

Electricity in the Body

Biomedical Engineering Seminar
Dalhousie University
17 December 2014

Andy Adler

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Systems and Computer Engineering, Carleton University, Ottawa

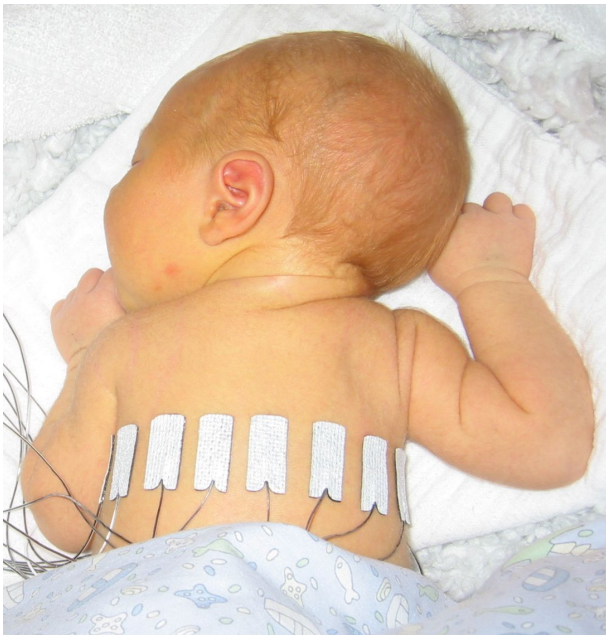
My visit to Halifax . . .

- Tasers
- Cardiac mapping
- EIT

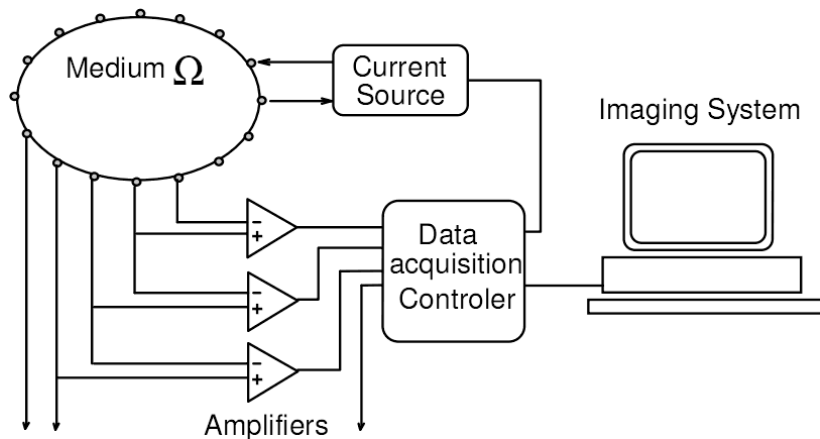
Electrical Impedance Tomography

10-day old healthy
baby with EIT
electrodes

Source:
[eidors3d.sf.net/data_contrib/if-
neonate-spontaneous](http://eidors3d.sf.net/data_contrib/if-neonate-spontaneous)



Electronics – Block Diagram



Current Propagation

Healthy Adult Male
CT slide at heart

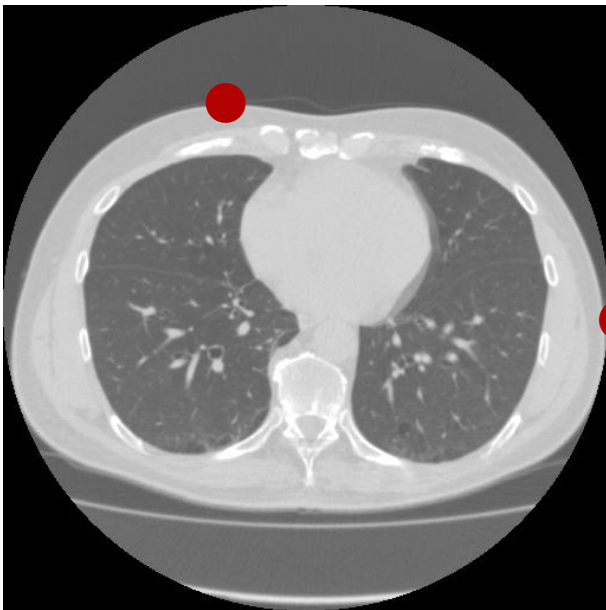
Source: ei-
dors3d.sf.net/tutorial/netgen/extrusion



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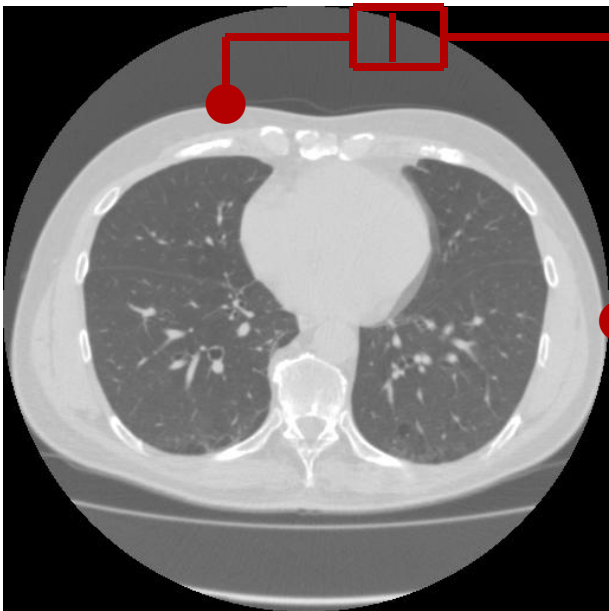
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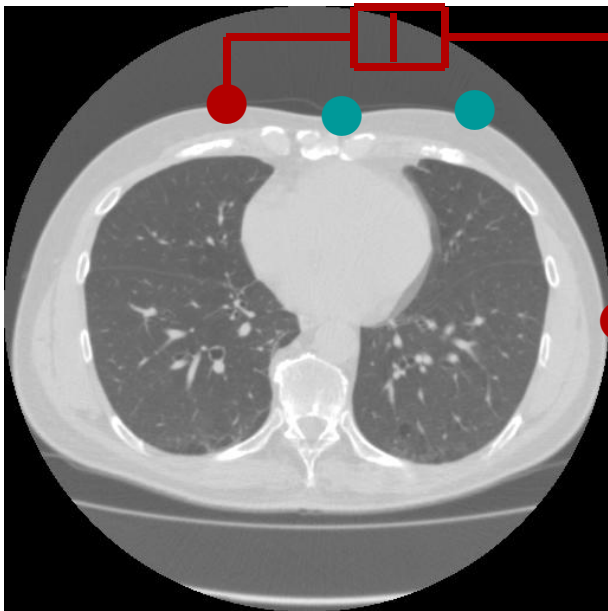
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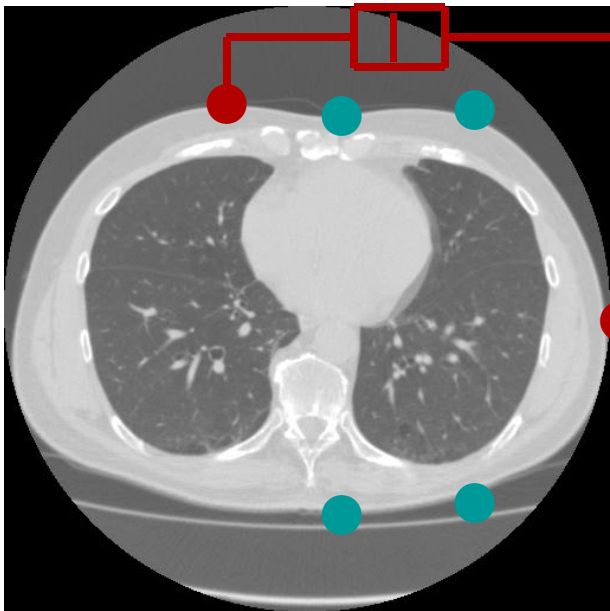
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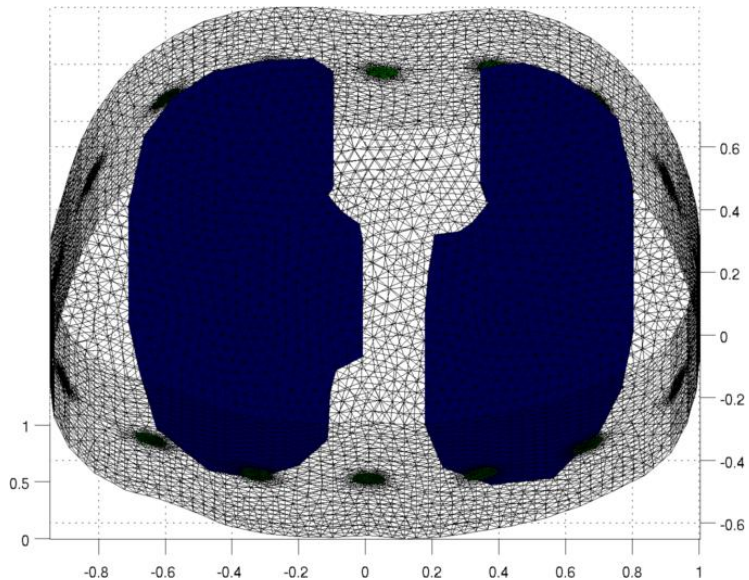
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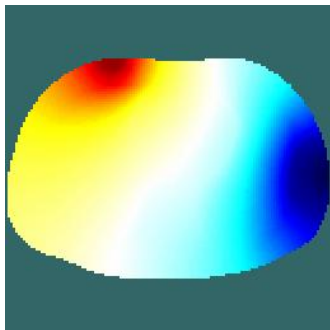
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dors3d.sf.net/tutorial/netgen/extrusion



