

# Fast image-based model of mitral valve closure for surgical planning

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## ABSTRACT

Surgical repair of the mitral valve results in better outcomes than valve replacement, yet diseased valves are often replaced due to the technical difficulty of the repair process. A surgical planning system based on patient-specific medical images that allows surgeons to simulate and compare potential repair strategies could greatly improve surgical outcomes. The system must simulate valve closure quickly and handle the complex boundary conditions imposed by the chords that tether the valve leaflets. We have developed a process for generating a triangulated mesh of the valve surface from volumetric image data of the opened valve. The closed position of the mesh is then computed using a mass-spring model of dynamics. In the mass-spring model, triangle sides are treated as linear springs supporting only tension. Chords are also treated as linear springs, and self-collisions are detected and handled inelastically. The equations of motion are solved using implicit numerical integration. The simulated closed state is compared with an image of the same valve taken in the closed state to assess accuracy of the model. The model exhibits rapid valve closure and is able to predict the closed state of the valve with reasonable accuracy.

**Keywords:** mitral valve, surgical planning, mass-spring model, simulation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The mitral valve is the most complex of the four heart valves and is the one most often associated with disease [21]. It consists of two leaflets that open and close as the heart beats to ensure one-way flow of blood into the left ventricle. The leaflets are restrained by fibrous chords during closure. See Fig. 1. Mitral regurgitation (MR) occurs when the valve fails to close adequately during ventricular contraction and blood leaks backward through the incompetent valve. It can be caused by ischemic heart disease, dilated

cardiomyopathy, rheumatic valve disease, or infection [5]. MR can lead to heart failure if left untreated, and the only effective treatment is surgery. The two primary surgical treatment options are repair of the native mitral valve tissue and replacement of the valve with a prosthetic valve. Repair has been shown to result in better function and long-term survival than replacement [9,15,20], so surgical repair of the mitral valve is preferable to valve replacement for the majority of patients who require treatment for MR [7]. However, replacement is often performed instead of repair due to the technical difficulty of valve repair [18].

Valve repair typically requires use of cardiopulmonary bypass, a procedure which involves arresting the heart and emptying it of blood. The surgeon must try to imagine how the valve leaflets, and/or the chords that tether them, must be modified to make the valve close effectively after the heart is refilled with blood and pumping has been restored. For example, the surgeon must often decide how much tissue to cut out of an open valve leaflet to cause a particular change in the closed shape of the valve or how to modify the length or attachment point of a chord to result in effective valve closure. Practice and experience are crucial for

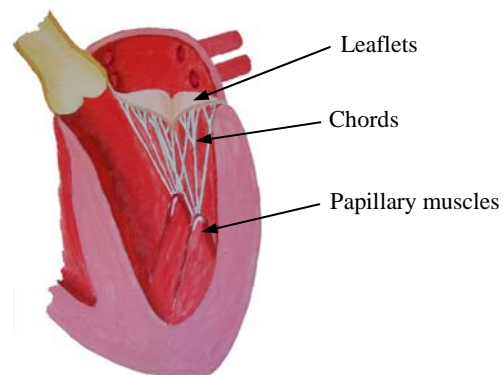


Fig. 1. Cross section of the left heart with mitral valve shown in the closed position. Mitral valve structures are identified by arrows.

the development of the skills necessary to reliably repair mitral valves. Studies show that experienced surgeons at large clinical centers have a much better record of successful repairs, and valve replacement is often chosen instead of repair at low volume centers [8].

Surgical simulation has the potential to enable less experienced surgeons to effectively repair valves. This would allow many patients to undergo valve repair who would otherwise have undergone valve replacement. We propose that computer simulations of mitral valve closure can be used to help the surgeon plan effective repair strategies on a patient-specific basis. Under the proposed scheme, the geometry of a particular patient's valve would be extracted from medical images acquired prior to the date of surgery. The surgeon could then modify a computer model of that valve to reflect a particular surgical repair strategy and would use computer simulation to predict the closed state of the valve, indicating the effectiveness of that particular repair strategy. In this way, many potential repair strategies could be simulated and compared prior to the actual surgery, informing the surgeon to help choose the best strategy for a particular patient.

