

Mapping the Cardiac Acoustome: Biosensing and Computational Modeling Applied to Smart Diagnosis and Monitoring of Heart Conditions

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Rajat Mittal (PI), Jung Hee Seo, Hani Bakshae and Chi Zhu (Mechanical Engineering)
 Andreas Andreou (Co-PI), Gaspar Tognetti, Guillaume Garreau (Electrical Engineering)
 William Reid Thompson (Co-PI, Pediatric Cardiology)
 Theodore Abraham (Co-PI, Cardiology)

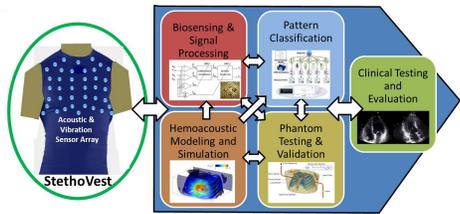


Motivation

- Cardiac Auscultation: science and art of diagnosing heart conditions via the stethoscope
- Potent, non-invasive diagnostic modality limited by:
 - incomplete understanding between cause effect (sound)
 - human-in-the-loop
 - sequential (uni-site) measurement technique
 - high level of noise
 - large array of heart sounds
 - declining auscultatory skills [1]
- Vision: Rescue this valuable diagnostic modality from obsolescence by deploying new tools and ideas from computational science, biosensing and signal processing.



Objectives



Goal: Develop an approach to automated heart sound measurement and localization via a compact acoustic sensor array (the "StethoVest")

- Develop image-based computational hemoacoustic models (CHM).
- Validate CHMs and develop/test generative (model based) statistical pattern recognition algorithms for abnormal heart conditions using thoracic phantoms.
- Investigate the physics of murmurs associated with aortic valve (AV) disease using integrative biosensing-CHM approach.
- Evaluate acoustome-map based screening for hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM)

Impact

- Revolutionize the management of heart disease
 - Inexpensive, non-invasive, accurate
 - Screening of wide range of heart conditions
 - 24/7 continuous, at-home health monitoring
 - Deployable in rural and underserved areas
 - Leverages telemedicine, bioinformatics & wearable sensor revolution
 - Health care: reactive, expensive and hospital-centric → smart, proactive, patient-centric and cost-effective
- Advance medicine, mechanics and modeling, computing, electrical engineering, biosensing, and BIGDATA science.
- Training of undergraduates, graduate students and postdocs in a highly cross-disciplinary environment

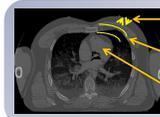
Technical Approach

Team



High-Fidelity Hemoacoustic Modeling and Simulation

- Biophysics of auscultation involves
 - flow perturbation
 - propagation of acoustic wave through thorax (lung, bone, muscle, fat)
 - sensing by stethoscope
- Integrated multiphysics analysis required to understand the physical based of auscultation

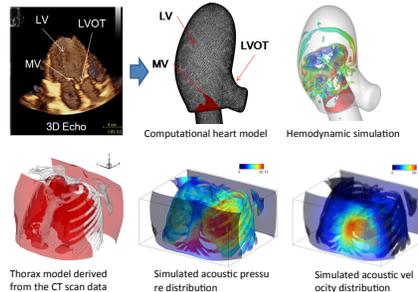


- Surface fluctuation on the chest
- Structural wave Propagation
- Pressure Fluctuation in the Heart

Coupled flow and wave propagation simulations[2]

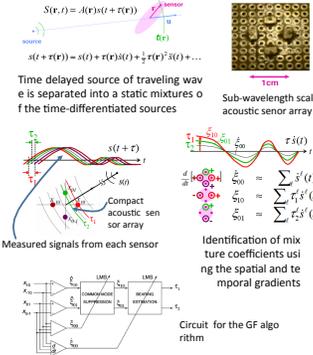
Incompressible Navier-Stokes equations
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{U} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial \vec{U}}{\partial t} + (\vec{U} \cdot \nabla) \vec{U} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla P = \nu_0 \nabla^2 \vec{U}$
 ↓ Flow simulation results are supplied as BC or source term

Linear viscoelastic structural wave equations
 $\frac{\partial p_e}{\partial t} + \lambda \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \right) = 0$
 $\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_e}{\partial x} = \frac{\eta}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \right) + f_x$



Sound Measurement, Localization and Pattern Classification

Bioinspired Source localization using Gradient Flow (GF) [3]



Characterizing different sensors [4]

Transducer	HP 21050A	TSD 108	MA 250	TH 306	DS32a
Photograph					
Manufacturer	Hewlett Packard	BIOPAC	Fukuda Denshi	Fukuda Denshi	ThinkLabs
Physical Dimensions (mm)	D: 28 H: 29	D: 29 H: 6	D: 25 H: 20	D: 35 H: 24	D: 50 H: 40
Bandwidth (Hz)	0.02 – 2000	35 – 3500	20 – 600	0.04 – 300	20 – 2000

Year Two Progress

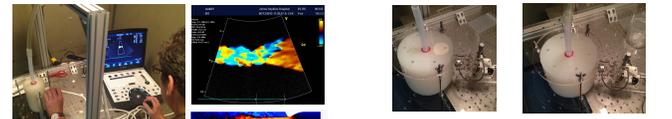
Experimental Study [4]



Generation-1 Thoracic phantom (silicone gel)

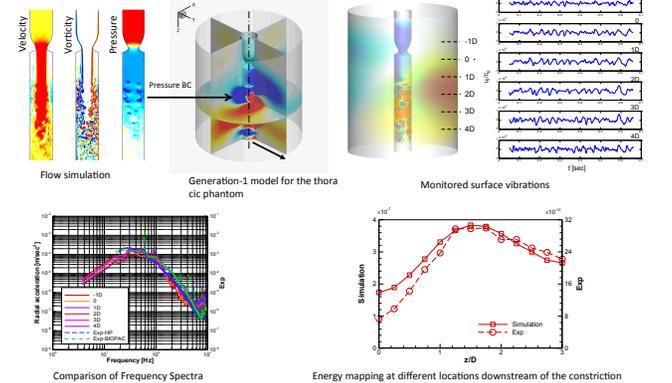
Experimental Set-up

Future/Ongoing experimental studies



Generation-2 Thoracic phantom (silicone gel and Foam) Modeling tissue and lung

Computational Modeling



References & Misc. Information

References

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Other Collaborators: Albert C. Lardo (BME, JHU), Richard George (Cardiology, JHU), Sharon Gerech and Michael Blatchley (Chemical and biomolecular engineering, JHU), Email Doctor (Radiology, JHU), Feresthe Alamfar (Electrical Engineering, JHU)

Undergrad Students: Nate Welsh

Project homepage: http://engineering.jhu.edu/fsag/nsf_sch_project_homepage/



Smart and Connected Health (SCH)

