

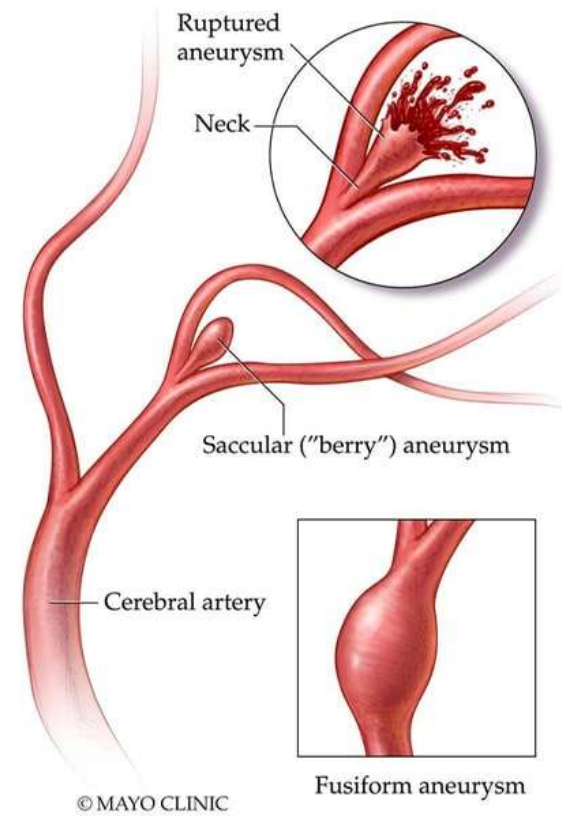


Aneurysm Rupture Team

F24toSP25_02

Anna Mellin: Design and 3D Printing Lead
Amanda Ortiz-Velazquez: Budget and Testing Lead
Caden Adams: Casting and CAD Lead

What is a cerebral aneurysm?



Saccular and fusiform cerebral aneurysms

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Description

- The team will utilize 3D printing and the wax casting method to create a tube that simulates what occurs in an artery when an aneurysm ruptures.

Goal

- Design a working model of a brain aneurysm that is predictable and measurable.

Importance

- A working model could provide information on brain aneurysms and be a way to test products that could potentially prevent or fix aneurysms.

Sponsor

- Dr. Dou
- Budget of \$1000

SCHEDULE

WBS	TASK	LEAD	START	END	DAYS	% DONE	WORK DAYS
1	Hardware Model		Mon 8/26/24	Thu 12/12/24	109	19%	79
1.1	Develop Casting model		Wed 9/11/24	Tue 10/15/24	35	10%	25
1.2	Perfect Casting model and rapid produce		Tue 10/15/24	Thu 12/12/24	59	0%	43
1.3	Learn Resin Printer		Fri 9/13/24	Fri 9/13/24	1	100%	1
1.4	Preview Becker's Model		Mon 9/16/24	Mon 9/16/24	1	0%	1
1.5	Develop 3D Printed model		Thu 9/26/24	Tue 10/15/24	20	5%	14
1.6	Perfect 3D Printed model		Tue 10/15/24	Thu 12/12/24	59	10%	43

Table 1: Team's Projected Schedule

BUDGET

Budget:	\$1,000.00
Fundraising needed:	\$100
Fundraising Obtained	\$ 771.25

Quantity	Item	Cost	Total Leftover
3	Resin	\$ 16.00	\$ 48.00
2	Silicone	\$ 250.00	\$ 500.00
30	Idea Lab prints	\$ 3.00	\$ 90.00
1	Lab grade Gelatine	\$ 59.00	\$ 59.00
			\$ 697.00

Donation:	From Who	Amount
3D Printer	Dr. Dou's Lab (Pheatt Award)	\$ 271.25
Pump	Dr. Dou's Lab	\$ 500.00

