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**Optimus<sup>®</sup>**

# Application of Optimization & CFD in Surgical Planning for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Silvia Poles & Taylor Newill  
Application Engineers, Noesis Solutions

(silvia.poles,taylor.newill)@noesisolutions.com

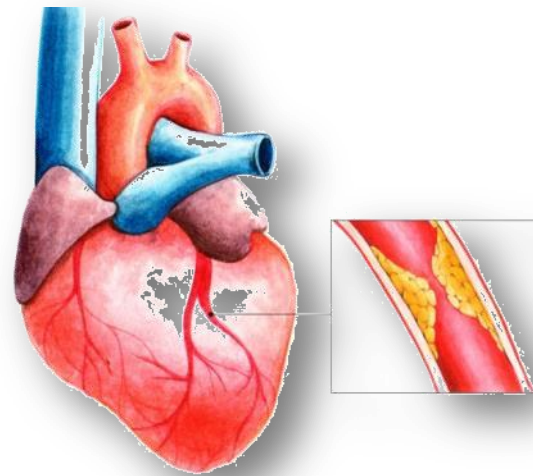
# Problem description

- 1 in 4 Deaths in the USA are from heart disease
- Over 600,000 died from it last year alone
- Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCI's) work well, but there are problems and there has been relatively little fluid analysis on the procedure
- No surgical planning for PCI's



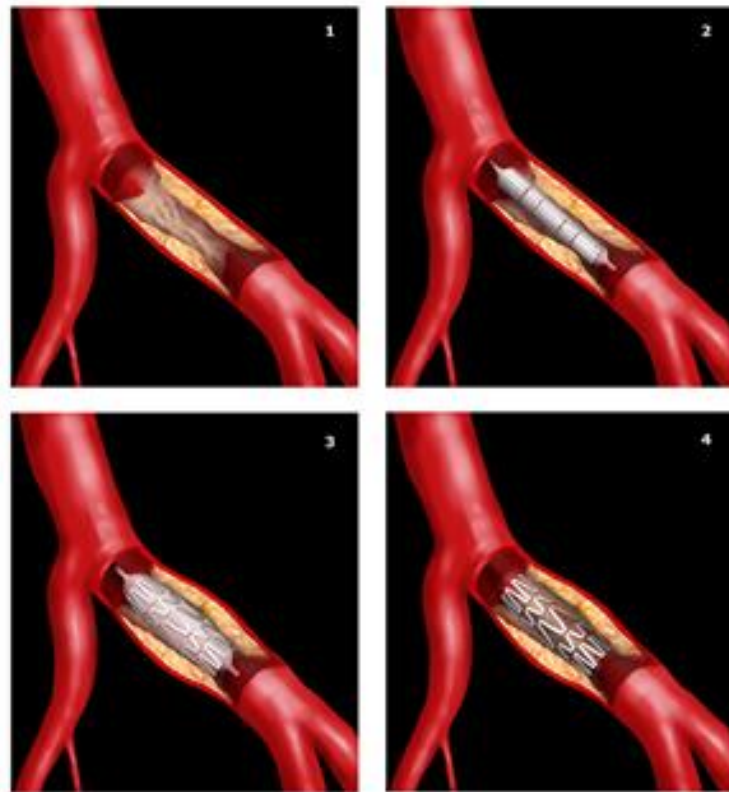
# Myocardial Infarction (MI)

- Interruption of blood to an area of the heart
- Caused by an embolism (blockage)
- Most embolisms result from atherosclerotic plaque breaking free from vessel walls



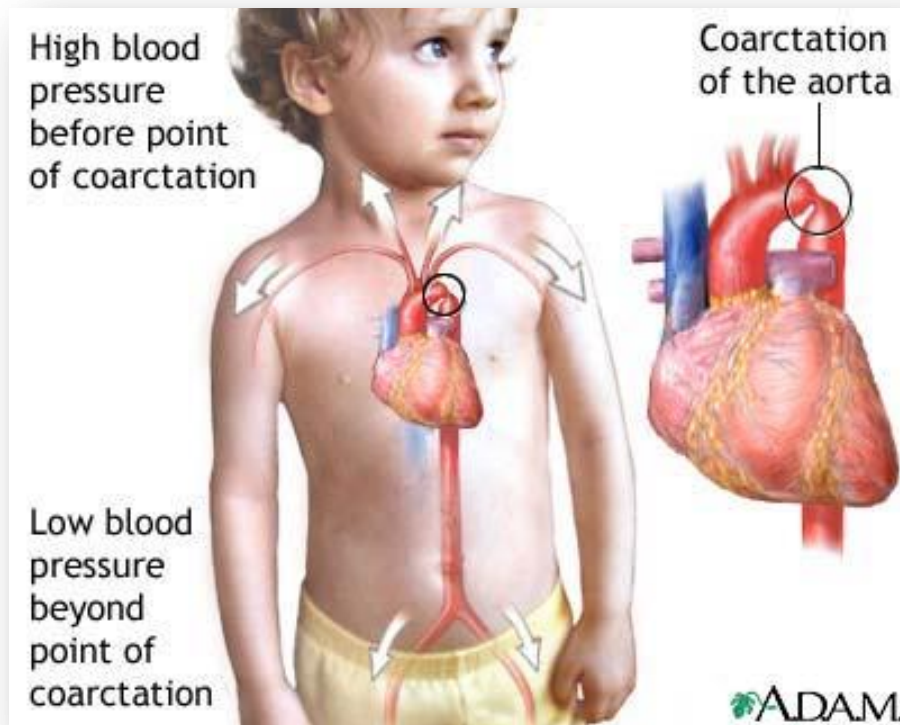
# Current Solution

- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
- Stenting
- Does not reduce expansion at the distal area



