

Temporal Dilation of Animal Cardiac Recordings Registered to Human Torso Geometry

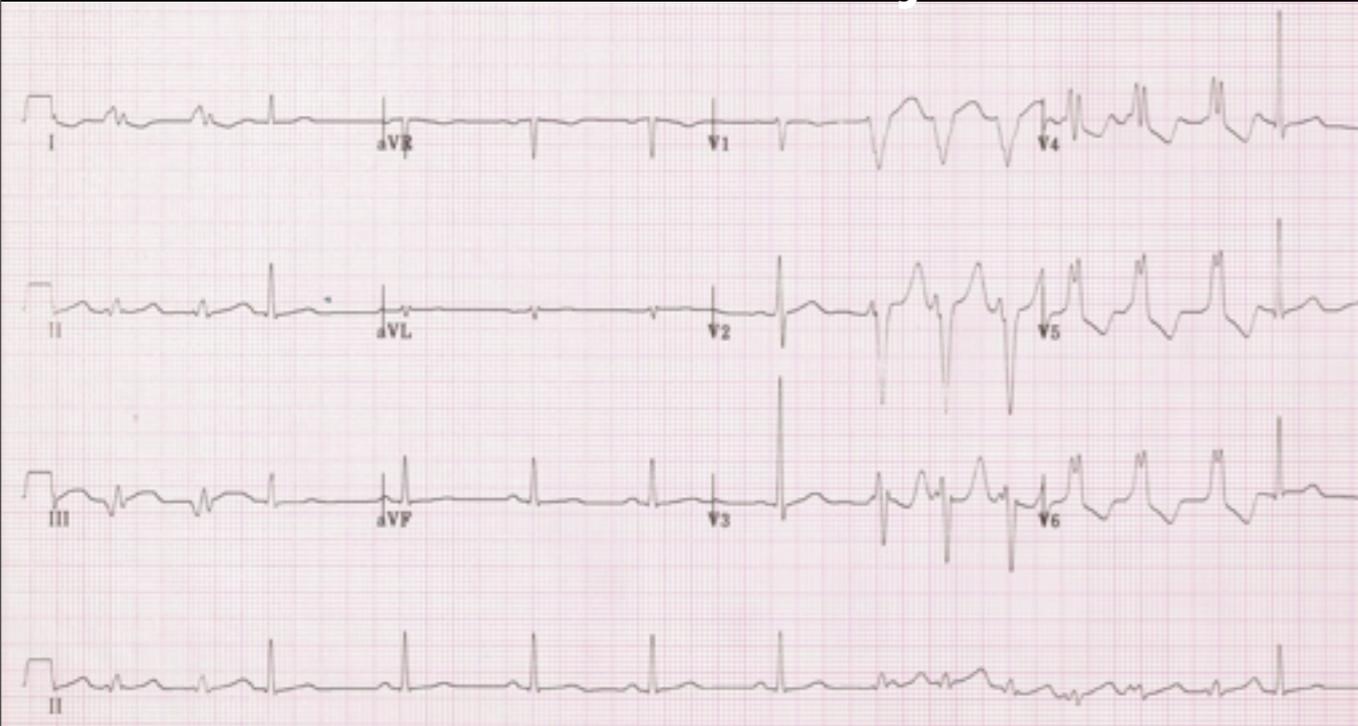
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Wilkinson, Narendra Simha, and Rob MacLeod

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Medtronic, Inc.

