

Model for Pre-Surgical Intracerebral Hemorrhage Planning

Client: Dr. Walter Block

Advisor: Dr. Aviad Hai

Team members: Alex Truettner, Joe Kerwin,
Kurt Vanderheyden, Payton Parmett

Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background and Prior Work
- PDS
- Design Alternatives
- Design Matrix
- Future Work: Stages 1-4
- References
- Acknowledgements



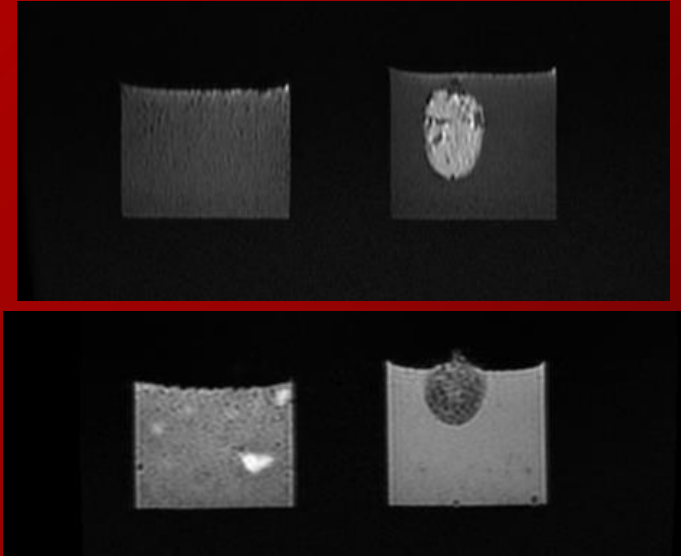
Problem Statement

- In the past, very little could be done for patients with intracerebral hemorrhaging
- Recent efforts being made to remove as much clot as possible to prevent damage
- Characteristics of different clots vary - differences in rigidity affect removal approach
- Research being done to map rigidity of clots before operation

Goal is to create a gel model to simulate interior of brain with various clots to image and validate the effectiveness of mapping techniques

Background / Prior Work

- Recently two methods to remove cerebral clots have been developed
- The method used is dependent upon the stiffness of the clots
 - Suction
 - Drug treatment then suction
- A phantom brain is needed to acquire a range of stiffness measurements to be used in a database
- The phantom will also be used to test MRI Resolution
- Last semester
 - Gel making protocol
 - Proof of concept completed

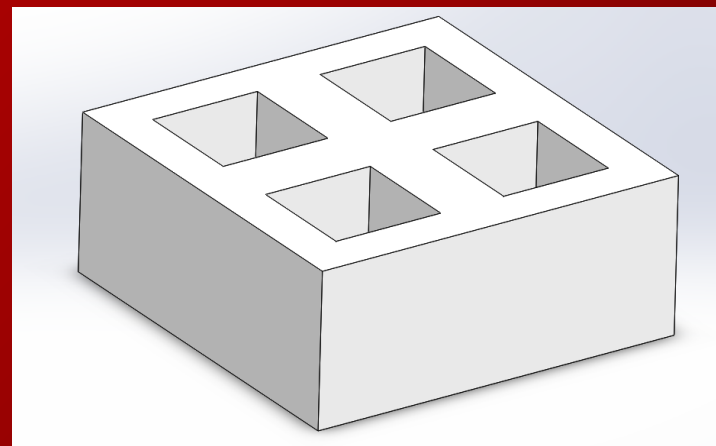
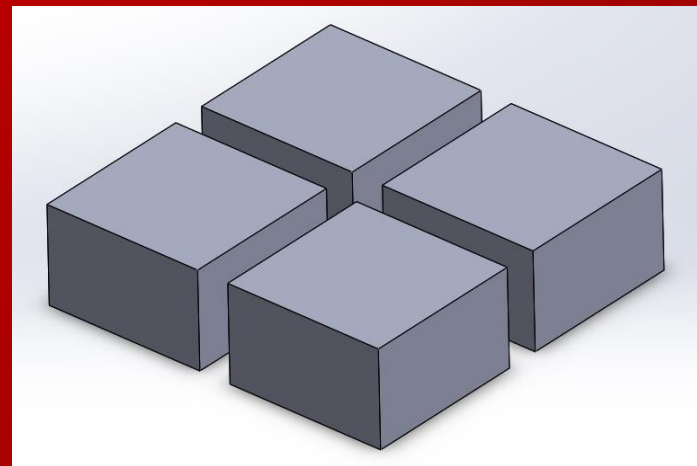
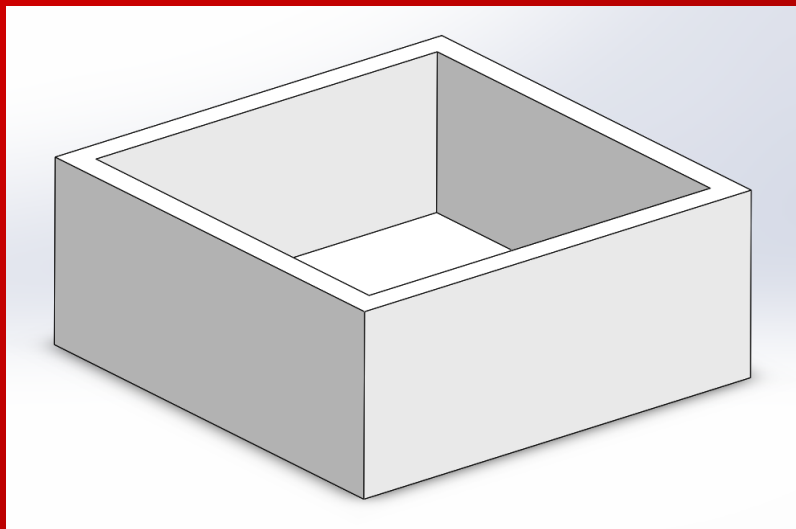


