

# Modelling of thermally induced electrical instabilities in intestine using COMSOL Multiphysics

A. Gizzi, C. Cherubini, S. Migliori and S. Filippi

University “Campus Bio-Medico” of Rome.

Nonlinear Physics and Mathematical Modelling Lab.



# Overview

1. Biological Problem
2. Mathematical Model
3. COMSOL Multiphysics Implementation
4. Results



# 1.1 Paralytic Ileus

- ✦ **Temporary intestine destabilization:**
  - ✦ impairment of the peristaltic motion
  - ✦ 24 - 48 h following main abdominal surgeries
- ✦ **Multyfactorial disorder:**
  - ✦ mechanical stresses
  - ✦ anaesthesia drugs
  - ✦ steep temperature changes



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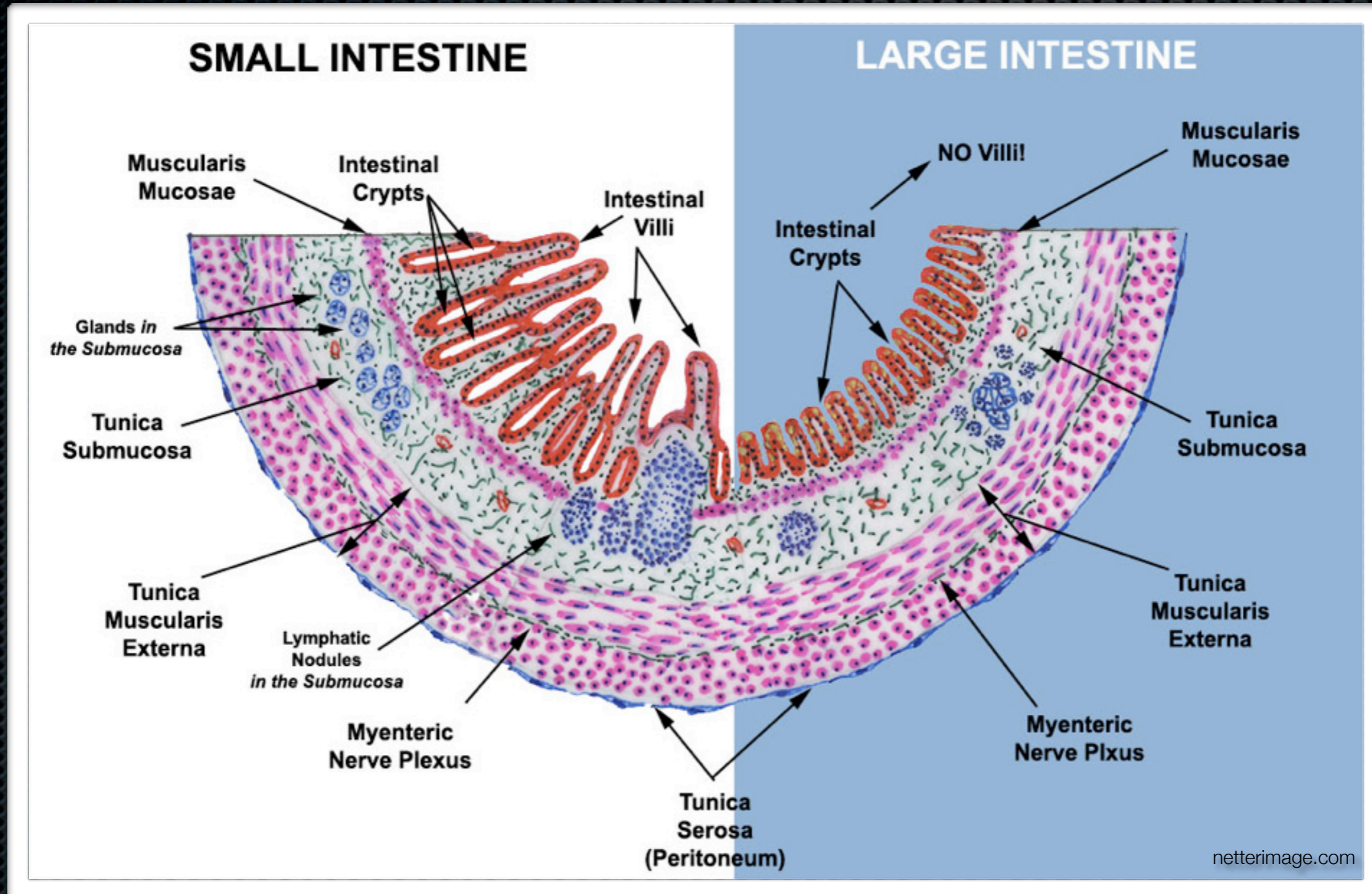


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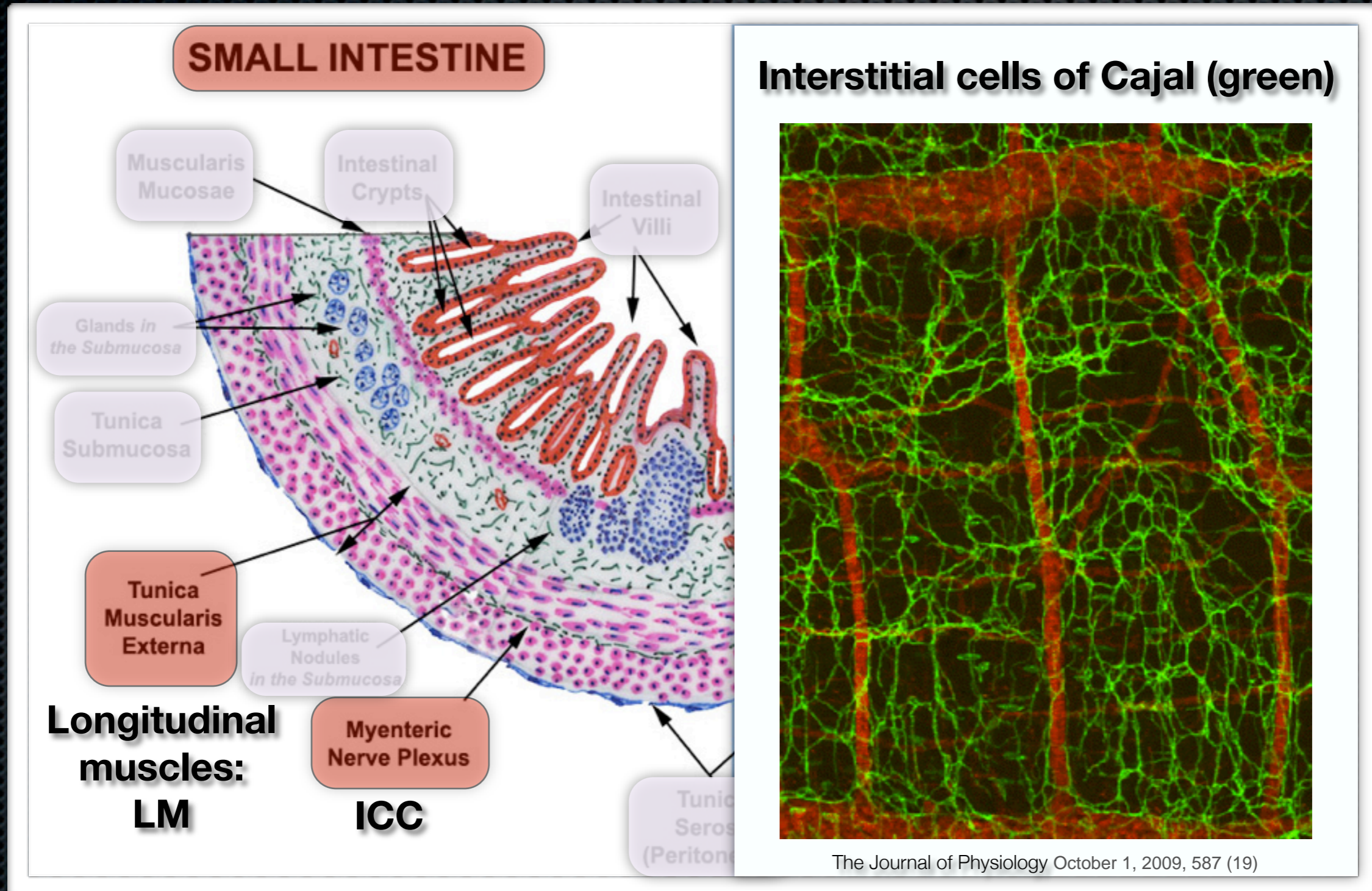
# 1.2 Intestine Tissue



Multilayered structure



# 1.3 Tissues Modelled



Multilayered structure



# 2.1 Math. Modelling

- ✦ **Excitable double layered structure: LM, ICC**
  - ✦ **Physical distinct but Mathematical coincident**
- ✦ **Electric Aliev-Richards-Wikswow model**
  - ✦ **Pair of PDEs (4 eqs.)**
  - ✦ **FitzHugh-Nagumo scheme**
  - ✦ **Reaction-diffusion system**
  - ✦ **Homogeneous and Isotropic**
- ✦ **Multiphysical Bio-Thermal transport**
  - ✦ **thermo-ionic feedback**



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# 2.2 Equations

ARW-model

$$\partial_t U_l = f(U_l) + D_l \Delta U_l - V_l + F_l(U_l, U_i)$$

$$\partial_t V_l = Q_{10}(T) \zeta_l [\delta_l (U_l - \alpha_l) - V_l]$$

$$\partial_t U_i = g(U_i) + D_i \Delta U_i - V_i + F_i(U_l, U_i)$$

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/: LM

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-  Transmembrane potentials
-  Slow currents



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/: LM

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Nonlinear  
reaction  
functions

$$\underline{f(U_l)} = \gamma_l U_l (U_l - b_l) (1 - U_l)$$

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/: LM

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Excitability  
parameter

$$\zeta_i(z) = 0.032 + 0.05 \exp\left(-\frac{z}{68}\right)$$



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Pennes **bio-heat**  
equation