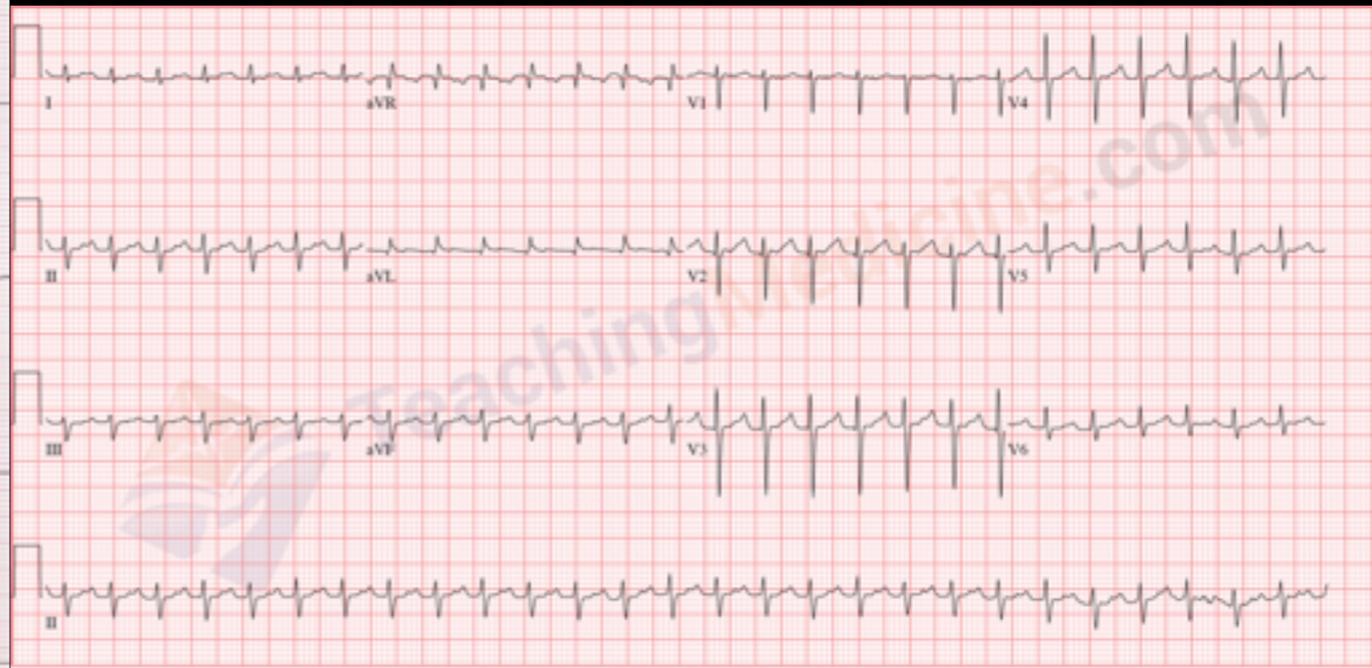


Arrhythmia Detection

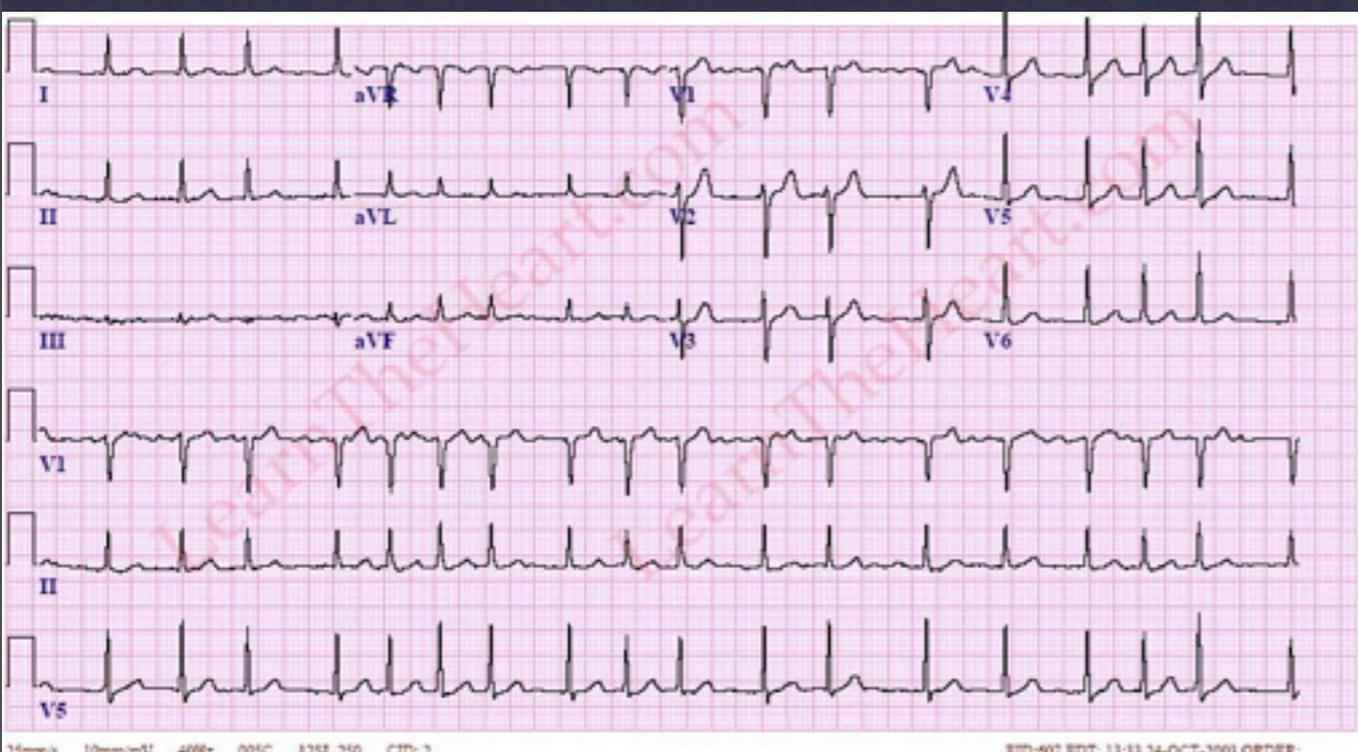
Ventricular Tachycardia



SupraVentricular Tachycardia



Atria Fibrillation



Ventricular Fibrillation

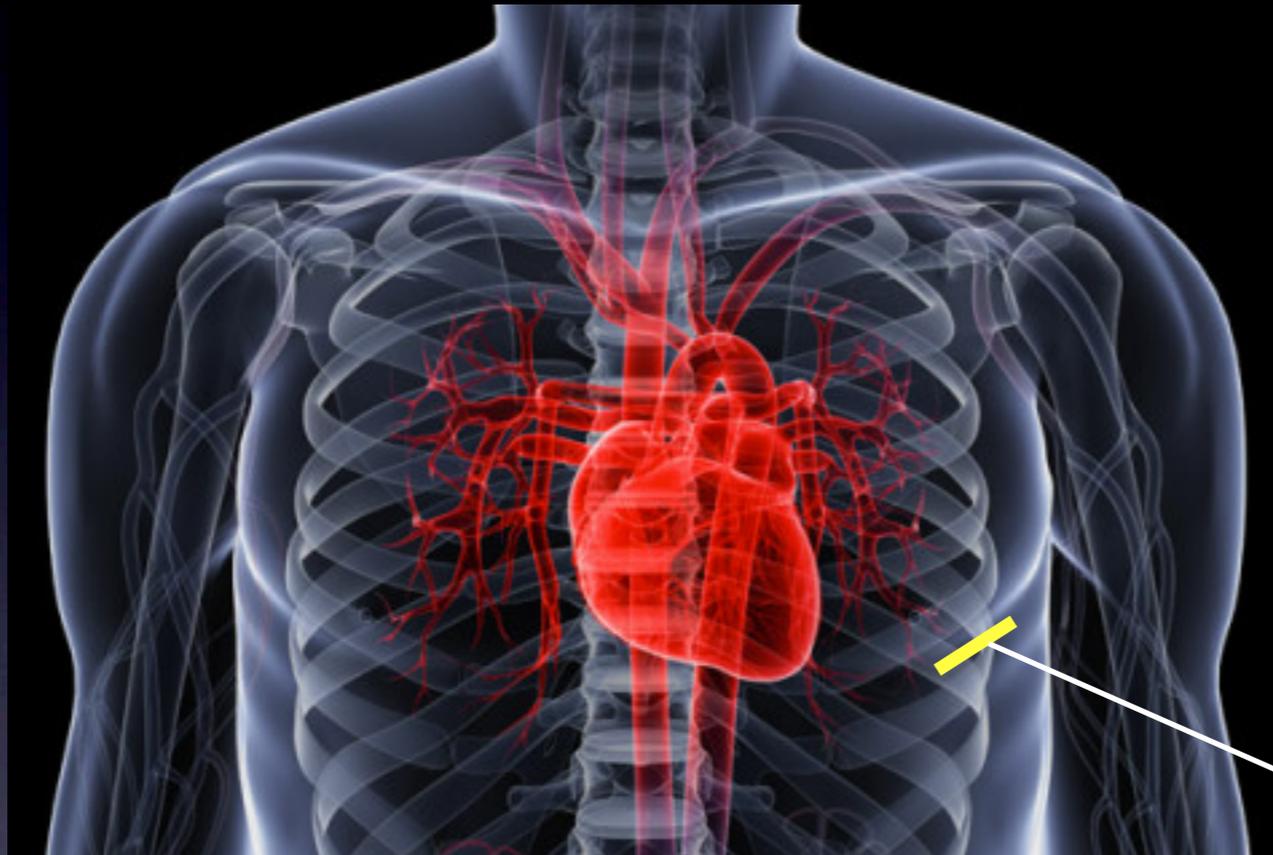


What do signals look like internally?



Clinical recordings can be difficult and expensive to obtain

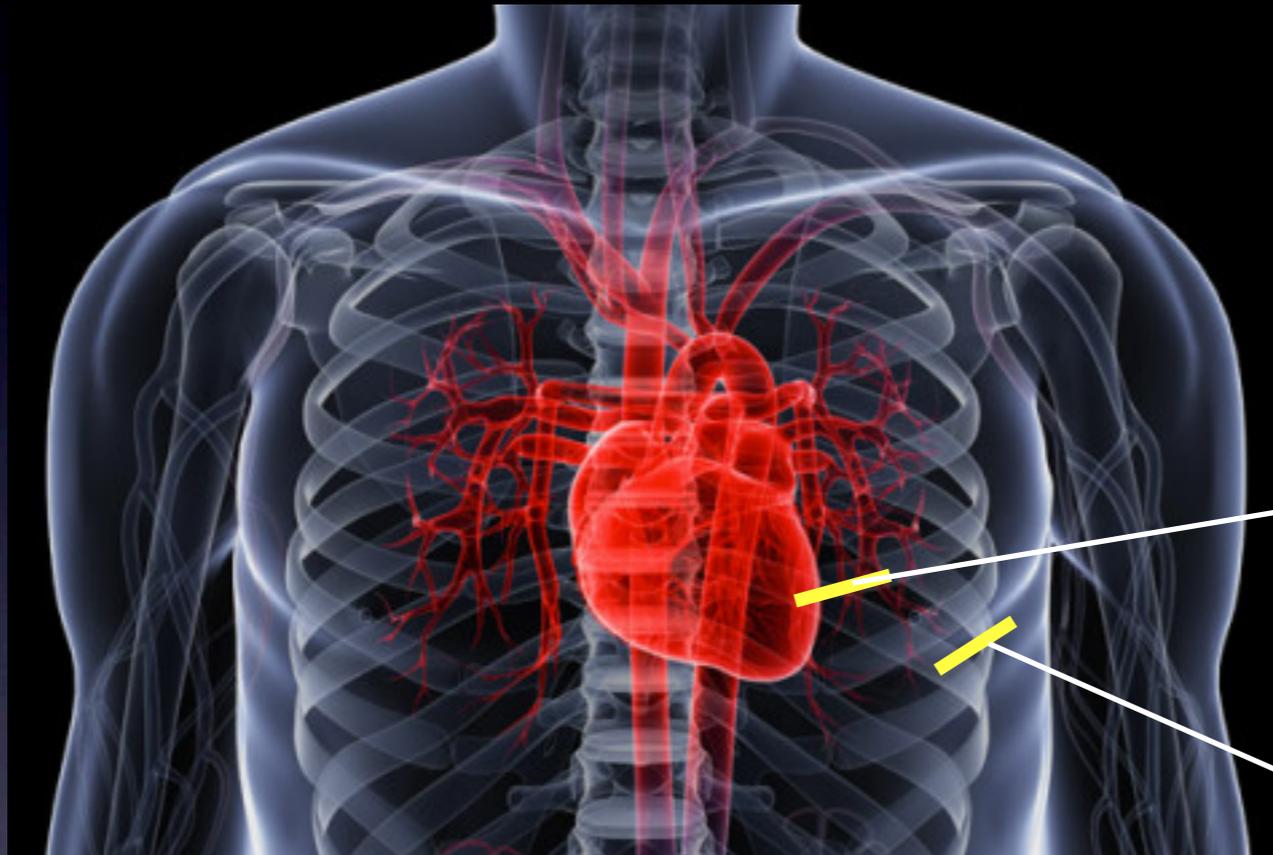
What do signals look like internally?



Subcutaneous?

Clinical recordings can be difficult and expensive to obtain

What do signals look like internally?

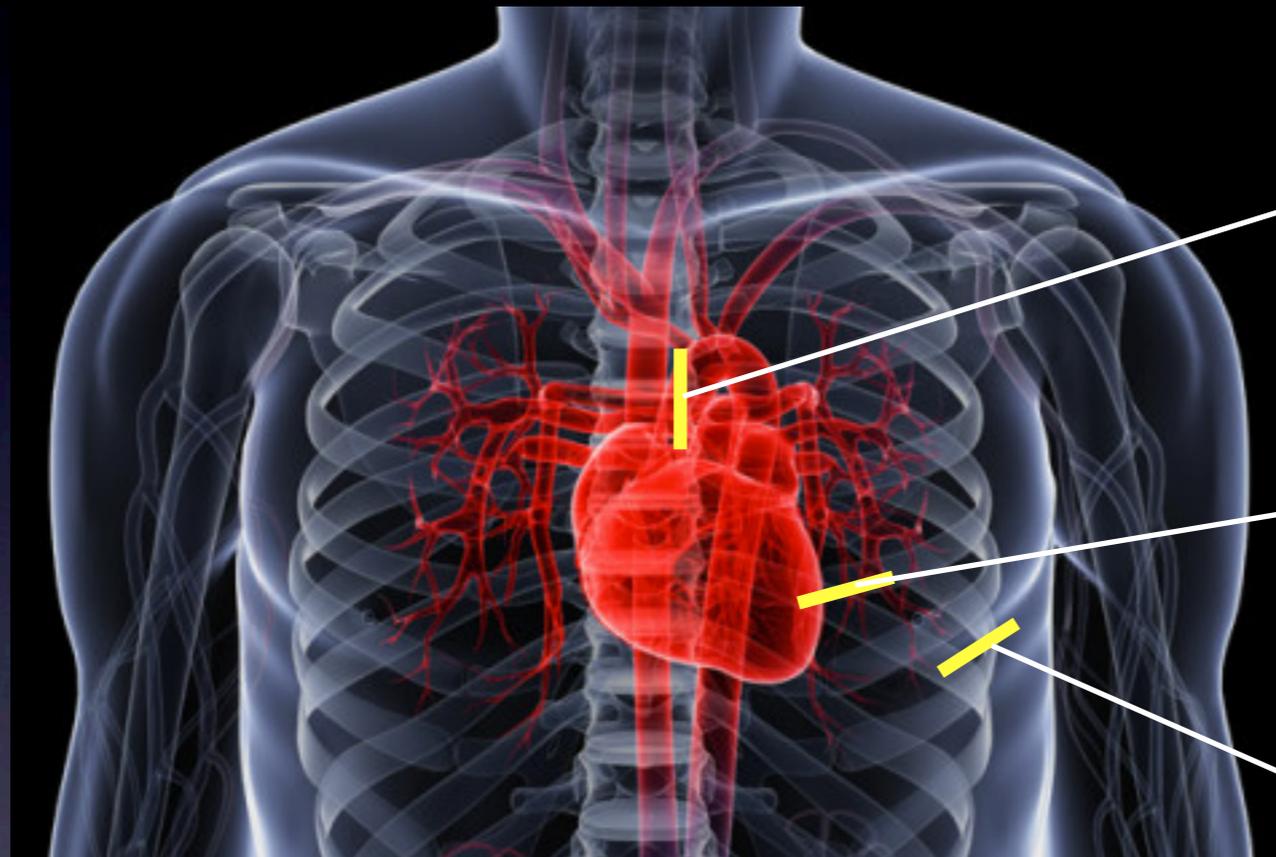


Under Rib Cage?

Subcutaneous?

Clinical recordings can be difficult and expensive to obtain

What do signals look like internally?



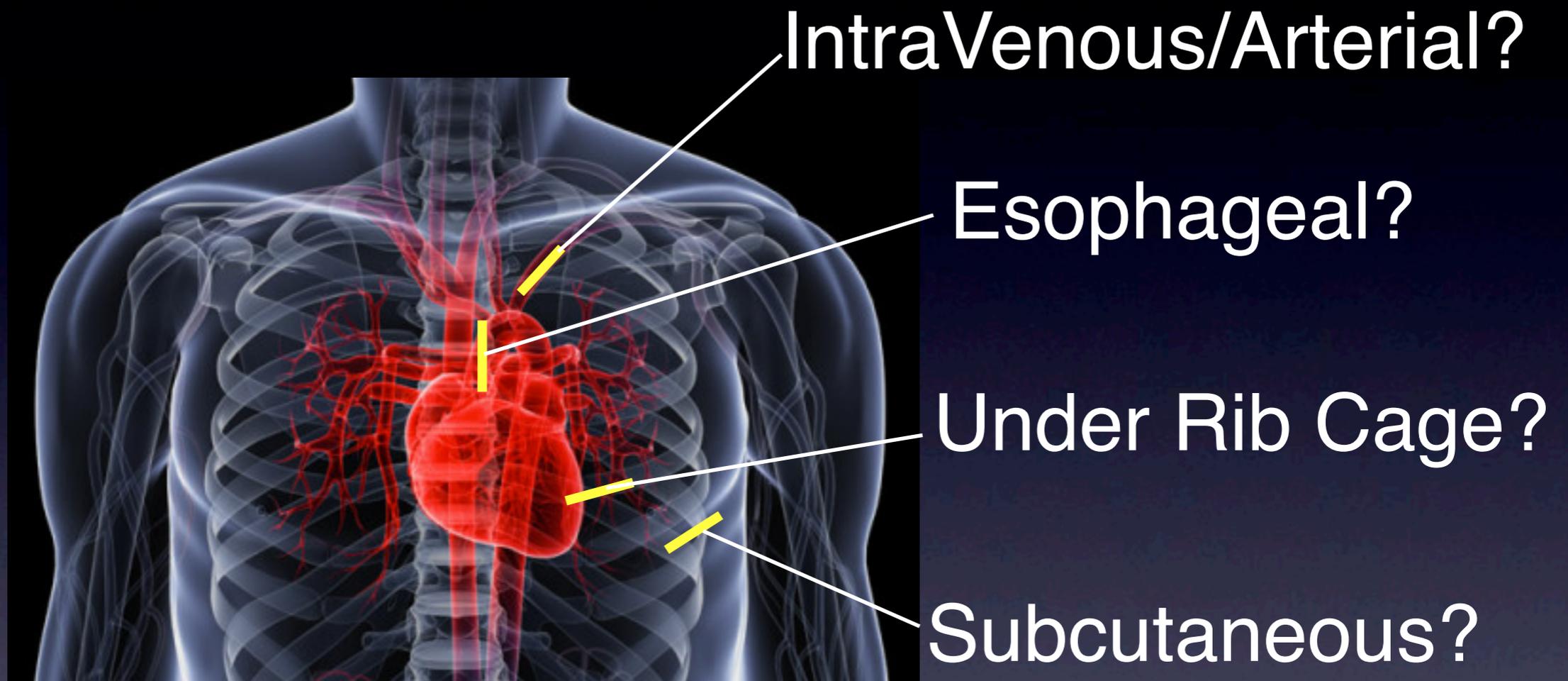
Esophageal?

