

# **In-Vivo Deformation Measurements of the Human Heart by 3D Digital Image Correlation**

Dr. Mikko Hokka  
Lecturer

Tampere University of Technology  
Department of Materials Science

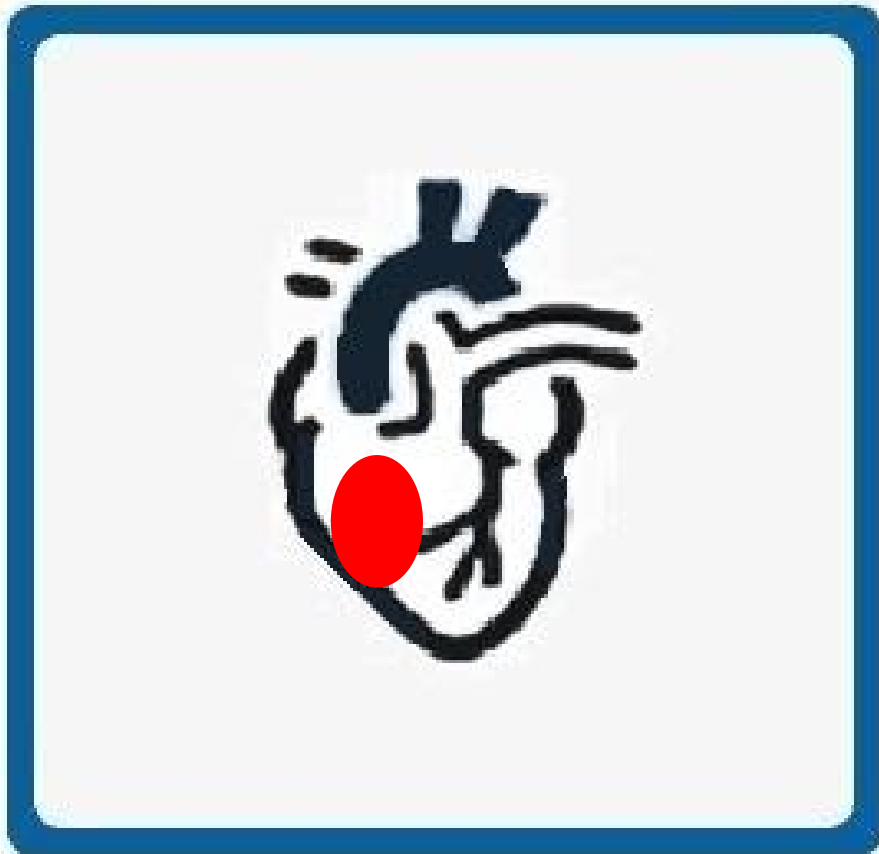
# Outline

- Background and Rationale
- Clinical tests at University Clinic at Marburg
- Results, discussion
- Conclusions

# Motivation and Aims



# Motivation and Aims



## **Current State-of-the-Art**

- **Naked Eye**
- **Echocardiography**
- **X-Rays**
- **MRI**
- **Modeling**

## **Possible Problems and Risks**

- **Infarction**
- **Intravasal volume control**
- **ECC Weaning**
- **Pulmonary hypertension**
- **ETC...**

# Motivation and Aims



- Right side of the heart visible for photography
- Changes in the local motion and deformation of the heart can indicate a problem
- Can DIC be used for in-vivo measurement...?
- If yes, can it provide useful information...?