T1 and T2 imaging results from last semester

PDS

- Final stiffness should be comparable to brain matter
- Size of “Clots” must test the accuracy of MRI
- Must be resilient to handling and transport
- The phantom must be able to handle powerful magnetic fields (no metal)
- Must be sharp contrast between stiffnesses

Updated Design



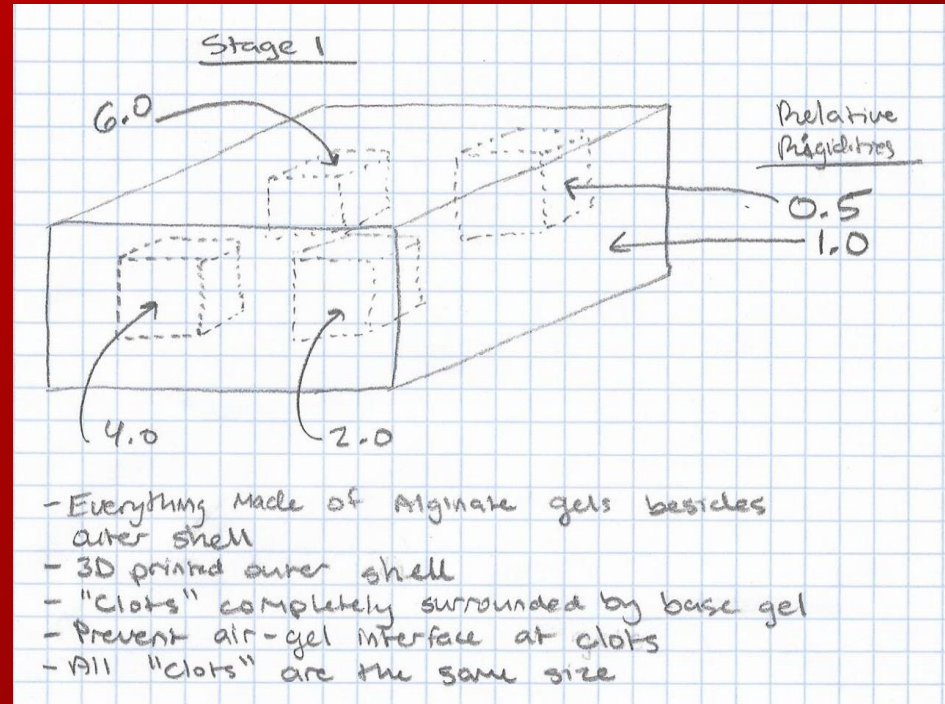
Gel Fabrication Protocol

Protocol:

1. Dissolve alginate in warm water
2. Add CaCO_3 and Glucono- δ -lactone
3. Mix gel thoroughly
4. Before the gel sets, scoop it into the finger-tip of a latex glove
5. Tie the top of the latex glove off, ensuring no air gets in the glove
6. Allow the clot gel to set in a fridge
7. Repeat steps 1-4 for gel iterations
8. Suspend the clot using a wooden stick in the cavity of the container
9. Pour the base gel into the cavity and allow the gel to set in the fridge

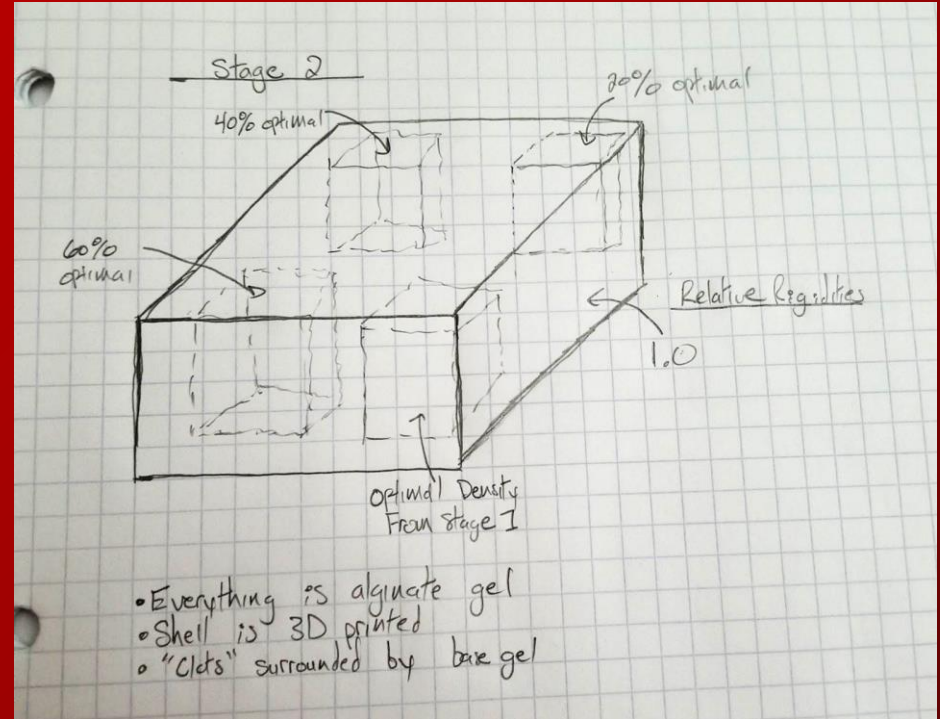
Future Work - Stage One

- All alginate gel besides outer plastic shell
- “Brain” base gel
- “Clot” gels of varying rigidity
- Prevent air-gel interface with “clots”
- Same size “clots”