An important component of the proposed surgical simulation system is the computational model of the mitral valve. The proposed surgical simulation environment places two important requirements on the computational model. First, the valve geometry must be sufficiently detailed to allow predictive modeling on a patient-specific basis. Second, the model must be able to compute the closed state relatively quickly. A surgeon may want to simulate ten or more surgical strategies for a given patient. For practical use, the time to simulate one valve closure must be on the order of minutes.

Several groups have developed finite element models of the mitral valve to study its function [6,11,23]. While these studies modeled important aspects of the complex behavior of the valve, their methods are not well-suited for the surgical simulation environment. They were based on averaged valve data, rather than subject-specific images, assuming symmetry of the leaflets through their midline and neglecting the branching structure of the chords. Another finite element study modeled the valve structures asymmetrically and obtained boundary conditions dynamically using implanted sonomicrometry crystals in an animal model [12]. Unfortunately their sonomicrometry method cannot be used clinically. All of these finite element models have execution times that are too slow for this

surgical planning application.

In developing a computational model of valve closure to meet the requirements of speed and anatomic detail, several assumptions were made. First we assumed that a single static loading state, that of the peak pressure reached during ventricular systole, was sufficient to assess the viability of a given repair strategy. A partial justification of this assumption is that the present technique used at the end of the repair surgery to test the repaired valve is to load the valve by injecting saline under static pressure [5]. This assumption allows us to ignore the complex interaction between blood flow and the valve structures during ventricular filling and ejection.

The second assumption concerns the role of tissue deformation in determining the shape of the closed valve. The valve leaflets undergo both conformational changes as well as deformation (tissue strain) in going from the open to the closed, loaded state. While the constitutive properties of valve leaflets and chords are known to be complex and to play a role in maintaining relatively low and uniform stress concentrations across the valve leaflets, we hypothesize that the conformational changes largely dictate whether the valve closes completely and that modeling the conformational changes along with a simple model of tissue properties will enable us to accurately predict the closed state given a particular valve geometry.

To meet these requirements, we have developed a computational model based on a mass-spring system, a method used in computer graphics to simulate the dynamics of fabric [16]. Mitral valve geometry is read directly from computed tomography (CT) data. This data is used to generate a triangular mesh. The mesh is treated as a system of masses connected by springs, and dynamics equations are used to evolve the closed state of the valve. The closed state predicted by the model is compared directly with images of the actual valve taken in the closed state.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1 Image acquisition

The mitral valves of two explanted porcine hearts were statically loaded with air via tubing inserted through the aorta, past the aortic valve, and into the left ventricle. The aorta was then cinched tightly around the tubing. To prevent air leakage through the coronary arteries, they were sutured closed. In order to supply air at low

pressure with high accuracy, a circuit consisting of low-pressure regulators and electronic pressure sensors was constructed. The hearts were imaged in two different states using a micro-CT system (microCAT, Siemens, Munich, Germany): (1) with the mitral valve in the open position (no applied pressure), and (2) with the mitral valve in the closed position under typical porcine peak systolic pressure of 100 mmHg. Images were acquired at 100  $\mu\text{m}$  isotropic voxel size.

## 2.2 Image processing

The volumetric CT image of the hearts were cropped to include only the mitral valve leaflets and chords. The resulting image of the valve was segmented, and an isosurface was fit to the data in Matlab (Mathworks, Natick, MA). The surface consists of an unstructured triangular mesh of points covering all surfaces of the leaflets and chords. The set of triangles comprising the atrial surface of the leaflets was isolated, and all chords that attach to either the free edge or the belly of the leaflets were approximated with line segments.