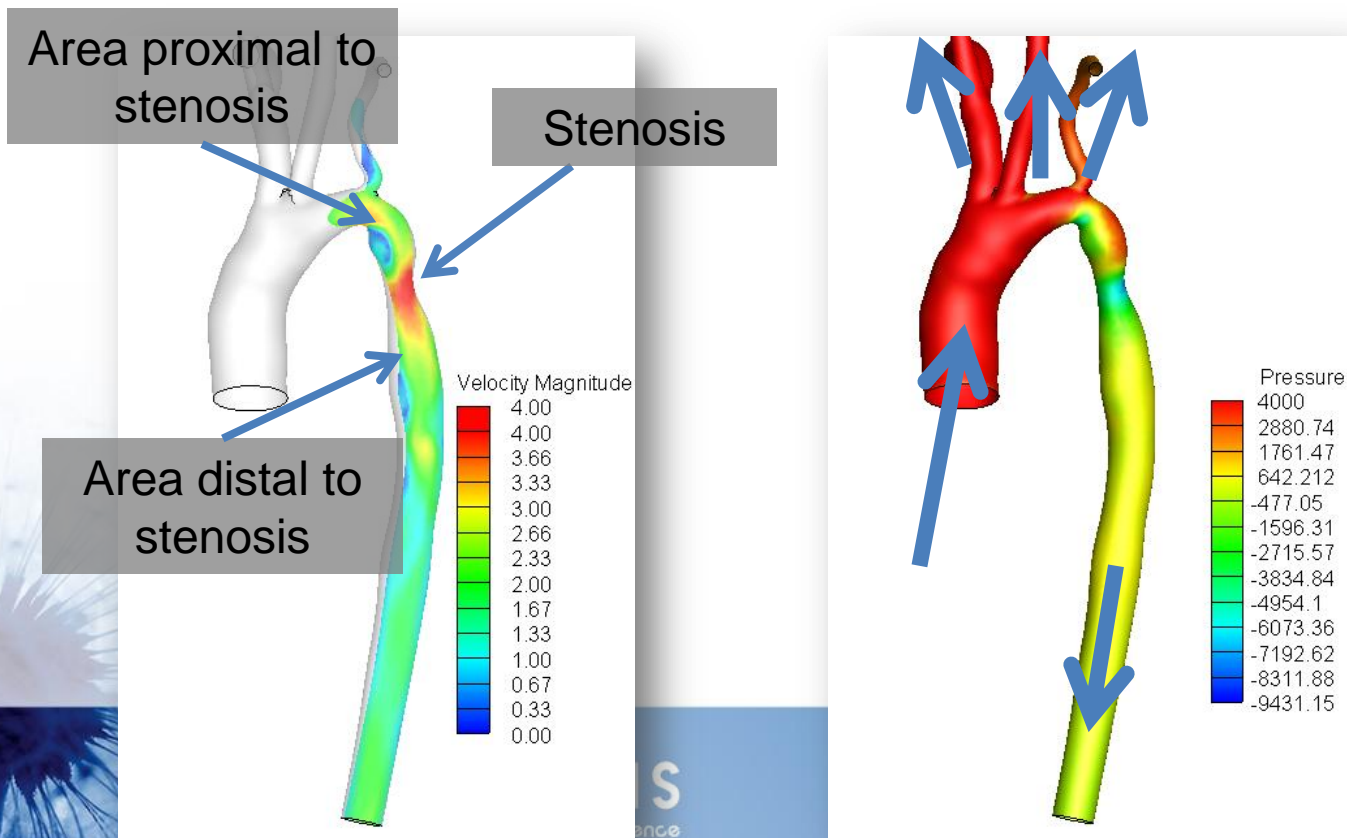
# Model notes

- Model shown is an aortic coarctation
- Readily available
- High blood flows
- Same hemodynamic properties





# Model notes



# Proposed Solution

- Medical Planning for Optimal Shape
  - Reduce expansion in the distal region
- Provide doctor with quantitative results
- Optimus used to drive optimal design
- Minimize volume of artery
  - This ensures the minimization of expansion on proximal region

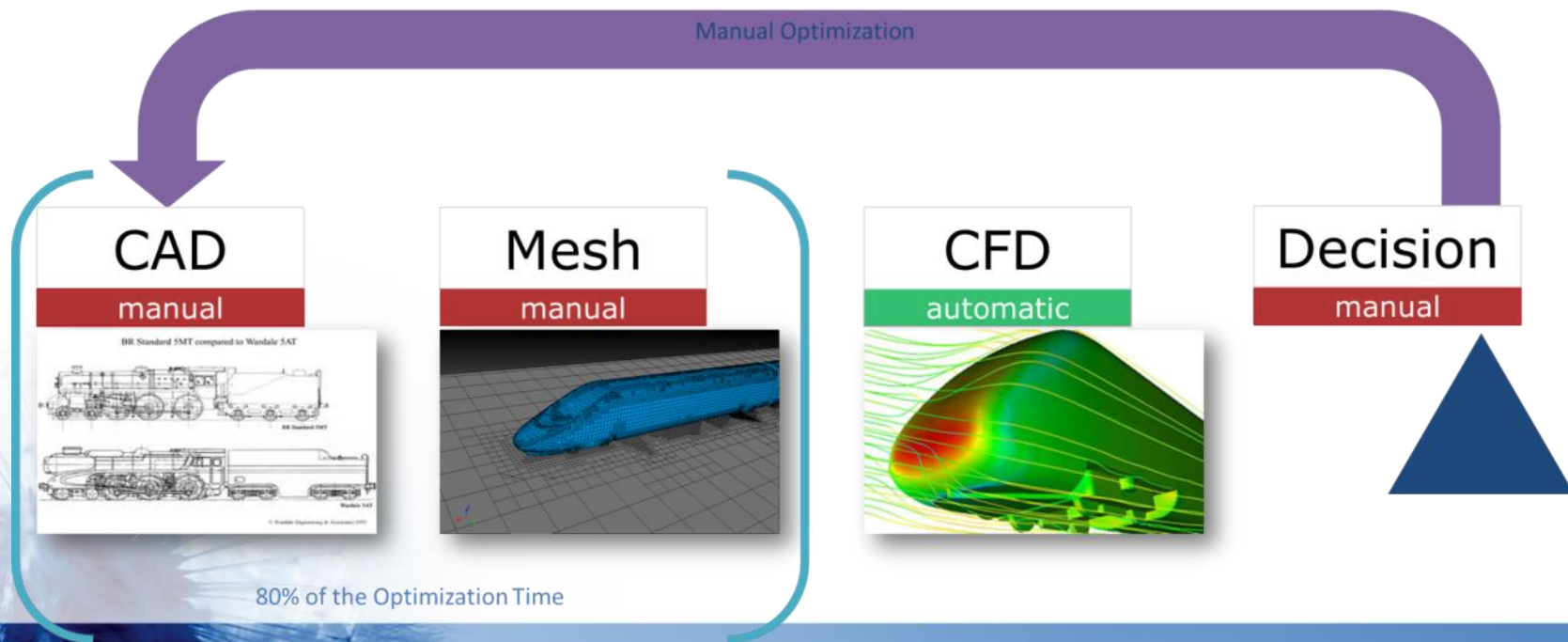
# Challenges

- Models are non-CAD based
- CFD Models are large and require time-consuming simulations
- Changes should be organic using non-engineering parameters
- Highly technical tools to be used by overworked physicians

