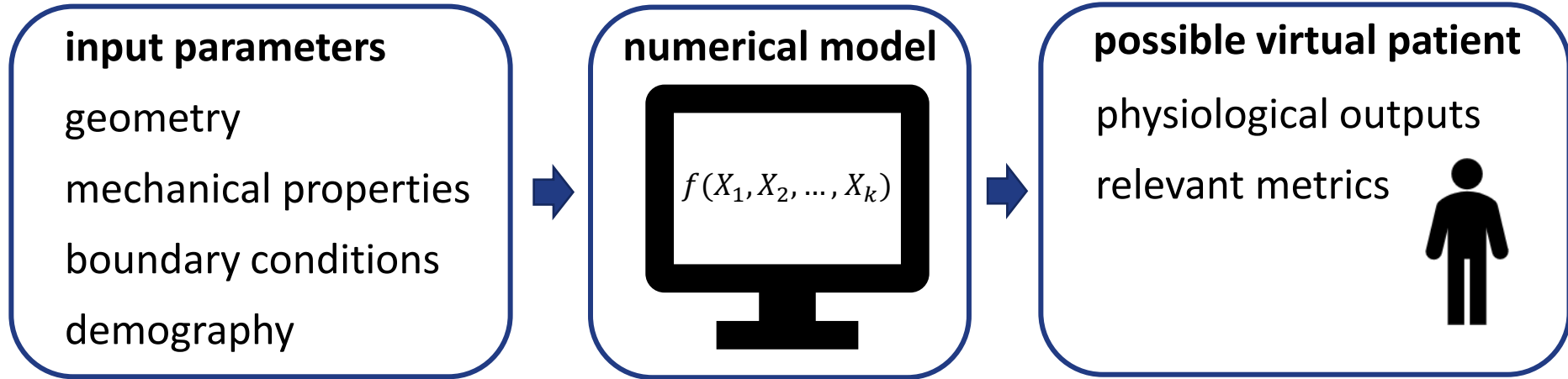




Methodology



Methodology



*Each model realization represents **a candidate** for inclusion into our virtual patient cohort*

Methodology

variation of parameters

geometry

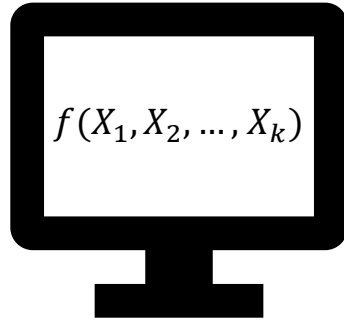
mechanical properties

boundary conditions

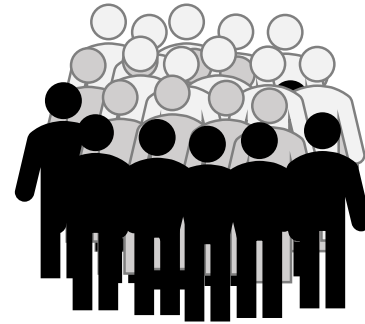
demography



numerical model

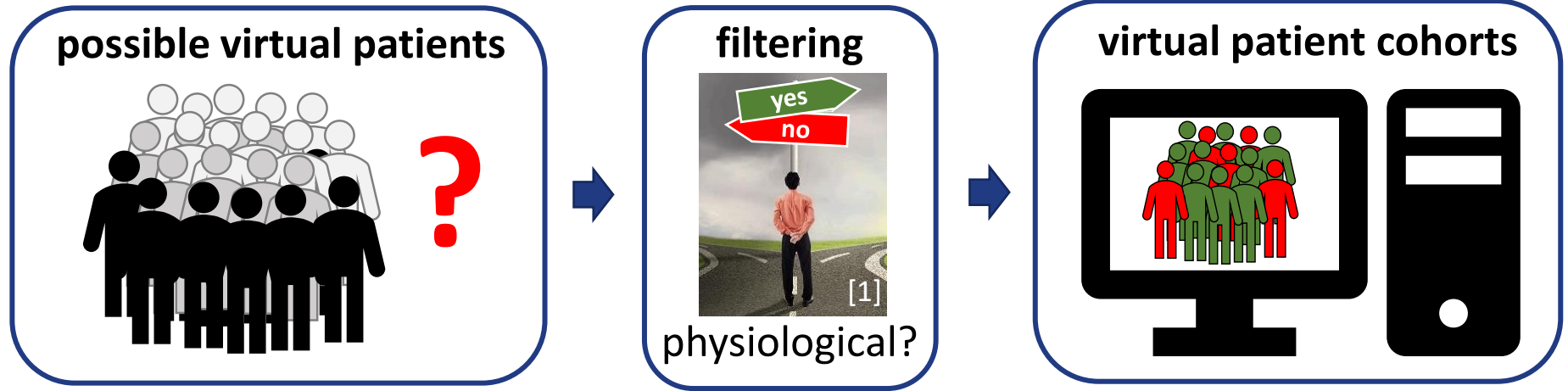


possible virtual patients



Each model realization represents a candidate for inclusion into our virtual patient cohort