# Measurements at Marburg University Hospital



# Limitations of the clinical environment

- Setting up and calibration
- Lights
- Pattern
- Processing of images

# Setting up and calibration





# Setup and calibration

- StrainMaster Portable
  - Imager E-Lite 5MPix
  - OR lights
- Davis v.8.20



# Calibration procedure

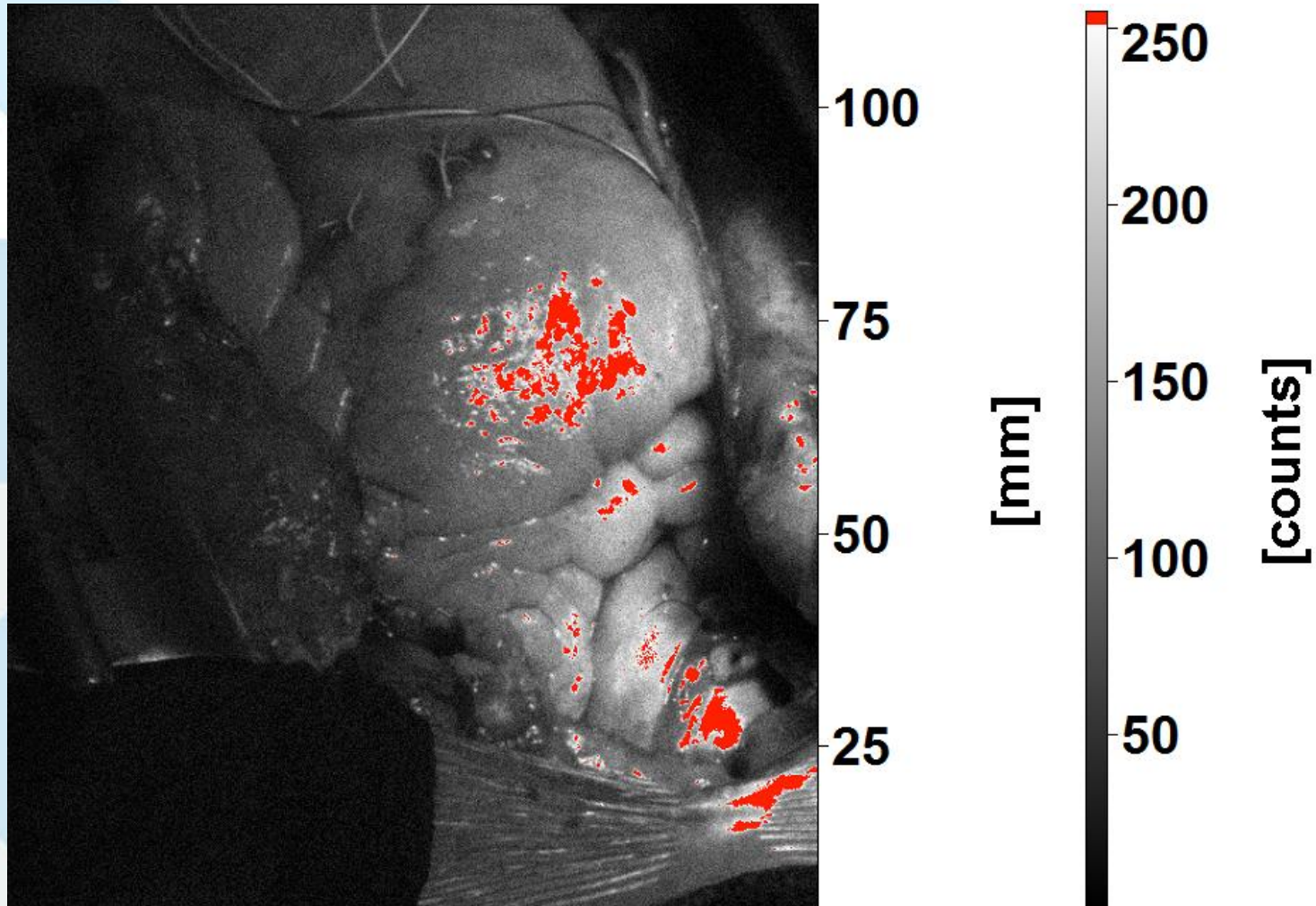
- Correcting the Z-level
  - Iterative process
- Final calibration
  - Pixel size 146.7  $\mu\text{m}$
  - STD 0.46 pixels