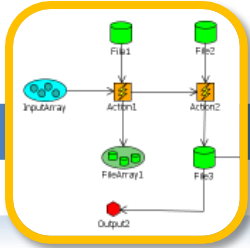




# Barriers to optimizing in CFD

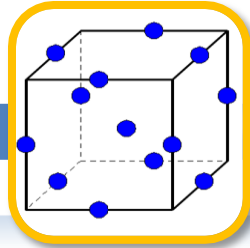


# Optimus® Process Integration & Design Optimization



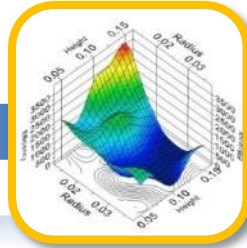
Process  
Integration

(PI)



Design of  
Experiments

(DOE)



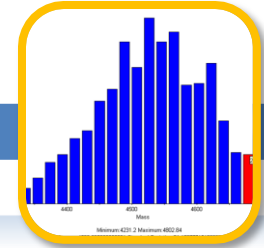
Response  
Surface  
Modeling

(RSM)



Multidisciplinary  
Design  
Optimization

(MDO)



Robust &  
Reliability-based  
Design  
Optimization  
(RBDO)

# Noesis Solutions

*Leading Solutions for Engineering Optimization*



## A leading software & services provider

... more than 15+ years & 100+ person-years experience in Simulation Process Automation & Design Optimization. The largest OEM provider of embedded optimization.



## A strong worldwide presence

... sales offices across Europe, US and Asia realizing double-digit profit growth for 15+ years.

# Optimus Workflow

Change Geometry

Perform Geometry  
Based Calculation

Export New  
Geometry

Calculate Mesh

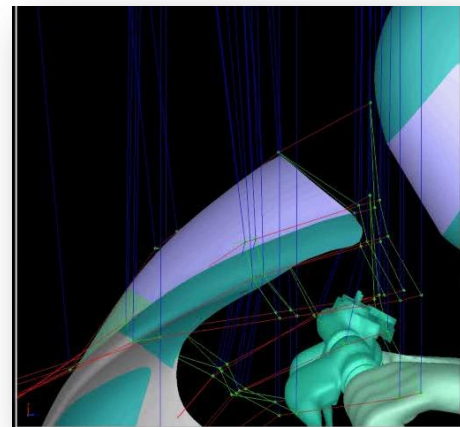
Decide on  
Analysis

Solve Model in Analysis

Extract Outputs from Reports

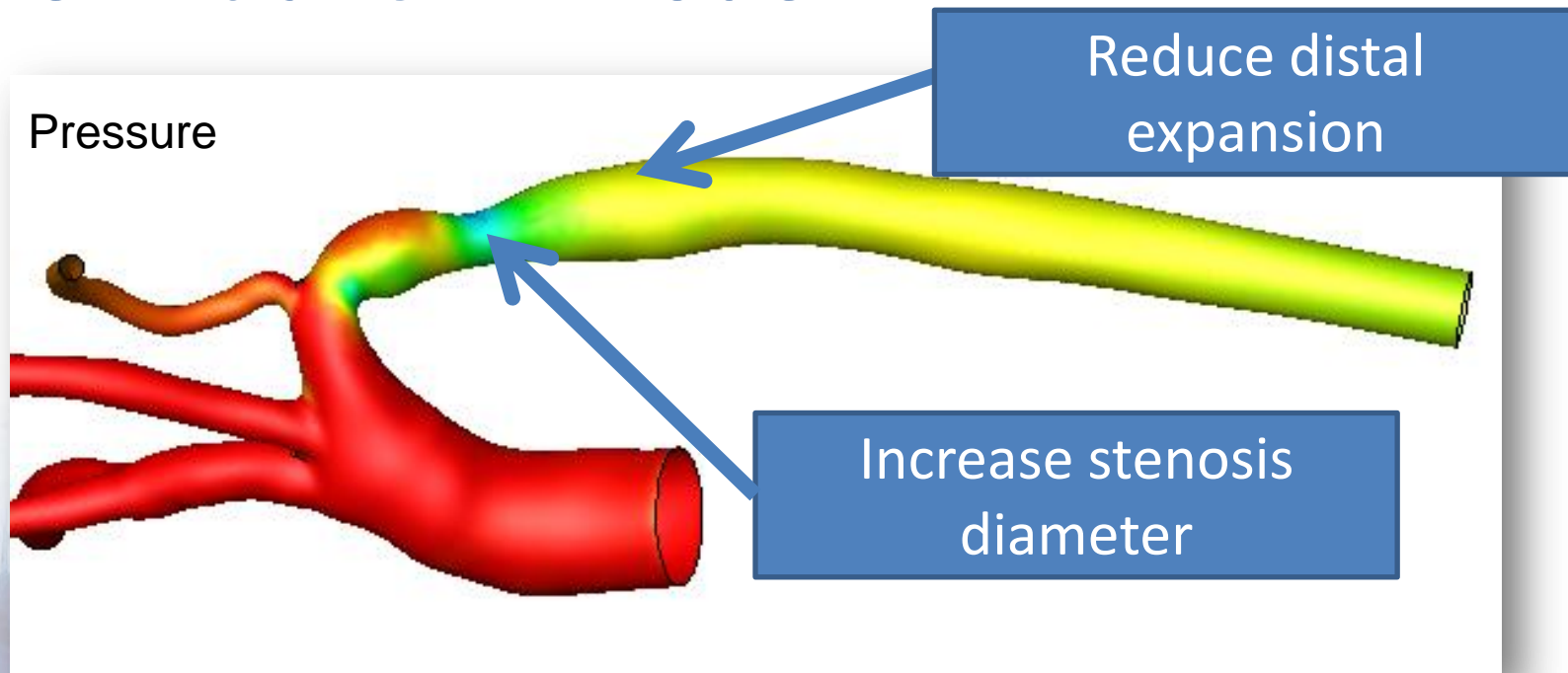
# Mesh morphing to assist in optimization

- No way to make changes to the model
- Remove the need to re-mesh each time
- Mesh morphing tool that utilizes Bezier volumes to morph nodes
- Arbitrary placement and deformation of Bezier nodes.
- Real time morphing