## 2.3 Mass-spring model

### 2.3.1 Model structure

The dataset consisting of the triangulated mesh of the open valve leaflets along with the line segments representing the chords was used as the basis for a mass-spring model. All edges of triangles were treated as translational springs supporting only tension, and the mass of each triangular element (assuming finite thickness and known mass density) is treated as being lumped at the nodes. An example of a simple mass-spring mesh is shown in Fig. 2. Spring constants for the springs comprising the valve leaflets were chosen using the following equation for approximating elastic membrane behavior with spring meshes [22]:

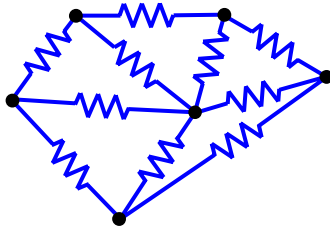


Fig. 2. Example of a simple mass-spring mesh. All triangle sides are treated as translational springs, and mass is lumped at the nodes.

$$k_c = \frac{E_2 \sum_i \text{area}(T_i)}{|c|^2} \quad (1)$$

where  $k_c$  is the spring constant for a given triangle side,  $E_2$  is the two-dimensional Young's modulus for the leaflet tissue, the summation term represents the area of all triangles sharing side  $c$ , and the denominator is the squared length of side  $c$ . The two-dimensional Young's modulus is the product of Young's modulus and leaflet thickness. We assume uniform leaflet thickness of 1mm.

The stress-strain relationship for mitral valve leaflet tissue is known to be nonlinear, with a highly extensible pre-translational region followed by a linear post-translational region of much higher stiffness (see Fig. 3). We approximated this relationship using a bilinear fit, with pre- and post-translational stiffness of 100 and 6000 kPa and transition point of 25% strain [14]. Chord segments were also treated as translational springs supporting only tension, and spring constants were computed as 1-d Young's moduli based on chordal length, cross-sectional area and Young's modulus for the chords [11]. Nodal mass was computed as the product of the nodal area (one third of the sum of the areas of triangles sharing that node), leaflet thickness, and mass density.

### 2.3.2 Model dynamics

The dynamics of the mass-spring system can be

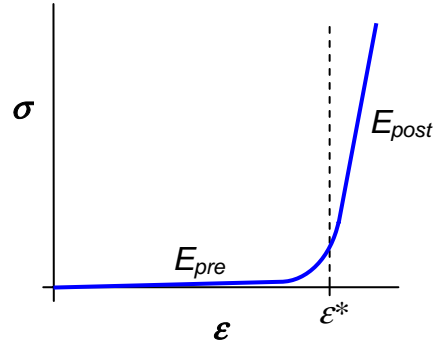


Fig. 3. Example of typical stress-strain relationship observed in mitral valve leaflets. Young's modulus of the pre-translational region,  $E_{pre}$ , is the slope of the stress-strain curve at low strains, and Young's modulus of the post-translational region,  $E_{post}$ , is the slope at high strains. The transition point is denoted as  $\epsilon^*$ .

expressed in state-space form as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\vec{x}} \\ \dot{\vec{v}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v} \\ M^{-1}\vec{f} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where  $x$  and  $v$  are vectors of nodal positions and velocities, respectively,  $M^{-1}$  is the inverse mass matrix (a diagonal matrix with the reciprocal of nodal mass on the main diagonal), and  $f$  is the vector of net nodal force due to springs and external forces. Implicit numerical integration is used because it allows larger integration step sizes and correspondingly faster simulations [1]. In order to use implicit integration, we discretized equation (2) using a second-order backward-difference formula as:

$$\frac{1}{h} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}\vec{x}^{n+1} - 2\vec{x}^n + \frac{1}{2}\vec{x}^{n-1} \\ \frac{3}{2}\vec{v}^{n+1} - 2\vec{v}^n + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}^{n+1} \\ M^{-1}\vec{f}^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where  $h$  is the integration time step. The net nodal force at step  $n+1$  depends on the nodal positions at step  $n+1$  making the set of equations nonlinear. It can be linearized by replacing  $f$  at step  $n+1$  with a first-order Taylor series approximation:

$$\vec{f}^{n+1} = \vec{f}^n + \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{x}}(\vec{x}^{n+1} - \vec{x}^n) + \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{v}}(\vec{v}^{n+1} - \vec{v}^n) \quad (4)$$

