

Computer-Assisted Mitral Valve Measurement Using an Optical Tracking System – a New Approach for Planning Mitral Valve Reconstruction. The Surgeon's Vision

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Dept. of Cardiac Surgery,
University of Heidelberg

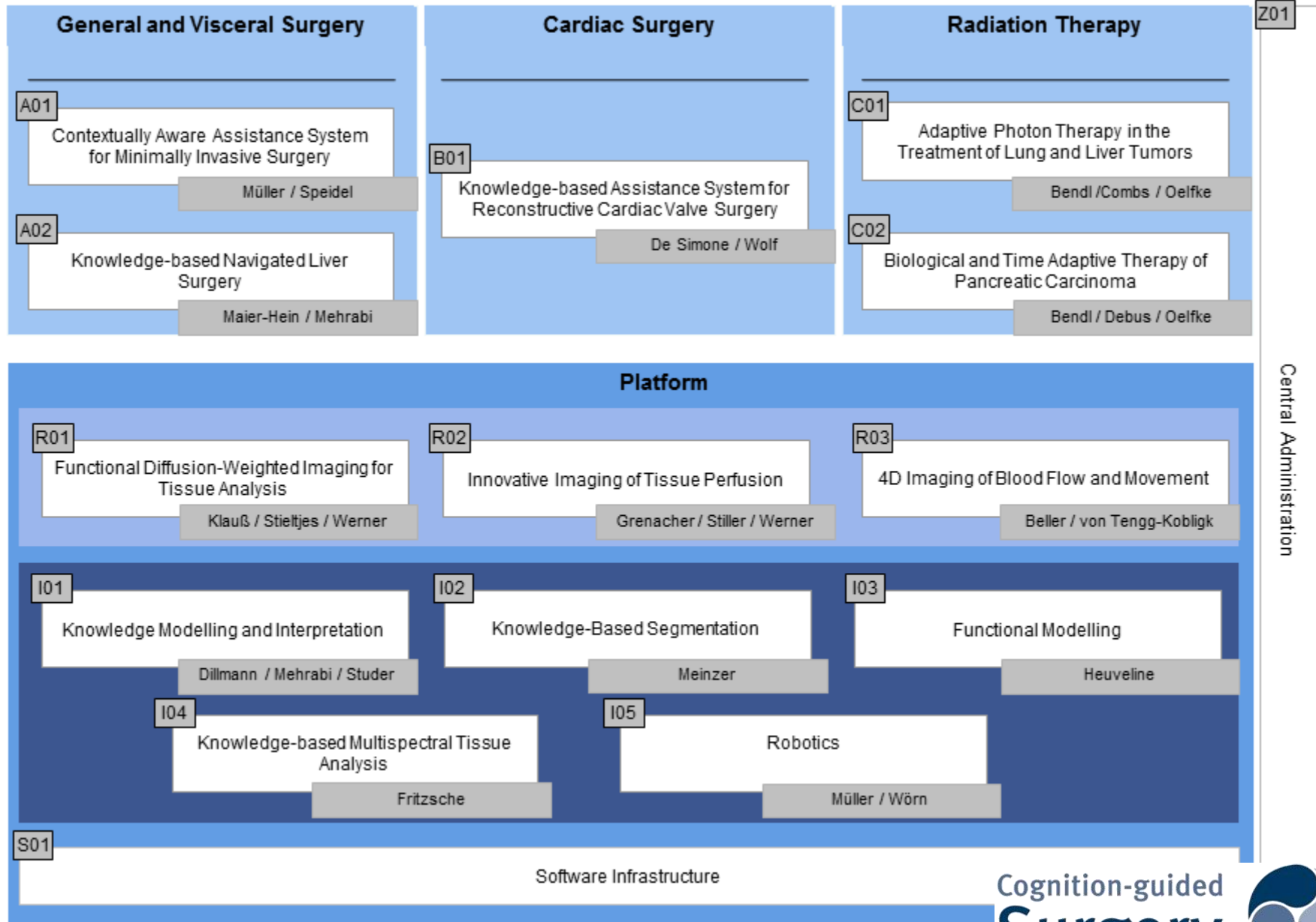


Division of Medical and Biological
Informatics, DKFZ



Sandy Engelhardt, PhD
Div. Medical and Biological
Informatics - Germany

Cognition Guided Surgery – Projects Overview



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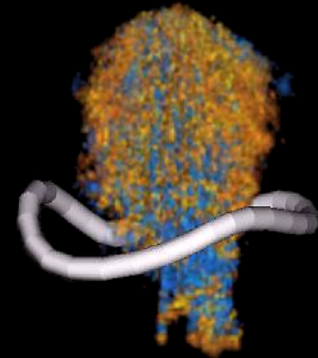
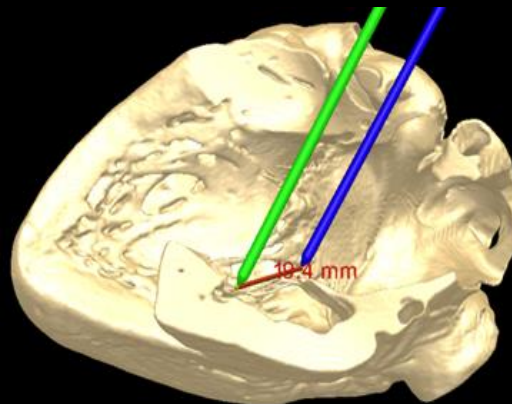
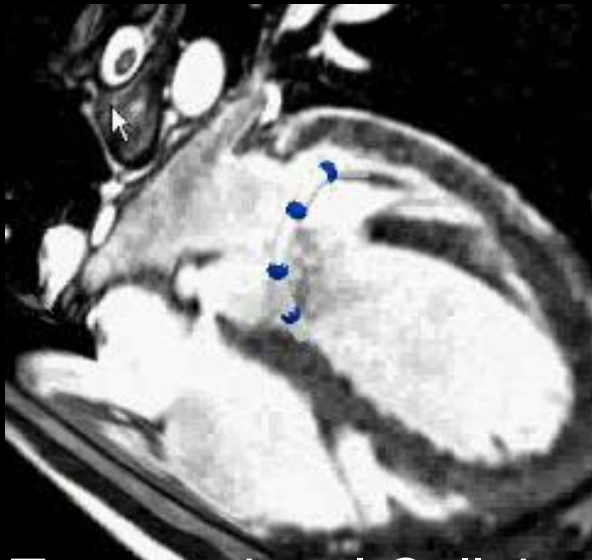
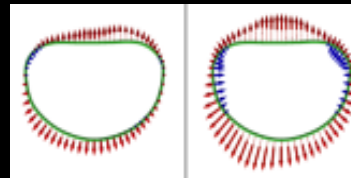
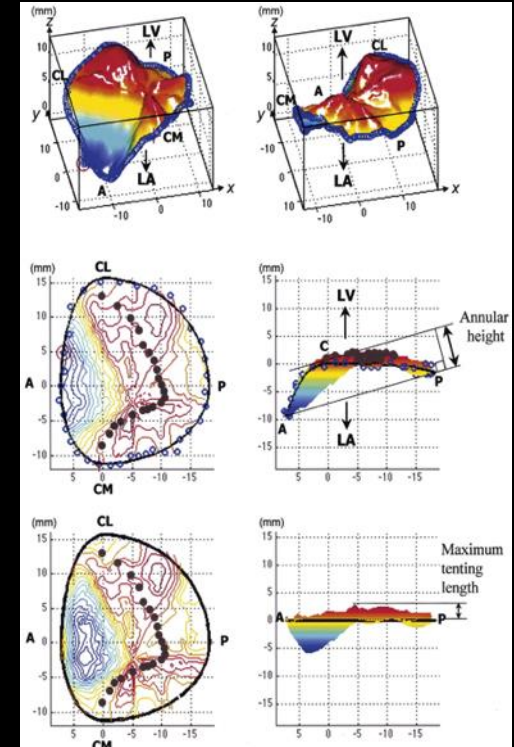
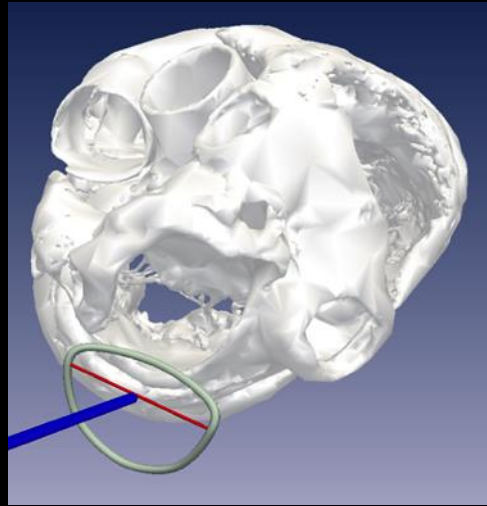
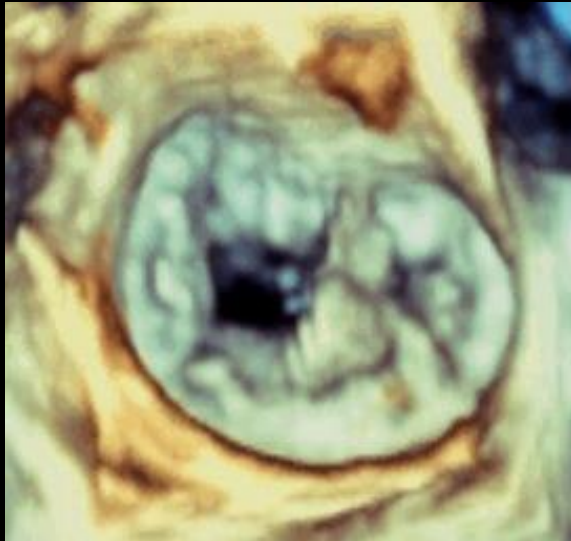
Surgeon's Dreams

- Reconstructive Surgery (respect tissue and organs, not resect)
- Assistance (knowledge, mechanical)
- Quantitative Approach (science/teaching)