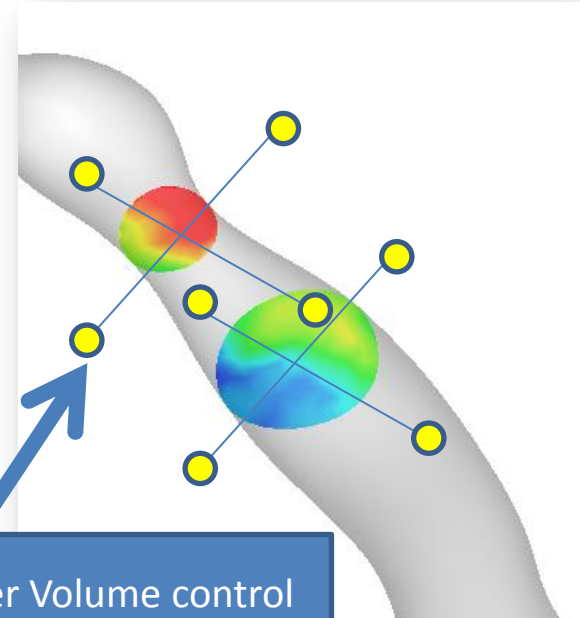
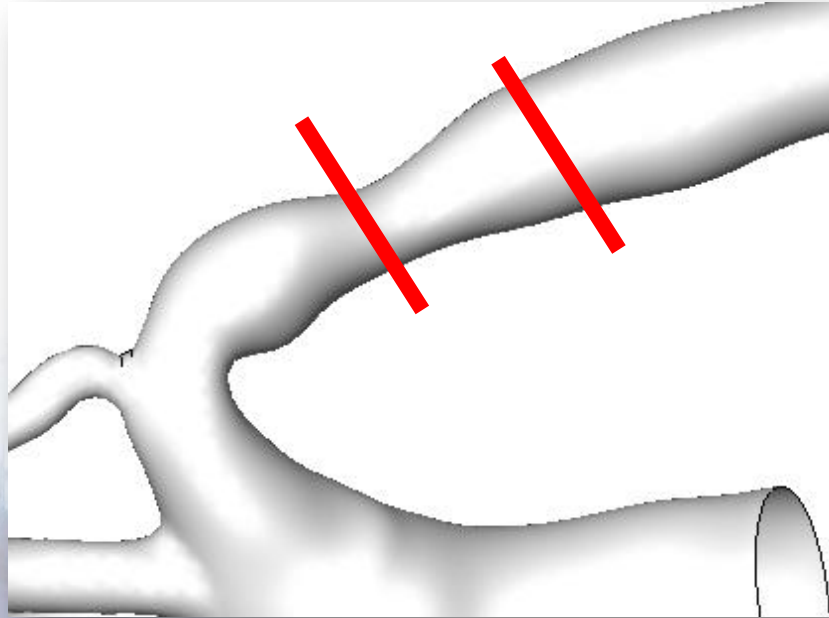




# The Initial CFD Model

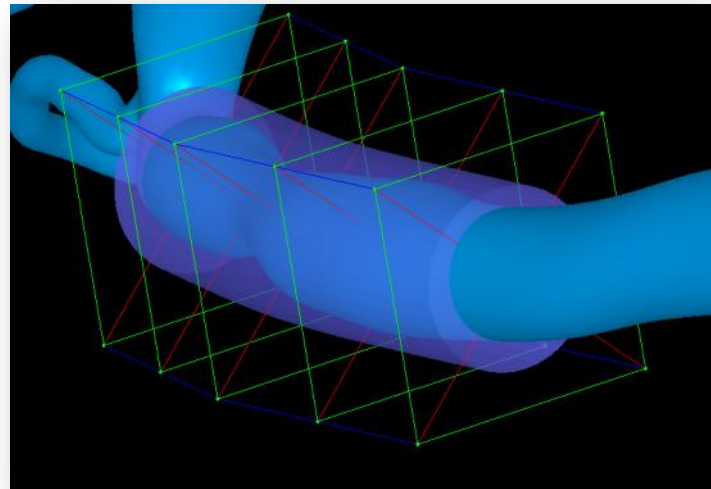
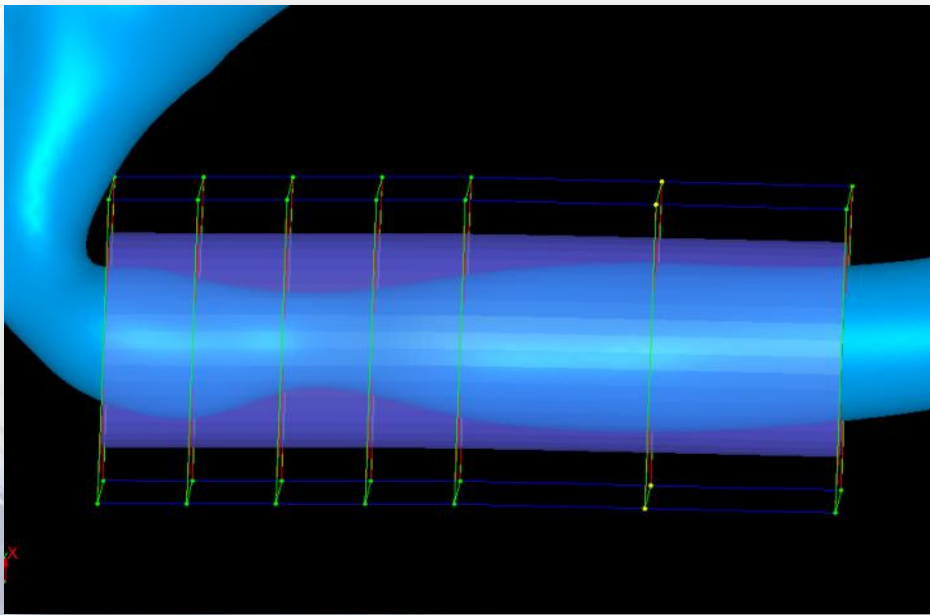


