

Latest Advances in Sim4Life Segmentation AIs & Neural Activation Predictors

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Associate Director IT'IS Foundation



ETH

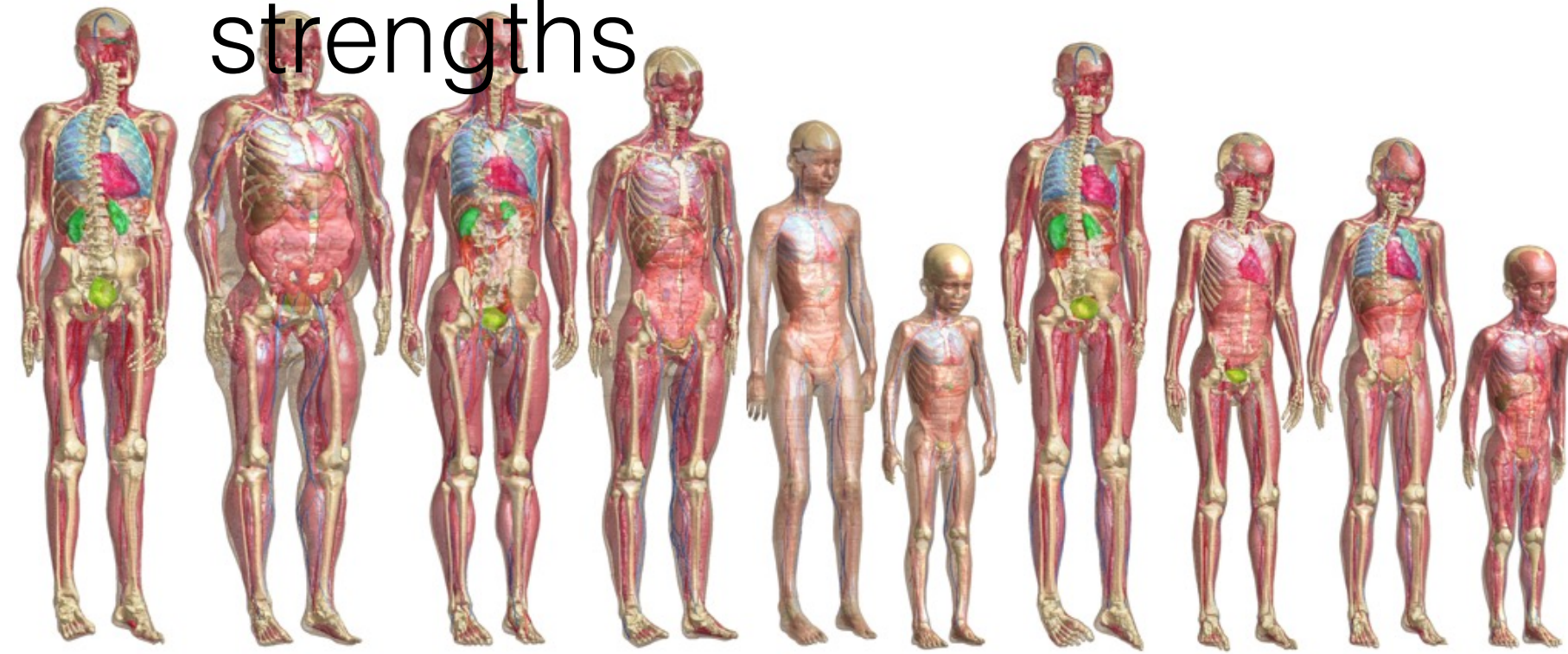
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
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Personalized Anatomical Models

Virtual Population

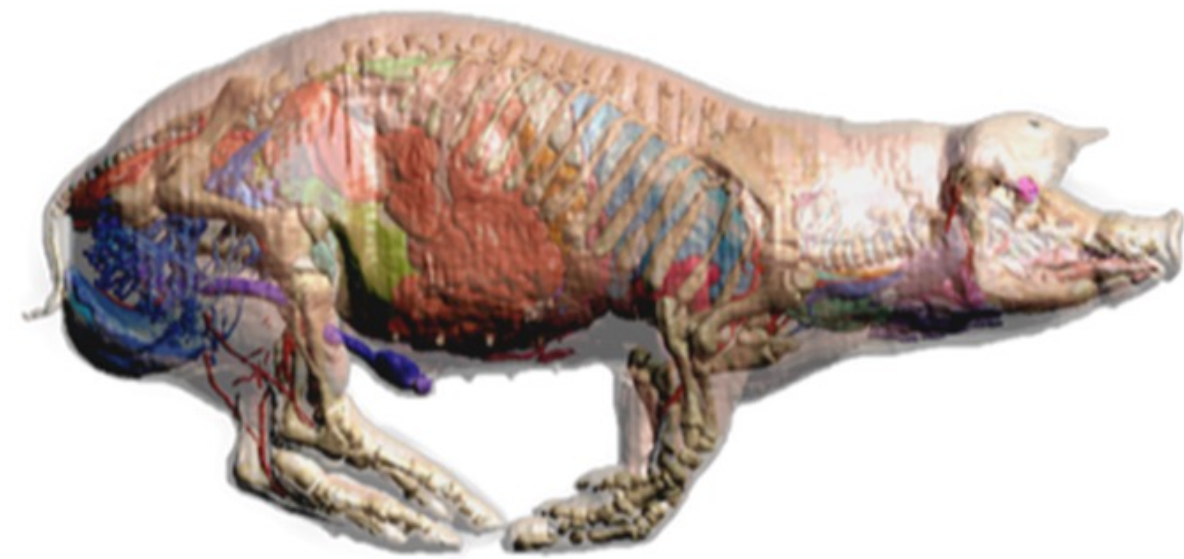
- the availability of high quality ViP models and Sim4Life's ability of handling such complexity are unique and key strengths



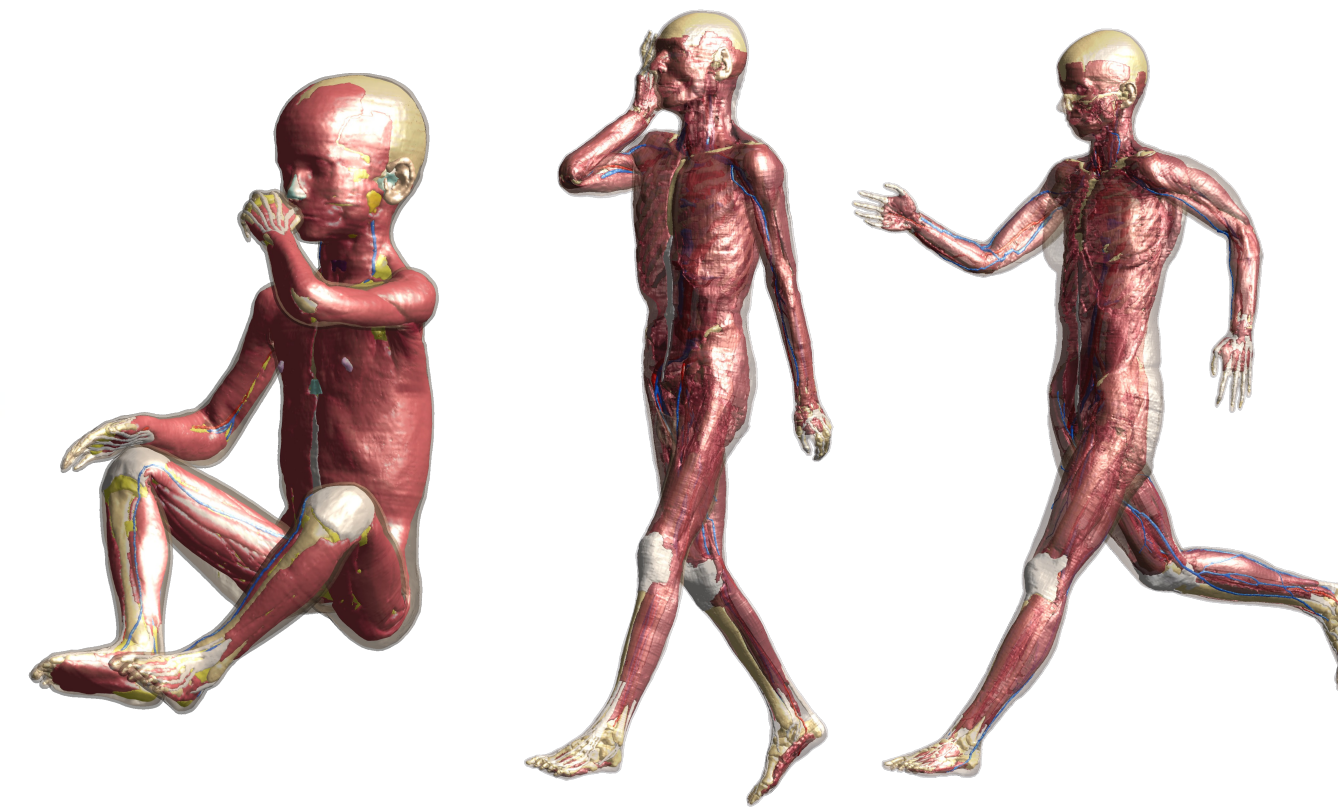
Virtual Population



Specific Population



Animal Models



Posed Models

Morphed Models



BMI=29

BMI=36
(original)