Under Rib Cage?

Subcutaneous?

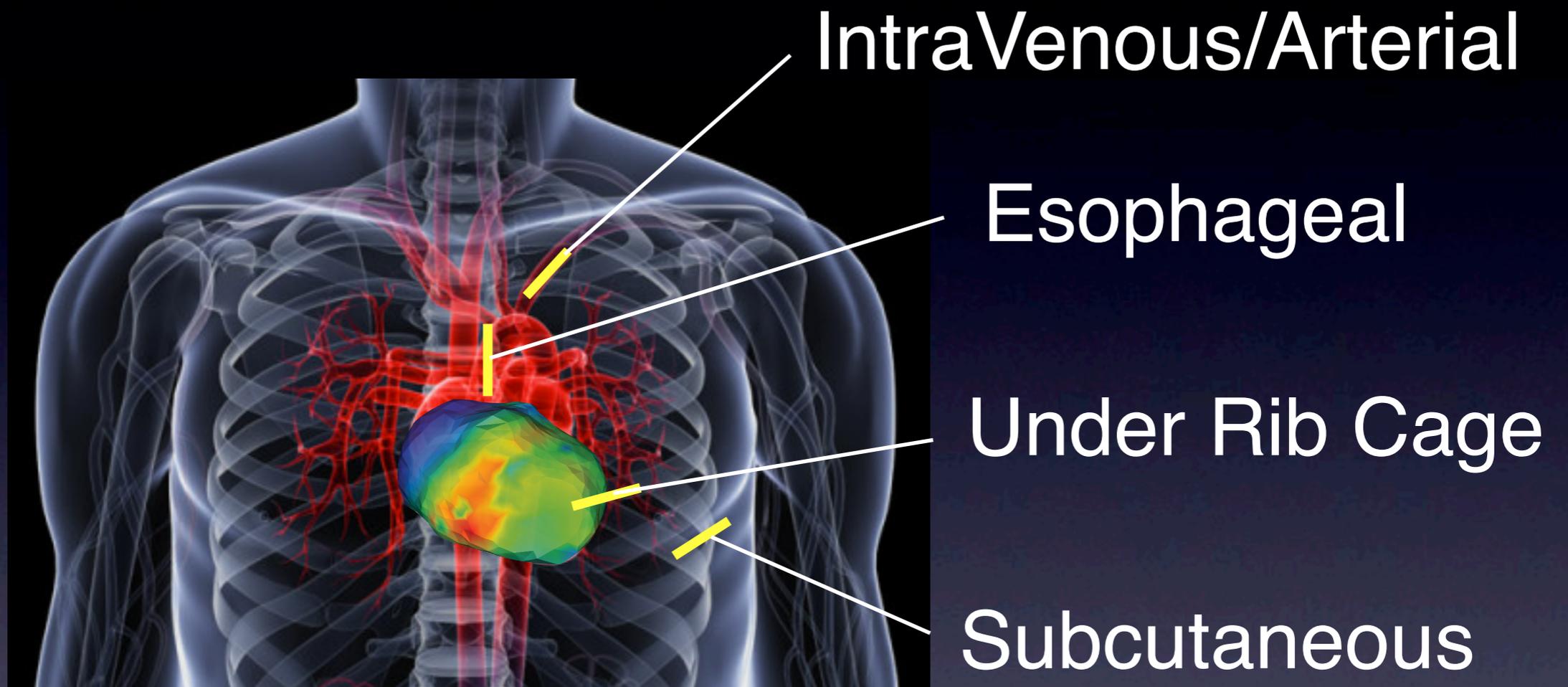
Clinical recordings can be difficult and expensive to obtain

What do signals look like internally?



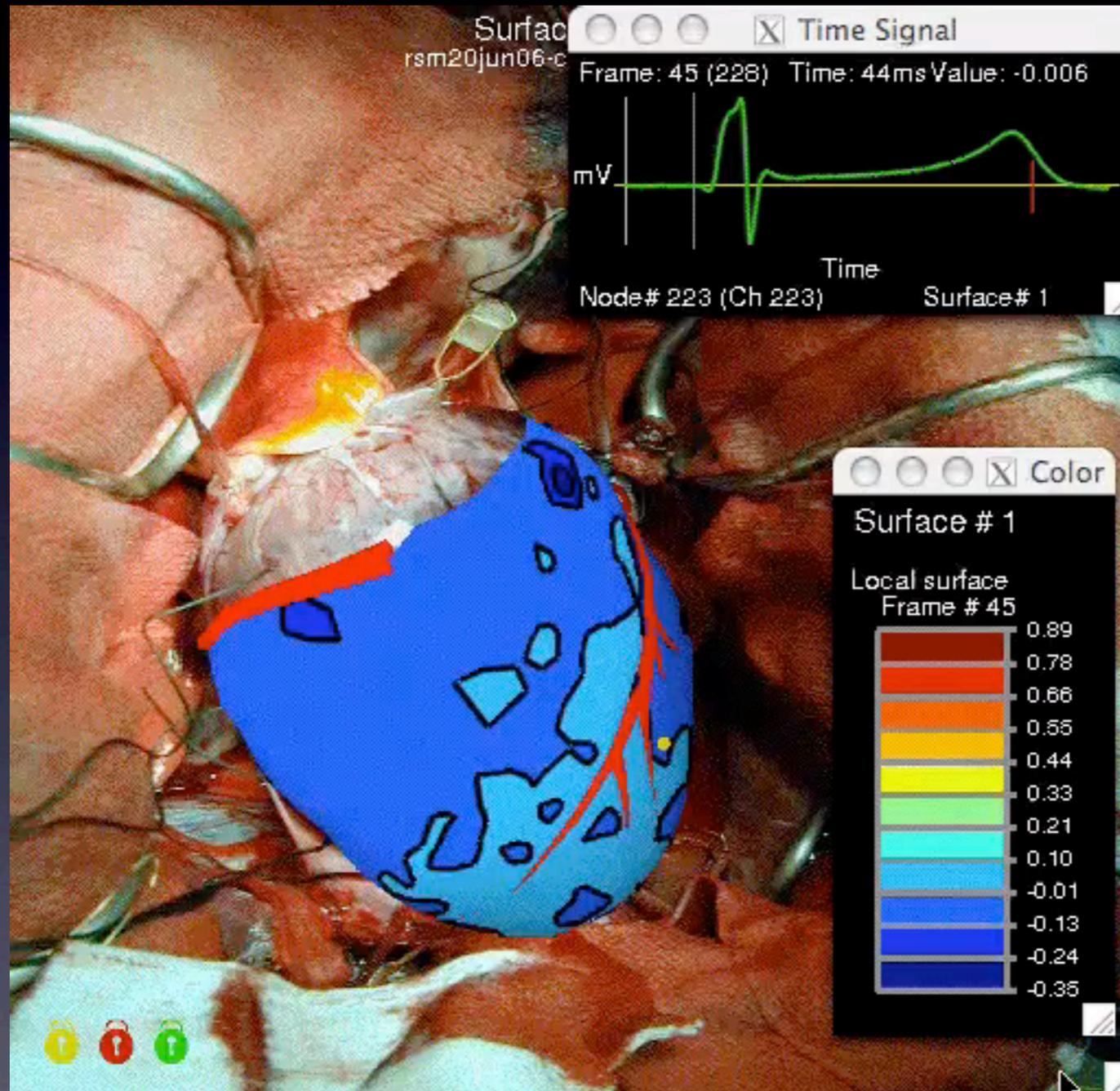
Clinical recordings can be difficult and expensive to obtain