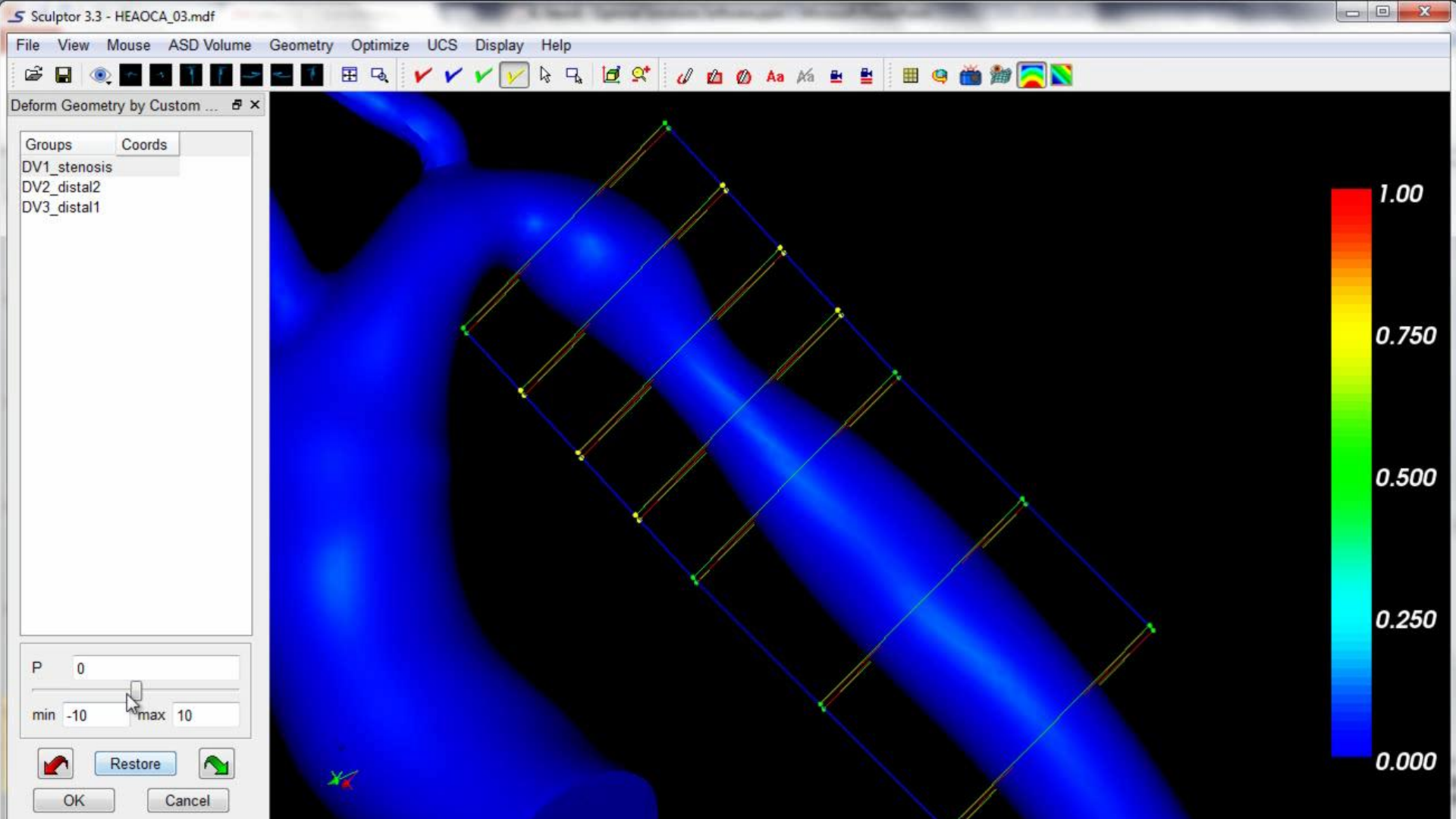
# Preparing the Model for Morphing Deformation Areas



Bezier Volume control  
point location

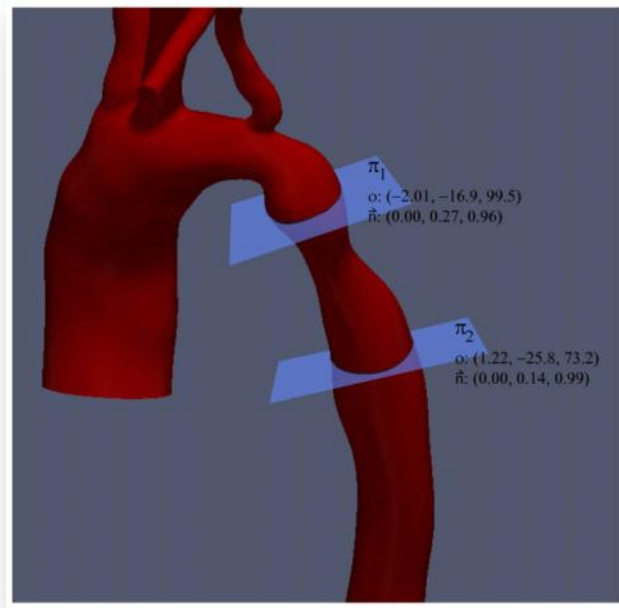
# Creating Bezier Control Volume





# Optimization Goal

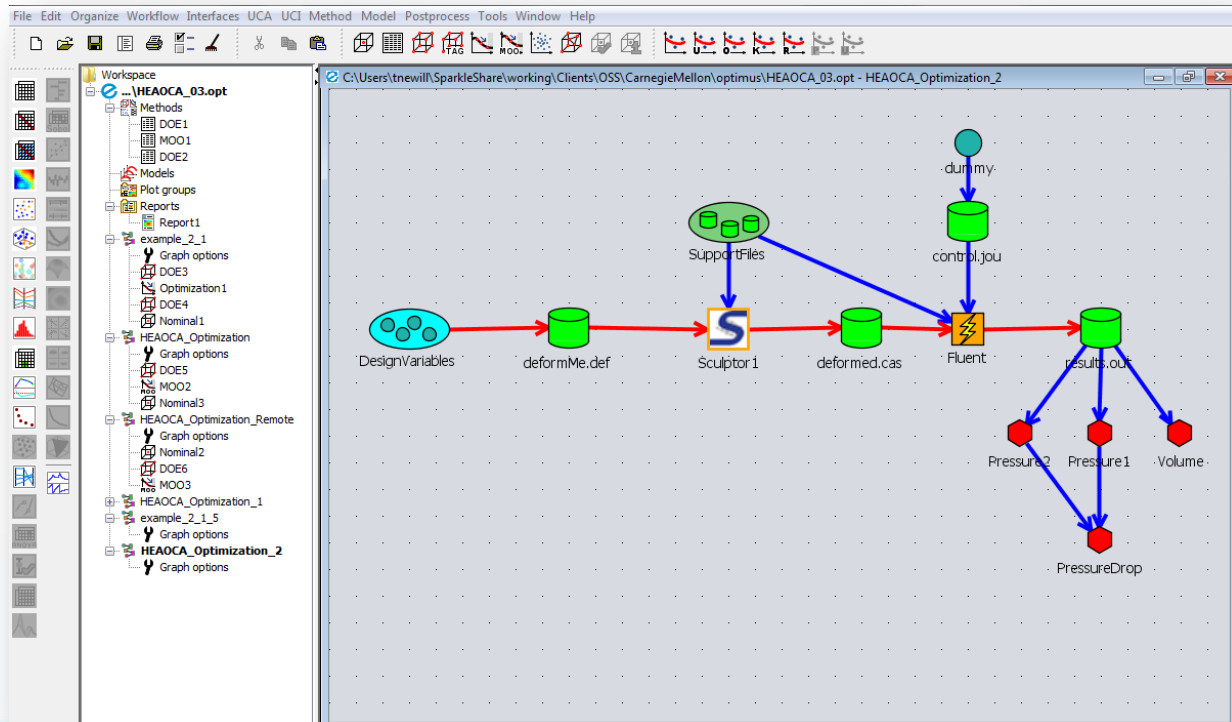
- Minimize the pressure drop across the two planes shown
- Minimize Volume of mesh
- Reduce velocity gradient at stenosis
- Reduce pressure on distal region