BMI=49

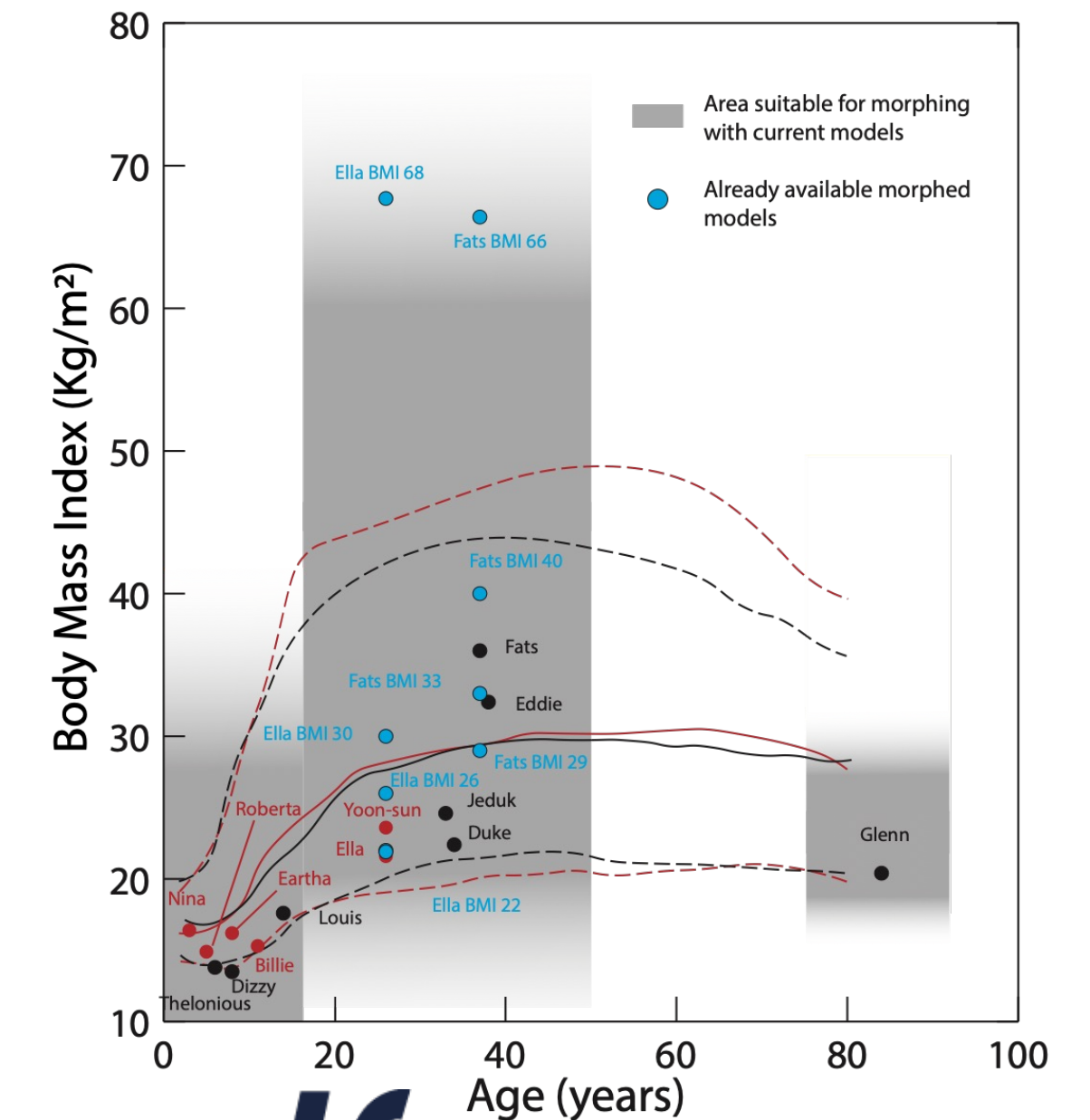
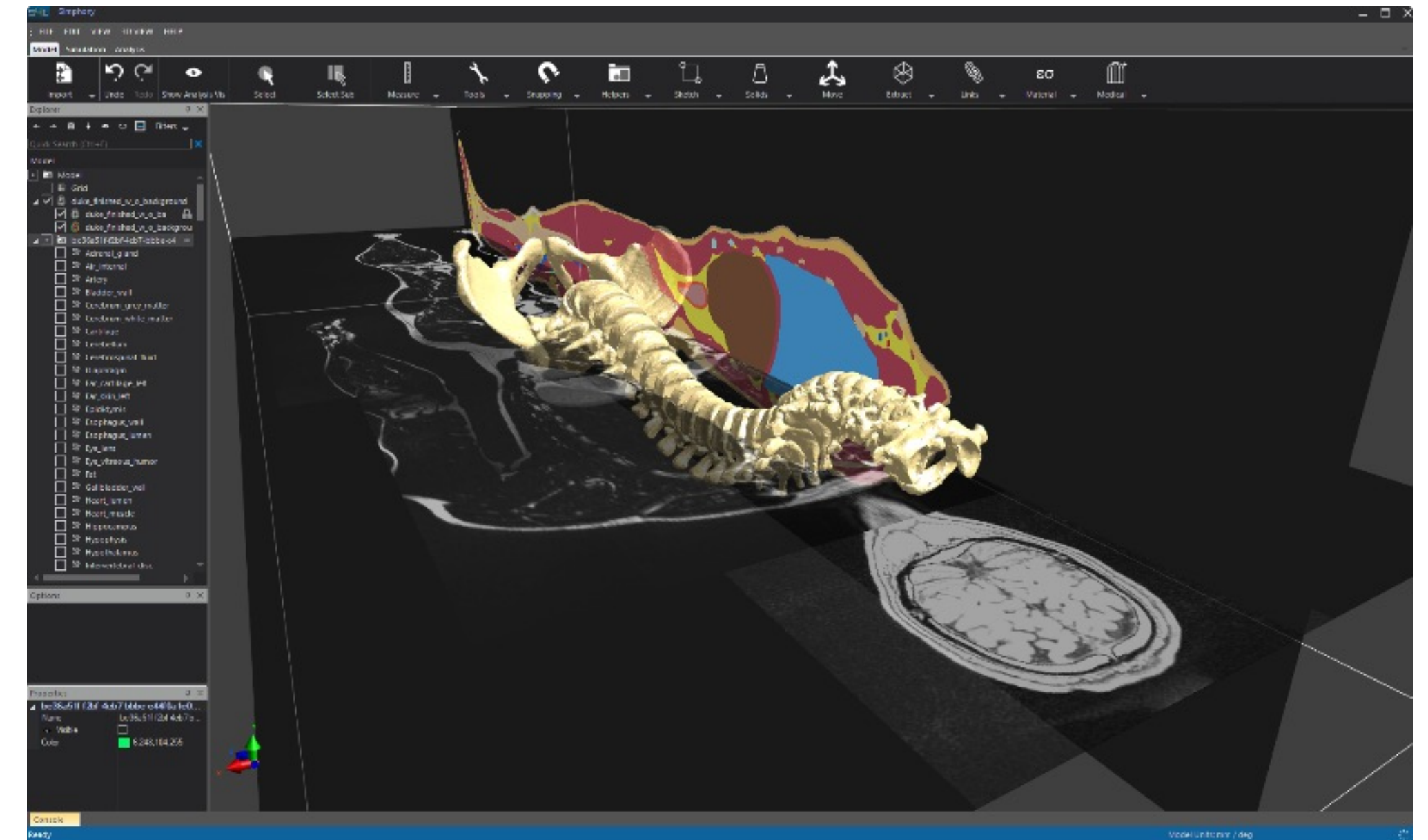
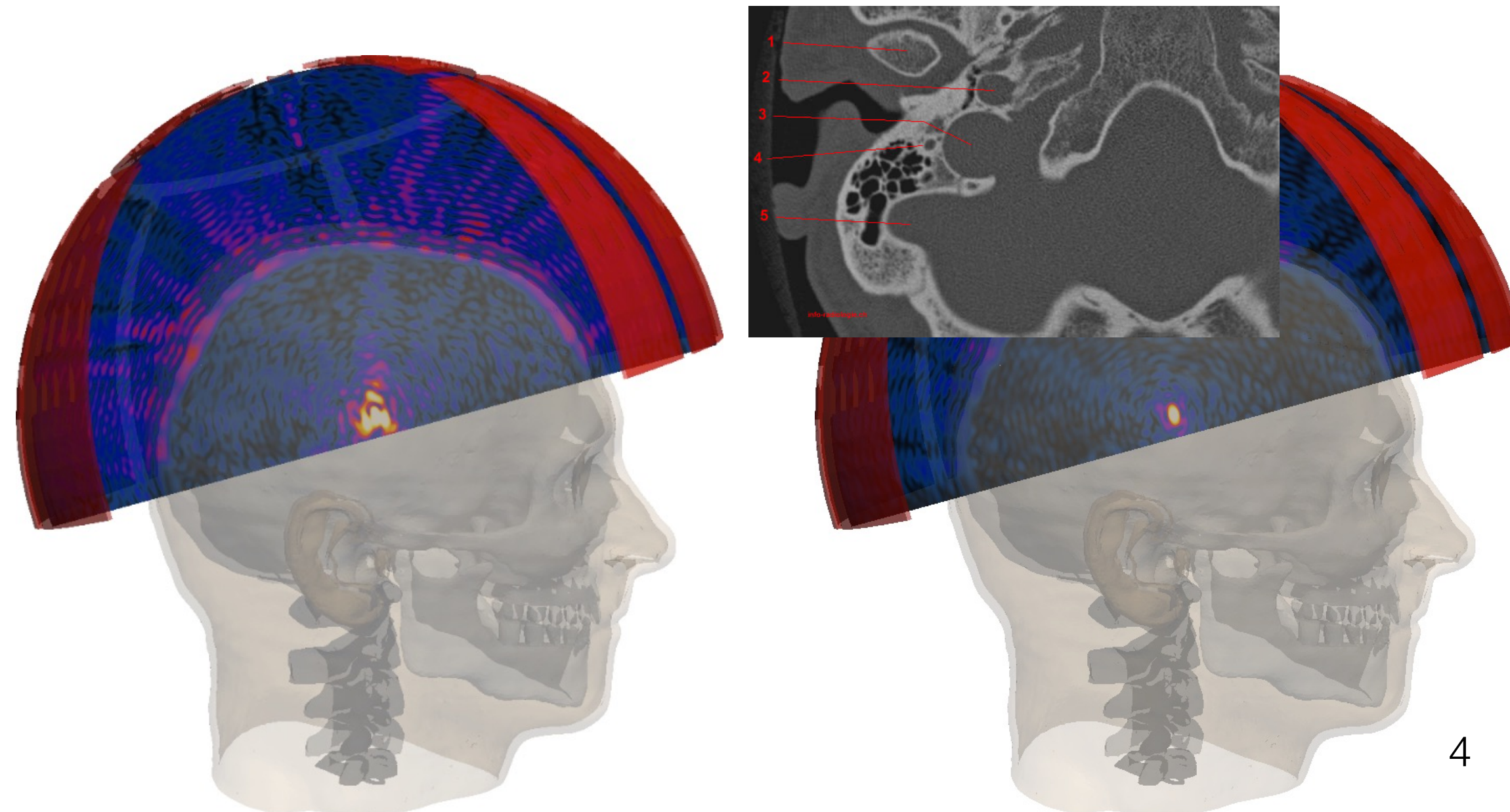
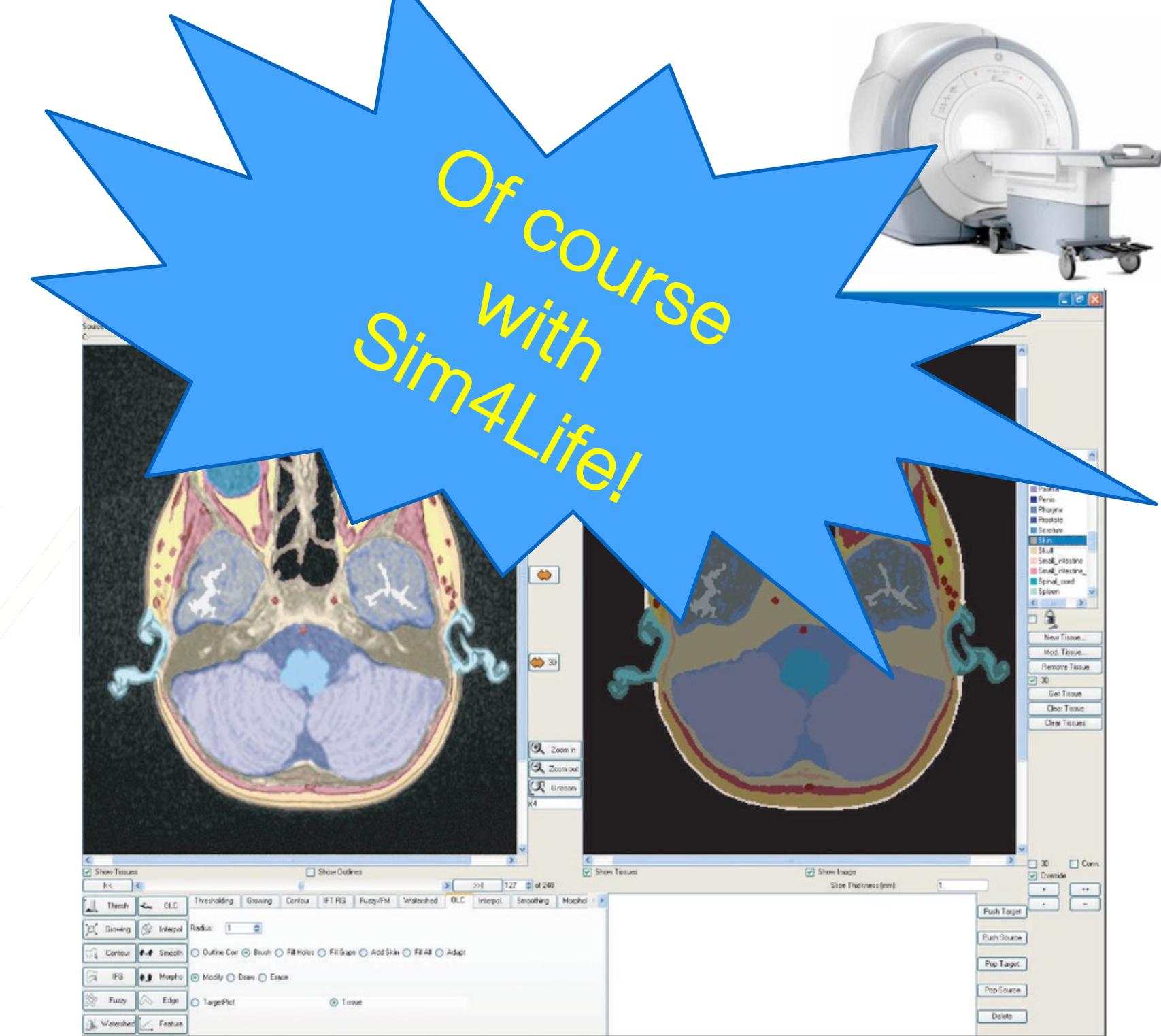
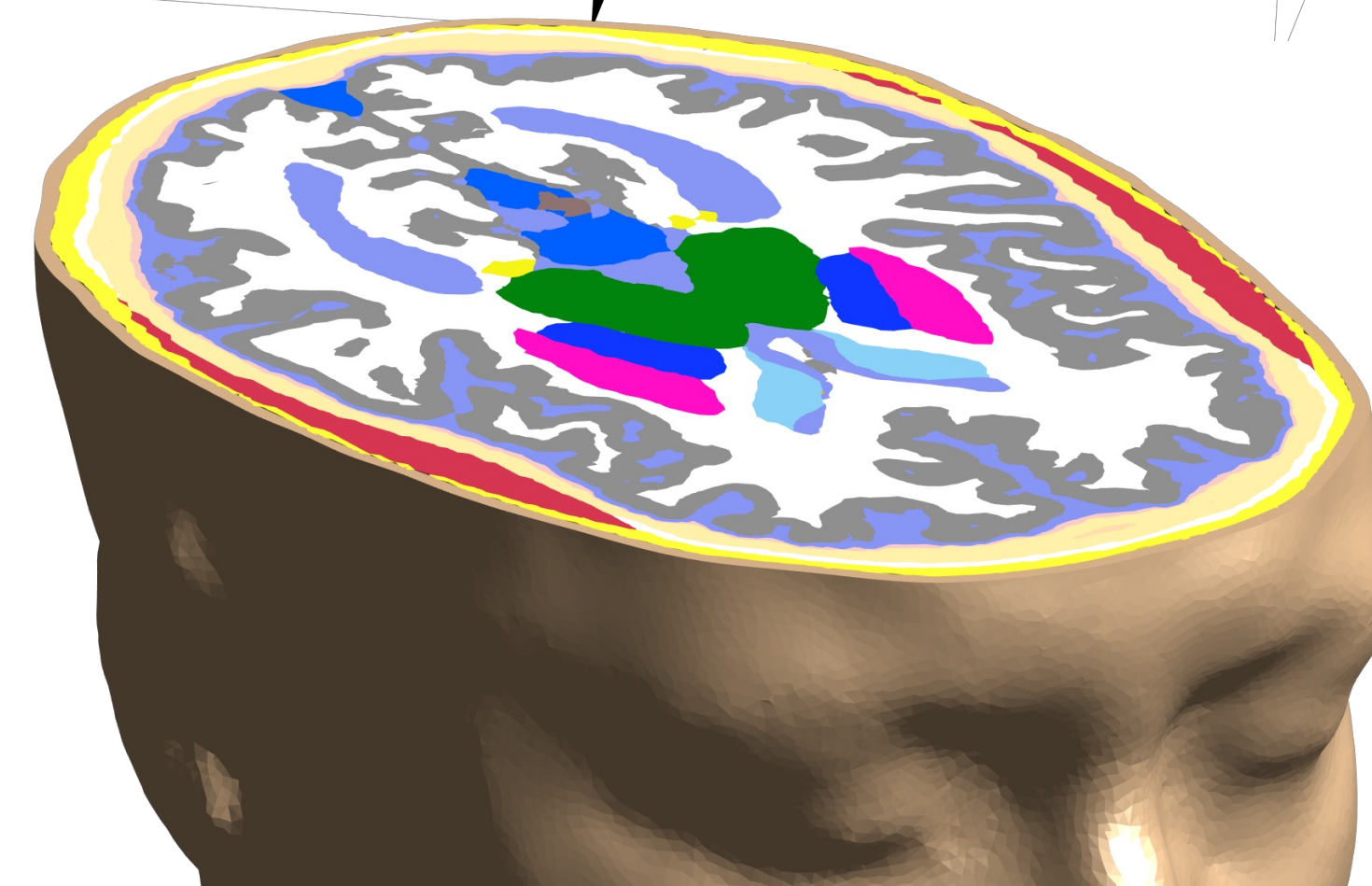
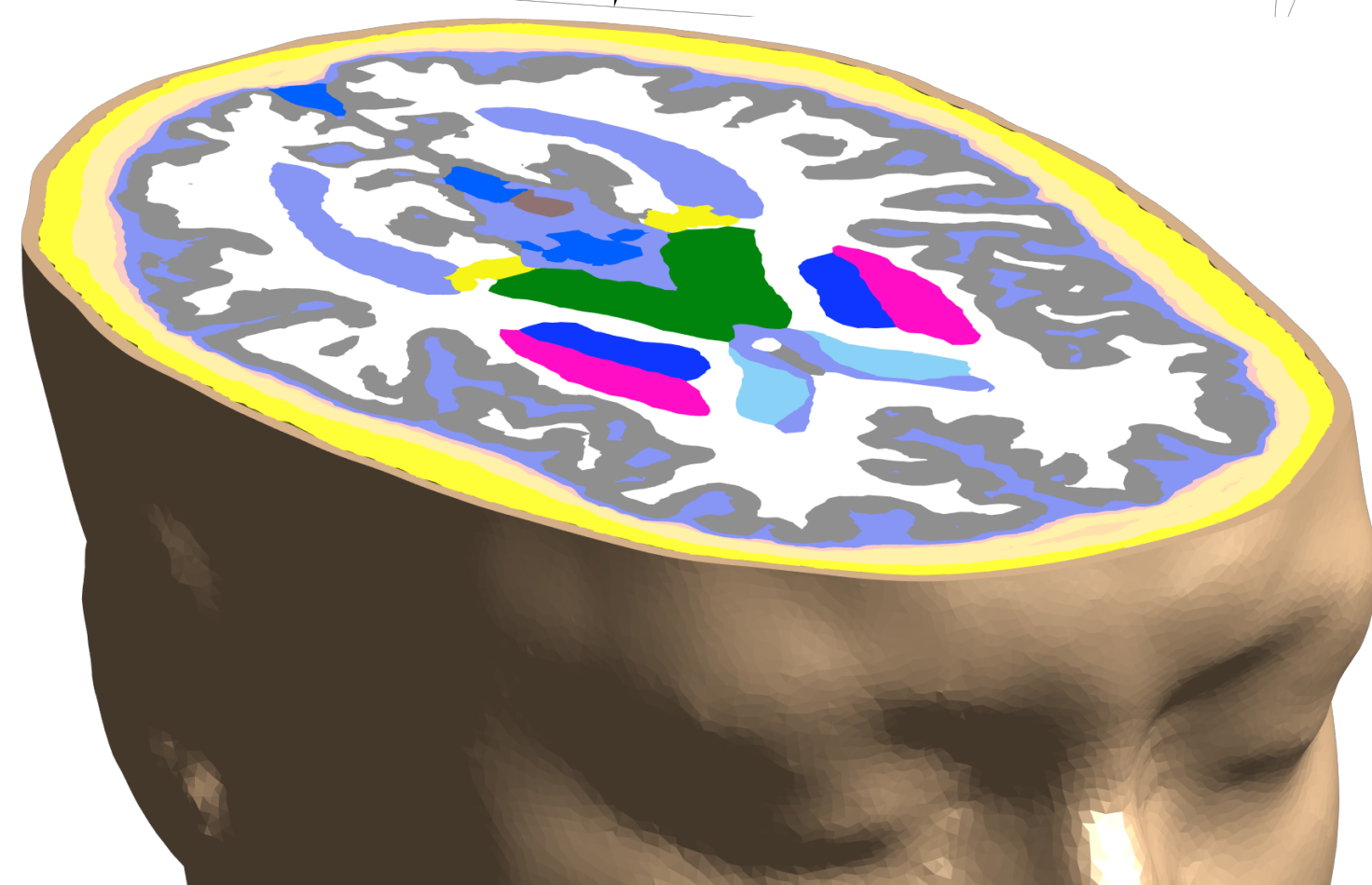
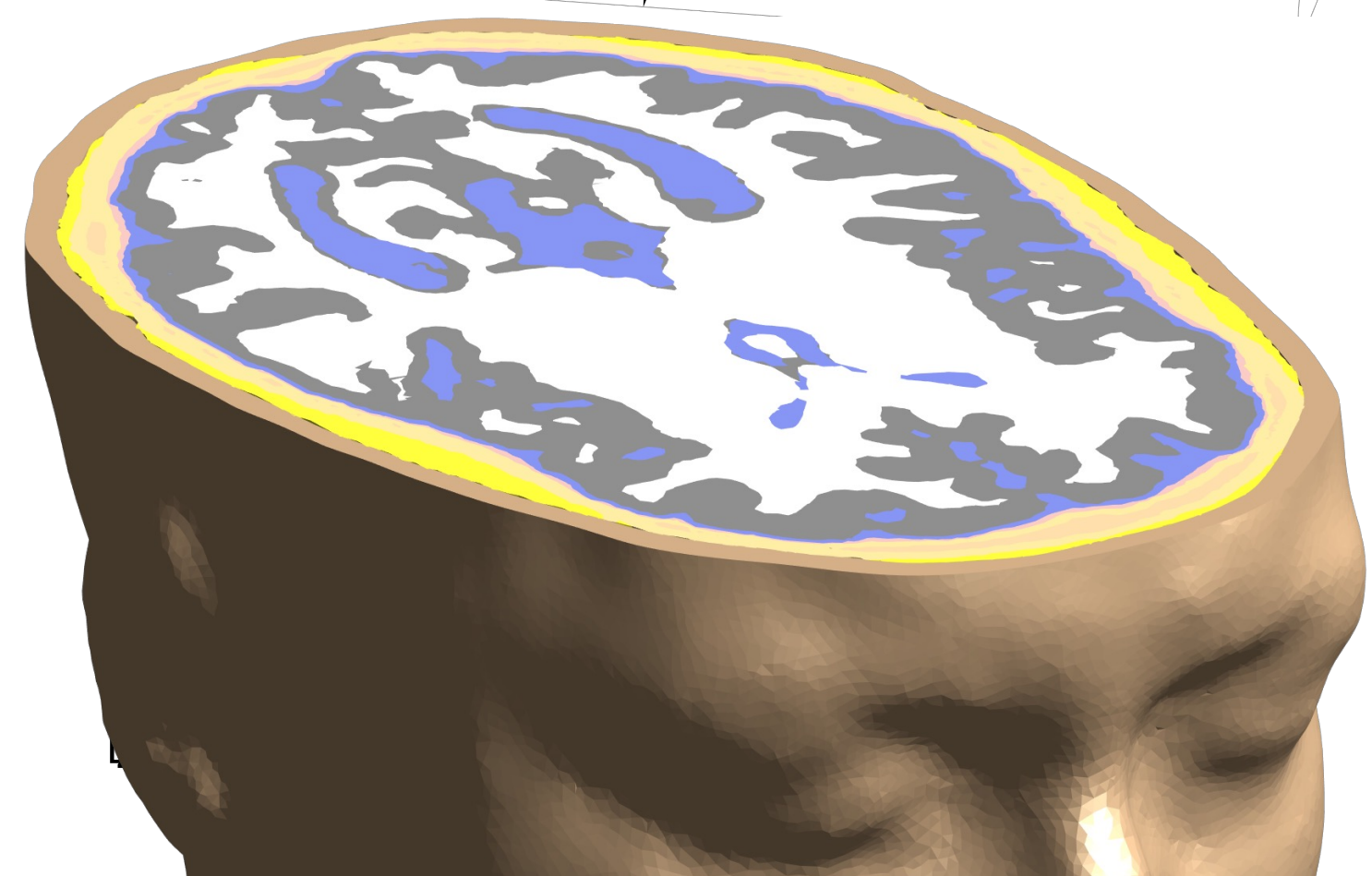
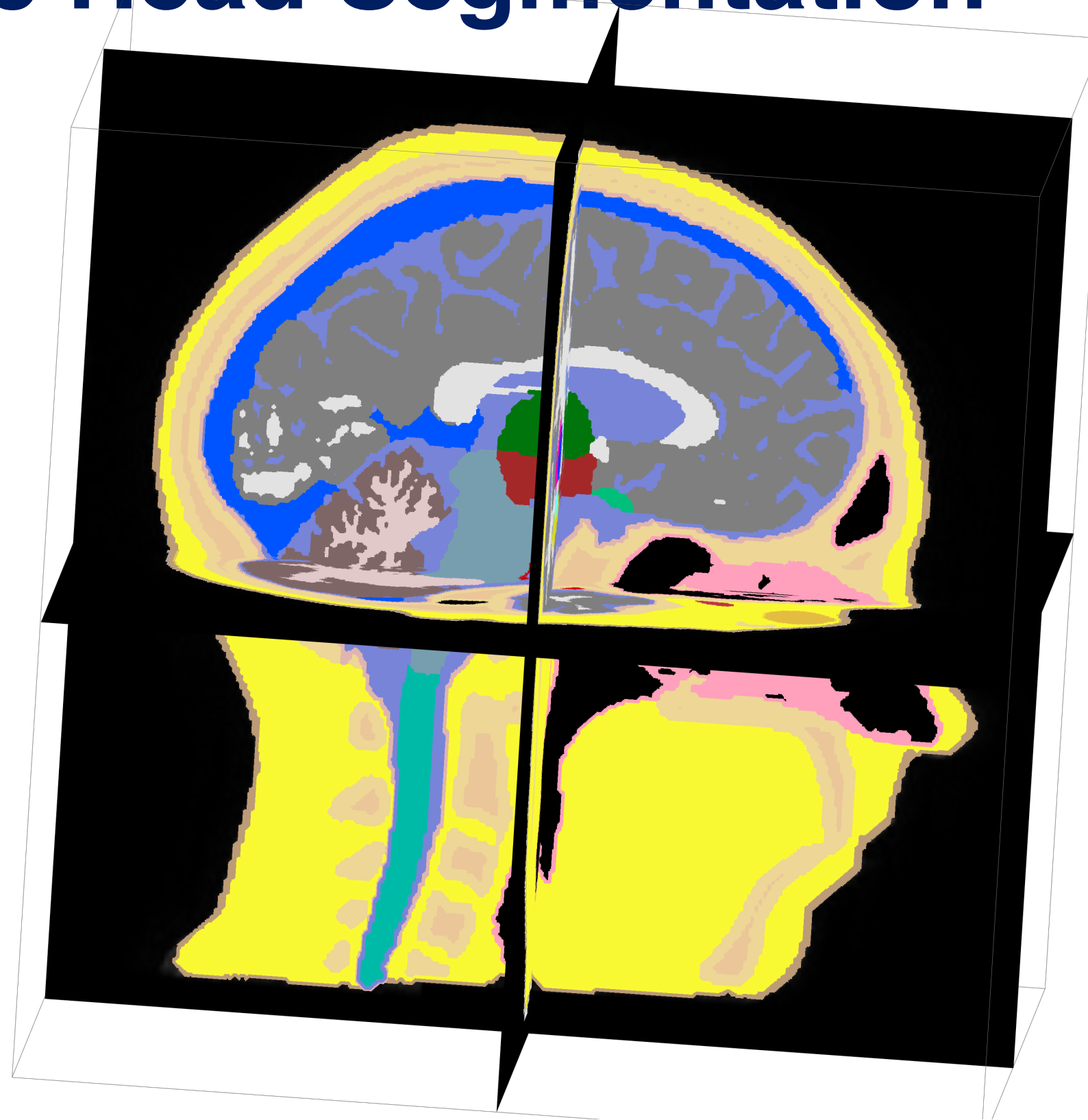
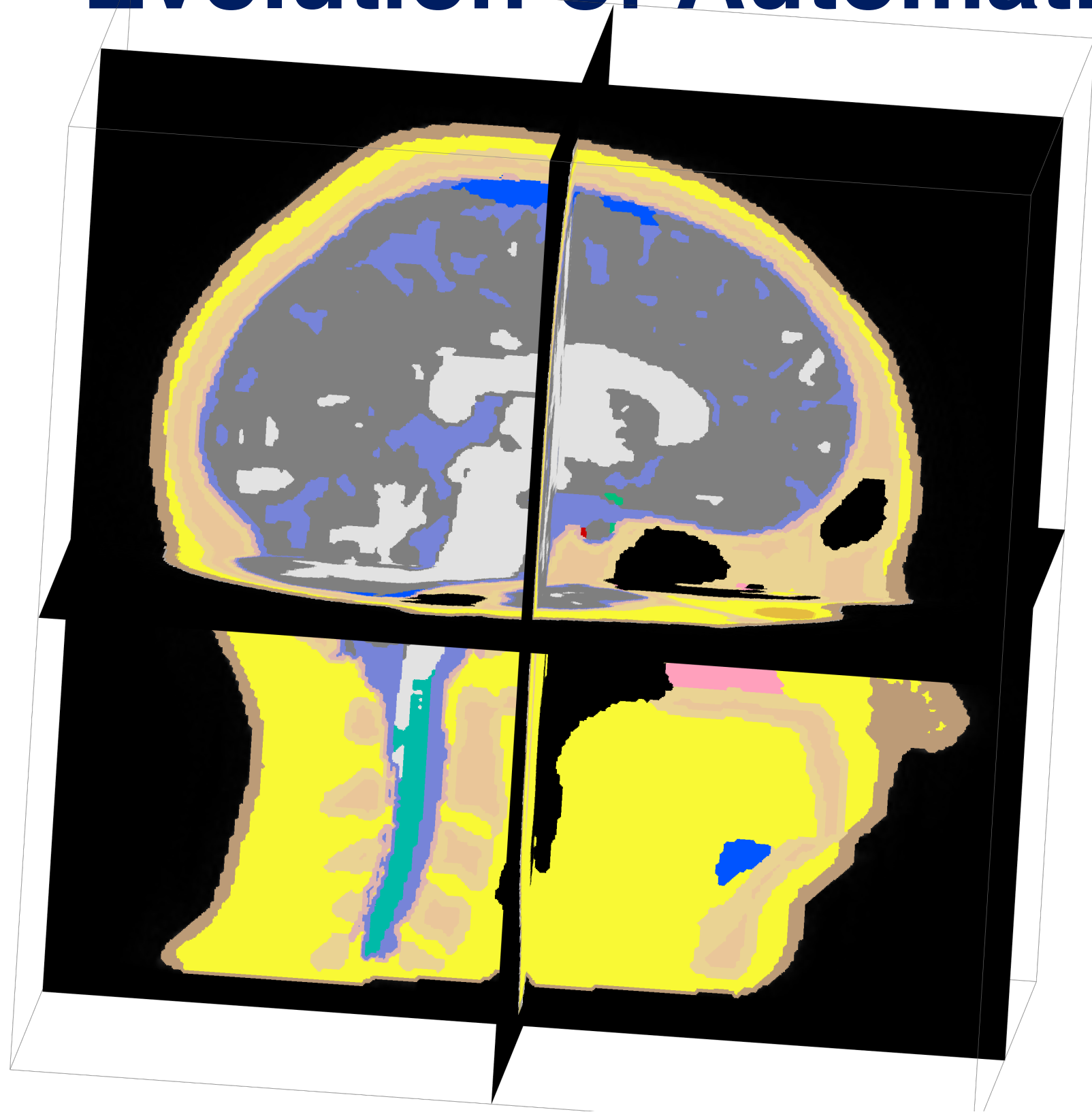