Simulate Potential Field



Calculate ECG Forward
Solutions using FEM

Source Potentials



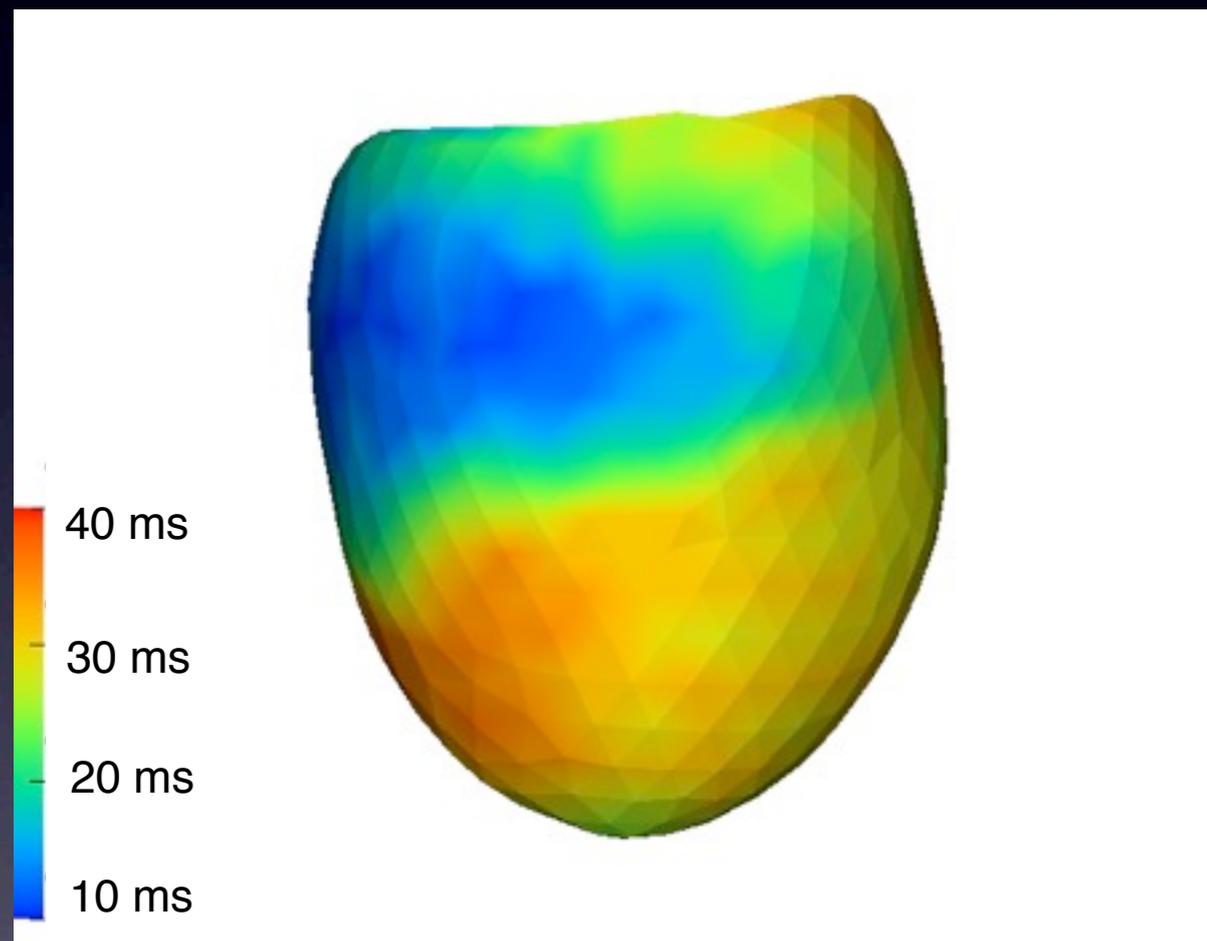
Decades of experiments

Cardiac surface recordings

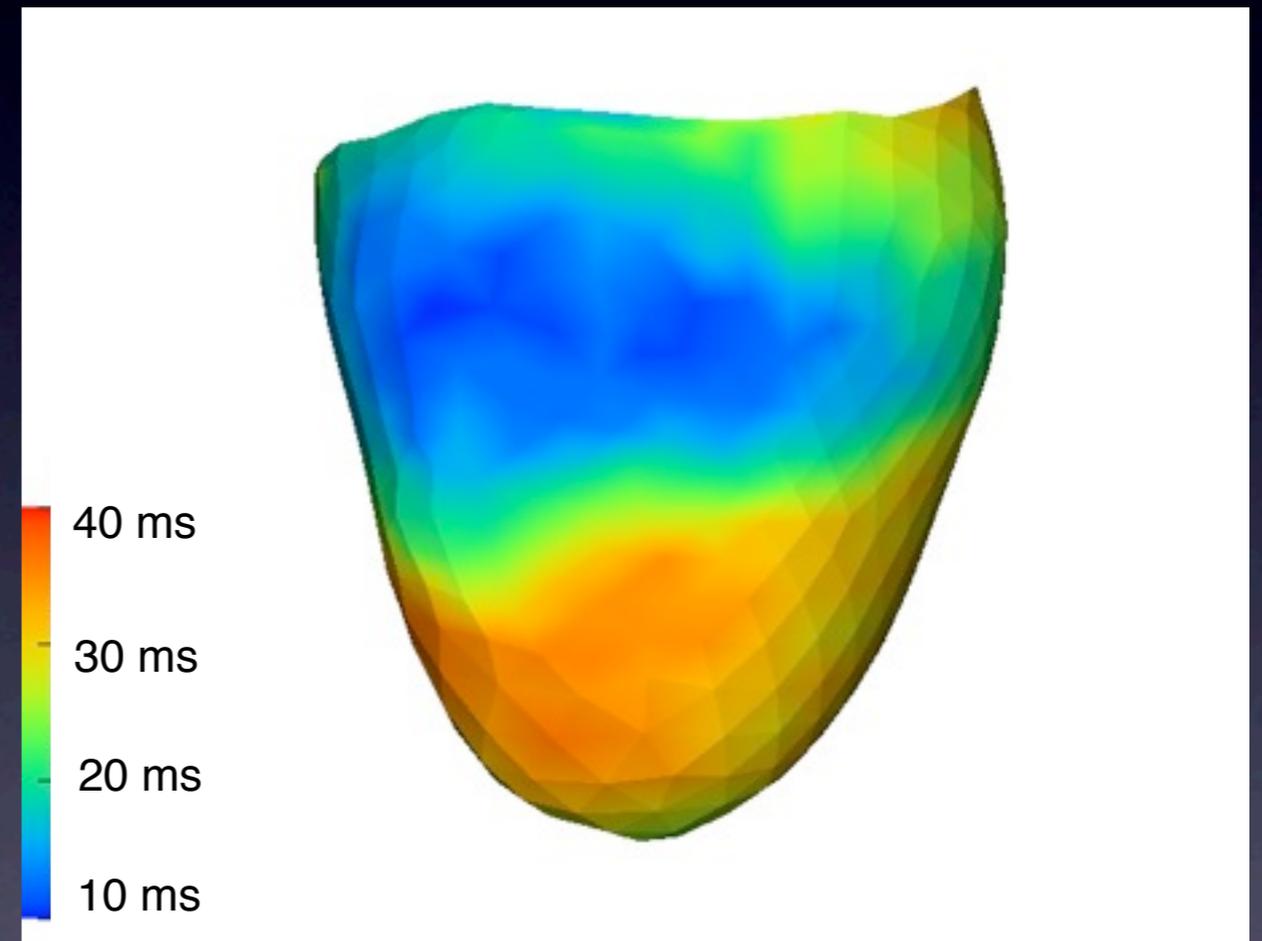
Dogs and Pigs

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal geometry



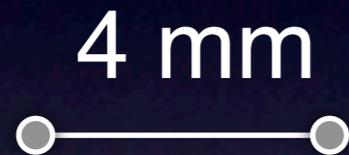
Registered to human torso geometry



Change in size introduces artifacts

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal
geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 19 cm/s

Registered to human
torso geometry

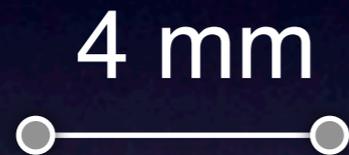


Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 45 cm/s

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 19 cm/s

Registered to human torso geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 45 cm/s

CV is not maintained.

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal
geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 19 cm/s

Registered to human
torso geometry

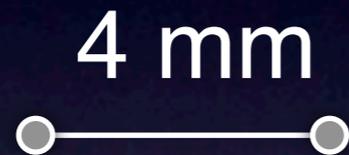


Δ activation times = 47 ms

CV = 20 cm/s

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal
geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 19 cm/s