$$\partial_t T = \Gamma \Delta T + \Omega (T_a - T)$$



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Isotropic thermal diffusion



Homogeneous perfusion



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Thermo-ionic  
**feedback**

$$\boxed{Q_{10} = B \exp [(T - T_a) / 10^\circ C]}$$



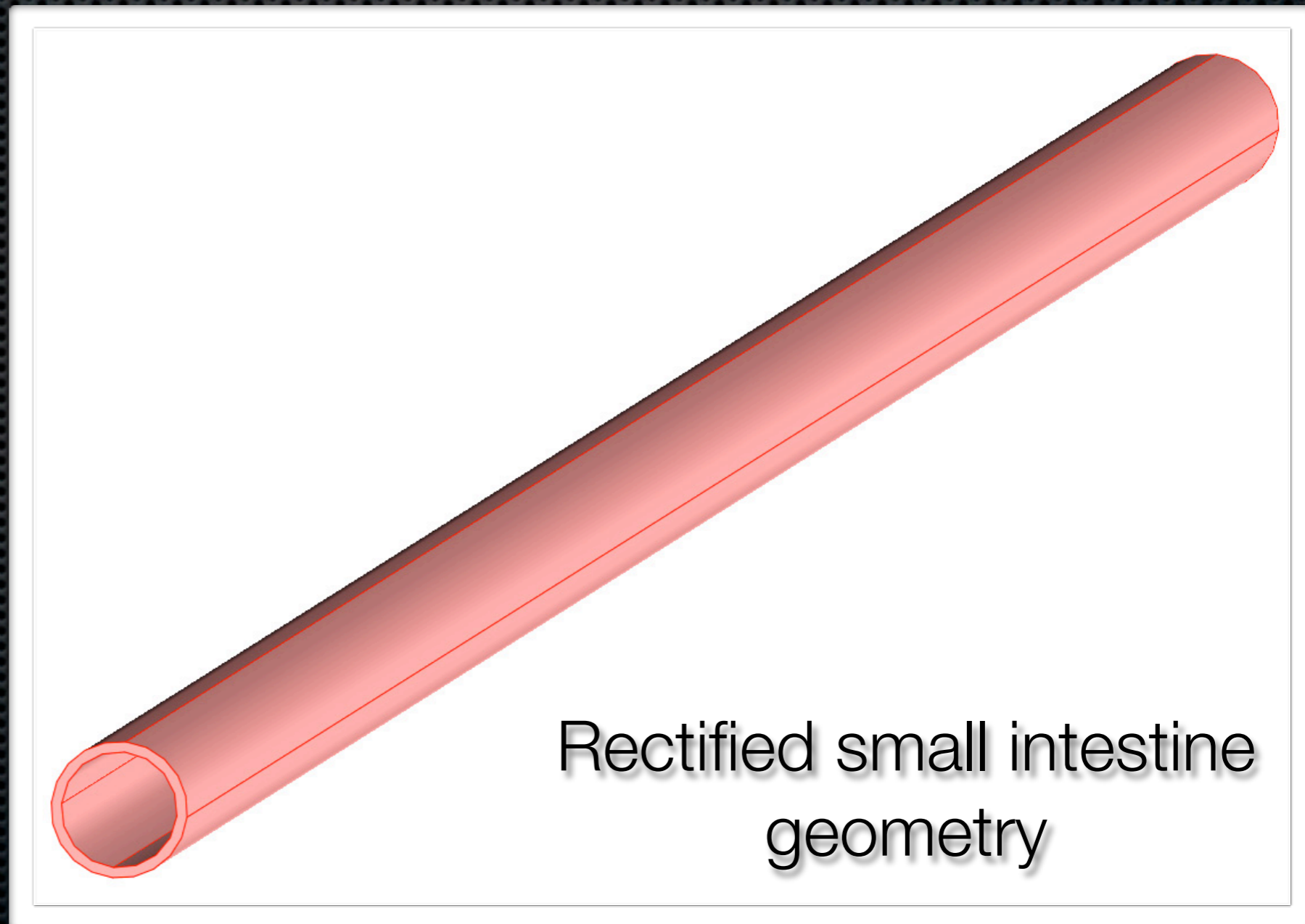
# 3.0 Geometry Model

- ✦ **Cylindrical shape:**

**Ri = 1.7 cm**

**Re = 2.0 cm**

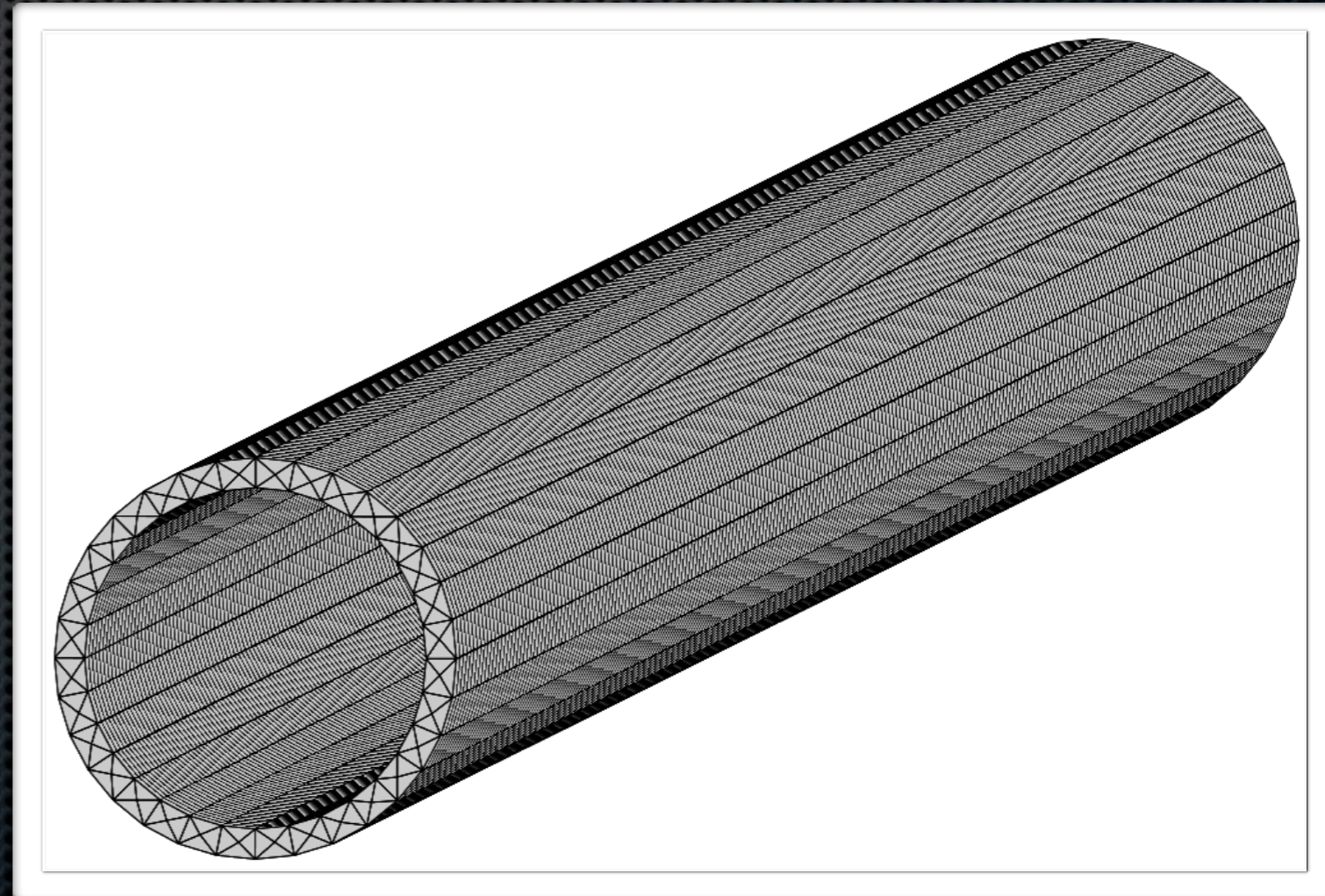
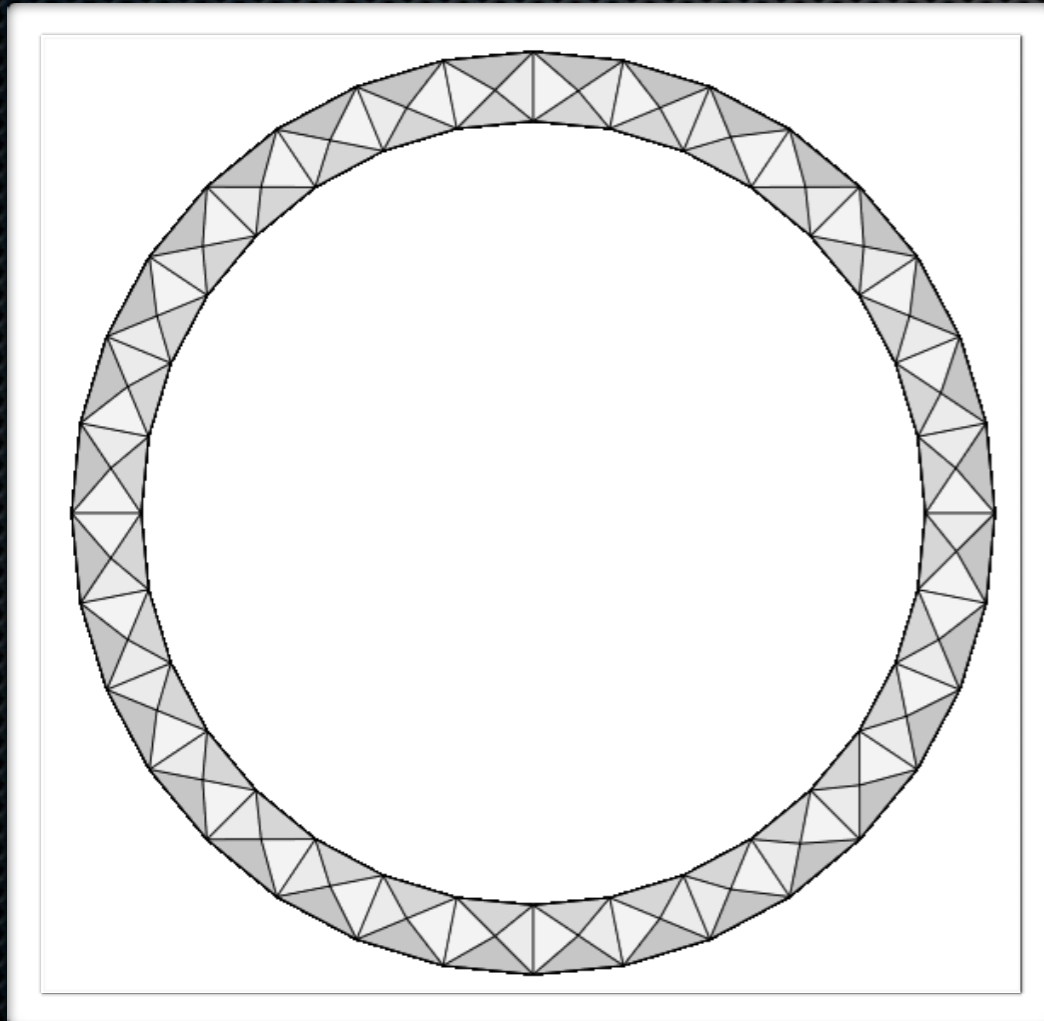
**L = 240.0 cm**





# 3.0 Geometry Model

- ✦ **Tetrahedral swept mesh:**  
**3e4 Lagrange Quadratic El. - 8e5 d.o.f.**





# 3.1 Boundary Conditions

- ✦ **Electric variables: Neumann zero flux**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0$$

- ✦ **Temperature: Dirichlet time-dependent**

$$T_{XB} = T_X + (T_a - T_X) \exp(-t/\tau)$$



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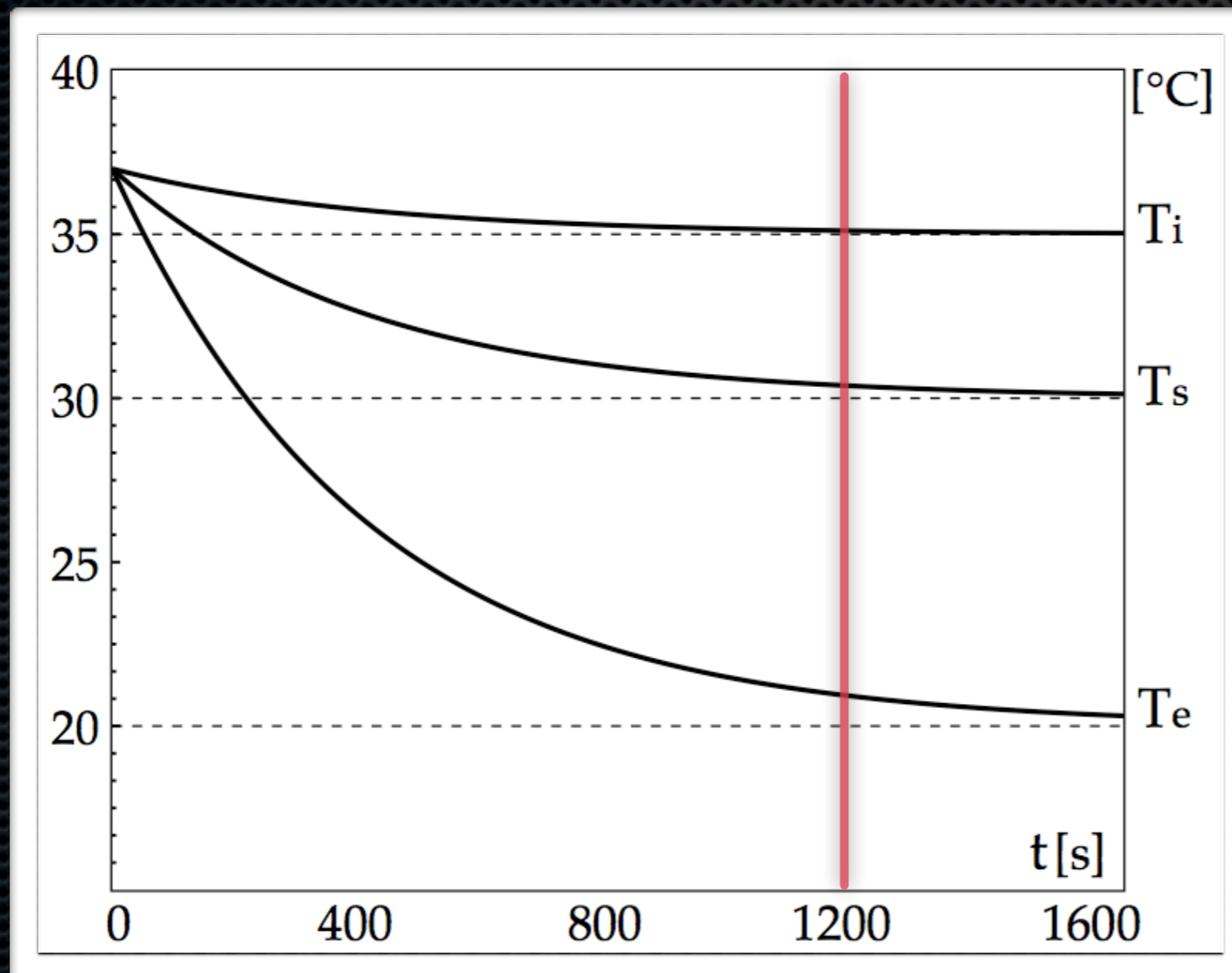
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# 3.1 Boundary Conditions