Image-Based Modeling

- another key strength is Sim4Life's ability of leveraging medical image data for image-based modeling
 - image-based property distributions (e.g., CT-based skull properties for FUS simulations)
 - image-based boundary conditions (e.g., MR-velocimetry-based computational fluid dynamics)
 - image-based anatomical model generation
- maximal realism, personalized modeling, precision medicine

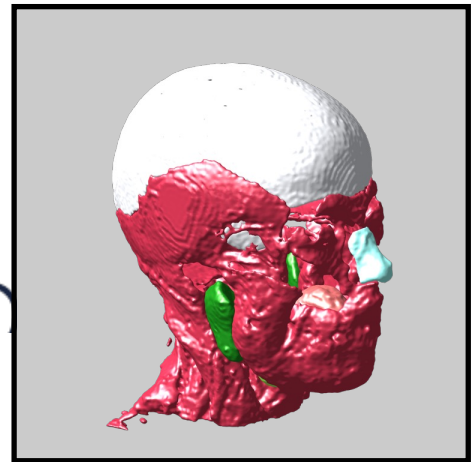
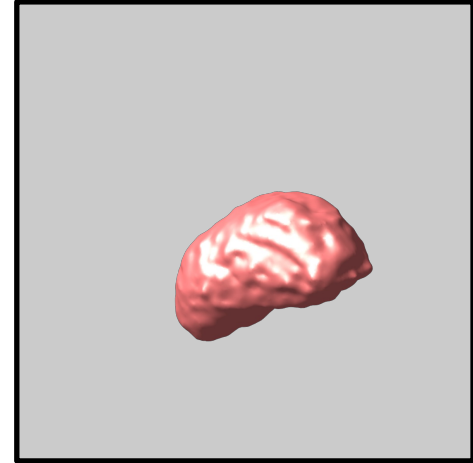
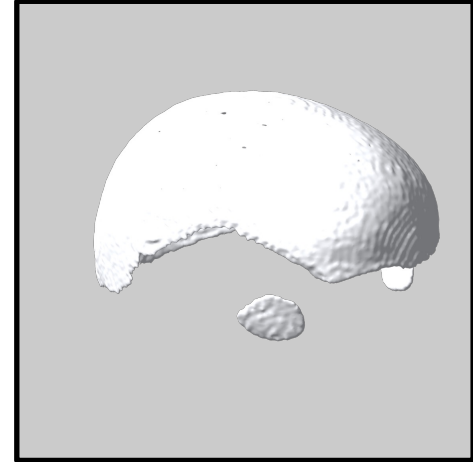
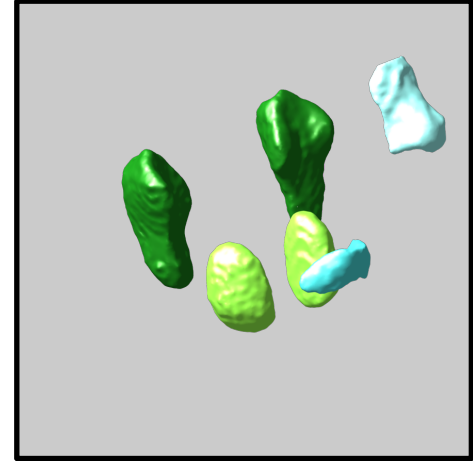
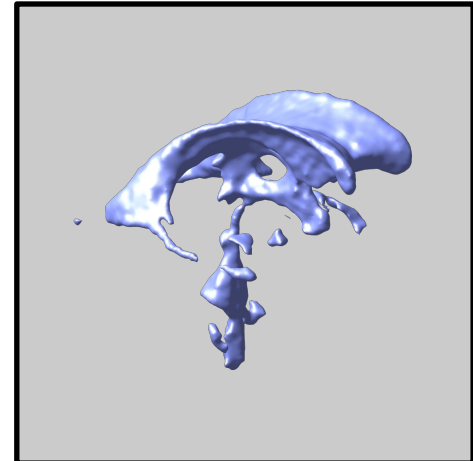
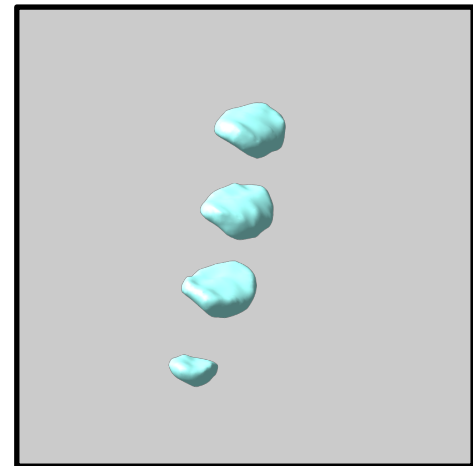


Evolution of Automatic Head Segmentation



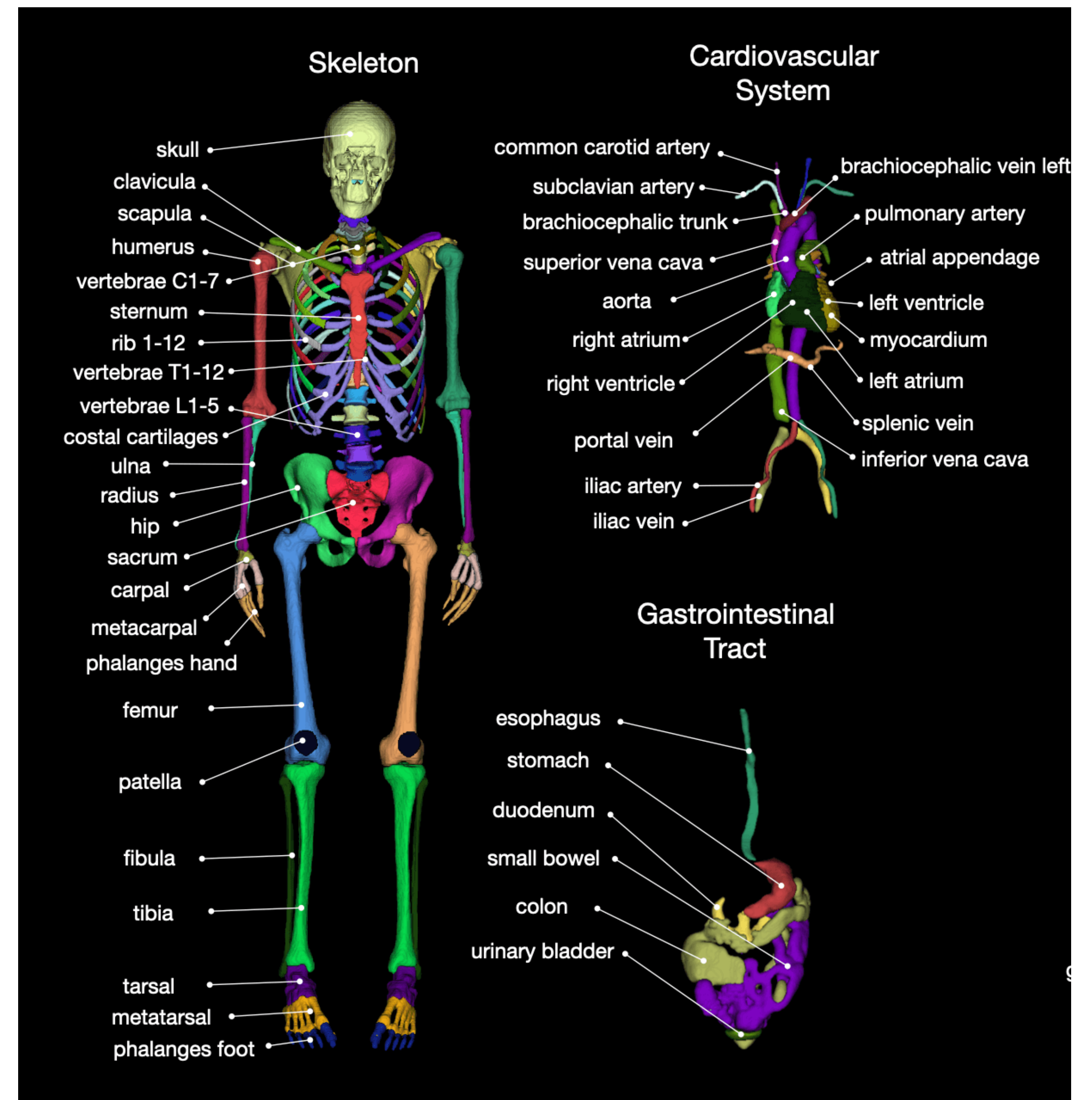
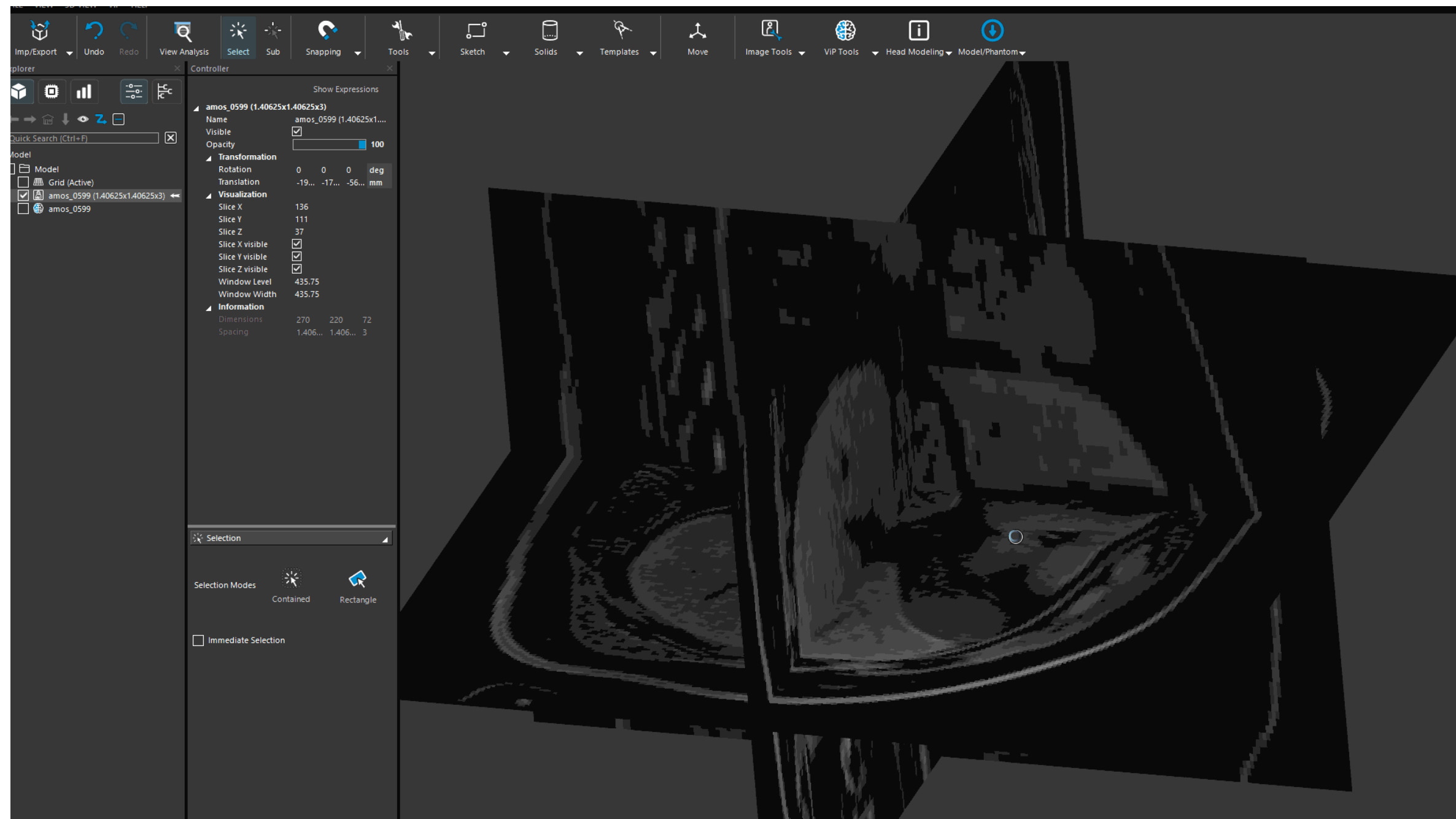
Evolution of Automatic Head Segmentation

head16	head30	head40
16 tissues	30 tissues	40 tissues
requires T1 (+ T2)	requires T1	requires T1
trained on 20 subjects-DCRMR dataset	trained on > 200 subjects-CC dataset	trained on > 200 subjects-CC dataset
Philips 3T	GE, Philips, Siemens, 1.5T+3T	GE, Philips, Siemens, 1.5T+3T
	higher accuracy	improved accuracy of hippocampus & thalamus
	adds deep brain structures	adds tendons/galea, muscle, and glands
Sim4Life v7.2	Sim4Life v8.0	Sim4Life v8.0.1