Registered to human
torso geometry

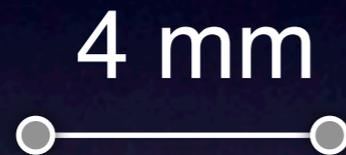


 Δ activation times = 47 ms

CV = 20 cm/s

Temporal Error Due to Registration

Original animal
geometry



Δ activation times = 20 ms

CV = 19 cm/s

Registered to human
torso geometry

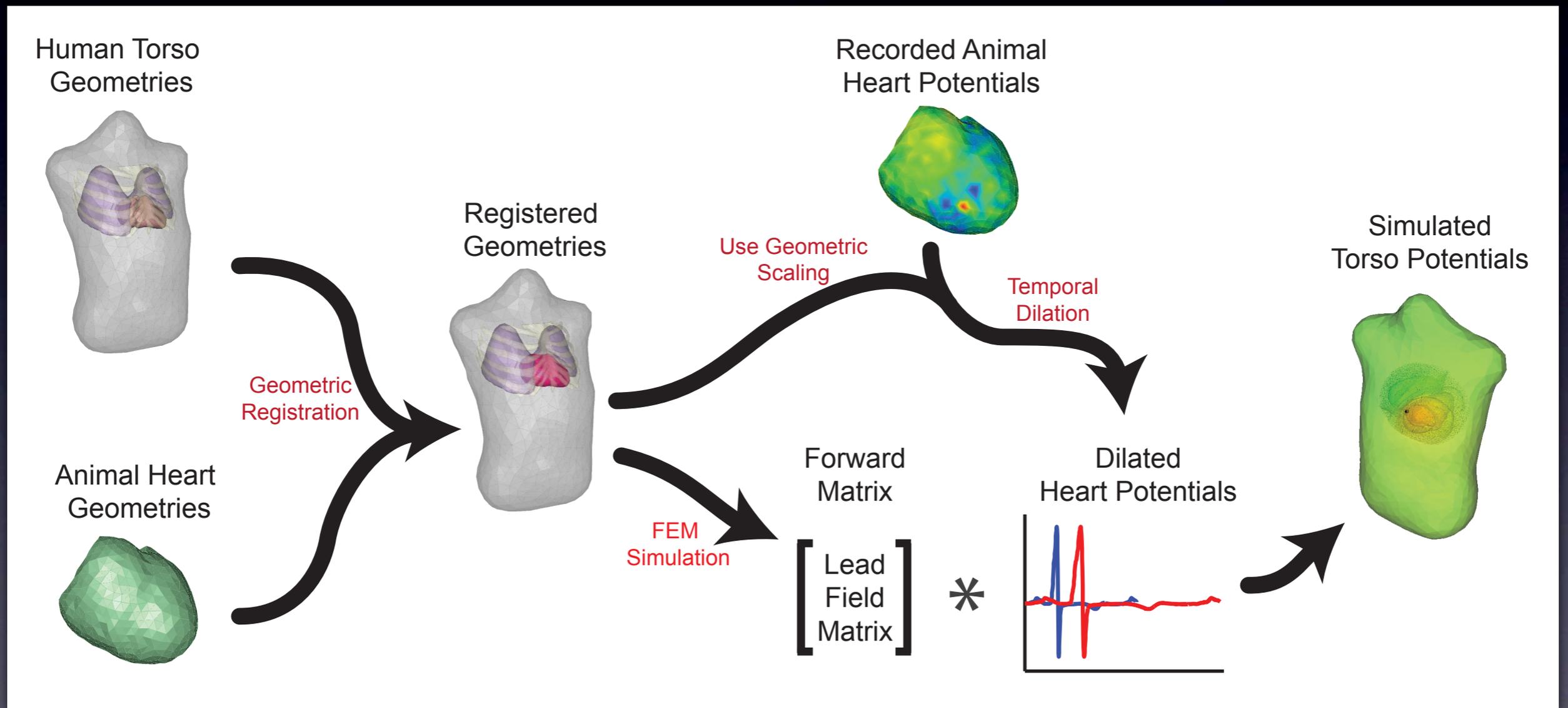


\uparrow Δ activation times = 47 ms

\downarrow CV = 20 cm/s

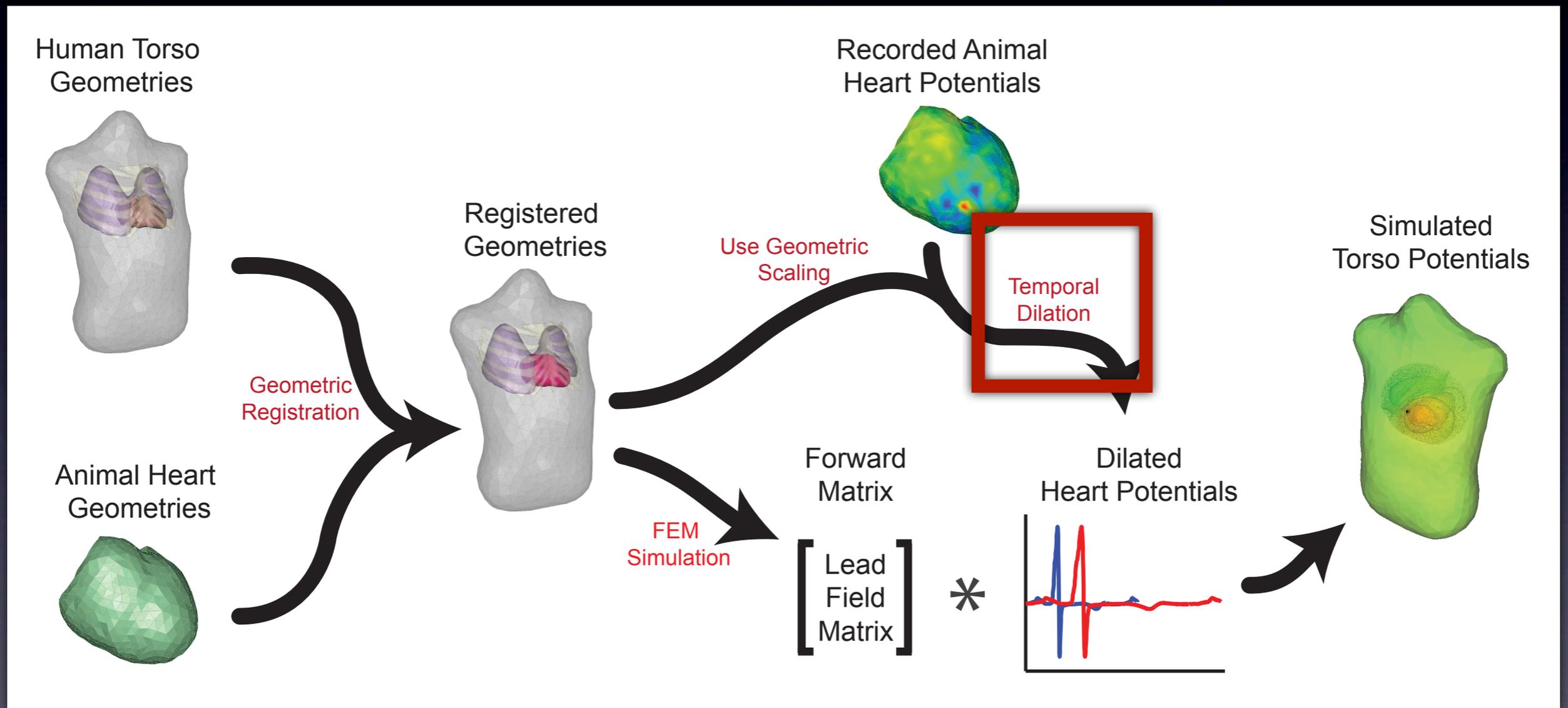
caps Pipeline

caps - Cardiac Arrhythmia Potential Simulation

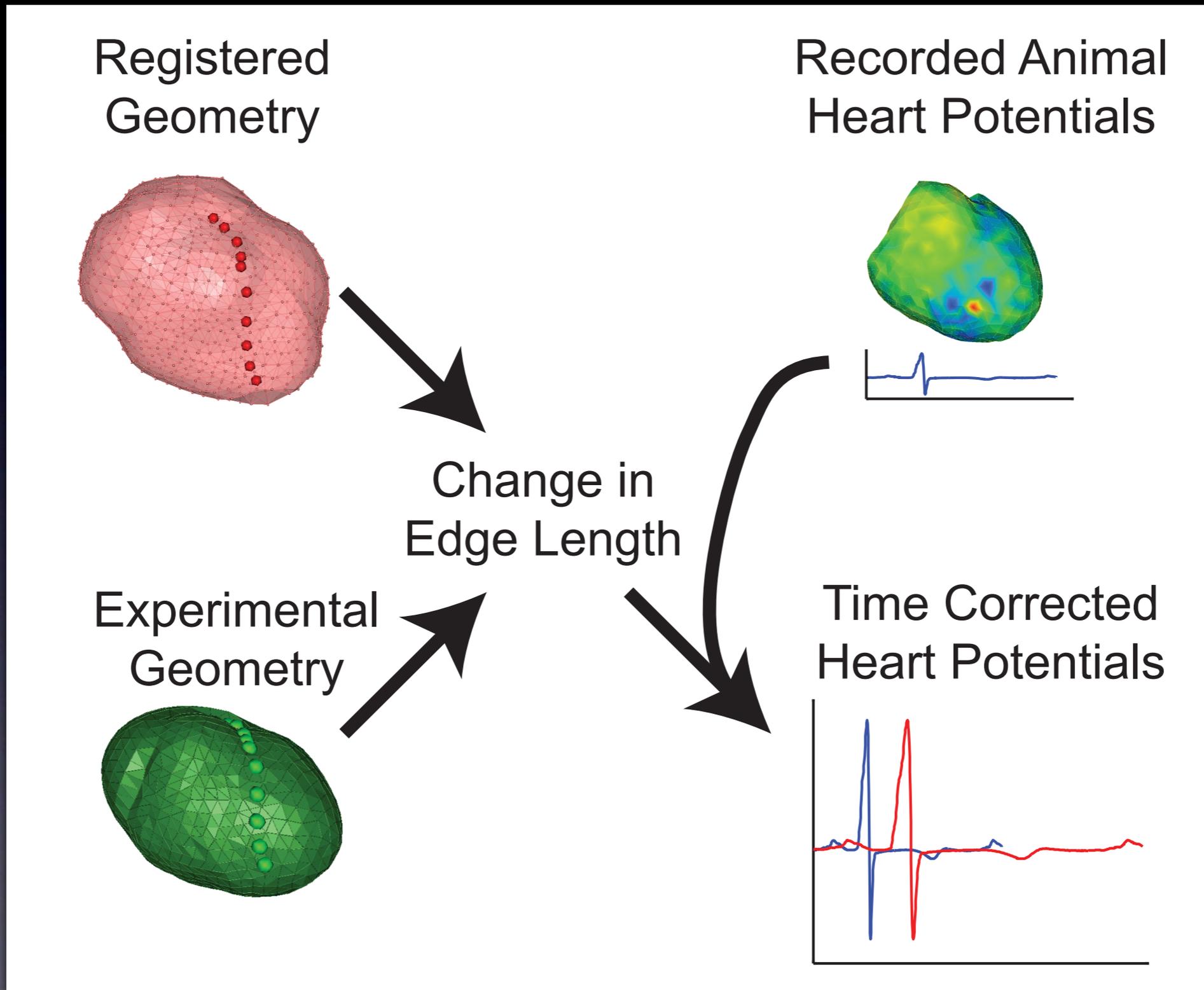


caps Pipeline

caps - Cardiac Arrhythmia Potential Simulation

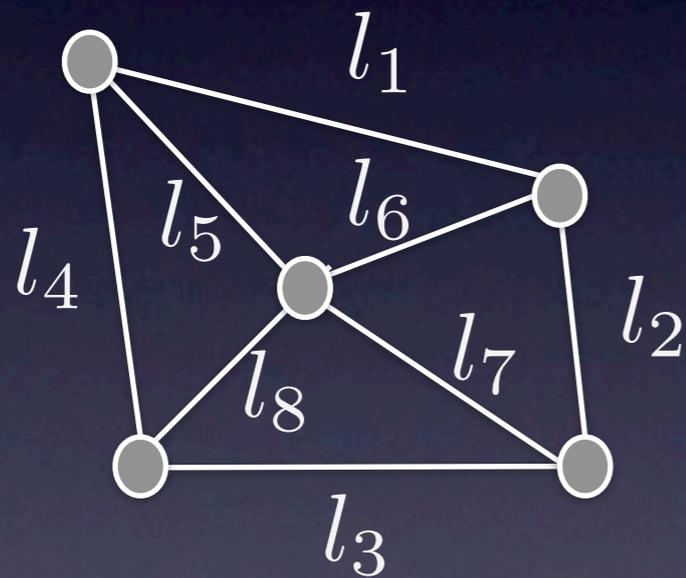


Temporal Dilation Pipeline

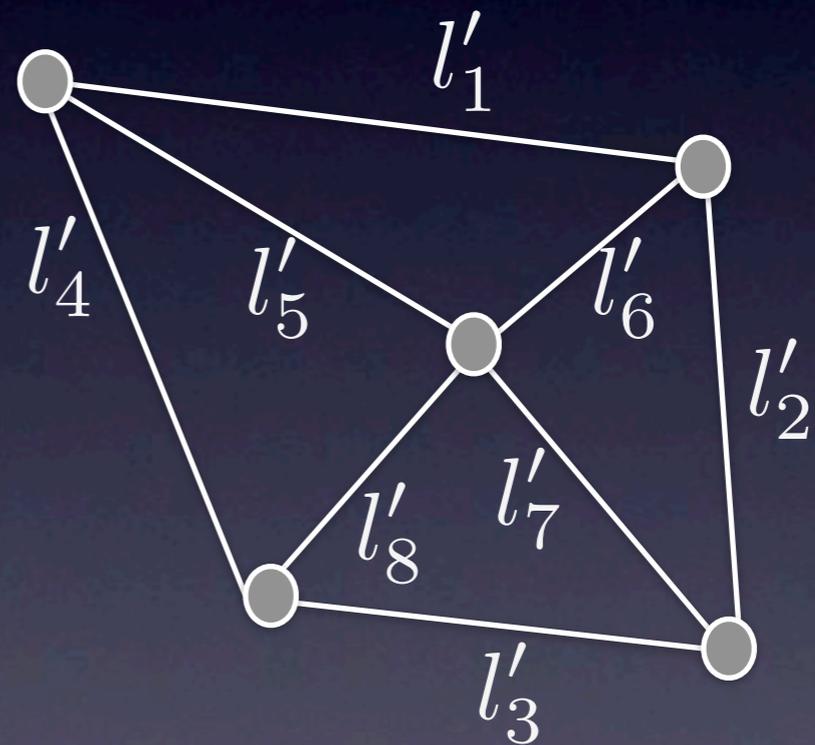


Global Scaling Factor

Original animal geometry



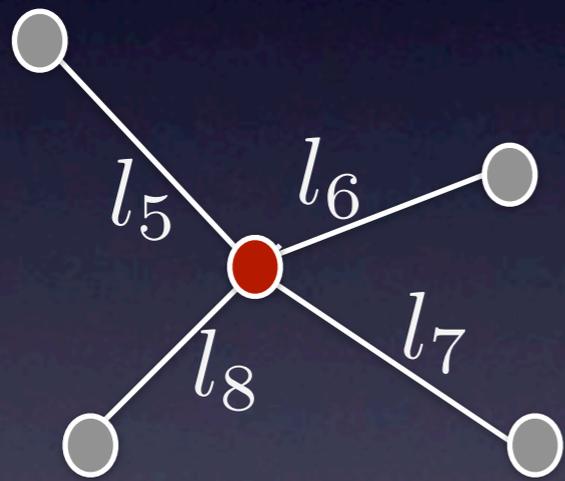
Registered to human torso geometry



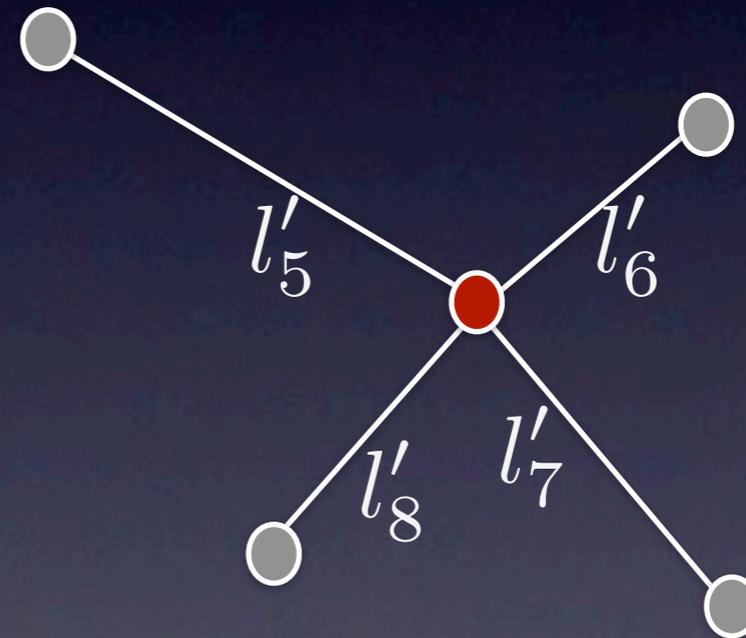
$$global = median \left(\frac{l_1}{l'_1}, \frac{l_2}{l'_2}, \frac{l_3}{l'_3}, \dots \right)$$

