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### Three-Dimensional Model Construction and Blood Flow Analysis of Coronary Artery using In-vivo Angiography

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Key Words: Three-Dimensional Model Construction(3 ), Coronary Artery( ), In-vivo Angiography( ), Blood Flow Analysis ( )

#### Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to establish the mechanism of the generation of atherosclerosis by analyzing the hemodynamic variables in the coronary artery where atherosclerosis occurs frequently. From the previous results, the stenosis phenomena due to atherosclerosis were related to not only biochemical reaction between blood and blood vessel but also the hemodynamic factors like flow separation and oscillatory wall shear stress. The present study aimed to investigate the causes of the generation and progression of atherosclerosis in the coronary artery. This study also aimed to develop the softwares which generate automatically three dimensional vascular models obtained by the angiogram images and the computer vision techniques. In the present study, the flow patterns for full three-dimensional hemodynamic characteristics were analyzed. To understand the three-dimensional hemodynamic characteristics, the wall shear stress distributions and secondary flows were investigated quantitatively.

1.

9%

가

가 가

. 2001

가

23.8%

2.0%, 4.3%, 2.4%

Suh

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1).

\*

3

\*\*

\*\*\*

(crown)

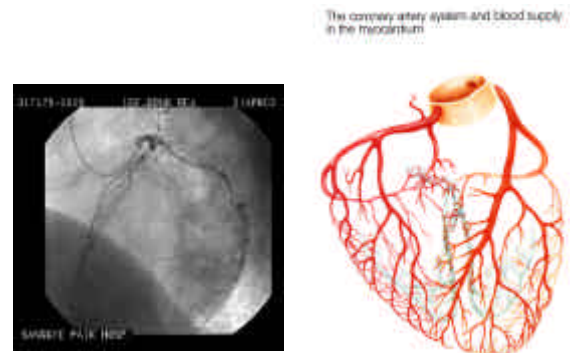
3  
 가  
 가 가  
 3  
 (computer  
 vision)  
 3  
 가  
 2. 3

(LAD), (LCX), DB  
 Fig. 3 3



(a) Leonardo da Vinci's drawing

Fig. 1  
 2 가  
 (冠狀)  
 (枝脈)  
 가 (冠狀靜脈洞)  
 2)  
 Leonardo da Vinci



(b) angiogram

(c) schematic diagram with crown shape

Fig. 1(a)

Fig. 1. Leonardo da Vinci's drawing, angiogram and schematic diagram of coronary artery

Leonardo  
 3  
 가  
 Fig. 1(b)  
 Fig. 1(b)  
 Fig. 1(c)  
 3 가  
 3  
 Fig. 2  
 Fig. 2 Table 1 40

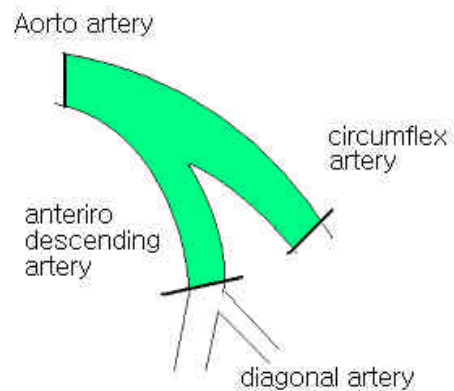


Fig. 2 Idealized geometry of the left coronary artery

**Table 1** Database data for the coronary artery (under 60 year old)

	age	Lt main			LAD			LCX		
		diameter		length	diameter		length	diameter		length
		Os	distal		Os	distal		Os	distal	
male	48.4	4.3	4.1	9.9	3.8	3.6	17.0	3.5	3.3	19.2
	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
	5.9	0.4	0.5	4.2	0.4	0.4	5.2	0.4	0.3	6.1
female	44.9	3.7	3.4	10.6	3.3	3.1	14.1	2.9	2.8	21.3
	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
	19.9	1.8	1.6	6.2	1.5	1.4	5.5	1.3	1.2	9.2