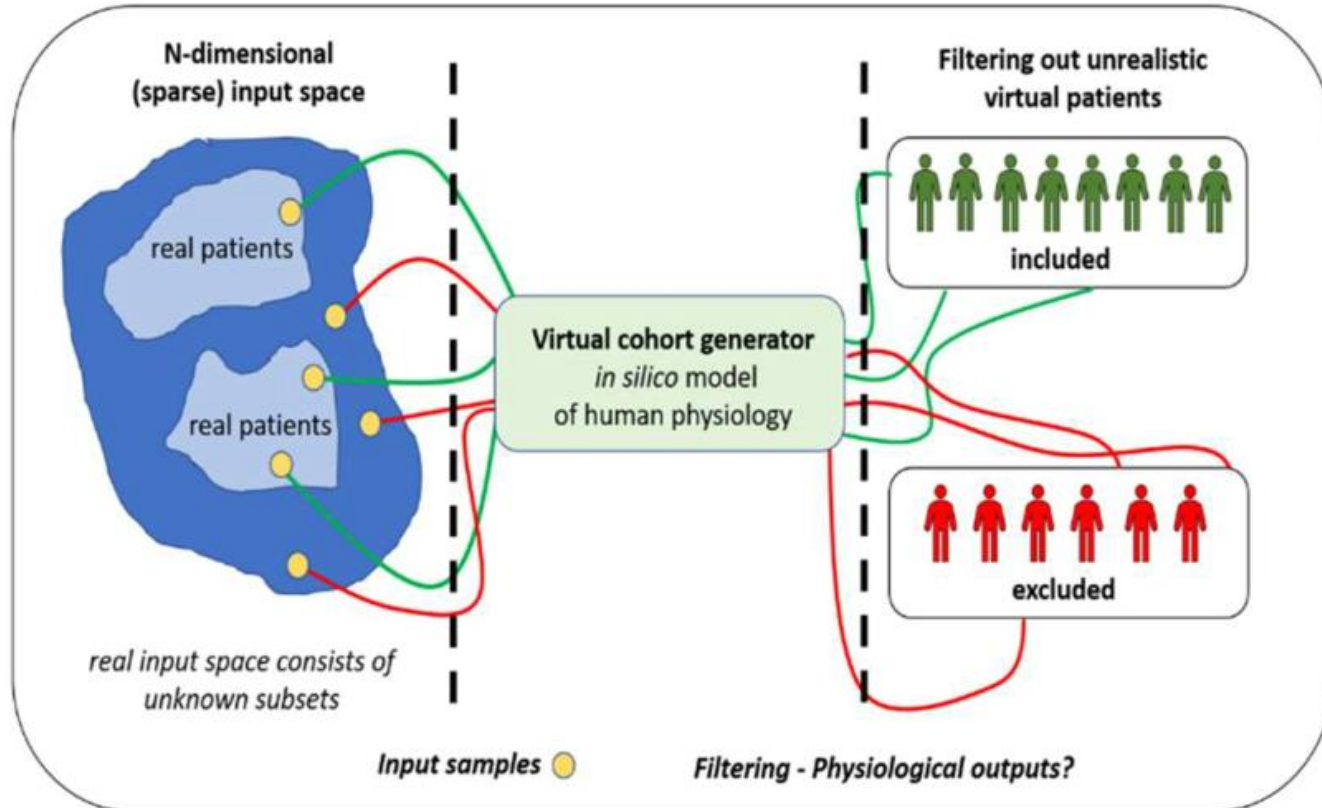
Methodology



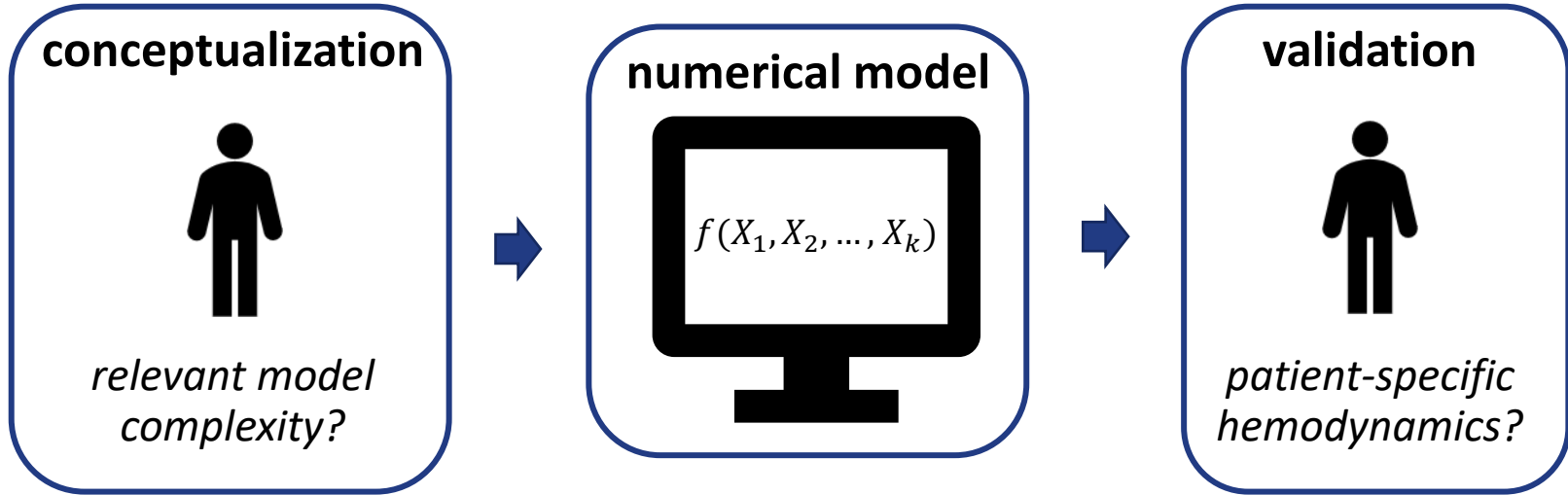
*Non-physiological model realizations **are rejected** as candidate for inclusion into our virtual patient cohort*

Virtual patient = physiological model + input + BCs

Methodology



Development and validation



Develop a realistic physiological model

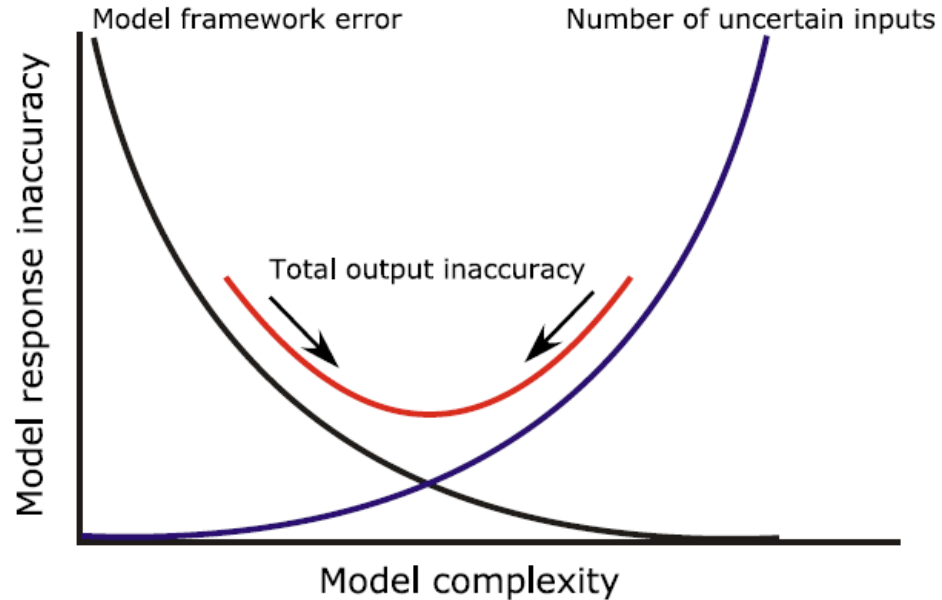
Validation step 1

patient level



*patient-specific
hemodynamics?*

A balance between model framework and input uncertainty

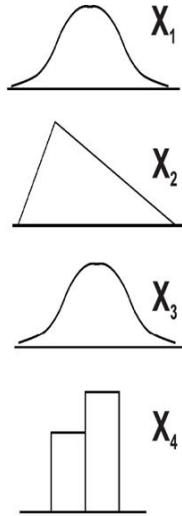


Iterative approach and UQ/SA in each phase of model development

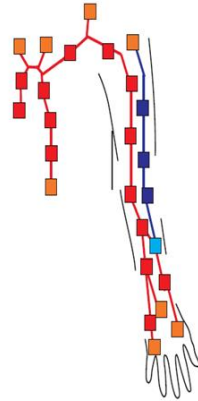
[2, 3]