Following a method used in a study simulating the behavior of cloth [3], equations (3) and (4) can be combined and expressed as the linear system:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( I - \frac{2}{3}hM^{-1}\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{v}} - \frac{4}{9}h^2M^{-1}\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{x}} \right) (\vec{x}^{n+1} - \vec{x}^n) = \\ & \frac{1}{3}(\vec{x}^n - \vec{x}^{n-1}) + \frac{h}{9}(8\vec{v}^n - 2\vec{v}^{n-1}) + \\ & \frac{4}{9}h^2M^{-1} \left( \vec{f}^n - \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{v}}\vec{v}^n \right) - \frac{2}{9}hM^{-1}\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial \vec{v}}(\vec{x}^n - \vec{x}^{n-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The Jacobian matrix expressing the partial derivative of the net force vector with respect to velocity is an  $N \times N$  block matrix where  $N$  is the number of nodes in the system, and each block is  $3 \times 3$ , representing the three spatial coordinates. The forces due to springs as well as those due to applied pressure do not depend explicitly on nodal velocity, so their contributions are zero. Only the viscous damping term depends on nodal velocity, and its partial derivative yields  $-bI$  where  $b$  is the damping coefficient and  $I$  is the  $3N \times 3N$  identity matrix.

The Jacobian matrix expressing the partial derivative of the net force vector with respect to position is the same size as the Jacobian described above. In this case, the forces due to viscous damping and those due to applied pressure do not depend explicitly on position, so their contributions are zero. The forces due to the translational springs depend directly on nodal position, and their contribution to the Jacobian was evaluated analytically. For the translational spring between nodes  $i$  and  $j$ , elements of the Jacobian are computed as:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}_i}{\partial \vec{x}_i} = \frac{\partial \vec{f}_j}{\partial \vec{x}_j} = J \quad (6)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}_i}{\partial \vec{x}_j} = \frac{\partial \vec{f}_j}{\partial \vec{x}_i} = -J \quad (7)$$

where

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} l(r - s_x^2) - r^{3/2} & -ls_xs_y & -ls_xs_z \\ -ls_xs_y & l(r - s_y^2) - r^{3/2} & -ls_ys_z \\ -ls_xs_z & -ls_ys_z & l(r - s_z^2) - r^{3/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

In this equation,  $l$  is the undeformed length of the spring between nodes  $i$  and  $j$ ,  $\{s_x \ s_y \ s_z\}^T$  is the vector from node  $i$  to node  $j$ , and  $r = \{s_x \ s_y \ s_z\} * \{s_x \ s_y \ s_z\}^T$ .

### 2.3.3 Integration method

Equation (5) is a linear system where the first term on the left side is a sparse  $3N \times 3N$  matrix and the second term is a  $3N \times 1$  vector of unknowns. All of the terms on the right side are  $3N \times 1$  vectors which are known. It can be solved by inverting the sparse matrix. We used an iterative technique based on the method of conjugate gradients [2].

### 2.3.4 Boundary conditions

Points that lie on the annulus as well the locations where chords attach to the heart wall are treated as fixed (zero-displacement). However, both of these sets of points move considerably as the valve closes – both during physiological valve closure and during the passive loading that we use to image the closed valve. The closed shape of the valve leaflets is strongly dependent upon the locations of the annulus and chord attachment points, so it is important that we use their positions in the closed state for our simulations. To do so, we took a CT scan of the valve in the closed, loaded state then generated a mesh and identified the annulus and chord attachment points on the mesh. The annulus points were registered to those from the mesh of the open valve using the iterative closest point algorithm [24]. Points lying on the annulus of the open mesh were