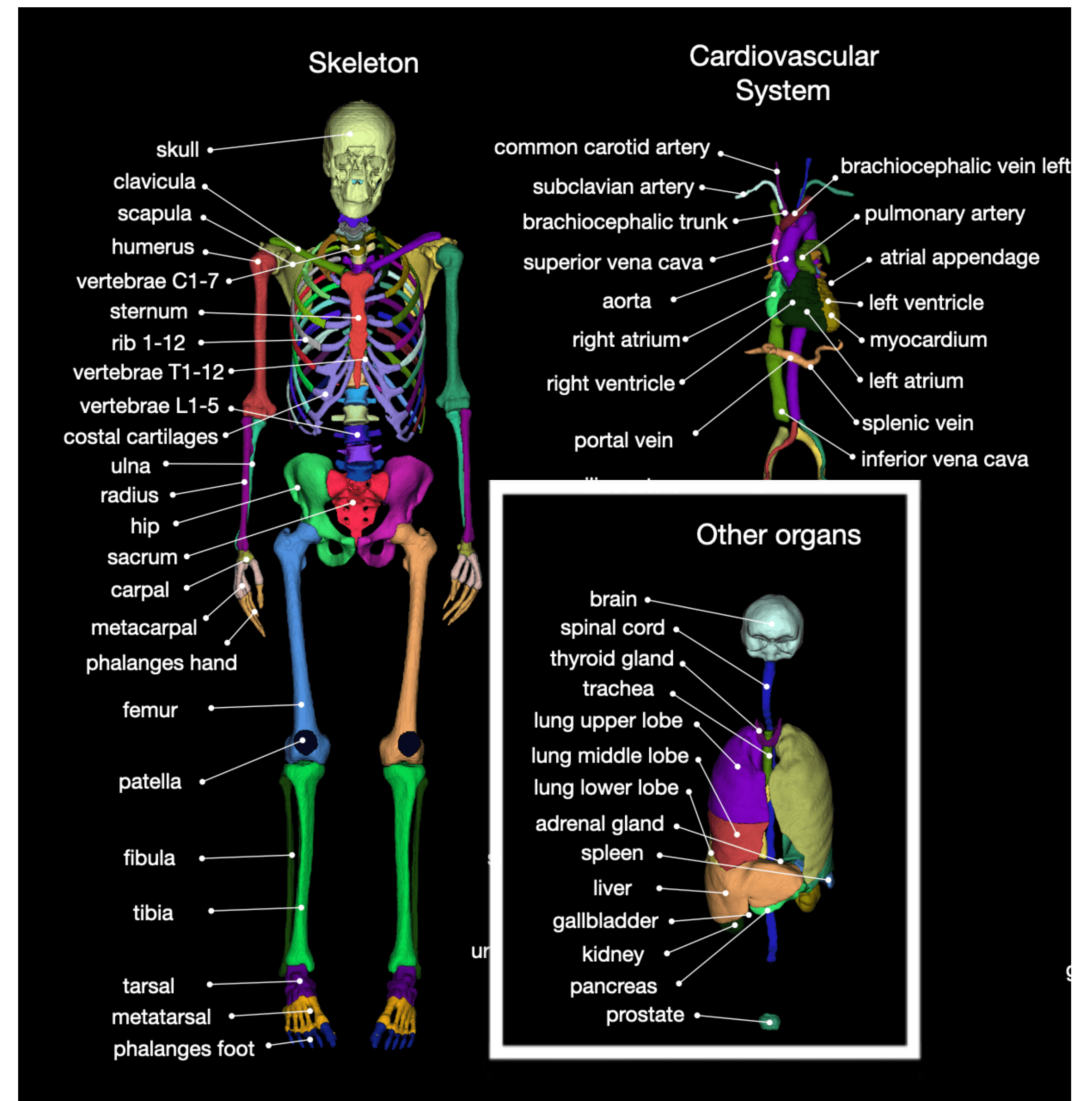
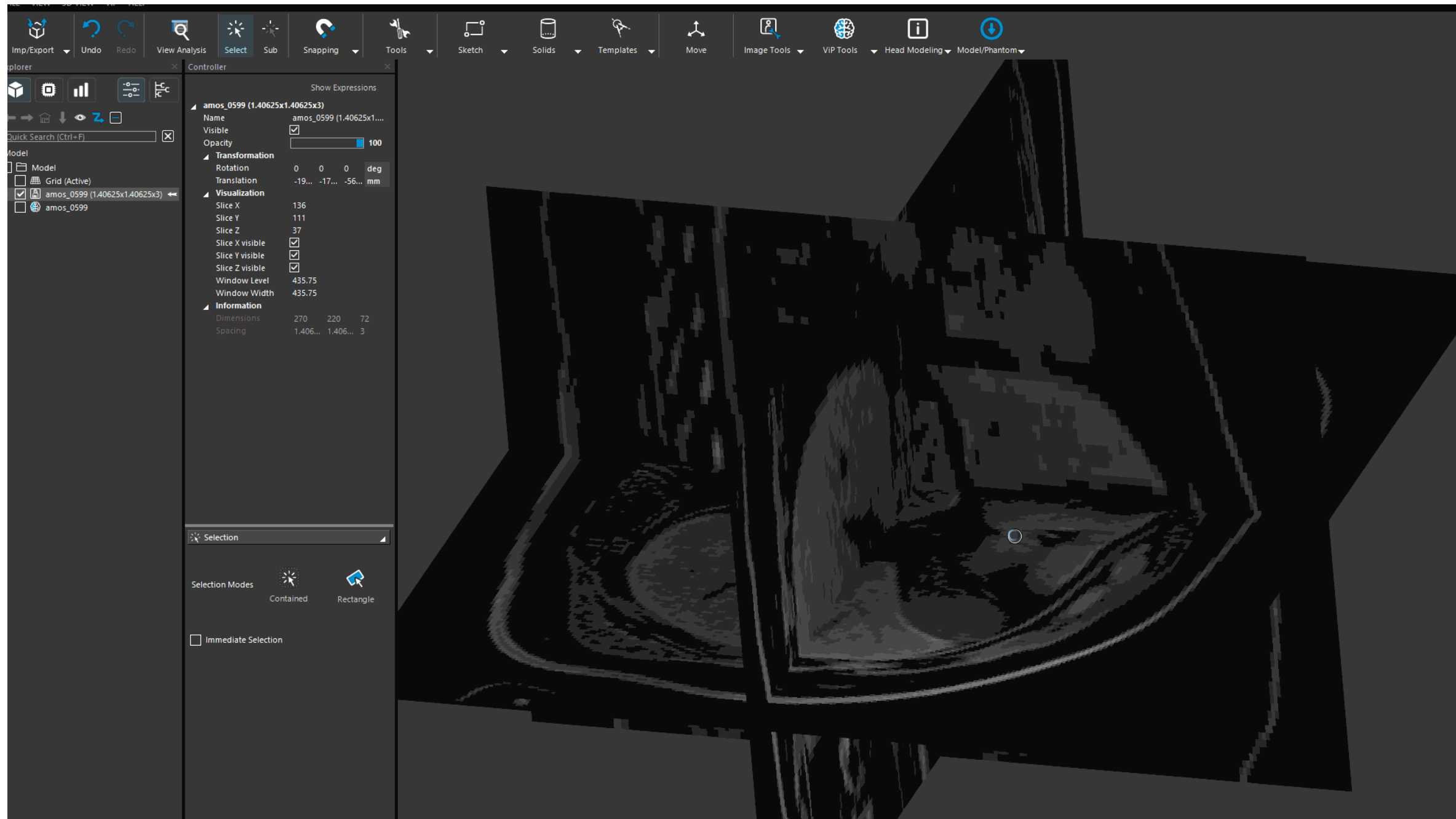
Whole Body Segmentation

- integration of TotalSegmentator (TS)
 - Uni-Spital Basel
 - segment > 100 structures in CT
- Total Vibe Segmentor
 - trained on MRI of torso (thoracic/abdominal/pelvic)
 - Vibe similar to T2/Dixon
 - predictions quite promising