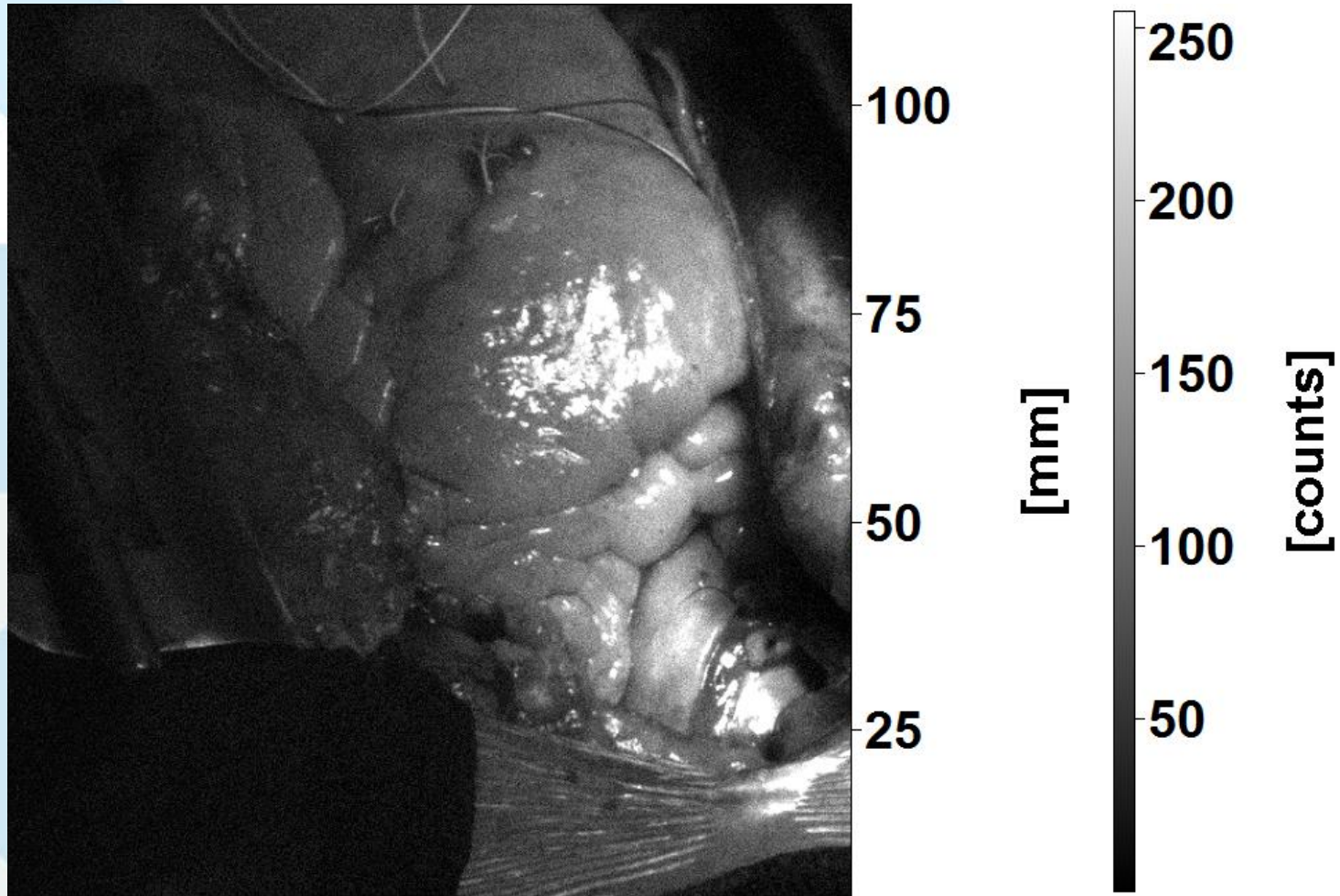
# Image Quality - Day 1



# Image Quality - Day 2

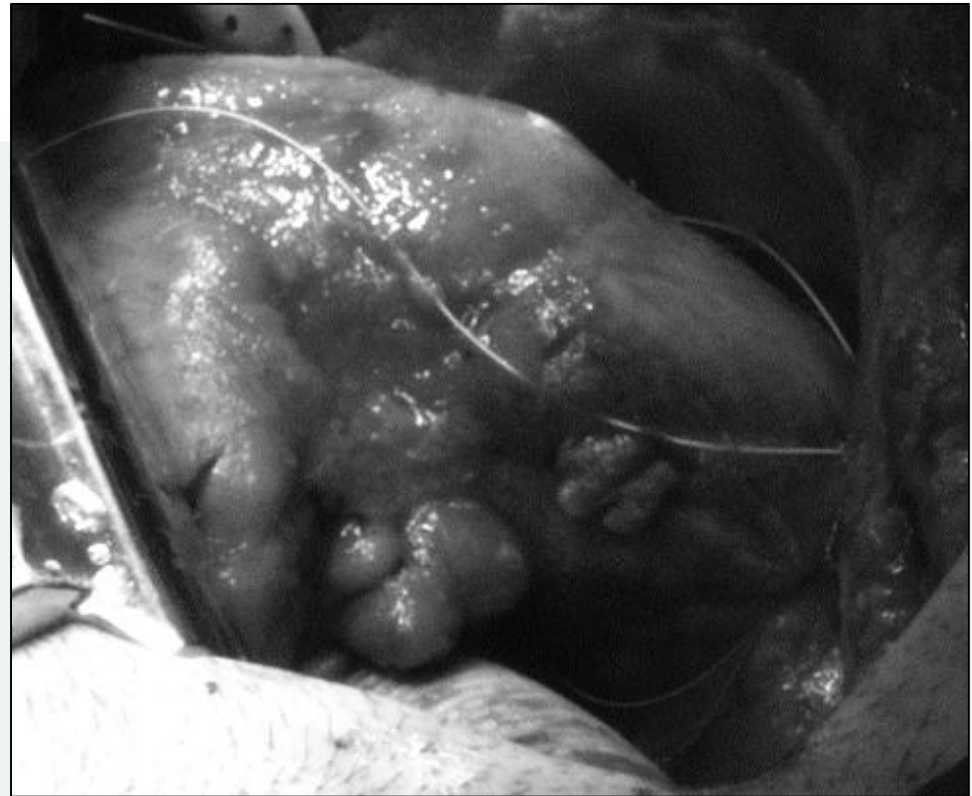