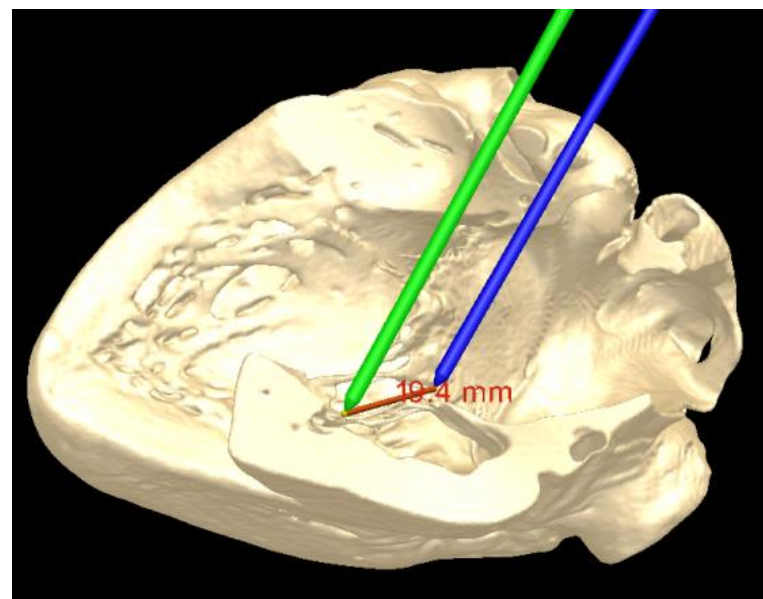
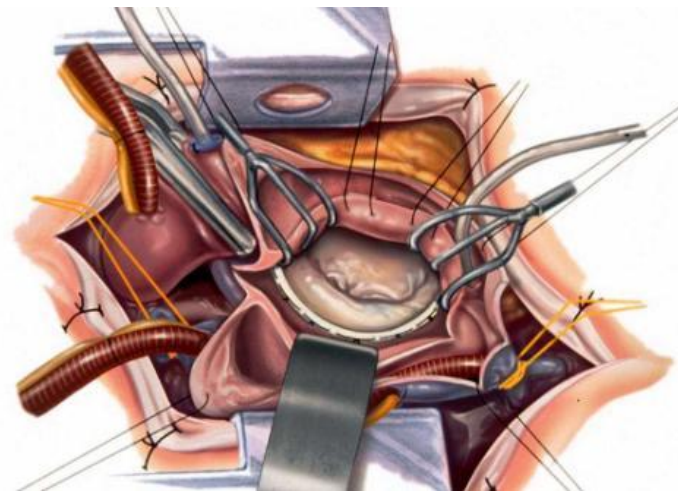
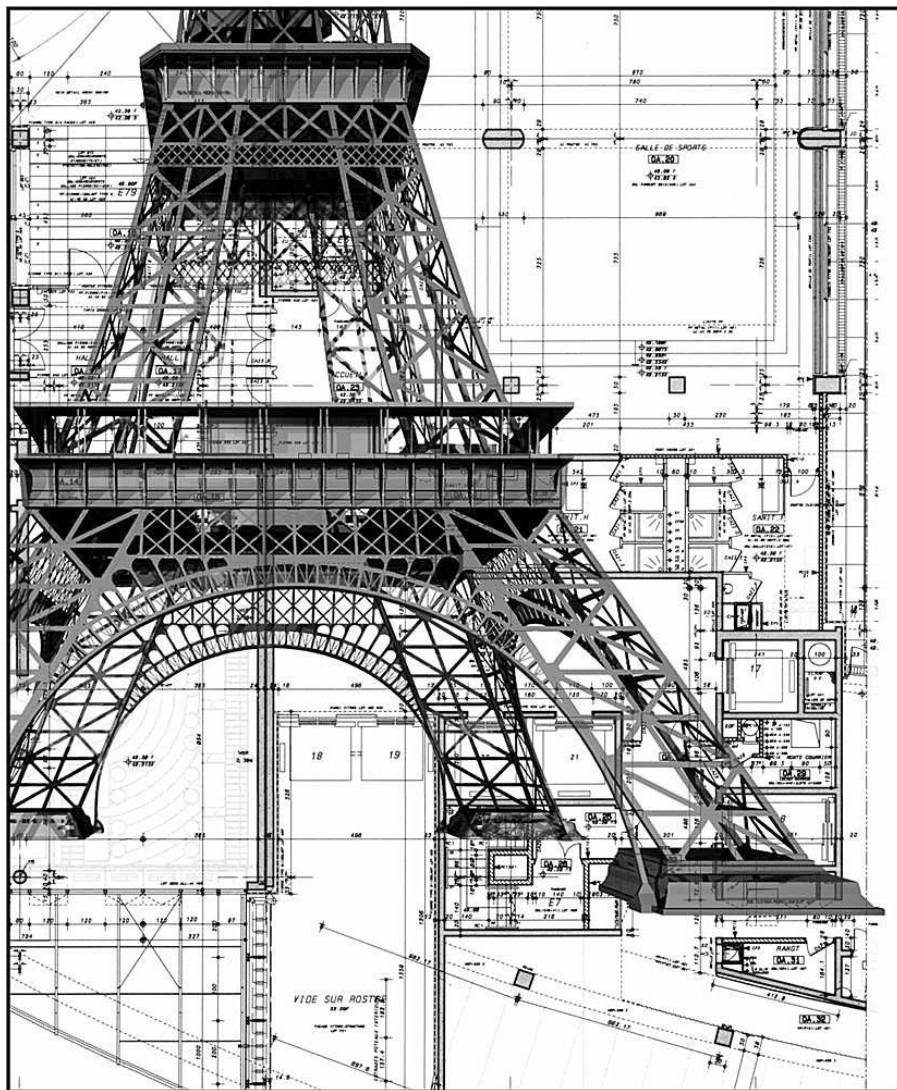
Pre-OP Planing

Intra-OP Decision Making

Post-OP Functional Results



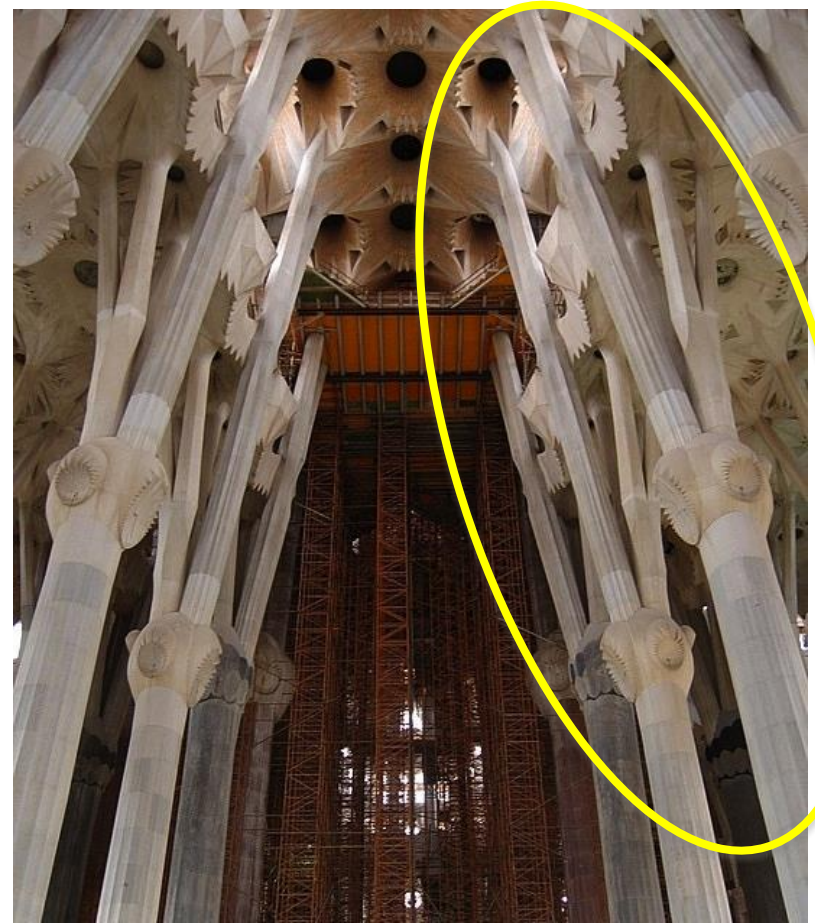
Mitral Valve Reconstruction – Quantitative Approach



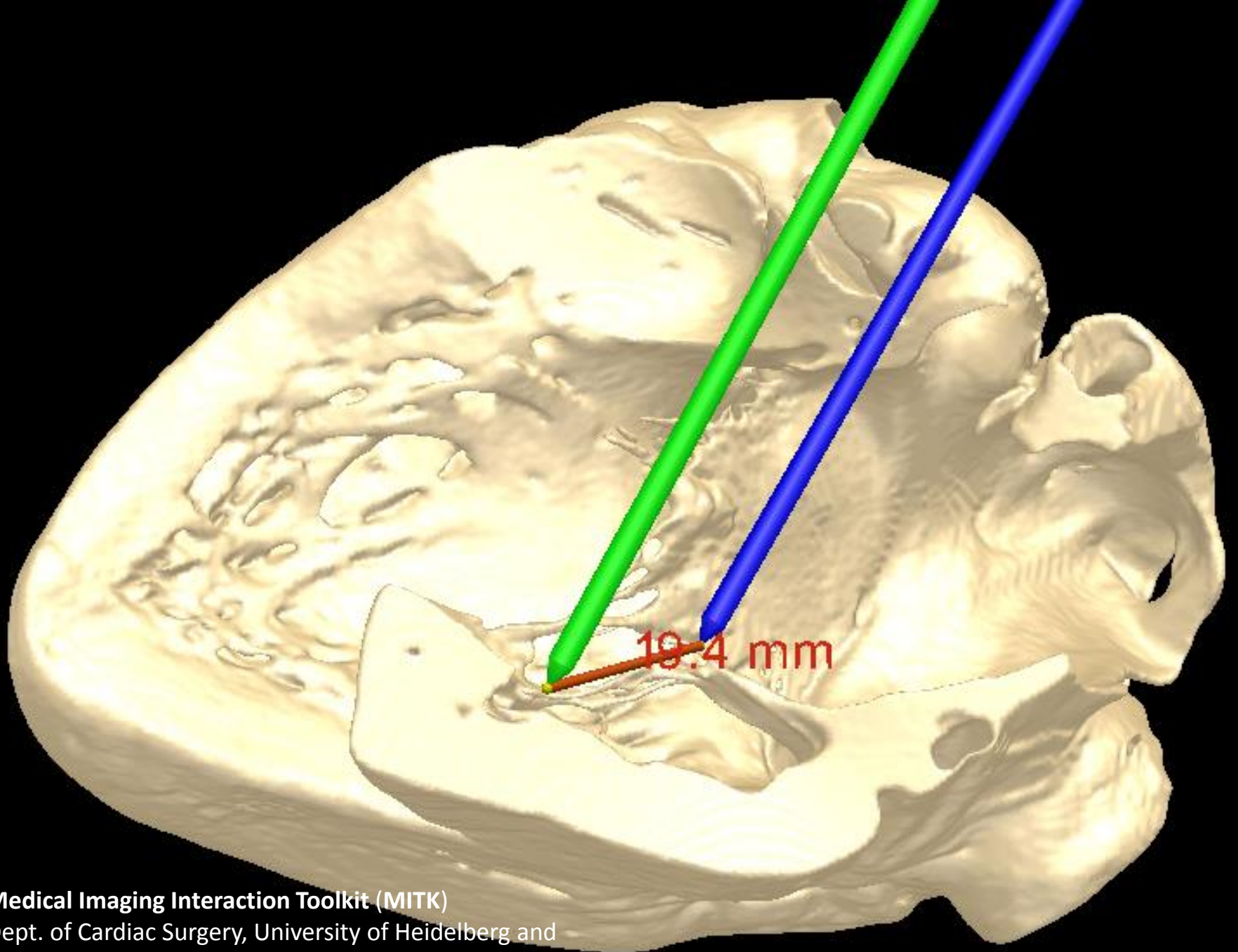
Mitral Valve Reconstruction – Quantitative Approach

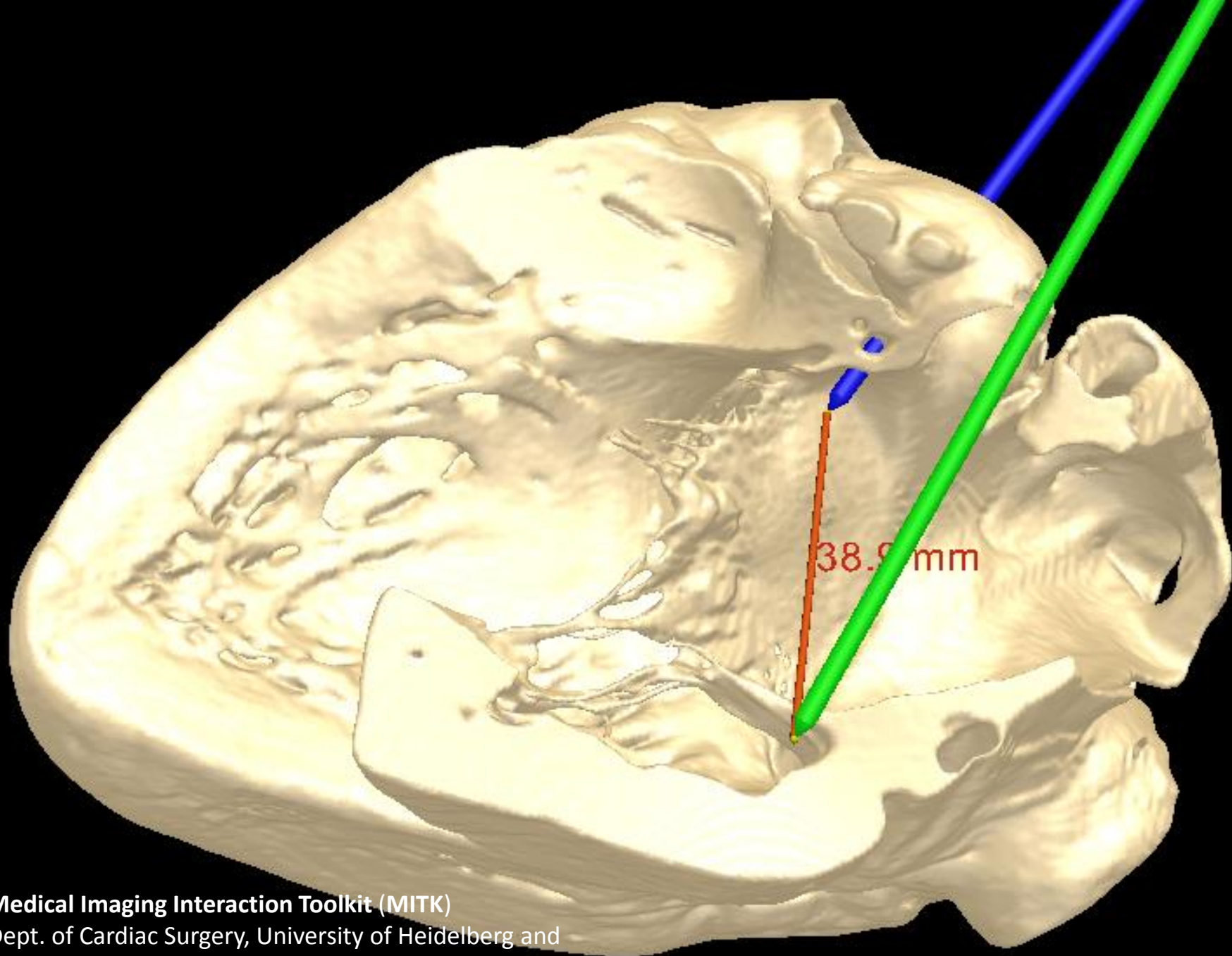


Mitral Valve

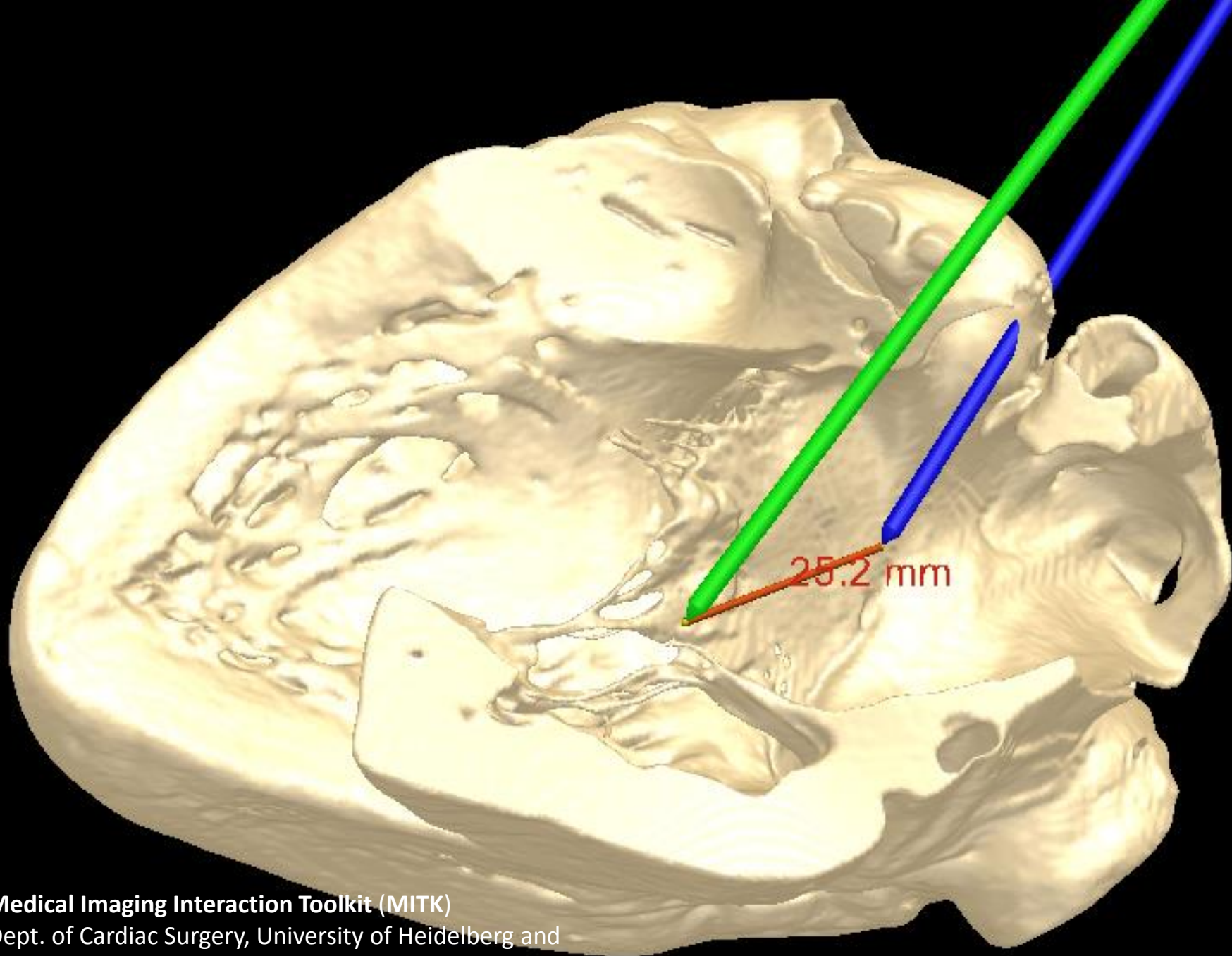


Gaudi - Sagrada Familia - Barcelona





Medical Imaging Interaction Toolkit (MITK)
Dept. of Cardiac Surgery, University of Heidelberg and
Division of Medical and Biological Informatics, DKFZ



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Surgeon's Dreams

- Reconstructive Surgery
- Assistance
- Quantitative Approach (Science/Teaching)

"To measure is to know"

"If you can not measure it, you can not improve it"

"In physical science the first essential step in the direction of learning is to find methods for measuring some quality connected with it.

When you can measure what you are speaking about (and express it in numbers), you know something about it;

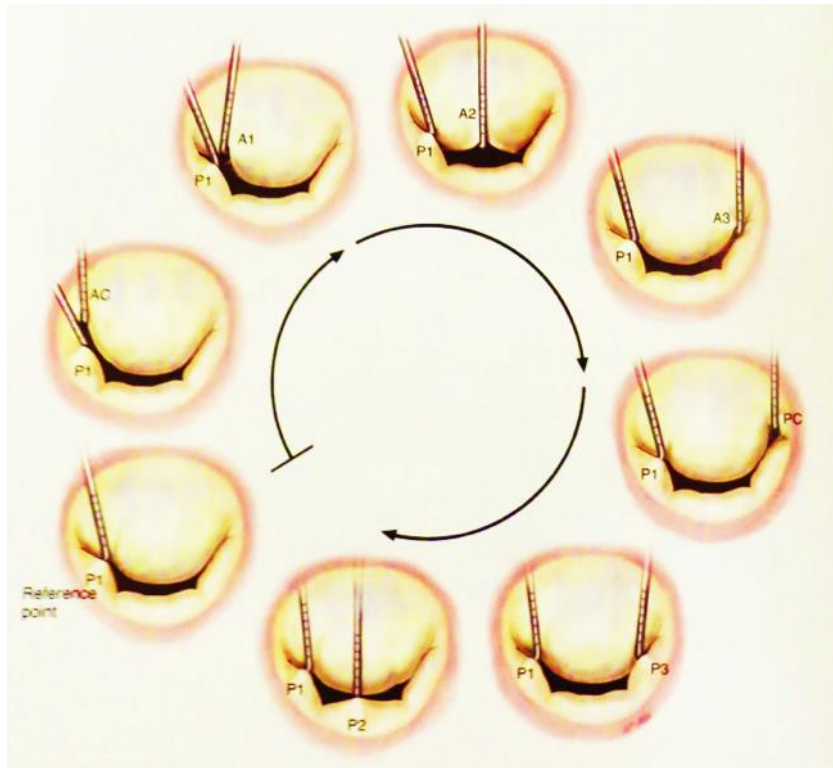
but when you cannot measure it (when you cannot express it in numbers), your knowledge is of an unsatisfactory kind.

[PLA, vol. 1, "Electrical Units of Measurement", 1883-05-03]

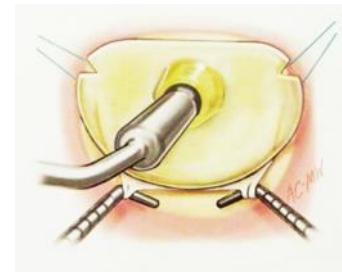
Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson)

Intraoperative Valve Analysis

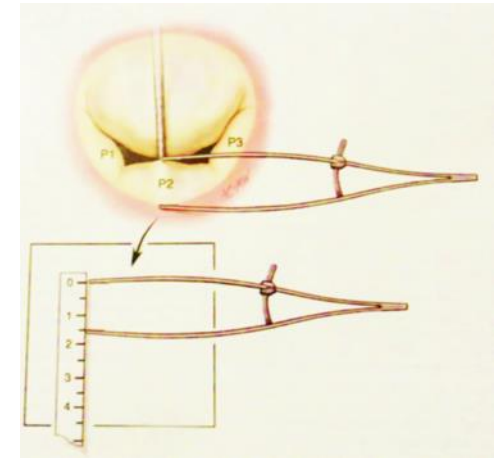
Subjective Visual Assessment of Anatomy by the Surgeon



functional analysis of leaflet segments with nerve hooks



anterior leaflet (sizer)



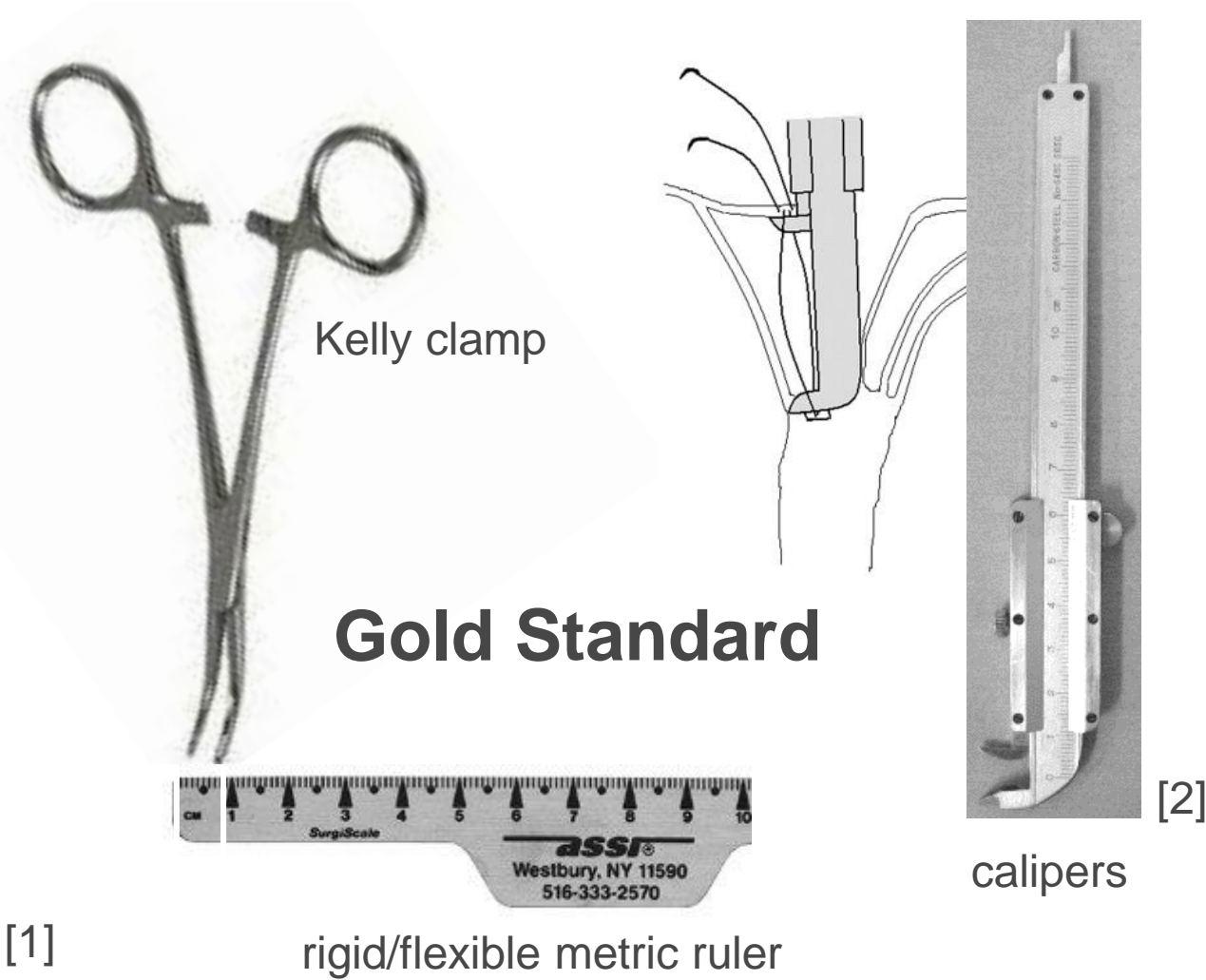
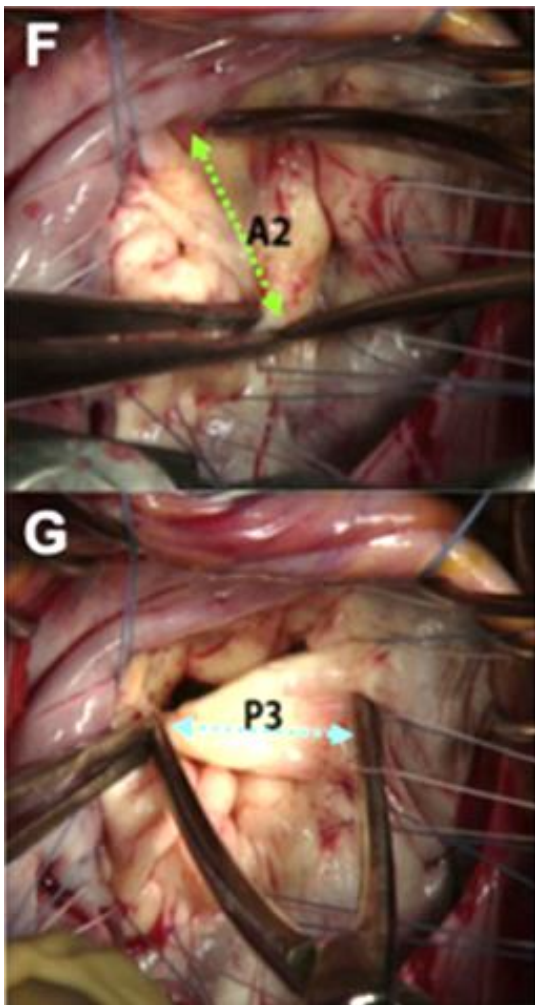
posterior leaflet (forceps)



Mohr-Caliper to measure chordae length

► **Problems:** variability of methods, poor reproducibility, no data to record for learning and teaching purposes

Intraoperative Valve Analysis



[1] Biaggi, P., Jedrzkiewicz, S., Gruner, C., et al., 2012. Quantification of Mitral Valve Anatomy by Three-Dimensional Transesophageal Echocardiography in Mitral Valve Prolapse Predicts Surgical Anatomy and the Complexity of Mitral Valve Repair. *Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography* 25, 758–765.

[2] Doi, A., Iida, H., et al., 2009. Intracardiac Calipers for Artificial Chordae Replacement in Mitral Valve Repair. *The Annals of Thoracic Surgery* 87, 326–328.

Computer-Assisted Mitral Valve Analysis (1)

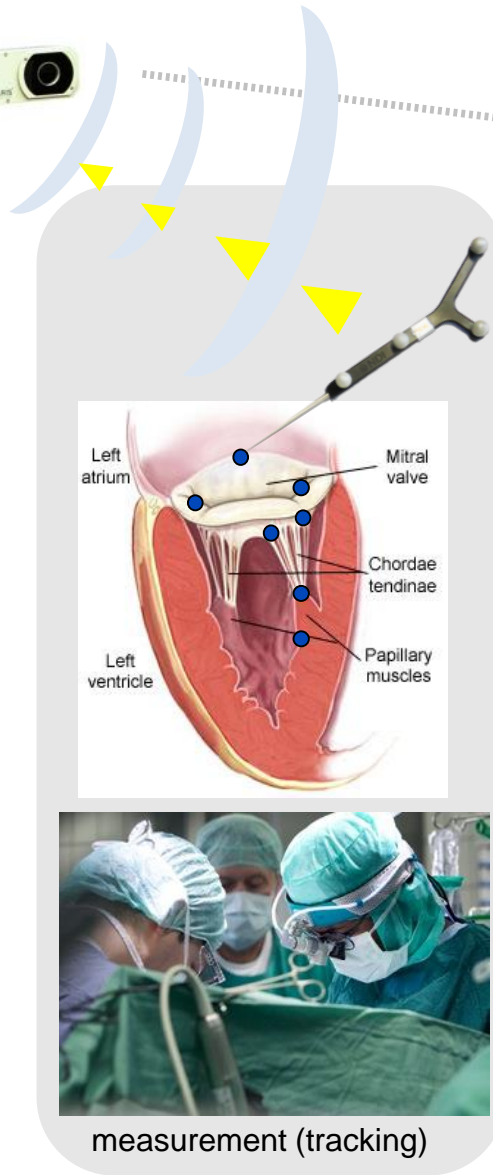
Optical Tracking
Intraoperative
system



NDI
Polaris



Viewstation



measurement (tracking)

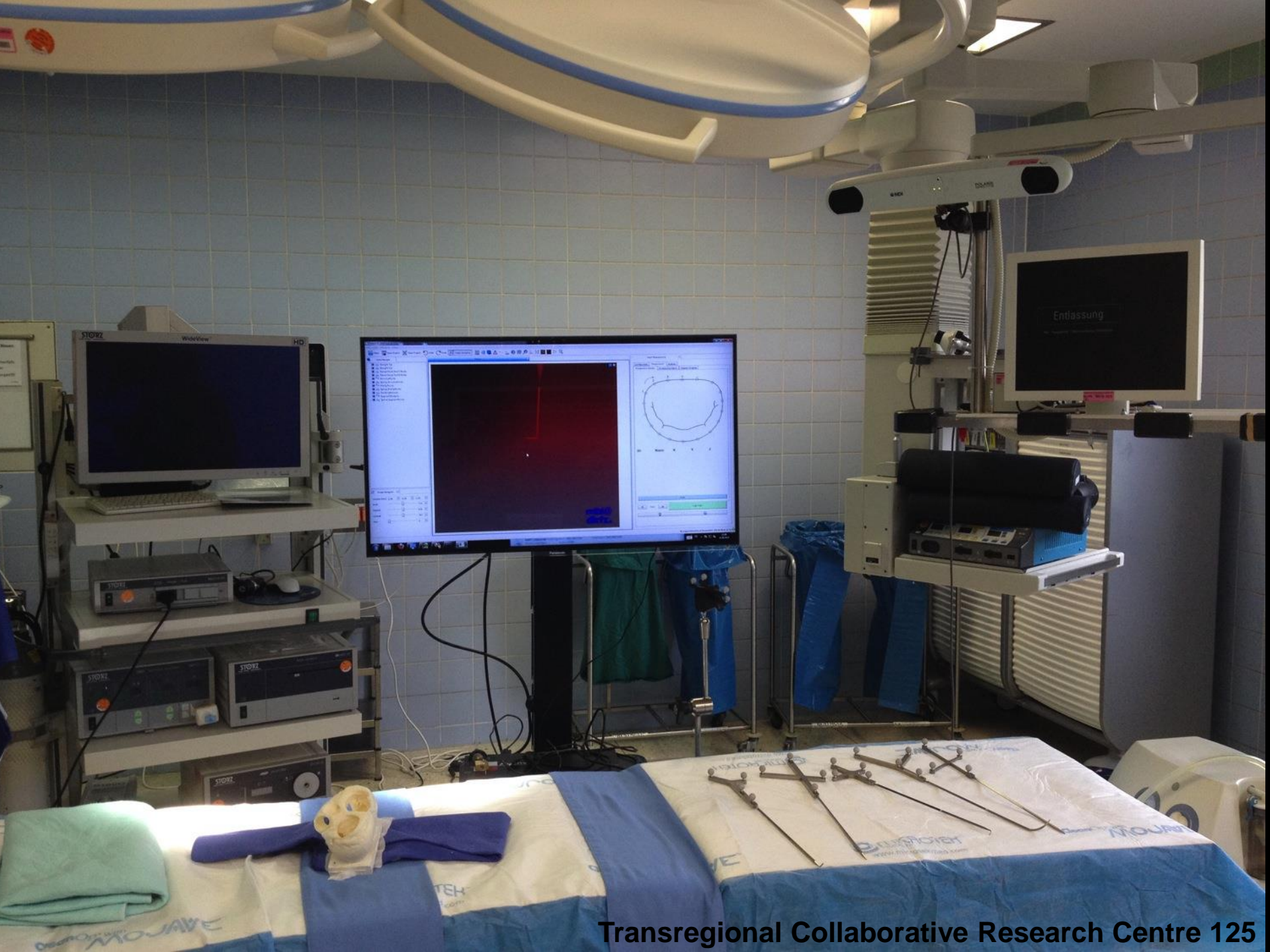


Workstation



Methods: Computer-Assisted Valve Analysis – Optical Tracking







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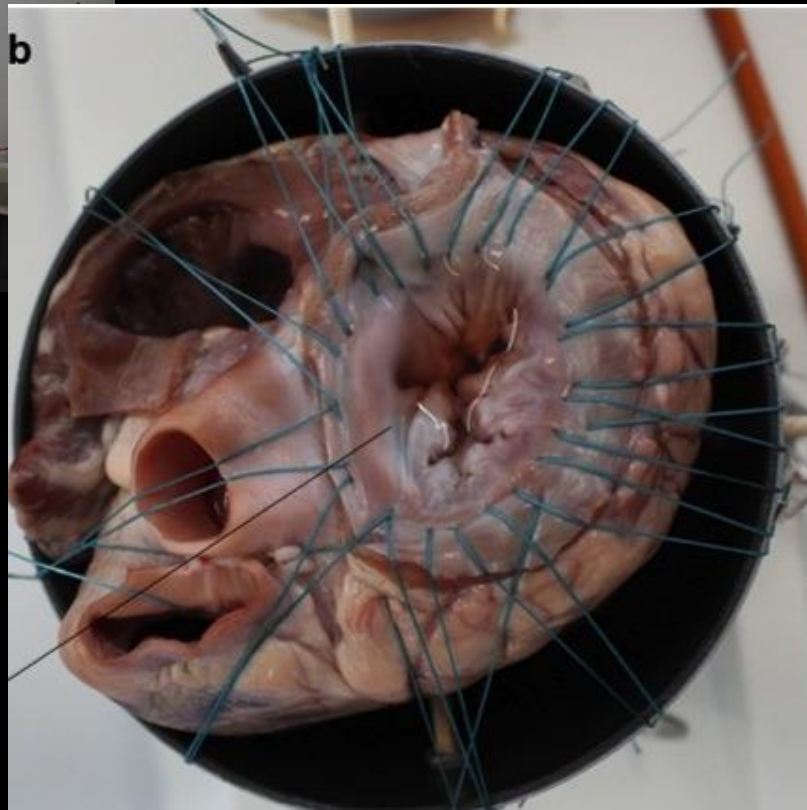


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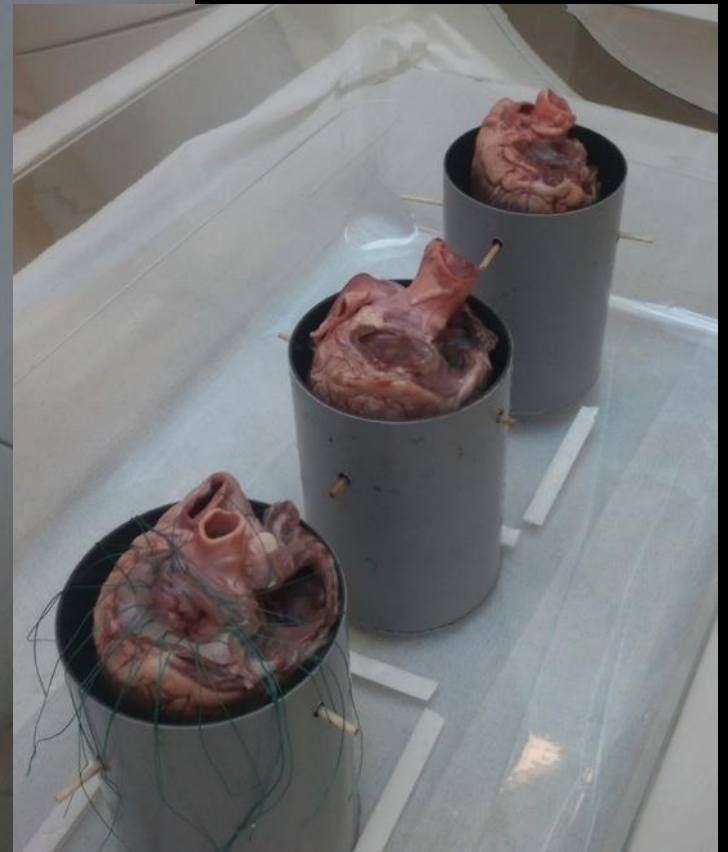
Repeated Measurements on a Rapid Prototyping Heart Model



Measurements on Swine Hearts



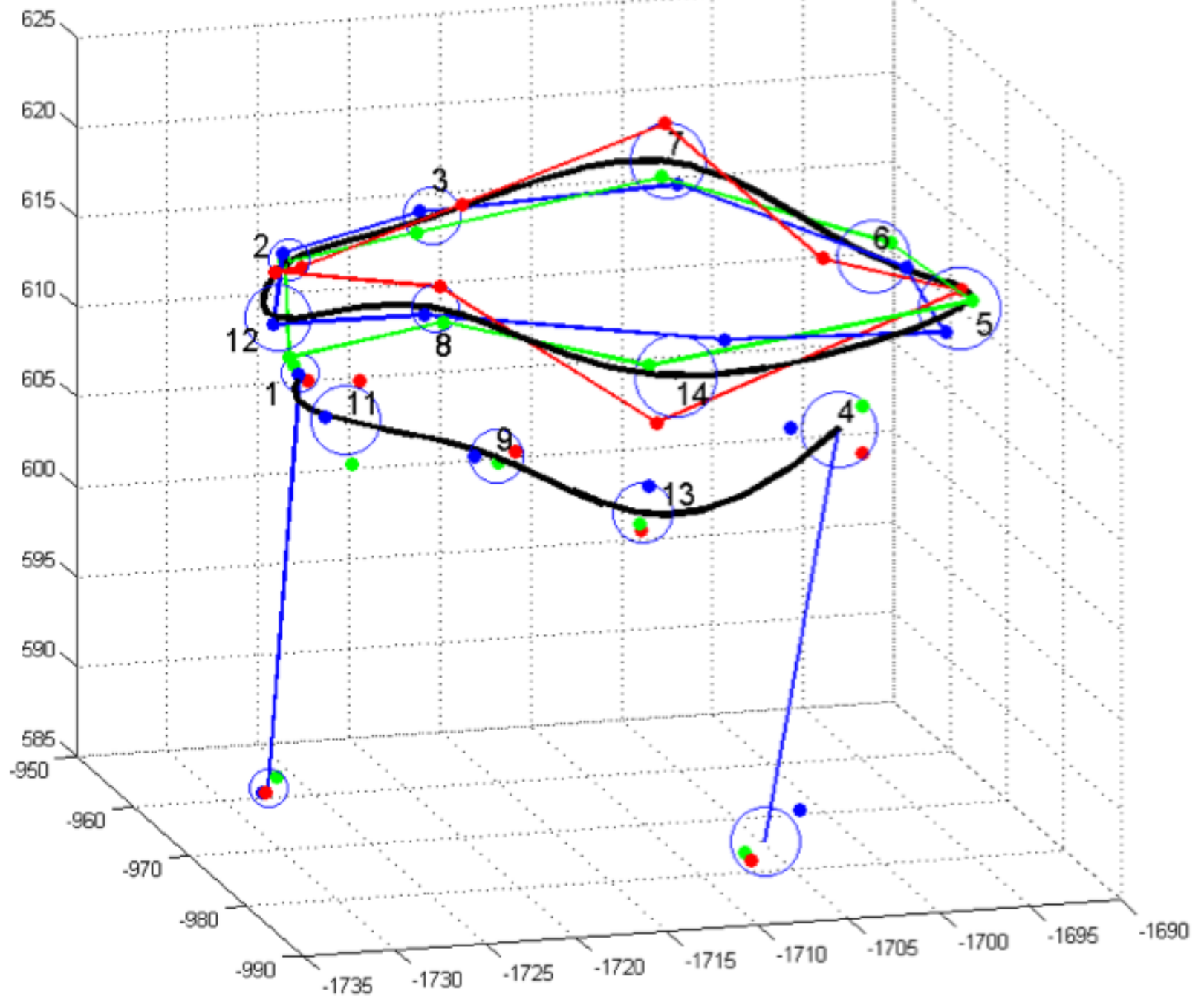
CT-Scan

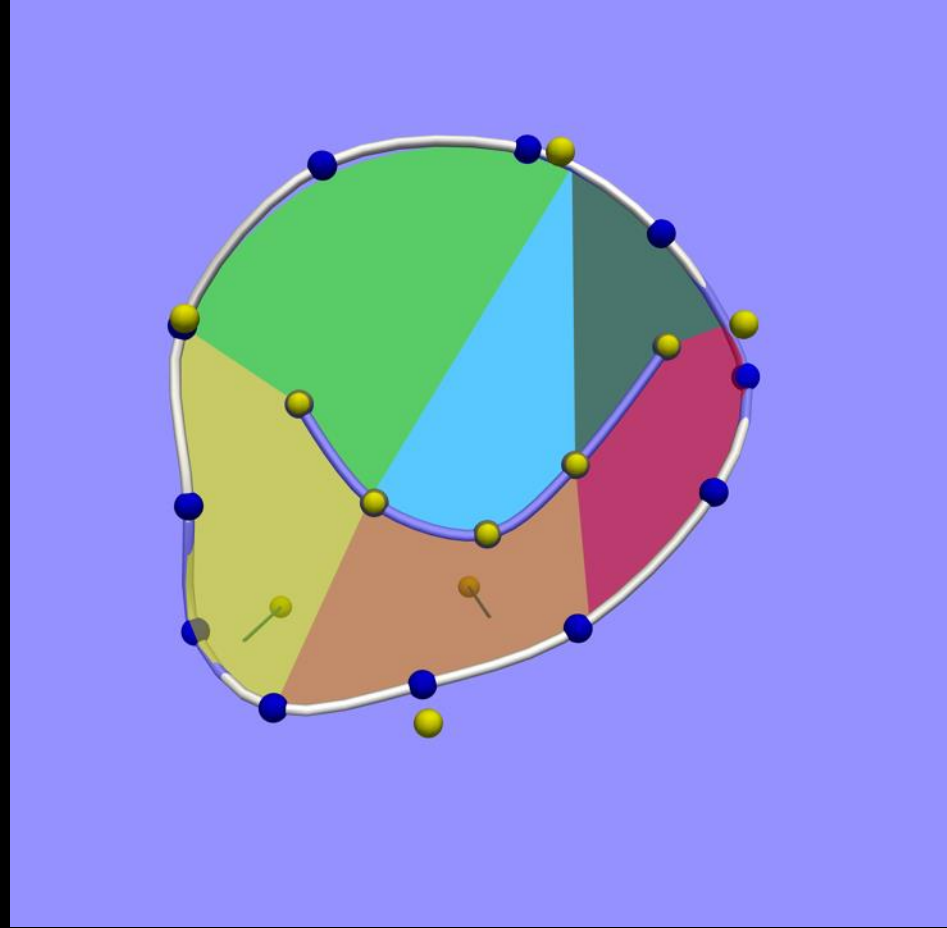
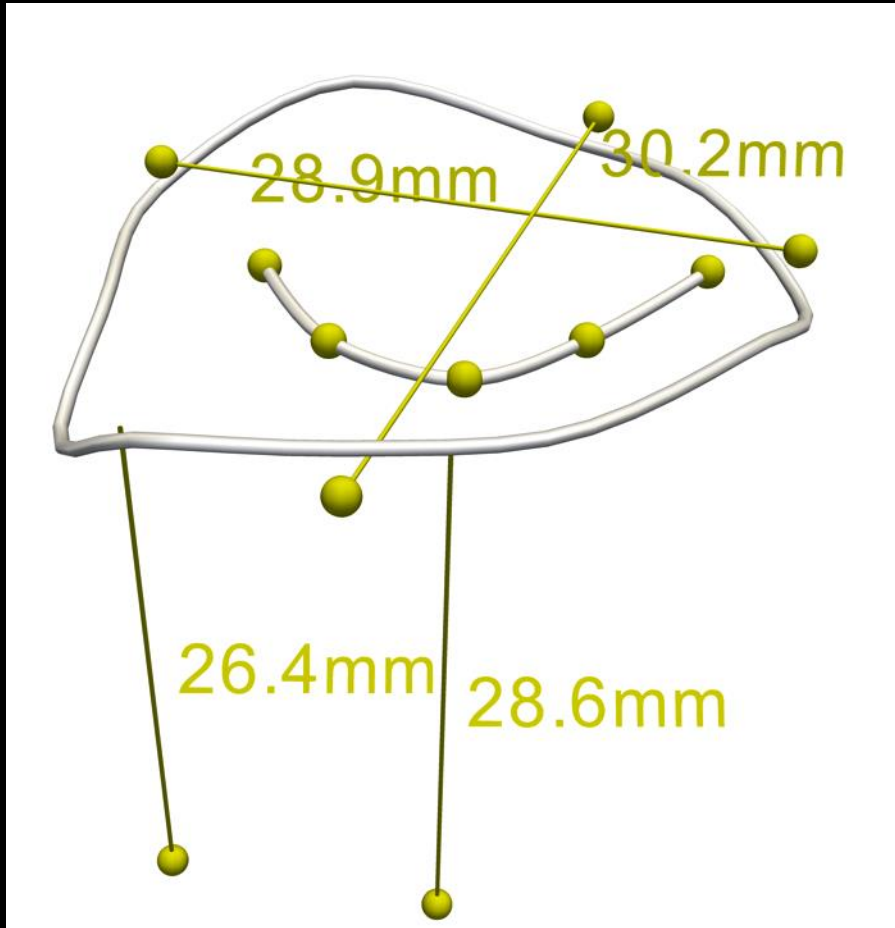


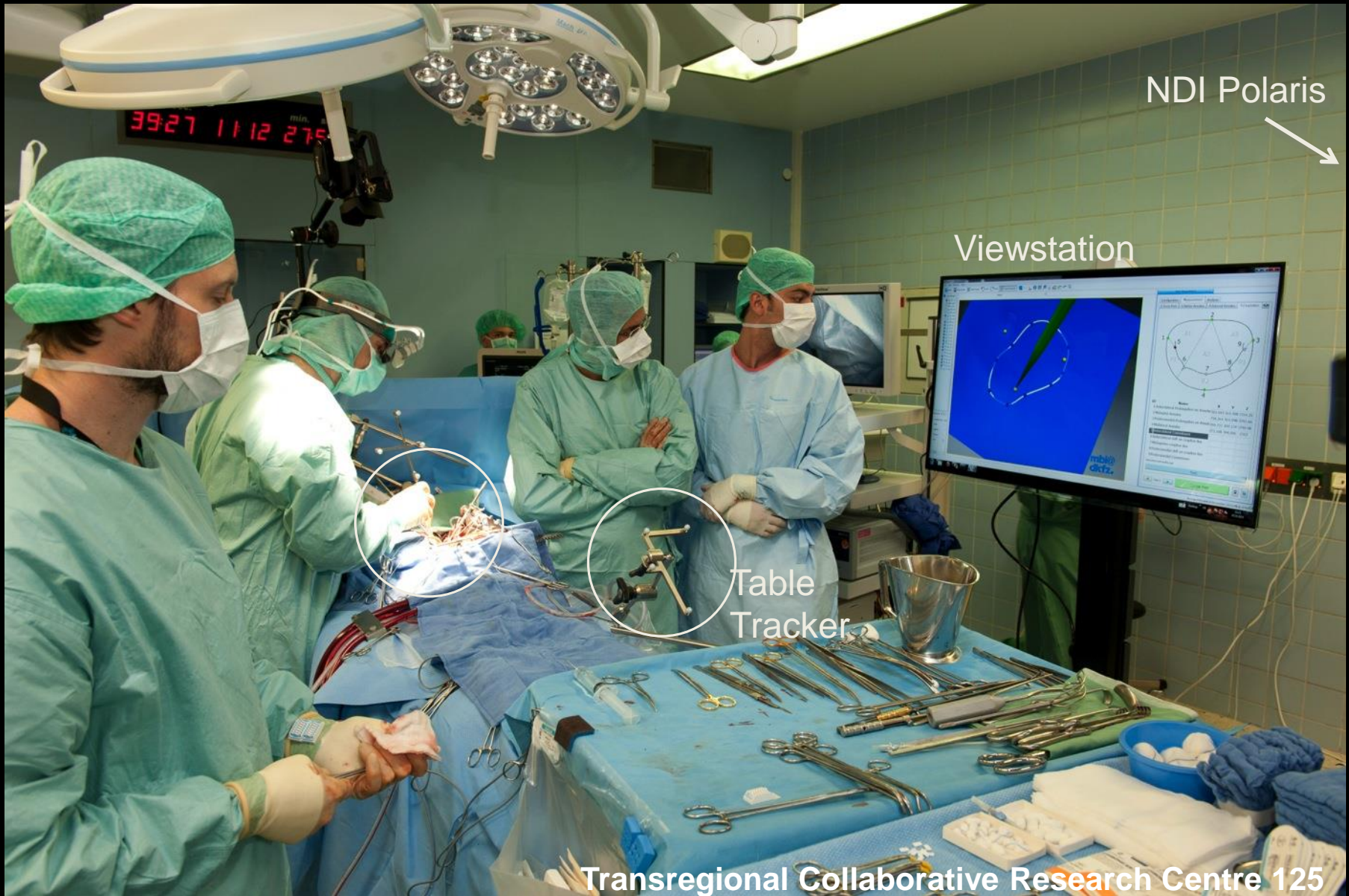
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Geometry of Porcine Hearts – Repeated Measurements (mean ± SD)

		Longitudinal annulus diameter (mm)	Septolateral annulus diameter (mm)	Anterolateral distance PM (mm)	Posteromedial distance PM (mm)	Coaption Line (mm)
Expert 1	Versuch 1	32,85	26,89	8,79	11,22	41,30
	Versuch 2	33,12	26,10	8,61	13,25	39,67
	Versuch 3	31,80	28,15	4,39	10,63	34,37
	Mean	32,59	27,05	7,26	11,70	38,45
	SD	0,70	1,03	2,49	1,37	3,62
Expert 2	Versuch 1	29,05	25,22	9,82	10,65	26,42
	Versuch 2	30,64	26,84	15,82	13,37	22,04
	Versuch 3	32,90	23,82	13,10	12,88	27,40
	Mean	30,86	25,30	12,91	12,30	25,29
	SD	1,93	1,51	3,00	1,45	2,85
Expert 3	Versuch 1	38,10	25,55	6,50	15,99	34,33
	Versuch 2	31,45	22,85	7,28	16,68	27,26
	Versuch 3	34,21	23,67	7,91	16,39	25,78
	Mean	34,59	24,02	7,23	16,35	29,12
	SD	3,34	1,38	0,71	0,35	4,57
Expert 4	Versuch 1	28,32	21,55	12,38	10,66	23,89
	Versuch 2	29,31	18,61	7,02	9,11	22,25
	Versuch 3	28,21	18,89	8,43	10,52	24,03
	Mean	28,61	19,68	9,28	10,10	23,39
	SD	0,60	1,62	2,78	0,86	0,99
Mean:	31,66	24,01	9,17	12,61	29,06	
95% -CI	1,81	1,96	2,03	1,64	4,24	







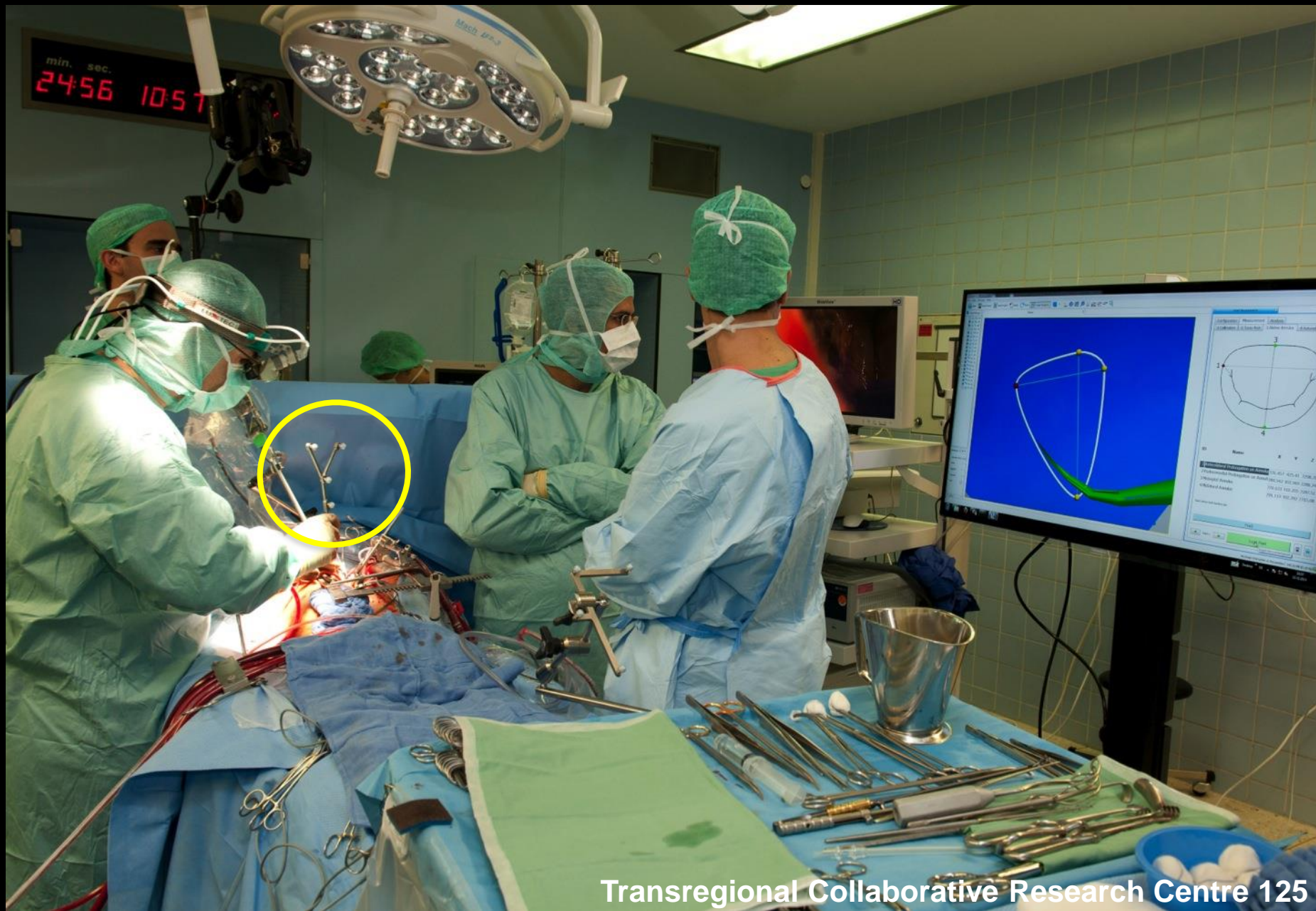
NDI Polaris



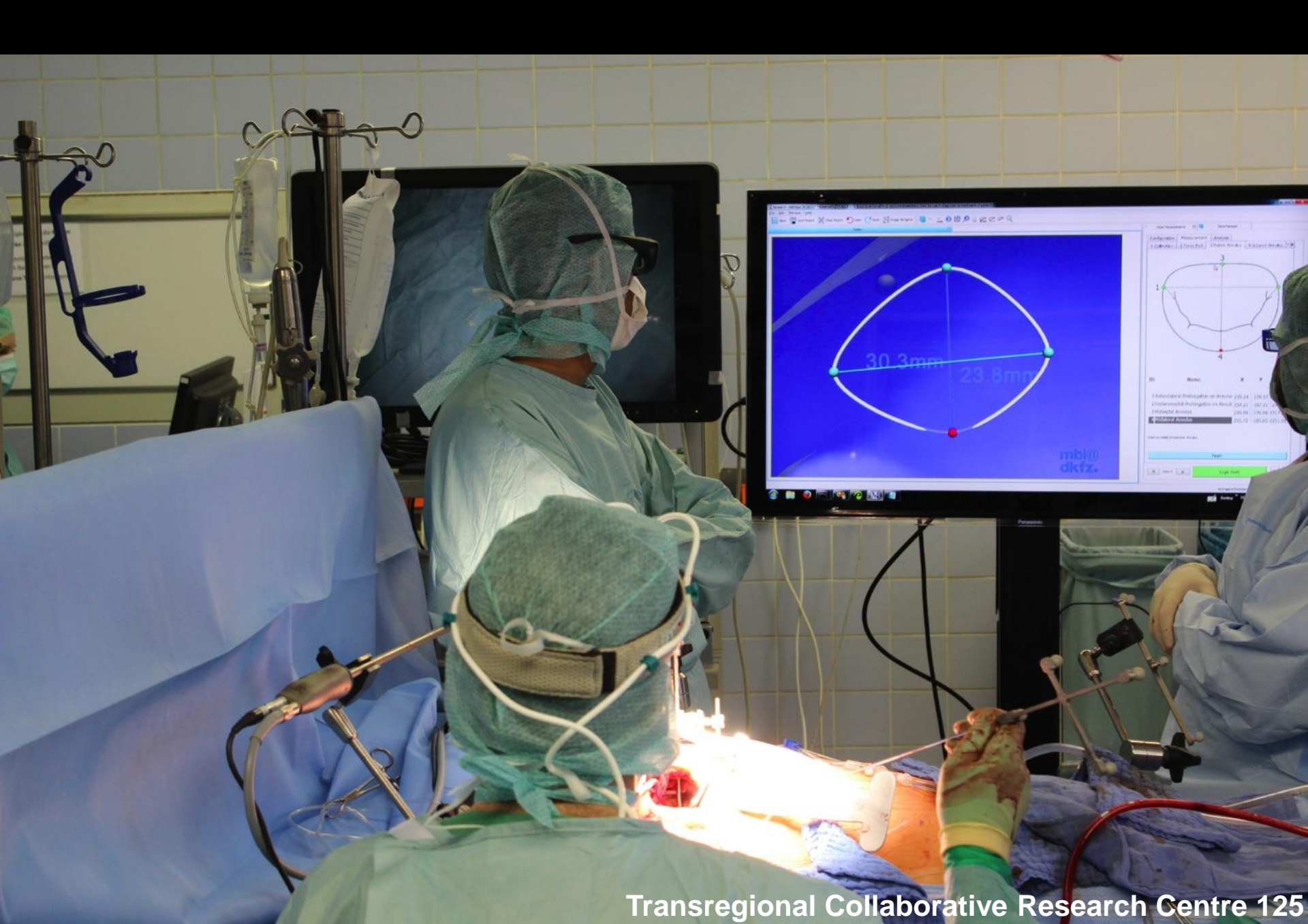
Viewstation

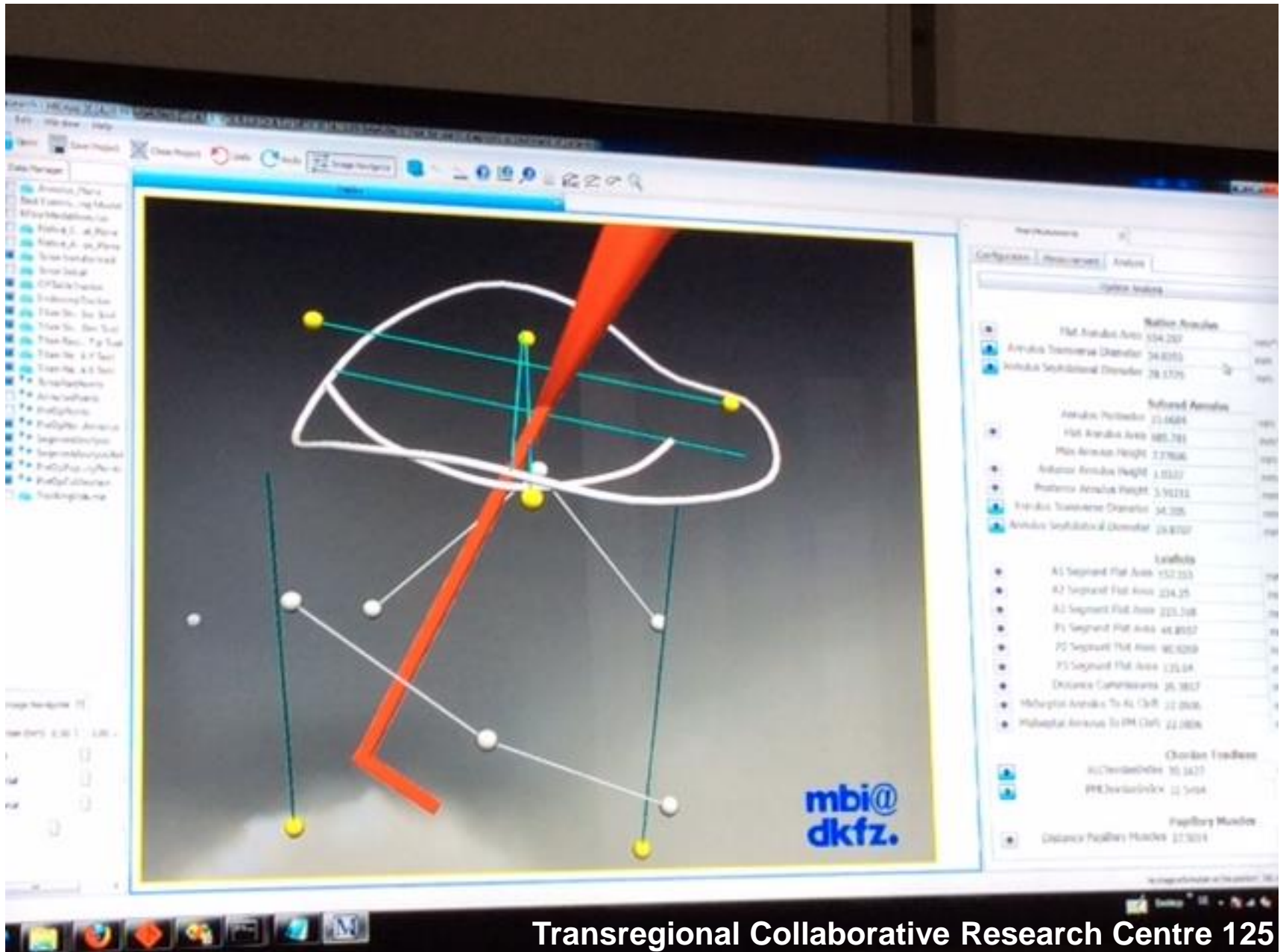
Table Tracker





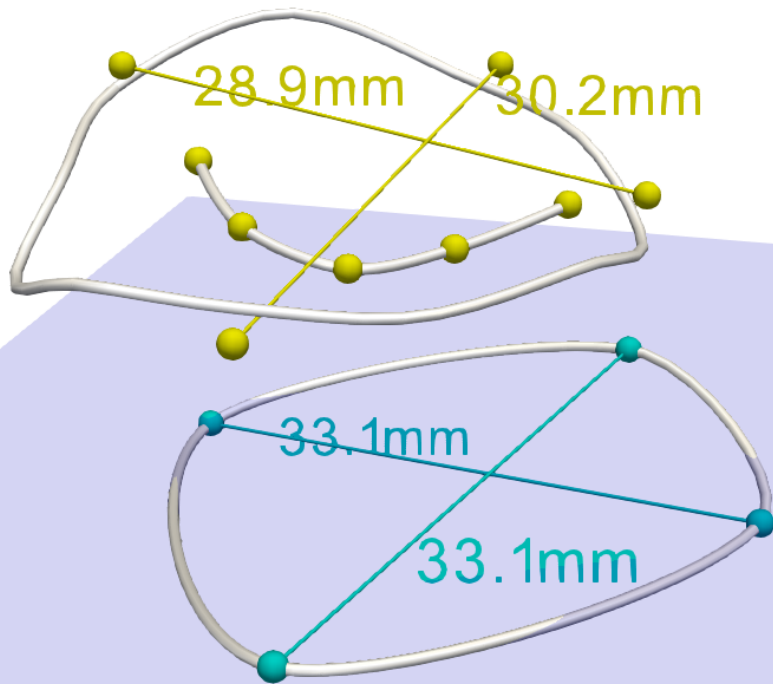
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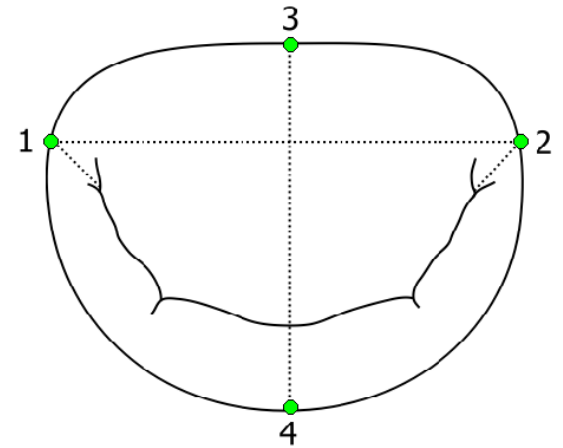
Display



mbi@
dkfz.

Heart Measurements Data Manager Image Navigator

Configuration Measurement Analysis
1. Calibration 2. Torso Port 3. Native Annulus 4. Sutured Annulus



ID	Name	X	Y	Z
1	Anterolateral Prolongation on Annulus	278.177	422.711	2309.42
2	Posteromedial Prolongation on Annulus	282.686	402.666	-2283.5
3	Midseptal Annulus	272.659	413.053	2287.57
4	Midlateral Annulus	291.868	397.362	2309.45

Finish

Point Login Point

File Edit Window Help

Open Save Project Close Project Undo Redo Image Navigator endo M

Data Manager

- AnnulusPlane
- Best Com...ng Model
- CurveModel
- EndoscopTracker
- Straight Tip Tool
- Rounded Tip Tool
- Nerve H... Y Tool
- Nerve H... X Tool
- TrackingVolume
- Spline_S...ntPoints
- Spline_...pPoints
- Spline_...sPoints
- Segment...ysisRef
- SegmentAnalysis
- PreOpPoints
- AnnulusPoints

Image Navigator

Location (mm) 0,50 0,50

Axial

Sagittal

Coronal

Time

Display Welcome

mbi@dkfz.

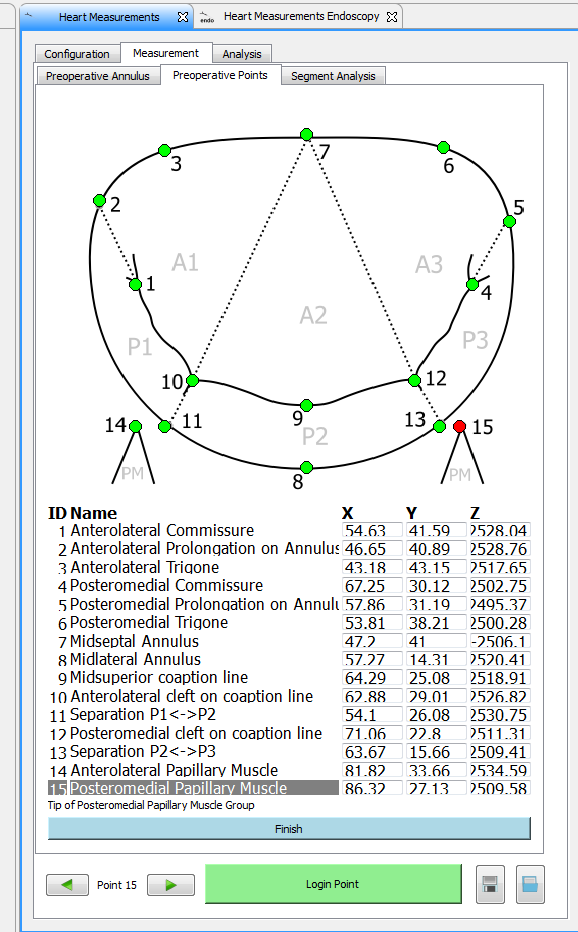
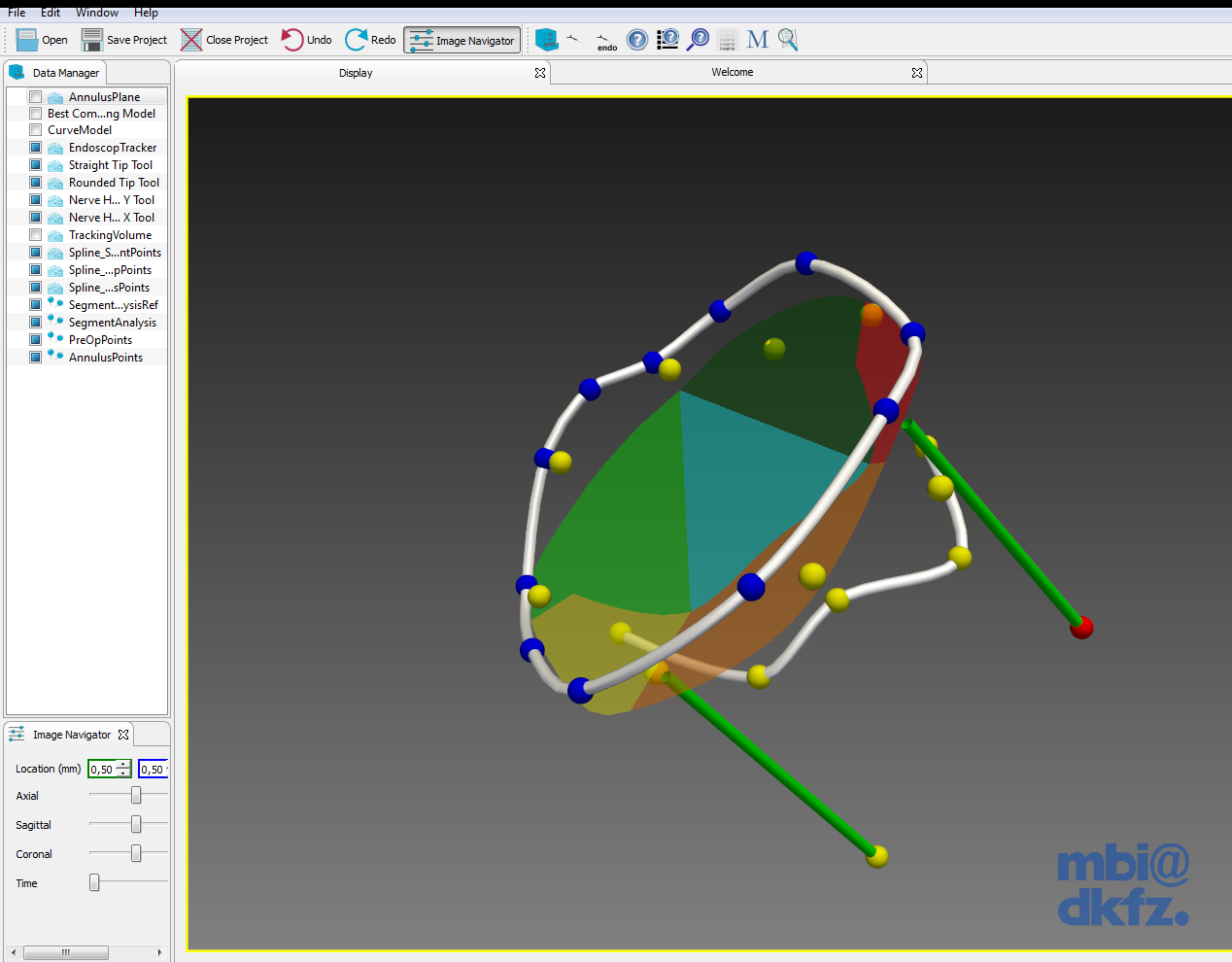
Heart Measurements Heart Measurements Endoscopy