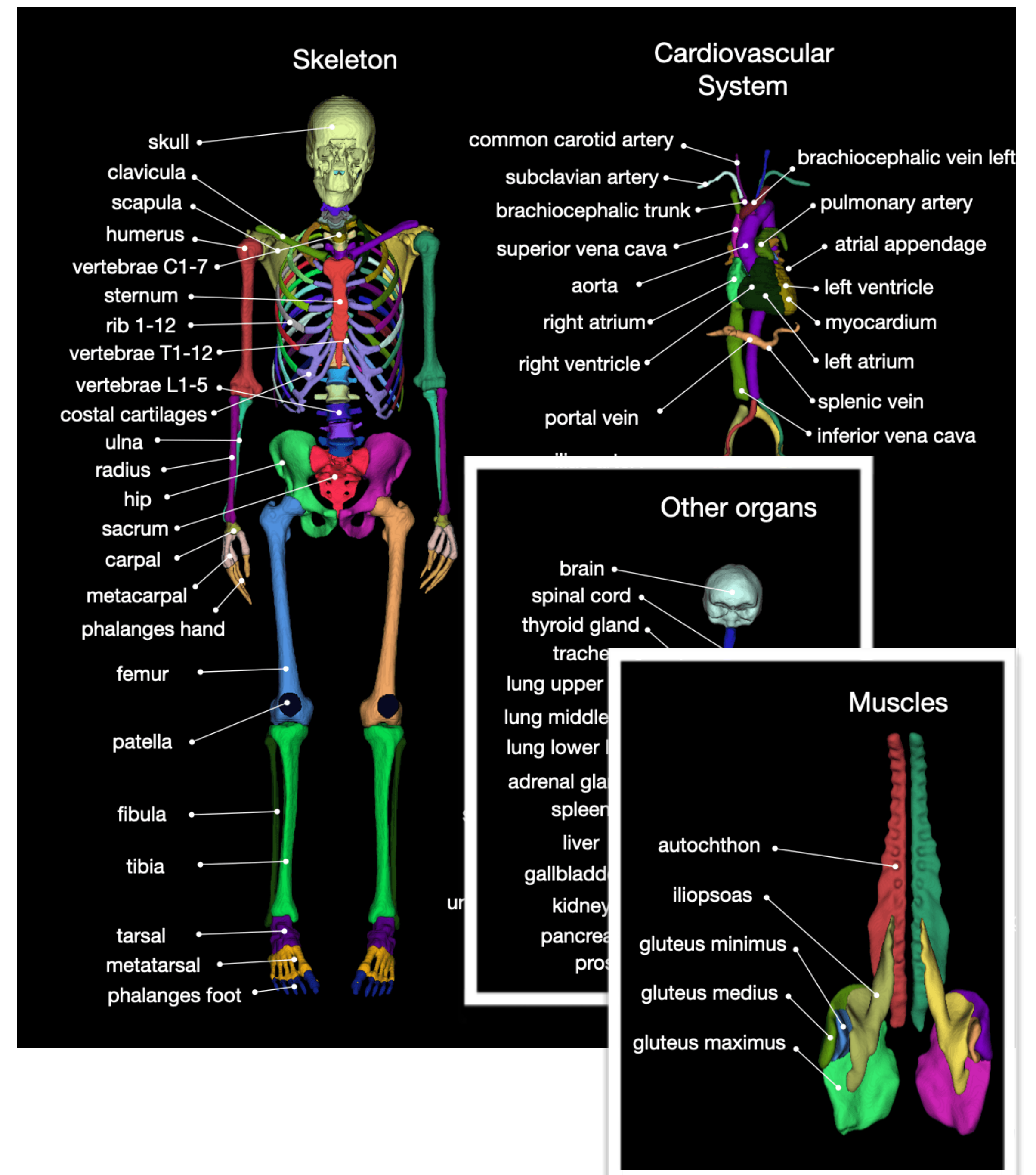
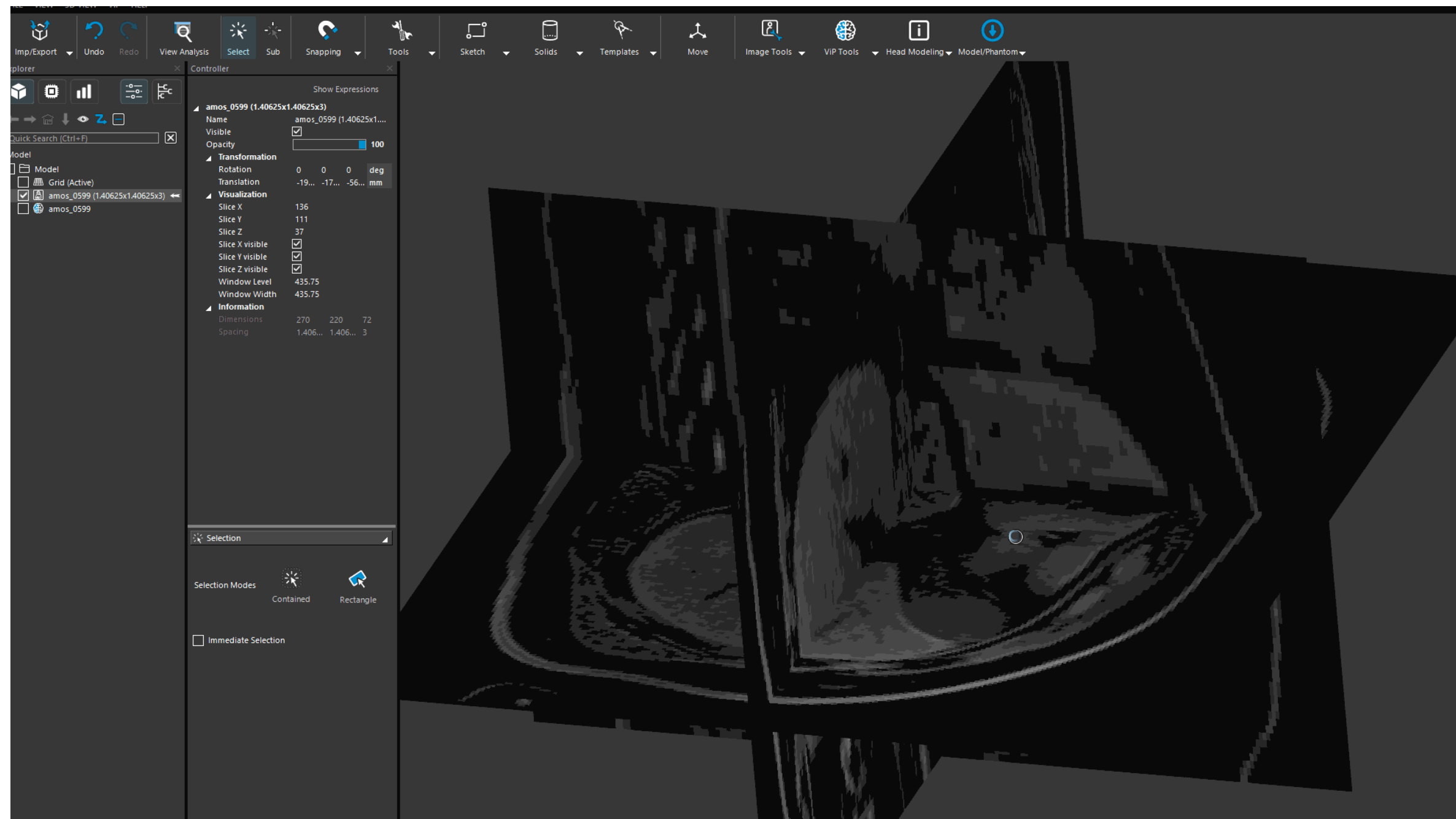
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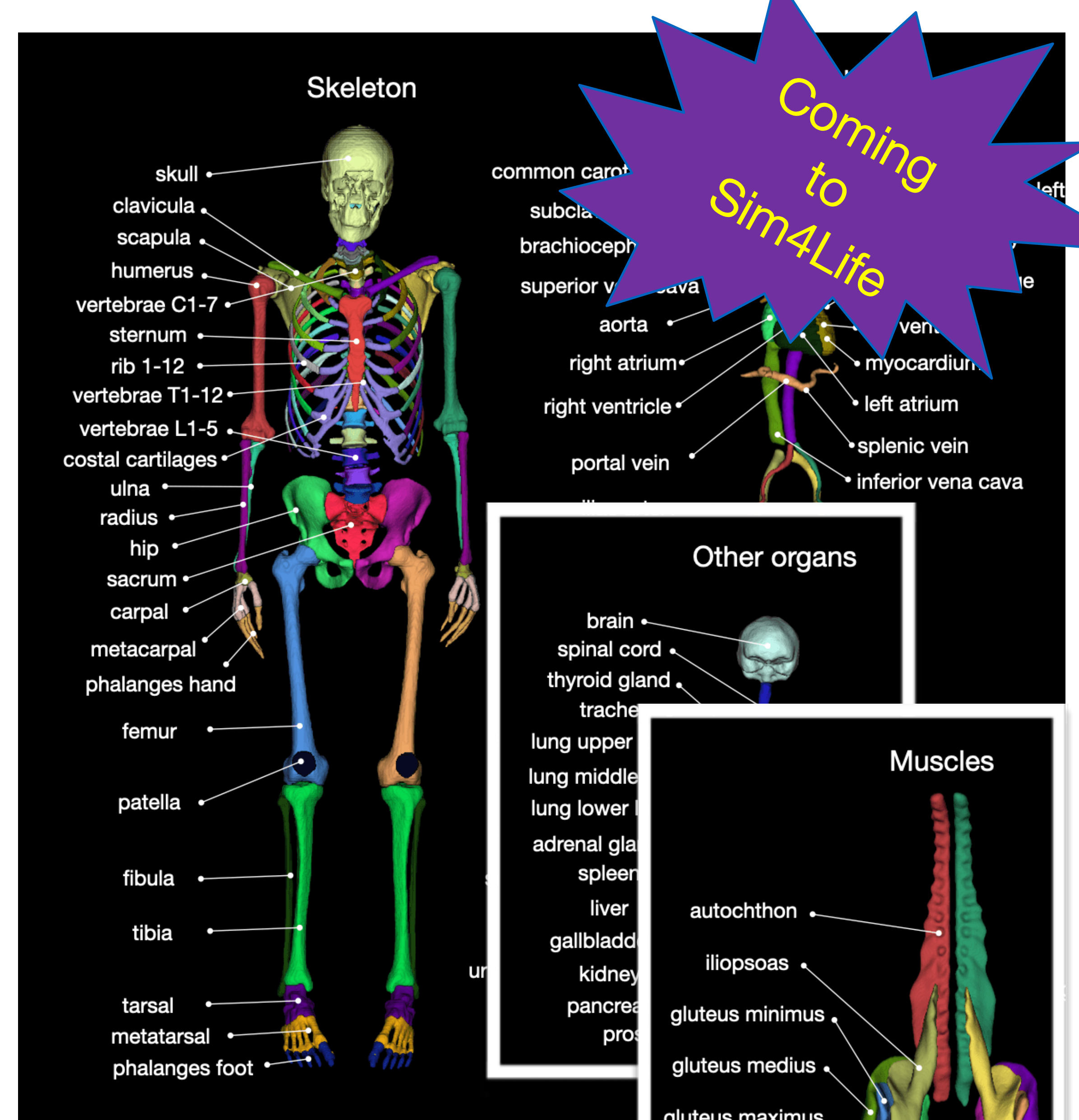
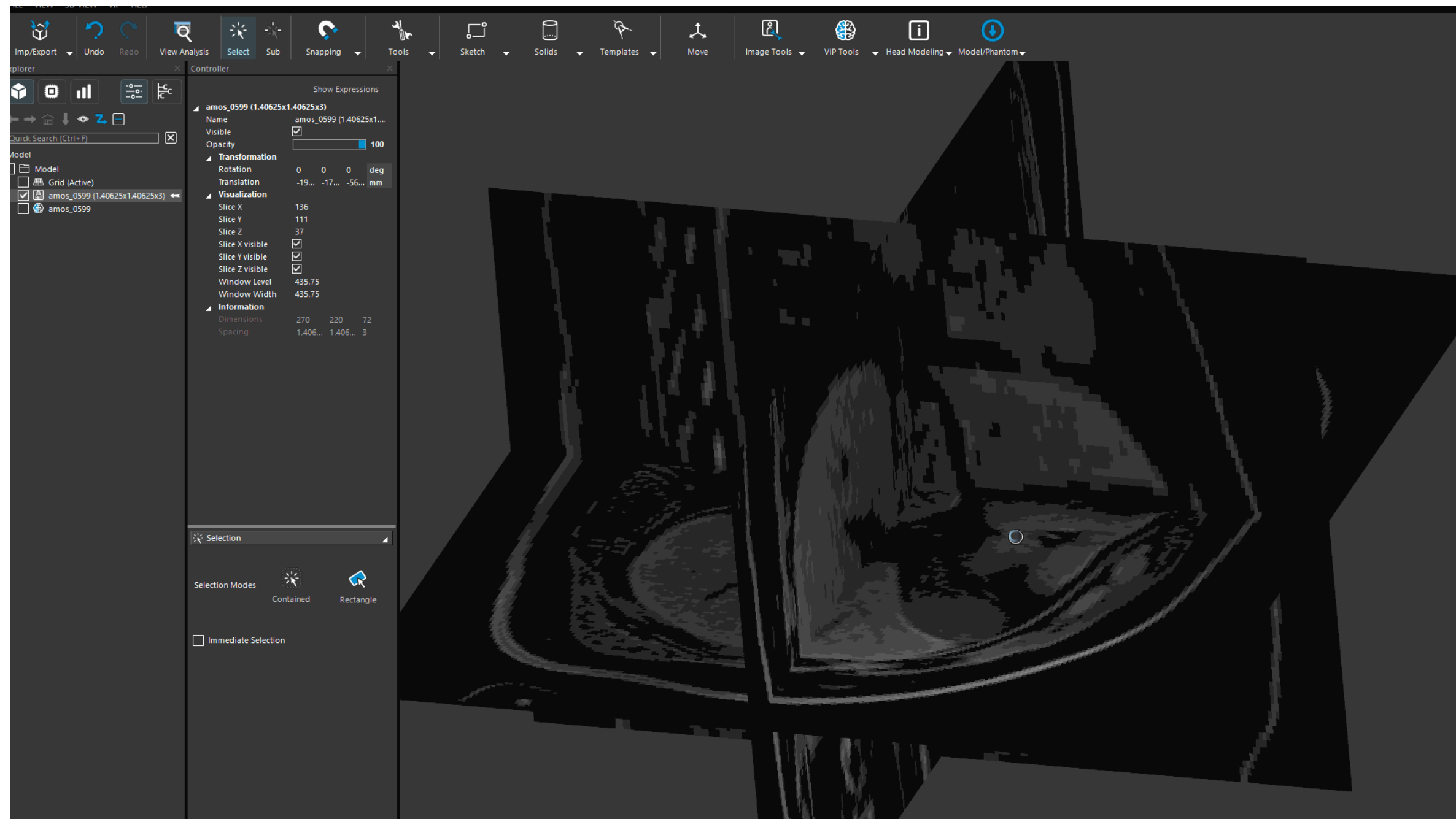
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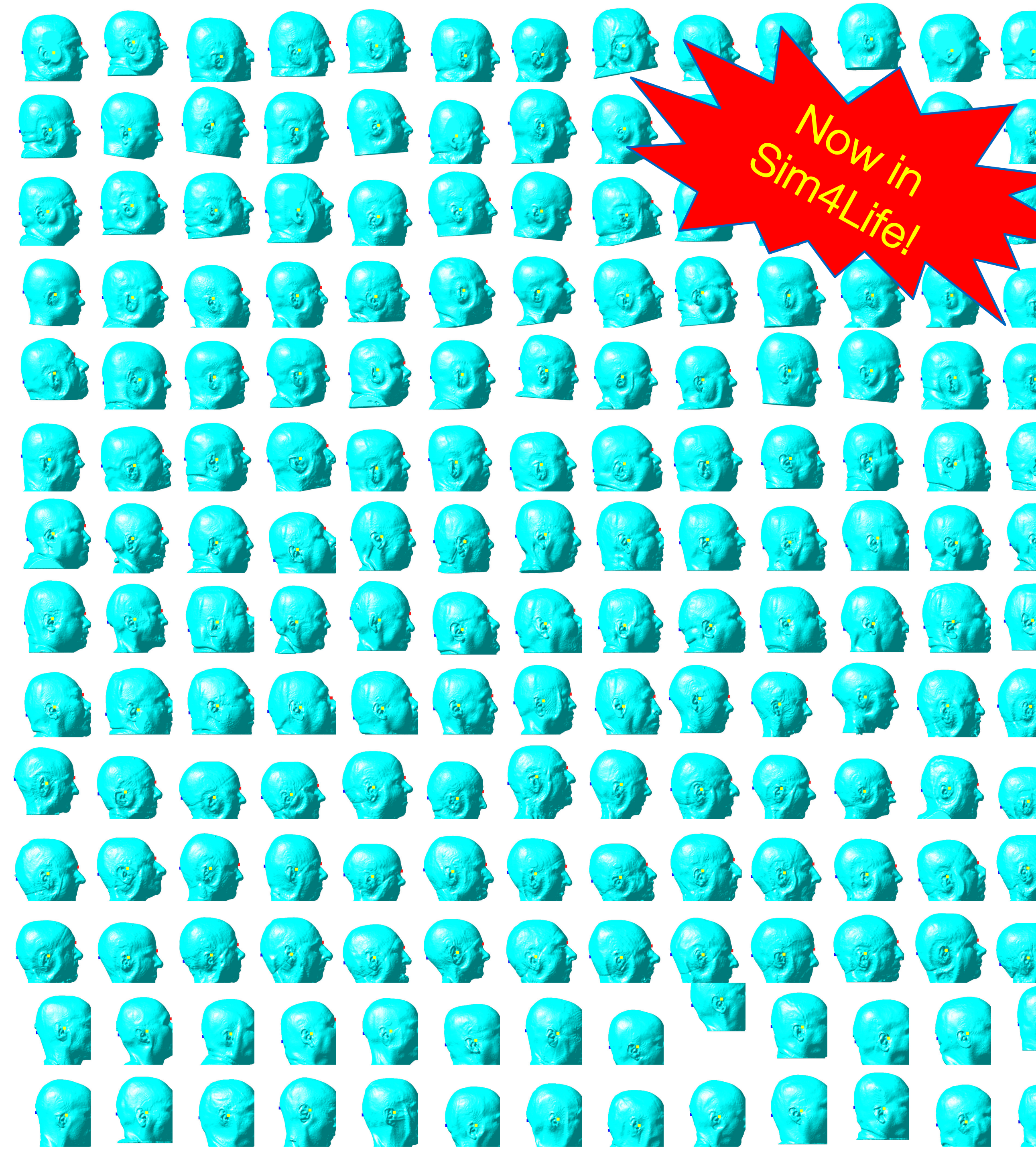
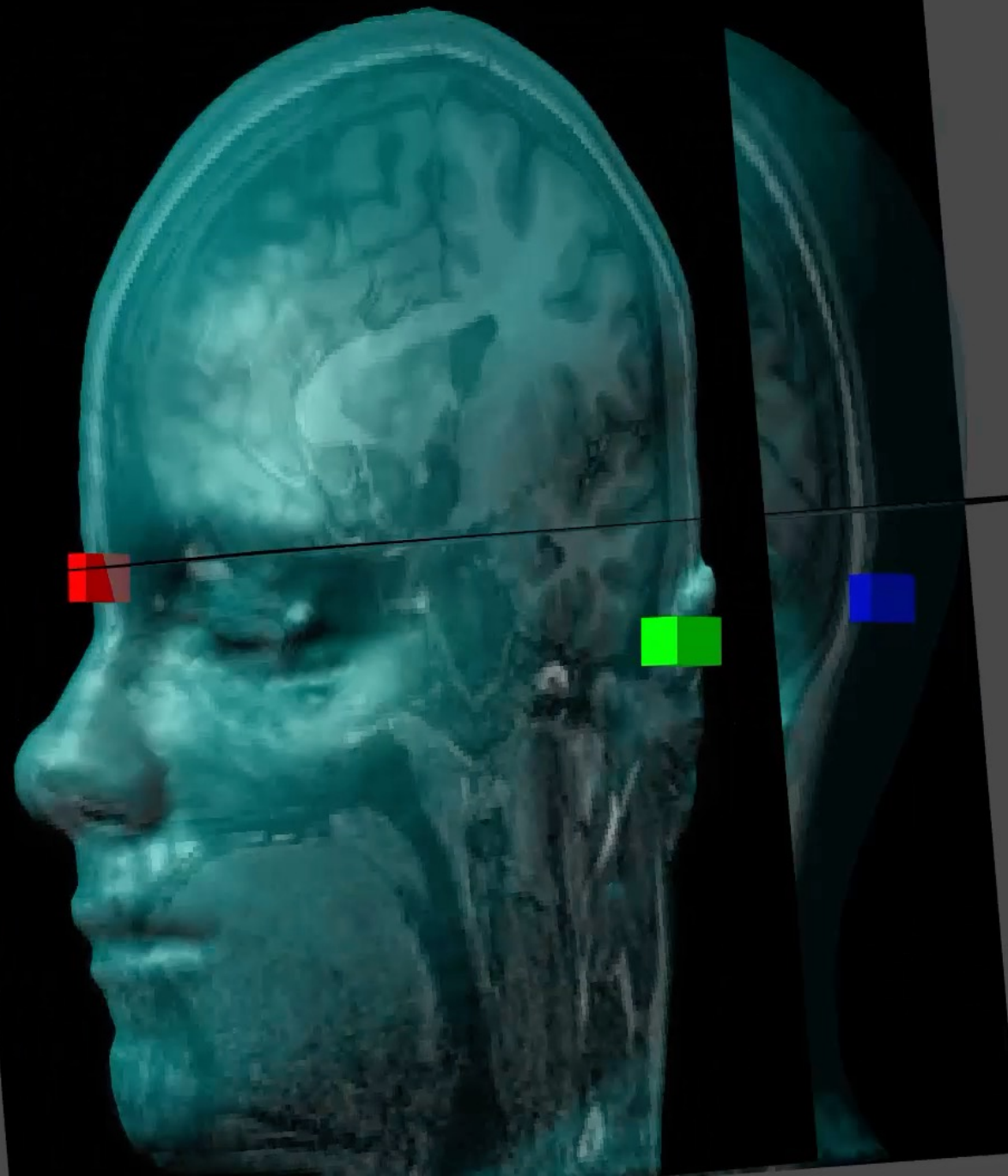
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Placing Anatomical Landmarks

- EEG 10-10 system tool (since S4L v7.2)
 - requires users to locate 4 fiducials
 - was not automatic
- AI trained



Fast Prediction of Neural Activation

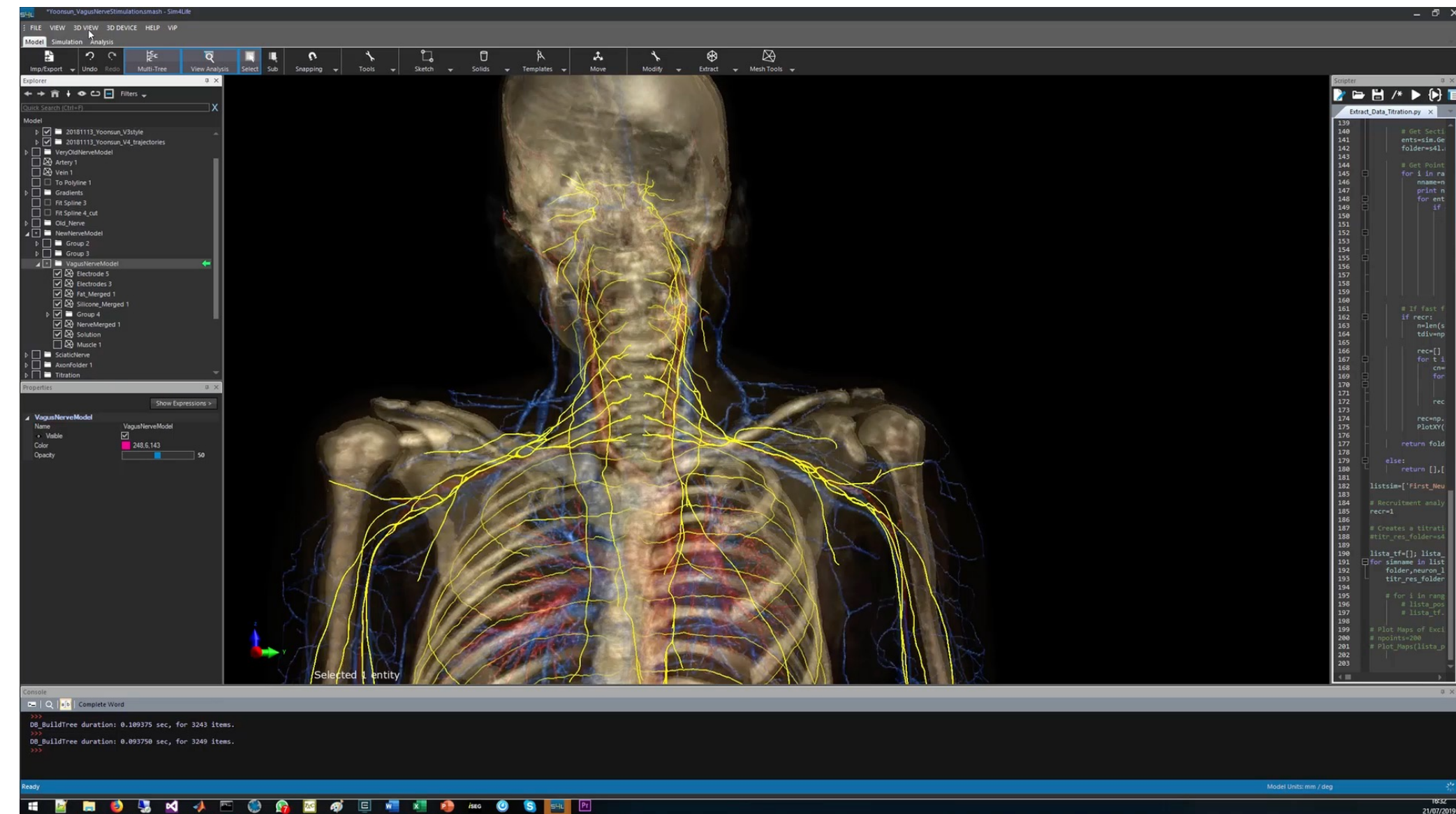
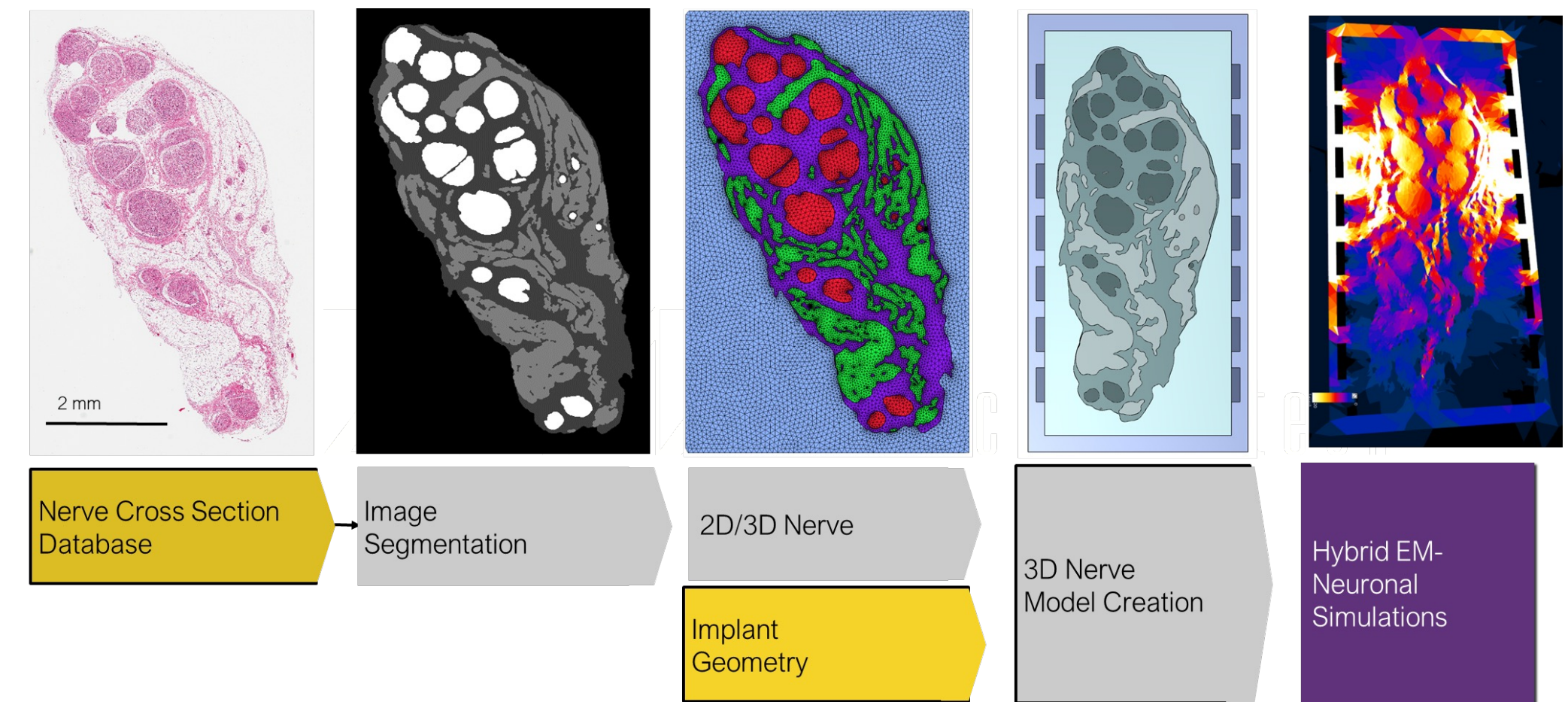
Neural Interface Modeling in Sim4Life