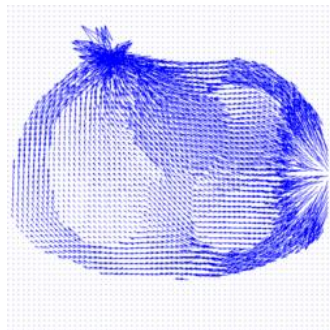
Finite Element Modelling



Finite Element Modelling



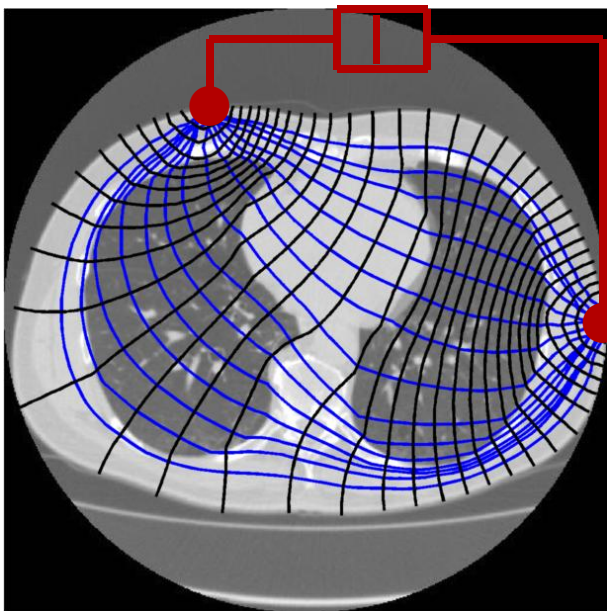
Simulated Voltages



Voxel Currents

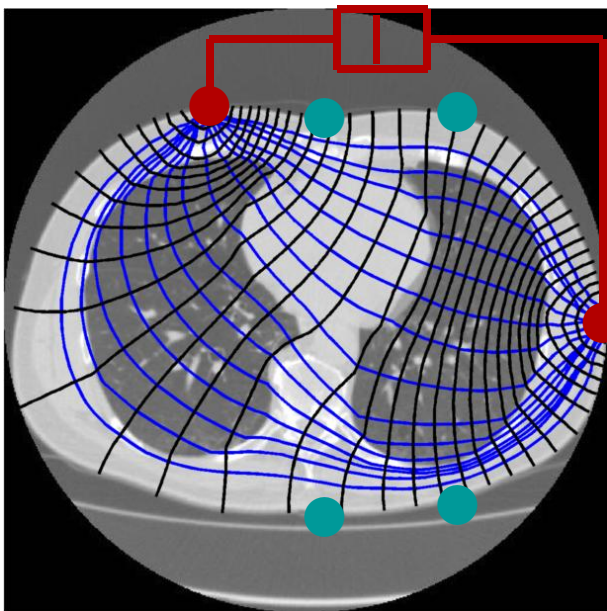
Thorax Propagation

CT Slice with
simulated current
streamlines and
voltage
equipotentials



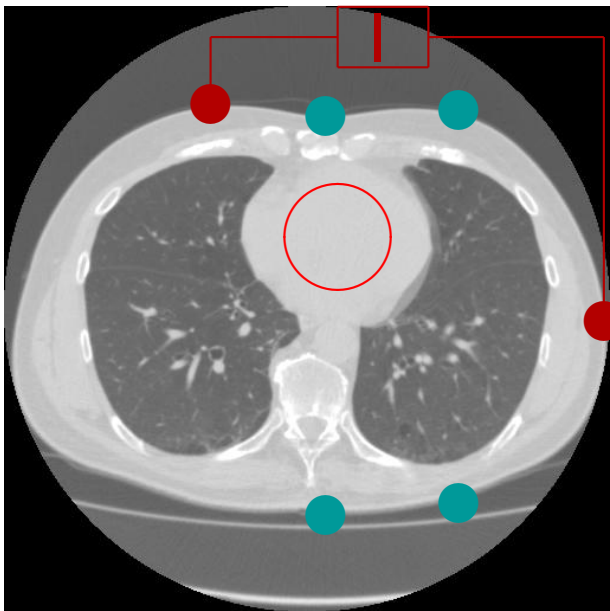
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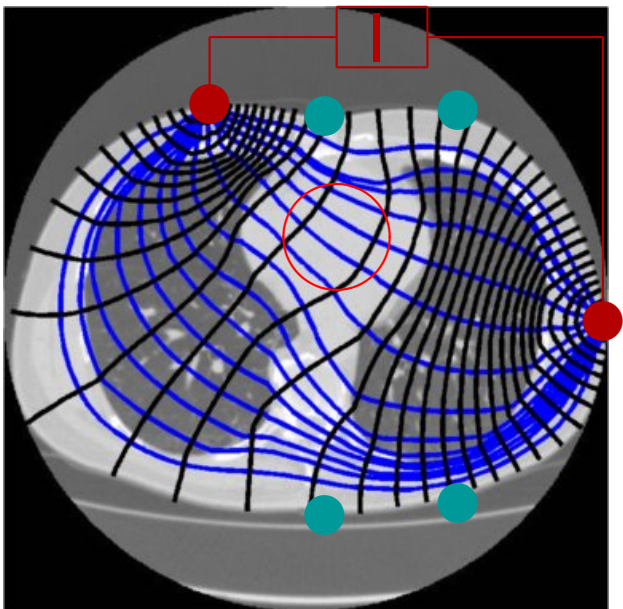
Changing Conductivity