then linearly warped onto the annulus from the closed image, and the points of attachments of the chords were moved directly to their positions measured in the image of the closed valve. All of the nodes in the mesh will be disturbed by the jump in positions of the annulus and chord attachments. To calculate their equilibrium state, the spring network was solved using a quasistatic approach. This was done by assembling the global stiffness matrix and solving it subject to homogeneous boundary conditions on the free edge of the leaflet and nonhomogeneous boundary conditions on the annulus and chord attachment points [13]. Then, during dynamic simulations, the constraint on the free edge of the leaflet is relaxed while annulus and chord attachment points are constrained to remain fixed.

Zero-displacement boundary conditions are implemented during simulations through use of the inverse-mass matrix appearing in equation (5). A particle  $i$  acted upon by springs but not subject to any displacement constraints will contribute the  $3 \times 3$  diagonal matrix given by  $(1/m_i)I$  to the main diagonal of the  $3N \times 3N$  inverse-mass matrix. However, we could prevent the velocity of the particle from changing by making the inverse-mass equal to zero, *i.e.*, giving the particle an infinite mass. An infinite mass cannot be accelerated, so it effectively ignores all forces exerted on it. The zero displacement boundary conditions at the mitral valve annulus and at nodes where chords terminate in the heart wall are handled this way.

### 2.3.5 Collision handling

Self-collisions of the leaflet were identified using a simple method based on proximity of vertices. Detected collisions were handled by inserting forces to render the collisions inelastic.

### 2.3.6 Model parameters and implementation

Some of the model parameters, such as constitutive properties of the tissues and applied transleaflet pressure, affect the closed shape of the valve at equilibrium. These parameters are assigned physically realistic values and are listed in Table 1. The remaining model parameters affect model dynamics and/or stability but not the closed shape of the valve, and those are assigned in order to minimize execution time and instability. The model was implemented in the Matlab programming language.

Table 1. Model parameters.

Parameter	Value
$E_{\text{pre}}, \text{ leaflets}$	100 kPa
$E_{\text{post}}, \text{ leaflets}$	6,000 kPa
$E, \text{ chords}$	40,000 kPa
$\epsilon^*$	25%
transleaflet pressure	13 kPa (100 mmHg)

## 3. RESULTS

Images from several stages of the simulation process for two different data sets are shown in Fig. 4. The top pair of panels shows CT images of the portion of the volume containing the mitral valve (oblique view from the top) in the opened position. The next pair of panels shows the initial states of the mass-spring model of the valve from the same view. The chords are depicted by line segments. The next pair shows the meshes in the initial state but after the annulus and chord attachments have been moved to their positions for the closed state. The bottom pair of panels shows the meshes in the final closed and loaded state. The model shown in the left column of Fig. 4 contains 381 nodes, 631 triangles, and

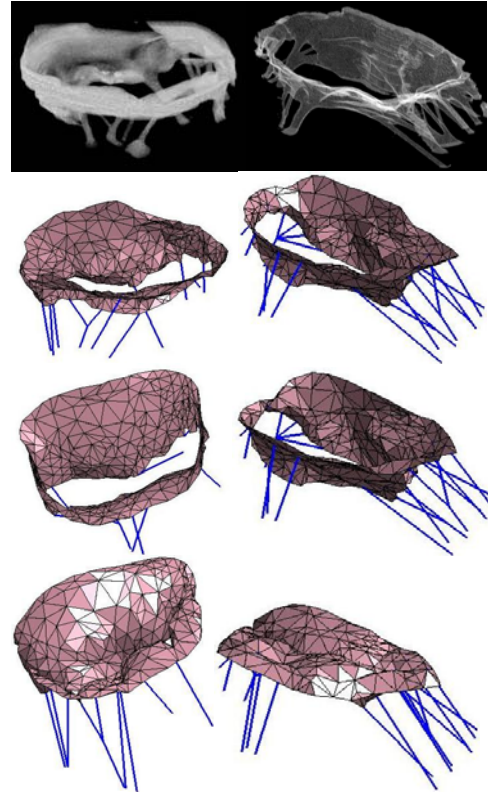


Fig. 4. Four stages of the modeling and simulation process are shown above for two different datasets (left and right columns). Panels, from top to bottom, show (1) CT scan of open mitral valve, (2) mesh of open valve, (3) mesh of open valve with annulus and chord attachment points moved to their positions from image of closed valve, and (4) mesh following simulation of valve closure.