neuroprosthetics and electroceuticals

- electrical stimulation of neural fibers (activation) for therapeutic purposes
- computational simulations: efficient and flexible
- already applied to personalize SCI therapies (Rowald et al., 2022) and drive bioelectronics research at PNS level (Gupta et al., 2020)

coupled EM-NEURON simulations

- electromagnetic (EM) simulations predict the electric field distribution in the patient's model
 - therapeutic effects
 - safety investigation
 - electrode design & stimulation optimization
- electrophysiological (NEURON) simulations predict the effect of the EM exposure on neural fibers
 - accurate modelling (based on Yale's NEURON)



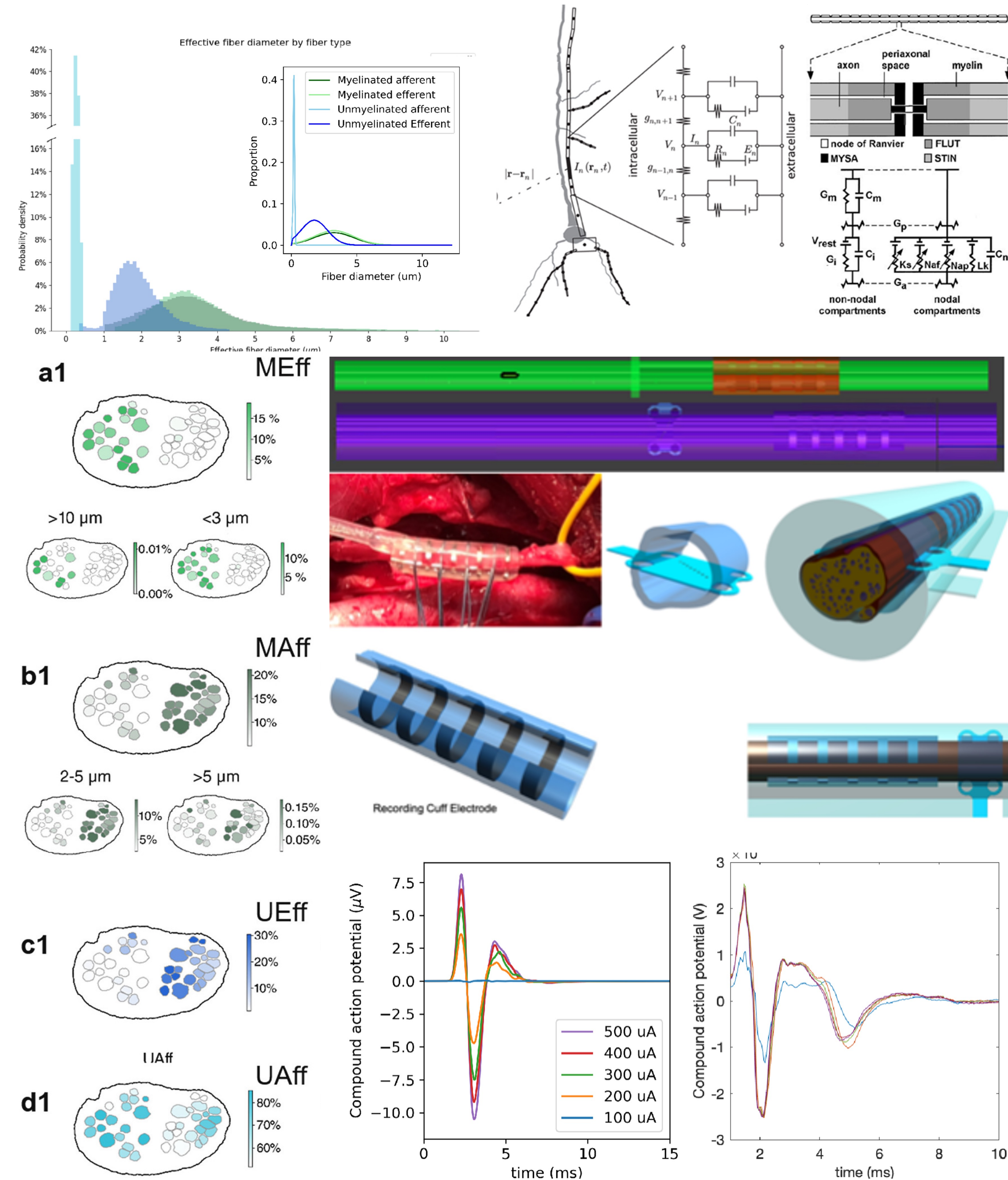