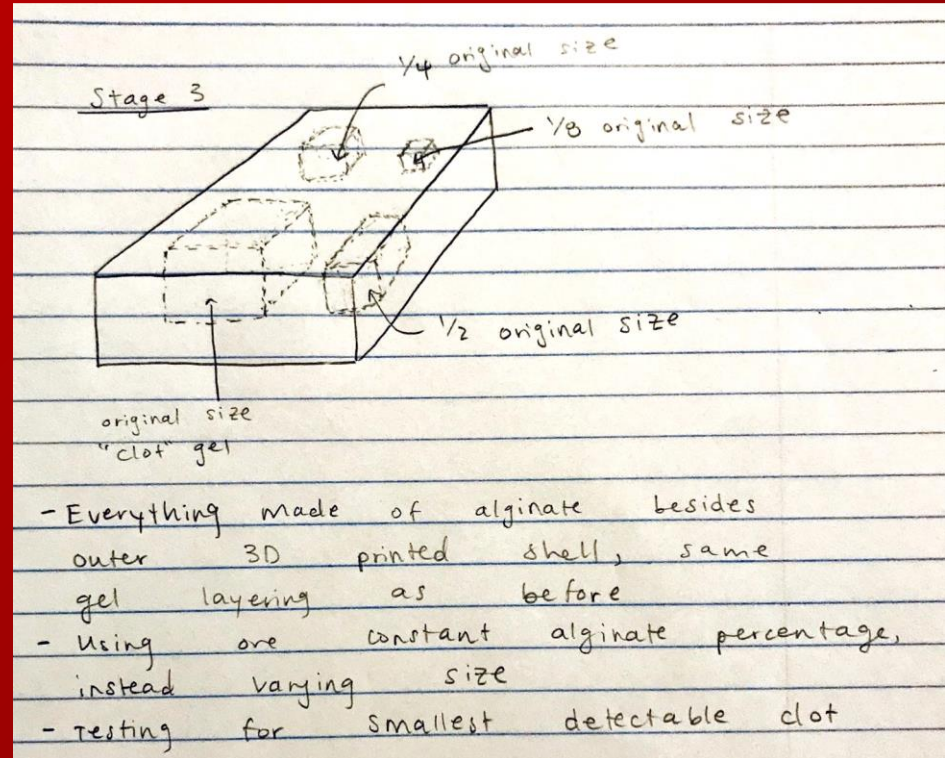
Future Work - Stage Two

- Same setup as stage two
- Refined range of varying “clot” rigidity
- Goal is to find imaging threshold



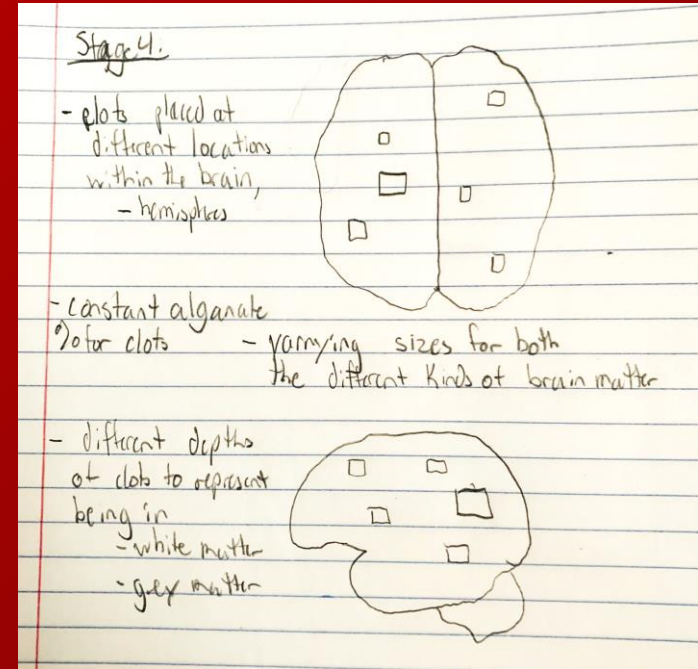
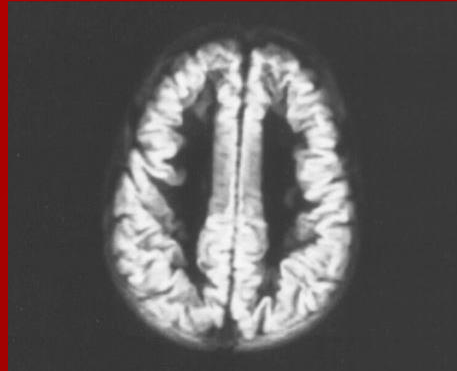
Future Work - Stage Three

- Same setup as previous stages
- One “clot” rigidity - whatever was found to be threshold in stage two
- “Clots” of varying sizes
- Testing for smallest detectable “clot”