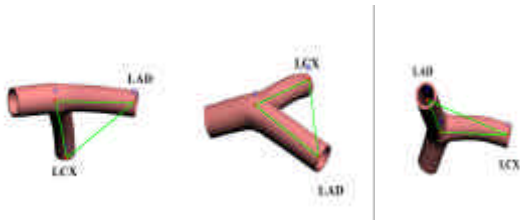


Fig. 3 Produced the 3-D left coronary artery model

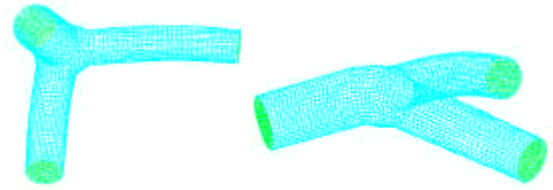


Fig. 4. Spatial three-dimensional meshes for the left coronary artery

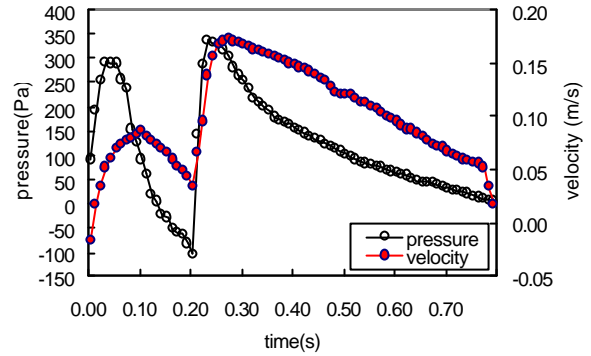


Fig. 5. Applied pressure and velocity waveforms for the inlet boundary condition

3.

4.

3

3

(FVM)

. Fig. 6 3  
, Fig. 7 Fig.

(1)

가 (0.27s)

. Fig. 6 Fig. 7  
(0.56s)

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{u}\phi) - \nabla \cdot (\Gamma \nabla \phi) = S \quad (1)$$

가

. 가

Carreau model

3

1).

Fig. 7

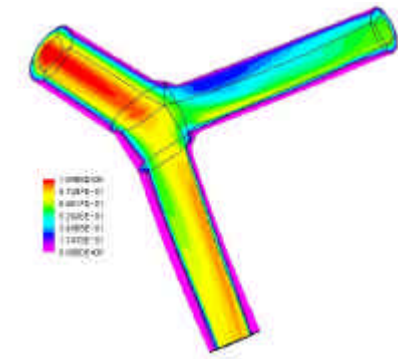
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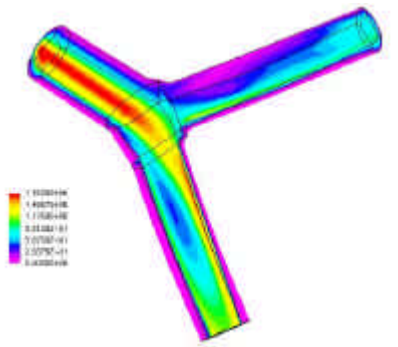
Fig. 4

Fig. 5

(helical flow)

