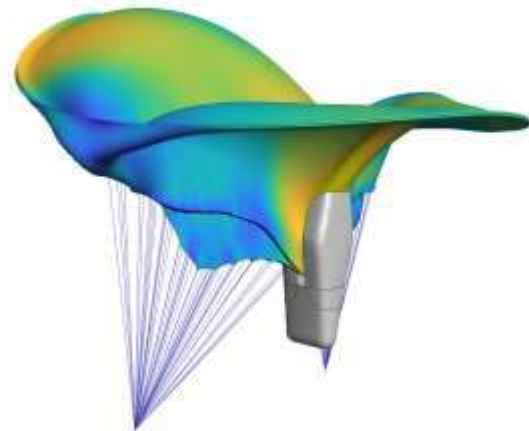
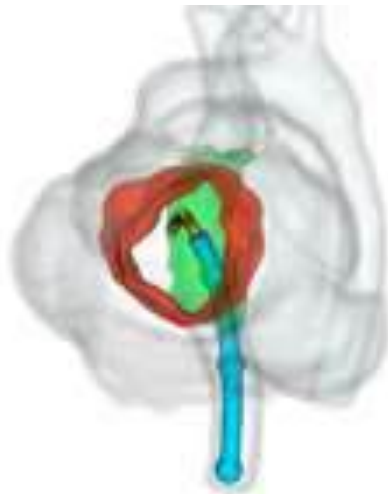
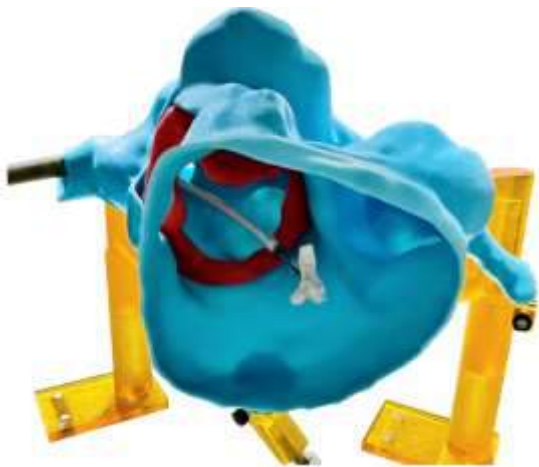


Modeling of Valves: Can It Have a Clinical Impact?



Matthew Jolley, MD

Associate Professor

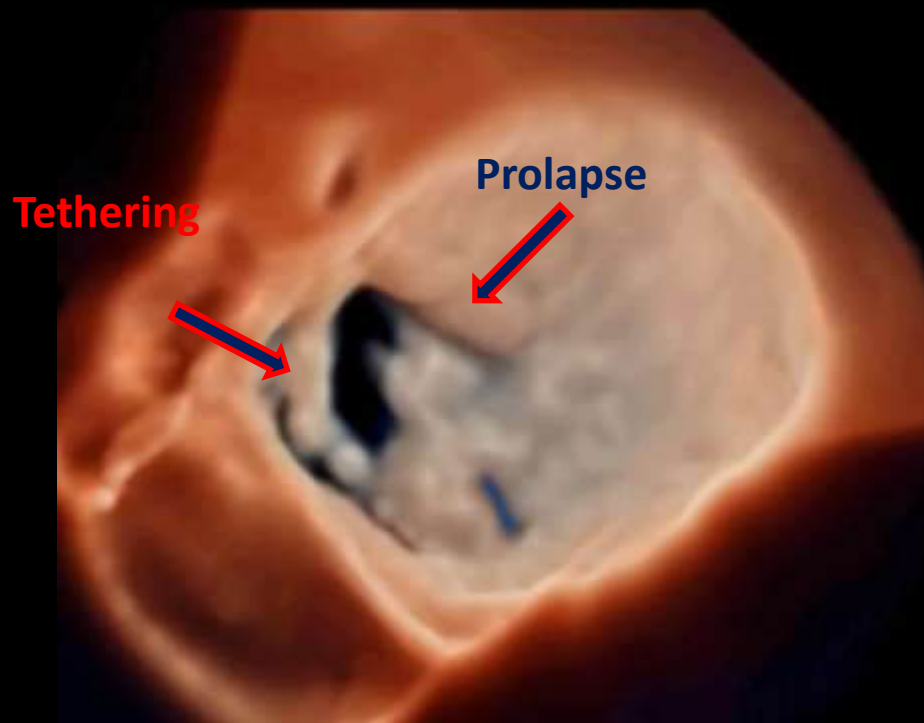
Pediatric Cardiac Anesthesia and Pediatric Cardiology (Imaging)

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

University of Pennsylvania Medical School

NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST OR FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES





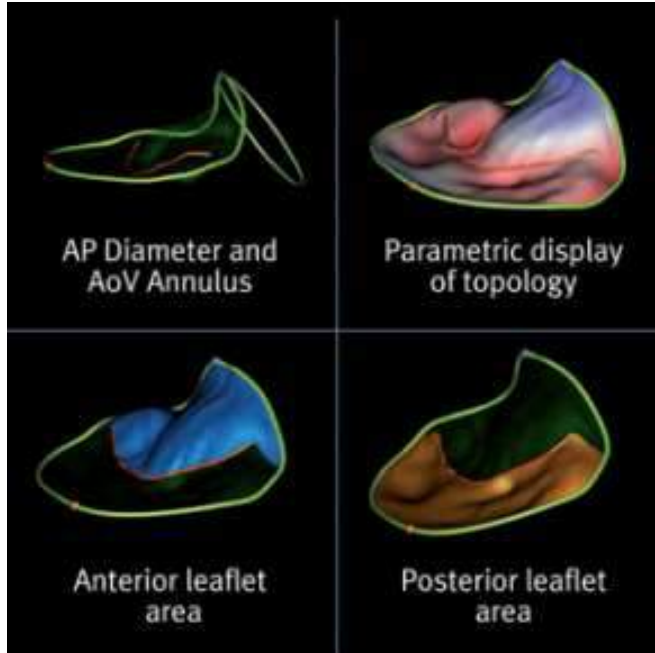
Atrial View



Atrial View

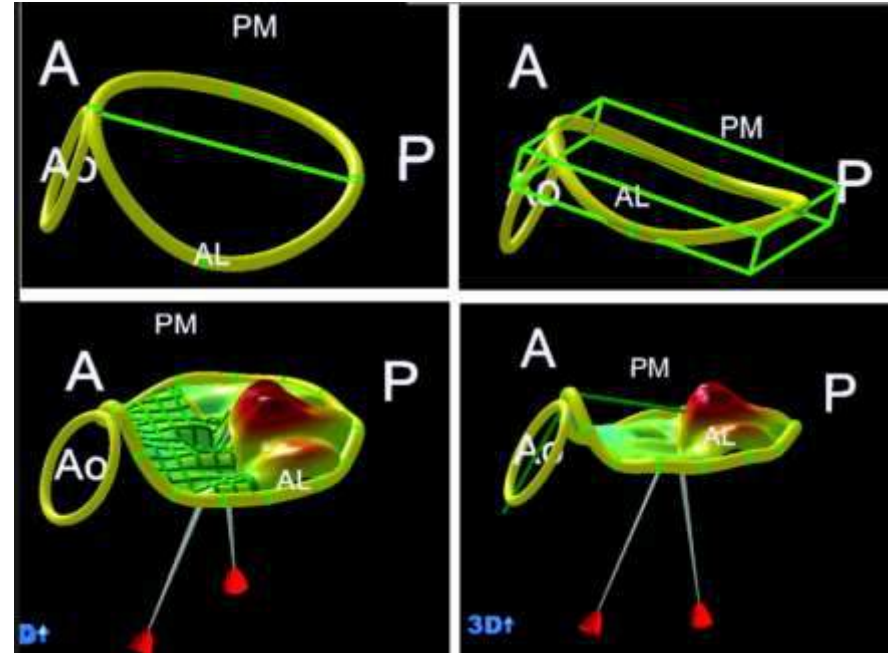
Commercial Tools

Tomtec MV Modeling



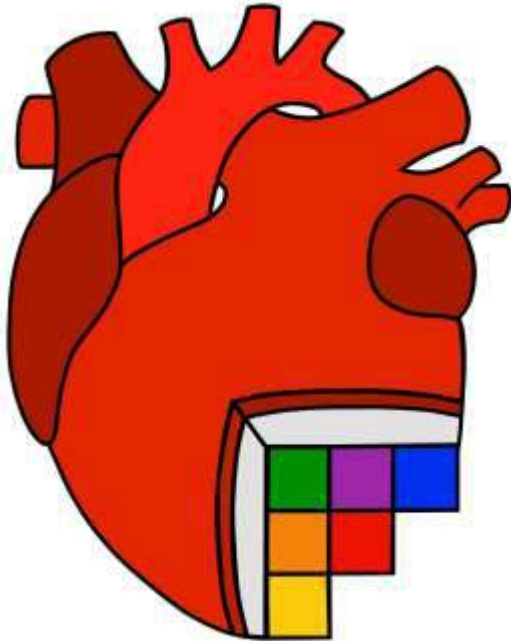
Tomtec.de

Philips MV Modeling



usa.Philips.com

SlicerHeart



www.slicerheart.org

REVIEW article

Front. Cardiovasc. Med., 06 September 2022
Sec. Pediatric Cardiology
Volume 9 - 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcvm.2022.886549>

This article is part of the Research Topic
Advanced Non-Invasive Cardiac Imaging in Congenital Heart
Disease

[View all 8 Articles](#)

SlicerHeart: An open-source computing platform for cardiac image analysis and modeling

Andras Lasso¹, Christian Herz², Hannah Nam², Alana Cianciulli², Steve Pieper¹, Simon Drouin⁴, Csaba Pinter⁵, Samuelle St-Onge⁴, Chad Vigil², Stephen Ching², Kyle Sunderland¹, Gabor Fichtinger¹, Ron Kilkinis⁶ and Matthew A. Jolley^{2,7*}

¹ Laboratory for Percutaneous Surgery, School of Computing, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

² Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States

³ Isomics, Inc., Boston, MA, United States

⁴ Software and Information Technology Engineering, École de Technologie Supérieure, Montreal, QC, Canada

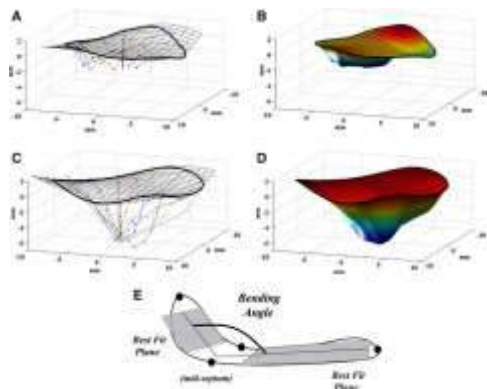
⁵ Pixel Medical, Kingston, ON, Canada

⁶ Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States

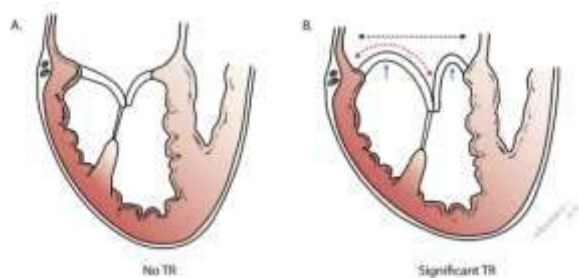
⁷ Division of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States

Lasso et al, Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2022.

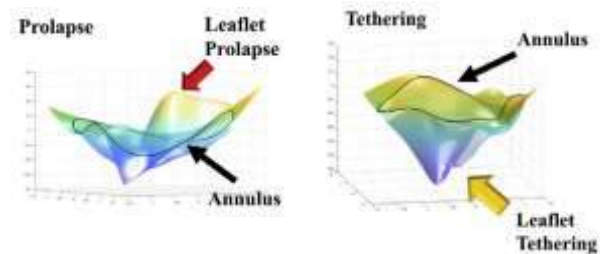
Overview of SlicerHeart Modules



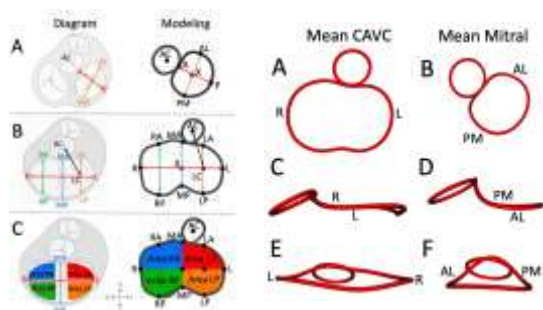
Kutty et al Circ Imaging, 2014



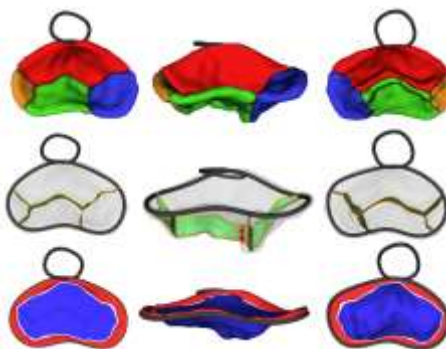
Colen et al, JASE, 2018



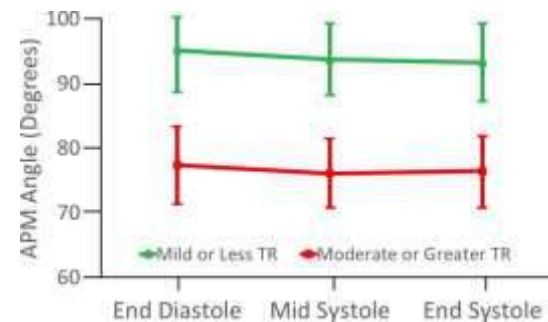
Shigemitsu et al, JASE, 2022



Nam et al, ATS, 2021.



