

A Constrained Mixture Model of Sarcomere Turnover in Cardiomyocytes for Organ-Scale Cardiac Growth and Remodeling

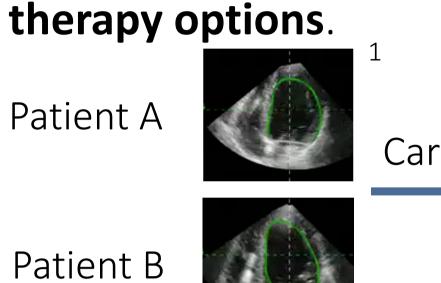
A. M. Gebauer¹, M. R. Pfaller², W. A. Wall¹

¹Institute for Computational Mechanics, Technical University of Munich, Germany

²Pediatric Cardiology, Stanford Maternal & Child Health Research Institute, and Institute for Computational and Mathematical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, USA

Introduction

- Cardiac growth and remodeling occur in various situations throughout a human's life (e.g. between birth and adulthood, during pregnancy or exercise).
- Disease-induced stimuli (e.g. myocardial infarction, aortic stenosis or hypertension) often result in pathologic maladaptive growth and remodeling that develop towards heart failure.
- A predictive computational model has the potential to **identify patients** at risk of heart failure and assess or even improve their personalized



today

Cardiac resyncronization therapy

(responder) (non-responder)

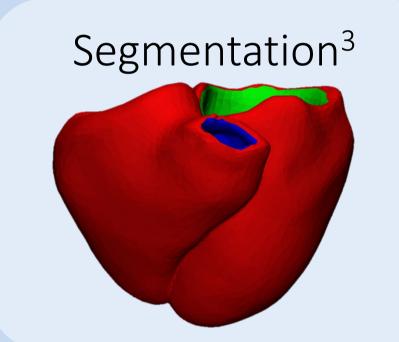
Can we predict that?

6 months later

Computational Model

Preprocessing

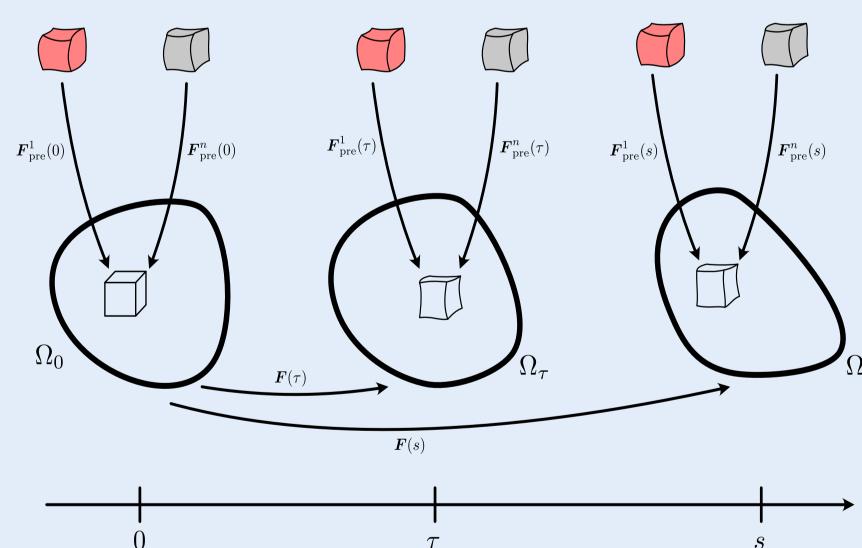






Constrained mixture model [1, 2]

- Mixture consists of multiple strucurally relevant constituents that are chemically cross linked
- Constituents do **turnover** (continuous deposition and degradation of mass)



Mass production

$$\dot{\rho}_0^i = \rho_0^i \left[\frac{1}{T^i} + k_\sigma^i \frac{\sigma^i - \sigma_{\rm h}^i}{\sigma_{\rm h}^i} \right]$$

Mass degradation

$$\dot{q}_{-}^{i, au}=rac{q^{i, au}}{T^{i}}$$

Constituents:

Collagen fibers

- 4 fiber families
- Quasi 1D-fibers
- Fung type strain energy function [3]

Cardiomyocytes

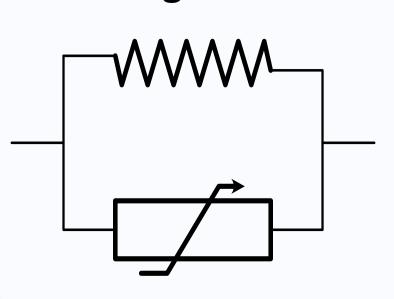
- Quasi 1D-fiber
- Stress response determined by Sarcomere model