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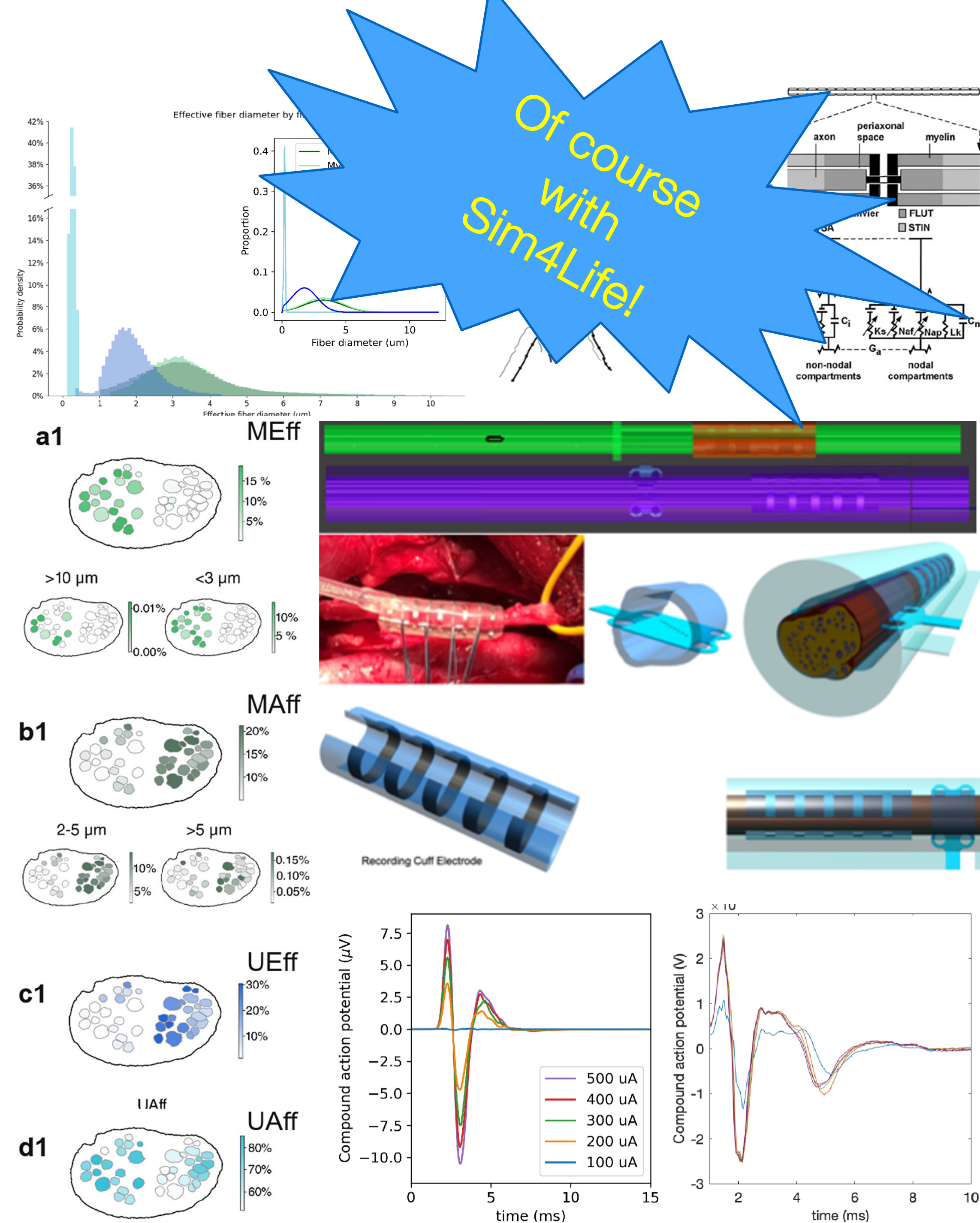
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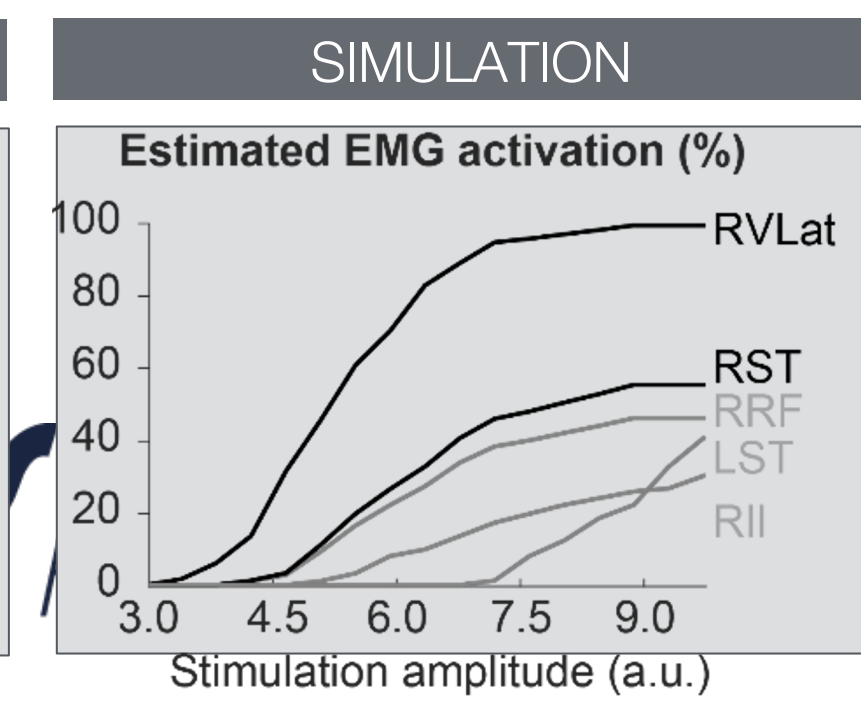
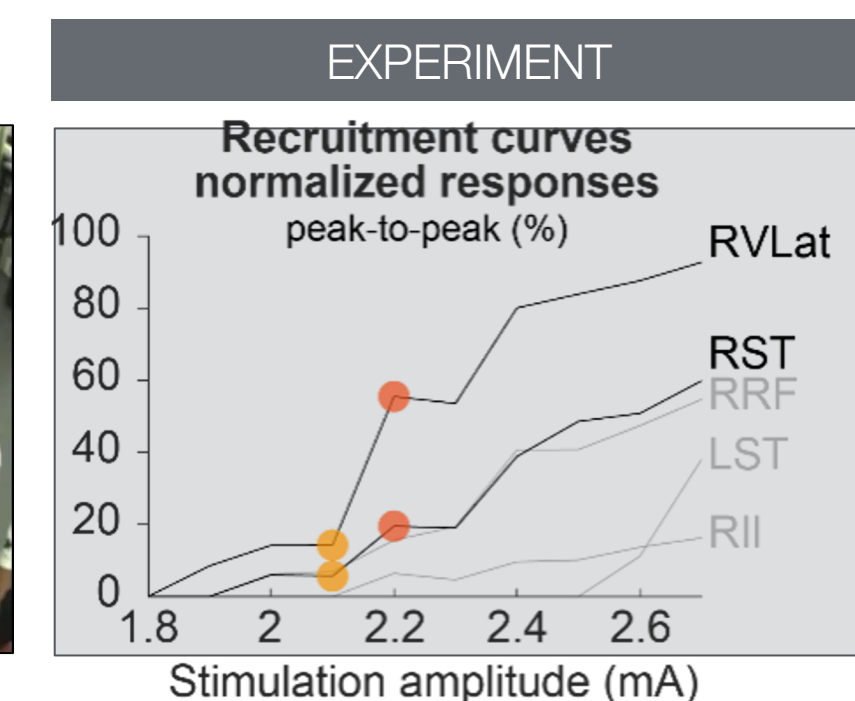
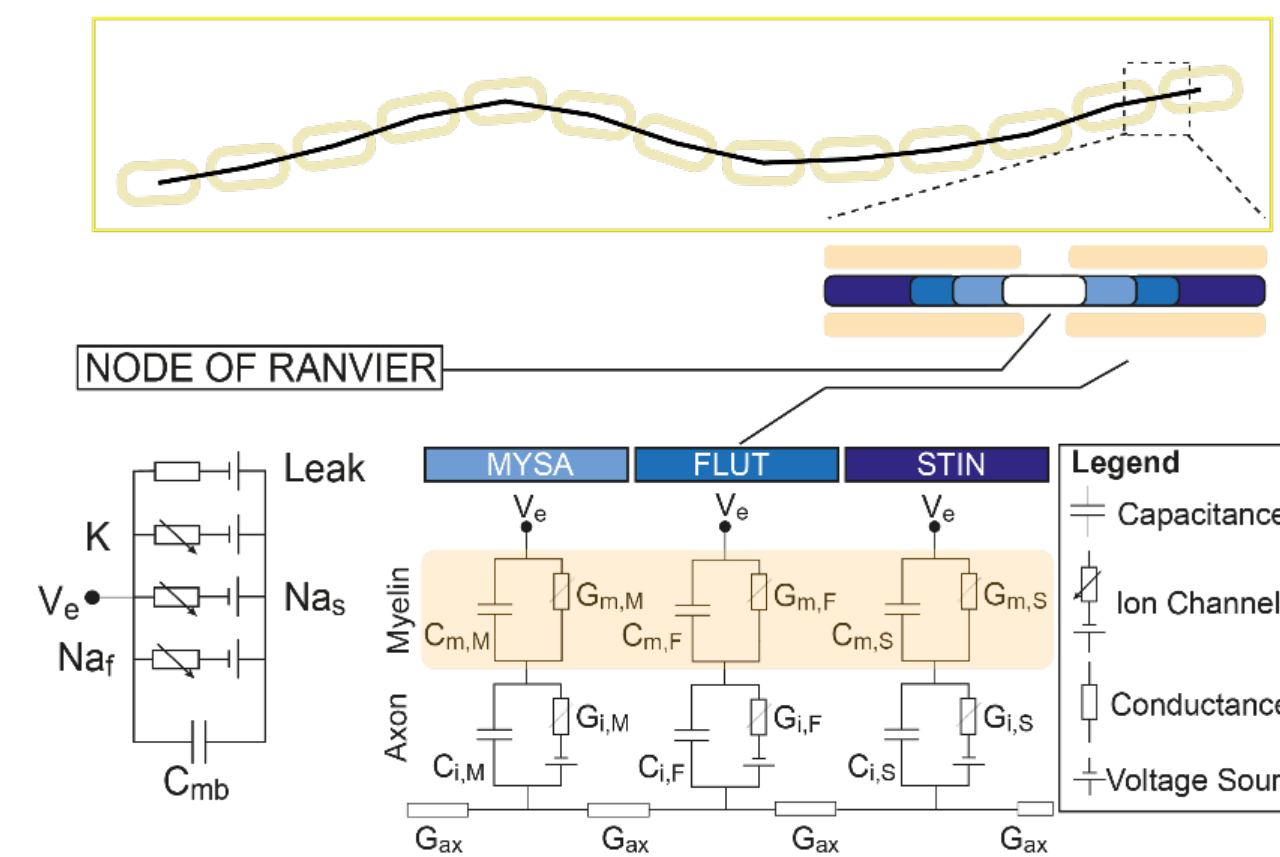
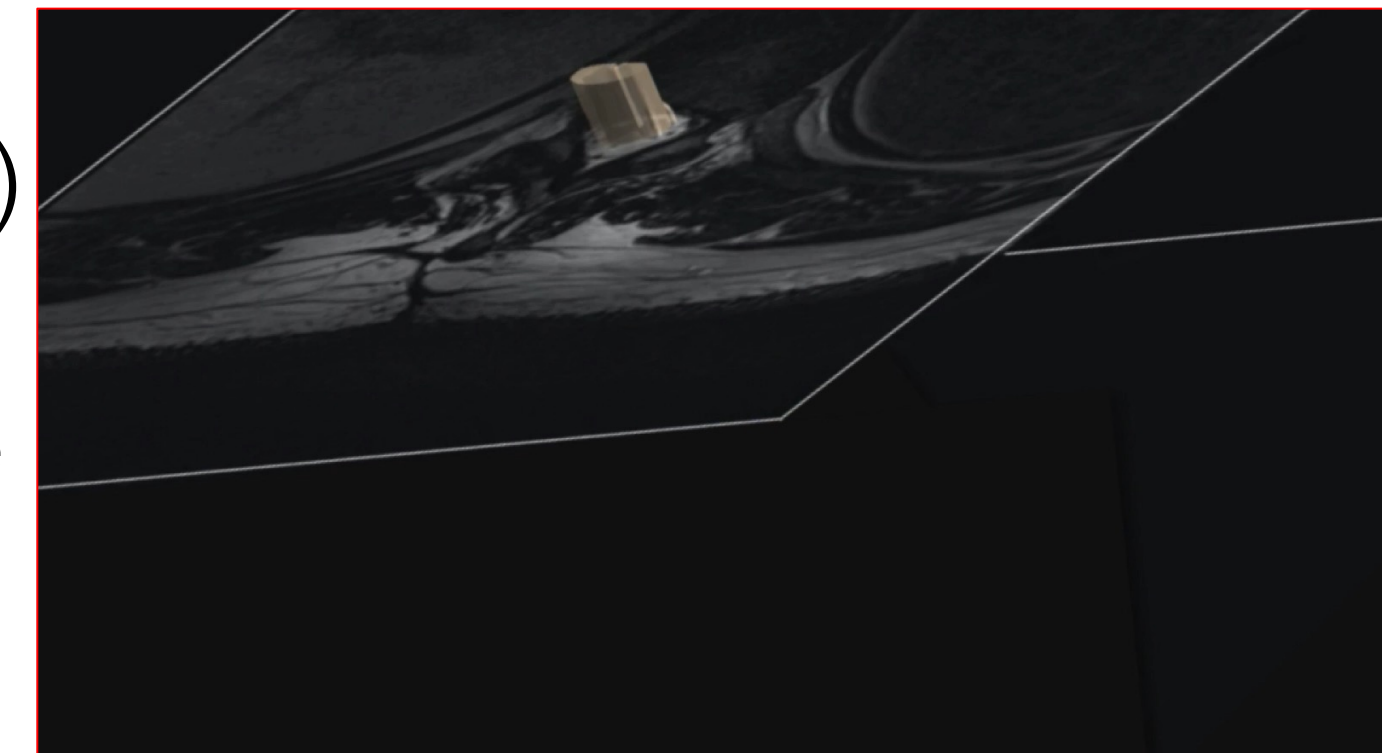
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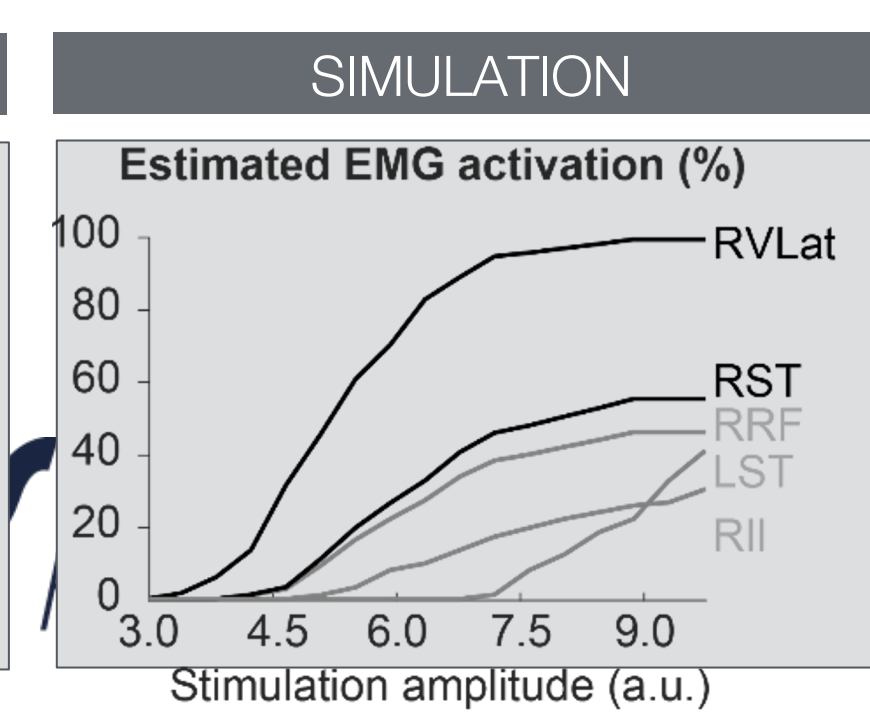
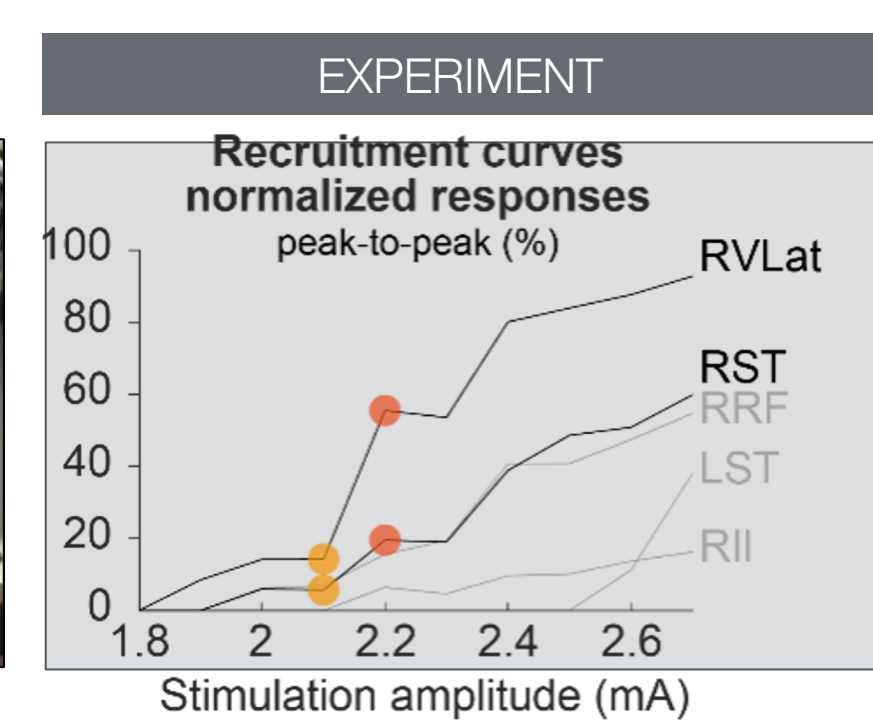
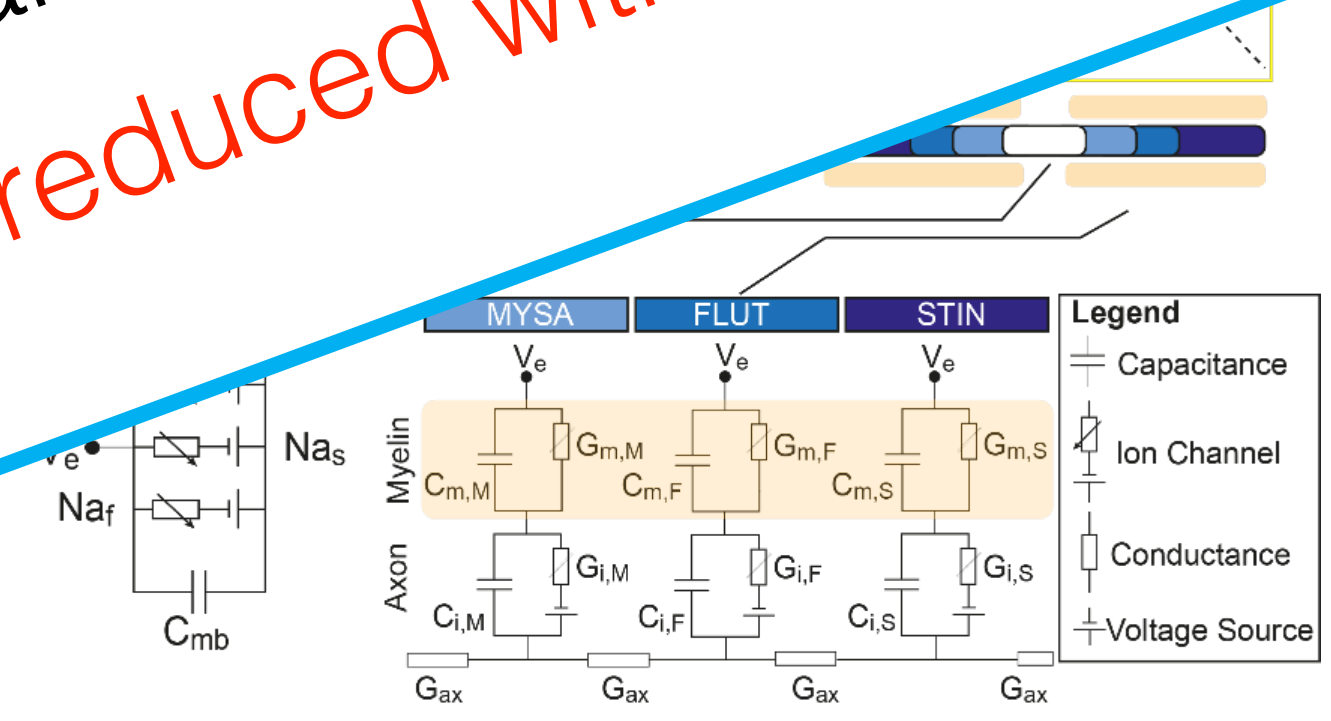
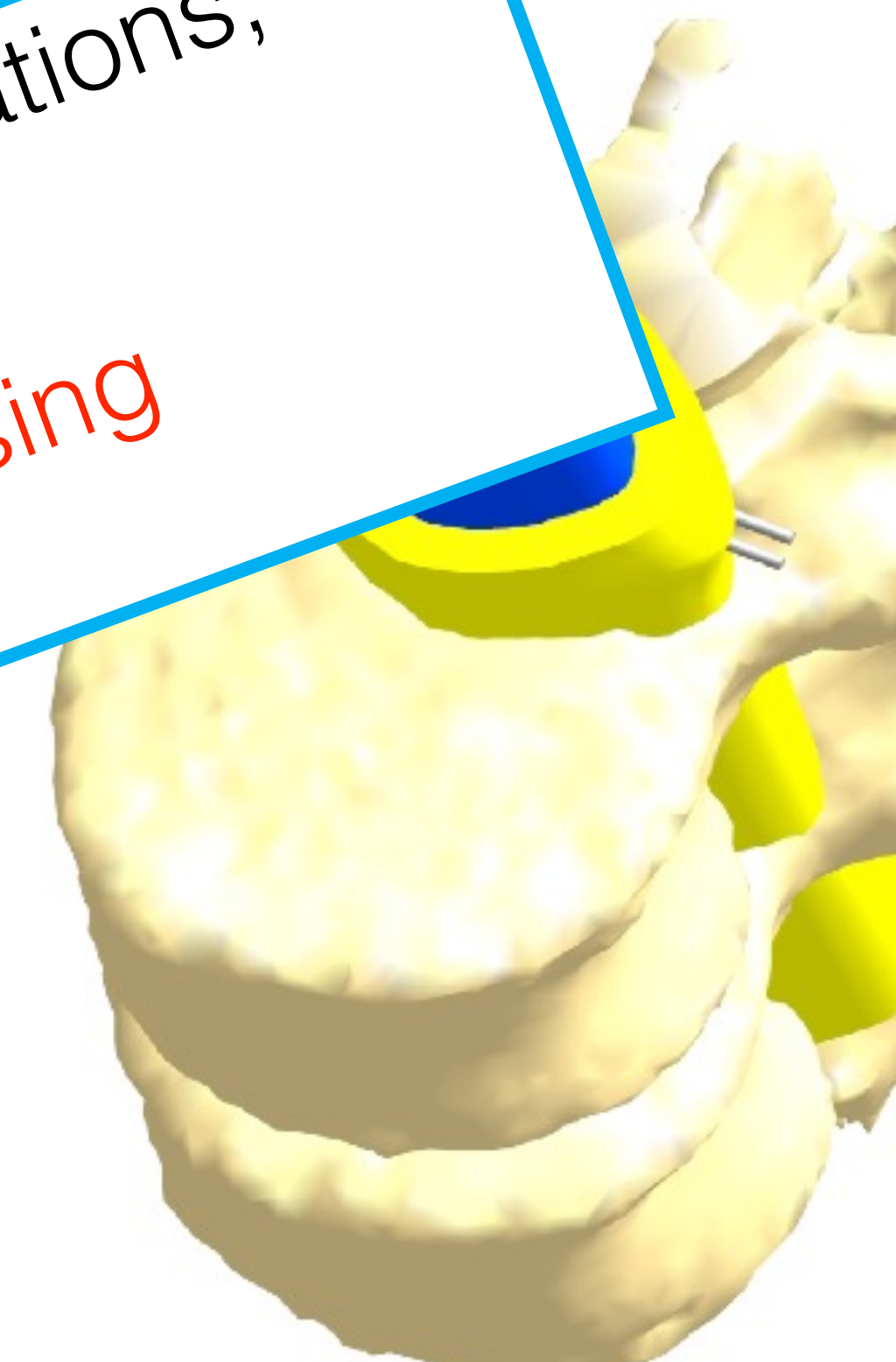
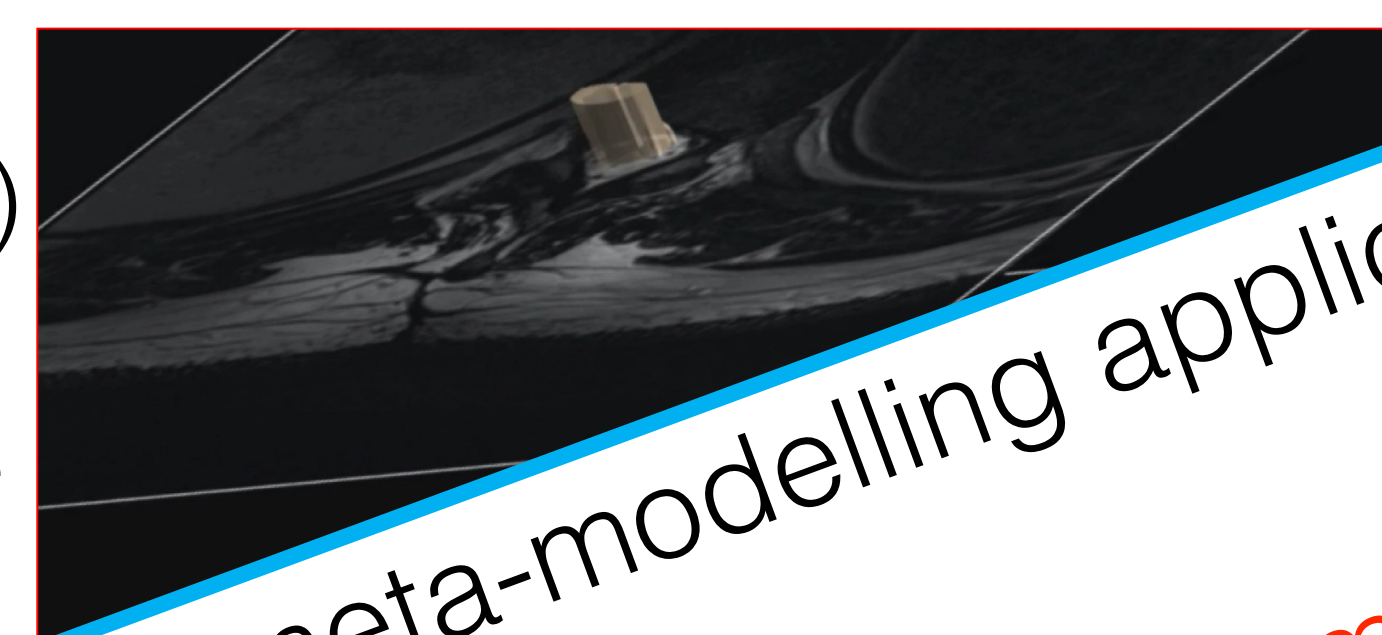
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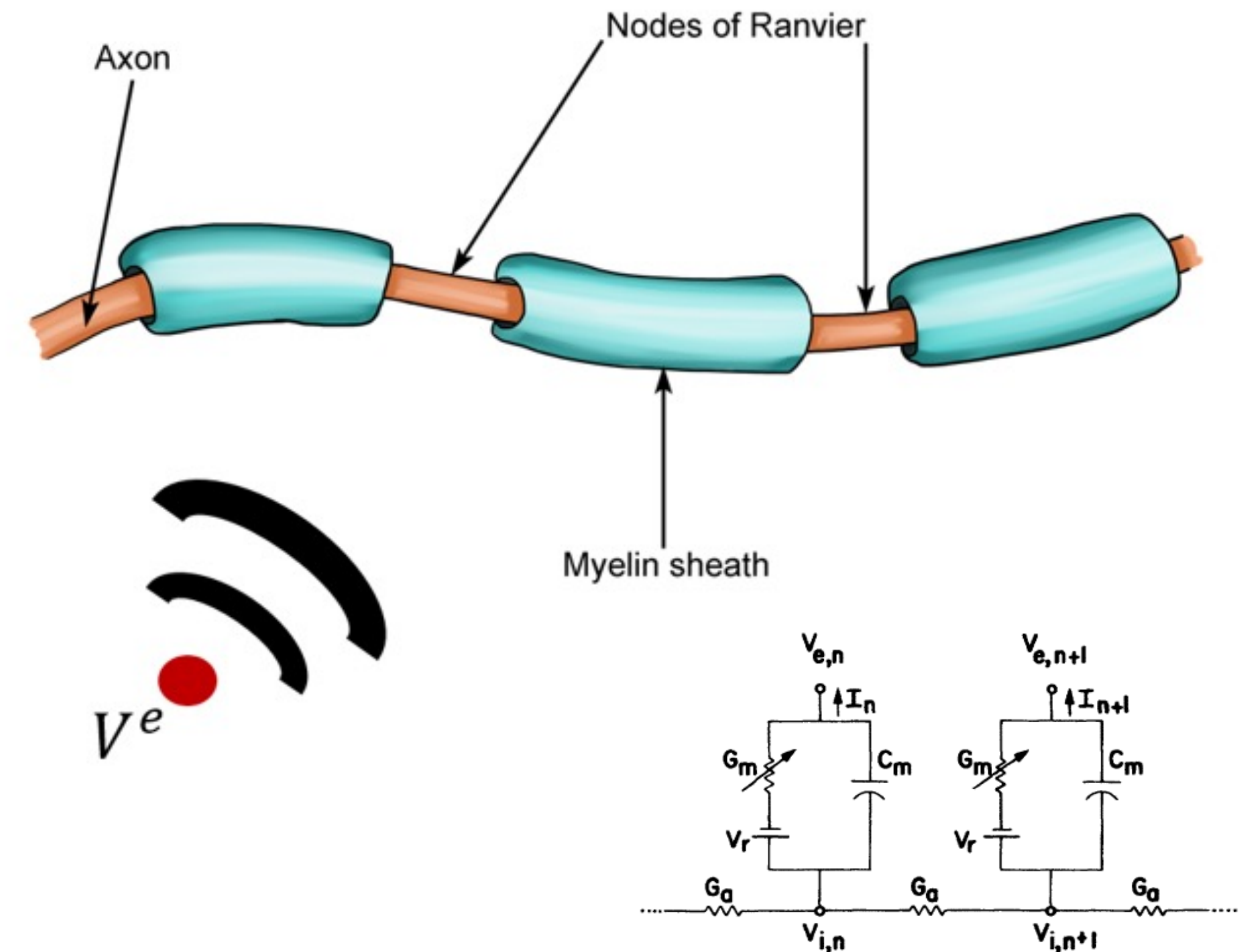
coupled EM-NEURON simulations