Nam et al, JASE, 2022.

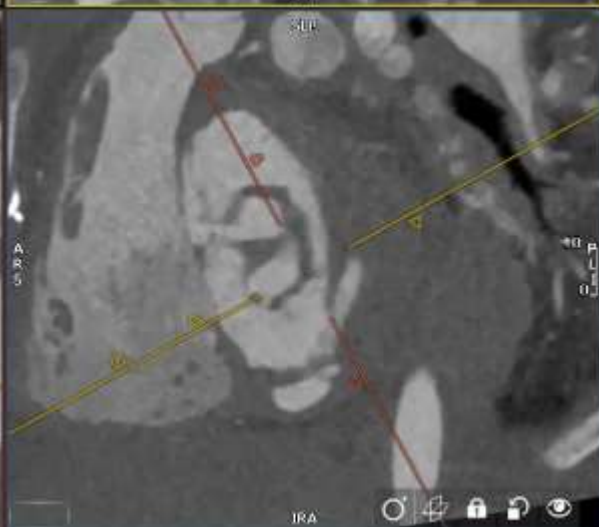
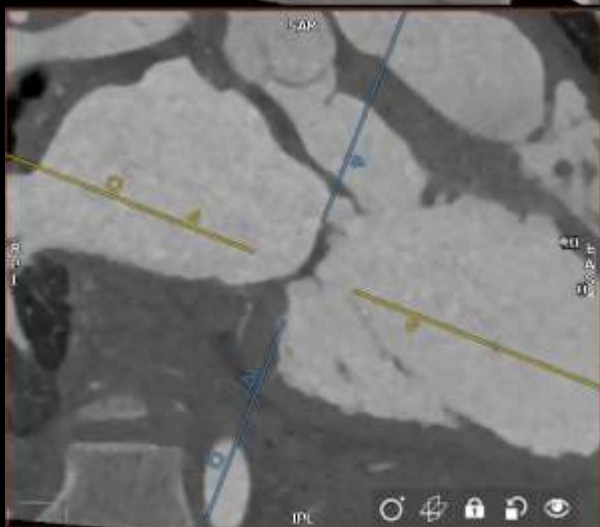
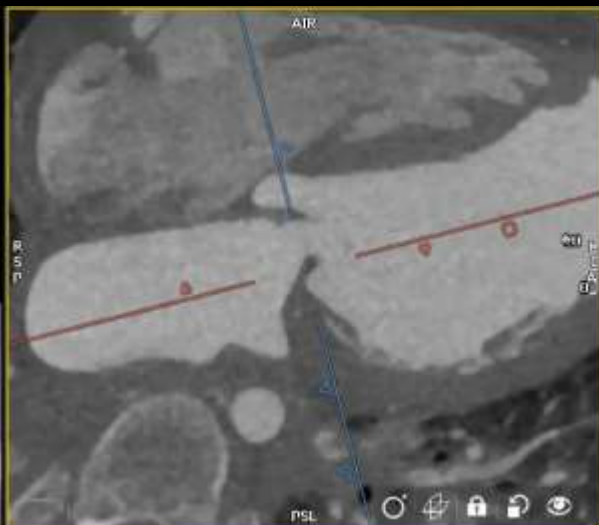
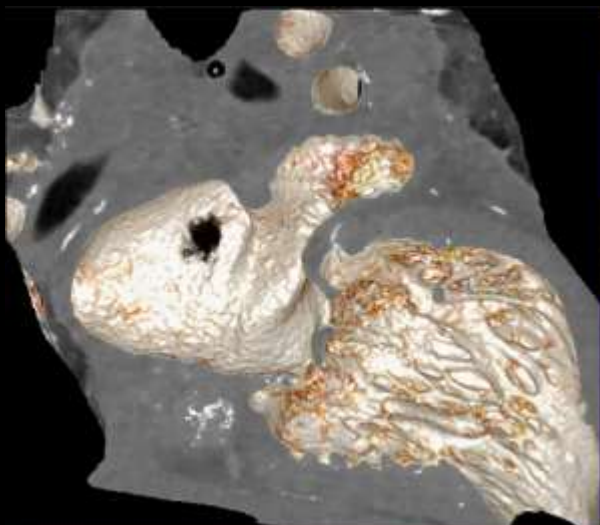


Nguyen et al, JASE, 2019

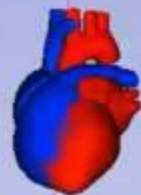
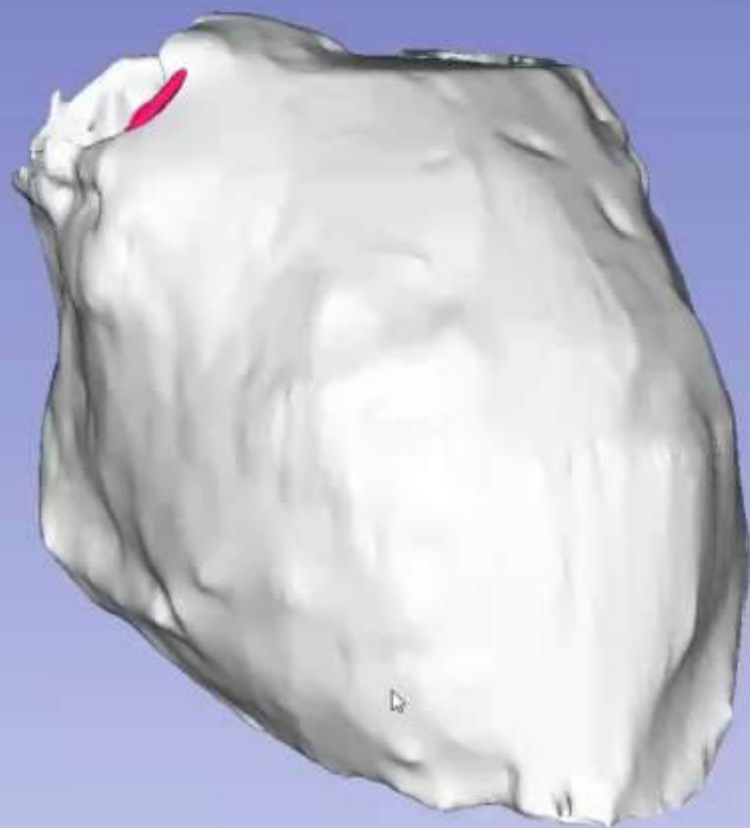
Opportunities of 3-Dimensional Modeling and Quantitative Valve Analysis to Improve Valve Interventions

David M. Hoganson^{ID}, MD; Pedro J. del Nido^{ID}, MD

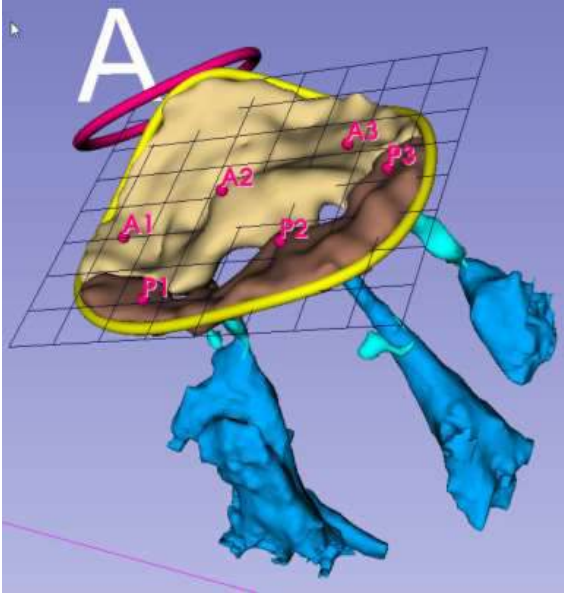
“There exists an opportunity, if not an imperative to integrate this analysis into preoperative planning to optimize what can be done surgically... and minimize long-term risks to these patients.”



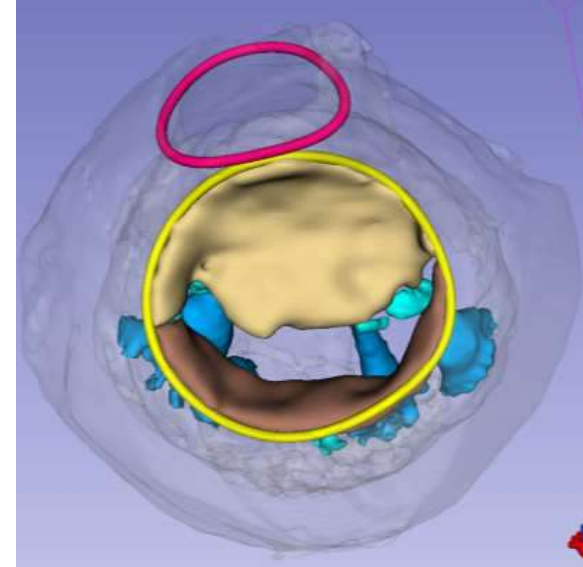
Courtesy Reena Ghosh



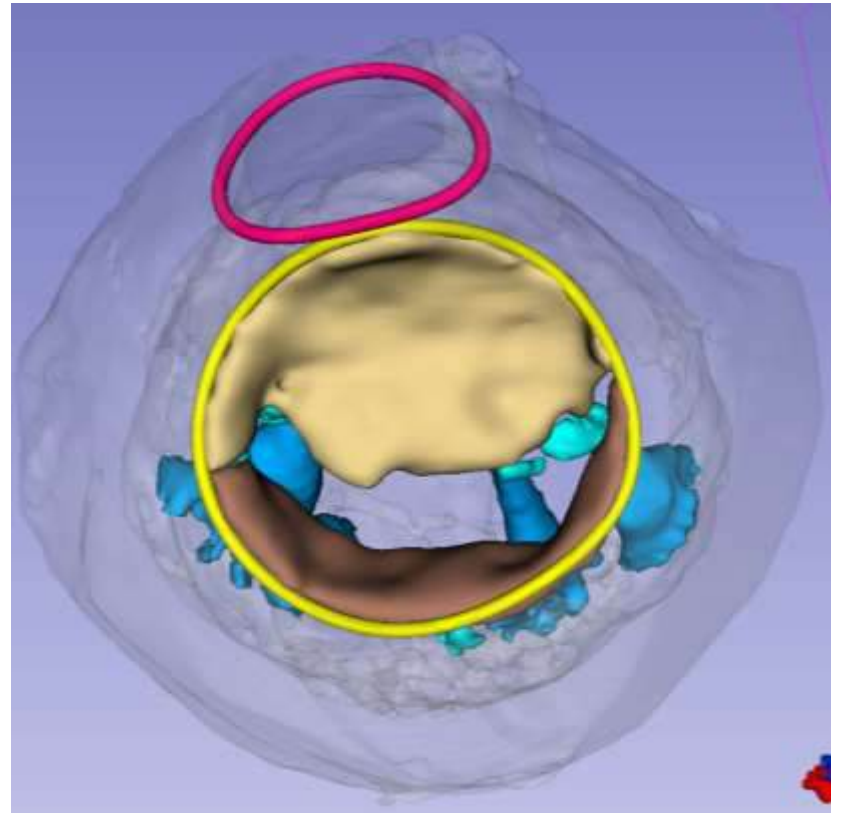
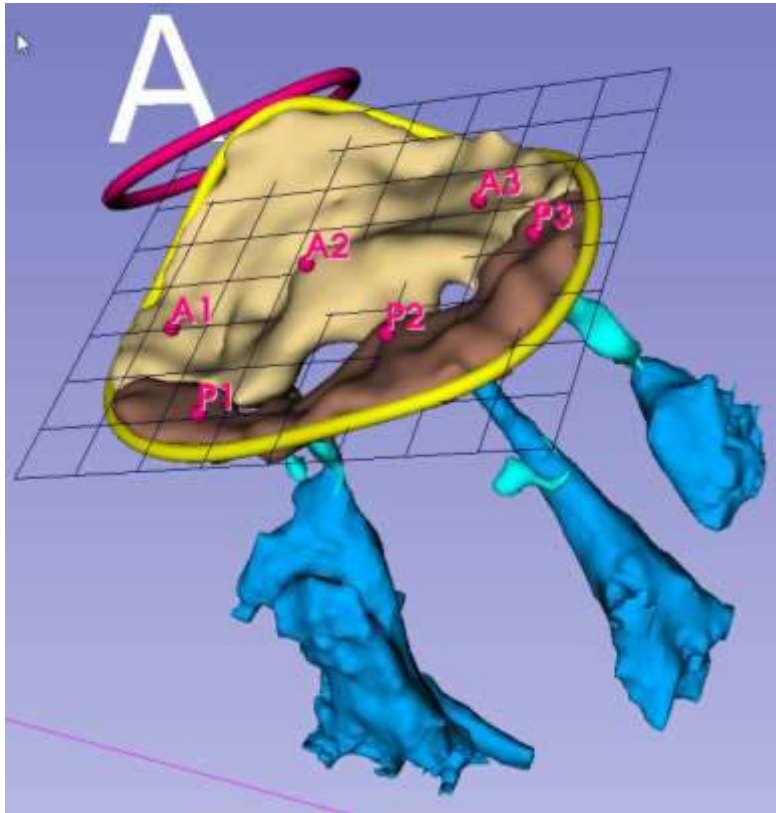
Quantitative Analysis