## ✦ Three thermal punctual regions

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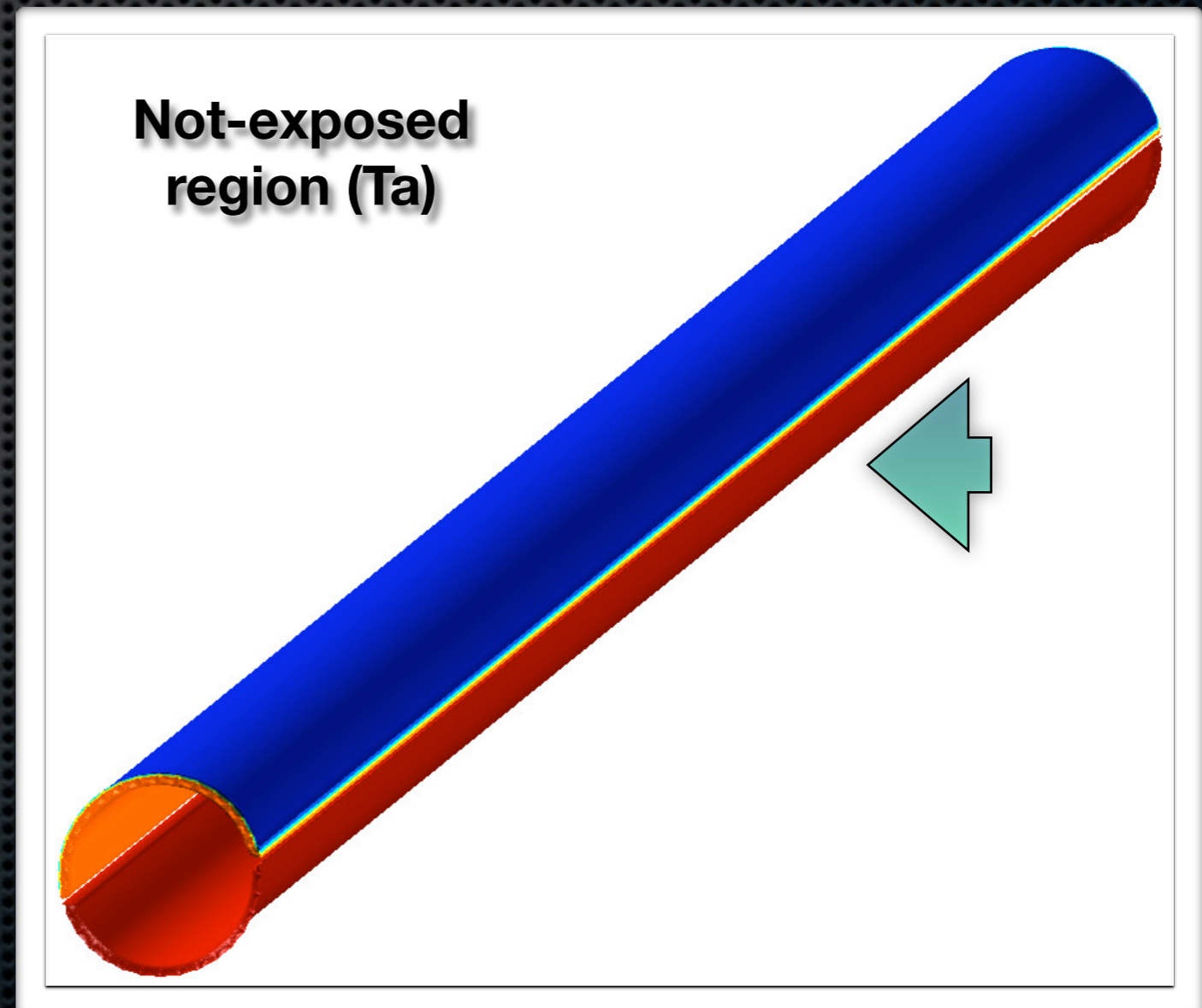
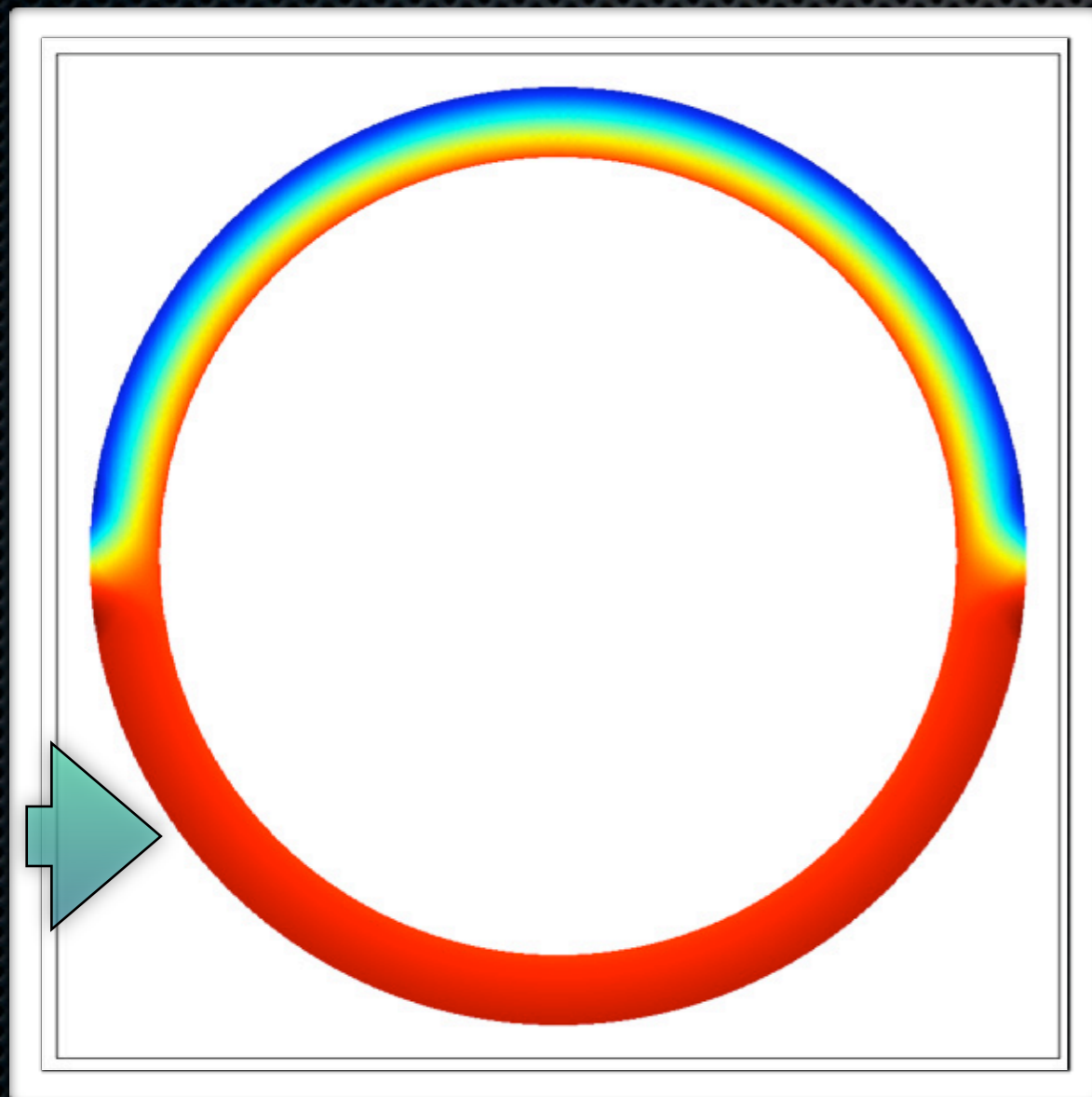
$$\tau = 400 \text{ s}$$

**T<sub>a</sub>**: reference temp.  
**T<sub>i</sub>**: internal temp.  
**T<sub>s</sub>**: sectional temp.  
**T<sub>e</sub>**: external temp.  
 (exposed tissue)