Configuration Measurement Analysis

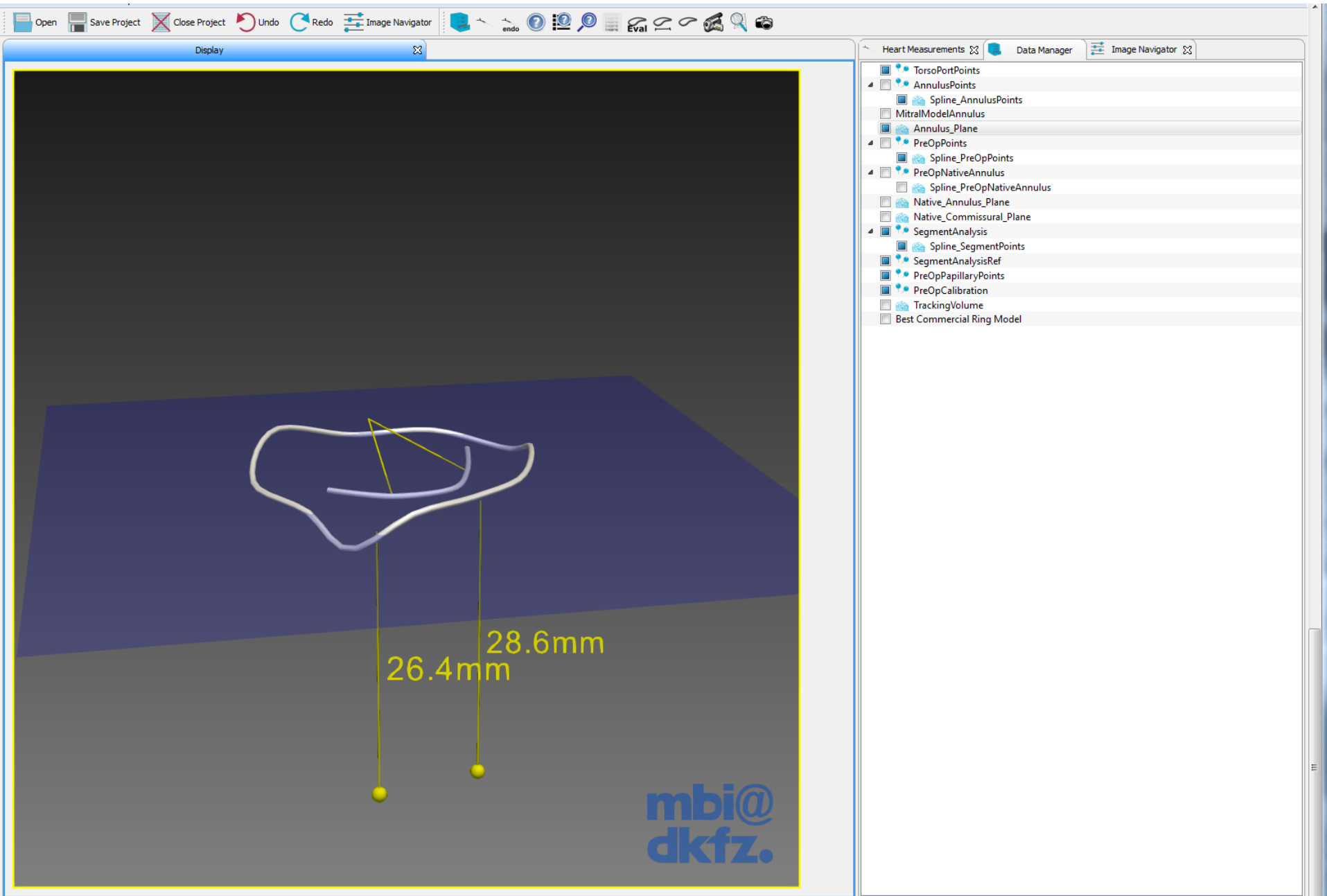
Update Analysis

Parameter	Value	
Annulus Perimeter	17.4412	mm
Annulus Area	1109.99	mm ²
Anterior Annulus Height	3.53861	mm
Posterior Annulus Height	1.45658	mm
Annulus Transverse Diameter	36.5327	mm
Annulus Septolateral Diameter	31.9144	mm
Distance Trigone	20.955	mm
Distance Commissure	30.5026	mm
Distance Papillary Muscle	26.2372	mm
A1 Leaflet Segment Area	289.351	mm
A2 Leaflet Segment Area	235.68	mm
A3 Leaflet Segment Area	239.372	mm
P1 Leaflet Segment Area	124.812	mm
P2 Leaflet Segment Area	152.126	mm
P3 Leaflet Segment Area	68.6527	mm
ALChordaeIndex	29.7637	mm
PMChordaeIndex	28.6448	mm

No image information at this position! 206.71 MB (0.32 %)

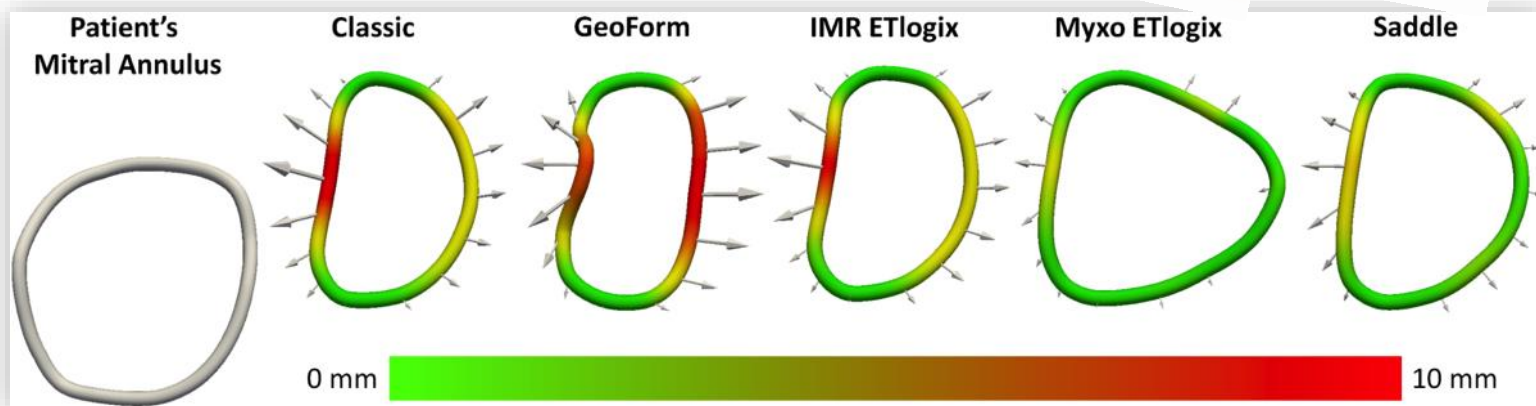
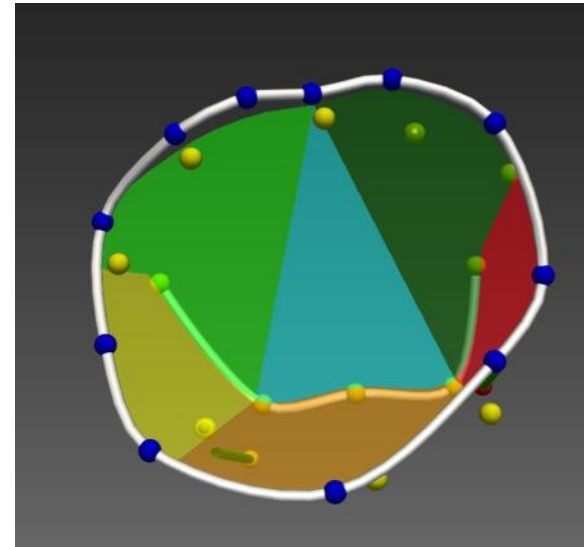
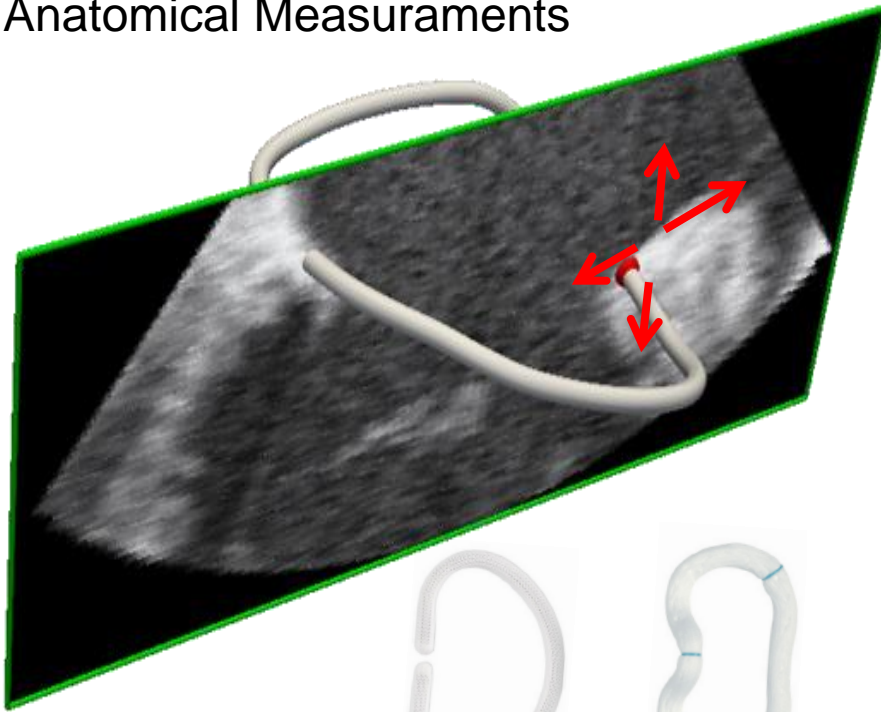


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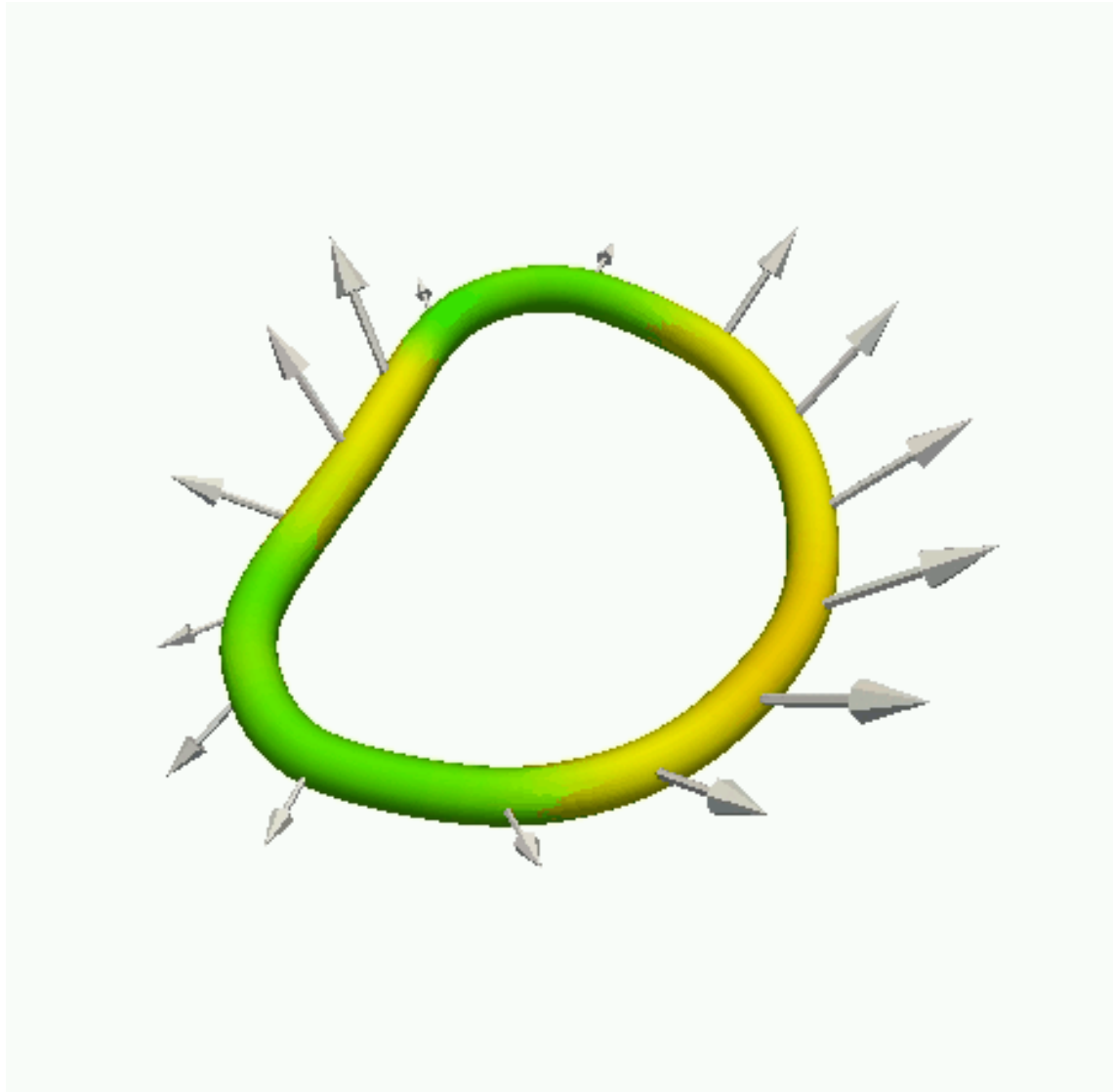


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Matching Ultrasound and Anatomical Measurements



Graser, De Simone et al.; Computer Assisted Annuloplasty – DGTHG 2014 - SJM Award



Conclusions

Anatomical parameters tracked by our infrared stereo camera system showed good accuracy and reproducibility.

Computational models allow a more precise quantitative assessment of mitral valve geometry.

Possible advantages of precise intraoperative sizing of anatomy

- guide the surgeon to choose the most suitable reconstruction procedure
- provide a learning tool for training surgeons
- improve outcome of mitral valve repair

University Campus Heidelberg



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