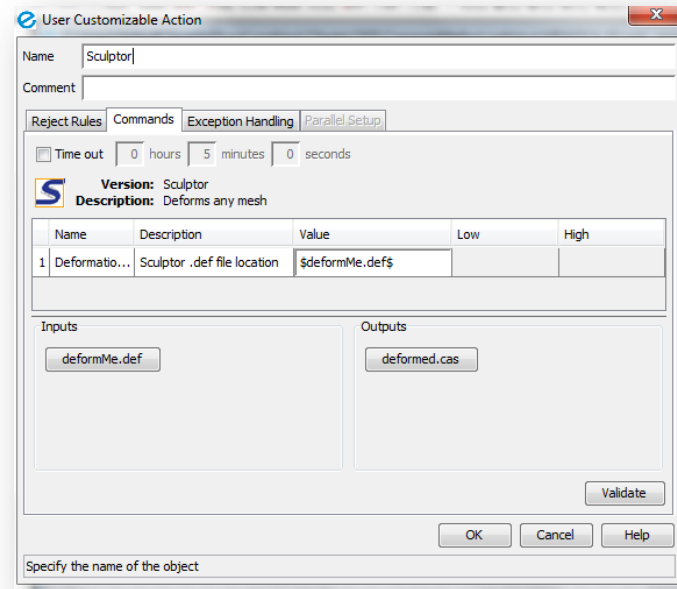
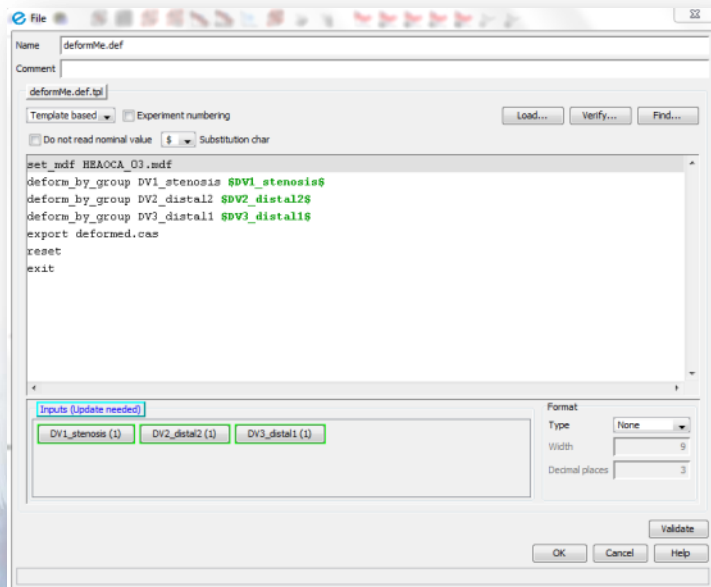


# Optimus Workflow

- 3 Inputs
- 3 Outputs

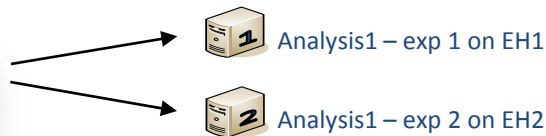
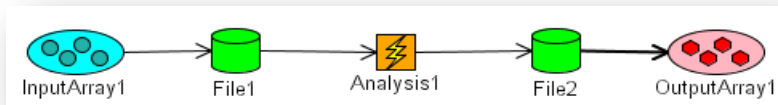


# Automation Setup

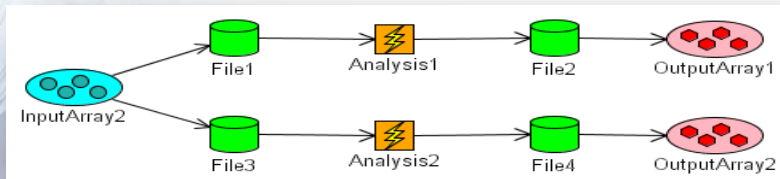


## 2 types of parallel execution

- Experiment level:** For every single independent analysis of the sequence, several execution can be performed simultaneously for the different design alternatives



- Workflow level:** 2 or more analyses of a same workflow are independent and can be execute “in parallel” for the same experiment



# Parallel & HPC

- Optimus can manage each job separately
- All methods and optimizers can take real advantage of parallelization
- Takes advantage of **heterogeneous** networks (and GPU)
- Unique capability



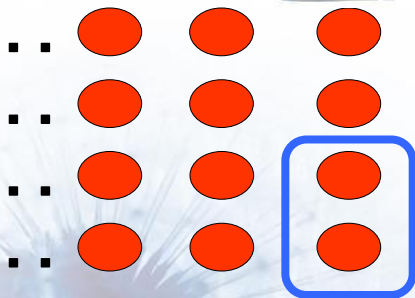
# Parallelization Example

Only Experiment level



1 Experiment

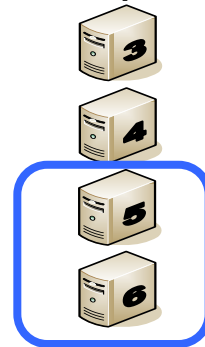
Other  
Optimizer



Sculptor  
( < 1min )



Fluent  
(25 min)



Time

$1000 \text{ run} * (1\text{min} + 25\text{min}) / 2 = 13000\text{min}$   
 $13000\text{min} / 60\text{min} = 217\text{h}$   
 $217\text{h} = 9 \text{ days}$



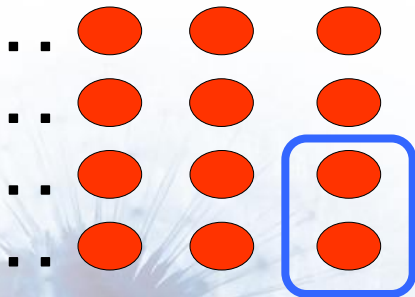
# Dependencies Example

Experiment level & Workflow level



1 Experiment

OPTIMUS



Sculptor  
( $<1$  min)