Figure 2: Budget List

BACKGROUND AND BENCHMARKING



Figure 3: Aneurysm Model cast In Silicone

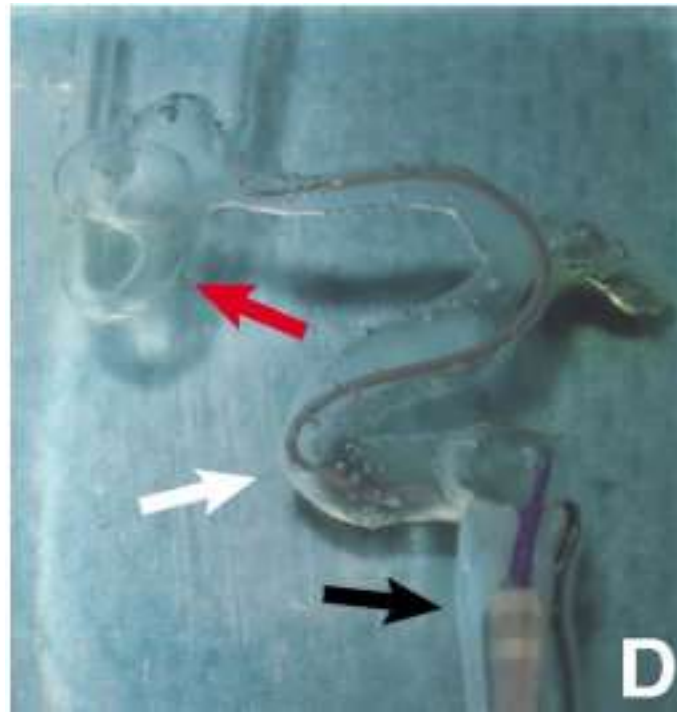


Figure 4: Catheter Placement

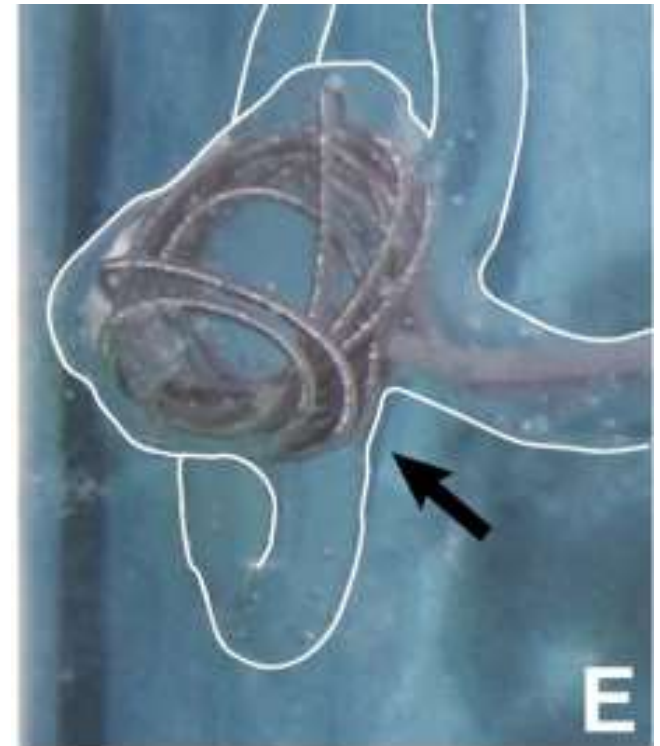


Figure 5: Coil Flow Diverter Placement

