



Predictive cardiac modelling for the study of myocardial injuries

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Motivation

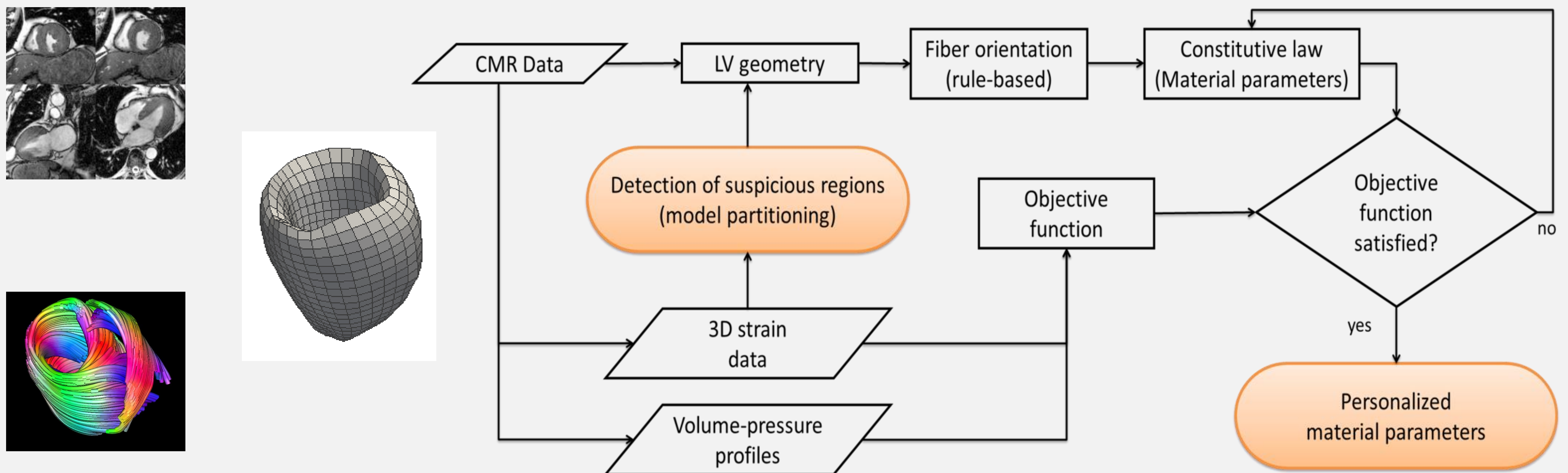
- Myocardial remodelling post-myocardial infarction is still poorly understood

- In clinical setting, control images of post-myocardial infarction, e.g. via cardiac MR, are available