# 3.1 Boundary Conditions

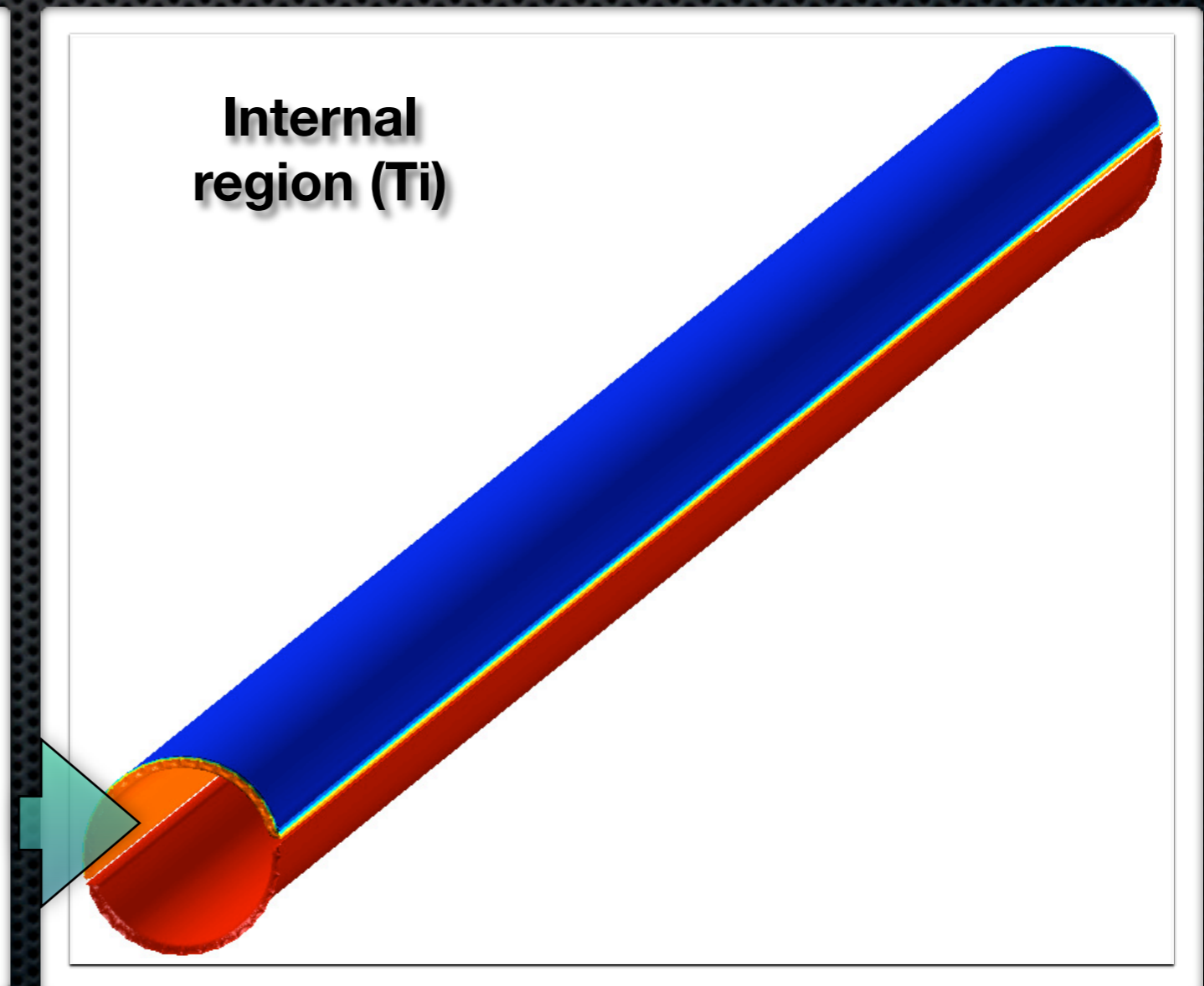
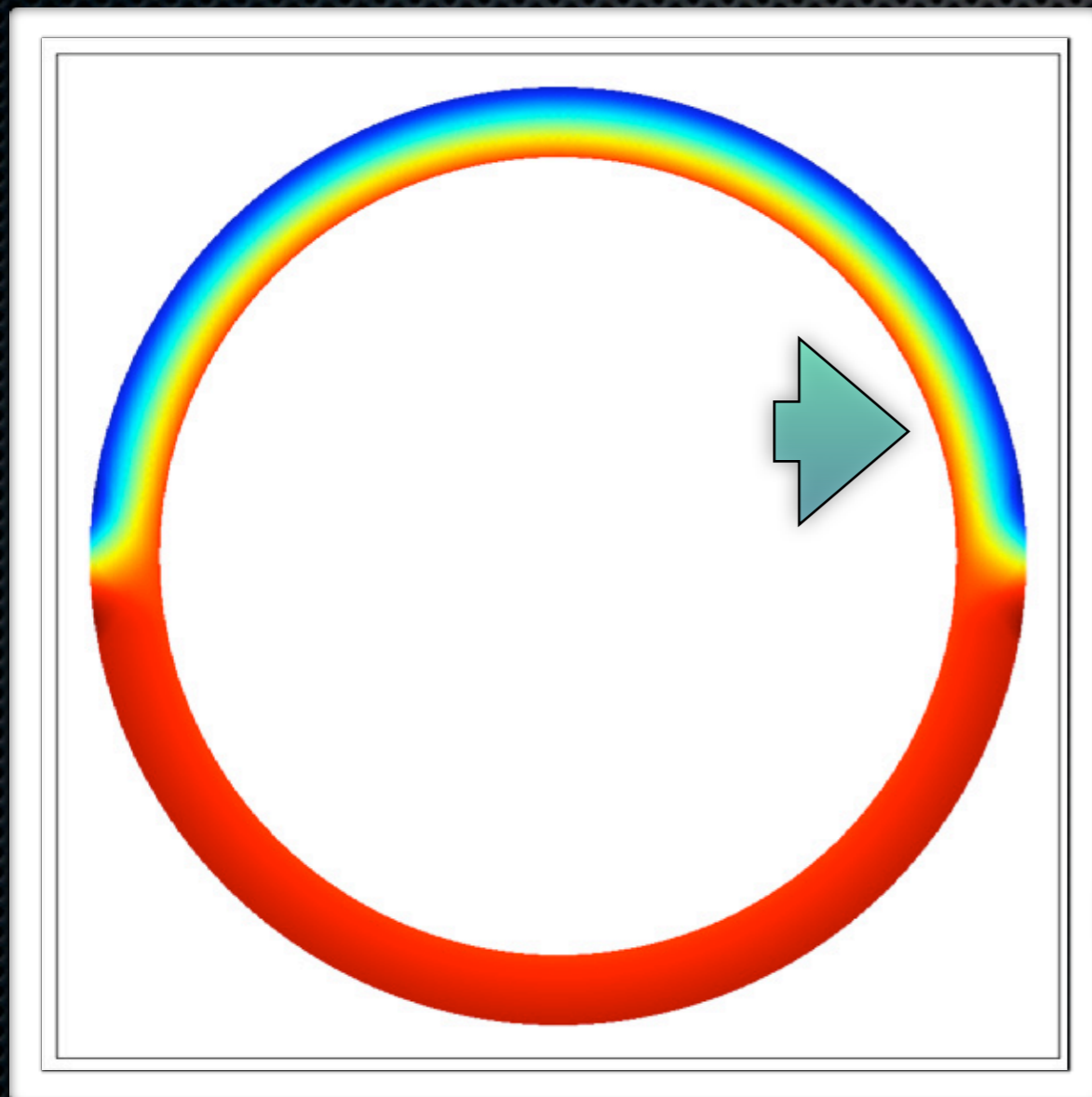
- Three thermal spatial regions: **21-37 °C**





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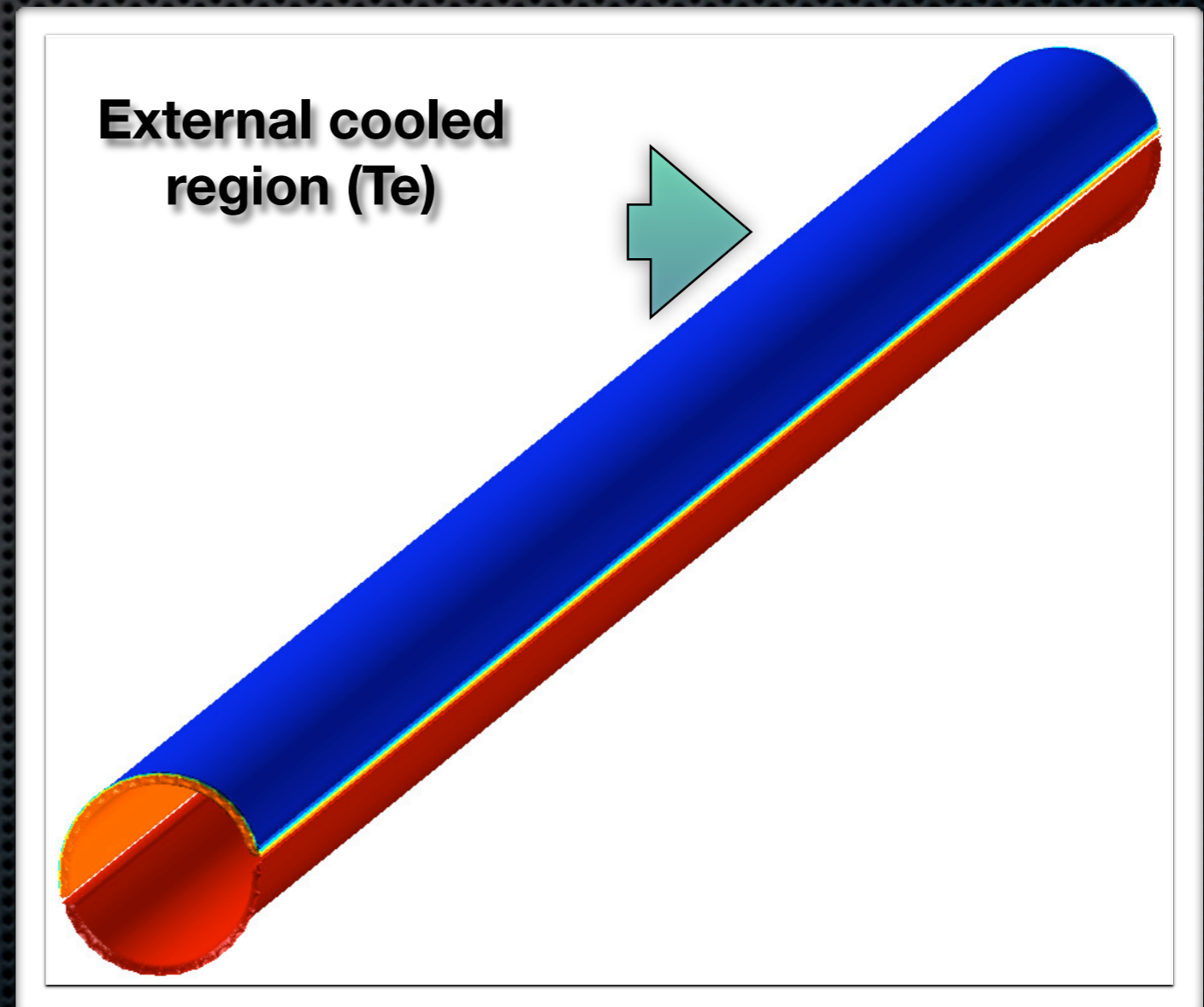
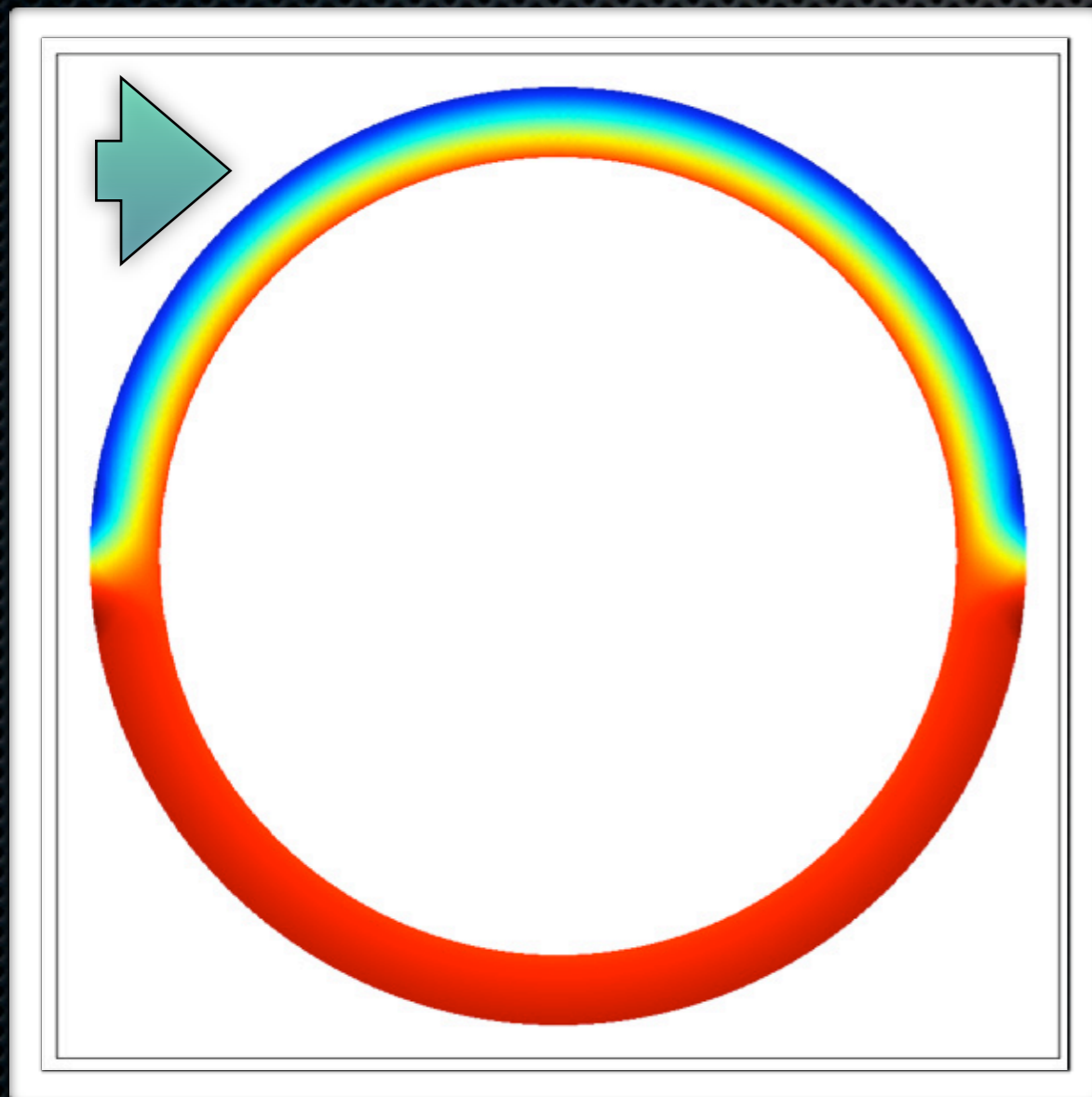
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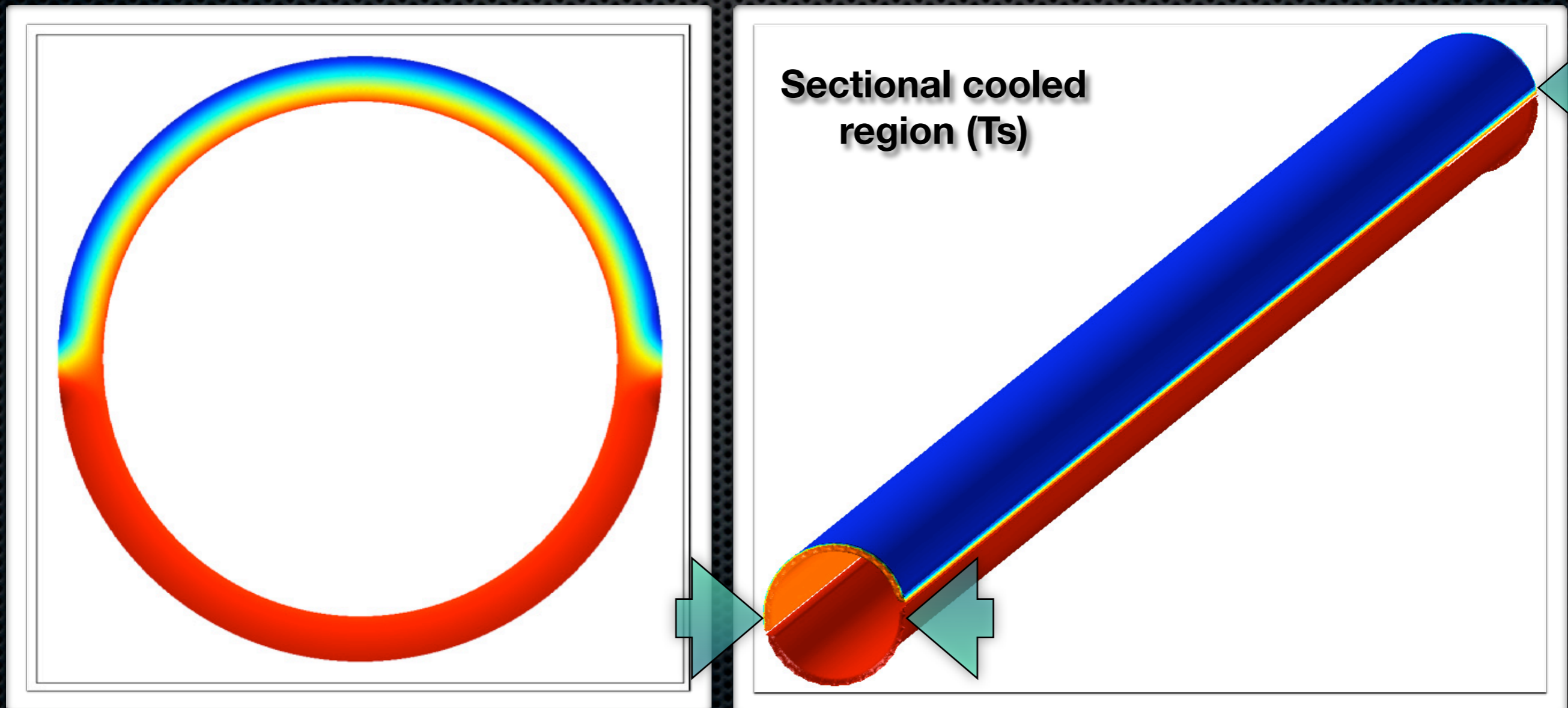
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## 3.2 Initial Conditions