BACKGROUND AND BENCHMARKING

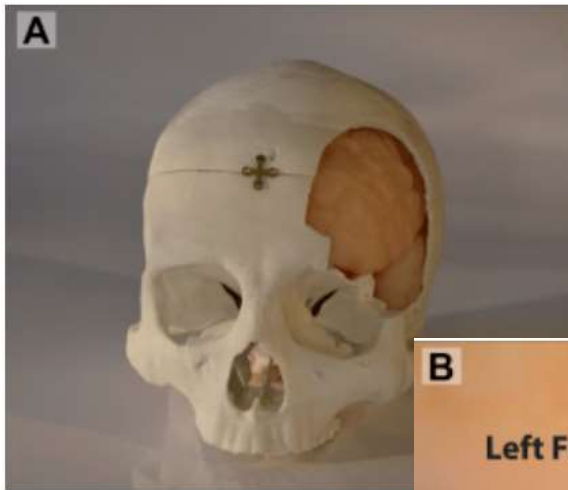


Figure 6: Skull Model

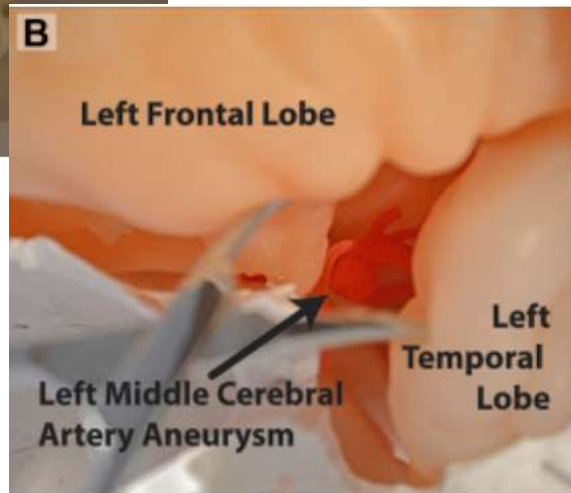
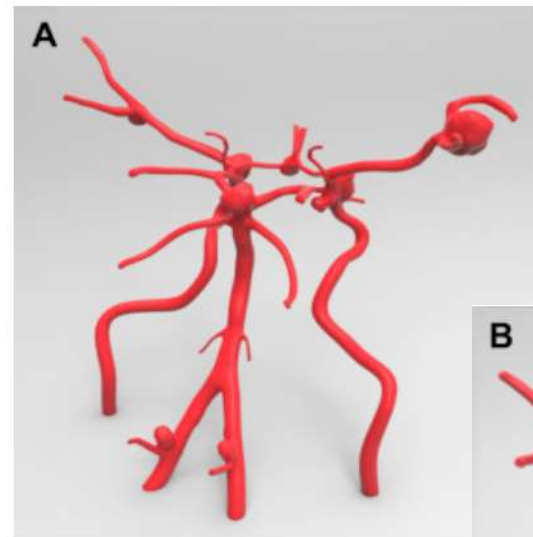
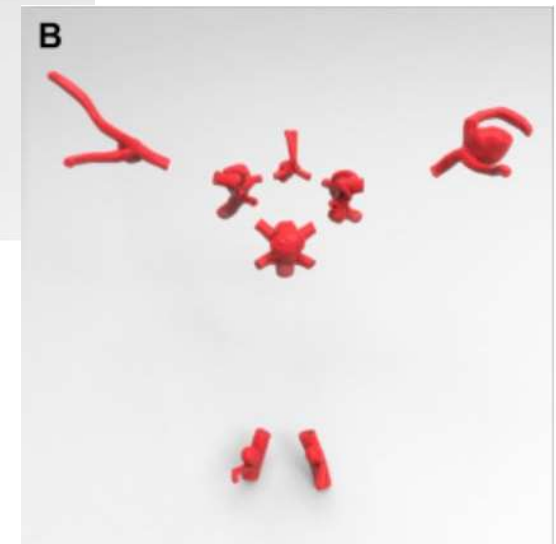