Heart receives
blood (diastole)
and is more
conductive

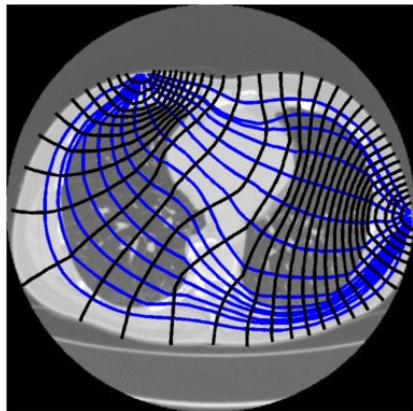
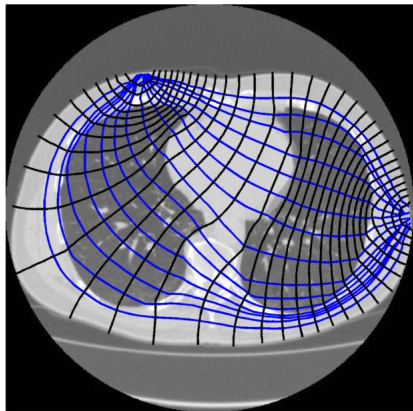


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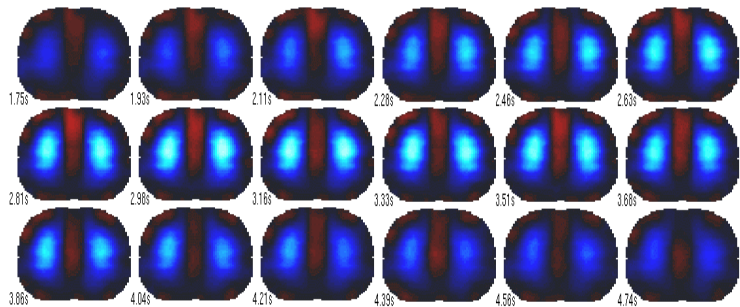
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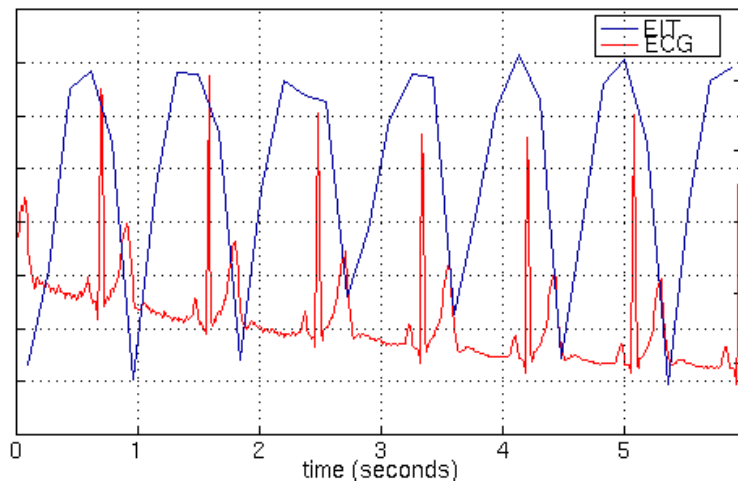


Application: Breathing



Chest images of tidal breathing in healthy adult

Application: Heart



EIT Signal in ROI around heart (and ECG)

Why Image Lungs? \Rightarrow Respiratory Failure

Inadequate gas exchange by respiratory system

Hypoxemia ($O_2 \downarrow$) or Hypercapnia ($CO_2 \uparrow$)

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Inadequate gas exchange by respiratory system

Hypoxemia ($O_2 \downarrow$) or Hypercapnia ($CO_2 \uparrow$)

Causes

- Pulmonary dysfunction
 - Asthma, Emphysema, COPD, Pneumonia, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax, ARDS, Cystic Fibrosis
- Cardiac dysfunction
 - Pulmonary Edema, Arrhythmia, Congestive heart failure, Valve pathology

Why Image Lungs? ⇒ Respiratory Failure

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Causes

- Pulmonary dysfunction
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Treatment

- Emergency treatment
- Treatment of underlying cause
- **Mechanical Ventilation**

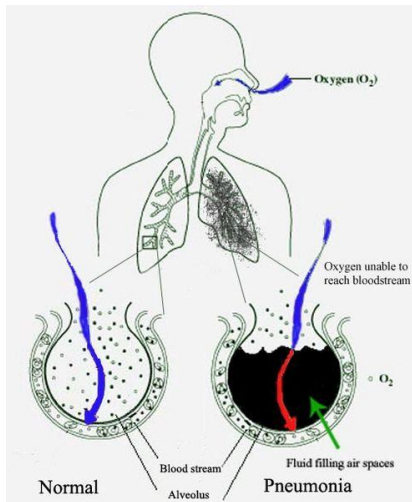
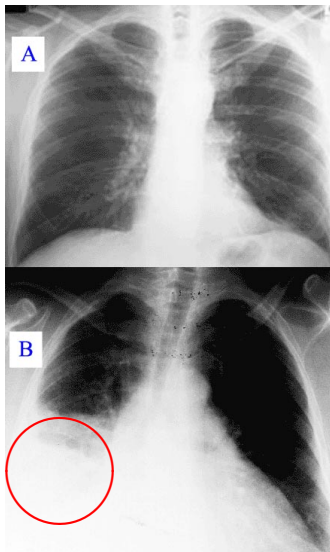
Mechanical Ventilation



Mechanical Ventilator with EIT monitor

Source: Swisstom.com

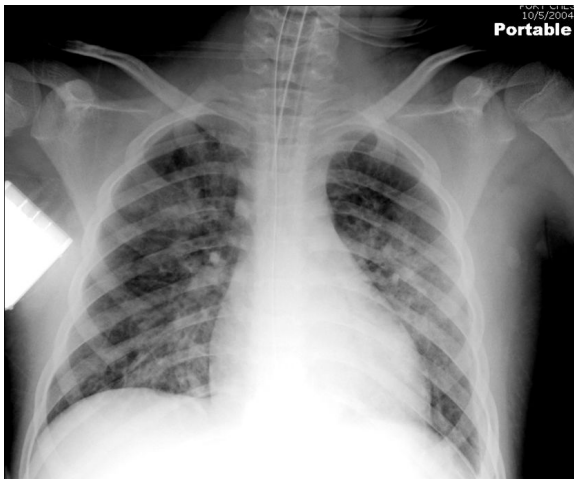
Why image lungs? Example: Pneumonia



B: fluid in right lung

Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

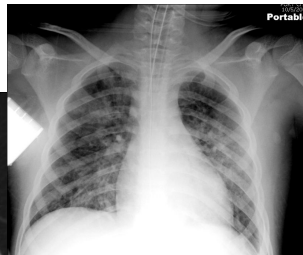
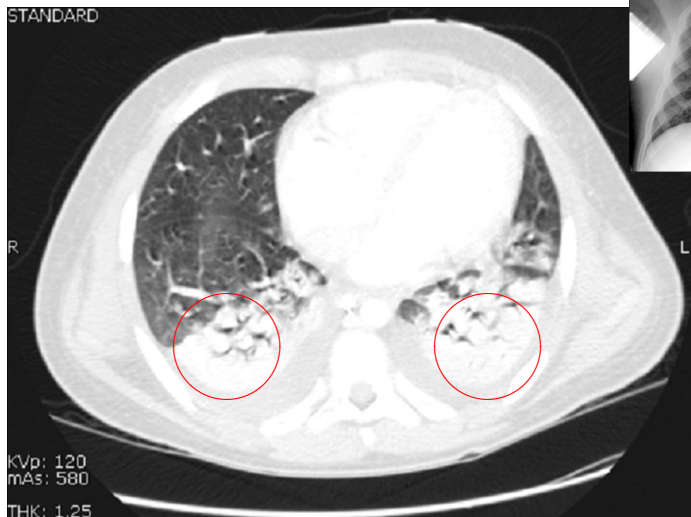