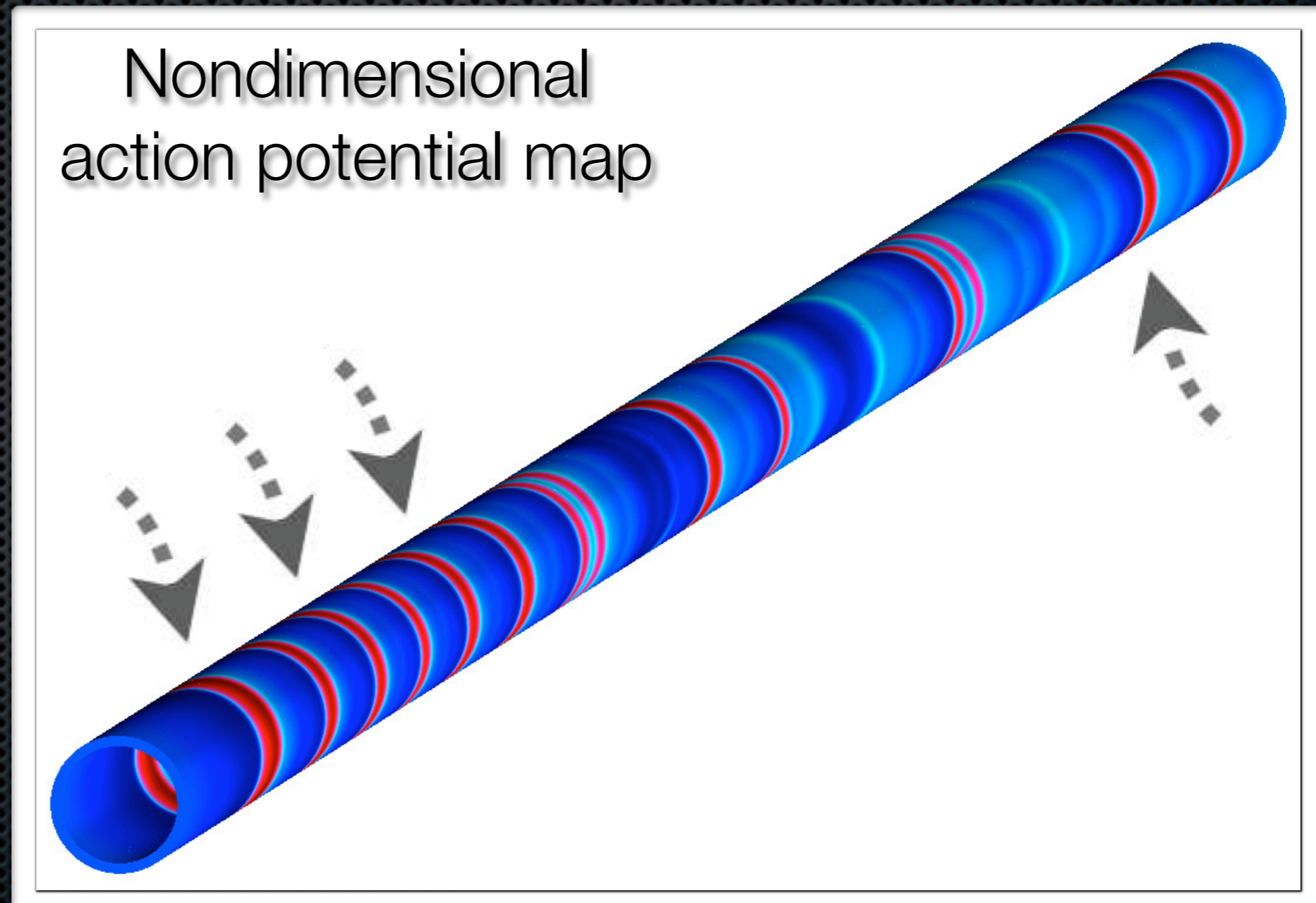
- ✦ **Constant-homogeneous conditions:**
  - ✦ **auto-excitatory electric model**
  - ✦ **boundary time-dependent thermal conditions**
- ✦ **Simulations**
  - ✦  $T = 3 \cdot \tau = 1200$  s (after electric stabilization)
  - ✦ Rel. Err. =  $1e-4$ , Abs. Err. =  $1e-5$ , Direct PARDISO



# 4.1 Results

## ✦ **Electrical activity on normothermal tissue**

- ✦ **Spikes**
- ✦ Longitudinal propagation
- ✦ Phase break (space-dep excitability)