Validation step 1

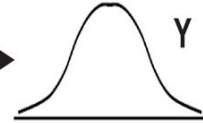
Model input and their uncertainty



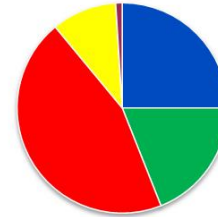
Wave propagation model



Model output



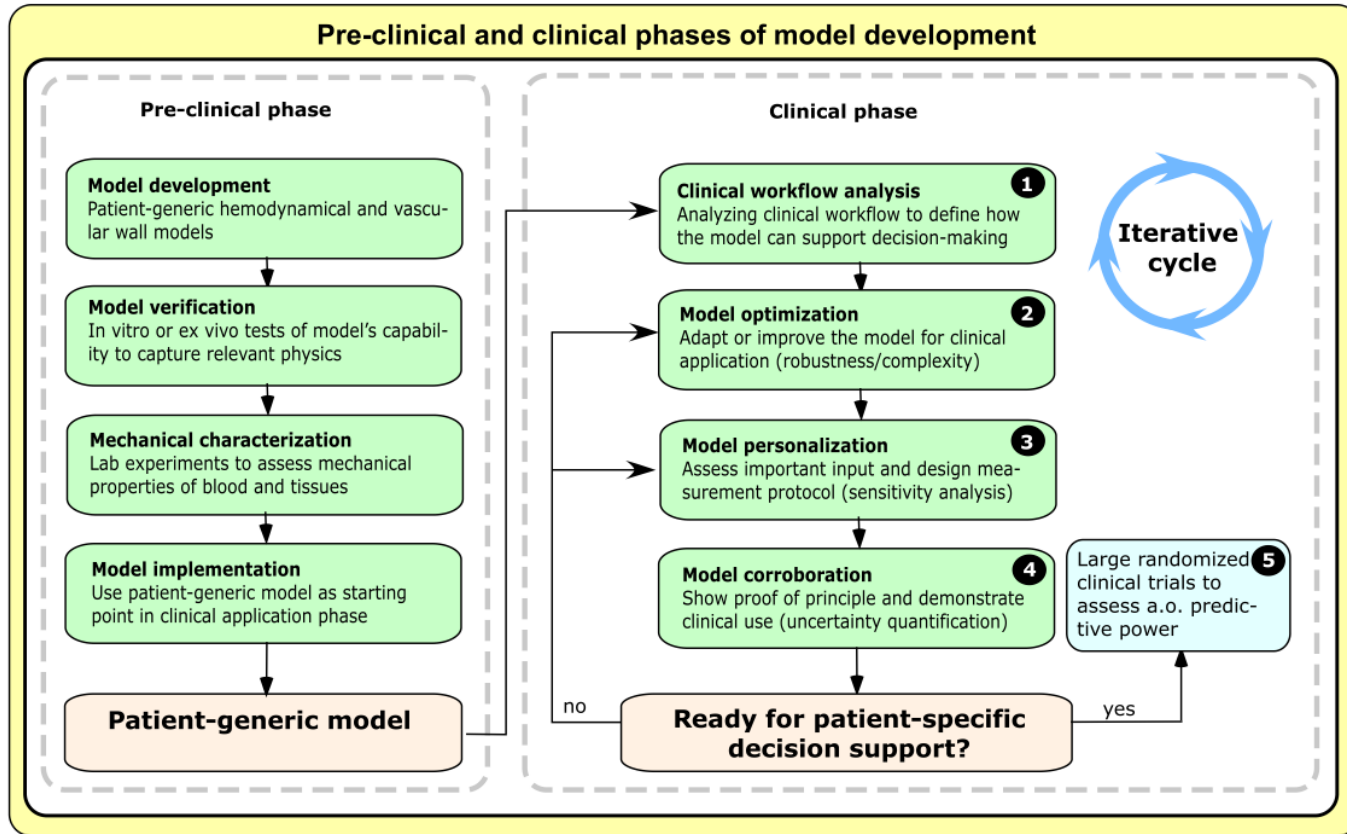
Uncertainty analysis: error propagation



Factor fixing: Which parameters can be fixed within their uncertainty range?
Factor prioritisation: Which parameters are the most rewarding to measure more accurately?

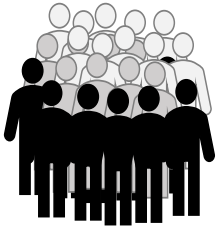
Sensitivity analysis: fraction of total uncertainty apportioned to each parameter

Validation step 1



Validation step 2

self-validation



*similar cohort
statistics?*

Evaluate *effect simulations* for multiple individual patients + UQ

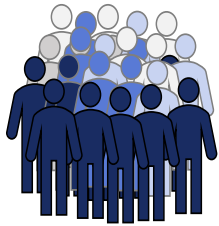
Assess whether *virtual cohort distributions mimic real cohort* distributions
and/or *predefined regions of the output space*

If YES: Move to cross-validation step

If NO: Adapt the physiological model and/or filter design settings

Validation step 3

cross-validation



similar cohort statistics?

Validate **effect simulations** for multiple individual patients against data from **clinically matched cohorts** (typically by severity score, diagnosis or other patient metric)

Assess whether **virtual cohort distributions mimic the real cohort distributions** and/or predefined regions of the output space **for these clinically matched cohorts**

Apply virtual cohort for 1) industrial device design/optimization; 2) develop (parameter estimation/image segmentation) algorithms; 3) animal/clinical trial design; 4) educational purposes; 5) virtual clinical trials