Local Scaling Factors

Original animal geometry



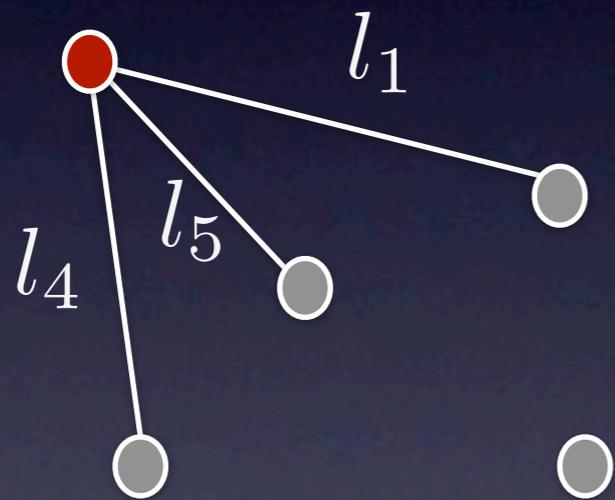
Registered to human torso geometry



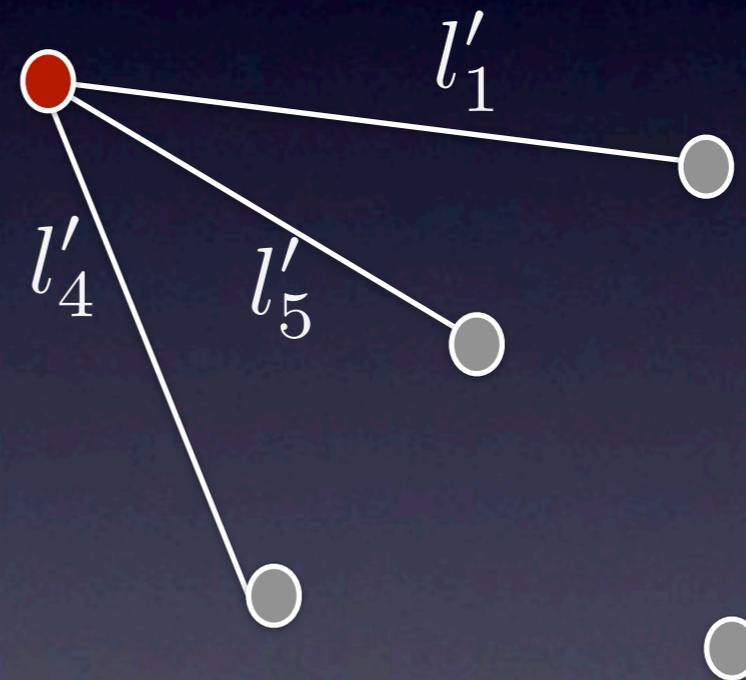
$$local(i = 1) = median \left(\frac{l_5}{l'_5}, \frac{l_6}{l'_6}, \frac{l_7}{l'_7}, \frac{l_8}{l'_8} \right)$$

Local Scaling Factors

Original animal geometry



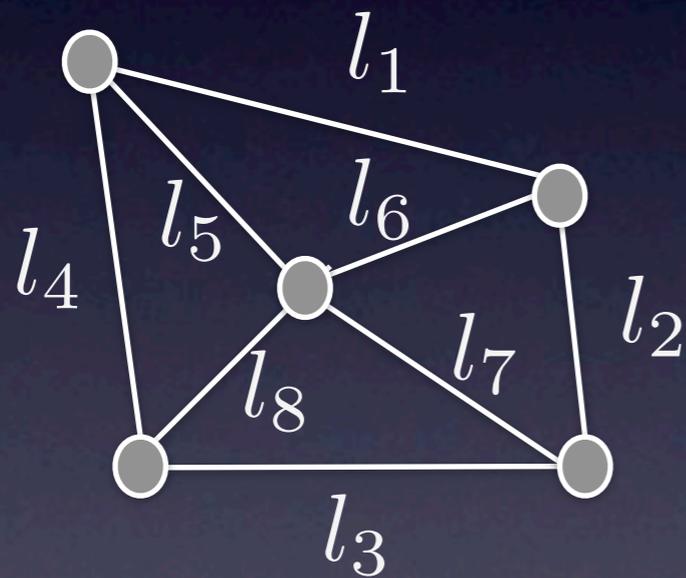
Registered to human torso geometry



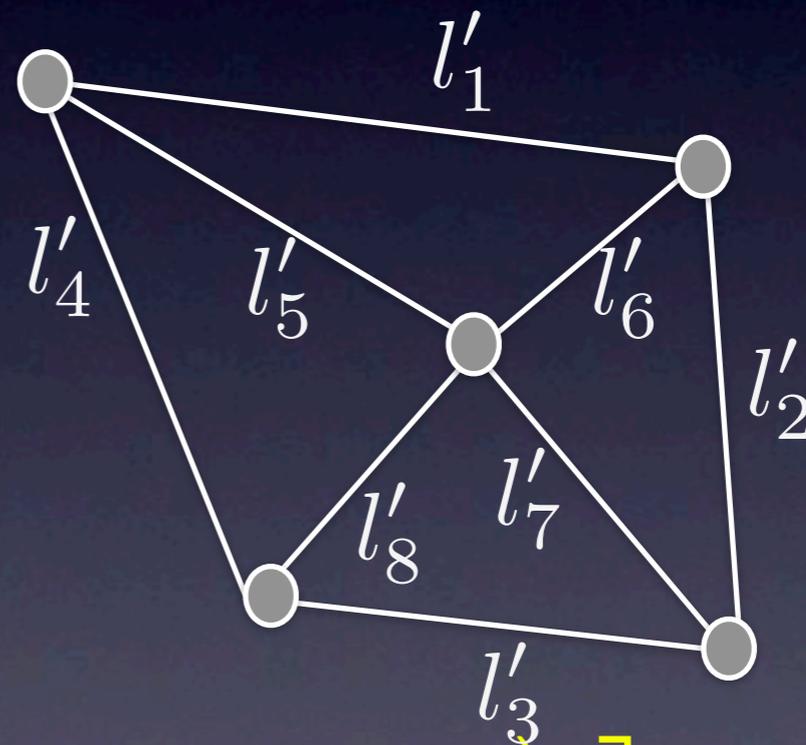
$$local(i = 2) = median \left(\frac{l_1}{l'_1}, \frac{l_4}{l'_4}, \frac{l_5}{l'_5} \right)$$