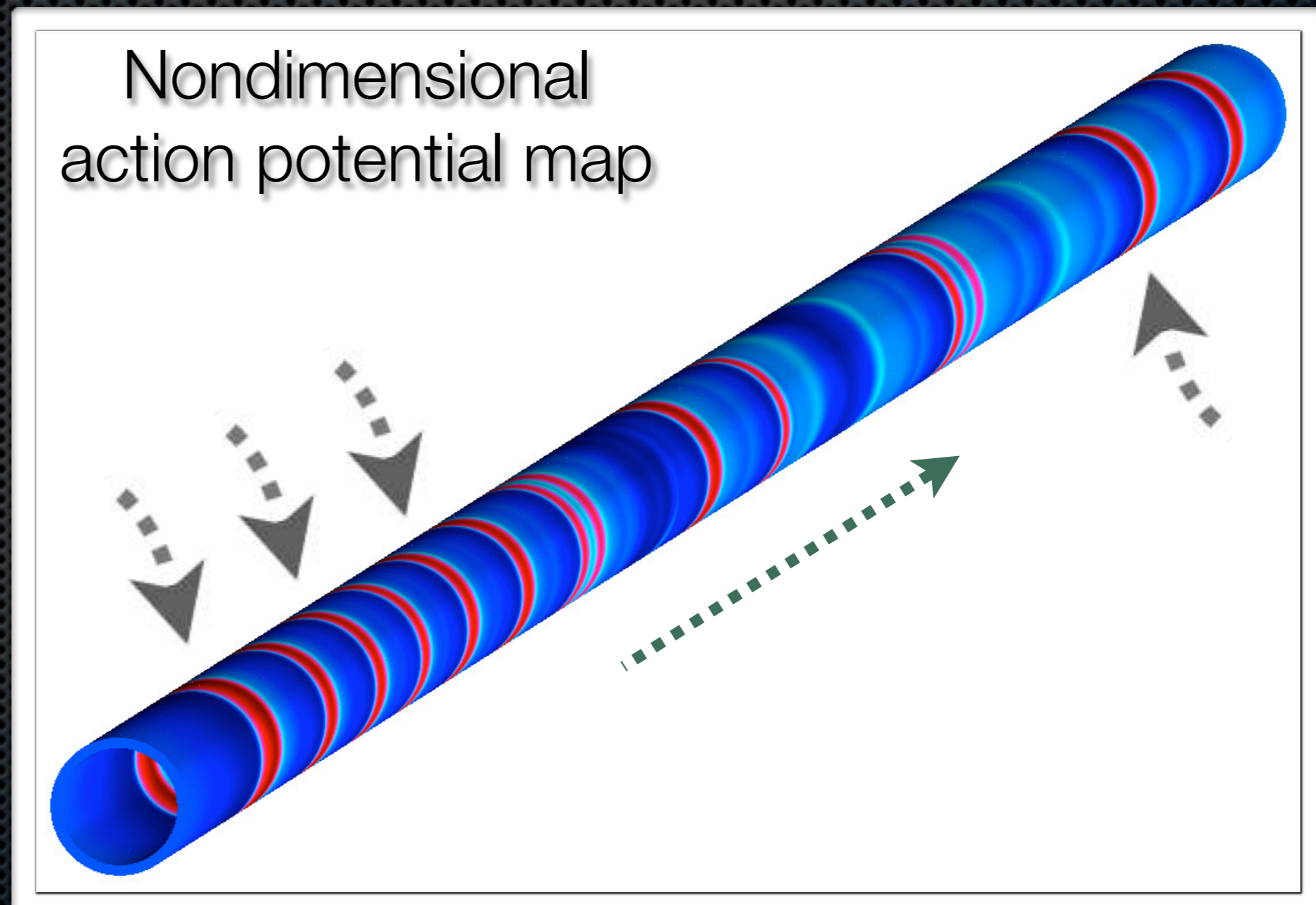




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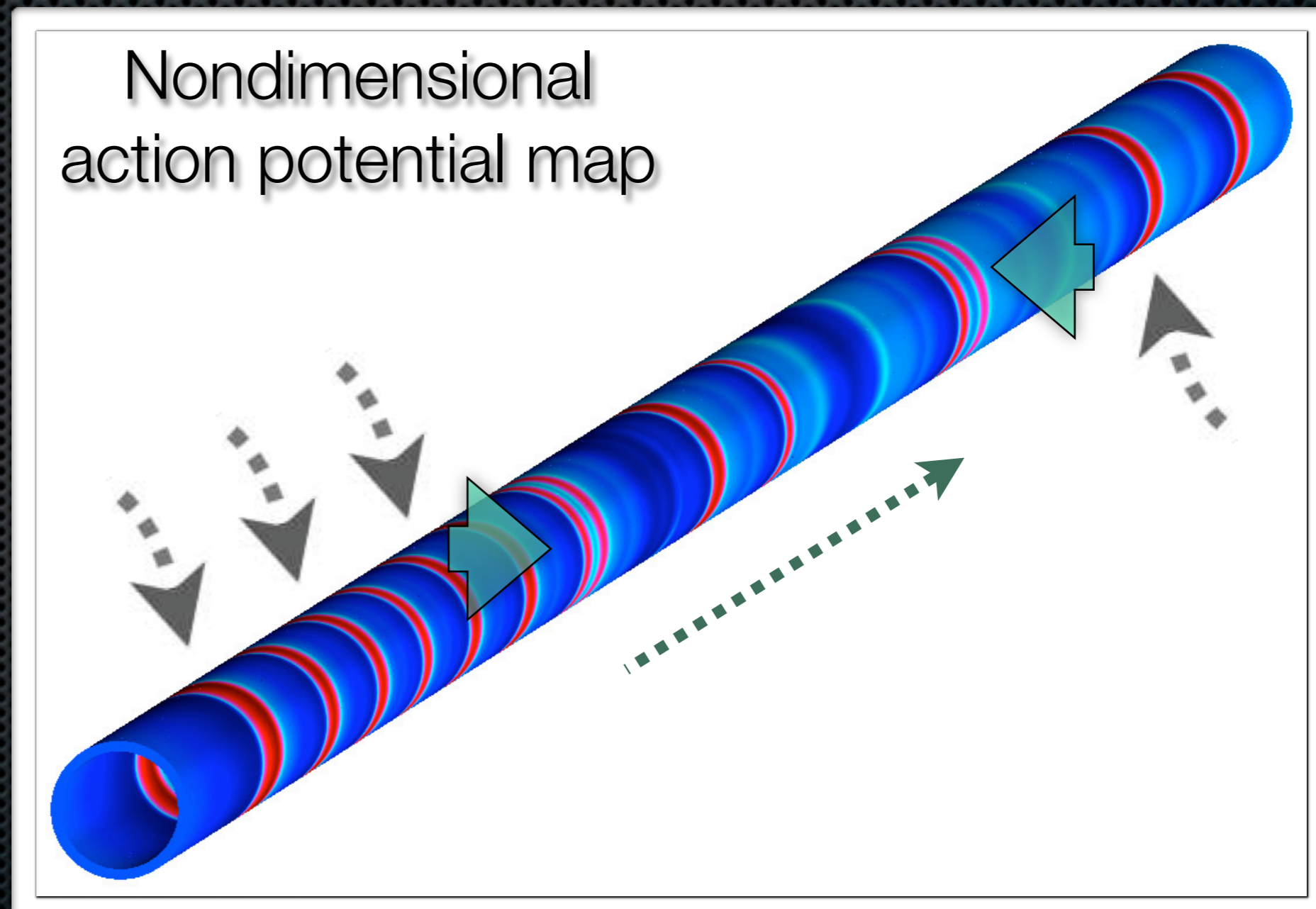




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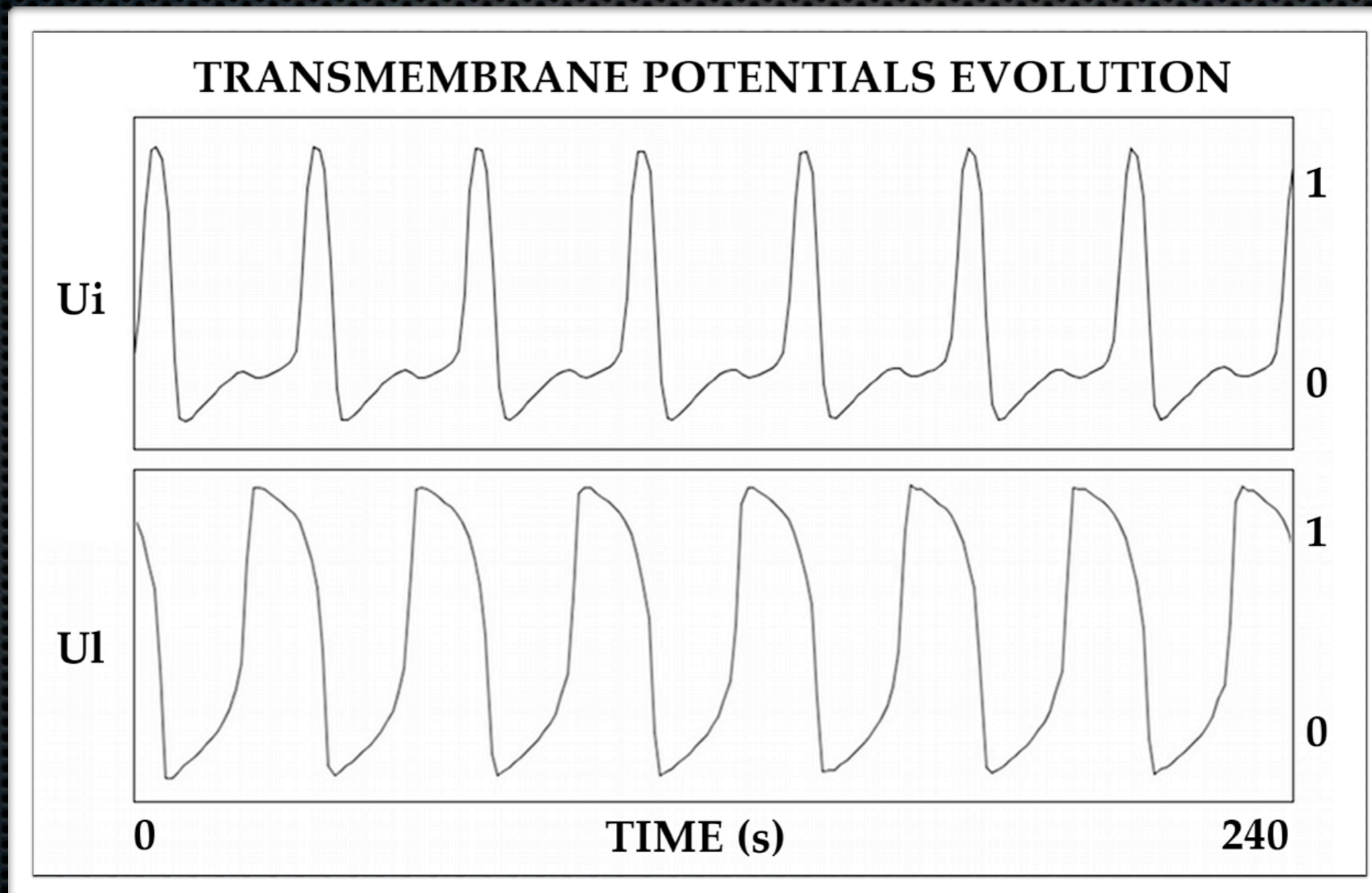
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# 4.1 Results

## ✦ Electrical action potential time evolution





## 4.2 Results

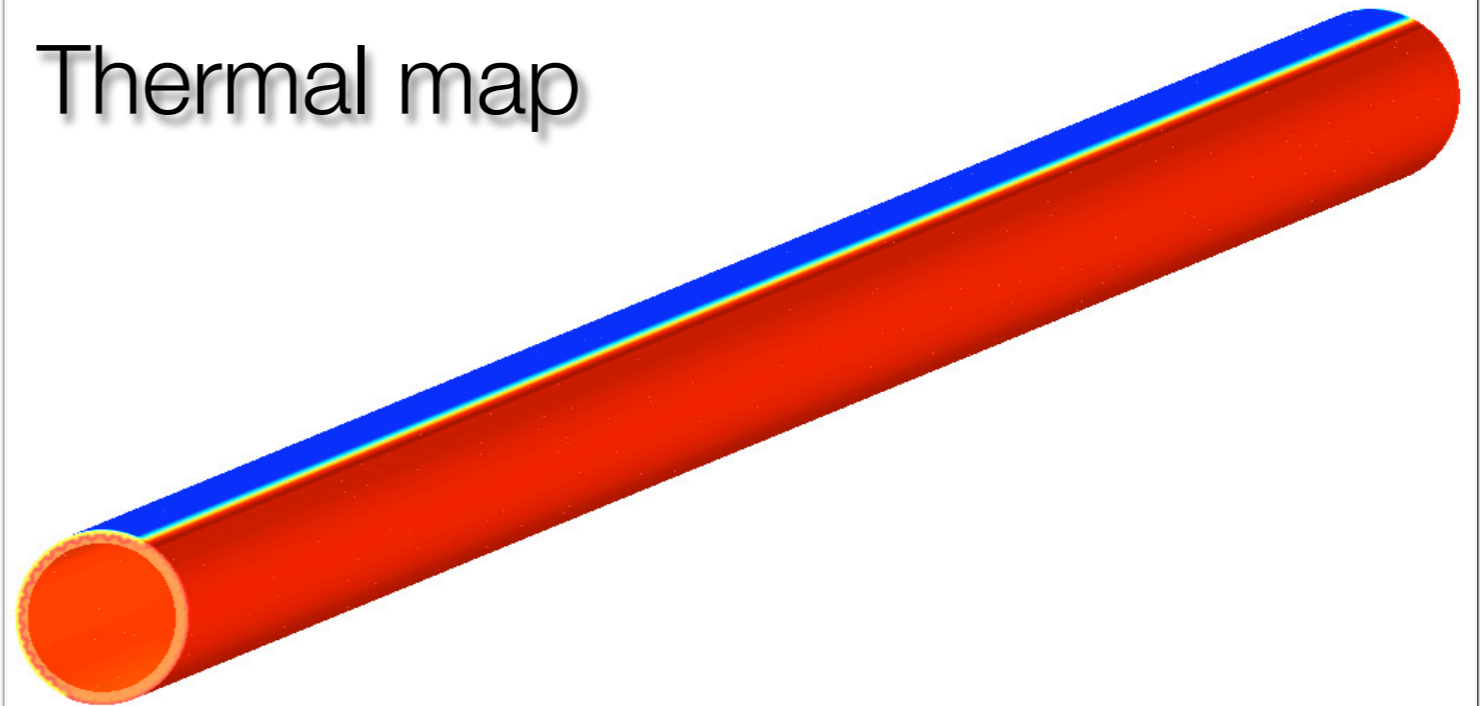
- ✦ **Thermal inhomogeneities induce electrical perturbations**