Figure 7: Clipping



Figures 8 & 9: Vessel and Aneurysm casts



BACKGROUND AND BENCHMARKING

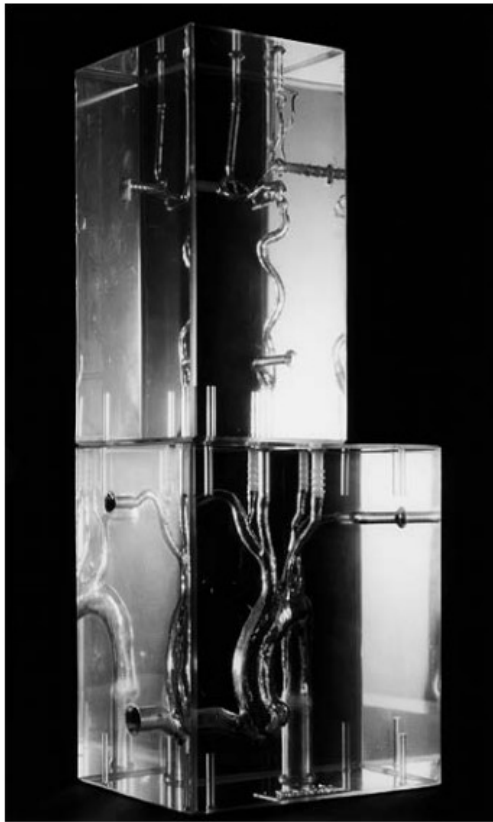
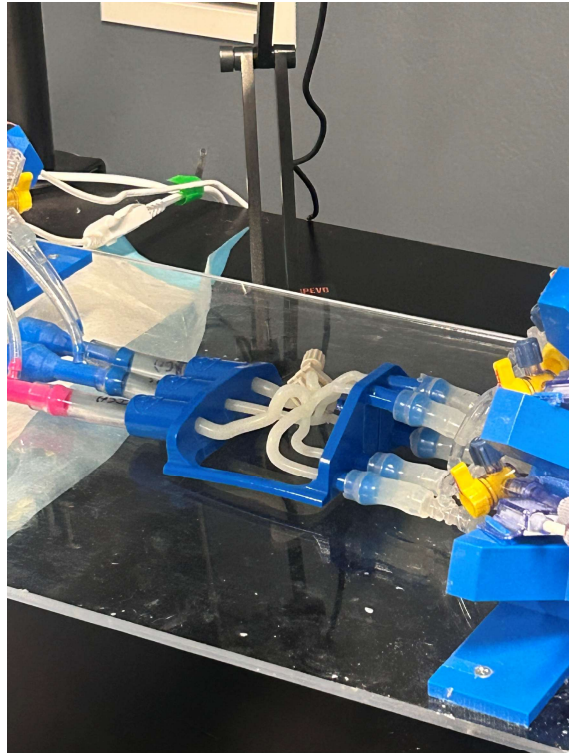


Figure 10: Hard Model



Figure 11: Soft Model

BACKGROUND AND BENCHMARKING



CUSTOMER AND ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

Customer Requirements

- Cost
 - Budget of \$1000
- Predictability of Rupture
 - See-through
 - Inlet and outlet for data collection
- Idealized Model
 - Easily Measured
- Patient Models
- Low Labor
 - Easy to produce and clean
- Multiple Iterations
- Complete Products by 12/15

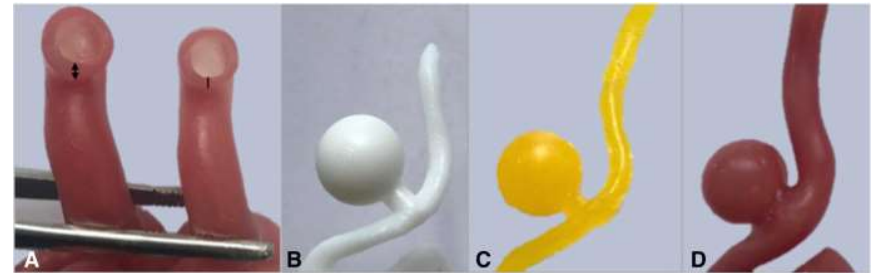


Figure 13: Patient Specific (Left) and Wax Casted Idealized (Right) aneurysm models [13]