Elastin matrix

- No deposition of functional elastin
- No degradation or damage

Sarcomere model

Rheological model

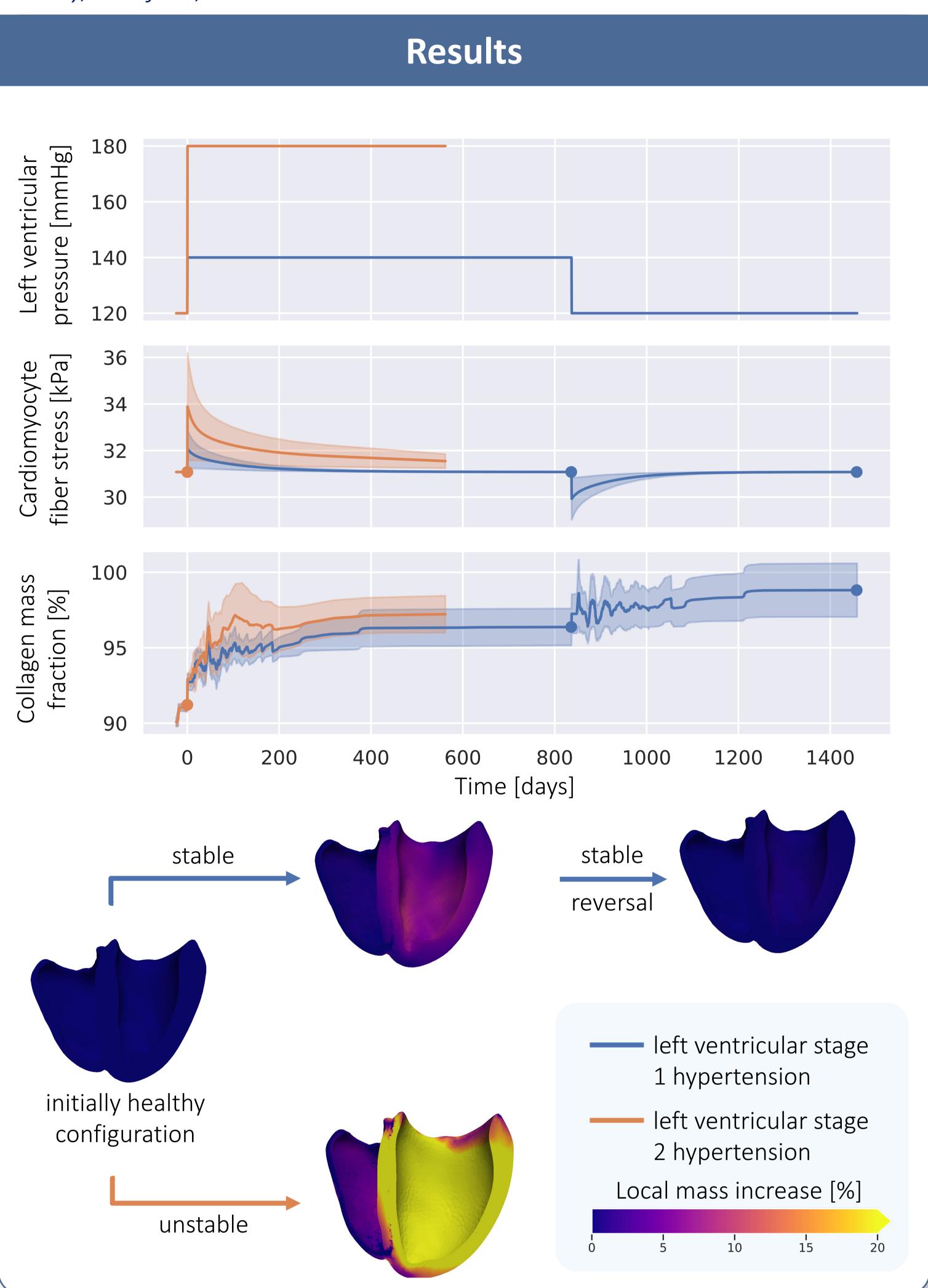


Elastic response

- Fung type strain energy function [3]
- Homeostatic prestretch

active stress [4] au_{opt} ★ sarcomere deposition

Stretch dependent



Ongoing and future work

What can cardiomyocytes sense?

To incorporate the interconnection between collagen strands and individual cardiomyocytes, we investigate coupled growth stimuli, i.e. cardiomyocytes can not only sense their current stress, but also the stress of the extracellular matrix.

Experimental validation

Experimental data from biomimetic cultures of living myocardium [5] will be used to verify our model on tissue patch scale and long-term magnetic resonance imaging data of patients for the organ-scale.

References

[1] Gebauer, A. M., Pfaller, M. R., Braeu, F. A., Cyron, C. J. & Wall, W. A. A homogenized constrained mixture model of cardiac growth and remodeling: Analyzing mechanobiological stability and reversal. Arxiv (2022) doi:10.48550/arxiv.2203.12615.

[2] Humphrey, J. D. & Rajagopal, K. R. A constrained mixture model for growth and remodeling of soft tissues. Math Model Methods Appl Sci 12, 407–430 (2002).

[3] Holzapfel, G. A. & Ogden, R. W. Constitutive modelling of passive myocardium: a structurally based framework for material characterization. Philosophical Transactions Royal Soc Math Phys Eng Sci 367, 3445–3475 (2009).

[4] Hirschvogel, M. Computational modeling of patient-specific cardiac mechanics with model reduction-based parameter estimation and applications to novel heart assist technologies. (Technische Universität München, 2018).

[5] Fischer, C. et al. Long-term functional and structural preservation of precision-cut human myocardium under continuous electromechanical stimulation in vitro. Nat Commun 10, 117 (2019).

¹ Ultrasound images by Carolin Sonne, German Heart Center, Germany

² MRI courtesy by R. Chabiniok, J. Harmer, E. Sammut, King's College London, UK ³ Segmentation by Florian Holzberger, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Partners and Financiers