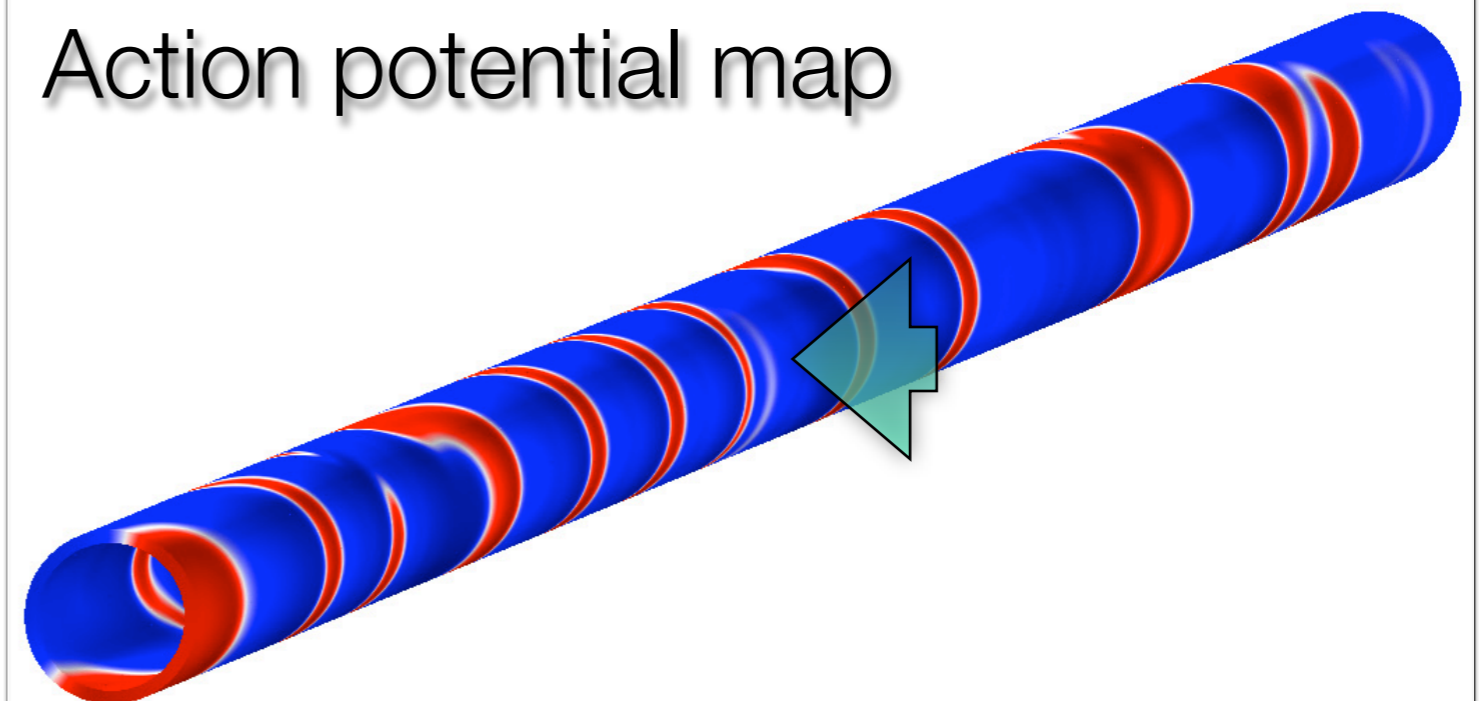
# 4.2 Results

- ✦ **Electrical instabilities**
- ✦ Distorted action potentials
- ✦ Turbulent patterns and Spiralling behaviours

Thermal map



Action potential map

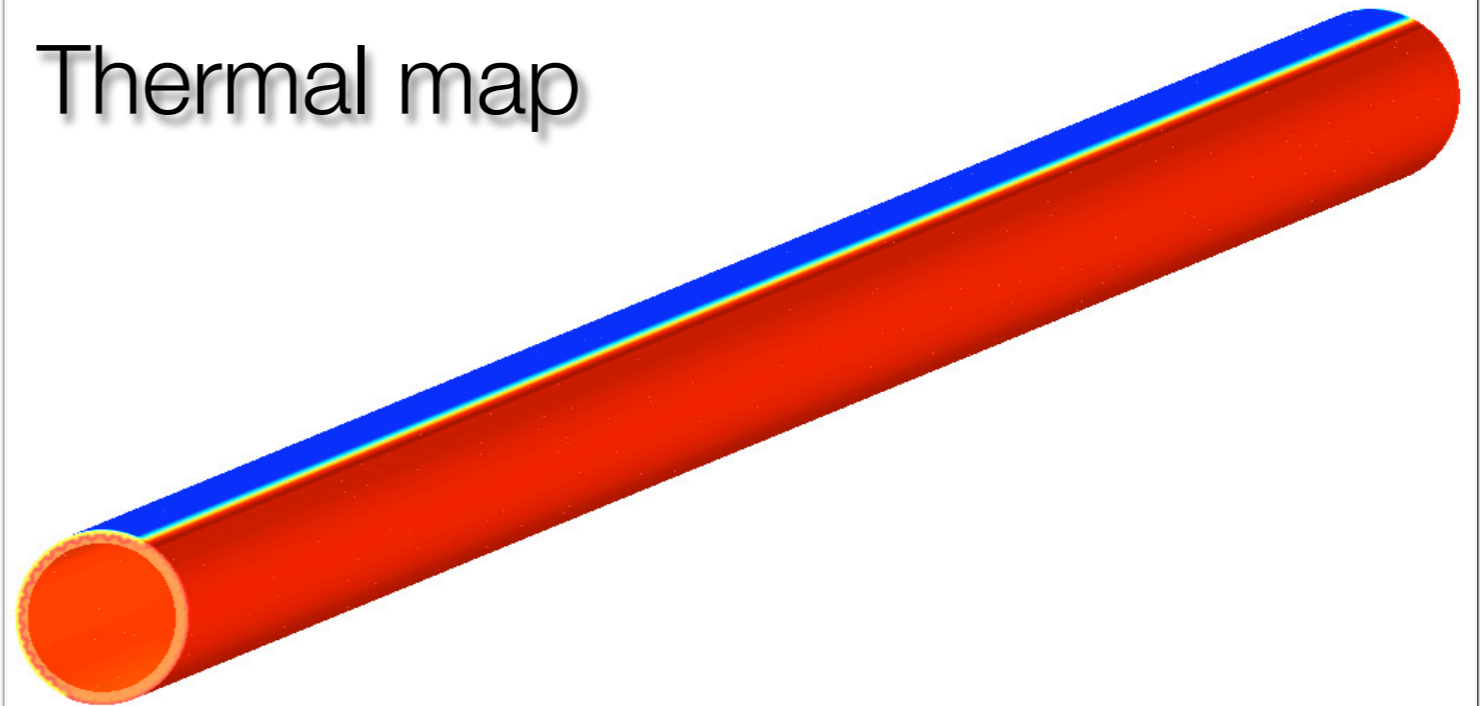




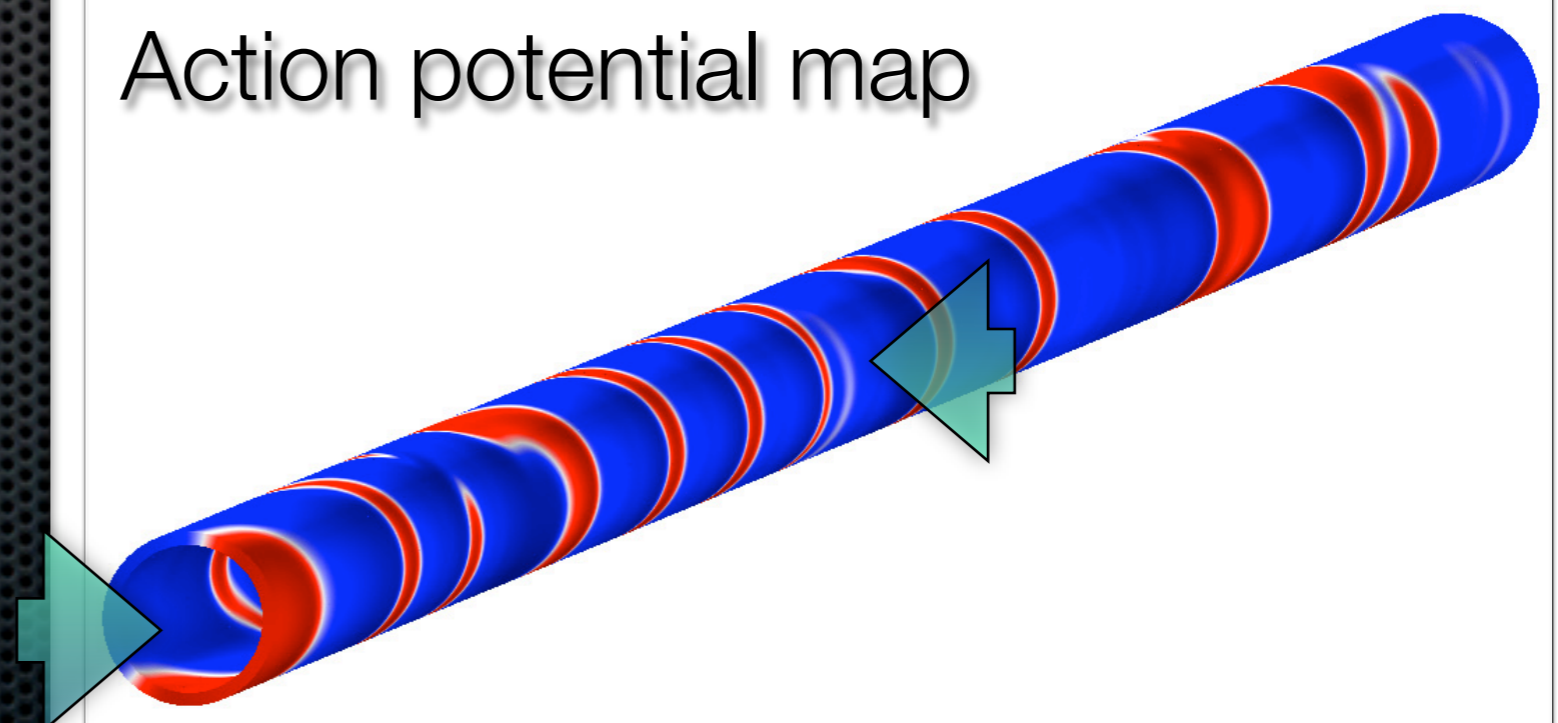
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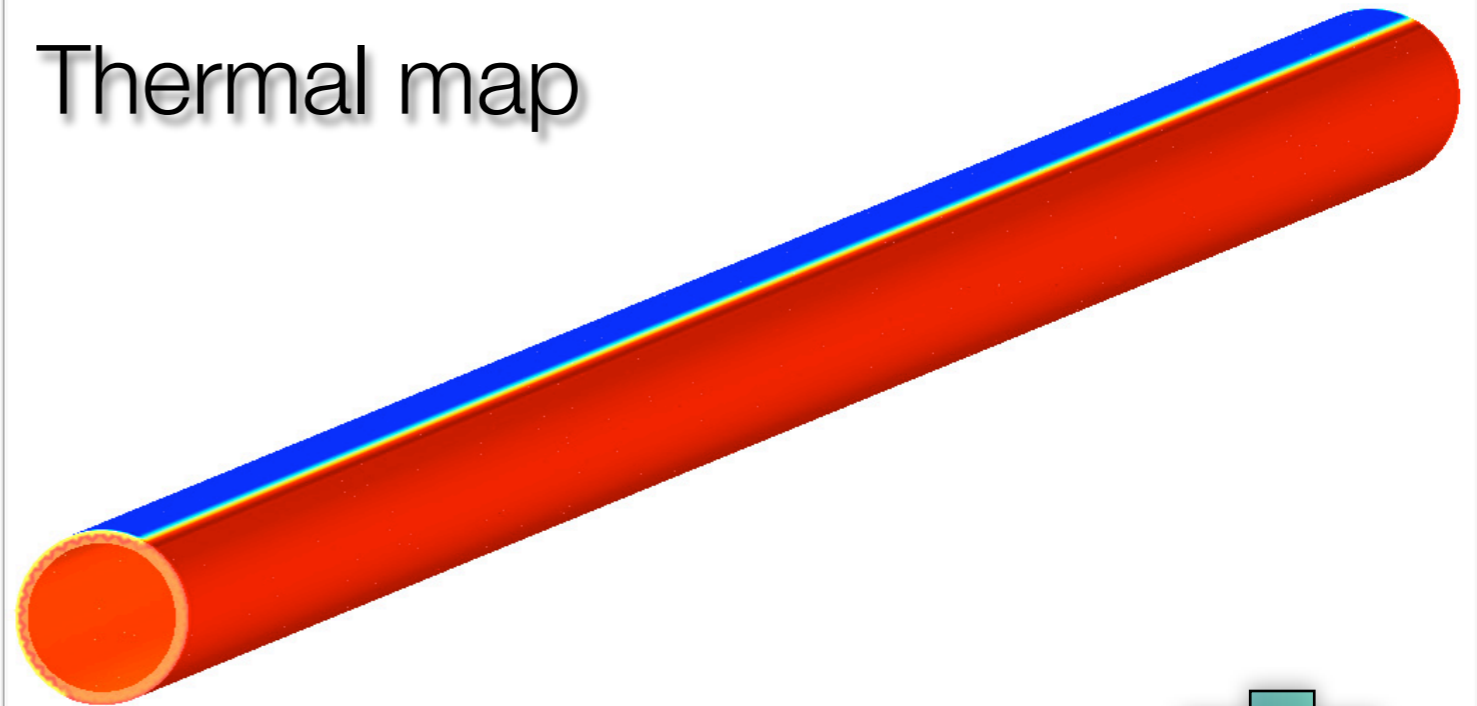