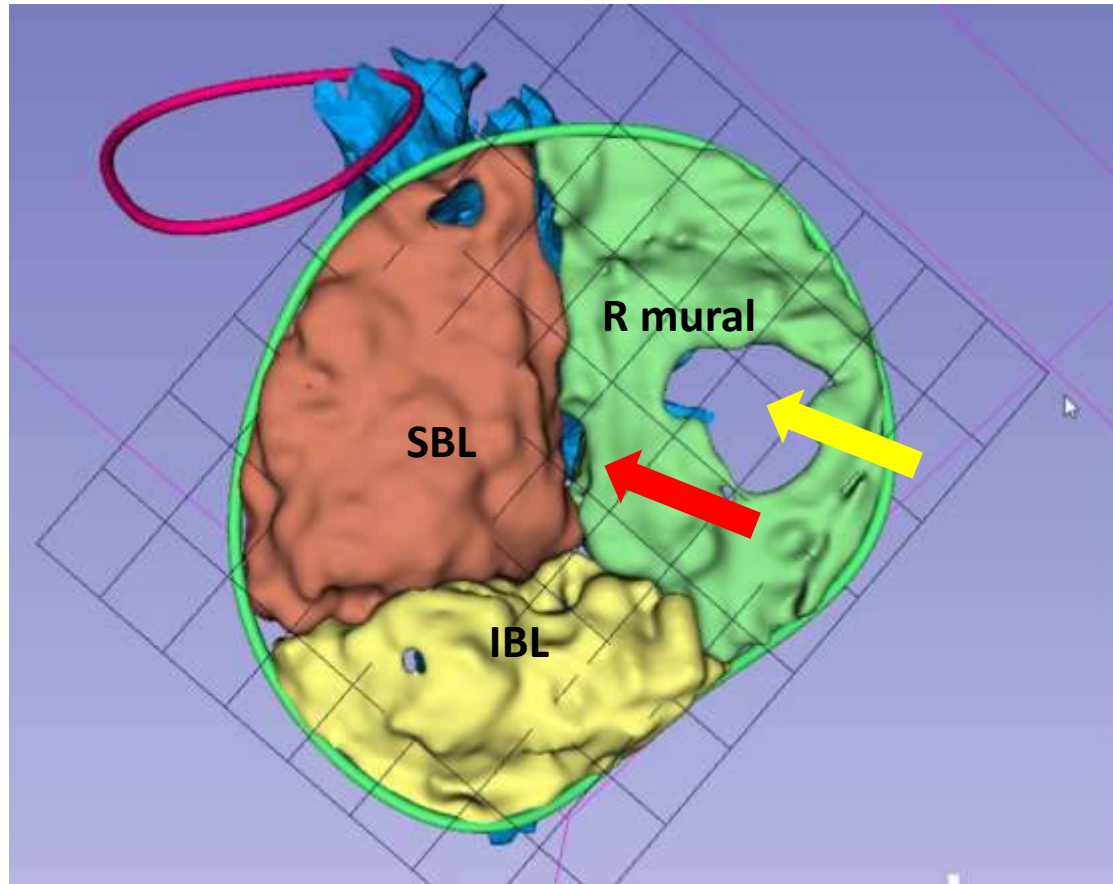
| Mid Systole | Measurement | Mid Diastole |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| 93.0 | Annulus Circumference (mm) | 85.7 |
| 28.0 | AP distance (mm) | 25.3 |
| 29.1 | AL-PM distance (mm) | 27.6 |
| 29.6 | ALC-PMC distance (mm) | 27.4 |
| 0.96 | Sphericity Index (AP/AL-PM) | 0.92 |
| 6.3 | Annulus Height (mm) | 4.8 |
| 6.2 | Annulus Area (2D) (cm ²) | 5.51 |
| 6.3 | Annulus Area (3D) (cm ²) | 5.6 |
| | Z score; 50 th percentile | 10; 1.7 |
| | Inflow Orifice Area (cm ²) | 1.73 |
| 150 | Annulus bending angle (A-P) (degrees) | 163 |



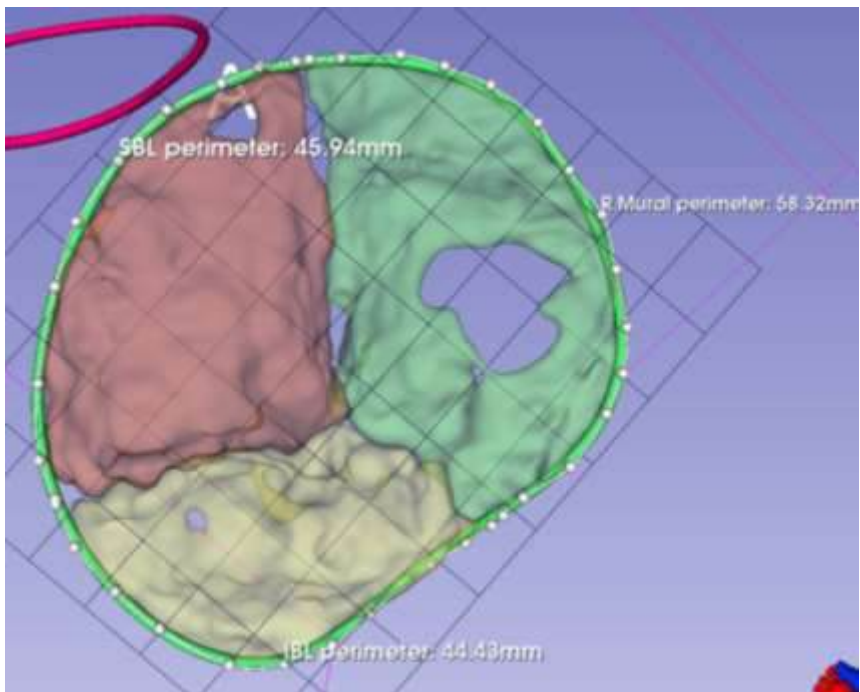
Interpretation



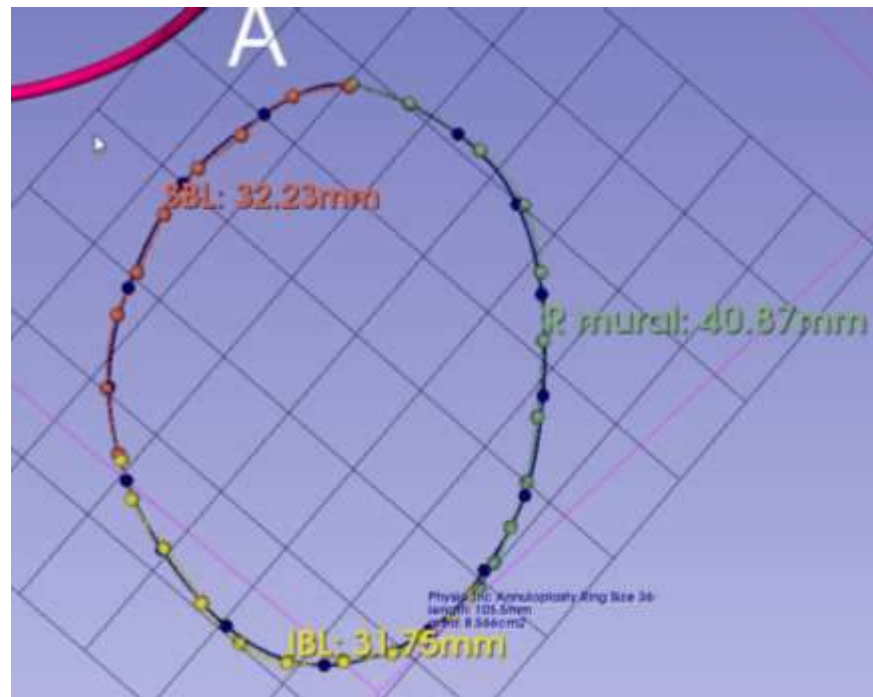
Virtual Surgery: Atrioventricular Valves



Courtesy Reena Ghosh

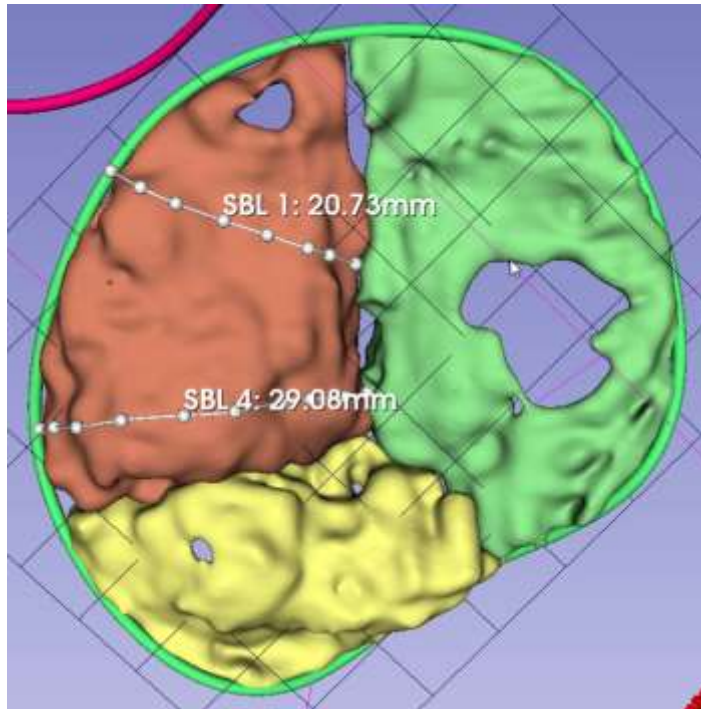


Annular perimeter of each leaflet:
 SBL = 46 mm
 IBL = 44 mm
 R Mural = 58 mm



Decrease annulus circumference to 70%
 SBL = 32 mm
 IBL = 32 mm
 R mural = 41 mm

Native Valve

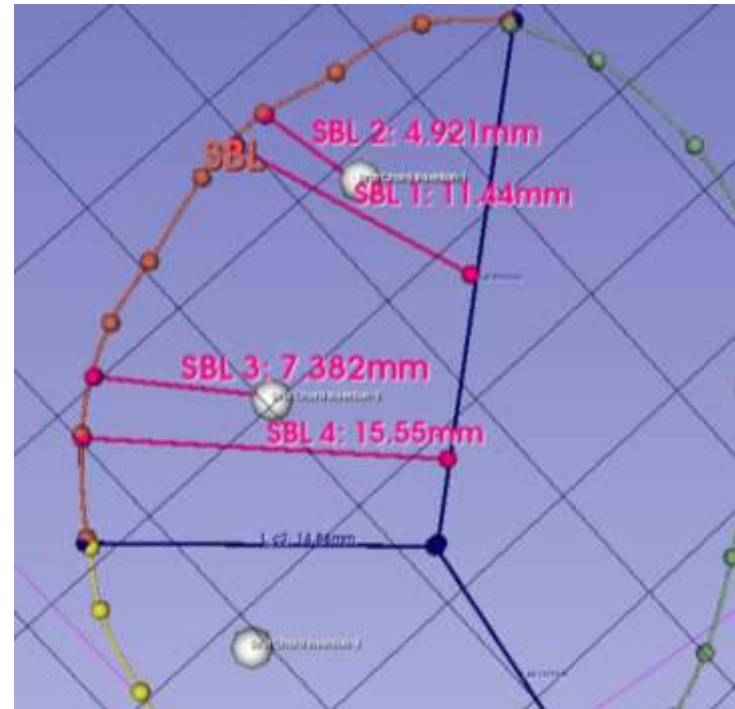


Annulus to top of coaptation zone

SBL 1 – 20.7 mm

SBL 4 – 29.1 mm

Annuloplasty with Neochords



SBL 1 - 11.4mm

SBL 2 – 4.9 mm (to strut chord)

SBL 3 – 7.4 mm (to strut chord)

SBL 4 – 15.6 mm

Report

3D Model Features and Assessment

Structures segmented: cardiac atria, ventricles, great vessels, myocardium, papillary muscles and chordae, valve leaflets and annuli