CUSTOMER AND ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

Engineering Requirements

- Dimensional Accuracy
 - Within 0.15mm for small (<5mm)
 - Within 0.25mm for medium (5-10mm)
 - Within 0.35mm for large (10-25mm)
 - Within 0.4mm for giant (>25mm)
- Repeatability
 - Model consistency
- Material Similarity to Human
 - Wax casting vs Resin Printing
- Material Cost and Availability
- Easy to Manufacture



Figure 14: Example of a Resin 8k Printer Provided by Dr. Dou's Lab

PROJECT QFD

Quality Function Deployment

Project title: Aneurysm Rupture Model
 Project leader: Anna Mellin
 Date: 9/7/24-5/12/25

Correlation:

+	.	-
Positive	.	Negative

Relationships:

9	3	1
Strong	Moderate	Weak

		Desired direction of improvement (↑,0,↓)					Weighted Score
		↑	↑	0	↓	↑	
1: low, 5: high		Functional Requirements (How's)					Weighted Score
Customer importance rating	Customer Requirements - (What's)	Dimensional Accuracy of Model	Repeatability of Tests	Material Similarity to Human Blood Vessel	Cost of Materials	Ease of Construction	
1	1	9	3	9	9	3	33
2	5	9	3	3	1		80
3	5	3	9		1		65
4	4	9	3	9	9	3	132
5	3					3	9
6	4		3		3	9	60
7	5	9	9	9	1	3	155
Technical importance score		150	132	105	72	75	534
Importance %		28%	25%	20%	13%	14%	100%
Priorities rank		1	2	3	5	4	

Figure 15: Project QFD

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Flow Simulation in Intracranial Aneurysms [1]

This source provided sketches and pictures of existing flow simulators as well as a detailed description of the effects of an aneurysm rupture on the cardiovascular system.

- Computational Fluid Dynamics in Brain Aneurysm [2]

This source discusses the two types of brain aneurysms, saccular and fusiform, and provides information on the fluid dynamic equations for each of the types. The source also mentions the use of patient specific CFD models in order to assess if a patient has a higher risk of developing a brain aneurysm.

- Engineering additive manufacturing and molding techniques to create lifelike willis circle simulators with aneurysms for training neurosurgeons [3]

This source describes the method of using 3D printing as a way to create a willis circle that is has lifelike dimensions and elasticity while also being clear in order to help train neurosurgeons.

Slide 14

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LITERATURE REVIEW

- "Brain aneurysm - Symptoms and causes" - *Mayo Clinic* [8]

Provides information on what a brain aneurysm is.

- "Endovascular Coiling" - *John Hopkins Medicine* [4]

Provides information on a technique used to prevent aneurysm rupture.

- *Rapid Manufacturing An Industrial Revolution for the Digital Age* [9]

Provides guideline for additive manufacturing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Advanced 3D printed model of middle cerebral artery aneurysms for neurosurgery simulation [13]

This article depicts a simple wax-casting method to create a vascular model with a defined aneurysm neck w/ evacuation points.

- Engineering a 3D human intracranial aneurysm model using liquid-assisted injection molding and tuned hydrogels [14]

This study developed a three-dimensional intracranial aneurysm model using a modified liquid-assisted injection molding technique with Gelatin Methacryloyl hydrogel.

- Definitions of intracranial aneurysm size and morphology [15]

Discusses the differences in standard sizing for aneurysm models, agreeing that the Japanese standard should be followed, and wide neck aneurysms are standard for evaluation.