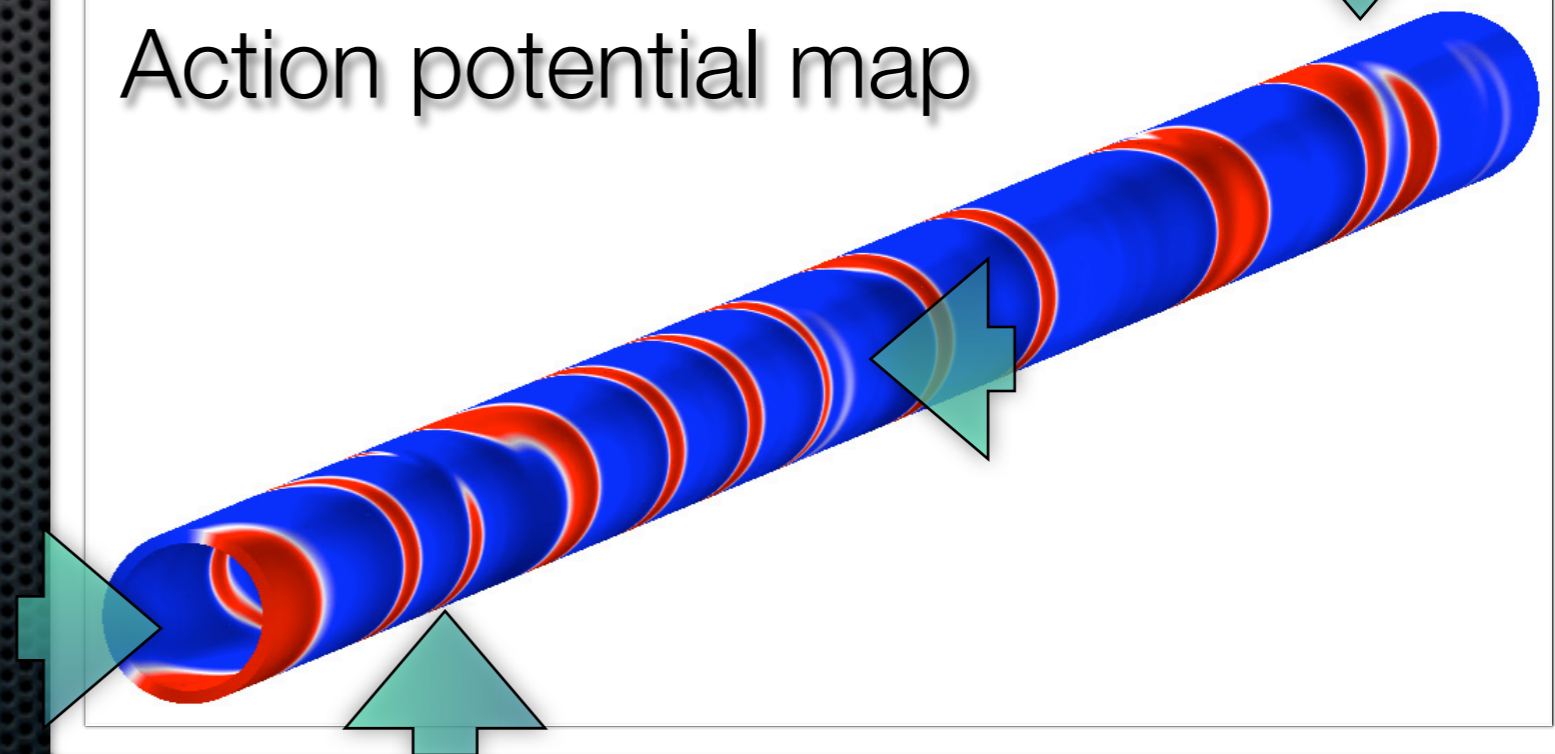
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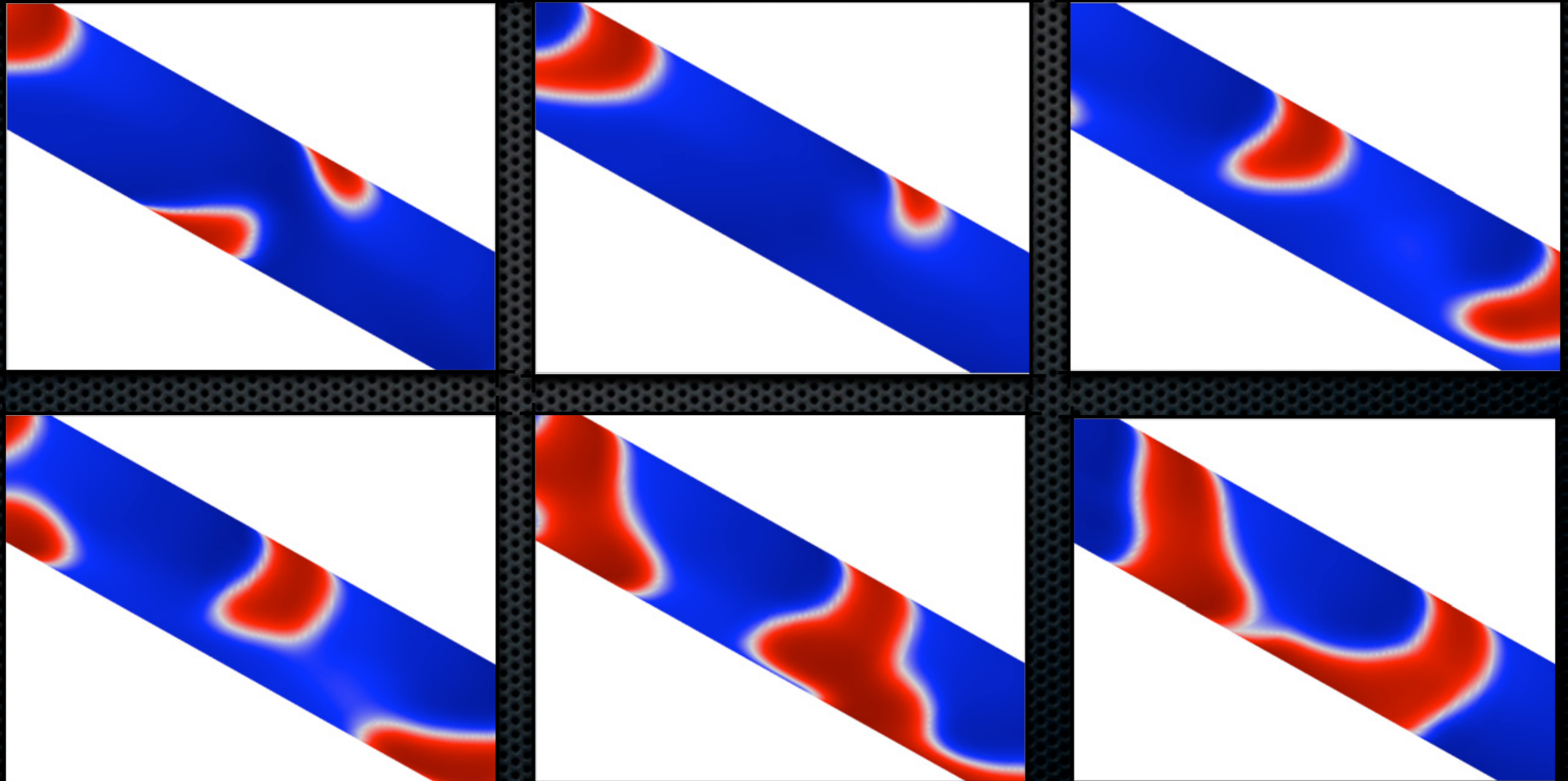
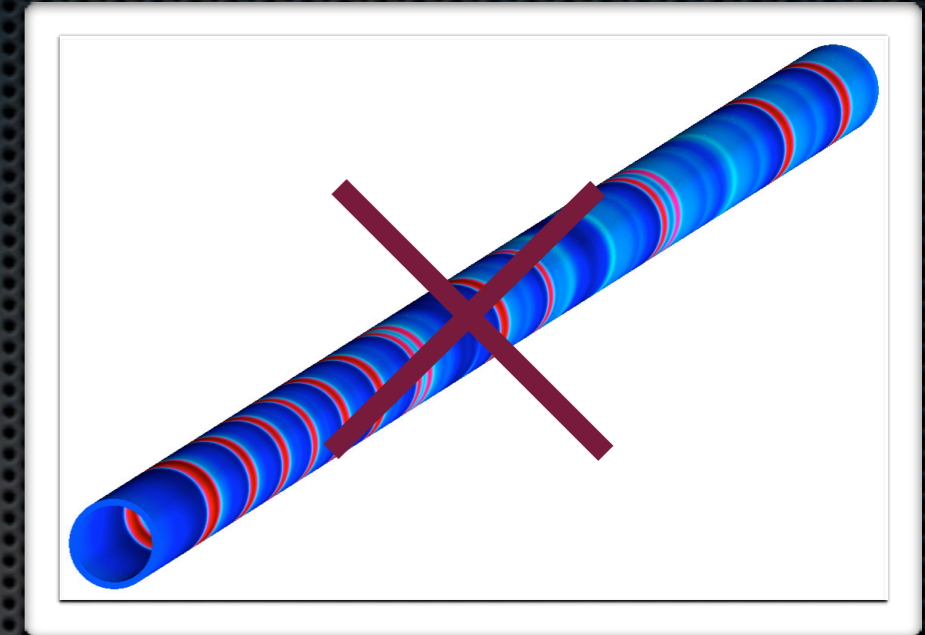
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# 4.2 Results

- ✦ Zoom...time series





# Remark

- ✦ **Multiphysical implementation**



- ✦ **New insight into biological problems**



Thank you for your attention