Local Scaling Factors

Original animal geometry

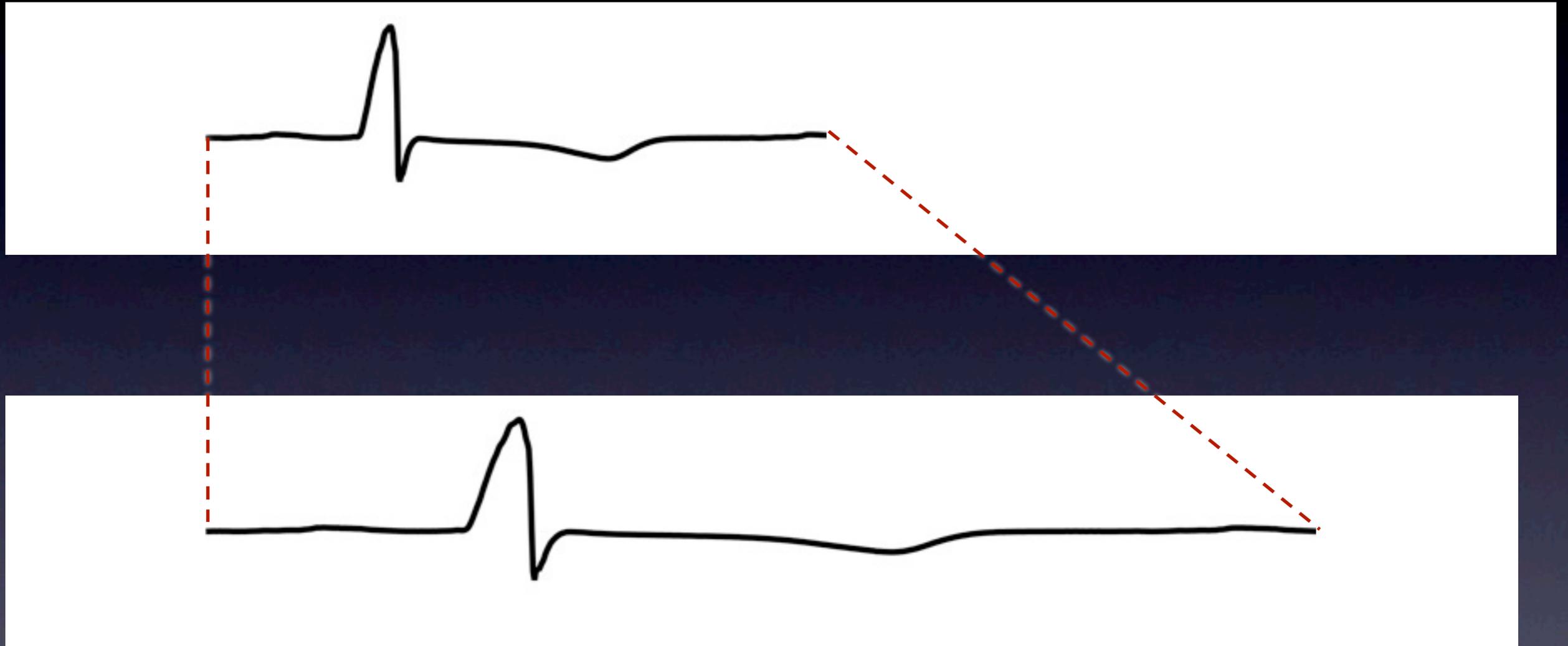


Registered to human torso geometry



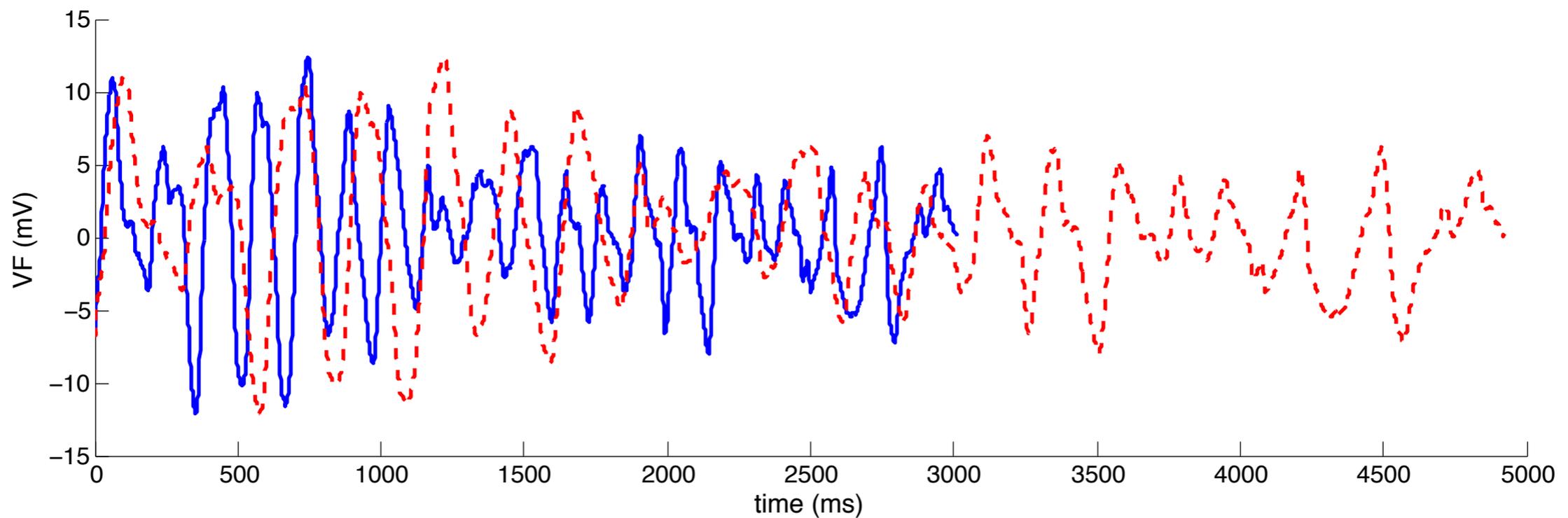
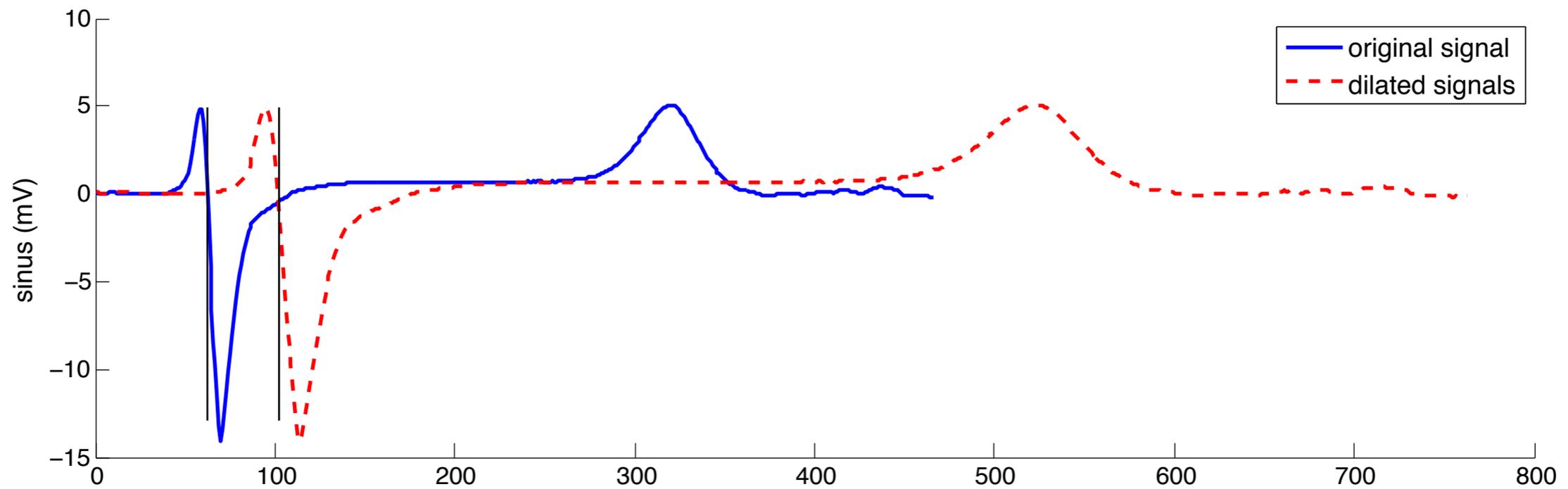
$$local(i) = \left[median \left(\sum_j \frac{neigh_i(j)}{neigh'_i(j)} \right) \right]$$

Linear Dilation



Regular Resampling

Dilated Cardiac Signals



Compare Conduction Velocity

Reported physiological values for CV

Canine (Original)	Canine	Human
33 ± 3 cm/s	21 to 53 cm/s	30 to 100 cm/s

Mean CV after temporal dilation

Torso	Global	Local
1	34 ± 3 cm/s	17 ± 3 cm/s
2	35 ± 3 cm/s	19 ± 3 cm/s

Roberts, et al. *Circulation Research* 1979, Katz *Physiology of the Heart* 2010

Compare Total Activation Time

Reported physiological values for TAT

Canine (Original)	Canine	Human
34 ± 4 ms	20 to 30 ms	30 to 50 ms

Mean TAT after temporal dilation

Torso	Global	Local
1	58 ± 7 ms	266 ± 42 ms
2	54 ± 6 ms	192 ± 24 ms

Hill, Moore *Circulation* 1967, Cassidy, et. al *Circulation* 1984

Compare Activation Recovery Interval

Reported physiological values for ARI (ms)

Canine (Original)	Canine	Human
165 ± 13 ms	~120 to 220 ms	~170 to 350 ms

Mean ARI (ms) after temporal dilation

Torso	Global	Local
1	270 ± 26 ms	271 ± 24 ms
2	251 ± 1 ms	237 ± 23 ms

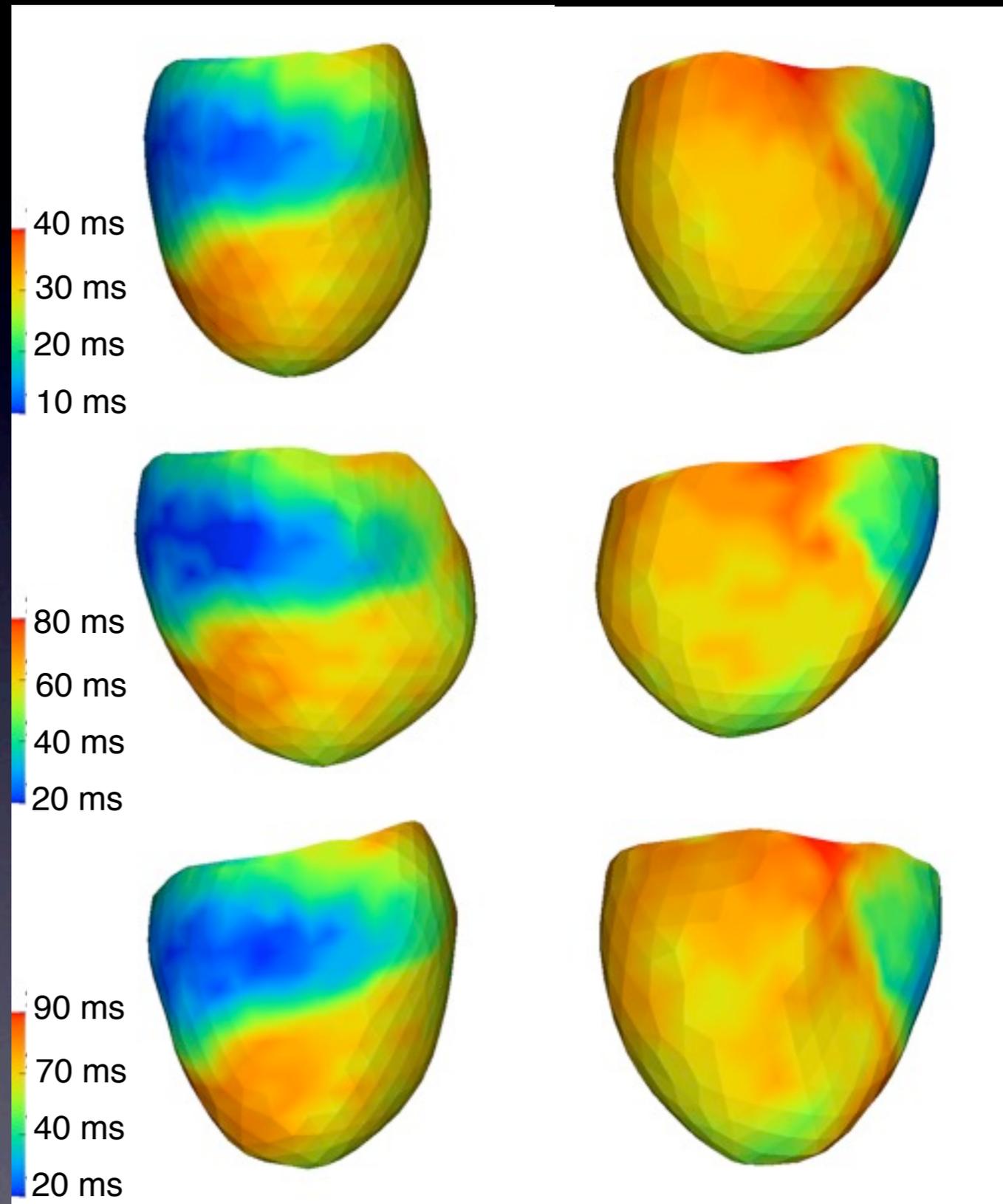
Haws, Lux *Circulation* 1990, Yue, et. al *Circulation* 2004