# Image Quality – Day 2

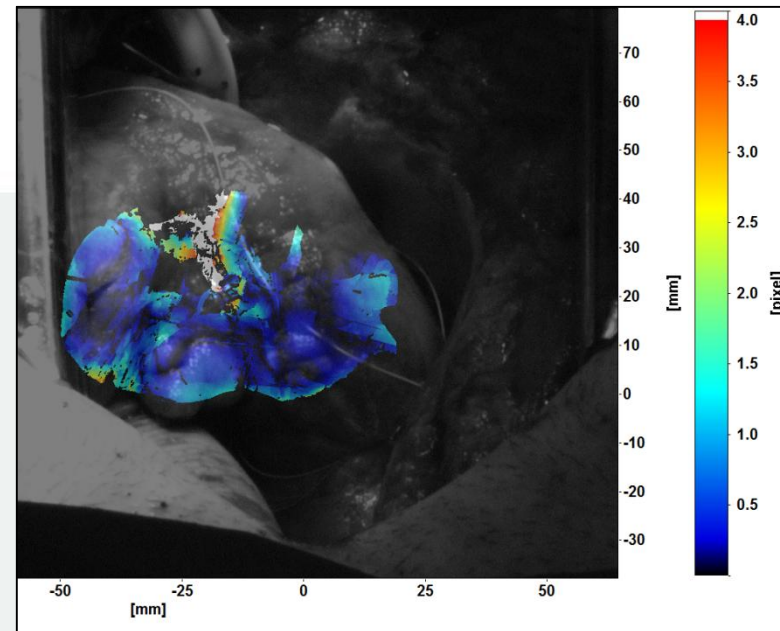
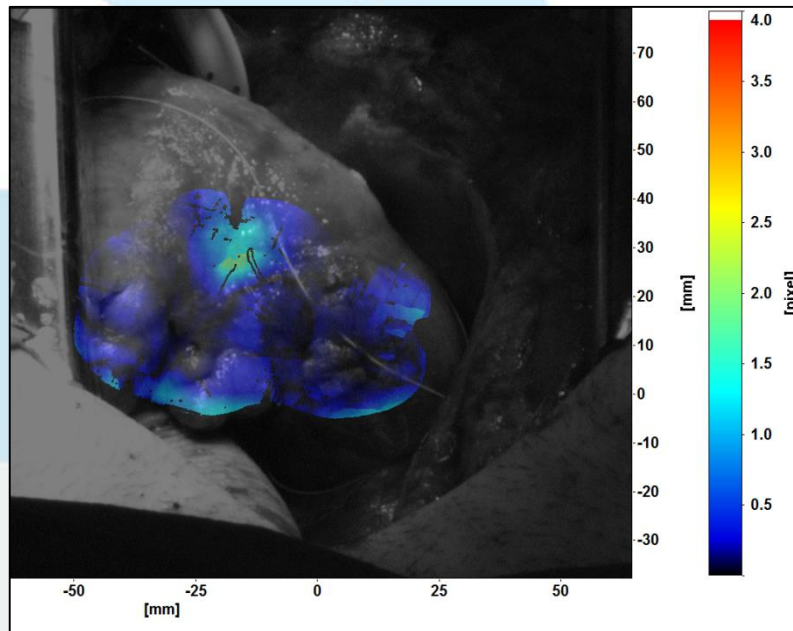