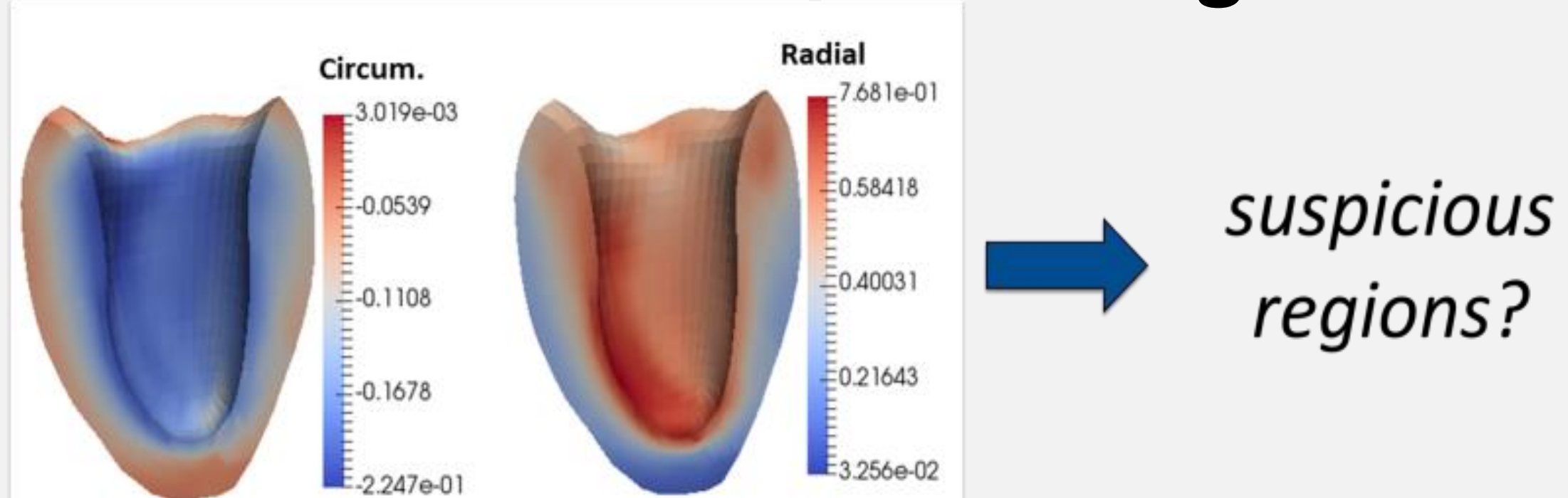
Goals

By analyzing control images and combining infarct detection algorithm and finite-element modelling, we would like to provide clinicians with