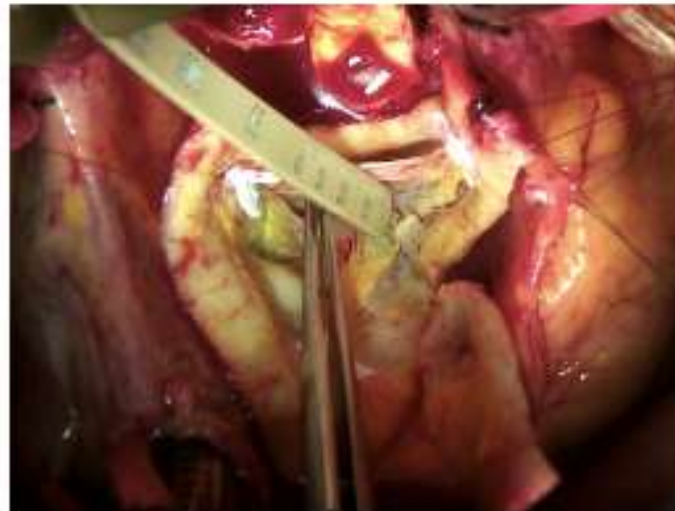
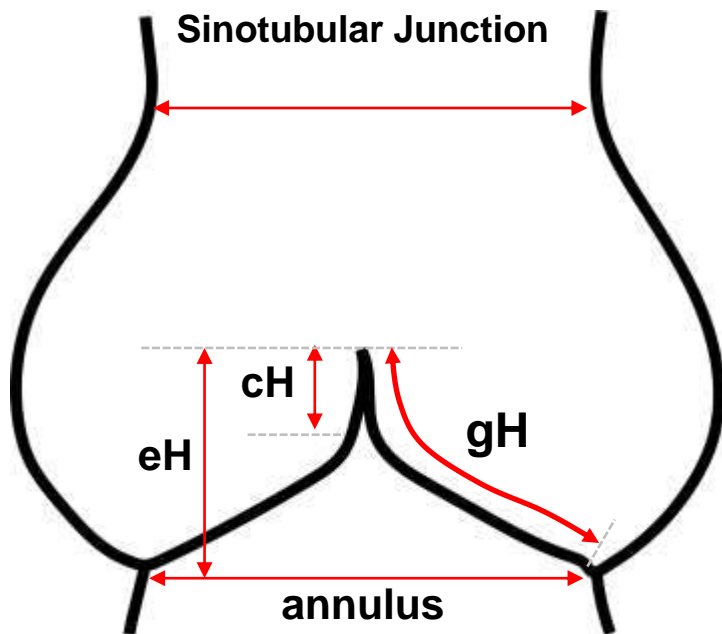
Model Assessment:

6 y/o boy with no PMH presenting with tachycardia and dyspnea, found to have congenital mixed mitral valve disease. He now presents for surgical repair of his mitral valve. A 3D model was created from the cardiac CT scan for preoperative planning and intraoperative guidance.

The model highlights the complex pathology of the arcade mitral valve. There are 2 hypertrophied and elongated papillary muscles (PMs) which extend basally and insert directly onto the leaflets, essentially encircling the commissures and restricting diastolic leaflet excursion – the effective inflow orifice area is 1.5cm^2 . There are also matted chords that extend from the tips of the elongated PMs to the leaflets, including in the region of the P2 cleft.

There is annular dilation with an area of 6.6 cm^2 (Z score 6.5), with dilation almost entirely in the AP dimension. The annular mechanics are abnormal, with a more planar shape to the annulus in systole. There is a large triangular coaptation defect at A2/P2 with extension into A1/P1. There is also a smaller coaptation defect in the medial aspect of A3/P3. The annular component of the posterior leaflet is rigid.

Comprehensive repair, addressing both leaflet mobility and improved leaflet coaptation will be complex. The matted chords and PM attachments to the leaflets will need to be transected, to improve diastolic excursion and open up the inflow. Further resection of some of the superior aspect of the PMs may be considered. Artificial chords will be needed to support the leaflet edges. The shape of the annulus is quite unusual in that it is elongated in the AP dimension. An annuloplasty using a complete or partial ring will likely be performed. Each component of the surgical technique will ultimately be decided intra-operatively. The 3D model will be available in the OR for intraoperative guidance.



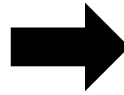
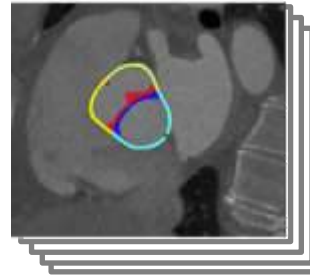
Courtesy Allison Pouch and UPENN Team

4D
(3D + time)
images

Echo



CTA



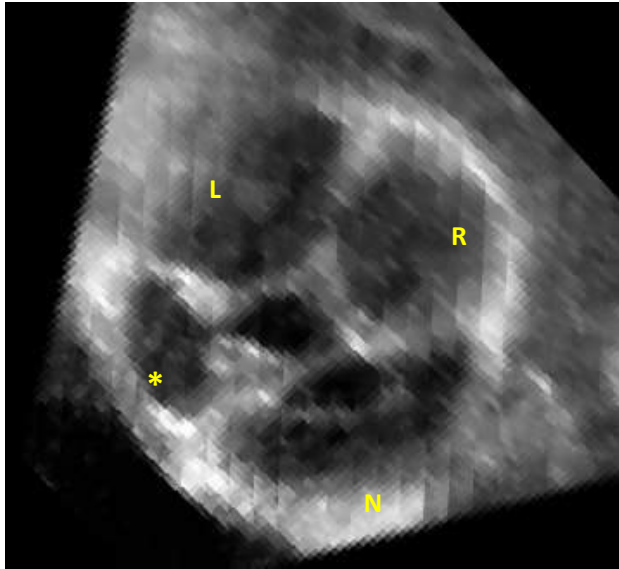
4D Models



MEASUREMENTS
(static and time varying)

- Annular area
- Aortic sinus area
- Effective cusp height
- Coaptation height
- Commissural angle
- Commissural height
- Cusp free margin length
- Geometric cusp height
- Leaflet Strain
- Orifice area
- Raphe height
- Root volume
- Sinotubular junction area

Valve Morphology in a Pressure-Loaded State: TEE



Possible Quadricuspid Valve



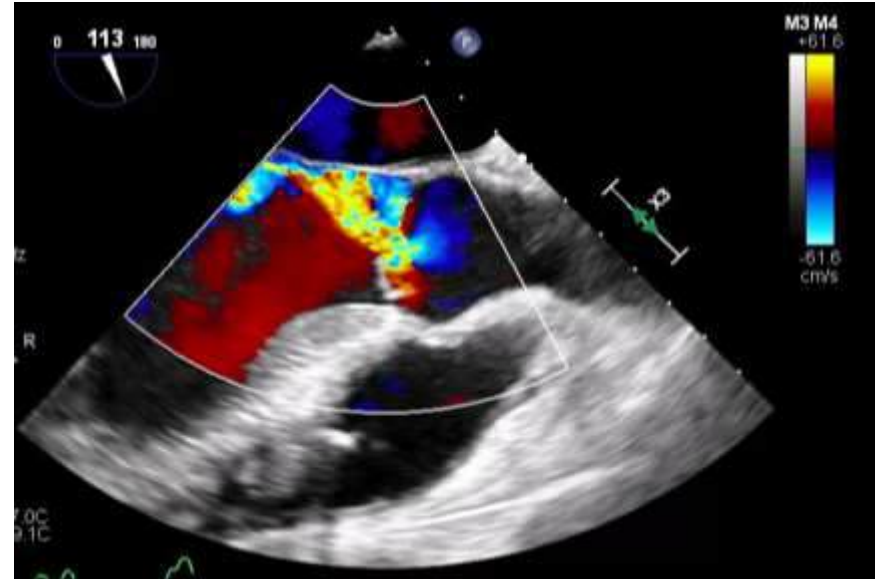
Confirmed Quadricuspid Valve

Courtesy Allison Pouch, UPENN

Identification of mechanism(s) of regurgitation



Severe Asymmetric Prolapse of Conjoined Cusp



Courtesy Allison Pouch, UPENN

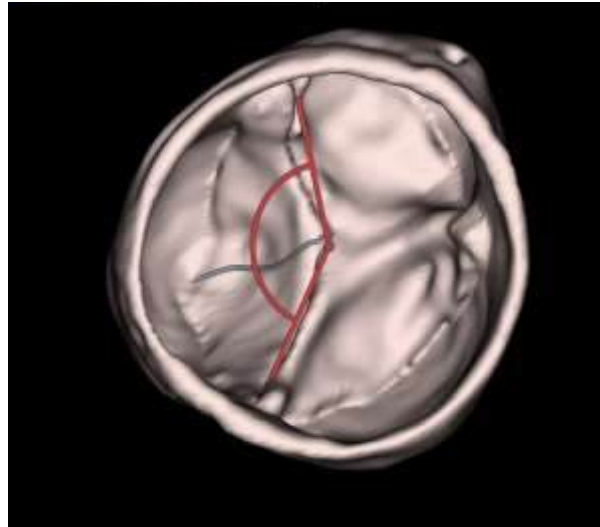
Risk stratification: repair vs. replacement

L



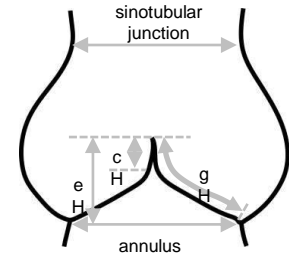
TEE Pre-Repair

R

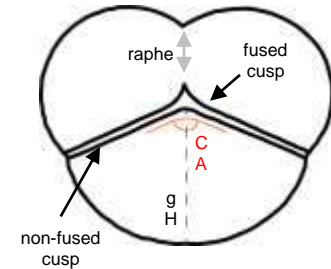


- Commissural angle = 142°
- Geometric height = 18.4 mm
- Annular diameter = 25.3 mm

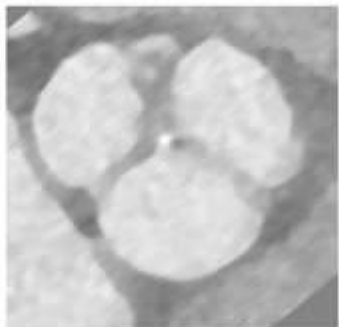
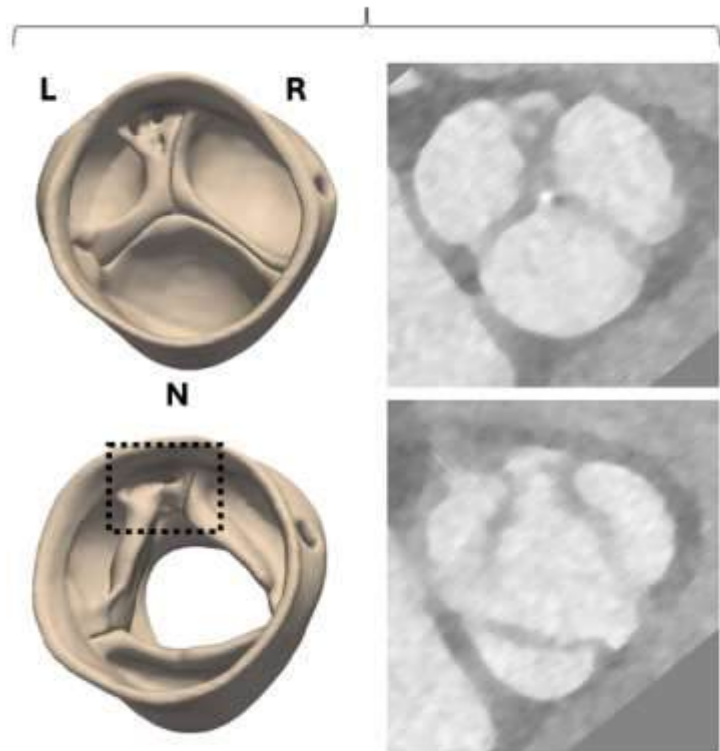
long axis view



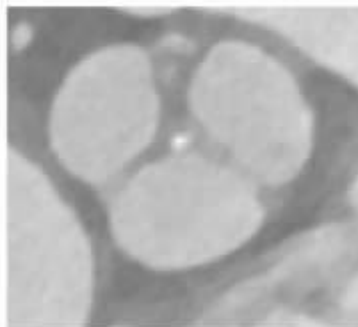
short axis view



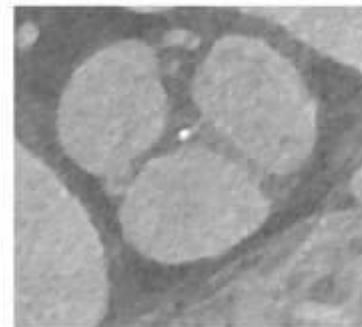
EID-CT Baseline



Slice thickness 0.5 mm



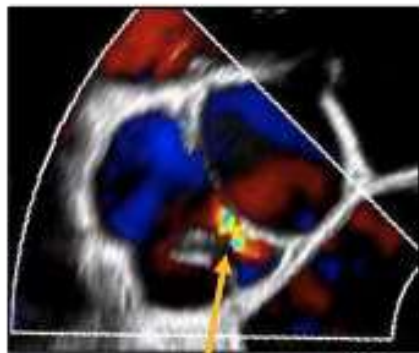
Slice thickness 0.6 mm



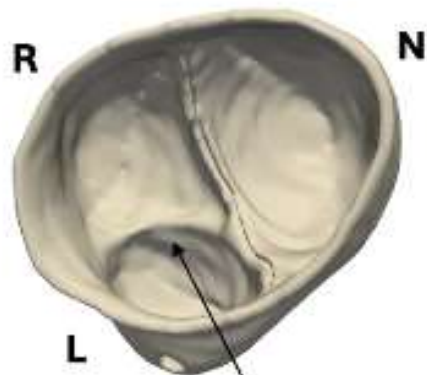
Slice thickness 0.2 mm

PCCT 1-Year Later





coaptation defect (mild AR)