# DIC Processing

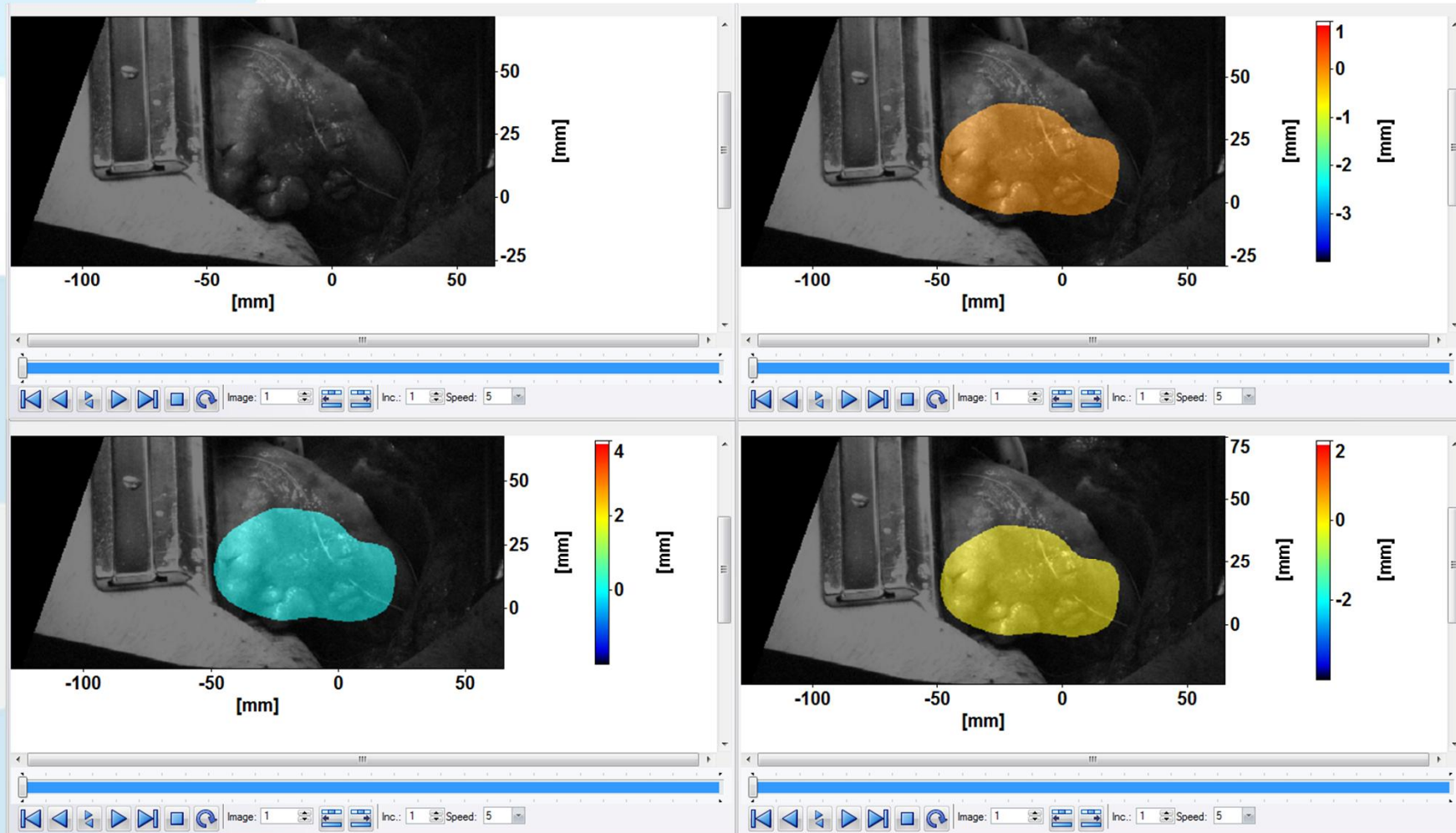
- Area of Interest
- Subset size
  - 121 pixels
- Step size
  - 1 pixel