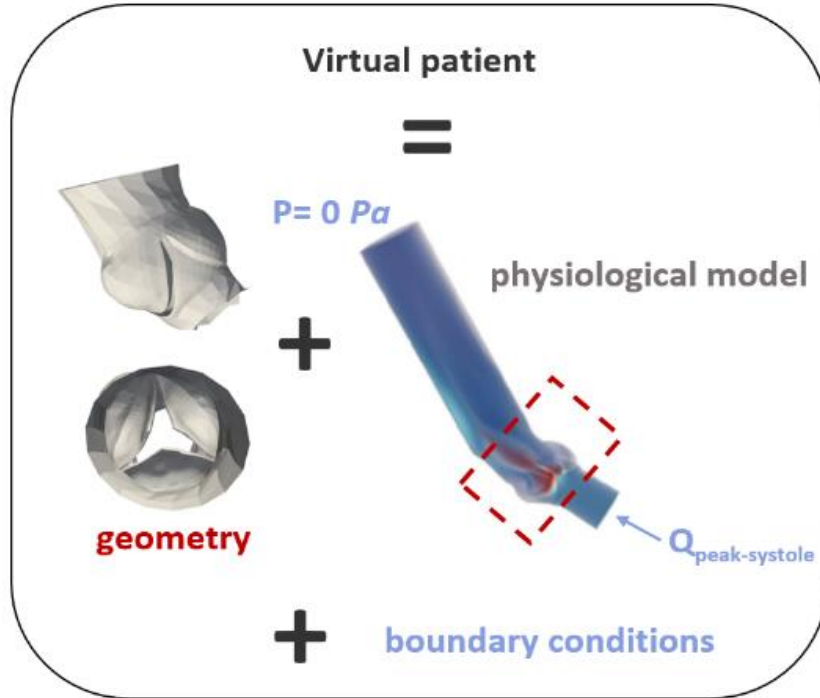
Preliminary results

Aortic valve stenosis: physiology-driven filtering



SIMCor

The virtual patient

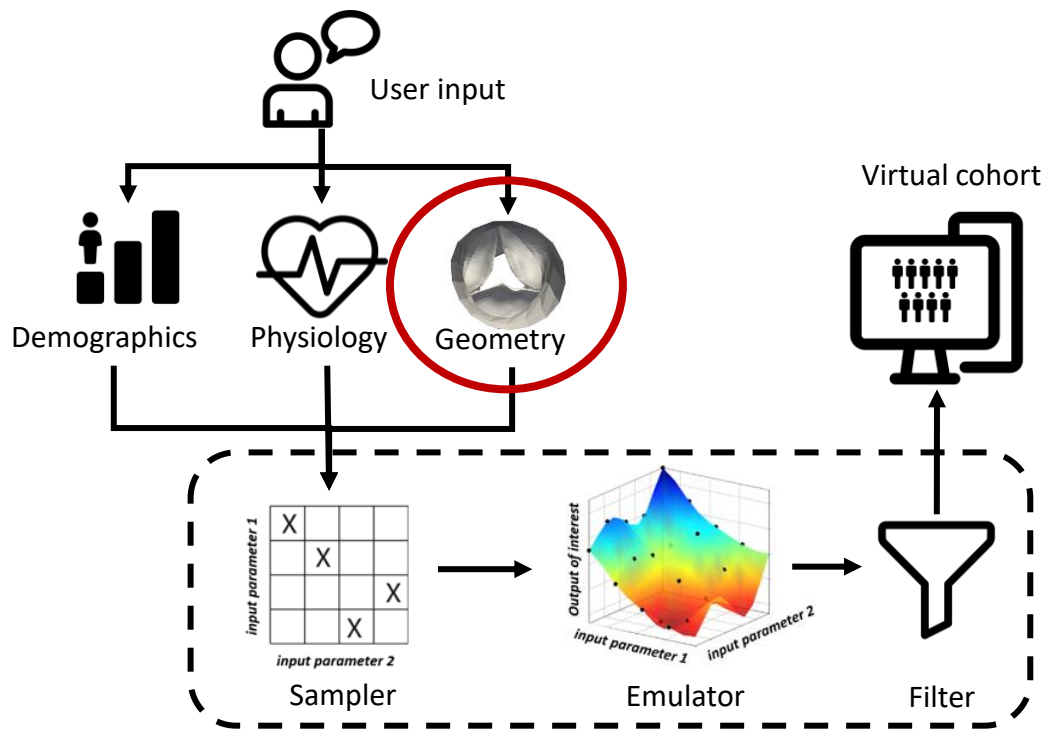


A *realistic input sample* of an (unknown) population distribution



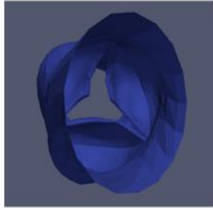
A validated *physiological model*

The virtual cohort generator



Geometrical input space definition

Database of aortic valve geometries
(N=74)



Alignment & scaling



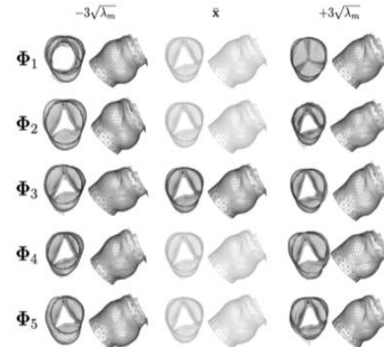
$$\mathbf{x}_i = [x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, \dots, x_k, y_k, z_k]^T$$

Points on surface geometry
converted to 3k dimensional vector

PCA

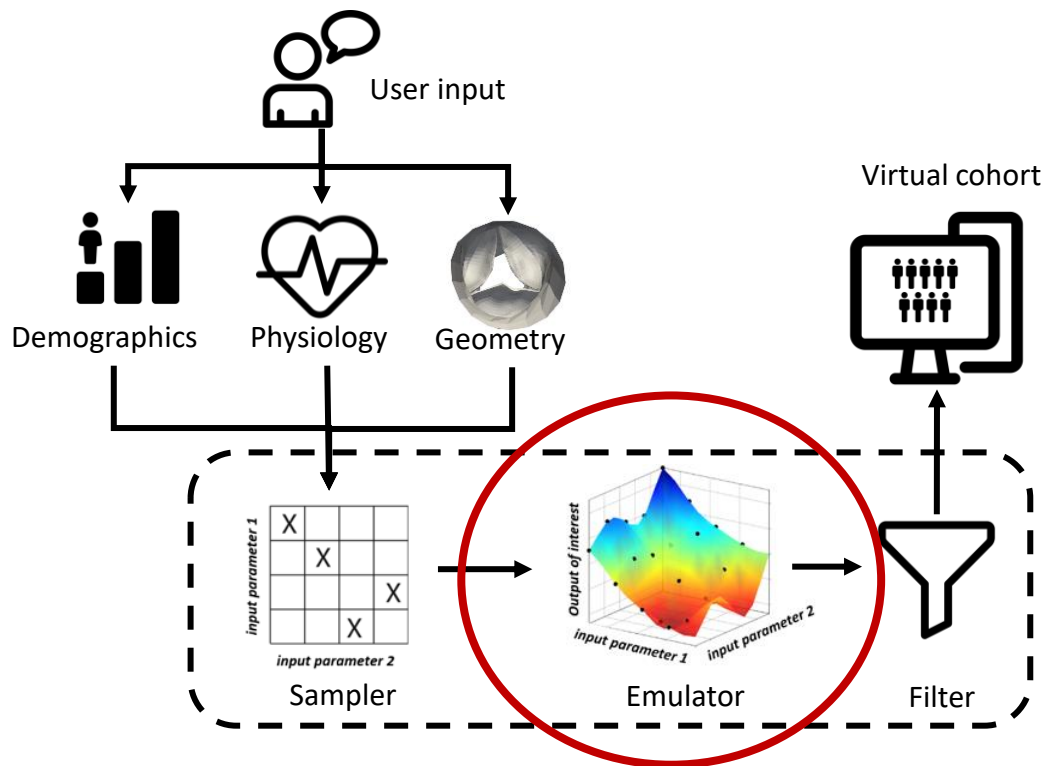
Statistical shape model

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{x}} + \sum \alpha_m \Phi_m$$