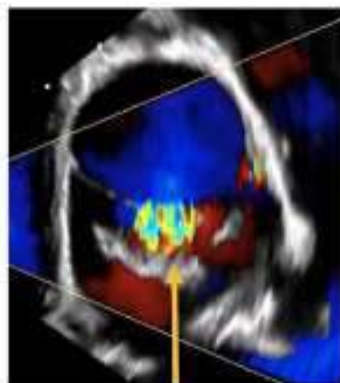
raphe



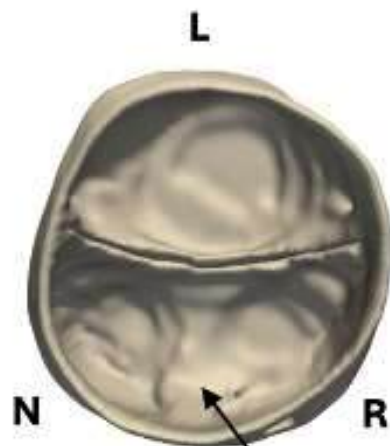
raphe



coaptation



coaptation defect
(severe AR)



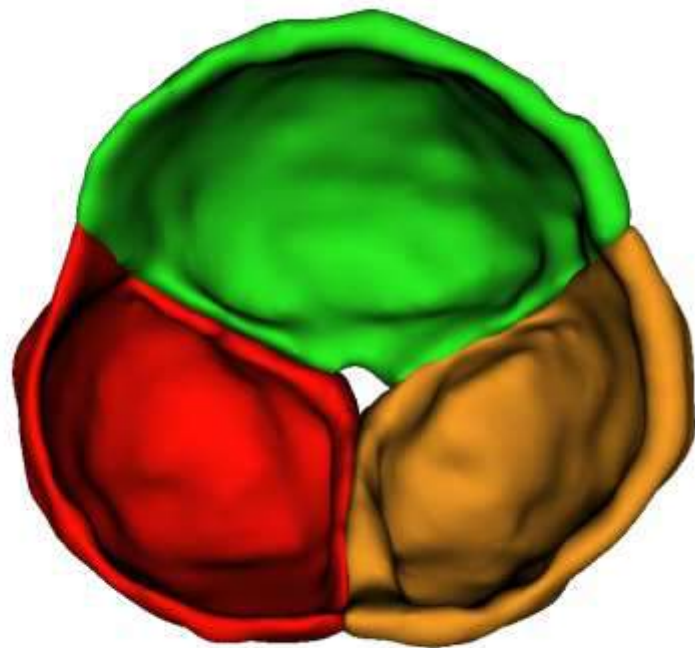
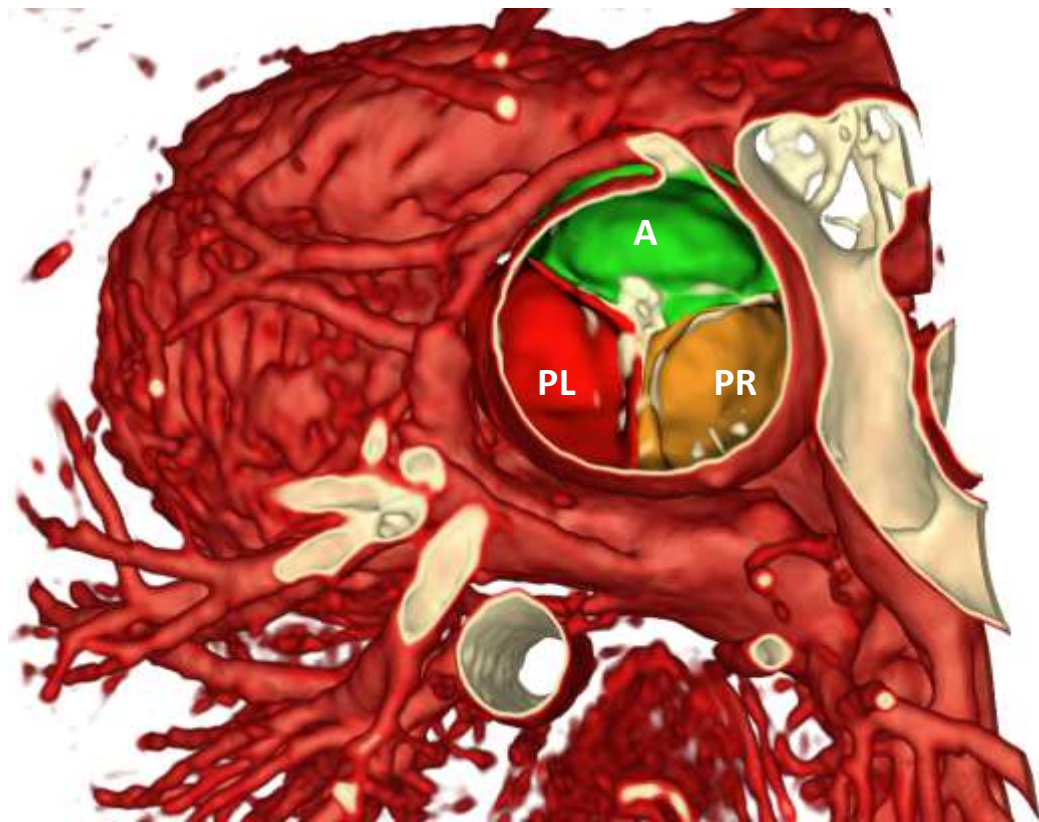
raphe



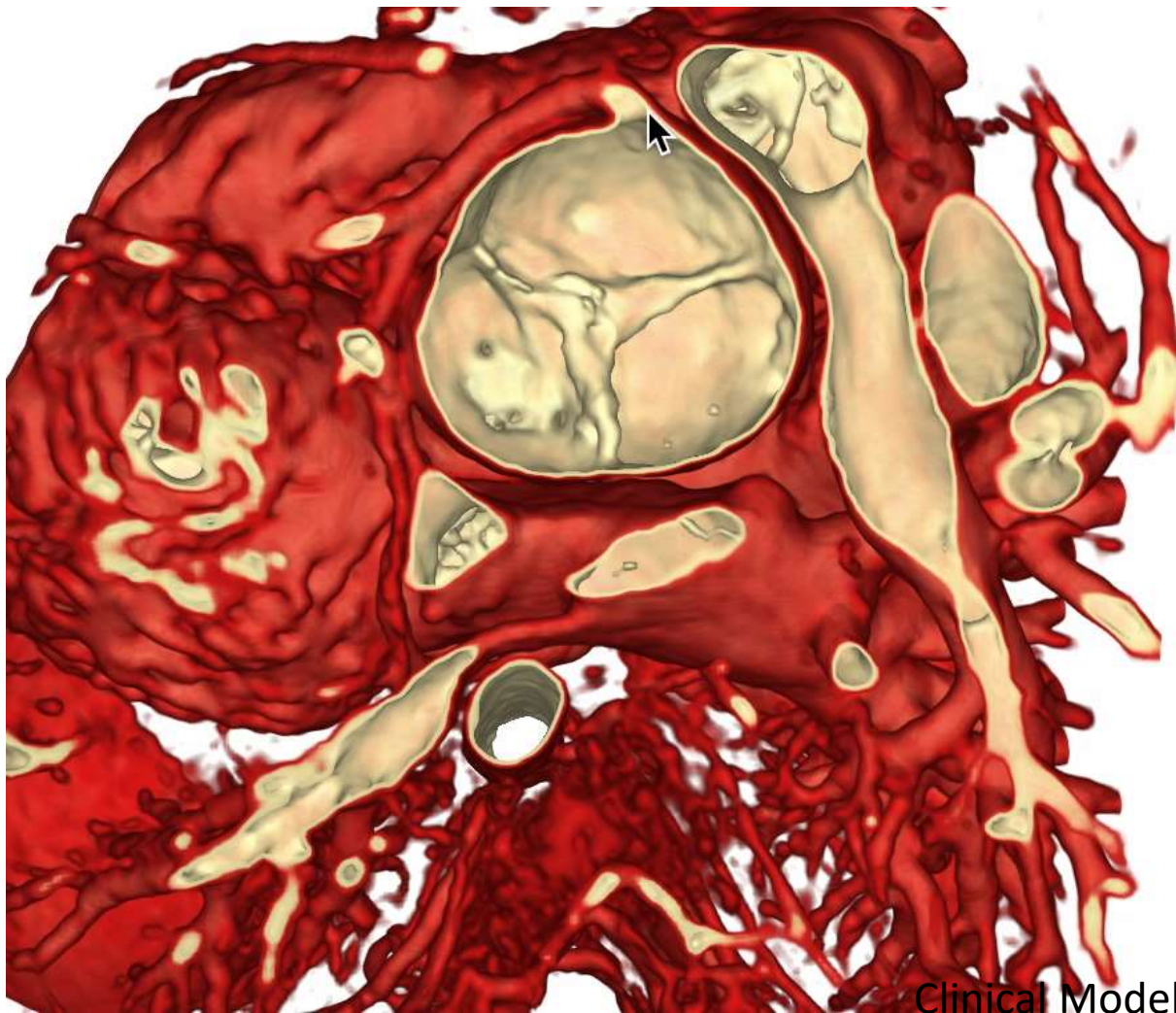
raphe of R/N conjoined cusp

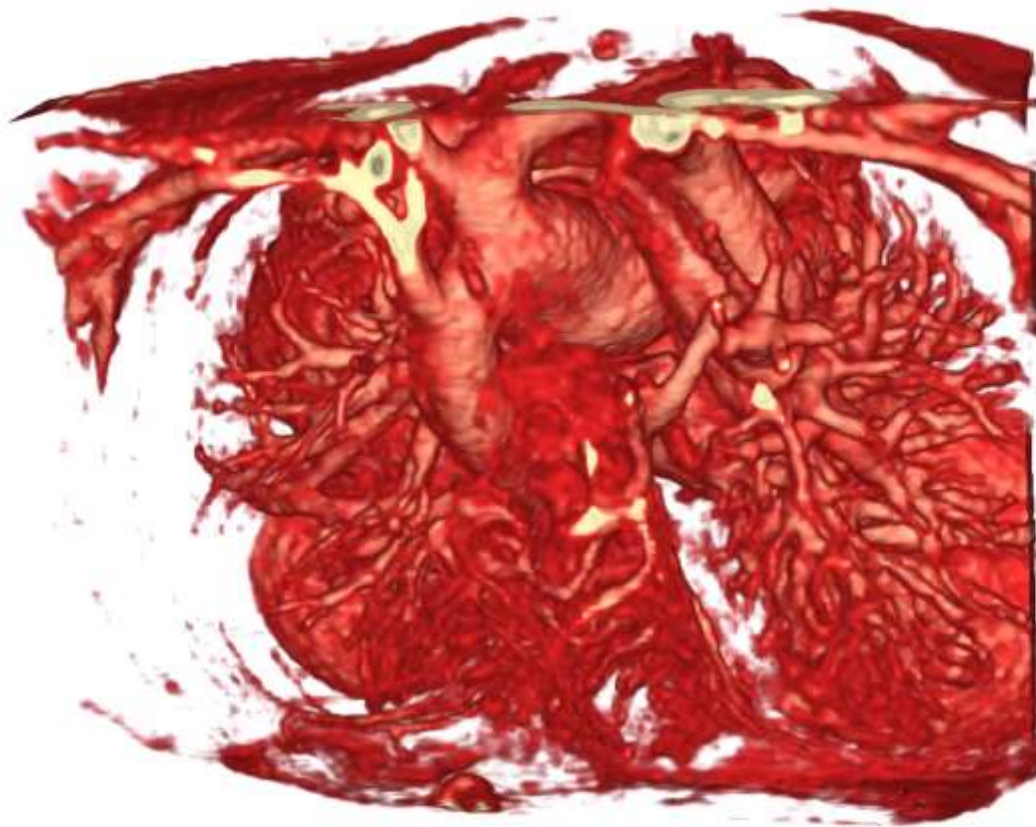


Williams et al, Circulation Imaging, 2022.