Slide 16

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right] = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_x$$

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} w \right] = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_y$$

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} w \right] = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_z$$

Equation 1: Navier-Stokes [10]

Computational Fluid Dynamics & Finite Element
Analysis (SolidWorks or LabVIEW)



Figure 15: Vascular Model
Repository [12]
0199_H_CERE_CA

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Power for Pump

$$P = \frac{Q\rho gh}{\eta_t}$$

Equation 2: Pump Power

P = power
Q = flow rate
g = gravity
h = head of the pump
 ρ = density of fluid
 η = efficiency

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

- Mean Arterial Pressure

$$MAP = \frac{SBP + 2 \times HBP}{3}$$

SBP = Systolic Blood Pressure

DBP = Diastolic Blood Pressure

Type 2 Hypertension: $\frac{SBP}{HBP} = \frac{140}{90} > \frac{140+2 \times 90}{3} = 106.67 \text{ mmHg}$

$P_1 = 15 \text{ mmHg}$ (Static Pressure from Brain)

$S = 0.192 \text{ mm}$ (Aneurysm Tube Diameter)

$V_1 = 8.3 \text{ ml}$ (Per pump, based on Becker setup of $0.5 \frac{L}{\text{min}}$)

$$\rho = 1$$

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2 + \rho g h_2$$

$V_2 = 0$: blood flow near top of aneurysm stagnates

$h_2 = 0$: Start and end height the same

$$15 \text{ mmHg} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{MAP}{Rv \times \pi * r^2} \right)^2 = P_2$$

$$P_2 = 49.445 \text{ mmHg} = 6592.106 \text{ Pa}$$

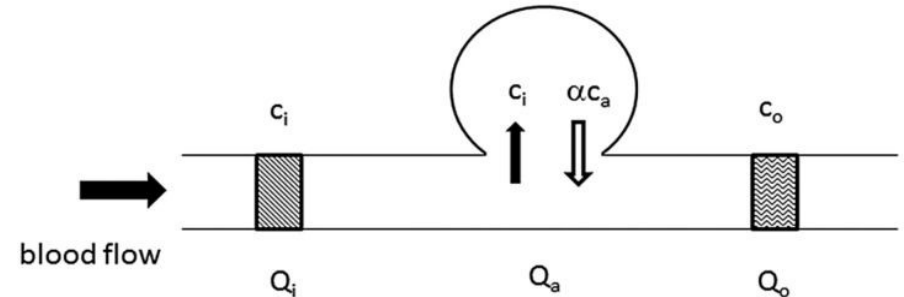


Figure 15: Idealized Blood Flow

ANEURYSM GEOMETRY

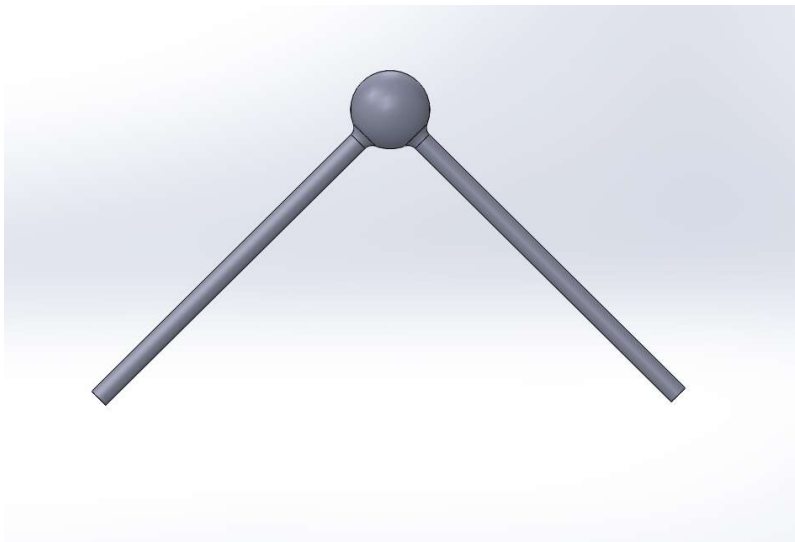


Figure 16: Ideal Model



Figure 17: Patient Specific Model

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THANK YOU

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