1013 translational springs. The model shown in the right column contains 276 nodes, 419 triangles, and 700 springs. For the simulations, it took approximately 4000 steps to close the valve leaflets. The valve model closed completely in approximately 5 minutes on a computer with 2.33 GHz dual core CPU.

To quantitatively compare the closed state predicted by the model to the closed state generated from the image of the closed valve, the two surfaces were co-registered, again using the iterative closest point method based on vertices lying on the valve annuli. The error in the closed state predicted by the model is estimated by computing the magnitude of the distance between points on the closed image and their nearest points on the closed model. This distance is mapped to color and is plotted in Fig. 5, with the error map on the left and right corresponding to the data sets in the left and right columns of Fig. 4. The mean error across the surface was 1.7 mm for the error map on the left and 1.1 mm for the error map on the right. Maximum error was about 4 mm for both error maps.

The sensitivity of model results to changes in several important model parameters was evaluated. We define sensitivity,  $S$ , as:

$$S = \left. \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} \right|_{X_0} \quad (9)$$

where  $Y$  is the measure of model accuracy,  $X$  is a parameter being tested, and  $X_0$  is the value of that parameter used for our simulations and listed in Table 1. For  $Y$ , we use the mean error across the model surface. We approximate equation (9) as  $\Delta Y / \Delta X$  by increasing parameter  $X$  by 10%, repeating a simulation, and computing the resulting change in  $Y$ . Sensitivity to the constitutive properties of the leaflets is shown in Table 2.

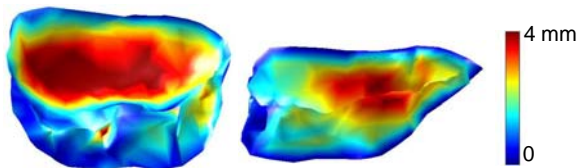


Fig. 5. Error between the closed state of the valve simulated by the model and the mesh produced directly from the image of closed valve. Error, in millimeters, is mapped to color.

Table 2. Sensitivity to parameters.

Parameter	Sensitivity
$E_{pre}$	-0.00349 mm/KPa
$E_{post}$	$2.13 \times 10^{-7}$ mm/kPa
$\epsilon^*$	-0.0221 mm/%

## 4. DISCUSSION

The goal of this study was to develop a simplified model of mitral valve mechanics specifically for use in surgical planning. There are three main requirements for the model. First, the model must represent the geometry of the valve structures in sufficient detail to allow patient-specific simulation. Second, the model must be able to simulate valve closure quickly (on the order of minutes) and robustly. The third requirement concerns accuracy. Accuracy of simulations is affected by model assumptions, choice of mechanical parameters, and the discretization of the leaflets and chords. Each of these requirements will be discussed below.

To produce models capable of conveying patient-specific anatomical detail, our models are based on dense meshes produced directly from image data rather than on a parametric fit or on geometry data averaged across many valves. We used micro-CT images of explanted hearts statically loaded with air to acquire mitral valve geometry. This method provided high resolution and contrast and enabled us to acquire images under carefully controlled loading conditions. Micro-CT scans cannot be used to acquire images in the clinical setting because of the small bore diameter, and a patient's heart cannot be statically loaded for imaging. However, flat-panel volume CT can be used to image a human heart *in vivo* with similar resolution to our data [10], and cardiac gating allows images to be captured at any point in the cardiac cycle, obviating the need for static loading. Our use of air to load the valve provided excellent contrast and allowed us to use very simple methods for segmenting the valve leaflets and chords. However, it is likely that valve tissues could be adequately segmented by introducing contrast agents to the blood and by using more sophisticated segmentation methods.