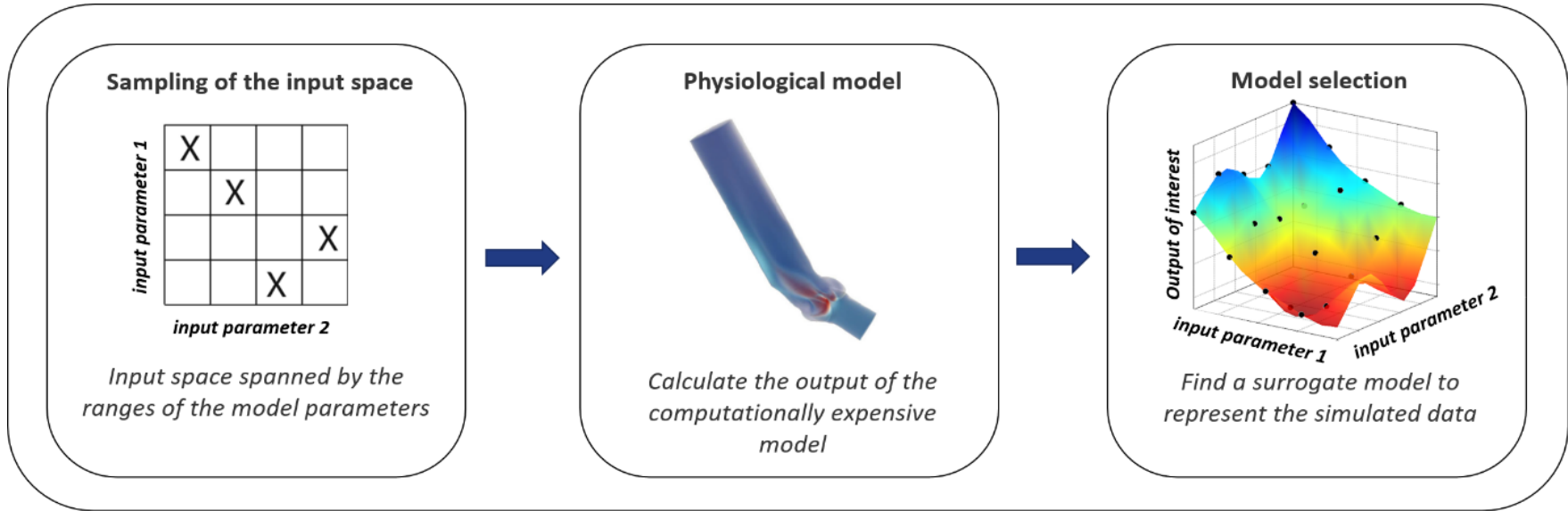


Each surface vector expressed as a
linear combination of shape models

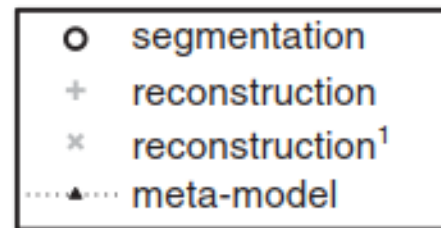
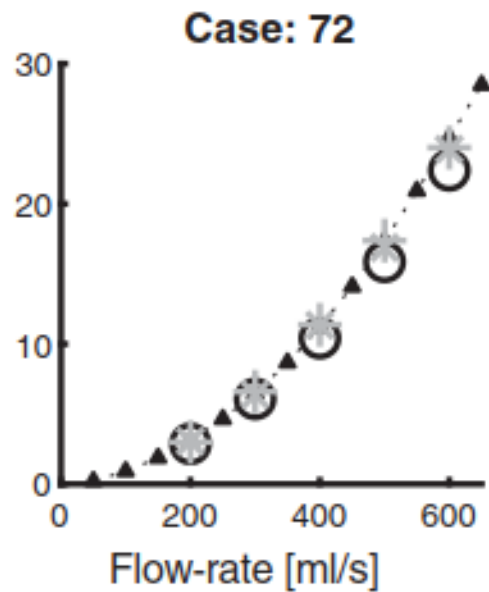
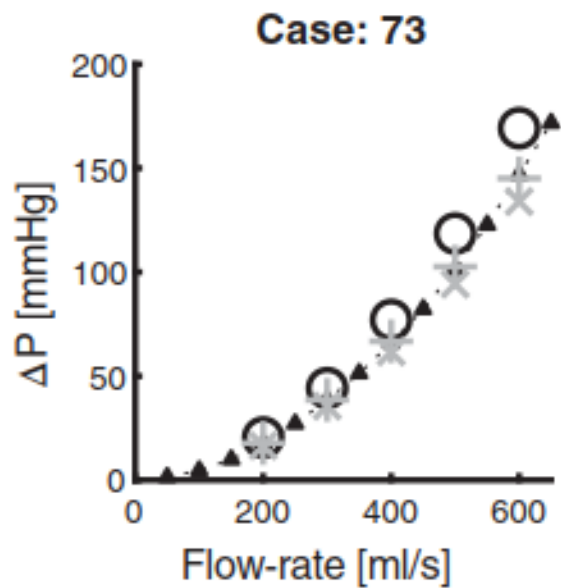
The virtual cohort generator