extra information on injured myocardium functional status

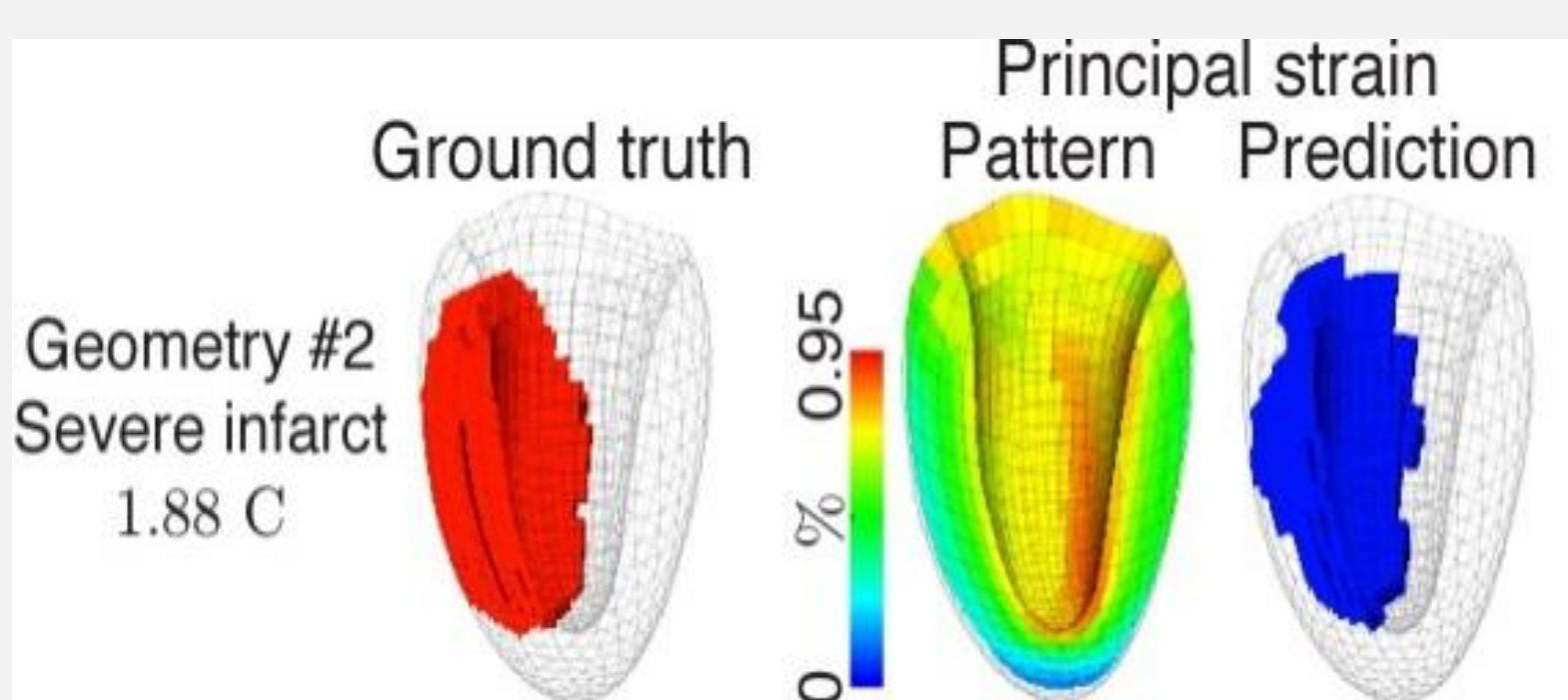
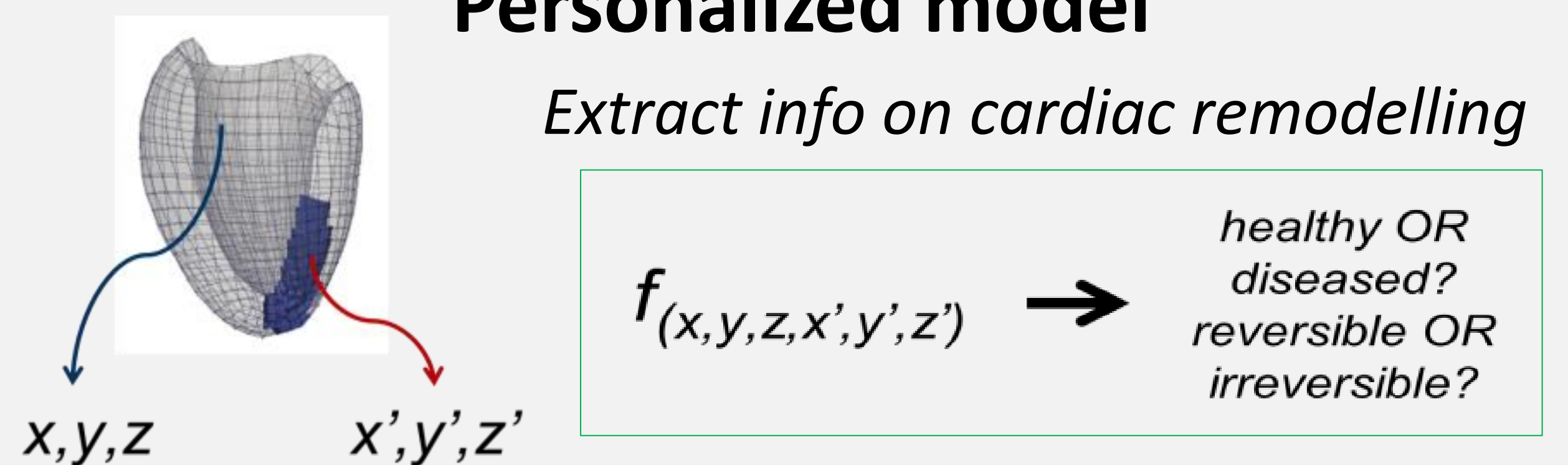
Proposed approach: inverse biomechanical approach