Chest X-ray of
paediatric patient

Source: Wolf GK, Arnold JH, in

*Yearbook of Intensive Care and
Emergency Medicine, 2005*

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)



Regional Ventilation

Electrical impedance tomography

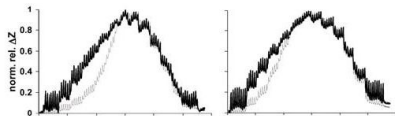
Acute lung injury

Surfactant treatment

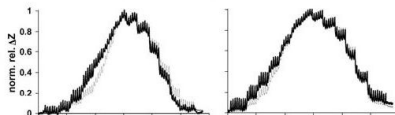
Regions of interest



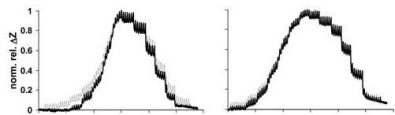
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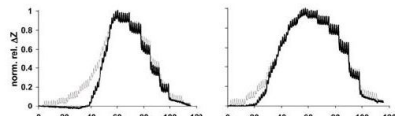
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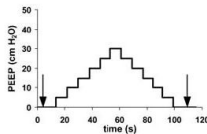


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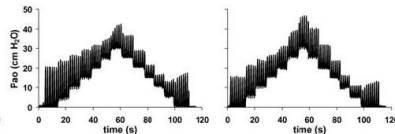


Source: Frerichs *et al*,
Intensive Care Med,
2003
eidors3d.sf.net/tutorial/lung_EIT/if_p

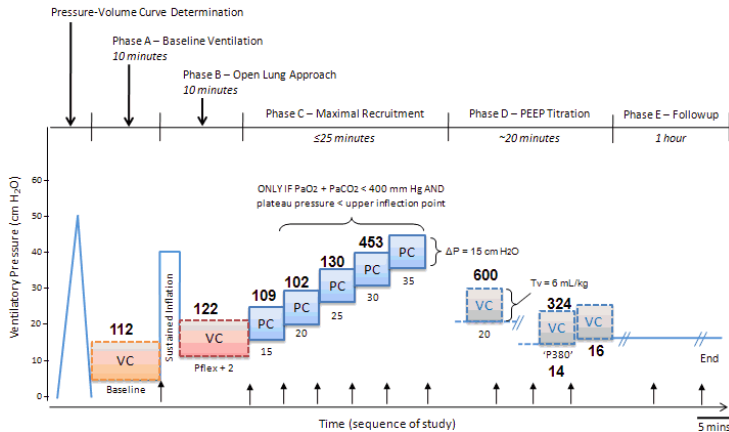
Ventilatory manoeuvre



Airway pressure

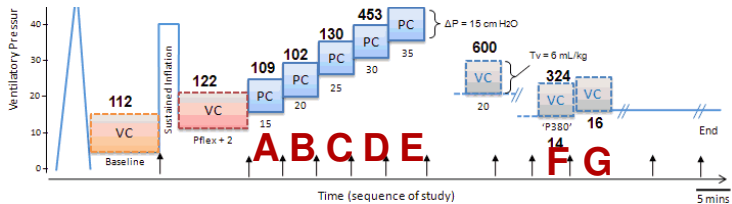


Patient 1 – PaO₂ + PaCO₂

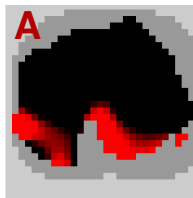
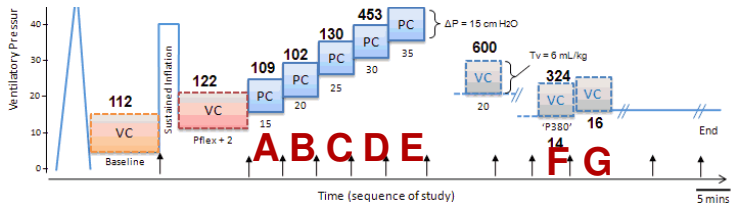


Lung recruitment protocol (Patient: F, 5.9 years, 20 kg, ARDS triggered by parainfluenza pneumonia).

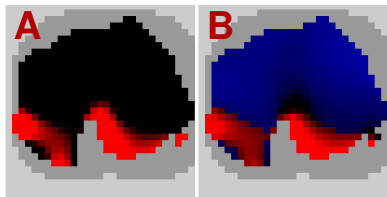
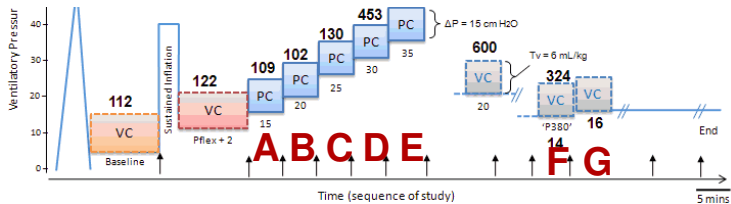
EIT + Lung State