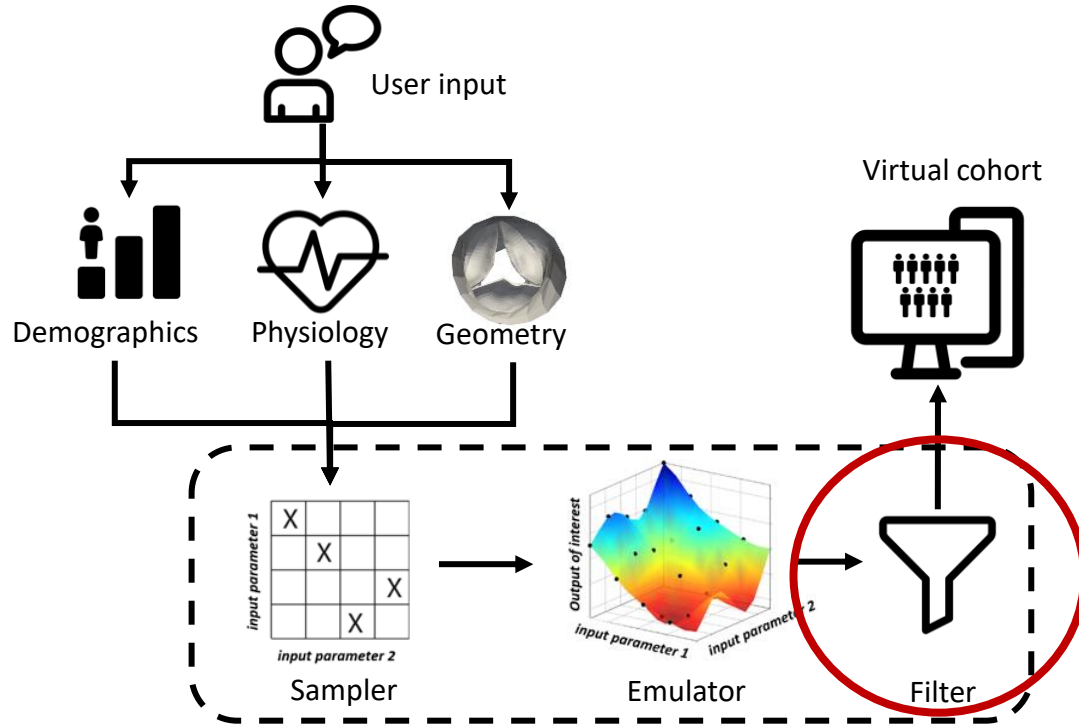
Surrogate model development



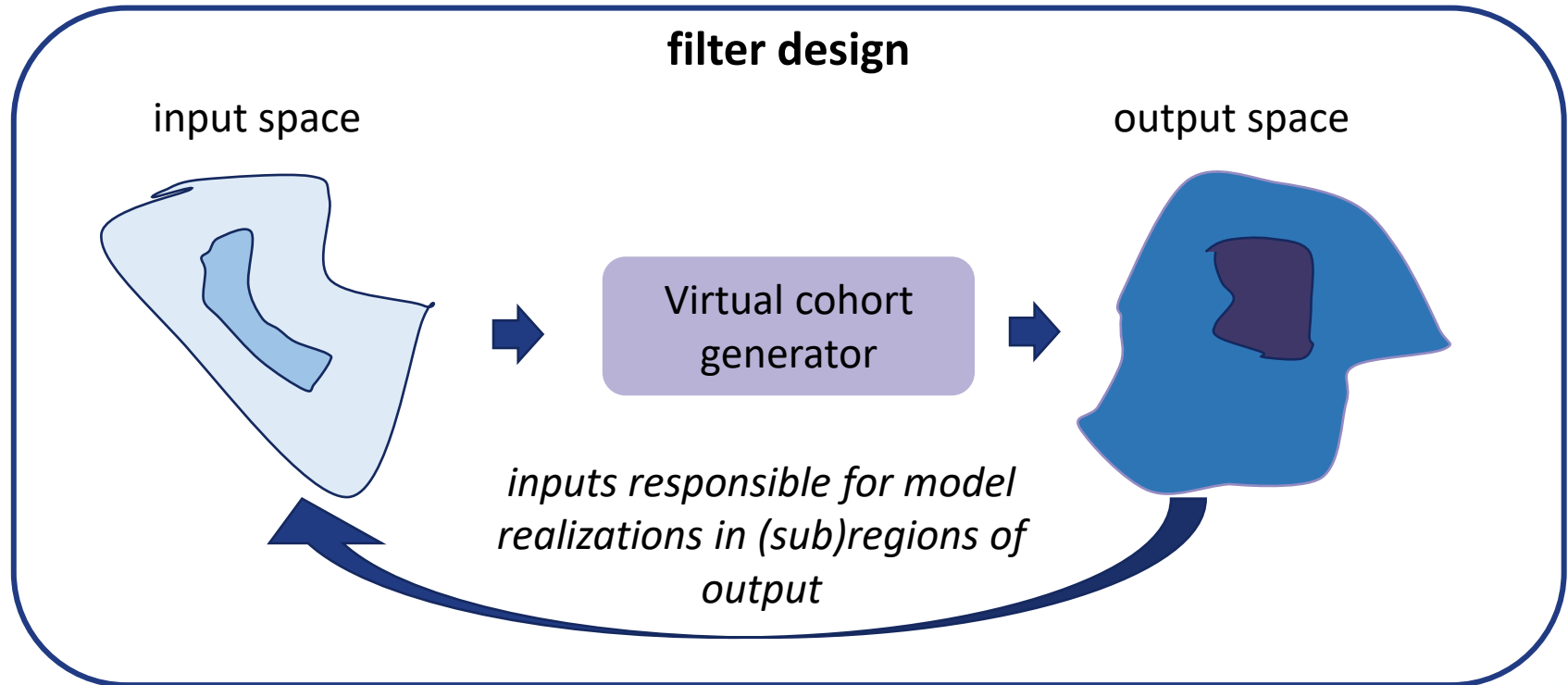
Surrogate model results



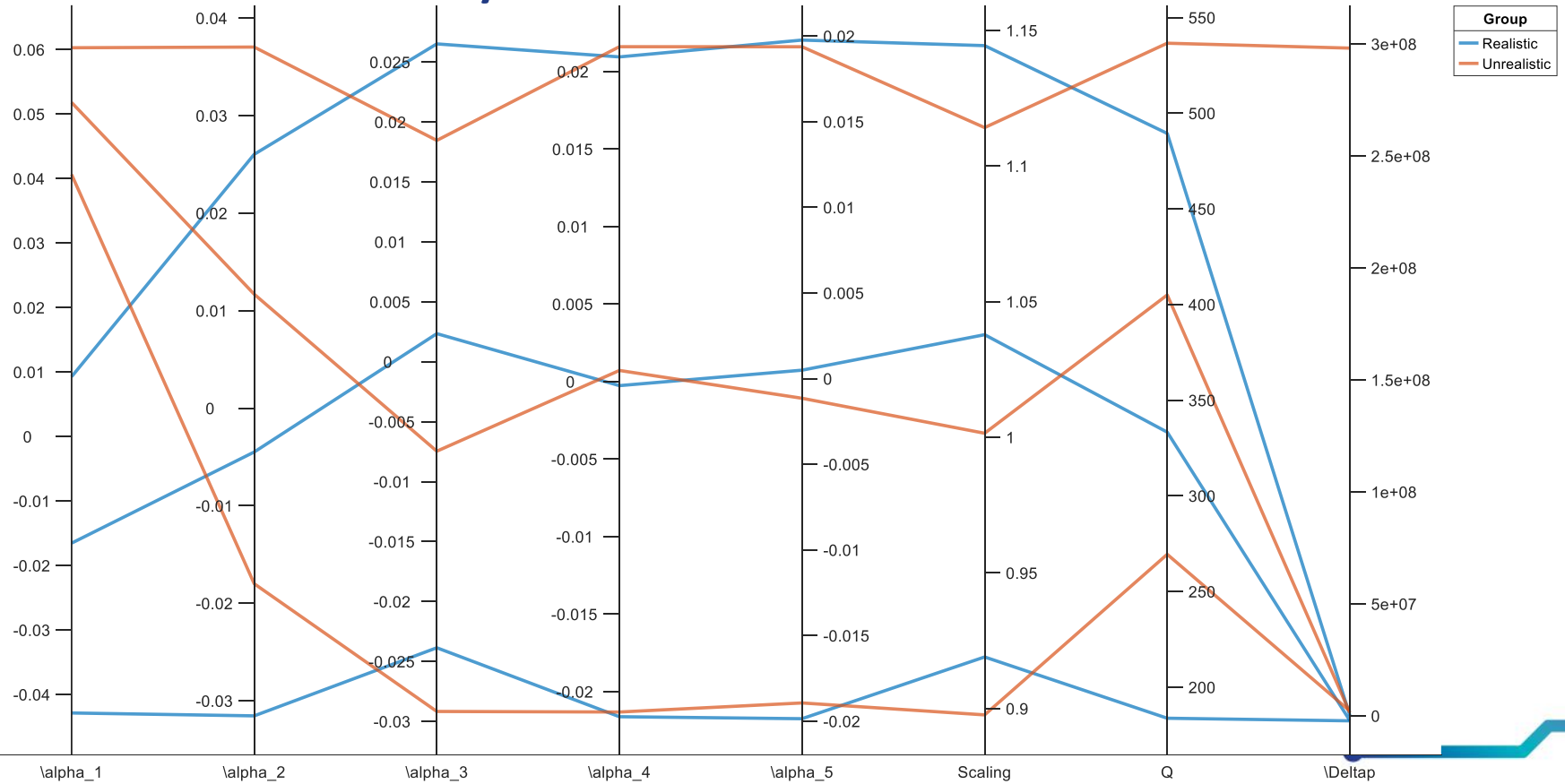
The virtual cohort generator



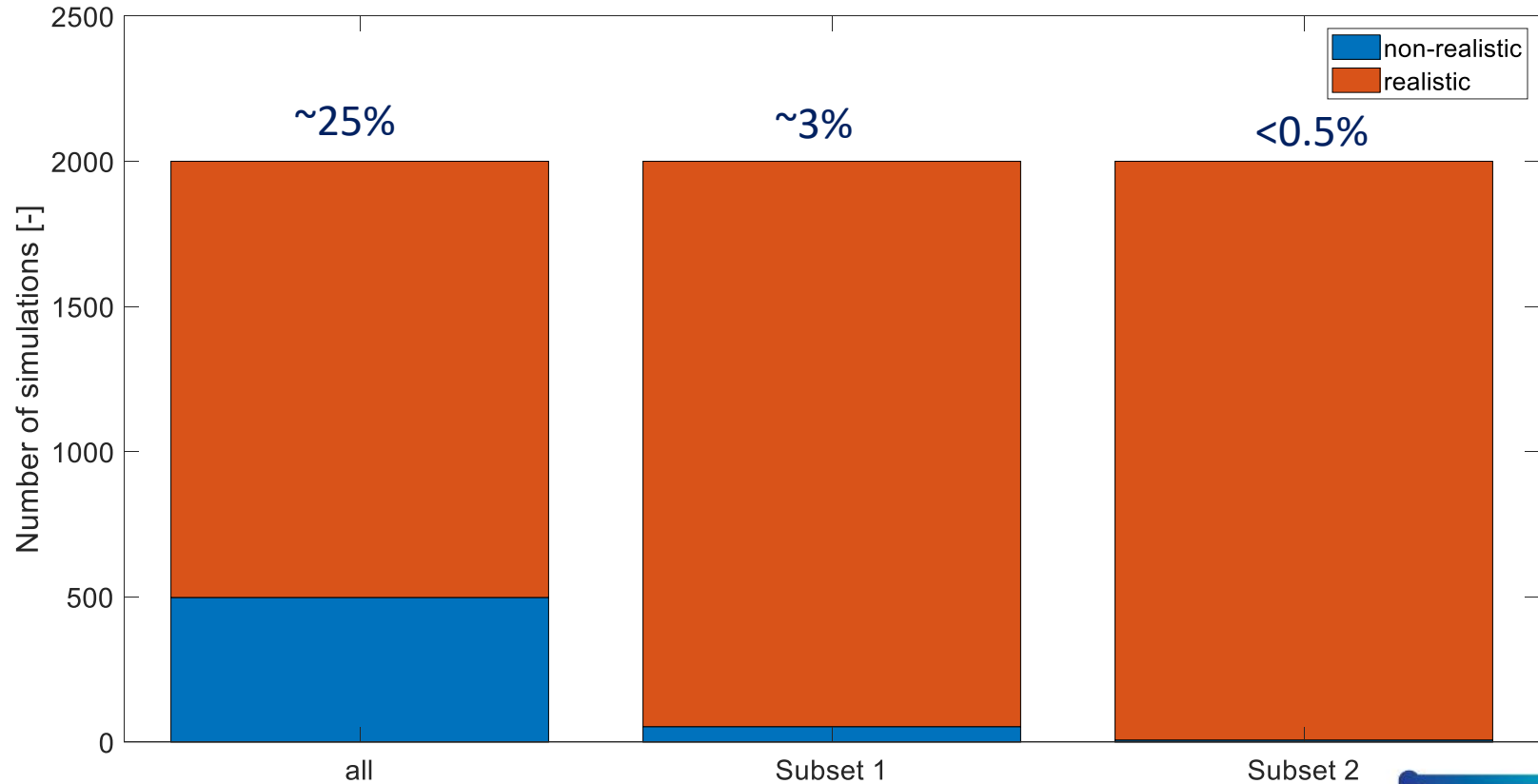
Filter design



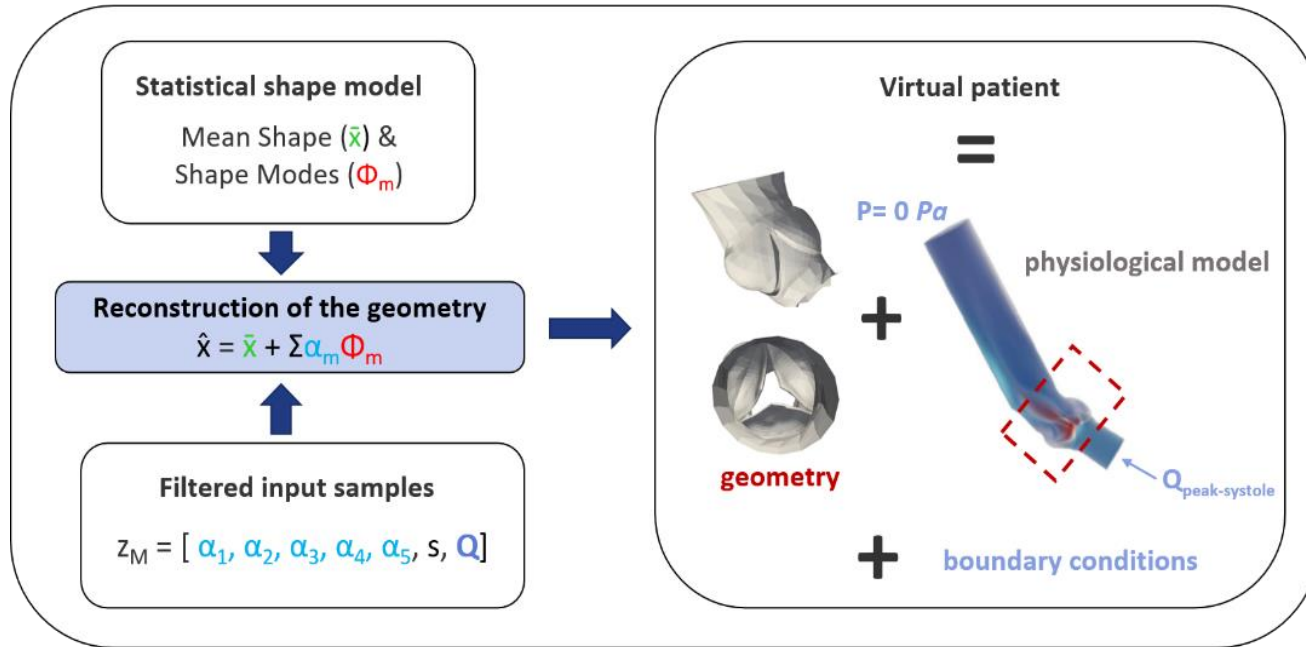
Preliminary results



Preliminary results



The result



A series of white, stylized lines on a blue background. The lines are horizontal and parallel, with some having a 90-degree bend. From top to bottom, the first line is straight. The second line bends downwards at an angle. The third line bends downwards at a shallower angle. The fourth line bends downwards at a shallower angle. The fifth line bends downwards at a shallower angle. The sixth line is straight. The seventh line is straight and ends in a circle.

Ongoing work



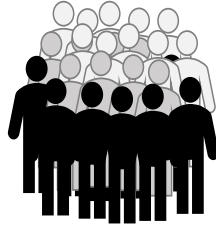
Next iteration

