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COMBAT-VT

Citation for published version (APA):
Willems, R., Verhoosel, C. V., & van der Sluis, O. (2022). *COMBAT-VT: Isogeometric Analysis of an Electromechanical Bi-Ventricular Heart Model*. Poster session presented at e/MTIC Poster Event , Eindhoven, Netherlands.

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Document status and date:
Published: 01/03/2022

Document Version:
Other version

Please check the document version of this publication:

• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
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• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

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COMBAT-VT:

Isogeometric Analysis of an Electromechanical Bi-Ventricular Heart Model

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Keywords: Isogeometric Analysis | Finite Element Method | Cardiac Mechanics | Patient-specific | Ventricular Tachycardia

MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVE

Computer simulations provide information that can be used by clinicians to support decision-making (Computational-model-based decision support = COMBAT) regarding the treatment of **Ventricular Tachycardias** (VTs). It is the goal of this **COMBAT-VT** subproject to develop efficient and robust models that can be integrated into the clinical workflow.

SIMULATION WORKFLOW

Our simulation framework combines the **Isogeometric Analysis** (IGA) simulation paradigm [1] with image recognition techniques to obtain **patient-specific** computer models (Fig. 1 & 2). Simulations will be performed directly on a Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline (NURBS) bi-ventricular geometry. Computational costs are improved because of the limited number of control points that quantify the geometry.

NURBS template

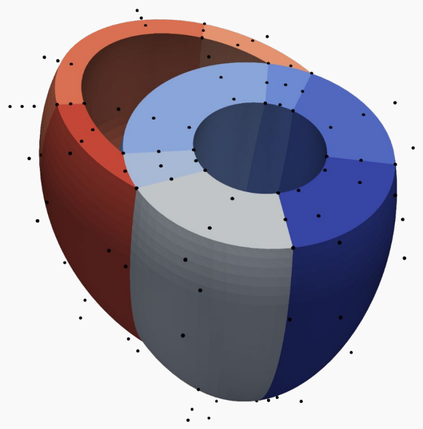


Fig. 1 Idealized NURBS bi-ventricle geometry, parametrized by a minimum number of control points.

Echo data

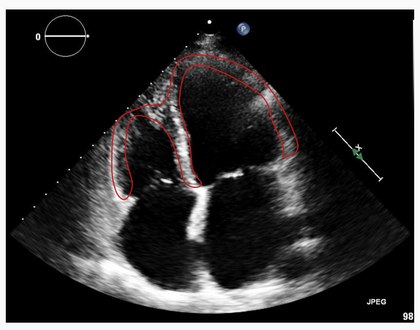


Fig. 2 Echocardiogram data is used to extract patient-specific geometry features.

Patient-specific geometry

Cardiac Model

Mechanics
Activation
Circulation

Existing cardiac models [2] are solved using the IGA paradigm in a robust and efficient manner with clinical data.

Additional clinical data

Results

Left-ventricle validation

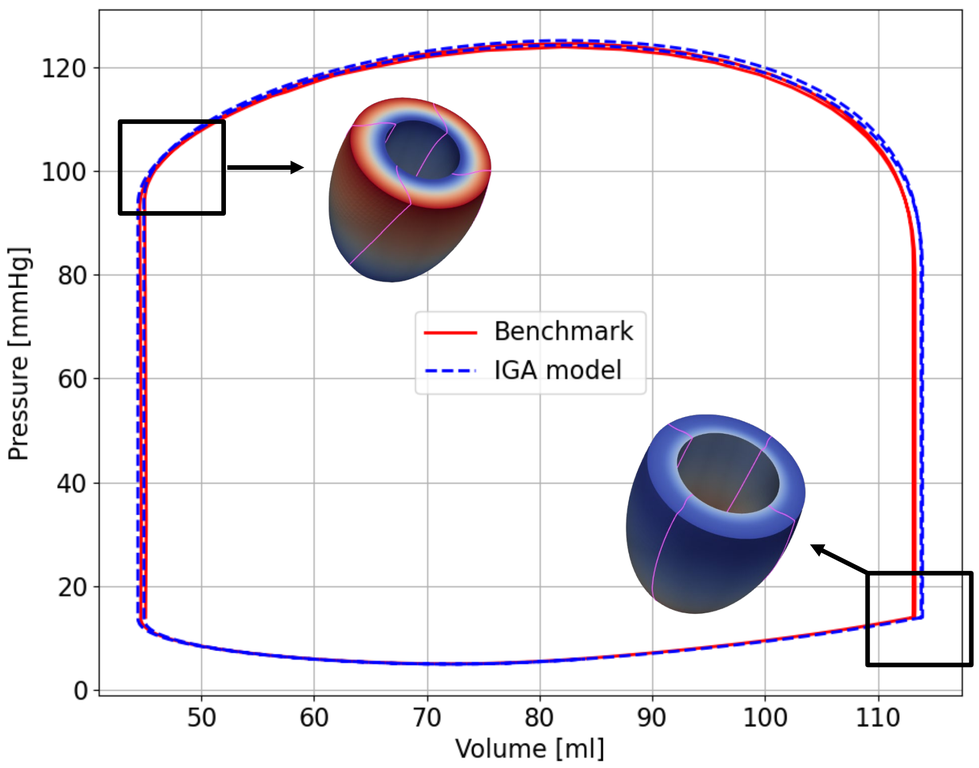
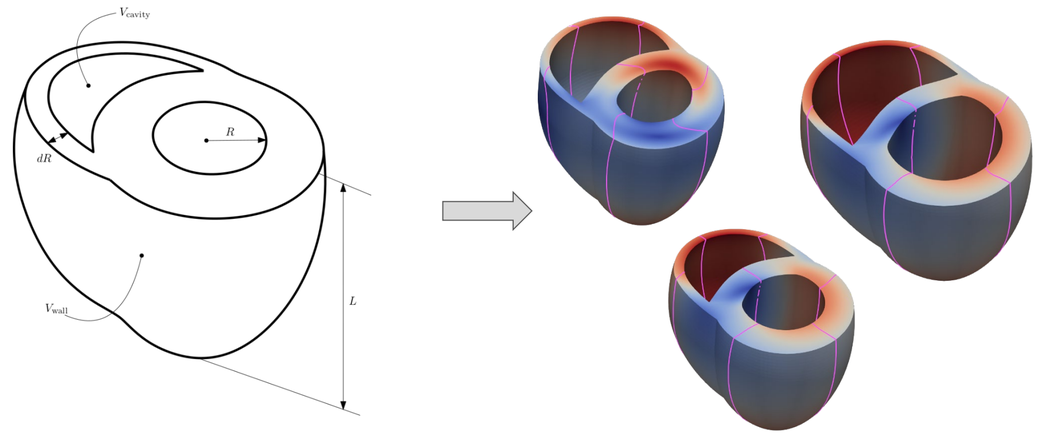


Fig. 3 Left-ventricle pressure-volume comparison between the developed IGA model and external benchmark results [2].

Fast geometry variations



PROJECT OUTLOOK

IGA has the potential to yield robust geometry and analysis models in the considered scenario of limited input data. Future project steps focus on the automation of image-based geometry reconstruction, while extending the model functionality, validation (Fig. 3), and **clinical integration**. Attention will be given to parameter sensitivity and uncertainty quantification, which is essential for **VT prediction**.

VT Prediction

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