- electromagnetic (EM) and electric field (EF) simulations
 - the EM exposure on neural fibers
 - safety
 - electrical stimulation
- but: computationally too expensive for meta-modelling applications, such as optimization in large parameter space
- how can computational cost be reduced without compromising accuracy?
- electrical stimulation (EStim) simulations
 - EM exposure on neural fibers
 - accurate modelling (based on Yale's NEURON)



Classic Activating Function

- lateral currents (externally induced)
- simple, fast to compute
- linear on extracellular potential (superposition principle applicable)
- but
 - no leakage,
 - no axial diffusion
 - not suitable for complex fiber models (multi-cable, periaxonal spaces, paranodal elements...)



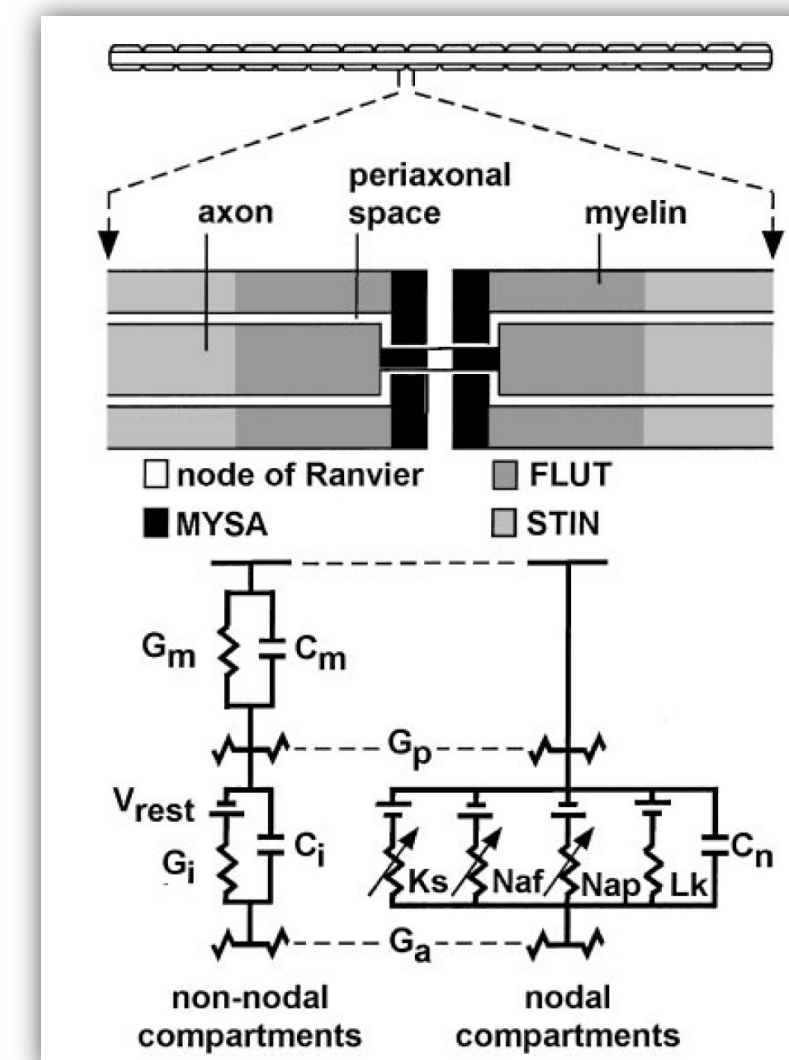
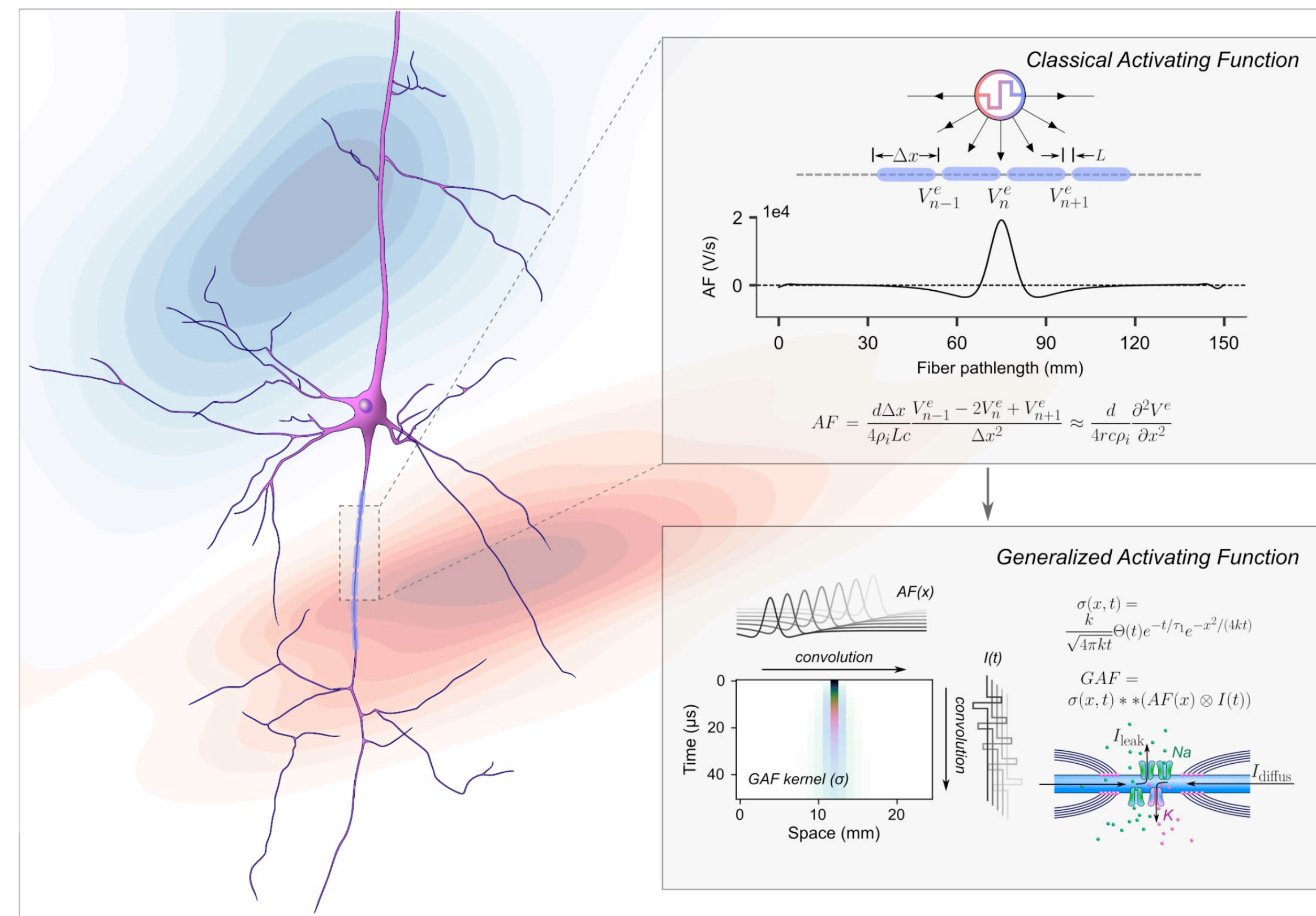
Rate of change Ion Lateral displacement (propagation) Lateral displacement (due to external potential)

$$C \frac{dV_n}{dt} = I_{ion} + \frac{V_{n+1} - V_n}{R_a} - \frac{V_n - V_{n-1}}{R_a} + \frac{V_{n+1}^e - V_n^e}{R_a} - \frac{V_n^e - V_{n-1}^e}{R_a}$$

(Generalized) Activating Function

generalized activating function

- lateral currents (externally induced)
- lateral currents (propagation)
- ionic currents (leakage only)
- simple, fast to compute (10^2 faster than NEURON)
- linear on extracellular potential (superposition principle applicable -> 10^5 faster than NEURON)
- suitable for optimization in large parameter spaces
- generalizable to more realistic fiber models, such as MRG (double-layered, heterogeneous)
- capable of predicting spinal root recruitment



$$* C_m \frac{dV}{dt} + I_{ion} + \bar{G}[V^i - V^{i-1}] + G^+[V^i - V^{i+1}] = 0^*$$

$$1) C_m^i \frac{dV_i^i}{dt} = -G_L^i V_i^i + (G_a^+ [(V_M^{i+1} - V_i^i) + (V_M^{i+1} - V_e^i)] - G_a^- [(V_i^i - V_M^{i-1}) + (V_M^{i-1} - V_e^i)])$$

$$2) C_{my}^i \frac{dV_M^i}{dt} - C_m^i \frac{dV_i^i}{dt} = -G_{my}^i V_M^i + G_L^i V_i^i + (G_p^+ [(V_M^{i+1} - V_i^i) + (V_e^i - V_e^i)] - G_p^- [(V_M^i - V_M^{i-1}) + (V_e^i - V_e^{i-1})])$$

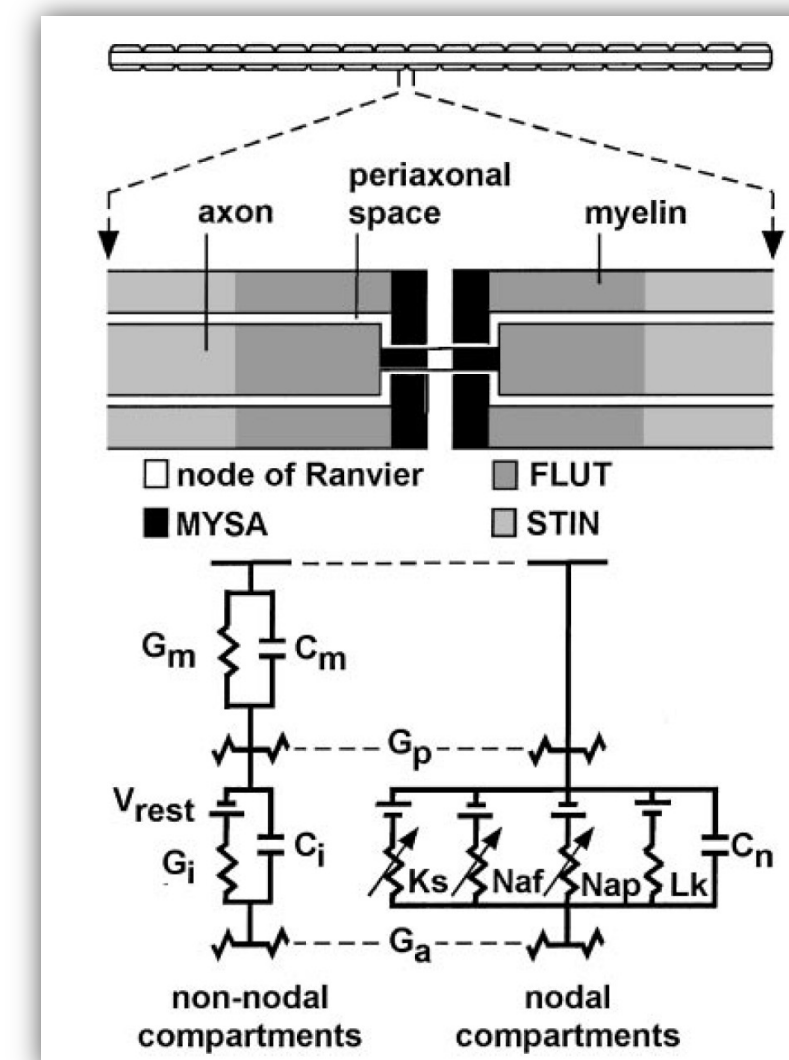
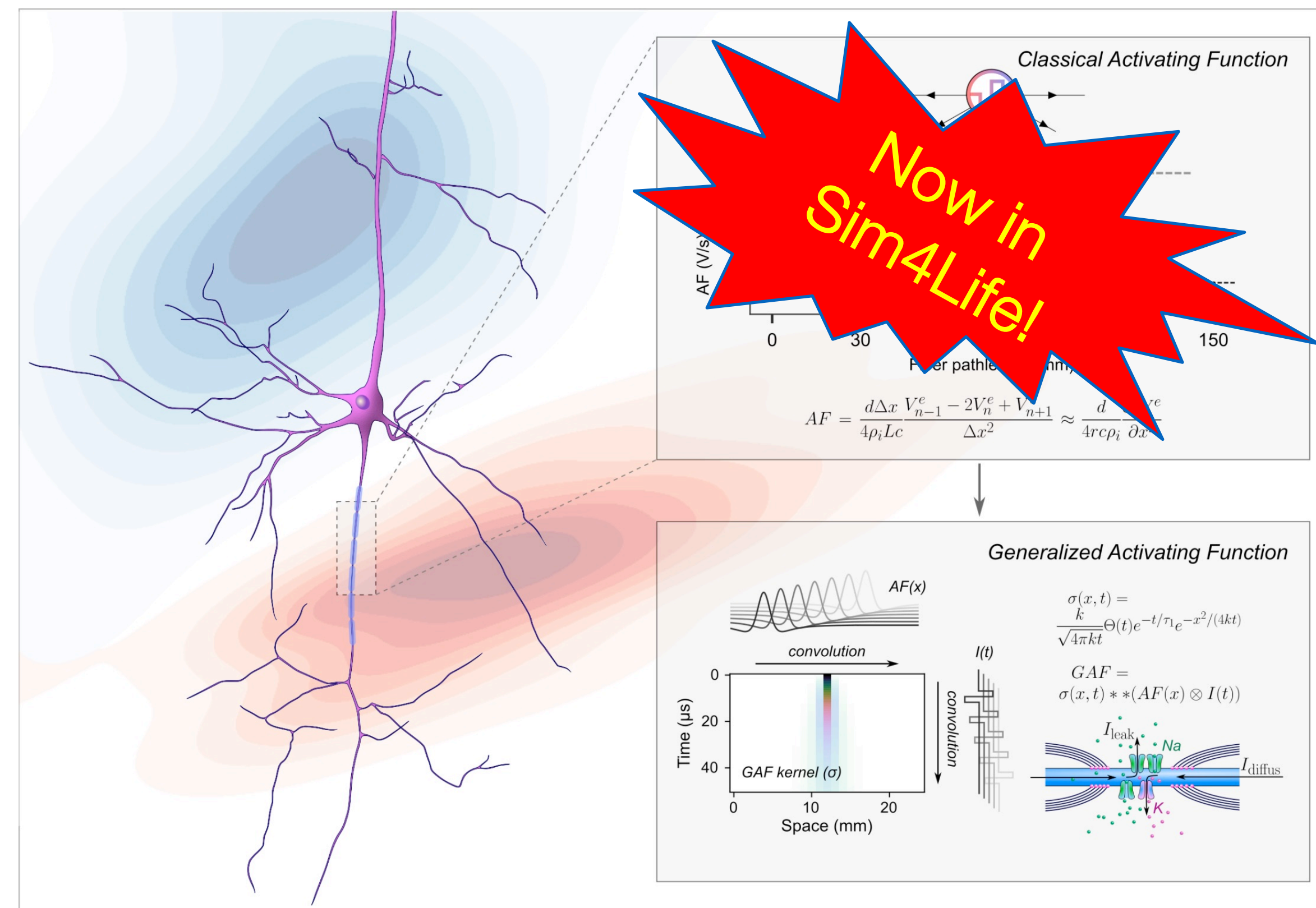
$$D+2) =$$

$$3) C_{my}^i \frac{dV_M^i}{dt} = -G_{my}^i V_M^i + G_a^+ (V_i^i - V_i^i) - G_a^- (V_i^i - V_i^{i-1}) + (G_a^+ + G_p^+) [(V_M^{i+1} - V_M^i) + (V_e^{i+1} - V_e^i)] - (G_a^- + G_p^-) [(V_M^i - V_M^{i-1}) + (V_e^i - V_e^{i-1})]$$

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$$C_m^i \frac{dV_m^i}{dt} - C_m^i \frac{dV_i^i}{dt} = -G_{my}^i V_m^i + G_L^i V_i^i + (G_p^+ [(V_m^i - V_i^i) + (V_e^i - V_e^i)] - G_p^- [(V_m^i - V_m^{i-1}) + (V_e^i - V_e^{i-1})])$$

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