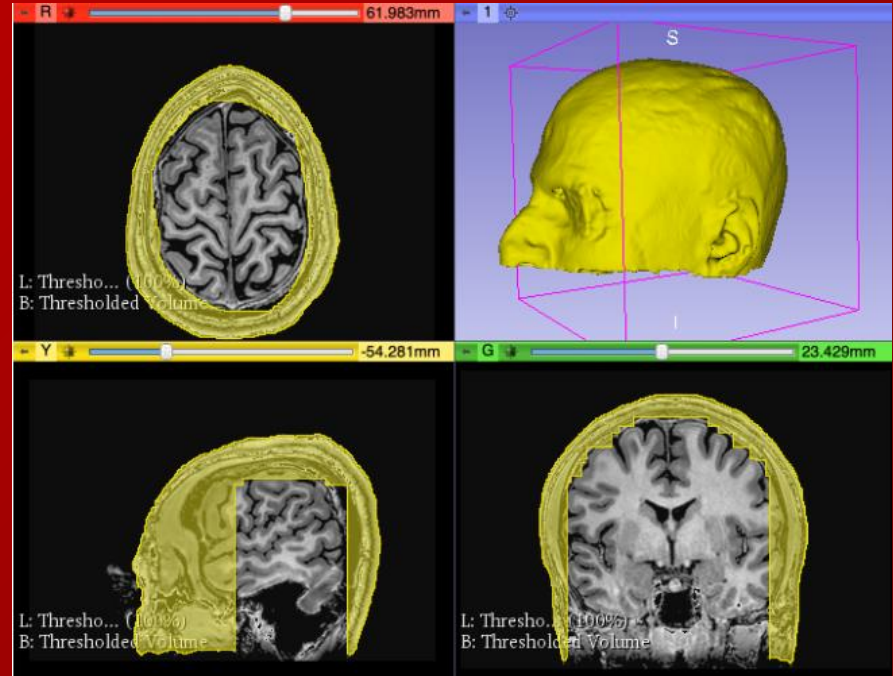
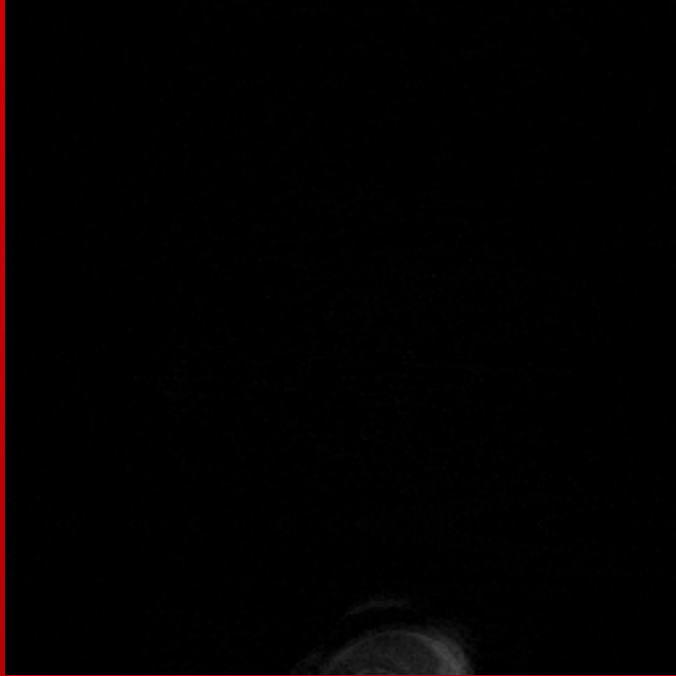


Future Work - Stage Four

- New sample holder - brain model
- Same constant threshold “clot” rigidity
- Different “brain” gels to model gray and white matter
 - Different depths of clots
 - Different sizes of clots



Future Work - Stage Four



Thank you to Dr. Block and Dr. Hai!

References

- [1] M. McLean, F. Woermann, G. Barker and J. Duncan, "Quantitative analysis of short echo time1H-MRSI of cerebral gray and white matter", *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine*, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 401-411, 2000. Available: [10.1002/1522-2594\(200009\)44:3<401::aid-mrm10>3.0.co;2-w](https://doi.org/10.1002/1522-2594(200009)44:3<401::aid-mrm10>3.0.co;2-w) [Accessed 9 February 2020].
- [2] Csun.edu. (2019). [online] Available at: <http://www.csun.edu/~ll656883/lectures/lecture10.pdf> [Accessed 3 Oct. 2019].
- [3] Lee, K. and Mooney, D. (2019). *Alginate: Properties and biomedical applications*.
- [4] Leibinger, A., Forte, A., Tan, Z., Oldfield, M., Beyrau, F., Dini, D. and Baena, F. (2014). *Soft Tissue Phantoms for Realistic Needle Insertion: A Comparative Study*. [online] NCBI. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4937066/> [Accessed 3 Oct. 2019].
- [5] Martinez, J. and Jarosz, B. (2015). *3D perfused brain phantom for interstitial ultrasound thermal therapy and imaging: design, construction and characterization*. [online] IOPscience. Available at: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/0031-9155/60/5/1879> [Accessed 3 Oct. 2019].