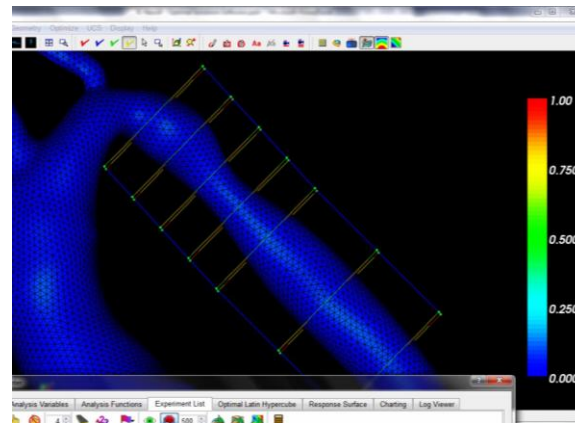
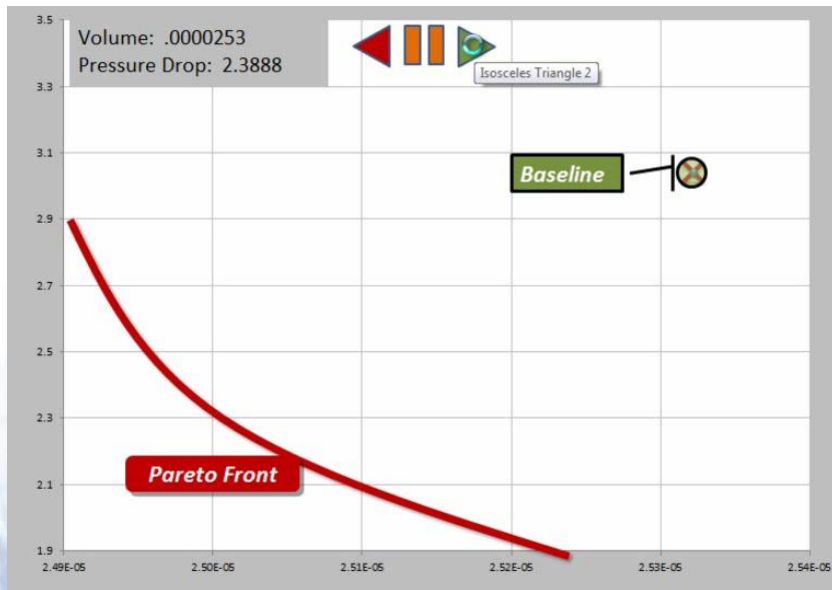
Fluent  
(25min)



Time

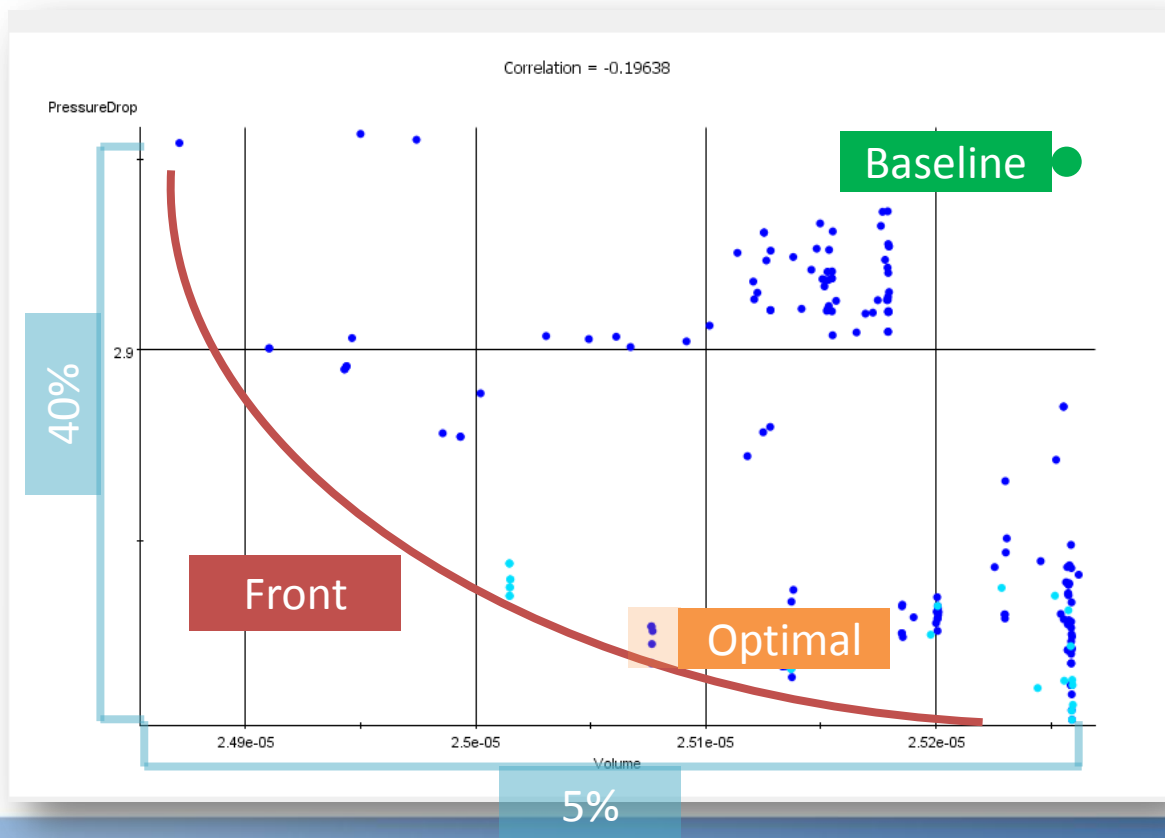
6250min = 104h = **4.3 days**

# Optimization Process



# Results

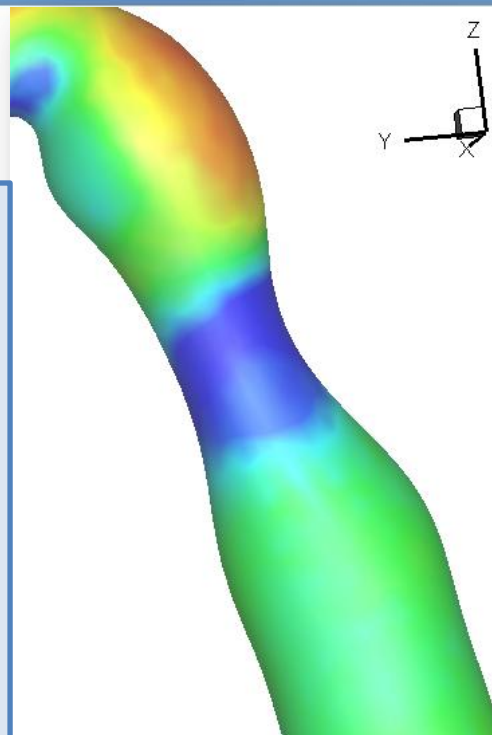
- The chart displays a shallow Pareto front
- Weight pressure drop more than volume