# Stereo reconstruction error

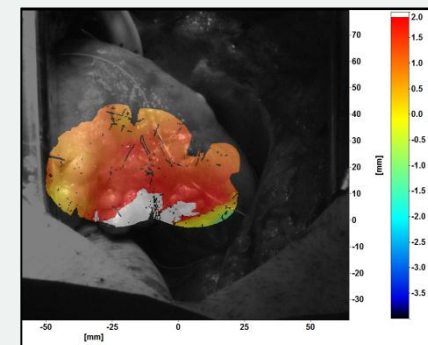
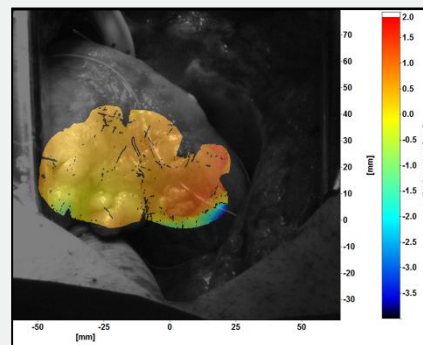
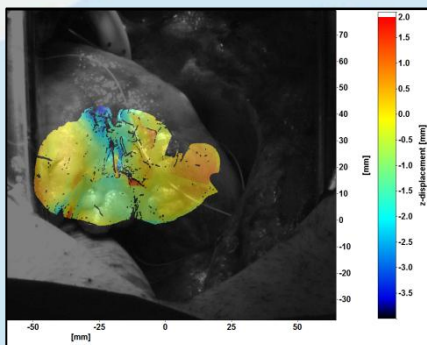
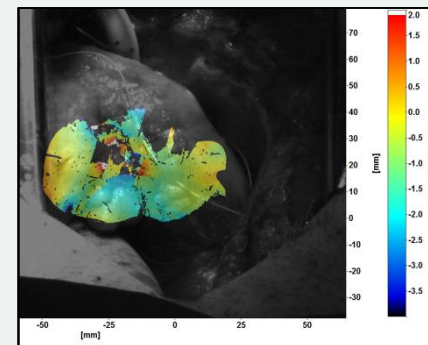
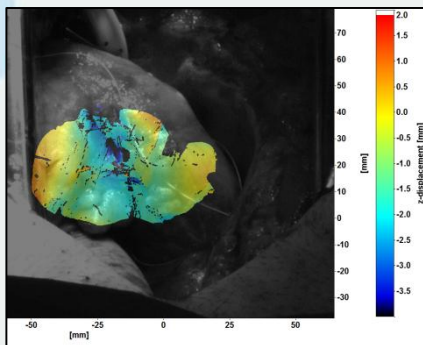
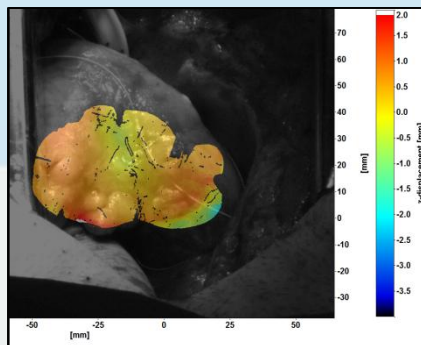
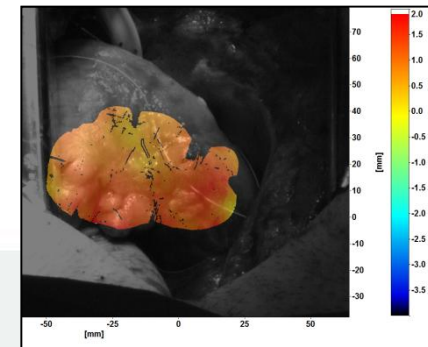
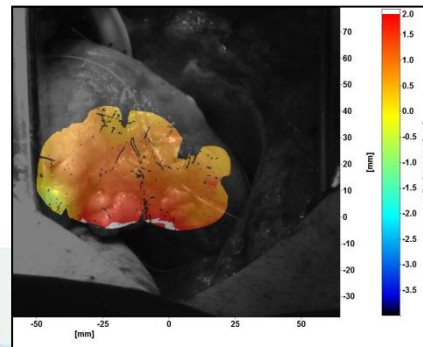
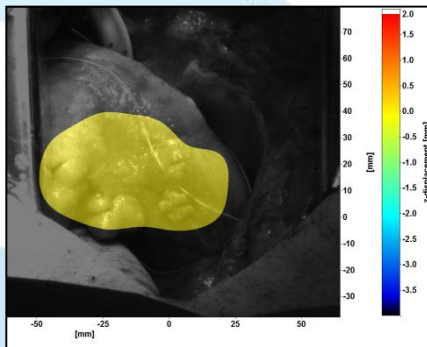