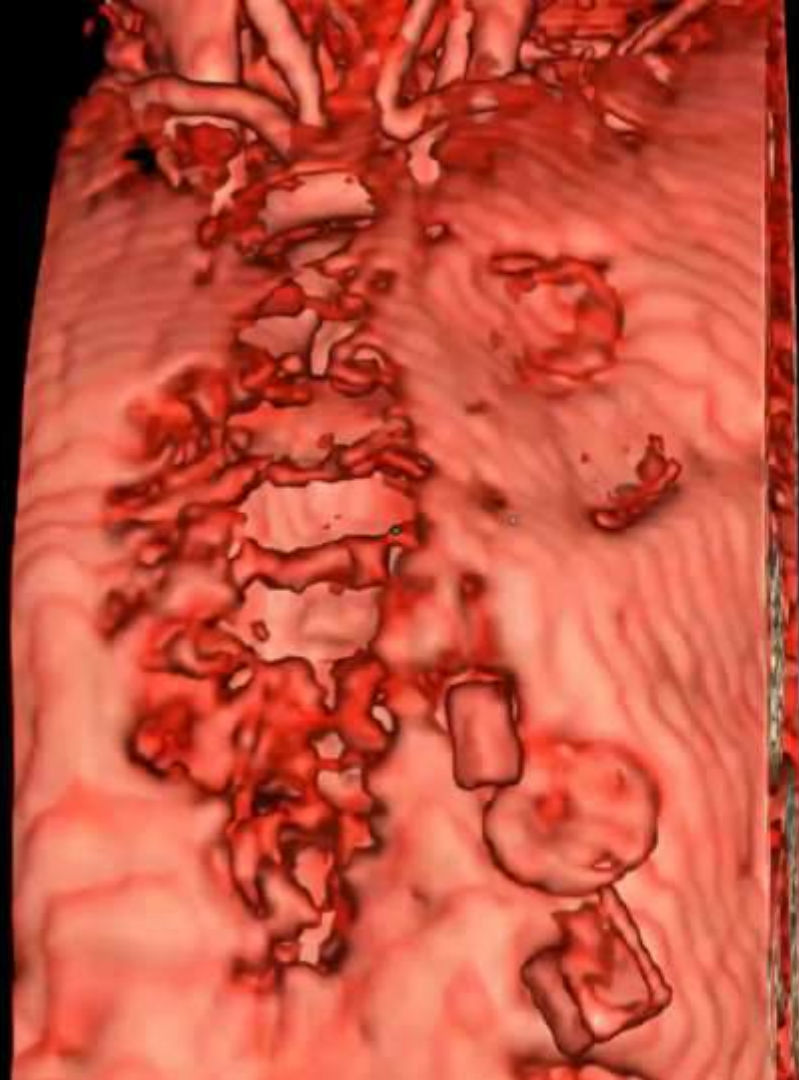
Clinical Modeling Program, CHOP





MRI Team, Jolley Lab

Coronal View

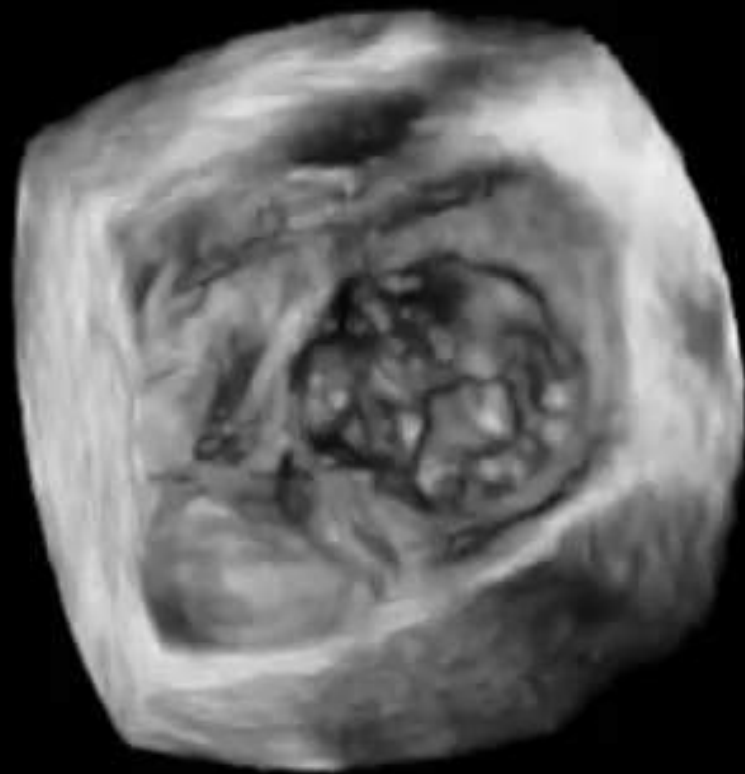


Volume Rendering of Patient's CMR



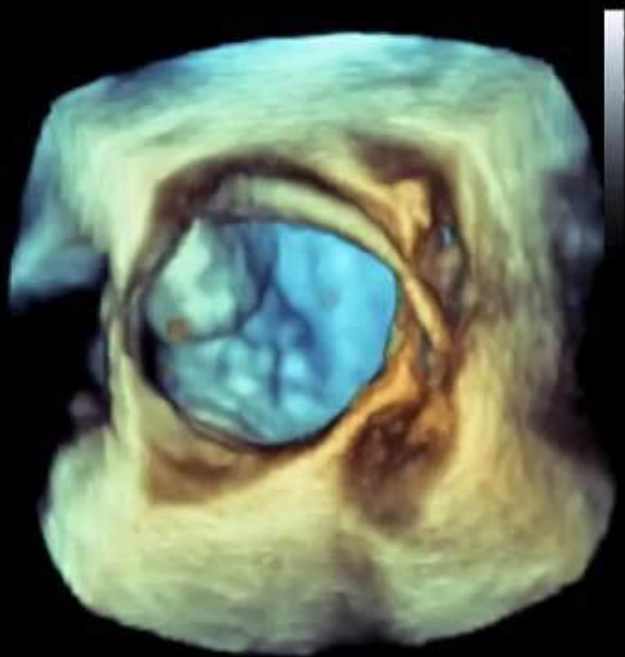


Atrial View



Atrial View

Access via Fenestration



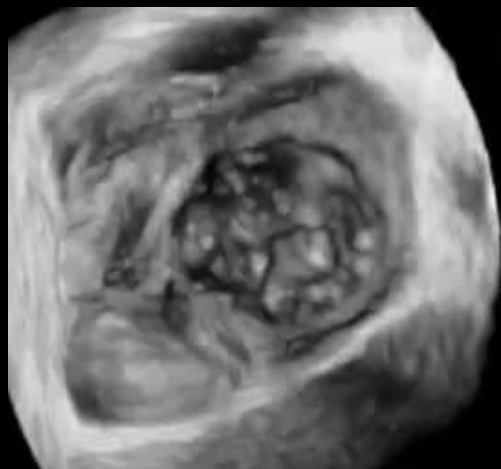
Atrial View

Delivery of Guide

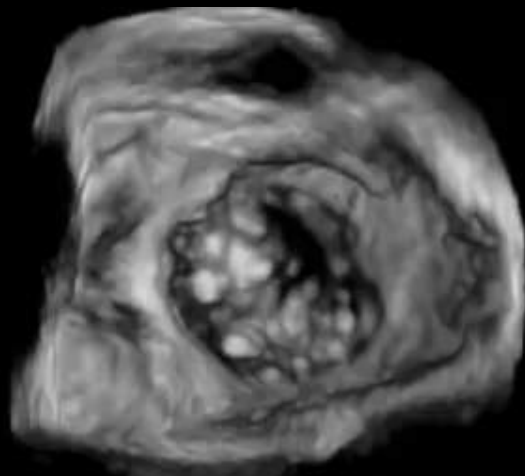


Atrial View

Pre-intervention



Post-intervention



Pre-Procedural Imaging 2D Color Doppler

TEE X8

X8-2t

14Hz

12cm

xPlane

43%

43%

49dB

P Off

Pen

XRES 2

B

CF

48%

7305Hz

WF 657Hz

4.4MHz

G

P

R

P

R

P

R

P

R

P

R

P

R

P

R

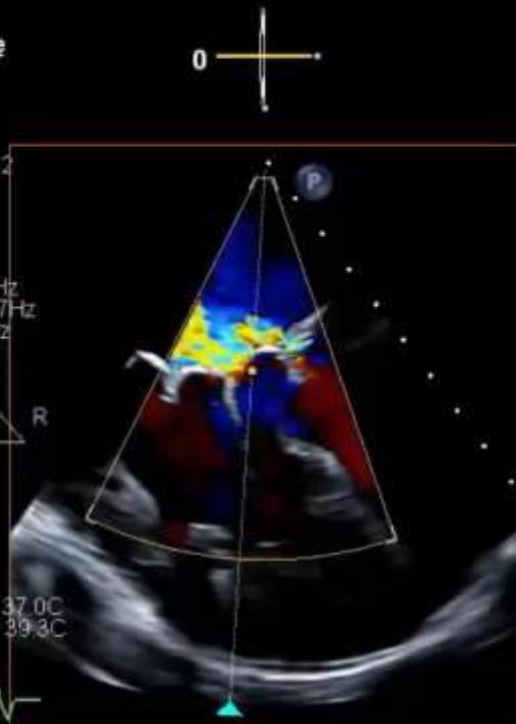
P

R

P

R

PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 39.3C



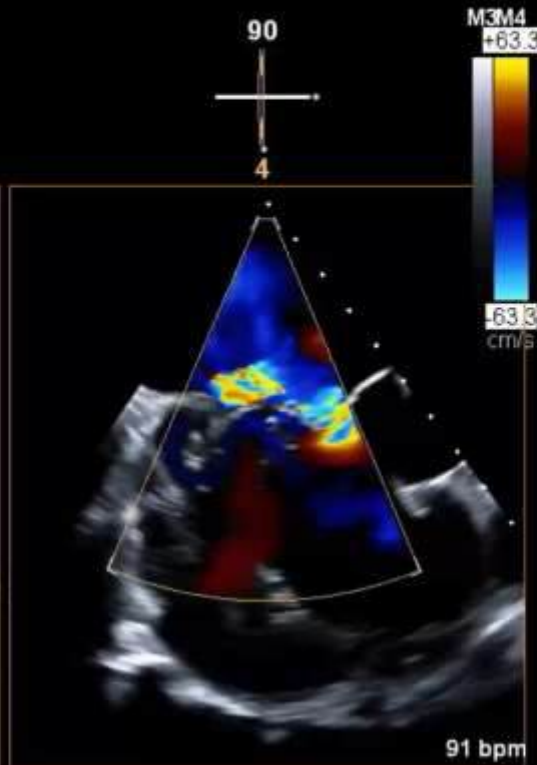
0

TIS0.7

MI 0.4

90

4



M3M4
+63.3

-63.3
cm/s

91 bpm



RAO 18CAUD 0



Jolley et al, CCI, 2024

LAO 11 CRAN 0



Jolley et al, CCI, 2024

LAO 8 CAUD 0



Pre-Procedural Imaging

3D Color Doppler

TEE X8

X8-2t

20Hz

8.0cm

3D Zoom

2D / 3D

% 58 / 47

C 45 / 34

Gen

XRES 1

CF

% 47 / 50

7104Hz

WF 710Hz

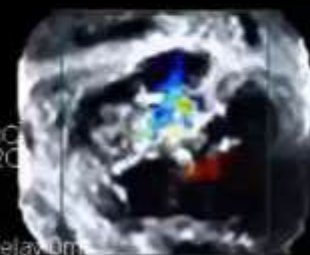
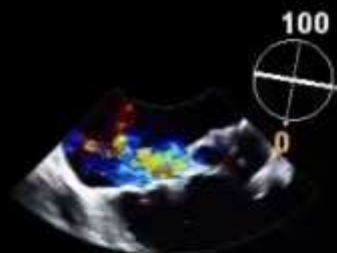
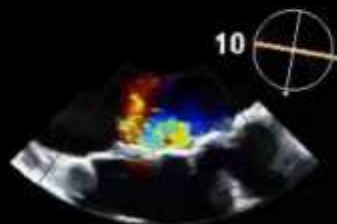
4.4MHz

PAT T: 37.0C

TEE T: 39.2C

Delay 0m

3D Beats 6



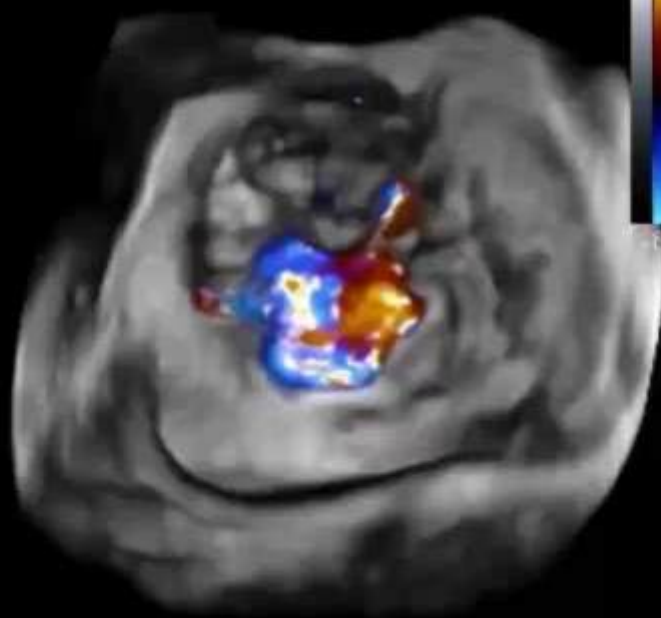
TISO.5

MI 0.2

M3M4

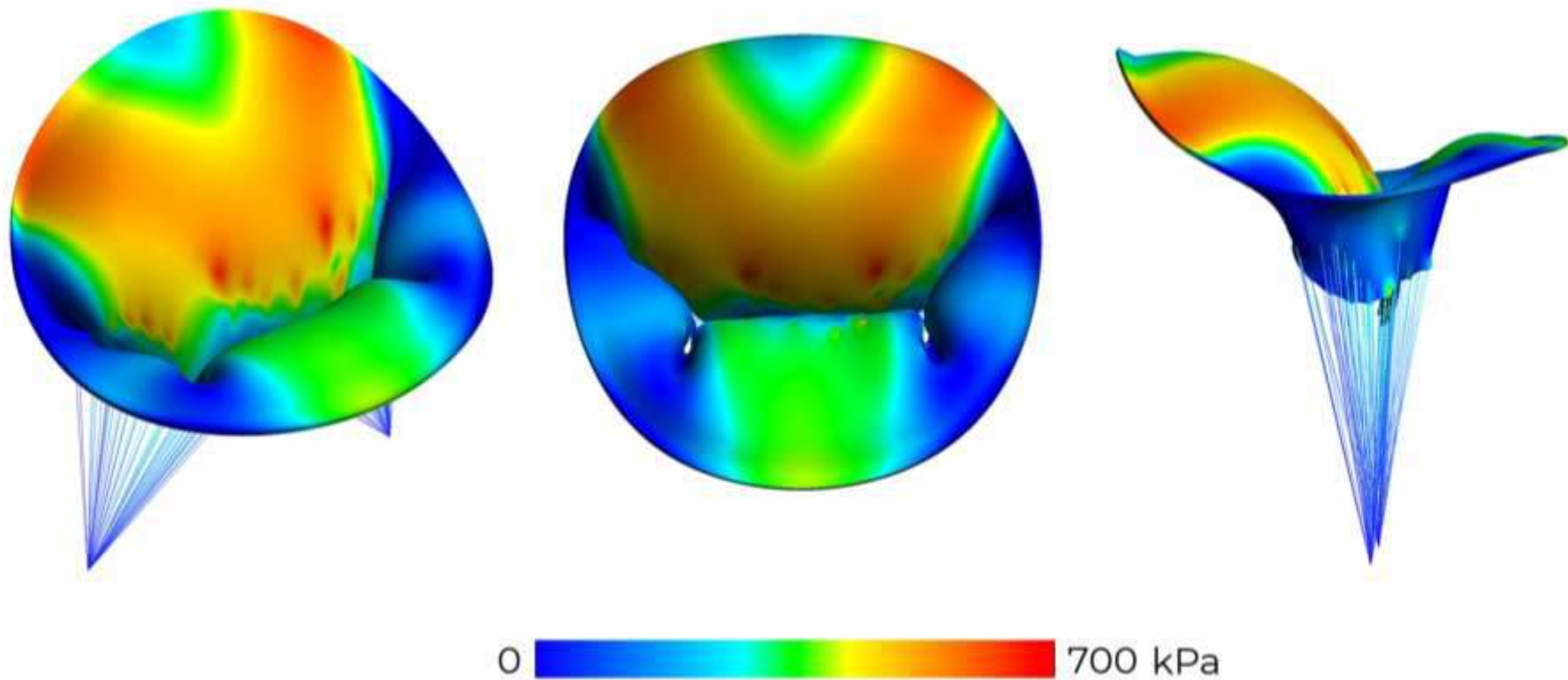
+61.6

-61.6



78 bpm

WHAT IS NEXT?

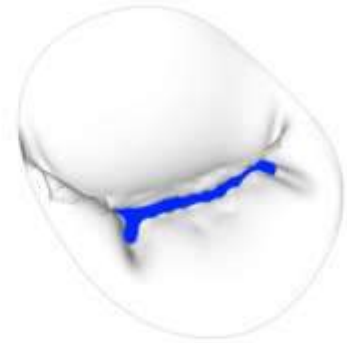


Metrics of Valve Function

Contact
Area

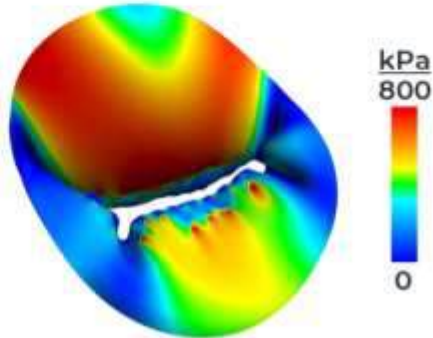


Regurgitant
Orifice Area



Metrics of Durability

1st
Principal
Stress



1st
Principal
Strain

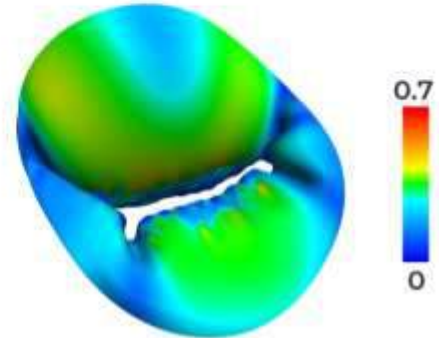
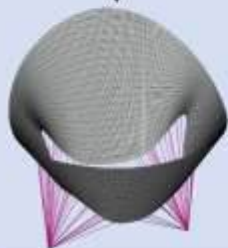
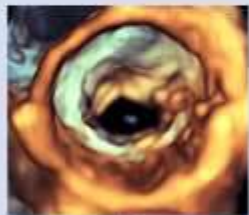
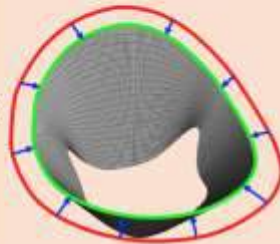