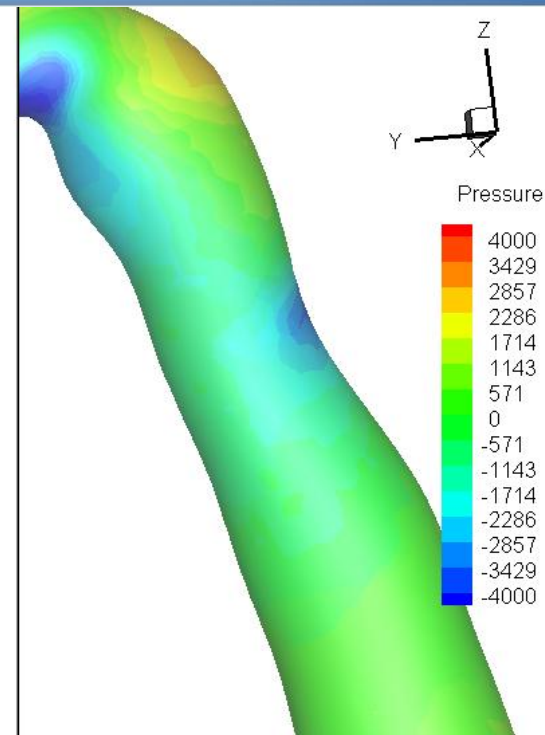
# Results

## Pressure

- Pressure drop reduced by 28%
- The low pressure region in the area proximal to the stenosis was increased by 37%
- The high pressure region in the distal area was reduced by 26%



Baseline

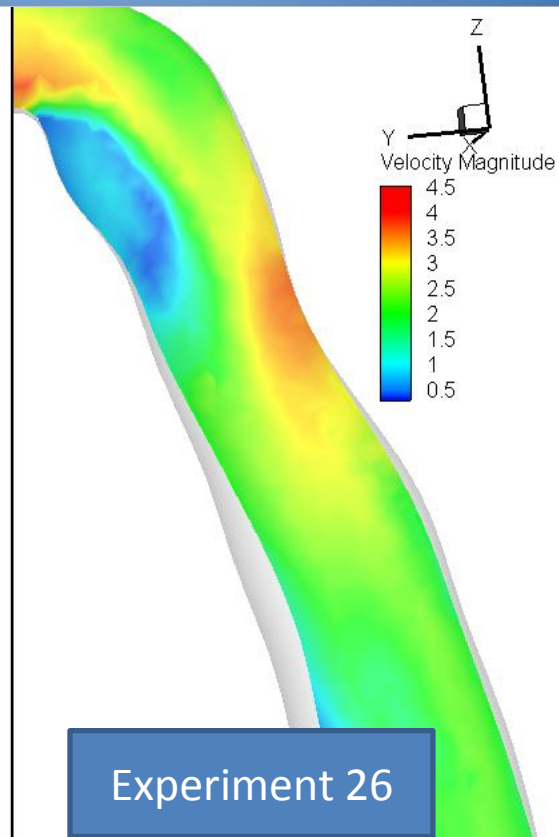
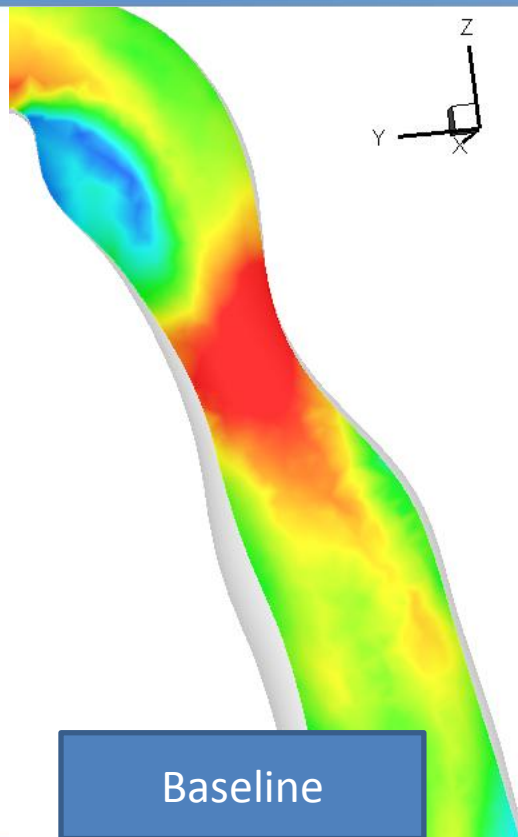


Experiment 26

# Results

## Velocity Magnitude

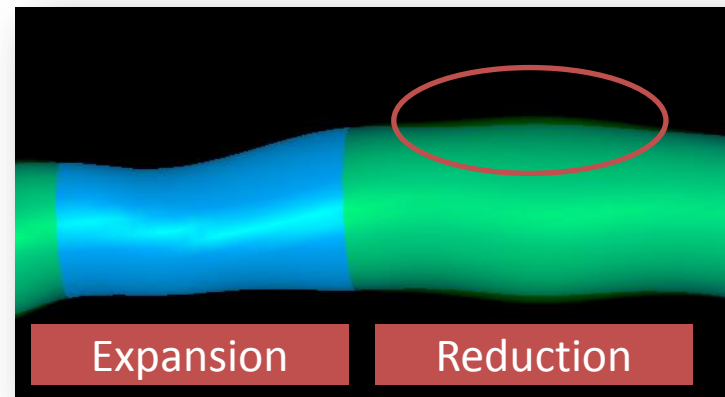
- Reduced flow variability
- Hemodynamic flow velocity was decreased through the medial area by 22%





# Results – Volume

- Subtle volume changes, 1.1% decrease
- Increase in medial area volume disguised changes in distal area volume



# Results

Experiment	Pressure Drop	Delta	Volume	Delta	Velocity	Delta
Baseline	3.0406		2.532E-05		4.4280	
Experiment26	2.1835	<b>-28.19%</b>	2.501E-05	<b>-1.23%</b>	3.4617	<b>-21.82%</b>

# Conclusion & Future Work

- The method proved to be a success
  - Reduce expansion in the distal region
  - Provide doctor with quantitative procedure feedback
  - Optimus used to drive optimal design
- The method was “easy enough a Doctor could do it”
- The method can be even easier using Optimus API to integrate all this in Excel or a browser
- Future work: including robustness and stochasticity in the process



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**Thank You**

Special thanks to: Carnegie Mellon University, Riverview Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana