



The Second Workshop on Scientific Data Mining,
Integration and Visualization (SDMIV2)



Multivariate Visualisation of Cardiac Virtual Tissue

James Handley

Thursday December 15th 2005
12.30 – 13.00

SDMIV2





Tackling two Grand Challenge research questions:

- What causes heart disease
- How does a cancer form and grow?

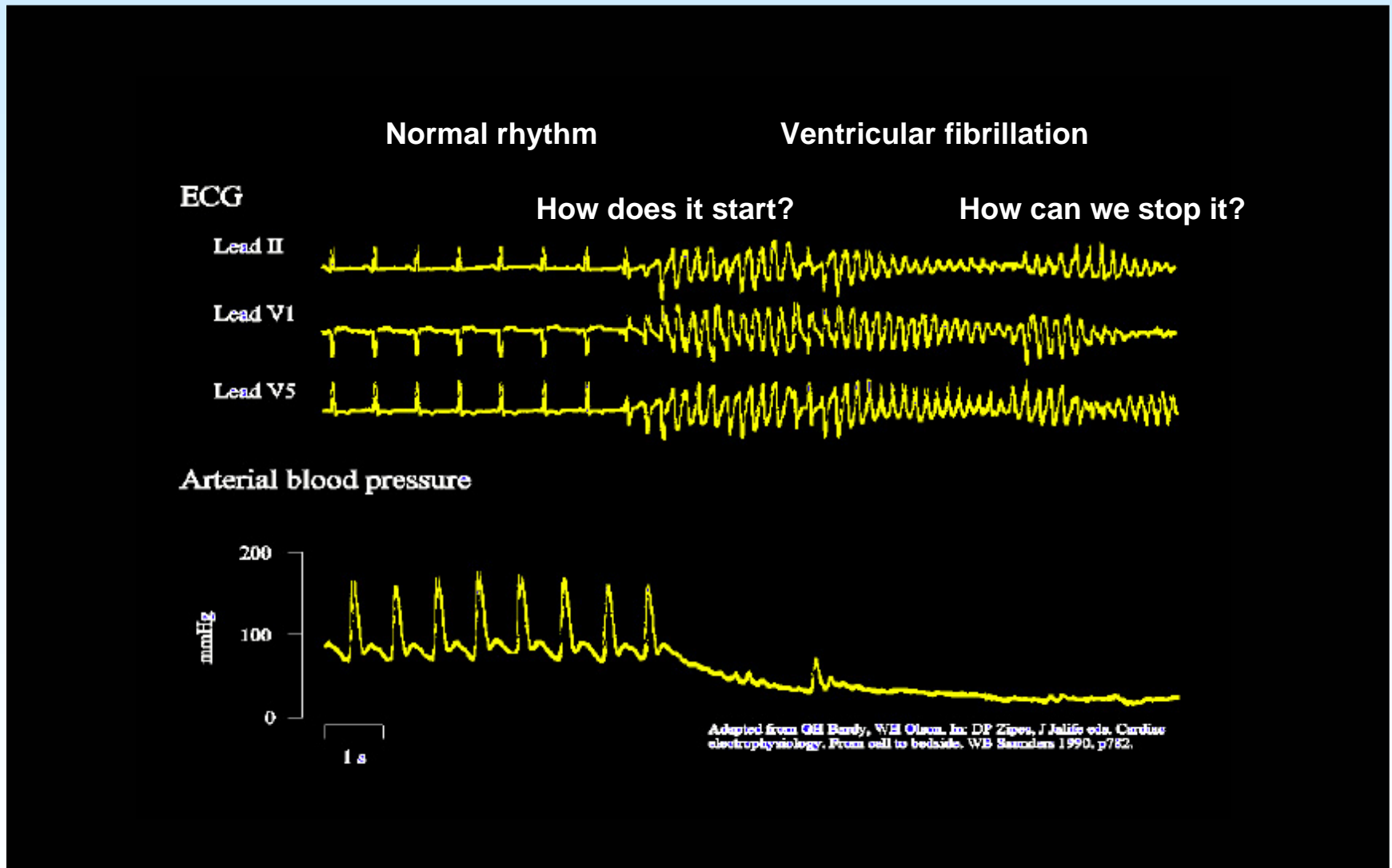
Together these diseases cause 61% of all UK deaths.



Why model the heart?

- Heart disease is an important health problem.
- Worldwide, cardiovascular disease causes 19 million deaths annually, over 5 million between the ages of 30 and 69 years.
- Spectrum of acquired and congenital heart disease, multiple disease mechanisms.
- All disease mechanisms are difficult to study experimentally.
- Heart is simpler (structurally and functionally) than other organs.

Ventricular Fibrillation – The Killer



Ventricular Fibrillation – Re-entry



Cardiac Virtual Tissue

Model cardiac tissue
as a continuous
excitable medium

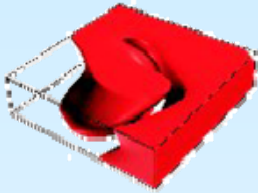
$$\frac{\delta V_m}{\delta t} = \nabla \cdot (\tilde{D} \nabla V_m) - \frac{I_{ion}}{C_m}$$

Solve using finite difference grid. At each timestep

- Compute dV due to diffusion
- Compute dV due to dynamic response of cell membrane
- Update membrane voltage at each grid point



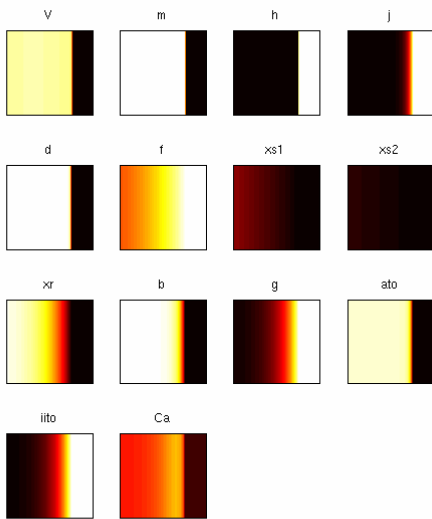
The Visualization Challenge



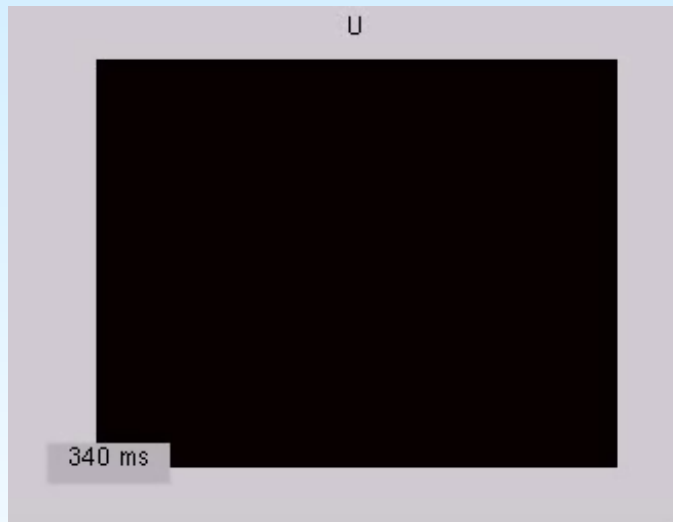
Standard Visualization techniques of 2D and 3D models use a single variable...

...but sophisticated models may have dozens of variables.

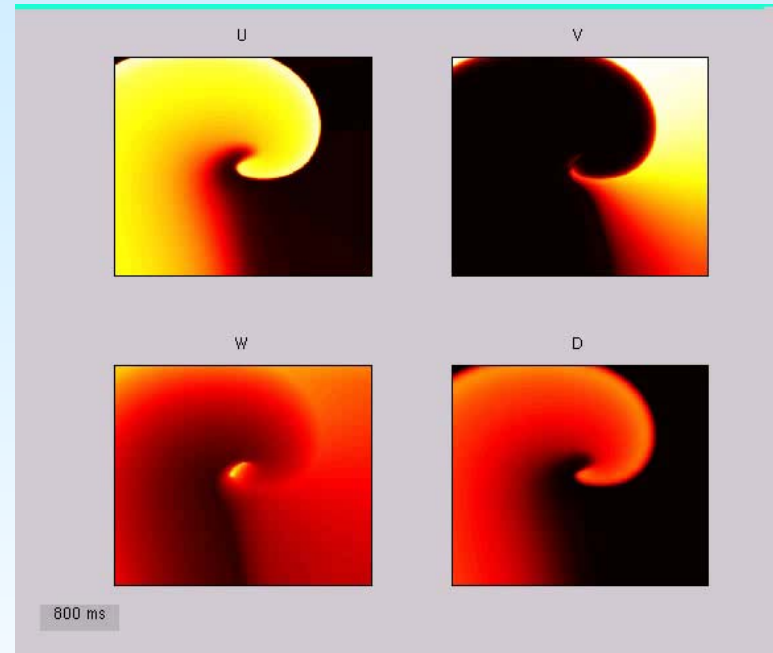
Can we visualize the entire state of the heart model in a single image (or figure?)



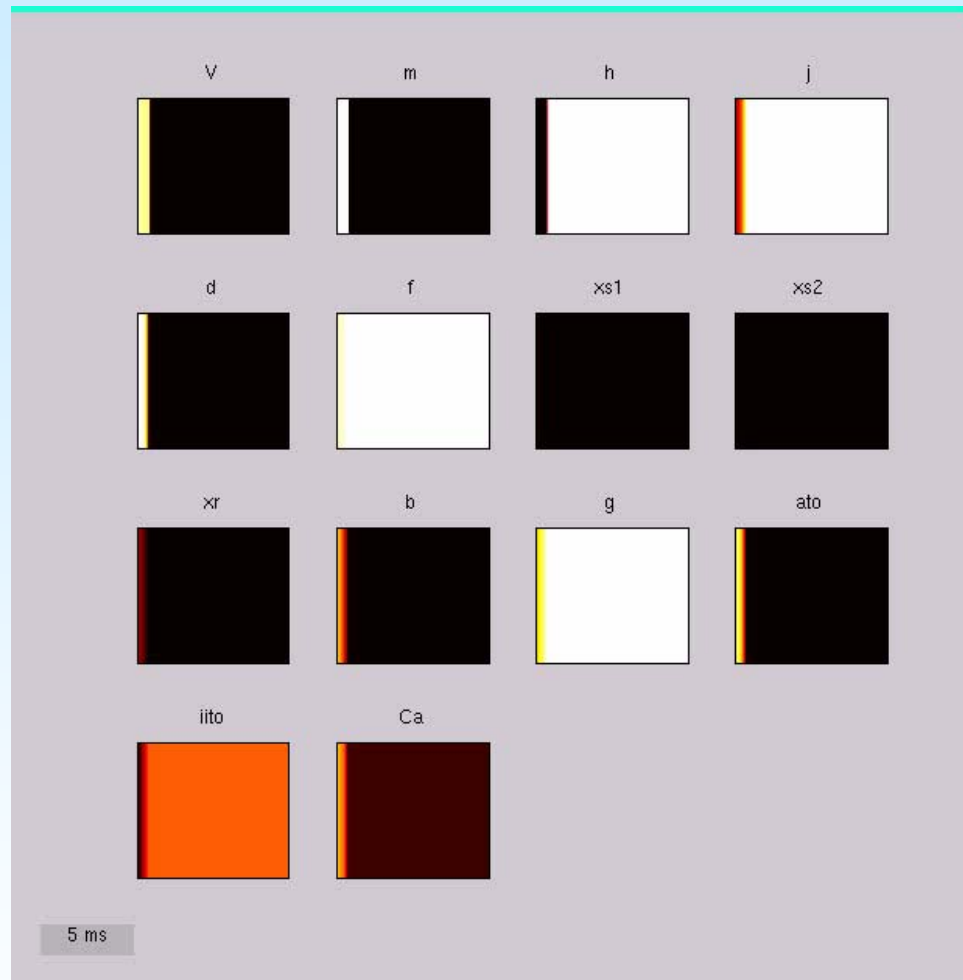
50 ms



Action Potential



Fenton Karma 4 variable



LuoRudy2 – 14 variable

The Visualization Challenge

Impossible!

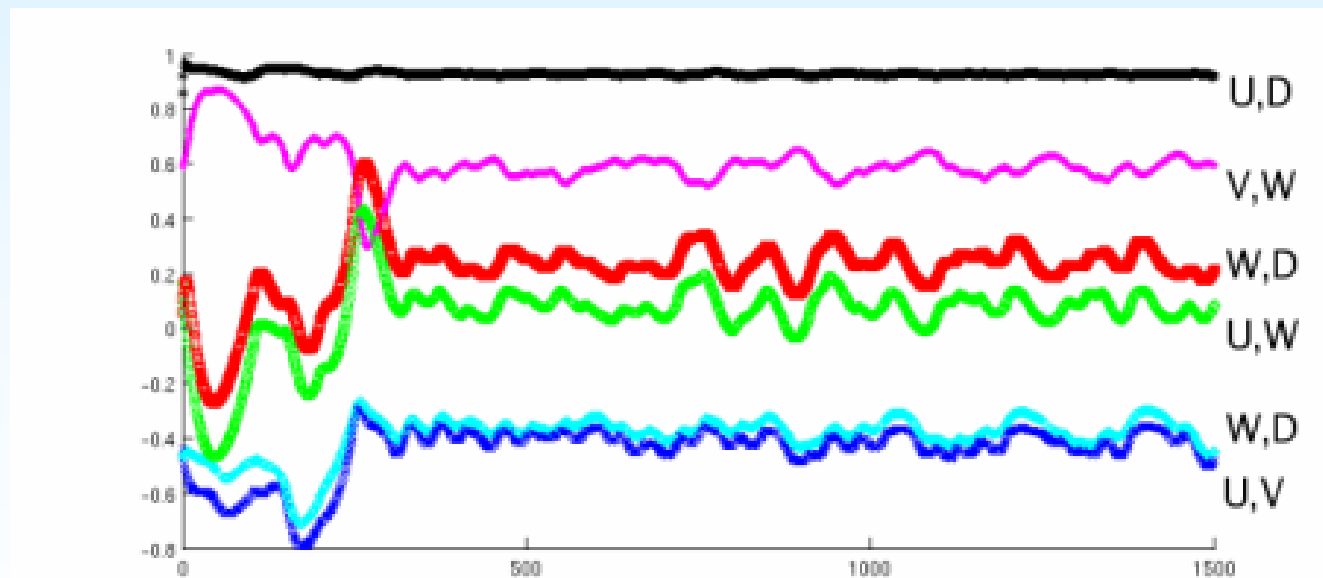
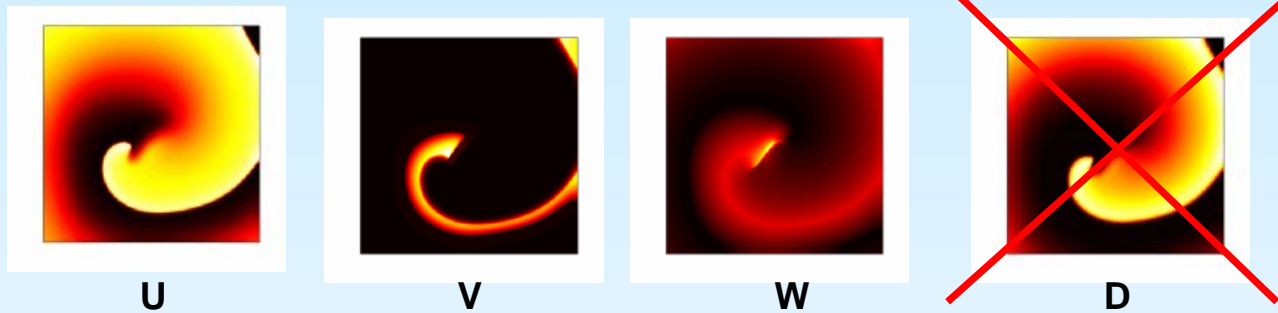
(3+1) dimensional 14+ variate data
cannot be perfectly visualised on a (2+1)
dimensional computer screen...

.. but we just might be able to make a
meaningful image!

SDMIV2



Reduce the data

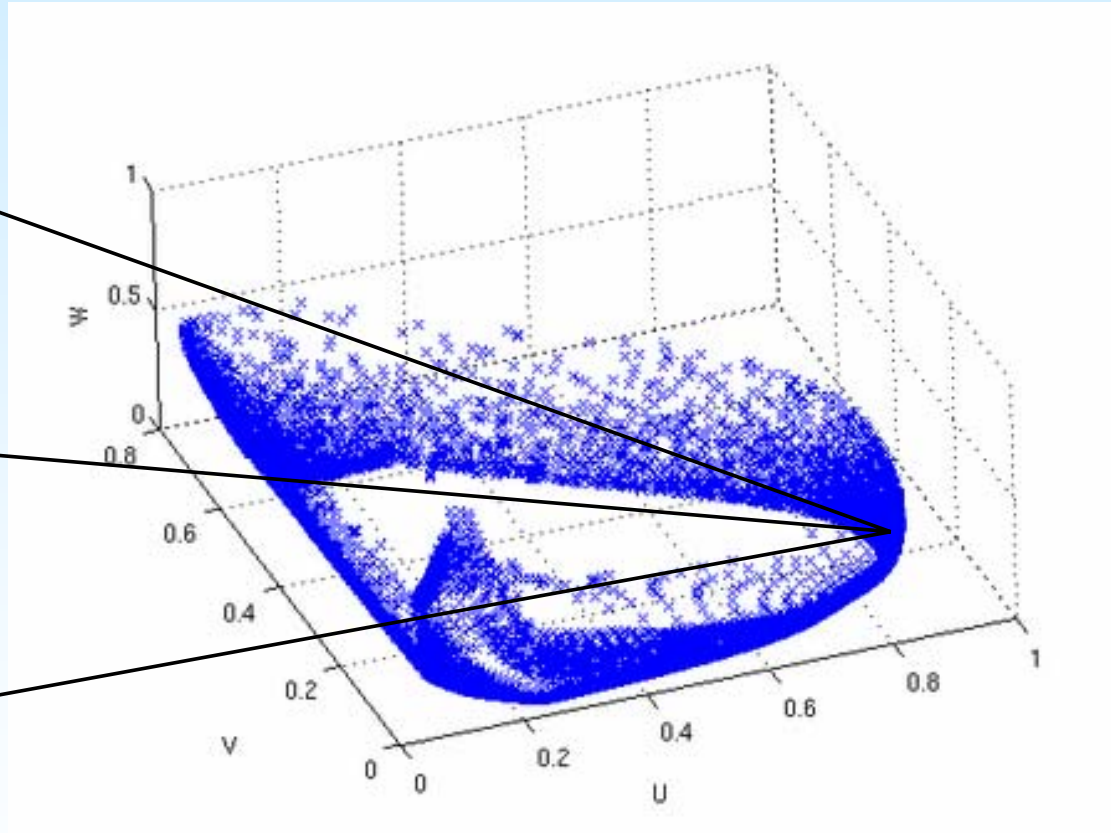
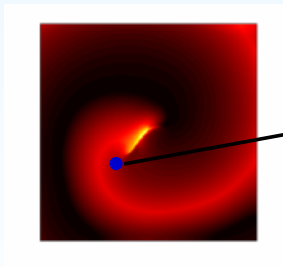
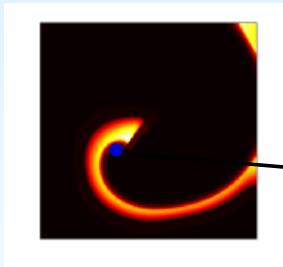
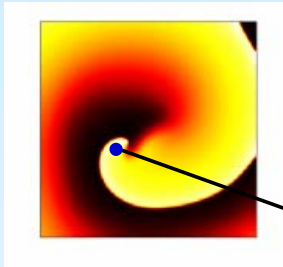


Reduce the data (2)

- Apply domain specific knowledge to *collapse* state variables.

For instance, several current parameters to do with Na might be collapsed in a single 'Na Current' parameter

Move into 'Phase Space'



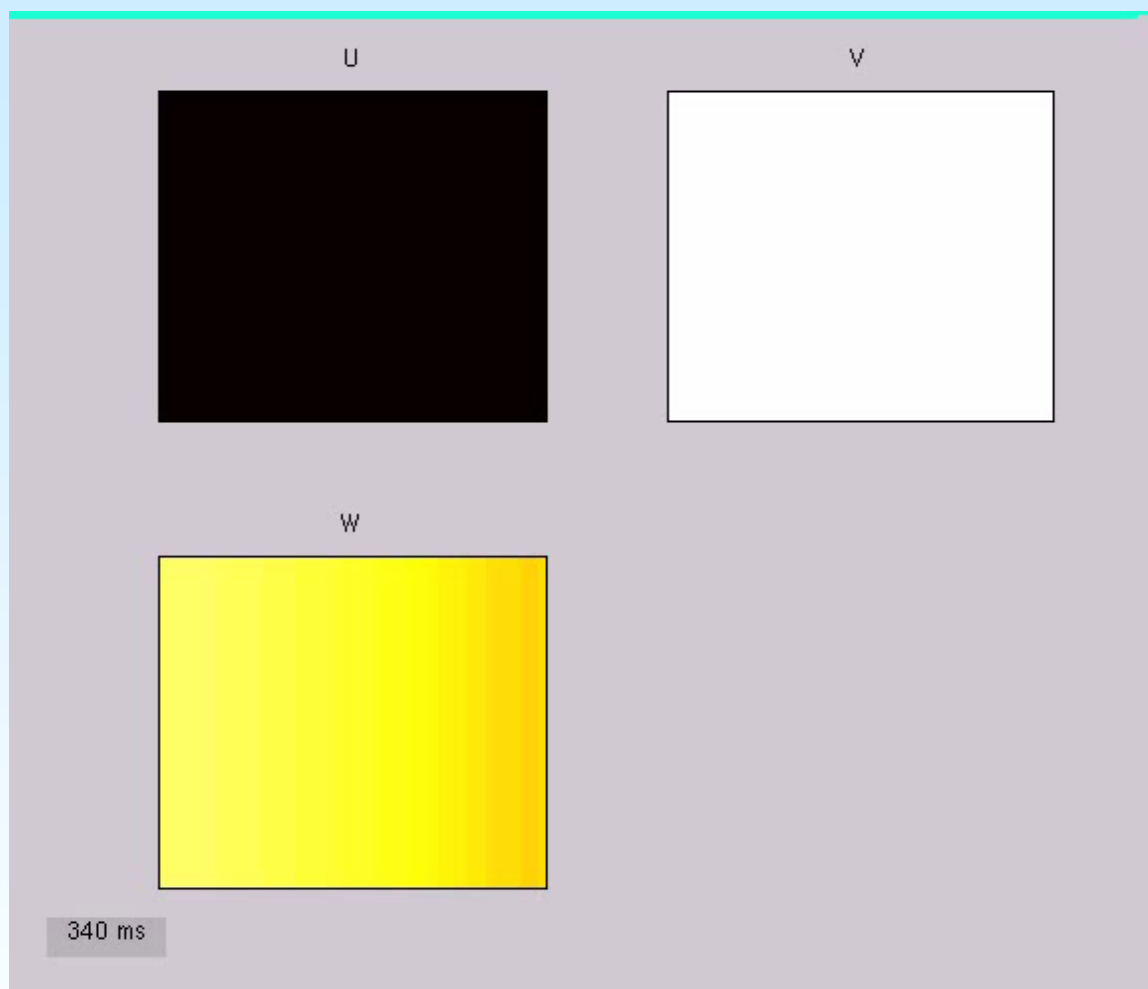
$x = 55, y = 91$

CVT data sets

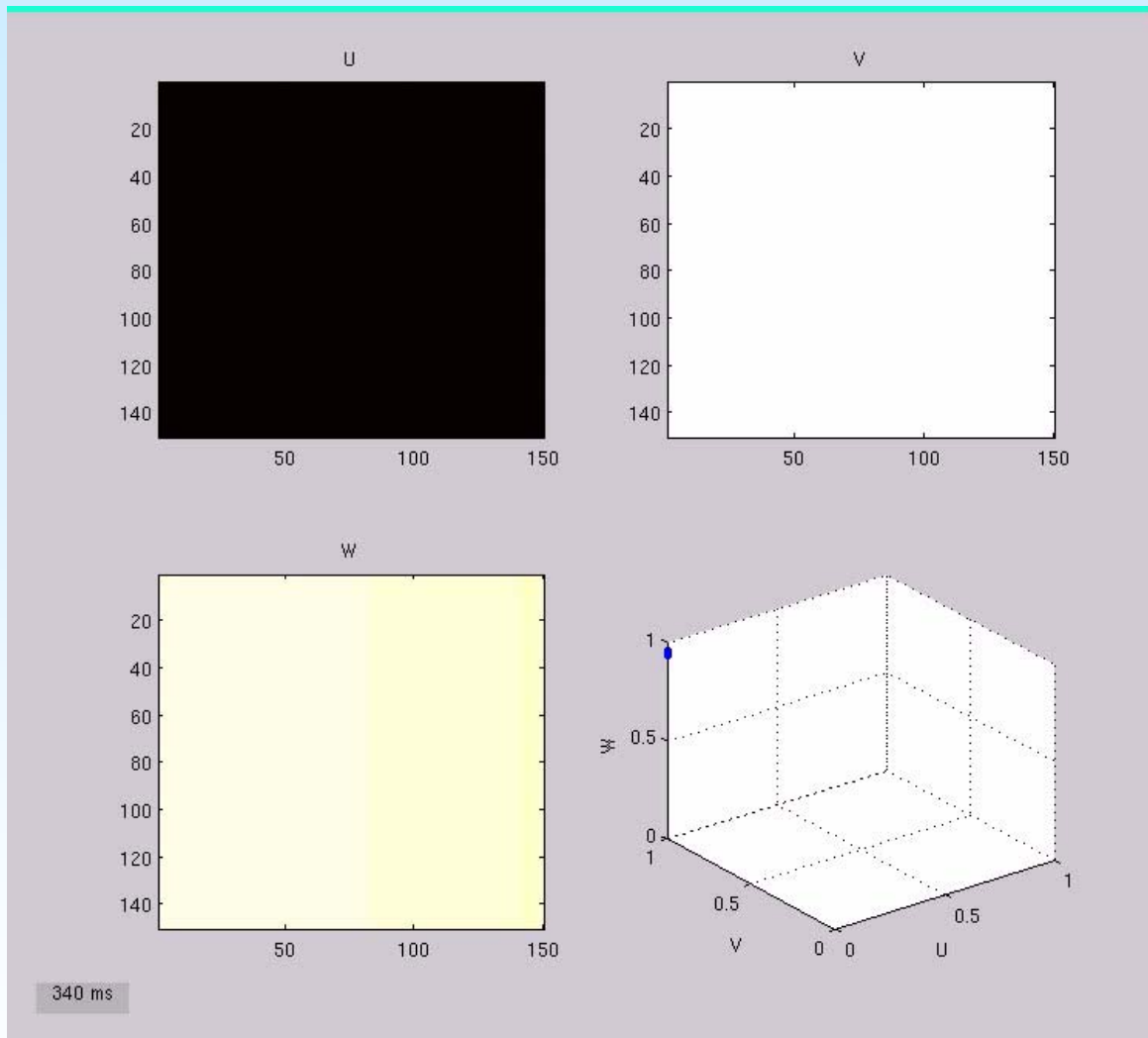
Using a 2D slice of Fenton Karma 3 variable CVT

1. Normal action potential propagation through homogeneous tissue
2. Abnormal propagation through heterogeneous tissue
3. Re-entrant behaviour in heterogeneous tissue





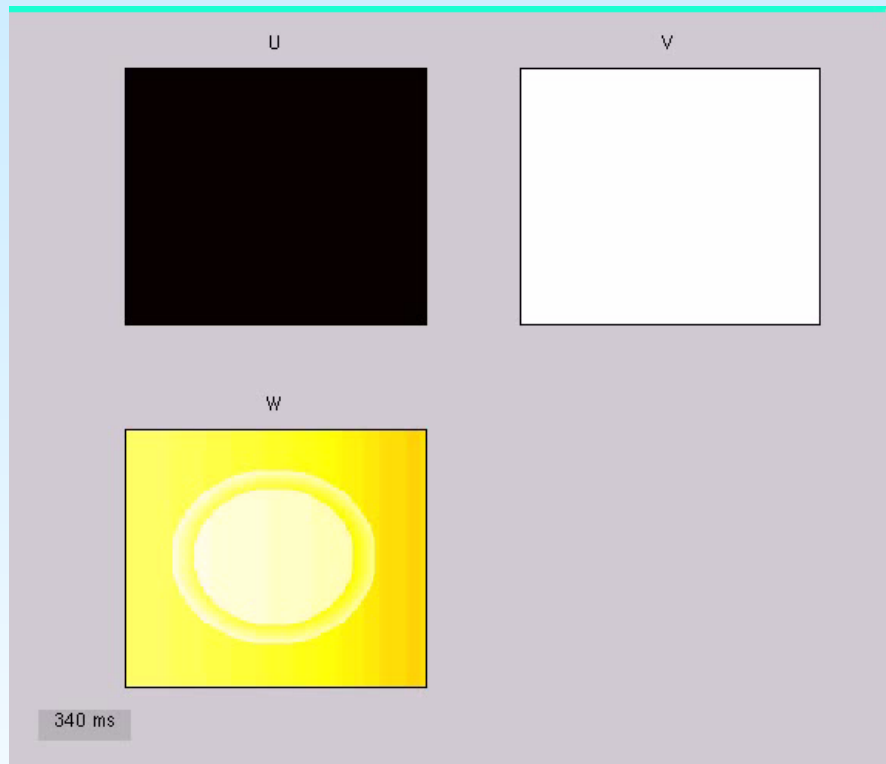
FK3, Homogenous tissue, no re-entrant behaviour



FK3, Homogenous tissue, no re-entrant behaviour

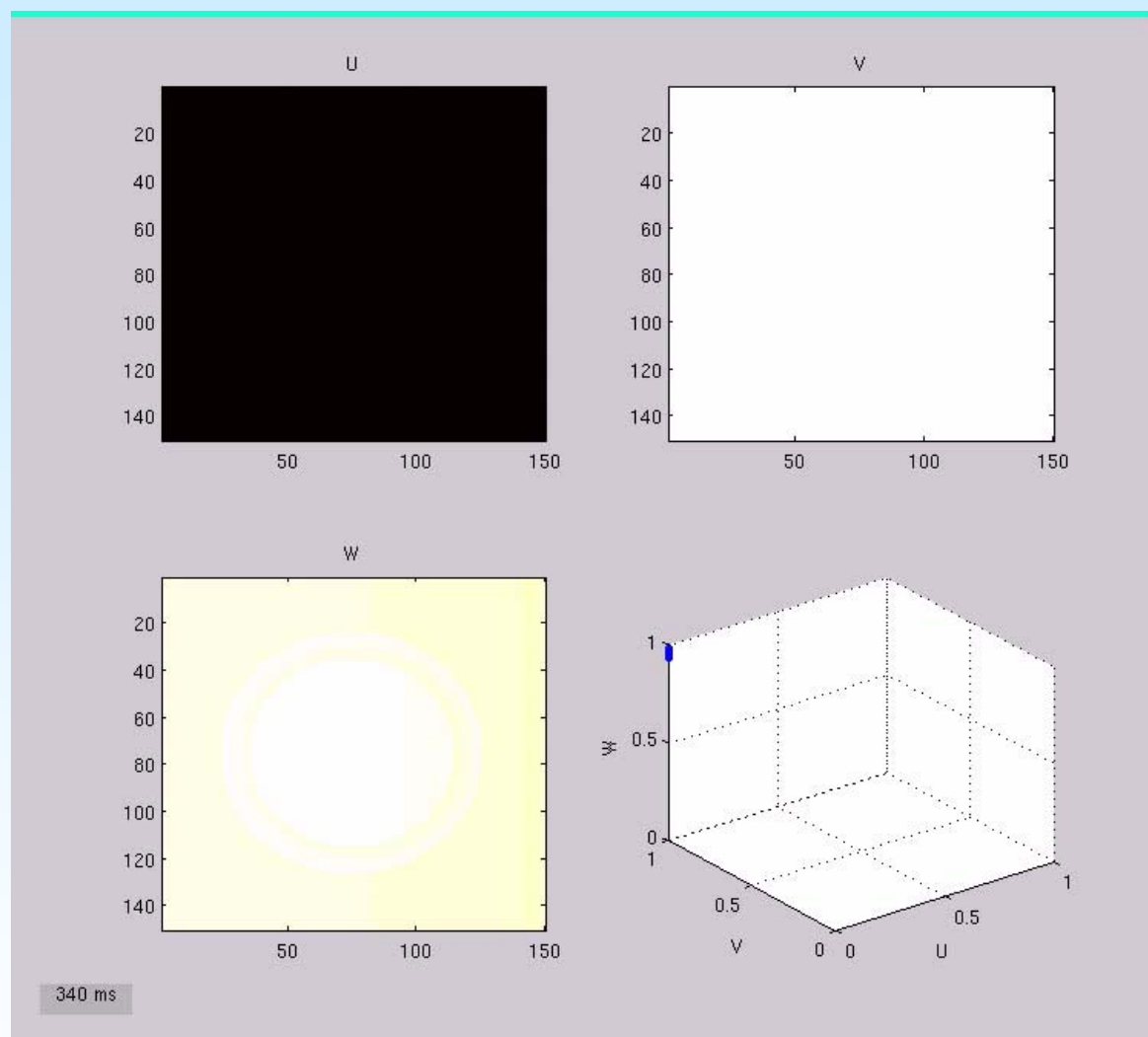
SDMIV2





FK3, Heterogeneous tissue, re-entrant behaviour

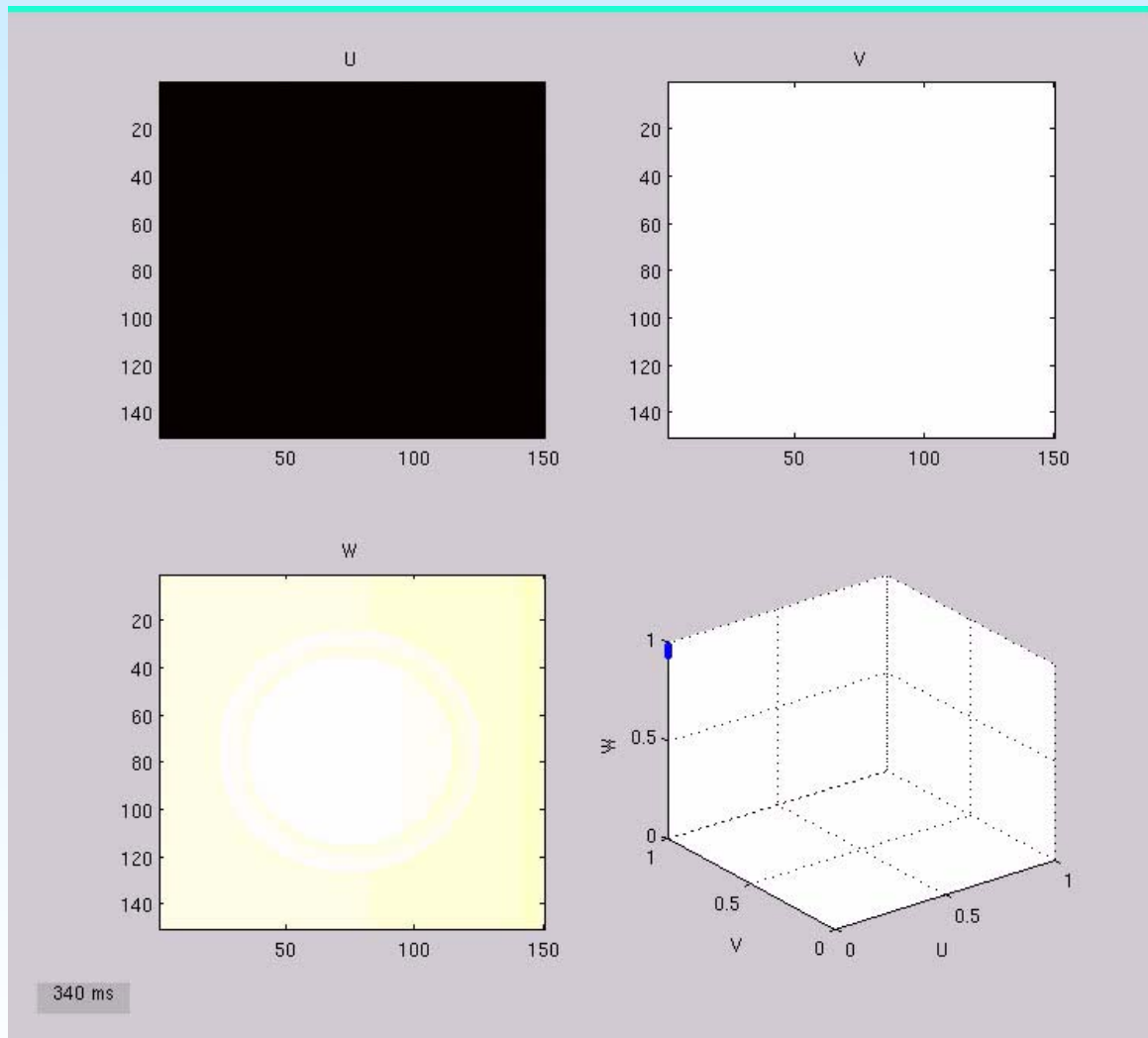




FK3, Heterogeneous tissue, re-entrant behaviour

SDMIV2



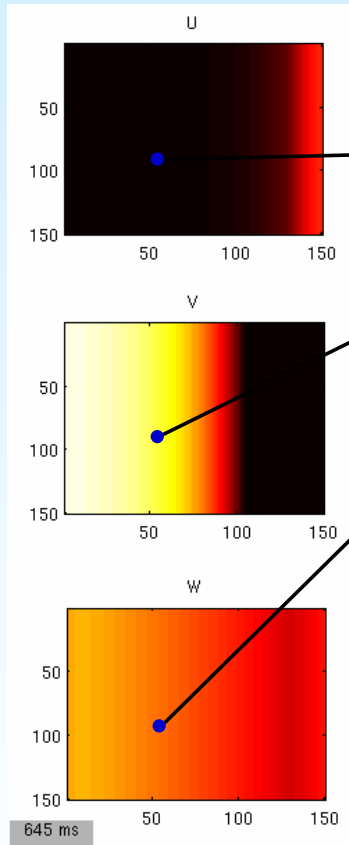


FK3, Heterogeneous tissue, no re-entrant behaviour

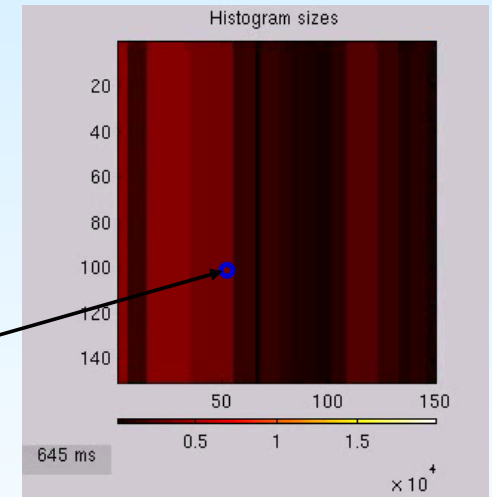
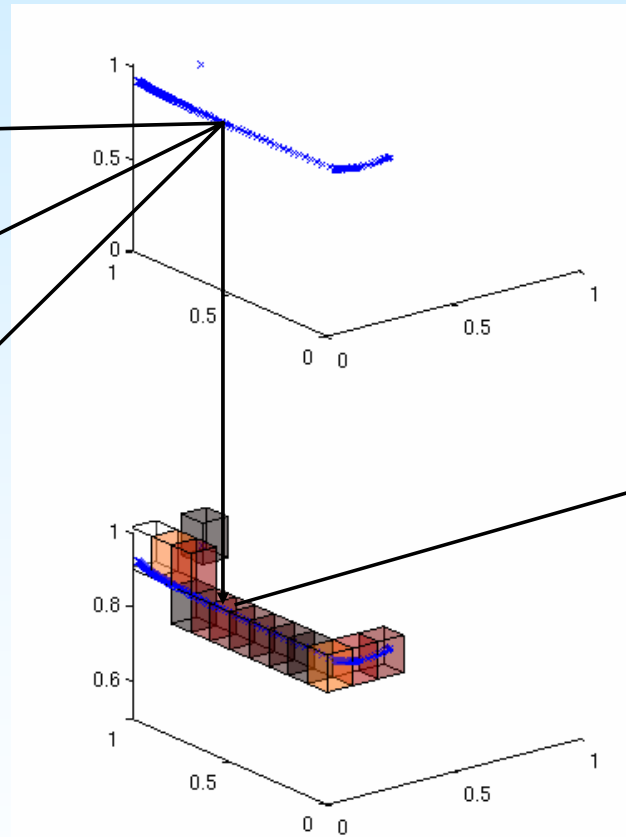
SDMIV2



Form images using hyper-dimensional histograms using histogram sizes



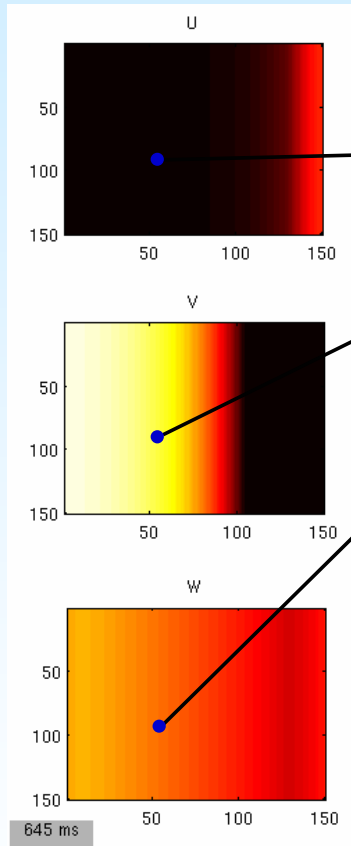
x = 55, y = 91



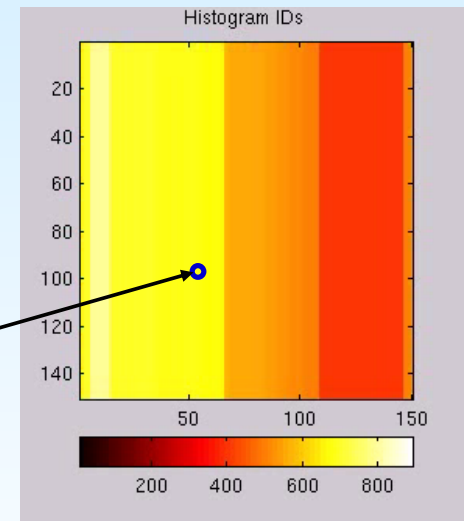
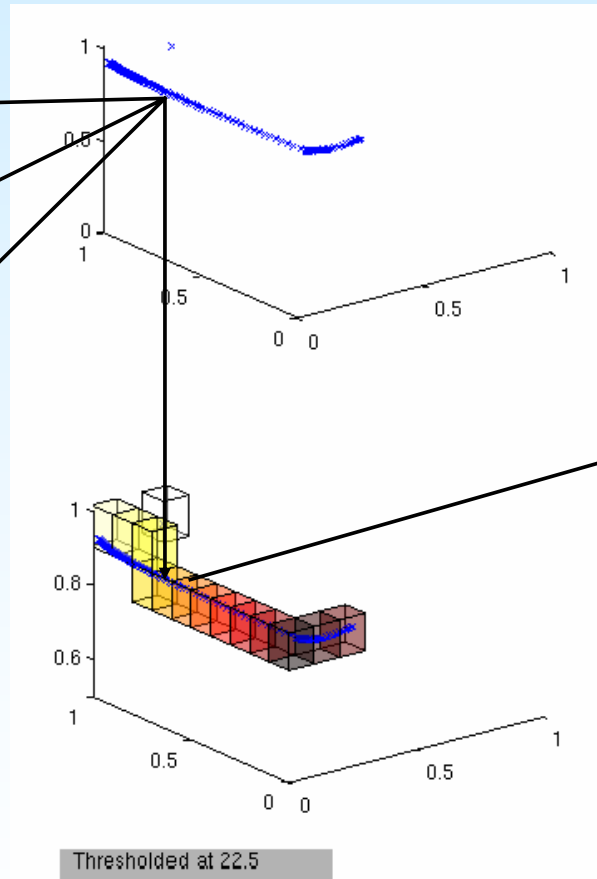
x = 55, y = 91



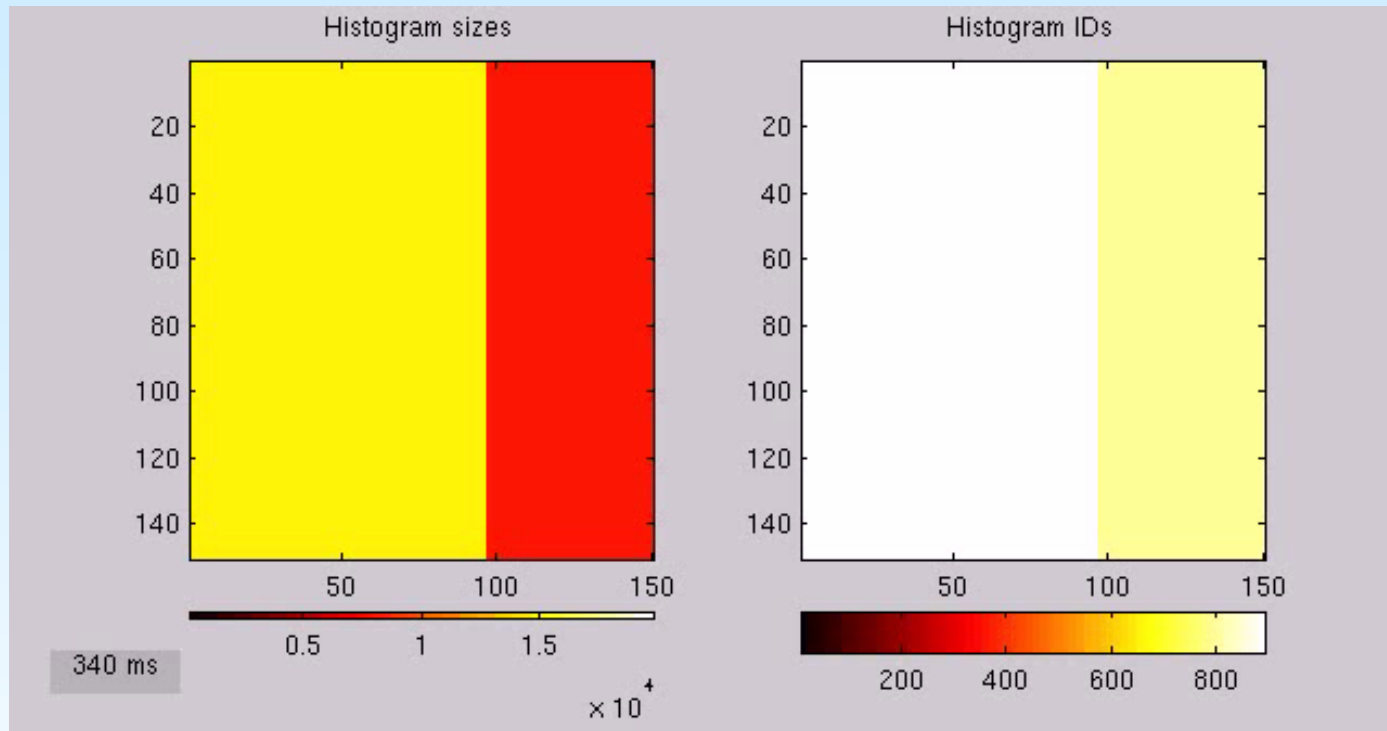
Form images using hyper-dimensional histograms using histogram IDs



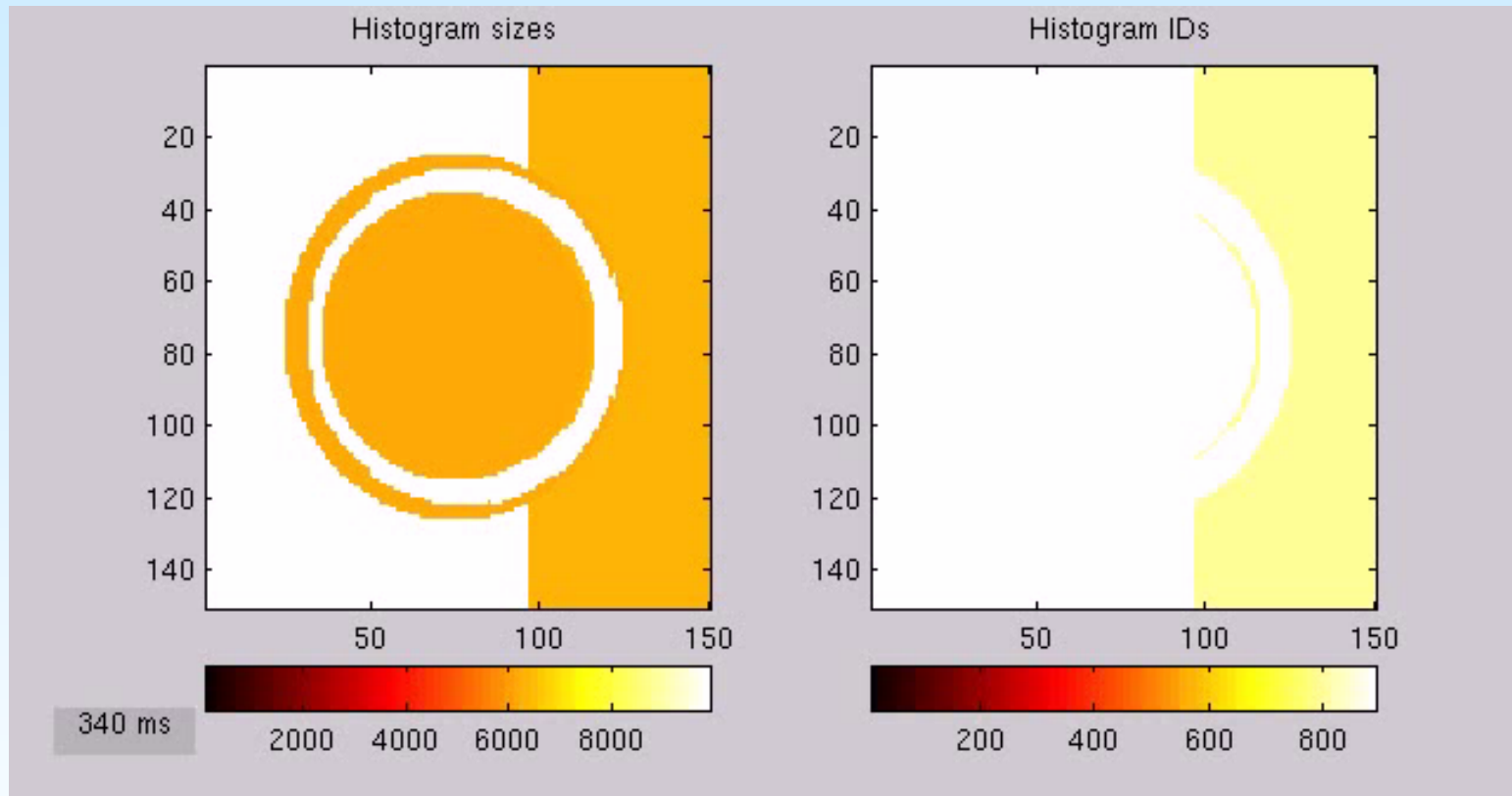
$x = 55, y = 91$



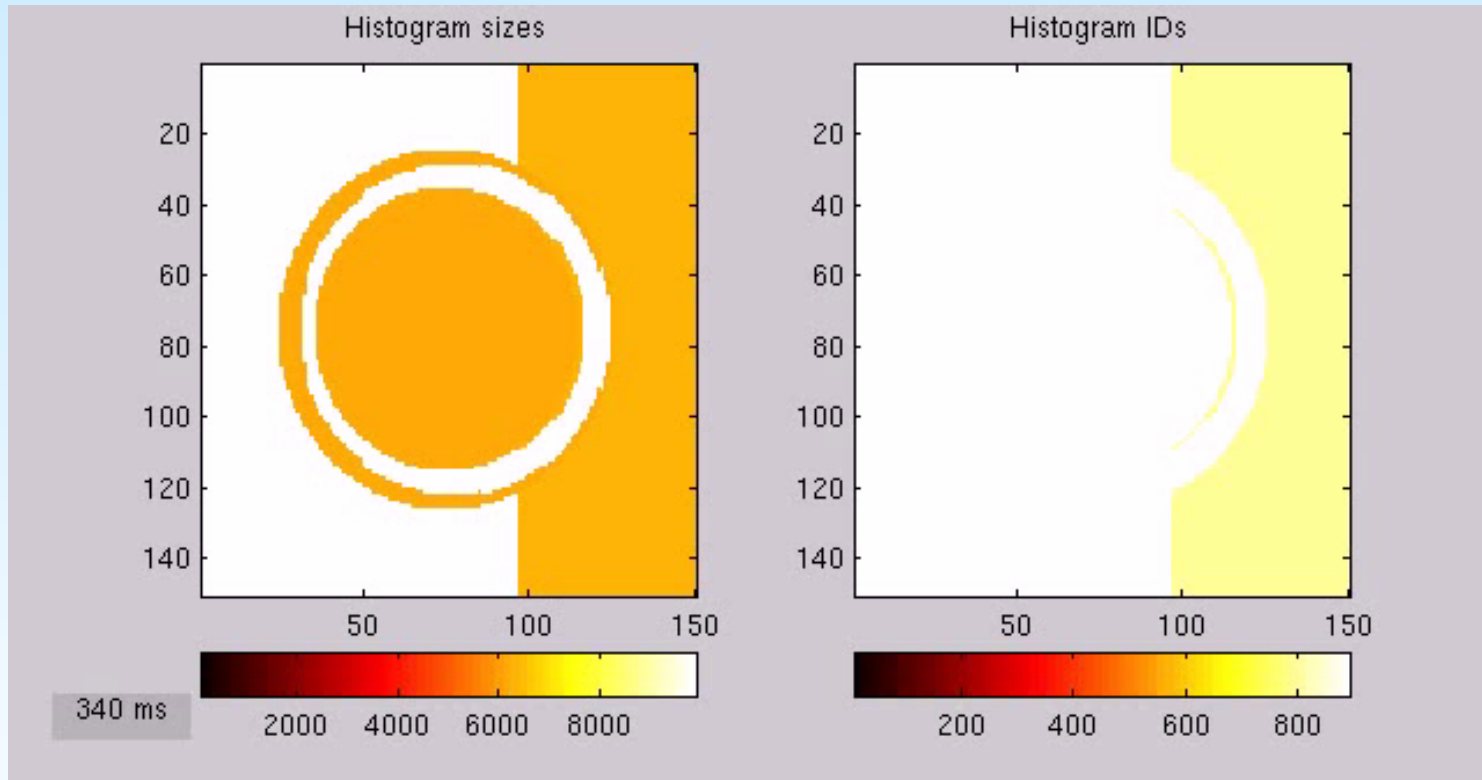
$x = 55, y = 91$



FK3, Homogenous tissue, no re-entrant behaviour



FK3, Heterogeneous tissue, re-entrant behaviour



FK3, Heterogeneous tissue, no re-entrant behaviour

Hyper-dimensional histograms

- Cheap, easy, deterministic, unconstrained numbers of variables
- Meaningful? Especially with large numbers of variables...
- 3D in principle.
- Possibly better clustering methods; k-means, PCA, neural networks,



Thanks to...

Richard Clayton
The University of Sheffield



SDMIV2

