

A pipeline from MRI 4D Flow sequence to numerical simulation

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A PIPELINE FROM MRI 4D FLOW SEQUENCE TO NUMERICAL SIMULATION E. FONTAINE^(1,2), S. SALMON⁽²⁾, N. PASSAT⁽¹⁾, C. PORTEFAIX^(1,3)

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INTRODUCTION

- Purpose: Assess patient-specific hemodynamic factors to facilitate the growth diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms.
- Materials: Siemens Skyra **3T**, **4D Flow sequence**: dynamic extension of Phase Contrast sequence, 3D flow encoding.
- Methods: The sequence was initially developed for large vessels, and has to be optimised for intracranial arteries. The optimisation is





DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Other optimised parameters:
 - **50% Slice resolution** with a **0.98** correlation factor (reduction by 2 times) \bullet
 - Use of the **PreAcq Normalize** machine filter for **better segmentation** that \bullet does not change the correlation factors
- Sequence optimised by **24.6 times** with a **0.88** total correlation factor
- Same threshold used for each segmentation
- Use of a rigid phantom
- First tries on **patients** led to a **7min30s** sequence



PERSPECTIVES

- **Comparison between the 4D flow sequence and** the Computational Fluid Dynamics (**CFD**) gold standard for biomarkers of aneurysm evolution [3]
- Generation of a **realistic simulation** of blood flow

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S. Salmon, M. Thiriet, and J.-F. Gerbeau, "Medical image – based [3] computational model of pulsatile flow in saccular aneurisms", ESAIM Math.



Figure 9. Description of the 4D Flow-CFD pipeline

Use of the pipeline on healthy patients and then on pathological patients to extract biomarkers of aneurysm evolution.

Model. Numer. Anal., vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 663–679, 2003.

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