Image to Patient-Specific Model



Comparative Modeling to Identify Optimal Repair

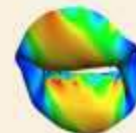
Variation 1



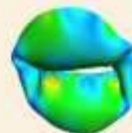
Regurgitant Area



Contact Area

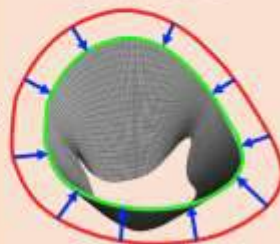


Stress Profile



Strain Profile

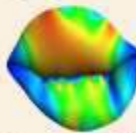
Variation 2



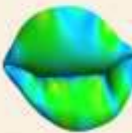
Regurgitant Area



Contact Area



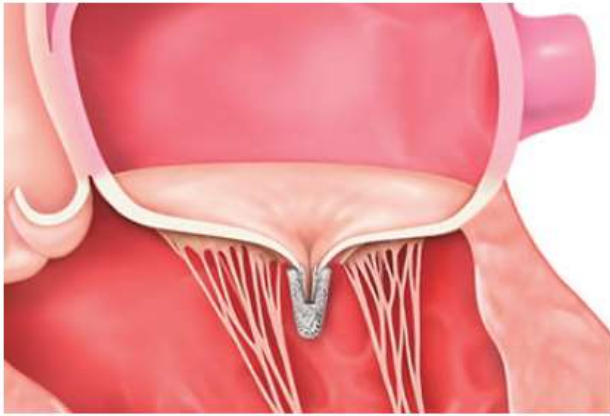
Stress Profile



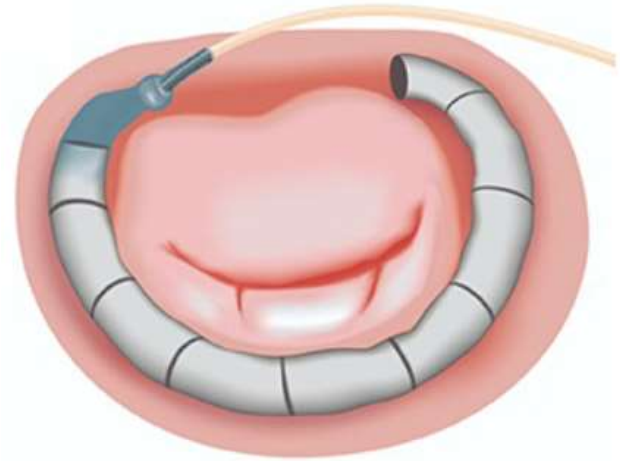
Strain Profile

Inform Surgical Planning

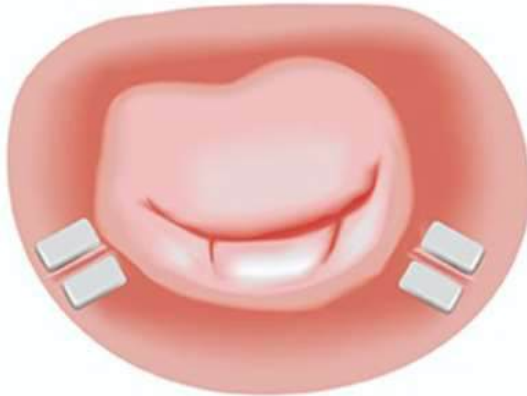




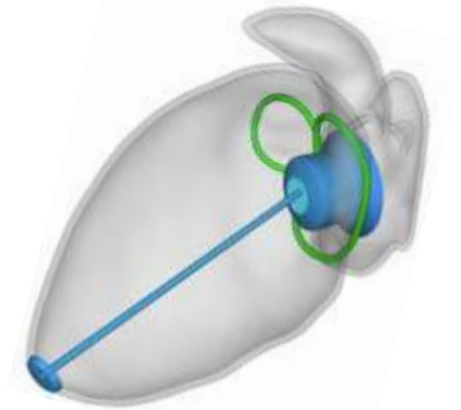
TEER



Ring Annuloplasty

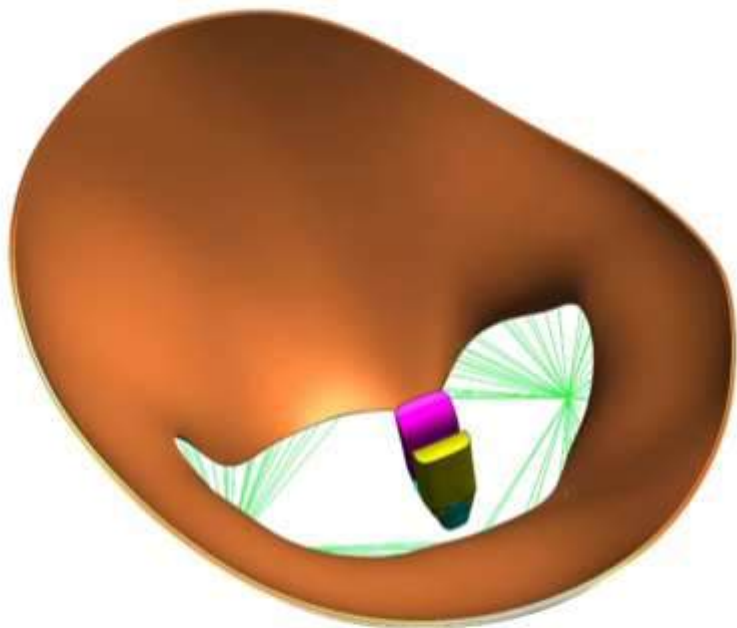


Suture Annuloplasty

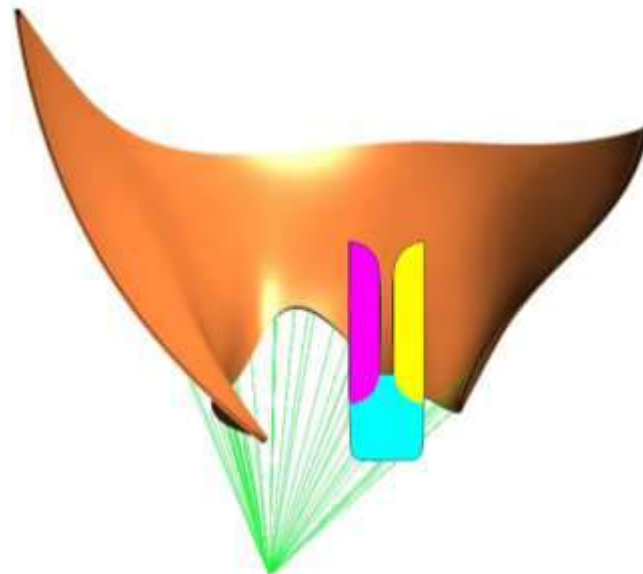


Valve Replacement

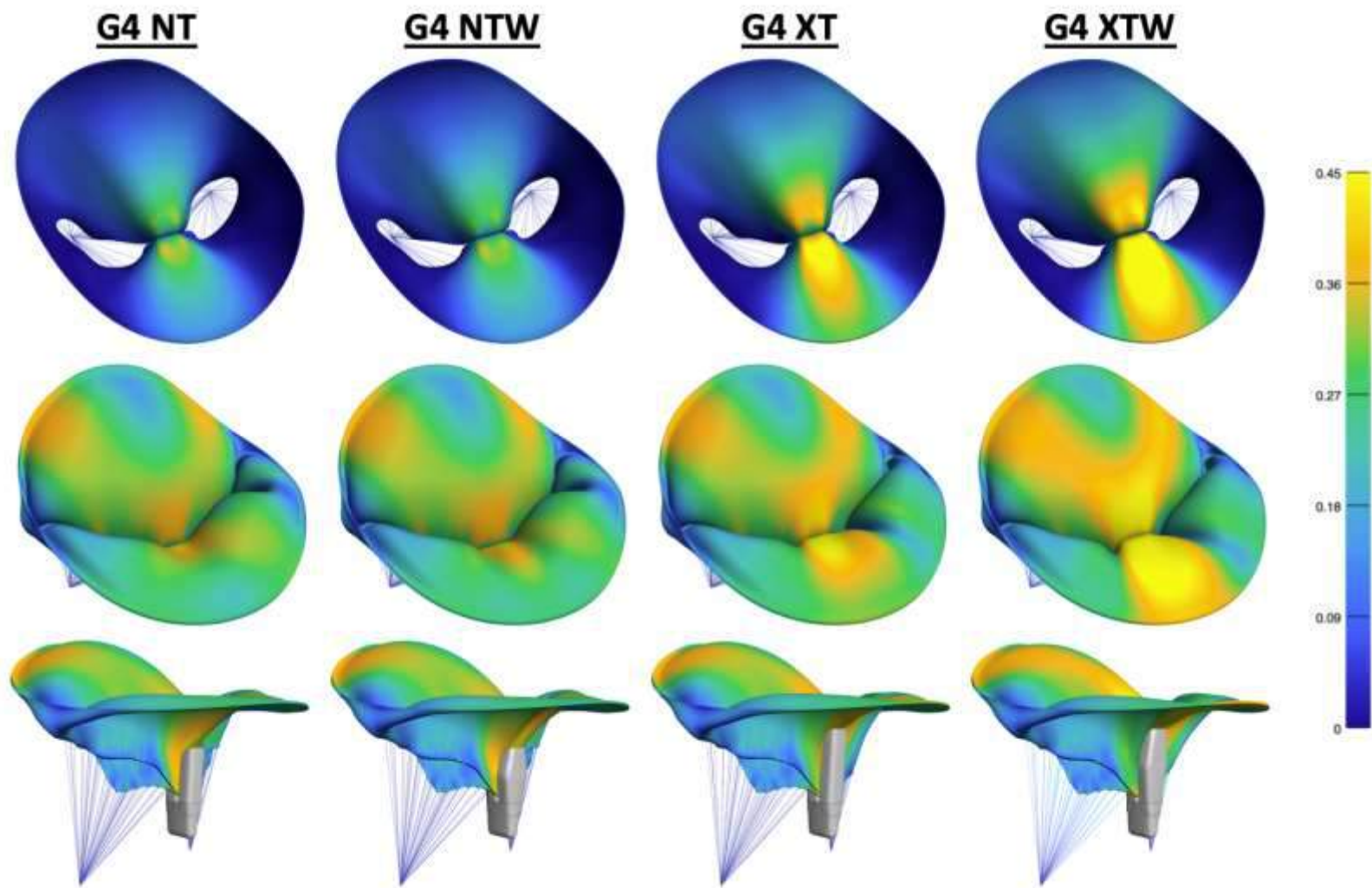
Atrial View



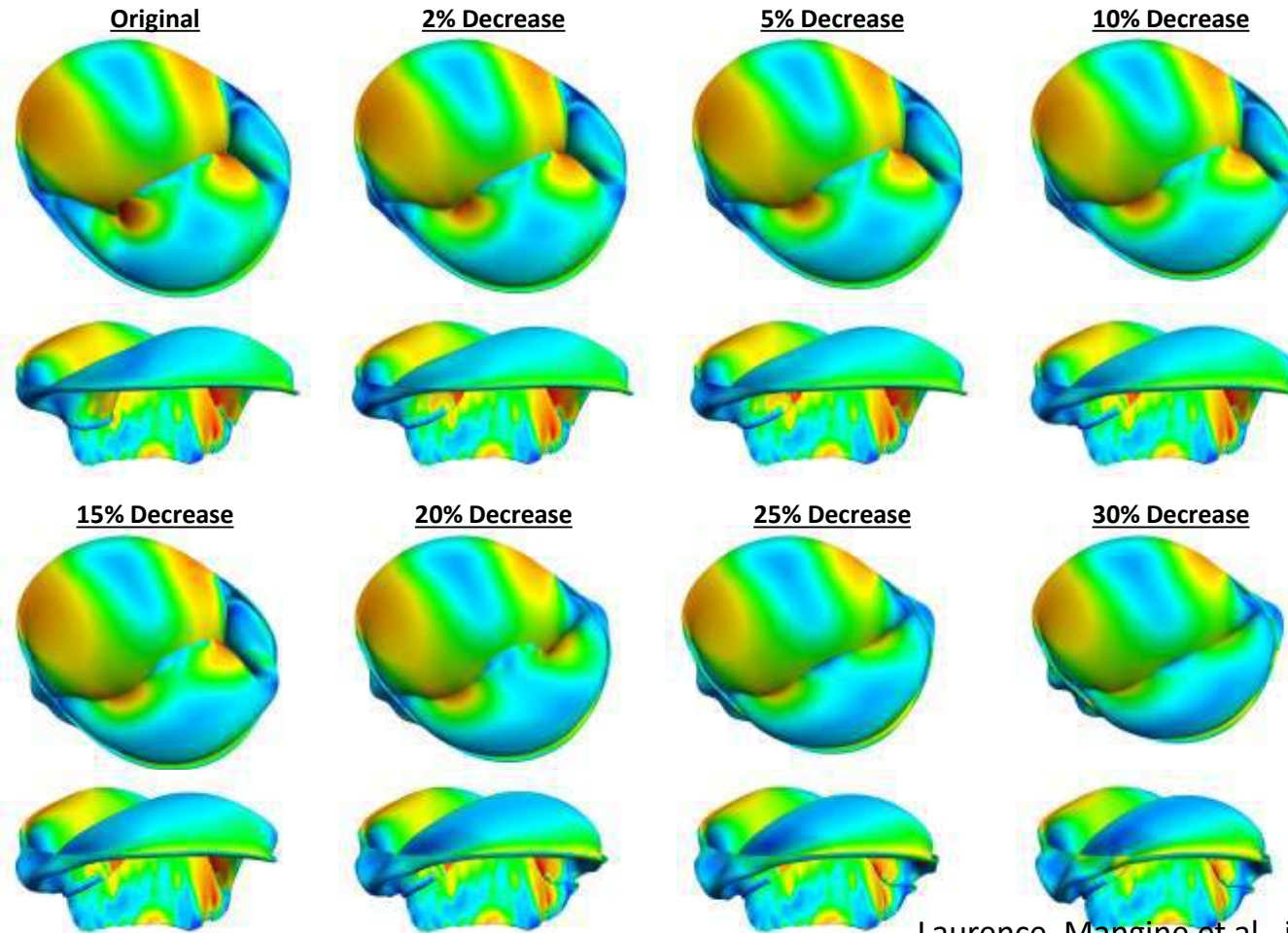
Cut View

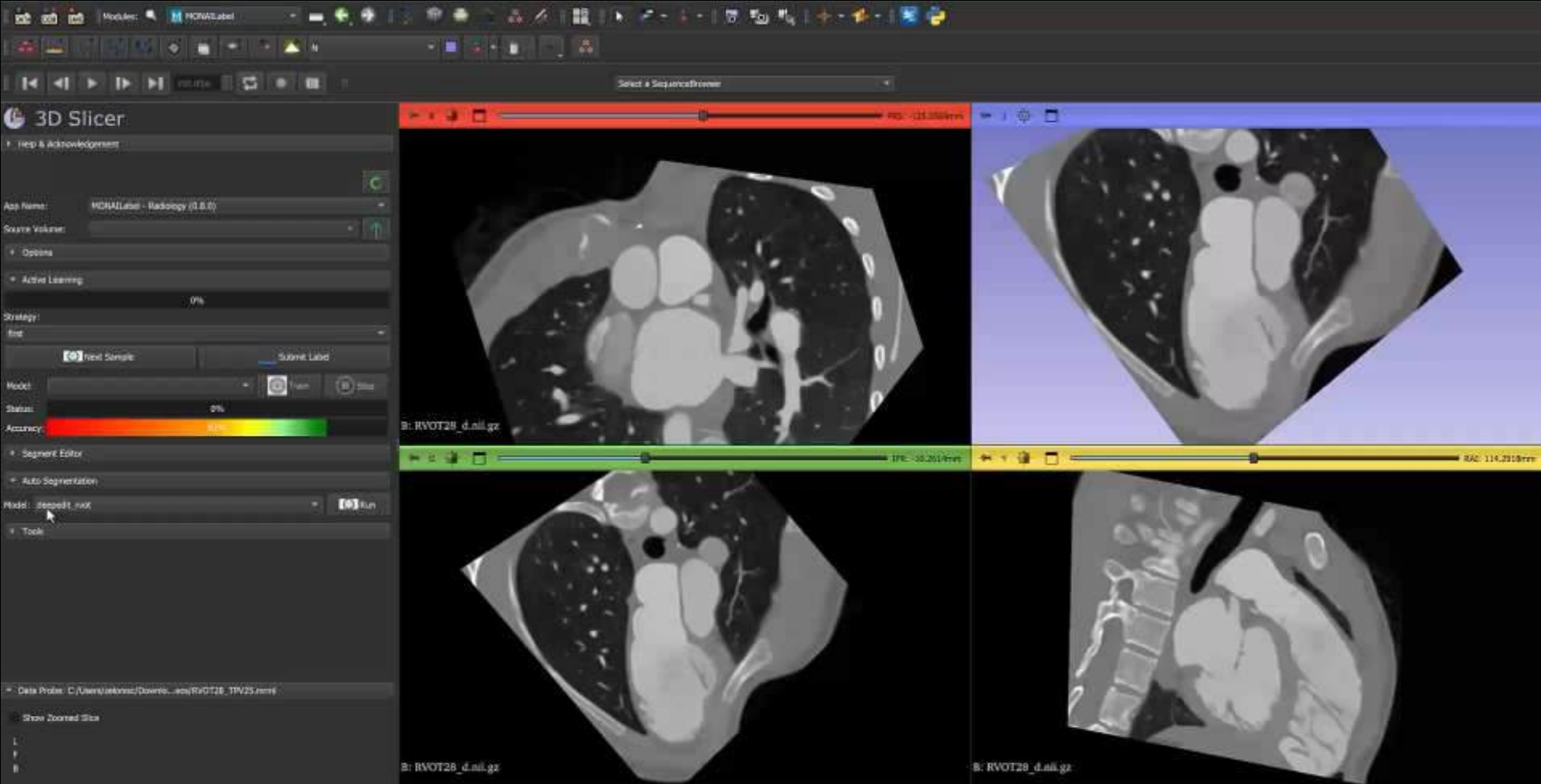


1. Clip Insertion



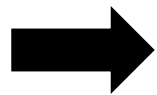
Band Annuloplasty – P2 Prolapse



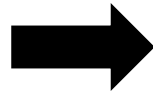


Auto Segmentation with MONAI Label

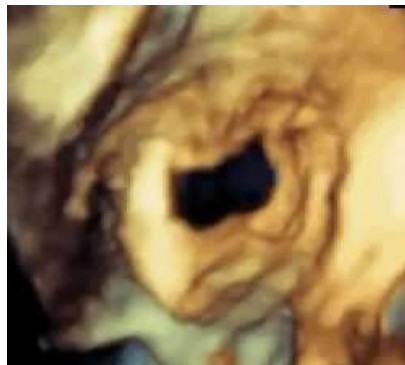
Images



Modeling



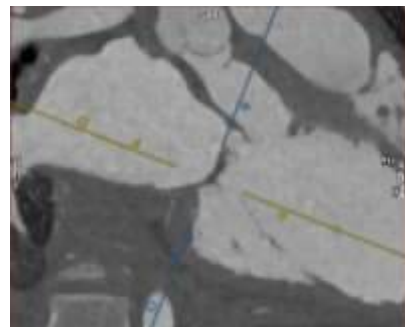
**Individualized
Repair**



Multiparameter Assessment



Surgical



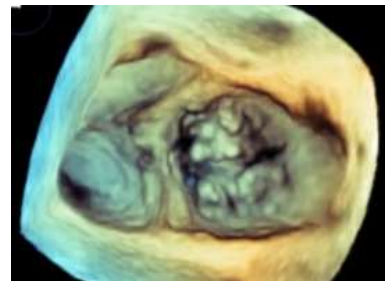
**Physical
Simulation**



***In Silico*
Simulation**



Transcatheter



CONCLUSION

- Increasing use of clinical valve modeling
- Requires teams and interdisciplinary engagement
- Garbage in, garbage out
- Think multi-modality, not “my modality”
- Emerging multi-physics simulation techniques

Thank You

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