patient level



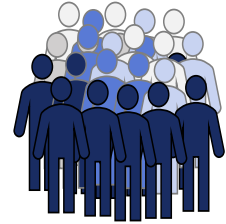
*patient-specific
hemodynamics?*

self-validation



*similar cohort
statistics?*

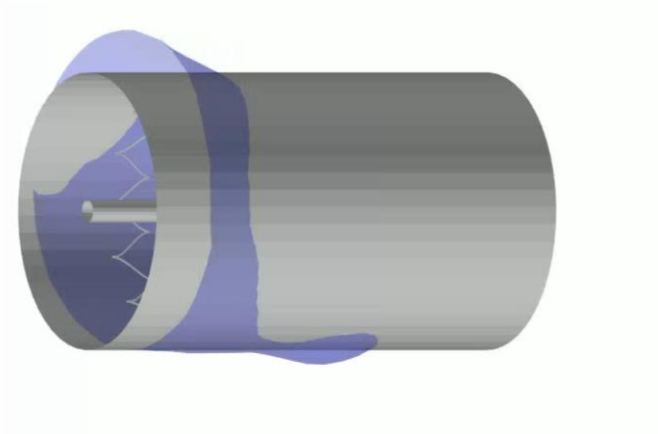
cross-validation



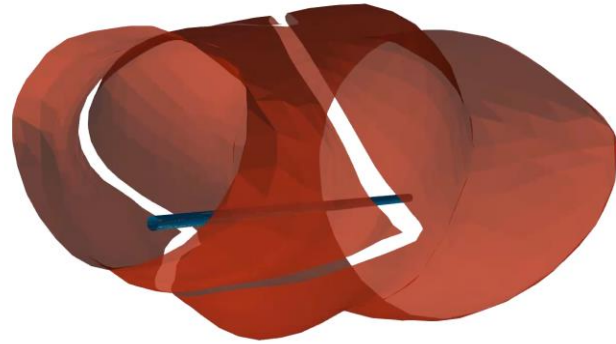
*similar cohort
statistics?*

Next iteration → incorporate **effect simulations to VCG** + **application of VC**

Device-effect simulations



High-fidelity



Fast but reduced-order



Apply different filter strategies



Data-driven



Physiology-
driven



Clinically-
driven

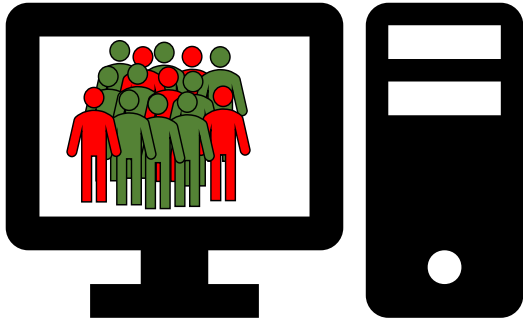


Open issues



Open issues

virtual patient cohorts



...but based on

engineering metrics

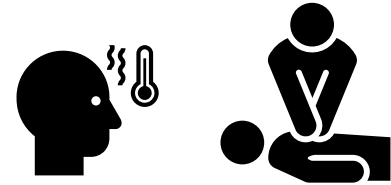
$\mathcal{L}\{ \}$

We need a
mapping
strategy

In silico clinical trial



hospitalizations




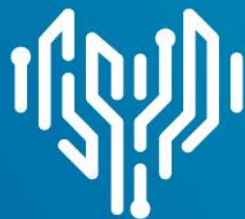
morbidity/mortality

clinical outcome criteria



References

1. https://miro.medium.com/max/713/1*JKN58IIH0uiiWGmSz6R5hA.png
 2. Huberts et al. (2018): <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocs.2017.07.006>
 3. Saltelli et al. (2008): John Wiley&Sons, Ltd. ISBN: 978-0-470-05997-5
 4. Chase et al. (2018): <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12938-018-0455-y>
 5. [Hoeijmakers et al. \(2019\): https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiomech.2019.07.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiomech.2019.07.010)
 6. [Hoeijmakers et al. \(2021\): https://doi.org/10.1002/cnm.3518](https://doi.org/10.1002/cnm.3518)
 7. [Hoeijmakers et al. \(2020\): https://doi.org/10.1002/cnm.3387](https://doi.org/10.1002/cnm.3387)
 8. Pianosi et al. (2016): <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2016.02.008>
- 



SIMCor

Thanks!

Wouter Huberts

w.huberts@tue.nl

wouter.huberts@maastrichtuniversity.nl