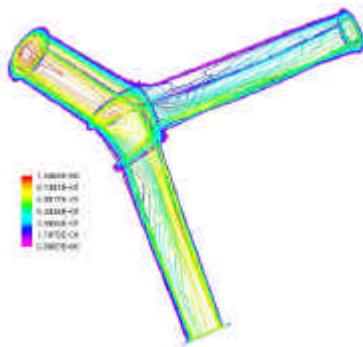


(a) acceleration phase

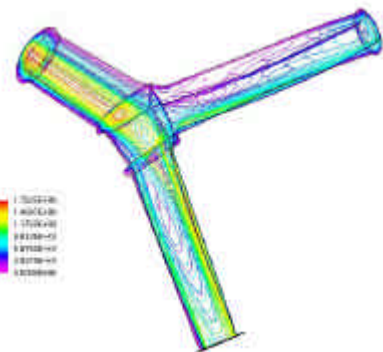


(b) deceleration phase

Fig. 6 3-D velocity shade contours in the coronary artery

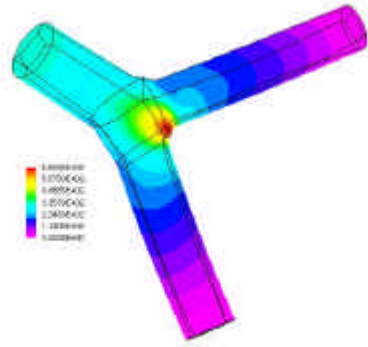


(a) acceleration phase

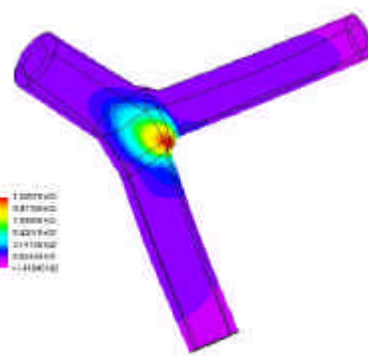


(b) deceleration phase

Fig. 7 3-D velocity contours in the coronary artery



(a) acceleration phase



(b) deceleration phase

Fig. 8 Pressure shade contours in the coronary artery

3)  
 가 . Fig. 1(c)  
 가 가  
 Fig. 8 가  
 Fig. 8 가  
 가  
 가  
 668Pa 126Pa  
 (aneurism)가  
 3  
 Fig. 9 3  
 x y  
 3  
 Fig. 9  
 Fig. 9 (a), (b), (c) 가  
 x, y

