INTRODUCTION

Hydroplastic Left Heart Syndrome (HLHS) is a Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) where the left side of the heart is malformed, including the deformation of the left ventricle and diminutive aortic and mitral valves. The existing three-stage palliative procedure for HLHS has potential for a multitude of complications leading to a 50% survival rate. To reduce the morbidity and mortality rate and mitigate the trauma associated with the procedure, an alternative technique, Hybrid Comprehensive Stage II (HCSII), featuring the inclusion of a stent and baffle in the left and right pulmonary arteries is proposed. The stent included in Hybrid Stage II has potential to become fractured as a result of oscillatory asymmetric external loads with high local load concentrations. A bench top study shows the effects of fluid pressure on the stent and baffle to infer long term complications.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to determine the degree to which hydrodynamic loads on the systemic side affect the baffle and stent complex deformation on the pulmonary arteries.

METHODS

MFL:
- The mock flow loop (MFL) was tuned according to the two sets of given catheter data, namely two 6 months old infants with Body Surface Area (BSA) of approximately 0.54 m² and 0.36 m².
- The MFL is based on a reduced lumped-parameter model (LPM) of the HCSII circulation, comprised of upper and lower systemic compartments, as well as left and right pulmonary compartments.
- Tuning of Mock Flow Loop
  - Upper Systemic Circulation - 30% of total Cardiac Output
  - Lower Systemic Circulation - 70% of total Cardiac Output
  - Right and Left Pulmonary Circulation - 60% and 40% of Upper Systemic circulation respectively

Flow Loop Configuration
- Each lump in MFL comprise of the following: a resistance valve, compliance chamber, flowmeter and pressure transducers.
- The Harvard apparatus pulsatile pump was used to replicate the patient specific cardiac outputs by adjusting the following parameters.
- By tuning the resistors, the volumetric flowrate (Q) is matched to the desired flowrate observed in the patient specific catheter data.
- Three pressure transducer were connected to the centerpiece to measure Ascending Aorta, Descending Aorta and Pulmonary Trunk pressures.
- For the set flowrate and set compliance values, the analogous physiological values of pressure drops (ΔP) across the MFL lumps were compared with the pressures from the catheter data.

Image Configuration
- Through the inclusion of the digital video otoscope DES500, videos of the stent and baffle are captured during the testing of the MFL for evaluation.
- Videos of the stent and baffle are post-processed using a customized image processing algorithm written in OpenCV.
- Markers are placed on the baffle for reference points among the image processing technique to calculate displacement using pixel coordinates.
- Stent measurements of length, thickness, and radius of curvature are collected subsequent to the running of the MFL utilizing Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images of the deflated stent.

Stent FEA:
- The pressure load was directly applied on the stent over and area approximately equal to that of the baffle (red highlight in figure 7).
- To constrain the stent for this preliminary analysis the ends of the stent (orange highlights) are pinned as to prevent any displacement along the 3 axis.
- A uniform pressure load of about 85mmHg was the applied on the mock baffle area and a static analysis was carried out.

Anatomic Model
- The centerpiece is patient-specific, developed utilizing given CT scans.
- The MFL consists of a centerpiece including the insertion of a single Palmaz Genesis (PG) 2510B stent covered with a baffle made of GORE PRECLUDE used for pericardial membrane patching within the main pulmonary artery bifurcation to keep systemic and pulmonary flows separated.

RESULTS

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CONCLUSION

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REFERENCES


Fig. 1: Projected 3D geometry on both sides of the stent.

Fig. 2: Lump Parameter Model of Hybrid Comprehensive Stage II

Fig. 3: Angiogram data applied to the development of centerpieces in centerpiece

Fig. 4: Stent and baffle configuration

Fig. 5: HCSII MFL flow loop components

Fig. 6: SEM Images of deflated stent

Fig. 7: Import stent geometry.

Fig. 8: MFL data compared to given catheter data

Fig. 9: RGB Values vs Pixel Values indicating pulsatile nature of centerpiece mimics against the stent and baffle.

Fig. 10: Frames taken from video monitoring baffle deformation. Video processing begins with the original image (left) and is transformed to binary frames (middle), to achieve the result (right).

Fig. 11: Pixel coordinates compared from frame peak Diastole with peak Systole, displaying displacement of the reference points.

Fig. 12: Stent deformation under uniformly distributed load for a static simulation.

Evaluation of Stent and Baffle Deformation in Hybrid Comprehensive Stage II Procedure

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