Global Scaling Activation Times

Original

Torso 1

Torso 2

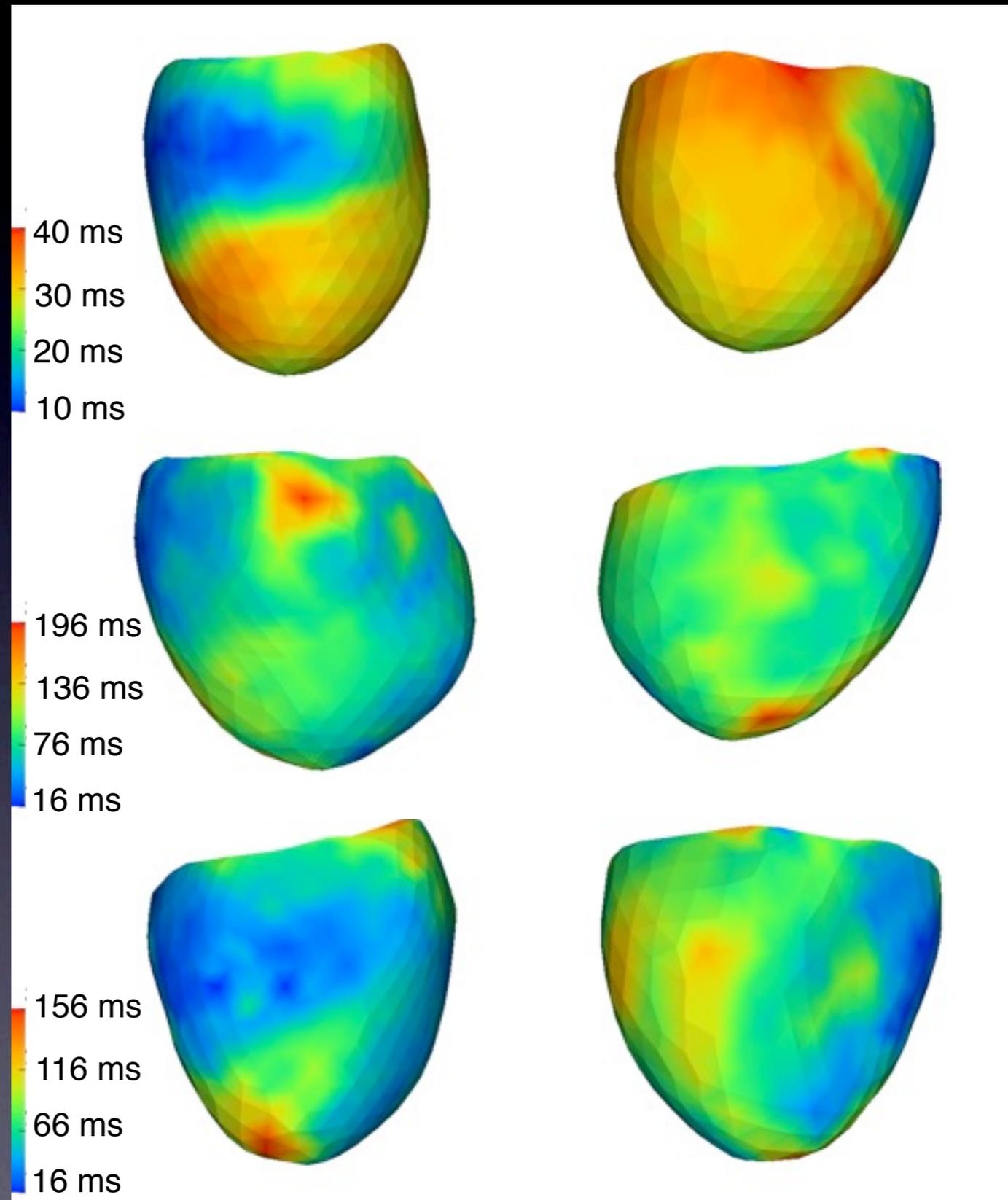


Local Scaling Activation Times

Original

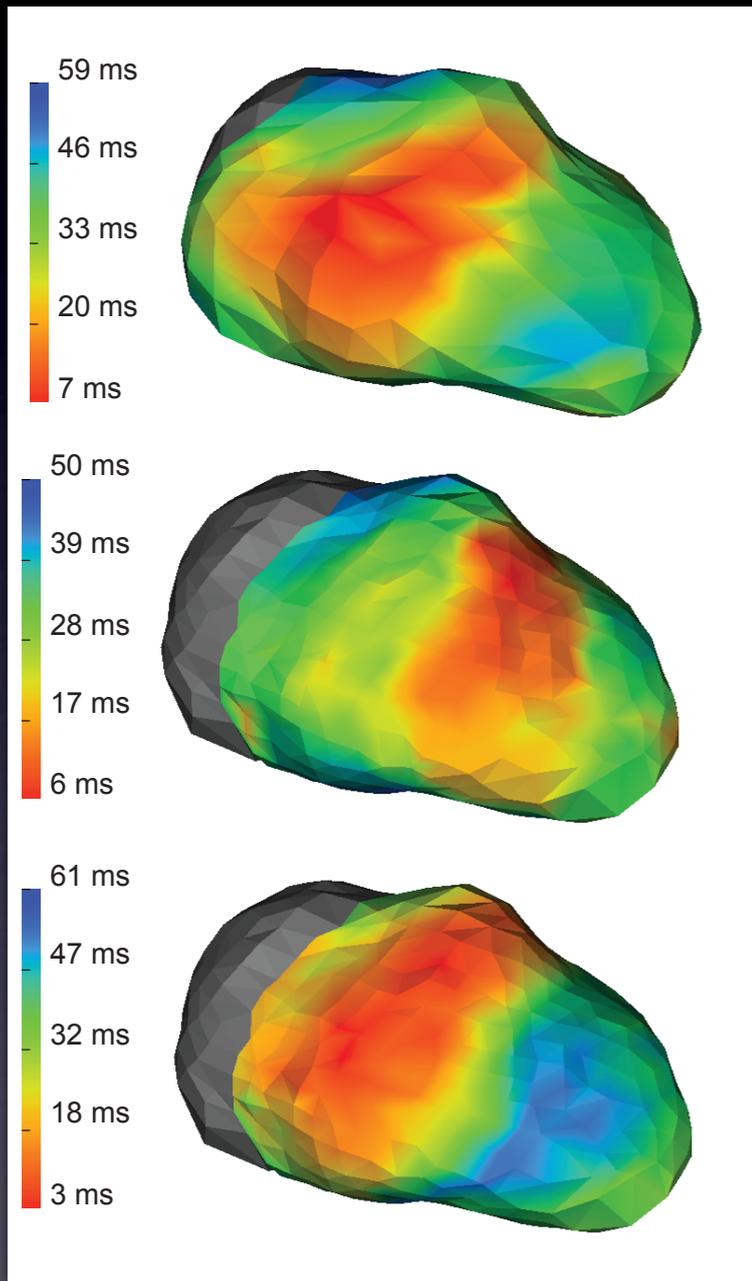
Torso 1

Torso 2

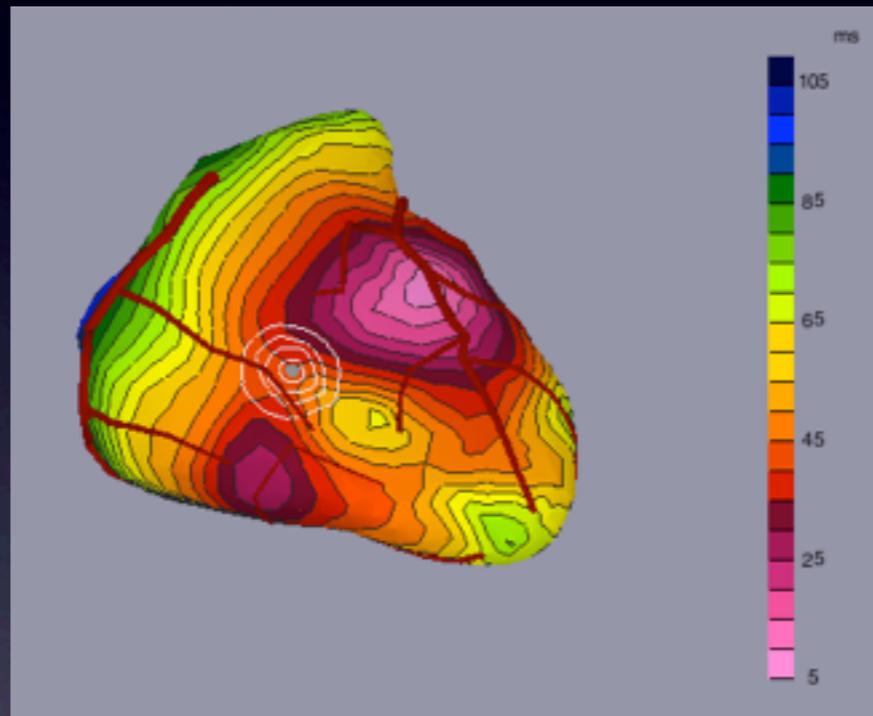


Activation Comparison

Dog Data Mapped to Human Geometry

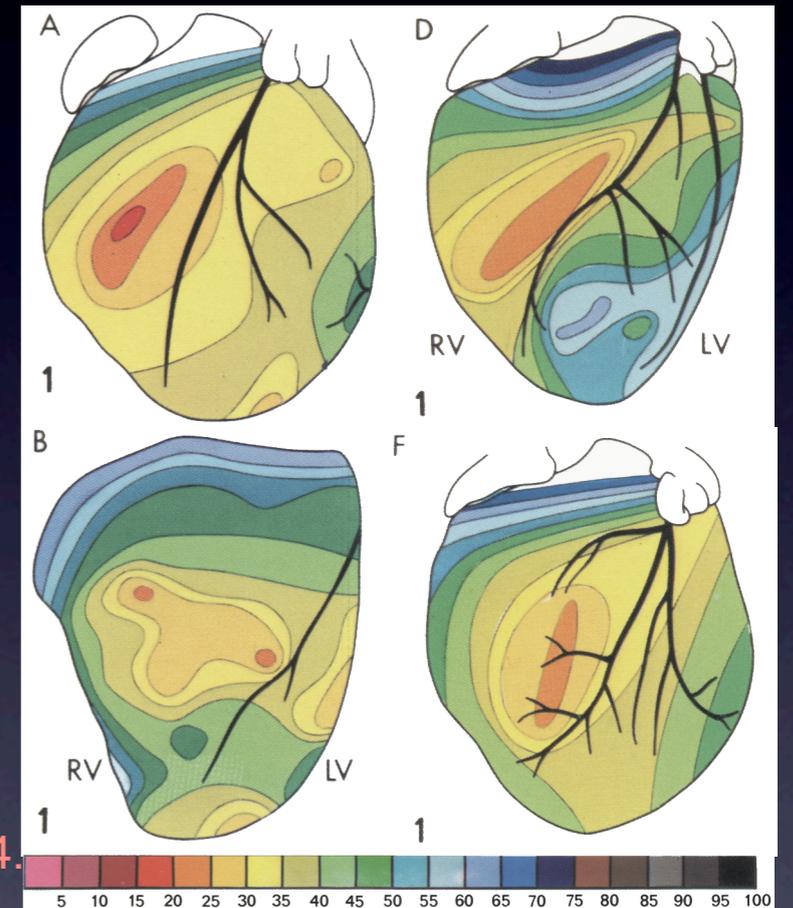


ECGSim



P. van Dam, et al. *Comp. in Cardiology*, 2014.

Durrer, et al., *Circ* 1970



D. Durrer, et al. *Circ.* vol. 41 899-912, 1970

caps Interactive Exploration

The image displays the caps software interface, which is used for interactive exploration of brain models. The interface is divided into several main sections:

- Workflow Graph (Left):** A central workspace showing a network of interconnected nodes and connections. Nodes include 'RescaleColorMap', 'MapFieldDataOntoNode', 'ExtractSimpleSurface', and 'ShowField'. The connections are color-coded (yellow, blue, pink).
- Clipboard History (Far Left):** A list of recent actions and subnetworks, such as 'CreateStandardColorMap', 'EvaluateLinearAlgebraBinary', and 'BrainStimulator'.
- Controls (Top Right):** A panel with playback controls (play, stop, back, forward) and a 'Current Index' set to 160. It also includes 'Advanced' options for 'Increment' (1), 'Play mode' (Loop once), and 'Step Delay (ms)' (0).
- 3D Brain Model (Right):** A 3D rendering of a brain slice with a color-coded heatmap overlay. A color scale on the left indicates voltage levels from 10 mV (blue) to 40 mV (red).
- 2D Plot (Bottom Right):** A graph titled 'Point #127649' showing 'volume potential (mV)' on the y-axis (ranging from -10 to 40) versus 'time (ms)' on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 600). A prominent peak is labeled 't = 160 ms'.

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