Detection of suspicious regions



Personalized model



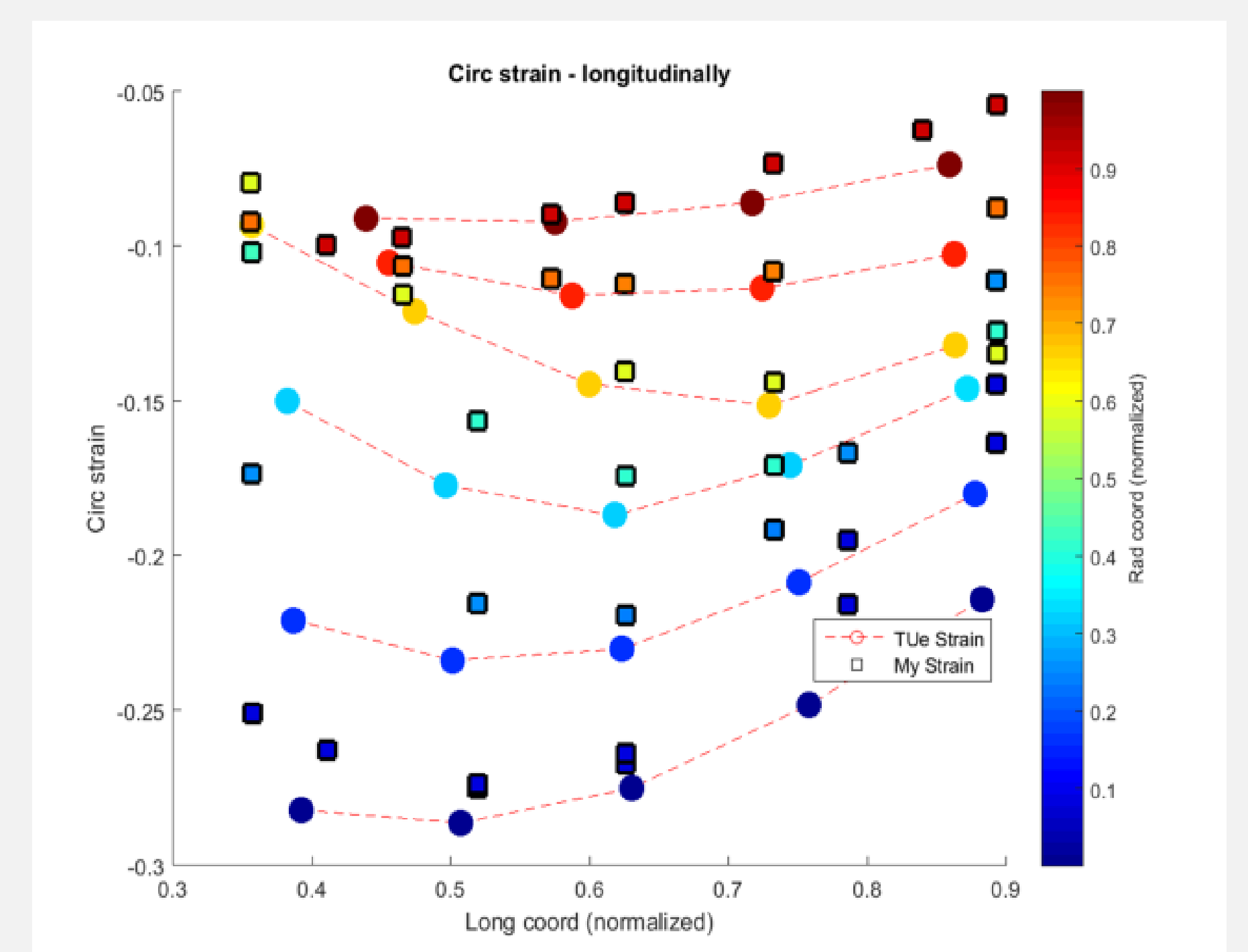
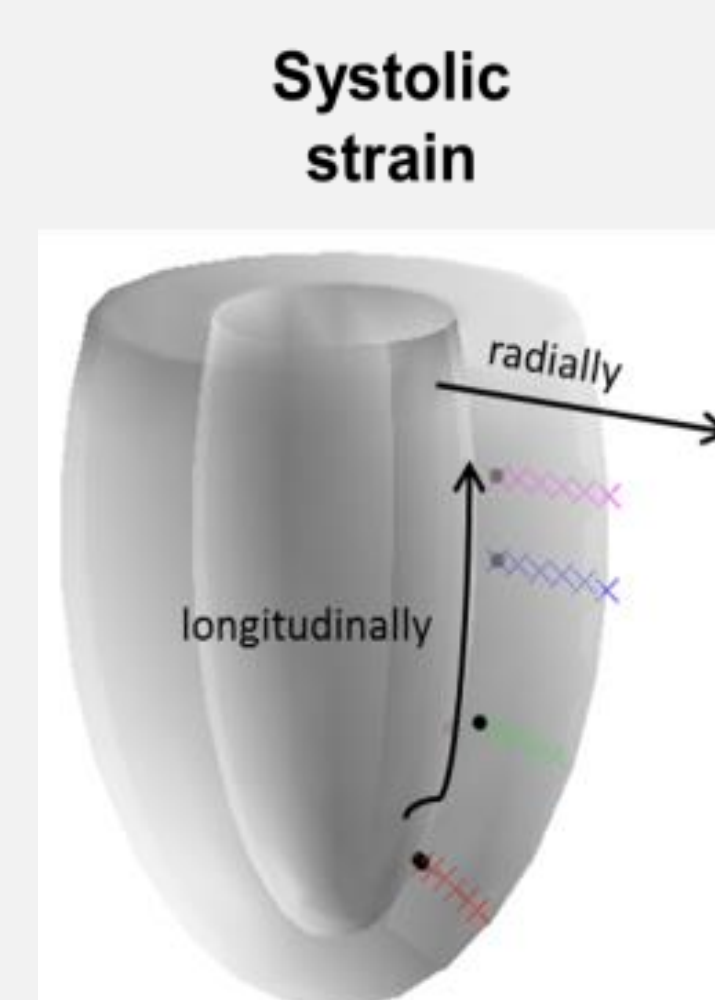
Finding the best parameter for infarct localization (diastole)

Novel evaluation approach combining:
- Finite-element personalized model
- Virtual pathological cases (200) various size, shape, location, severity
- Learning-based infarct detection with various training set size

Strain-based parameters	Localization performance
Radial strain	Second group
Circ strain	Third group
Long strain	Third group
Fiber invariant	Third group
Cross-fib invariant	Second group
Sheet-norm invariant	Third group
Principal strain	First group
Effective strain	First group
Fractional anisotropy	First group

Validation of healthy personalized model

- Against TU/e model
- Personalized based on P-V curves
- Validation by comparing simulated strain values



Future work Evaluation/validation with clinical data