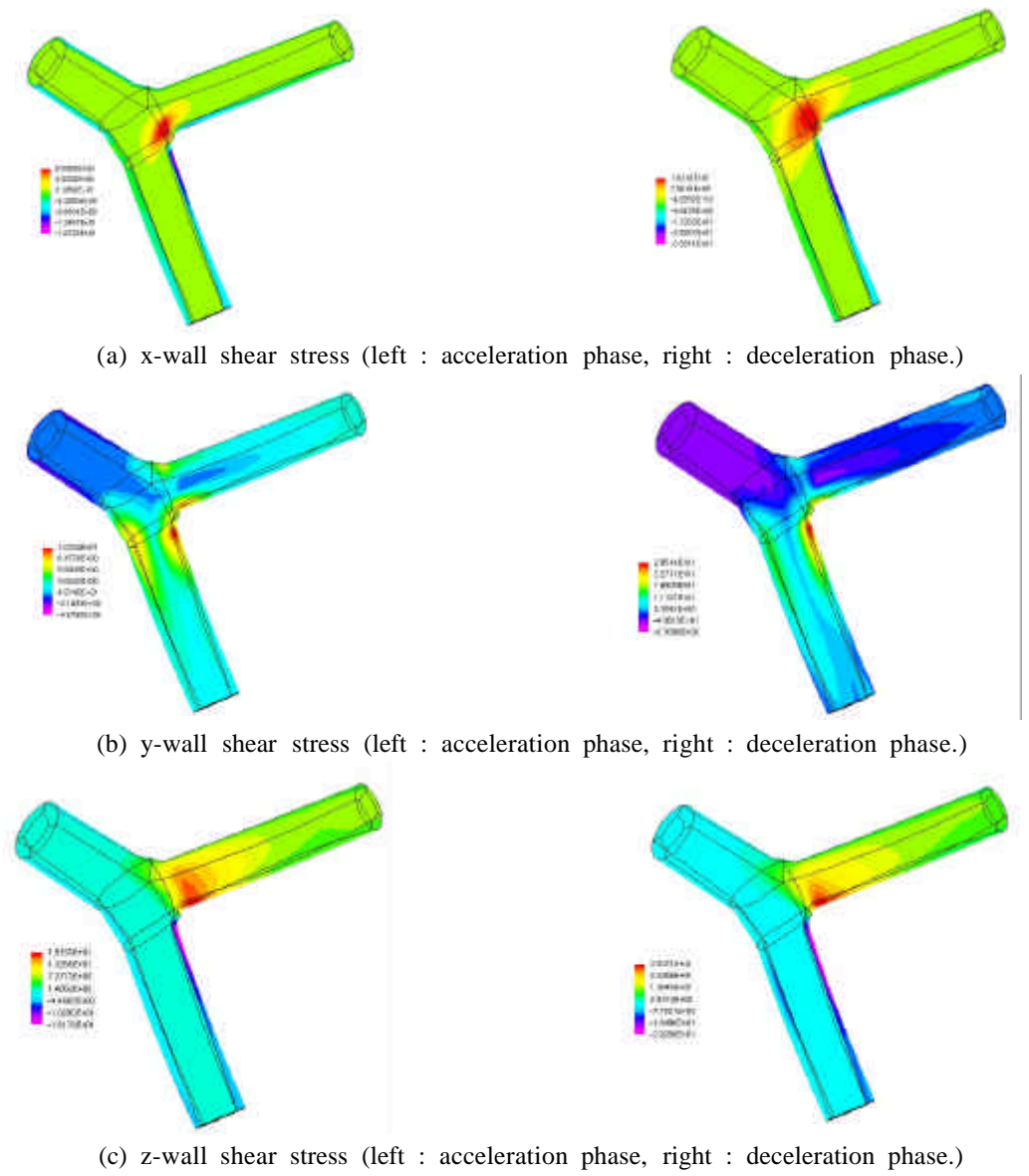


Fig. 9 Wall shear stress distributions in the coronary artery for the acceleration and deceleration phases

z  
Fig. 9(a)

2  
x, y, z

Table 2

10Pa  
-10Pa

y  
, z

Table 2 Maximum and minimum values of the wall shear stress along the coronary artery wall

	x-wall shear stress		y-wall shear stress		z-wall shear stress	
	acc.	dec.	acc.	dec.	acc.	dec.
(Unit : Pa)						
maximum	9.5	16.3	10.7	28.5	19.1	35.1
minimum	-18.1	-33.9	-4.67	-6.3	-16.2	-29.2

Table

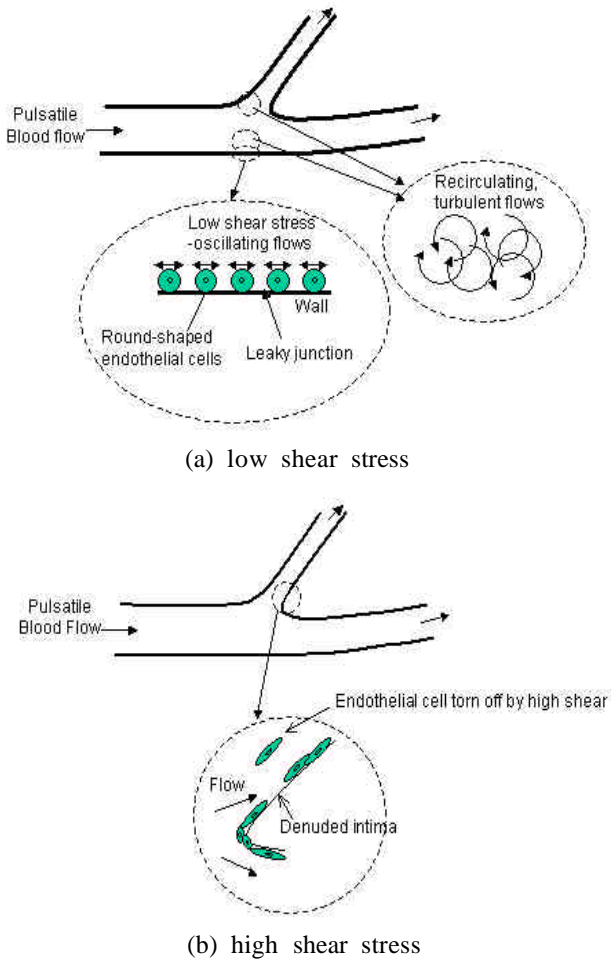


Fig. 10 Schematic diagrams of the injured endothelial cells by the oscillating shear stress

30  
50Pa  
Fig. 10  
Fig. 10 (a)  
Fig. 10 (b)  
가  
(mono layer)  
Fig. 10(b)  
가  
LDL

5.  
3  
3  
가  
가  
가  
30  
50Pa  
가 (mono layer)  
가  
LDL  
(R01-  
2002-000-00561-0(2002))

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