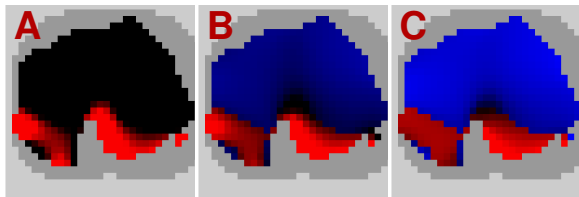
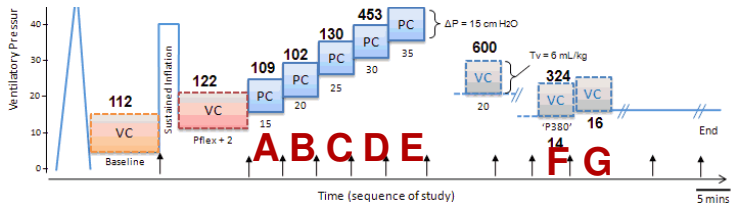
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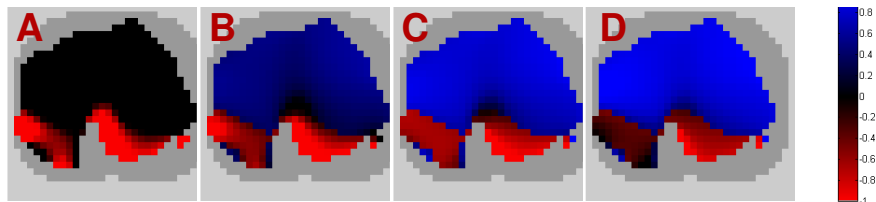
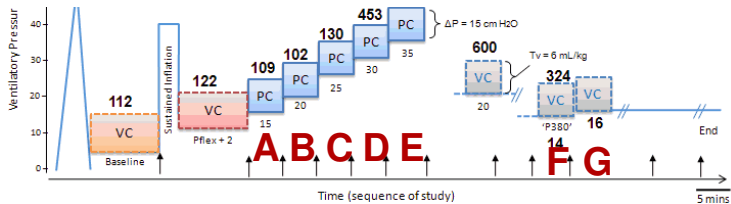
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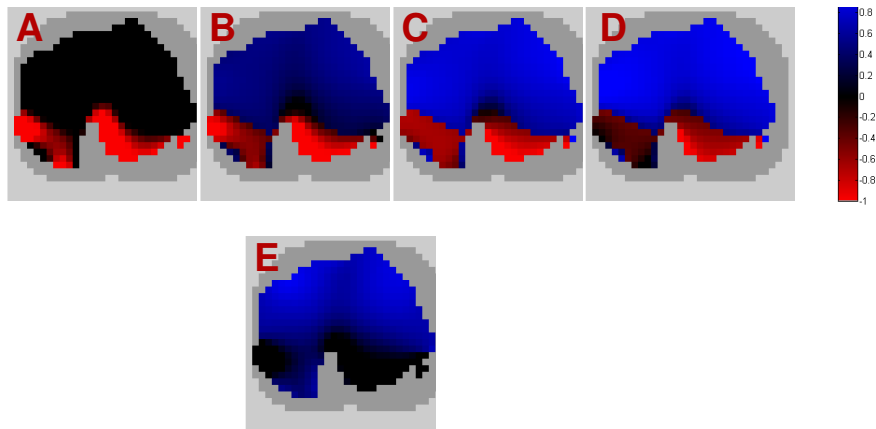
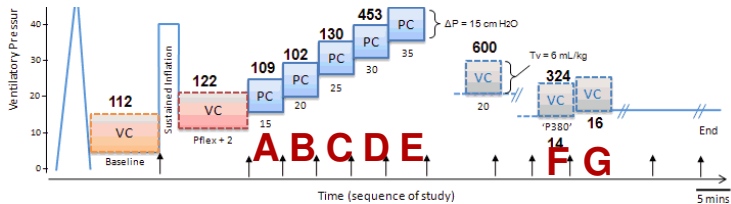
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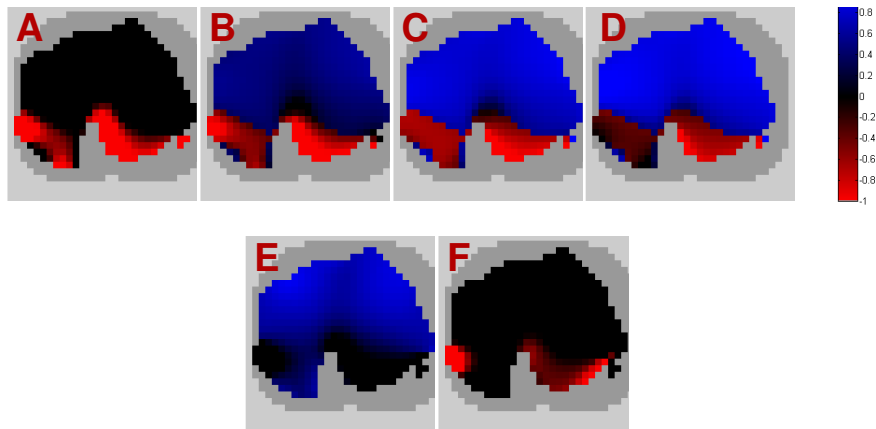
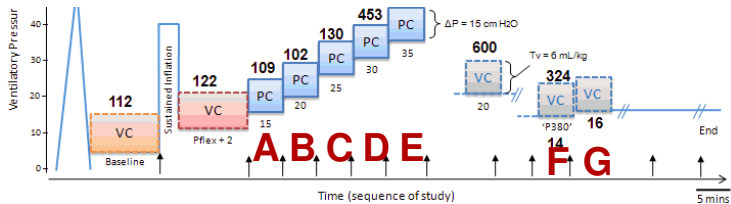
EIT + Lung State



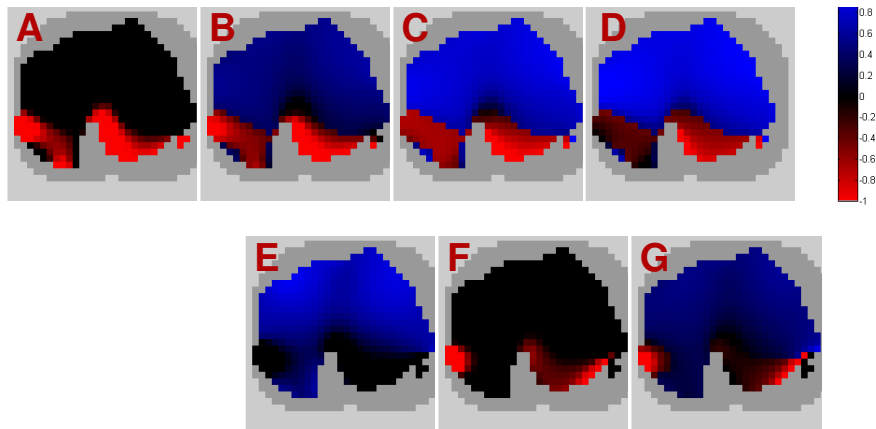
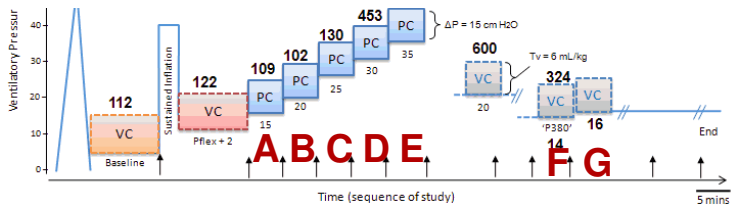
EIT + Lung State



EIT + Lung State



EIT + Lung State



EIT for Non-Invasive Blood Pressure

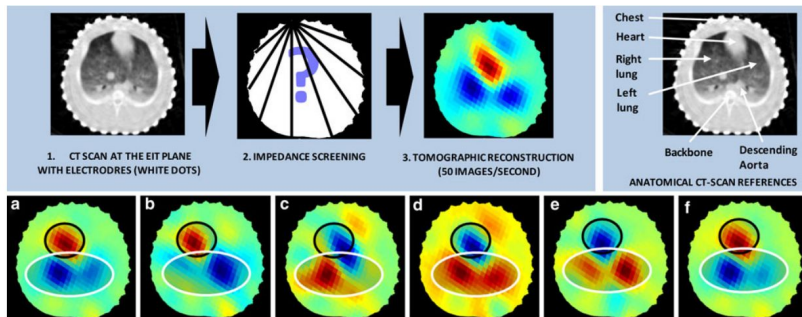


Fig. 1 Tracking the propagation of arterial pressure pulses by EIT: After placing several electrodes around the chest (1), impedance measurements are performed for each electrode pair (2) and used to construct a tomographic impedance image (3). A CT-scan of pig chest is provided as anatomical reference. *Lower panel* shows an example

of pulse propagation during an entire cardiac cycle: **a** and **b** the filling of the heart is observed (*black ROI*). **c** The heart empties while the right lung (here on the *left hand side*) is starting to be perfused with conductive blood. **d** and **e** Both lungs are perfused (*white ROI*). Finally, **f** the cardiac cycle starts again