Our mitral valve models were able to simulate one closing cycle in approximately 5 minutes, and significant speed gains can likely be made by implementing some of the bottleneck sections of the program in the C programming language. Further gains could be made by taking advantage of multiple CPU's



or by using the GPU [19]. Simulations proved to be very robust. Stable simulations resulted for every mesh geometry tested, and stability was not affected by the quality of triangles in the mesh.

In choosing mass-spring modeling over finite element approaches, we have deliberately traded off some accuracy in the interest of speed and robustness. Finite element methods are based on continuum mechanics and can rigorously handle the anisotropy and nonlinearity that are known to characterize valve biomechanics [17]. Furthermore, they provide detailed analysis of stresses throughout the structures under load. However, our accuracy goals are more modest. At present, the surgeon hopes simply to create a mitral valve repair geometry that closes completely at peak load; our model is presented as a tool that could better inform surgeons as they try to understand the relationship between the geometry of the opened valve and its closed state. Analysis of stress concentrations throughout the leaflets is beyond the capability of the type of model presented here.

Based on our experience both during surgery and in experiments with explanted hearts, the ability of the mitral valve to close effectively is primarily governed by gross geometric factors rather than by constitutive properties of the leaflets and chords. To be useful, a model only needs to be able to predict whether a valve complex with given geometry will close completely under load. To validate our model, we qualitatively and quantitatively compare the closed state predicted by the model to the image of the closed valve.

Results can be qualitatively assessed by comparing features of the closed surface predicted by the model with those of the surface produced directly from the closed image. The main contours of the leaflet that were visible in the image of the closed valve were present in the model in the closed position, and the curve formed by the coaptation (meeting) of the leaflets was similar. For both mitral valves that we modeled, the maximum error of approximately 4 mm occurred in the middle of the leaflets. Two factors probably contribute to this error. First, by representing the mitral valve leaflets as an isotropic membrane, we neglect its strong orthotropic behavior, which is likely to play a role in determining leaflet shape. Second, for chords that attach to the free edge of a leaflet, we attach them at a single point on the edge, while in reality, the chord inserts into the leaflet over a long overlapping region and imparts high stiffness in the direction of the chord to the adjacent leaflet.

By quantifying and plotting the error in the closed state predicted by the model, we can clearly see in which regions the model succeeds or fails to capture the actual behavior. Our method for simulating the mitral valve makes significant progress toward meeting the requirements of a surgical planning system. Model geometry is derived directly from images, simulating the closed state of the valve is rapid and has the potential to be sped up significantly, and the model is able to predict many features of the closed state accurately and estimates the actual position of the closed leaflets with mean errors of 1.7 mm or less.

The limited sensitivity analysis that we performed demonstrates that the accuracy of the model in predicting the closed state of the leaflets is not highly sensitive to the choice of leaflet properties. For example, a 1 kPa (*i.e.*, 1%) increase in the pre-translational Young's modulus for the leaflets results in a decrease in model error of less than  $1/100^{\text{th}}$  of a millimeter. It is desirable for our model to be relatively insensitive to leaflet properties. Measured values for these properties show a large variance [14], and predictive value of the model is questionable if different physiological choices of parameters lead to large changes in model accuracy.

It is important to note that closure of the valve leaflets is not the only metric of valve function, and hence quality of potential repair. One might also consider stress levels in the leaflets, a metric important for long-term durability of the valve. However, accurate simulation of the closed state is a good first-order criterion for valve function.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Our method of simulating closure of the mitral valve meets the requirements of surgical planning for valve repair. Simulations are fast and robust, and patient-specific models can be derived directly from images. Results are in reasonable agreement with images of the loaded valve. The relationship among the full set of model parameters need to be better understood, and the effect of changing the mesh density on speed and accuracy needs further investigation.

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