# Preliminary Results

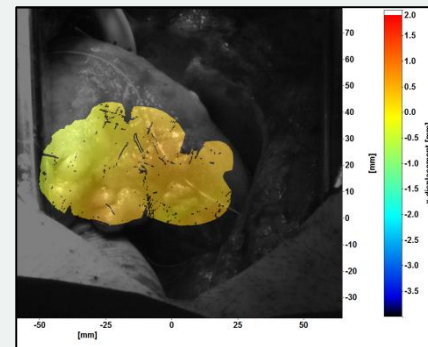
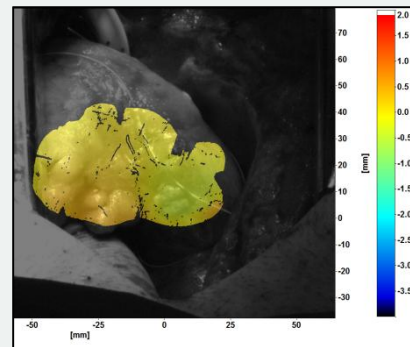
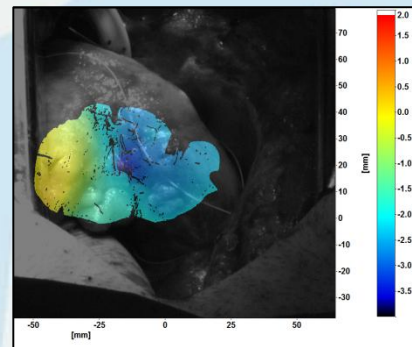
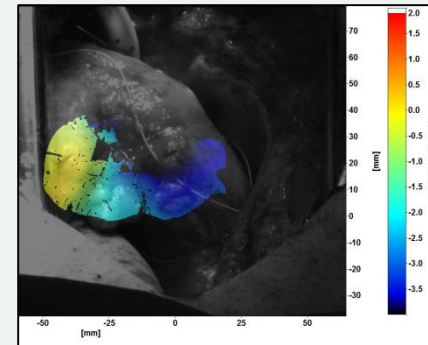
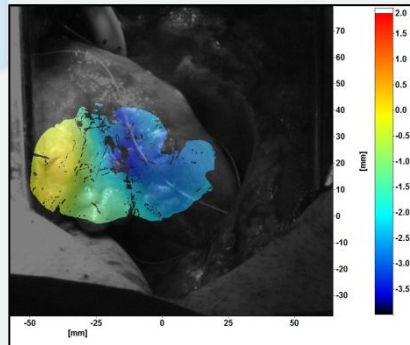
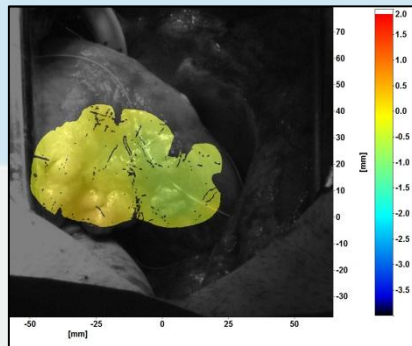
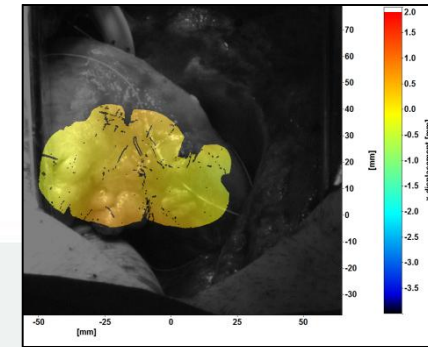
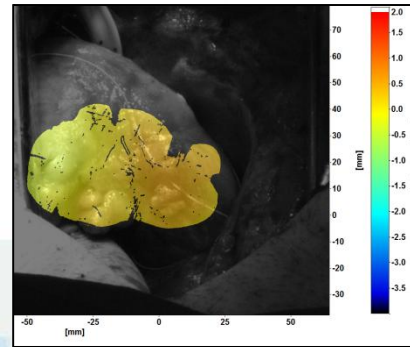
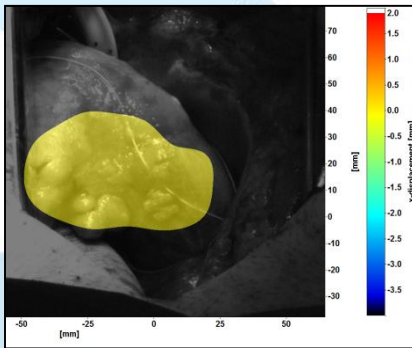