Pulse transit time from heart to descending aorta using EIT

Source: Sola et al, *Med. Biol. Eng. Comput.*, 2011

Neonatal Breathing

- Preterm newborns have complex, unstable physiology
- Ventilatory support is often essential
- Currently, no adequate monitors of breathing
- These data are from a lamb model of neonates

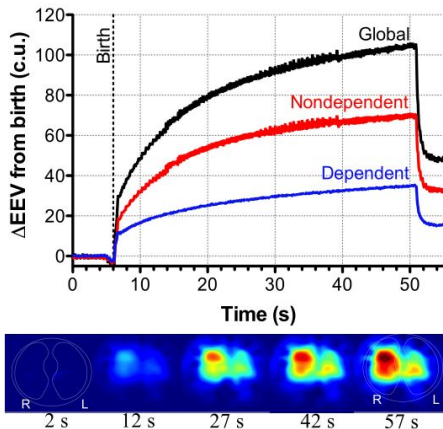


Figure 1. Exponential pattern of volume change during a SI, as measured by EIT, in global thorax and gravity-dependent

EIT for Brain Imaging

Applications:

- Epileptic foci
- Stroke (Ischaemic vs. Haemorrhagic)
- Fast Neural Imaging

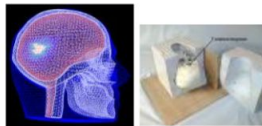
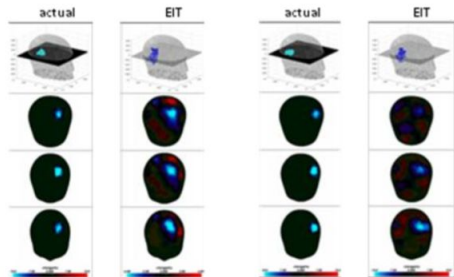


Fig. 2. Left : Finite element of the head used to produce images. Right: Example of EIT images produced in a saline filled tank



Source: Holder,
www.ucl.ac.uk/medphys/research/eit/pubs/brain_EIT_over

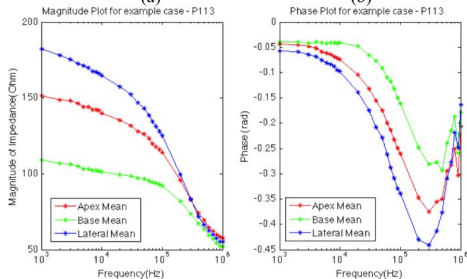
EIT for Cancer Imaging: Breast/Prostate

- Cancerous tissue has different electrical properties
- Image tissue
- Image increased vascularization

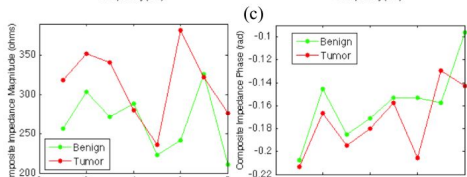


(a)

(b)



Source: Khan, Mahara, Halter *et al*, Conf. EIT, 2014

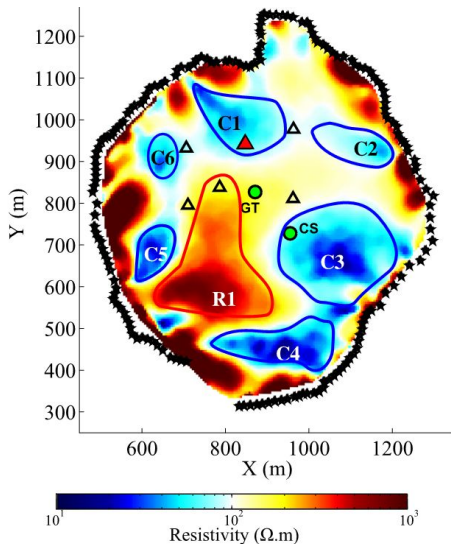


Non-medical applications

- Flow in pipes
- Mixing tanks
- Imaging metallic ores
- Hydro-geology

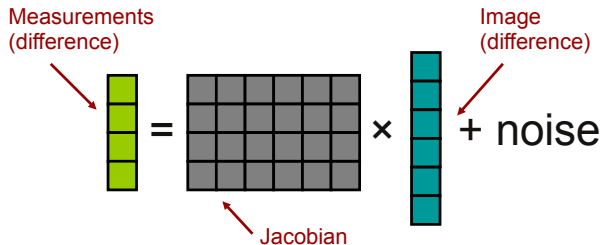
Figure shows resistivity in a cross-section of La Soufrière de Guadeloupe volcano.

Source: N. Lesparre *et al*, Conf. EIT, 2014



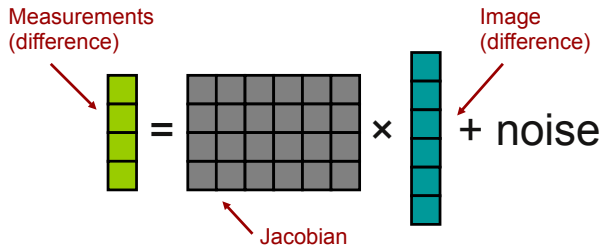
Reconstruction in Pictures

- Forward Problem

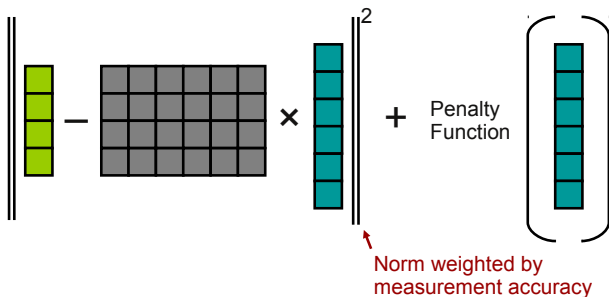


Reconstruction in Pictures

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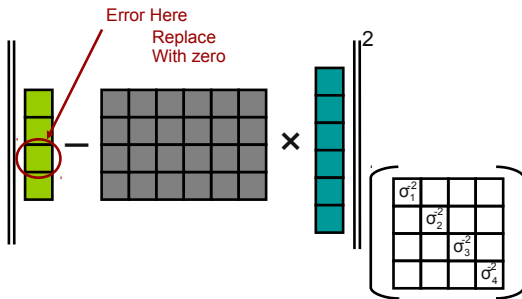


- Linear Solution: Minimize norm



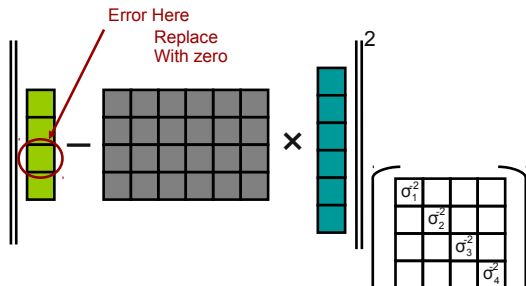
Idea #1: Reconstruction with Data Errors