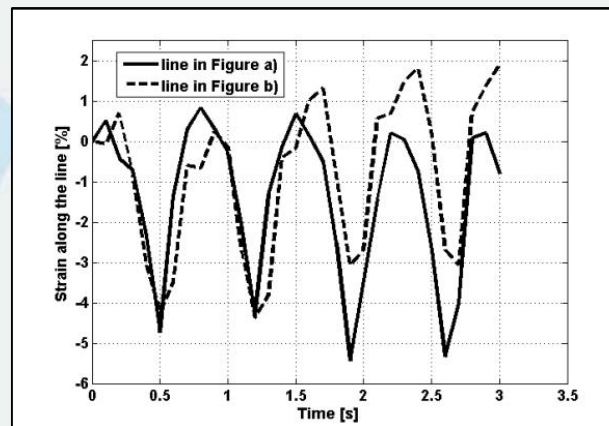
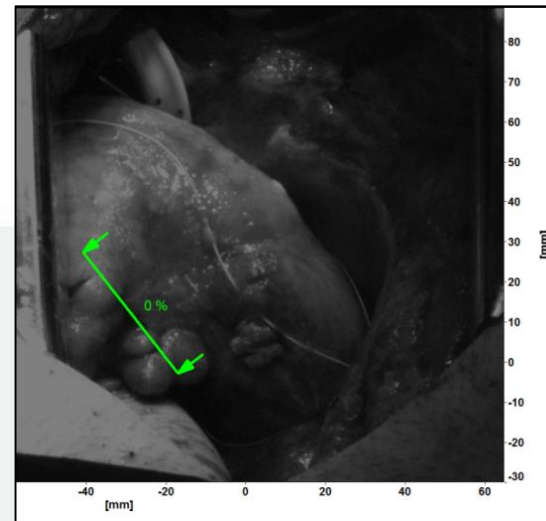
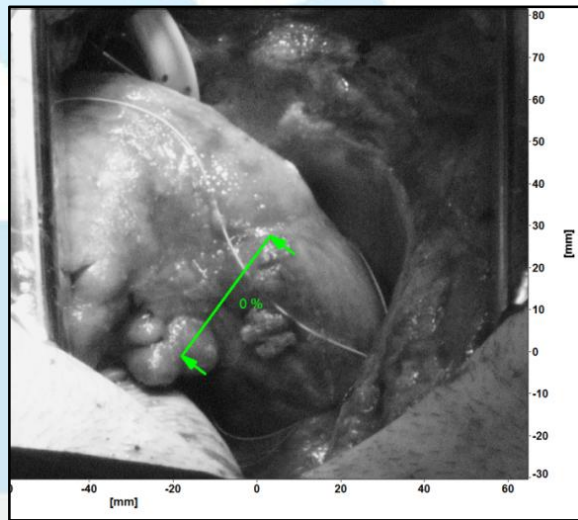
# Displacement in the Z-direction



# Displacement in the X-direction



# Circumferential and longitudinal deformation



# Conclusions

- Digital Image Correlation was used to analyse the deformation of the human heart
- The natural pattern of the heart is sufficient for DIC, but substantially better results could be obtained with artificial pattern
- The deformation in the Y-direction (vertical) was more homogeneous than the deformation in X and Z directions.
- Virtual extensometer can be used to obtain the deformations in circumferential and longitudinal directions
- More systematic work is needed



# Thank you for your attention

**Hokka et al.** "In-Vivo deformation measurements of the human heart by 3D digital image correlation". J. Biomech. in press , available online.

**Hokka et al.:** "DIC Measurements of the Human Heart during Cardiopulmonary Bypass Surgery" In the proceedings of the Society for Experimental Mechanics Annual Congress 2015, Costa Mesa CA, USA.

**Vogt et al.** "A method for stereoscopic strain analysis of the right ventricle by digital image correlation during coronary bypass surgery." Biomed. Tech. In Press, available online.