“Traditional”
Solution

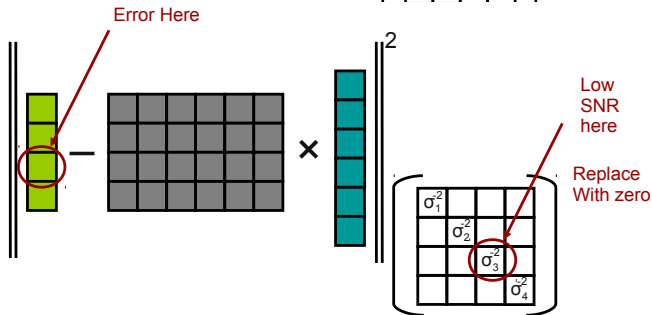


Idea #1: Reconstruction with Data Errors

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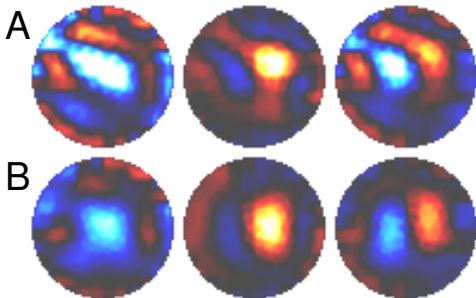


Error Model
Solution



Electrode Error compensation

- Offline compensation using “jack-knife” approach (2005)



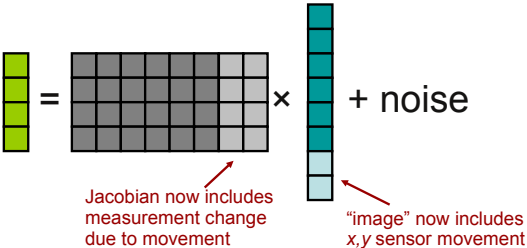
EIT images in anaesthetised, ventilated dog

A: uncompensated, *B*: compensated. *Left*: ventilation *Centre*: saline (right lung) *Right*: ventilation and saline

- Automatic detection (via reciprocity comparison) (2009)
- New work to speed online calculation & use data quality

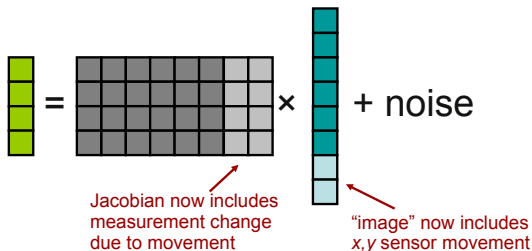
Idea #2: Electrode movement

Sensitivity to
sensor
movement

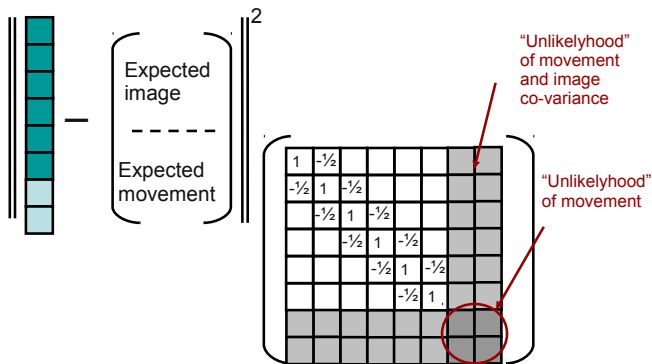


Idea #2: Electrode movement

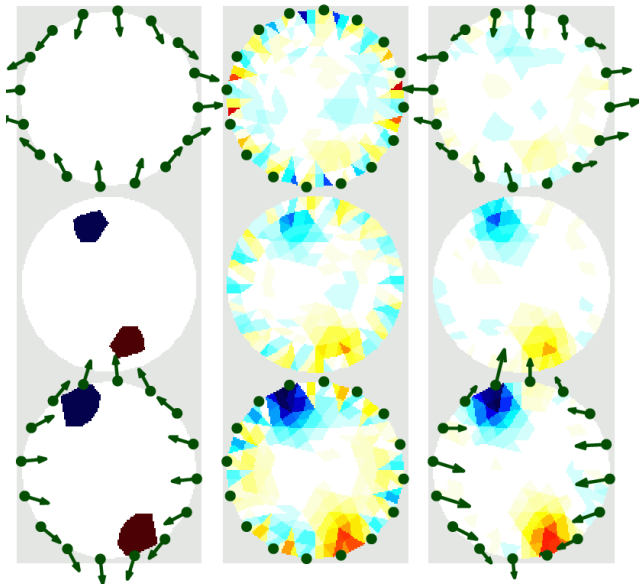
Sensitivity to sensor movement



Adapted penalty function



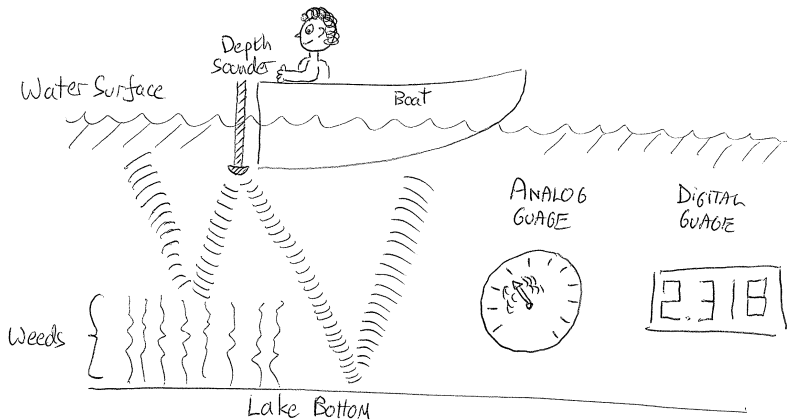
Electrode movement compensation



Source: Gómez-Laberge *et al*, Phys. Meas., 2006

Idea #3: Data Quality

Idea #3: Data Quality



Depth Sounder – with analog and digital gauges

What's the problem?

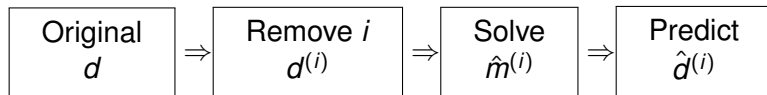
With strong priors and complex algorithms, algorithms give us pretty pictures, even when they are irrelevant.

Question:

- how can we know when to trust a pretty picture?
- how can we know when the data are junk?

Data Quality Measure: Concept

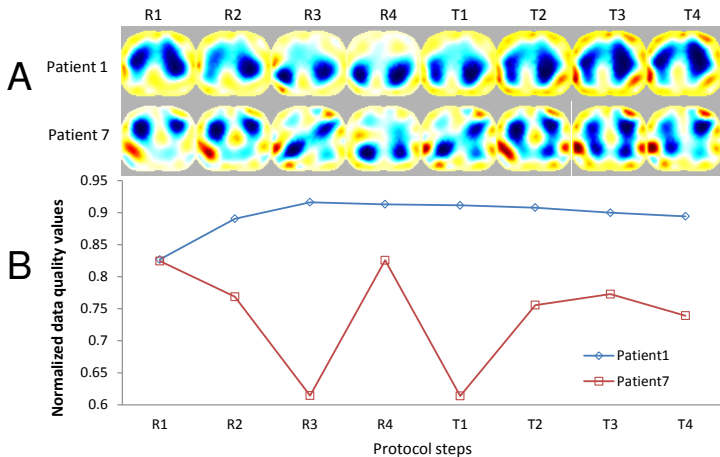
- *Concept:* High Quality Data is Consistent
- *Idea:* Use IP to predict each data point from all others



- Calculate error

$$\epsilon_i = d_i - \hat{d}_i^{(i)}$$

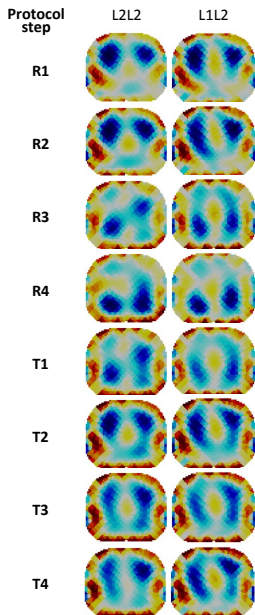
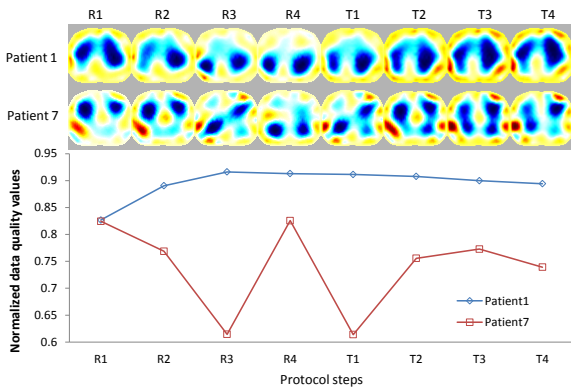
Example: Data quality measures



Clinical data and data quality metric for each stage of the protocol (R1–R4 — recruitment: PEEP \uparrow , T1–T4 — titration: PEEP \downarrow).

A: EIT images B: Calculated data quality.

Data Quality vs. Robust Algorithms



Perspectives

- Data analysis is hard
- powerful algorithms are useful
- we live in a world of big data
- complex systems fail in complex ways
- users like pretty pictures

So . . . the situation will get worse

Solutions?

Solutions?



Solutions?



Solutions?



Solutions?



Thus, we need

Solutions?



Thus, we need

- Open Data

Solutions?

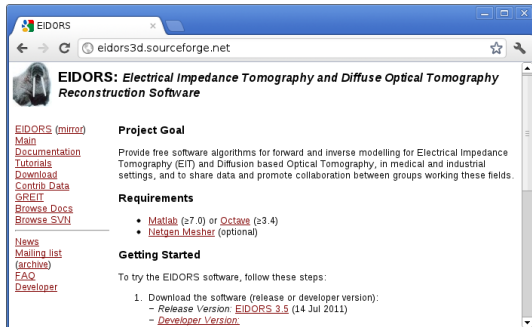


Thus, we need

- Open Data
- Open source analysis

For EIT ...

For EIT ...



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing "eidors3d.sourceforge.net". The page title is "EIDORS: Electrical Impedance Tomography and Diffuse Optical Tomography Reconstruction Software". On the left side, there is a navigation menu with links: "EIDORS (mirror)", "Main", "Documentation", "Tutorials", "Download", "Contrib Data", "GREIT", "Browse Docs", "Browse SVN", "News", "Mailing list (archive)", "FAQ", and "Developer". The main content area is divided into sections: "Project Goal", "Requirements", and "Getting Started".

EIDORS (mirror)
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Tutorials
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Contrib Data
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Project Goal

Provide free software algorithms for forward and inverse modelling for Electrical Impedance Tomography (EIT) and Diffusion based Optical Tomography, in medical and industrial settings, and to share data and promote collaboration between groups working these fields.

Requirements

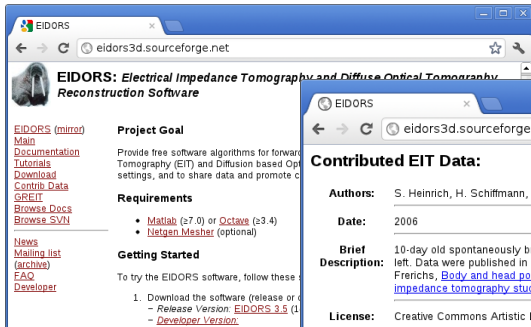
- [Matlab](#) (≥7.0) or [Octave](#) (≥3.4)
- [Netgen Mesher](#) (optional)

Getting Started

To try the EIDORS software, follow these steps:

1. Download the software (release or developer version):
 - Release Version: [EIDORS 3.5](#) (14 Jul 2011)
 - [Developer Version](#):

For EIT ...



EIDORS: Electrical Impedance Tomography and Diffuse Optical Tomography Reconstruction Software

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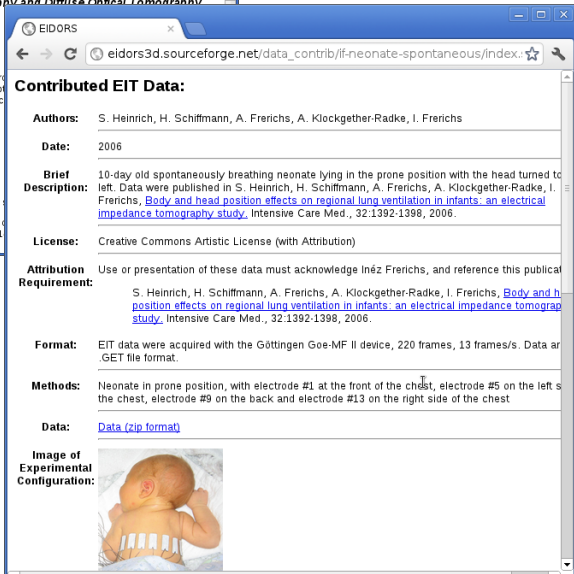
Project Goal
Provide free software algorithms for forward Tomography (EIT) and Diffusion based Optical Tomography (DOT) settings, and to share data and promote c

Requirements

- [Matlab](#) (≥7.0) or [Octave](#) (≥3.4)
- [Netgen Mesher](#) (optional)

Getting Started
To try the EIDORS software, follow these

1. Download the software (release or [Developer Version](#)):
 - Release Version: [EIDORS 3.5 \(1\)](#)
 - [Developer Version](#):



Contributed EIT Data:

Authors: S. Heinrich, H. Schiffmann, A. Frerichs, A. Klockgether-Radke, I. Frerichs

Date: 2006

Brief Description: 10-day old spontaneously breathing neonate lying in the prone position with the head turned to left. Data were published in S. Heinrich, H. Schiffmann, A. Frerichs, A. Klockgether-Radke, I. Frerichs, [Body and head position effects on regional lung ventilation in infants: an electrical impedance tomography study](#), Intensive Care Med., 32:1392-1398, 2006.

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Attribution Requirement: Use or presentation of these data must acknowledge Inéz Frerichs, and reference this publication: S. Heinrich, H. Schiffmann, A. Frerichs, A. Klockgether-Radke, I. Frerichs, [Body and head position effects on regional lung ventilation in infants: an electrical impedance tomography study](#), Intensive Care Med., 32:1392-1398, 2006.

Format: EIT data were acquired with the Göttingen Goe-MF II device, 220 frames, 13 frames/s. Data are in .GET file format.

Methods: Neonate in prone position, with electrode #1 at the front of the chest, electrode #5 on the left side of the chest, electrode #9 on the back and electrode #13 on the right side of the chest

Data: [Data \(zip format\)](#)

Image of Experimental Configuration:





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Traffic jam on the way to Carleton