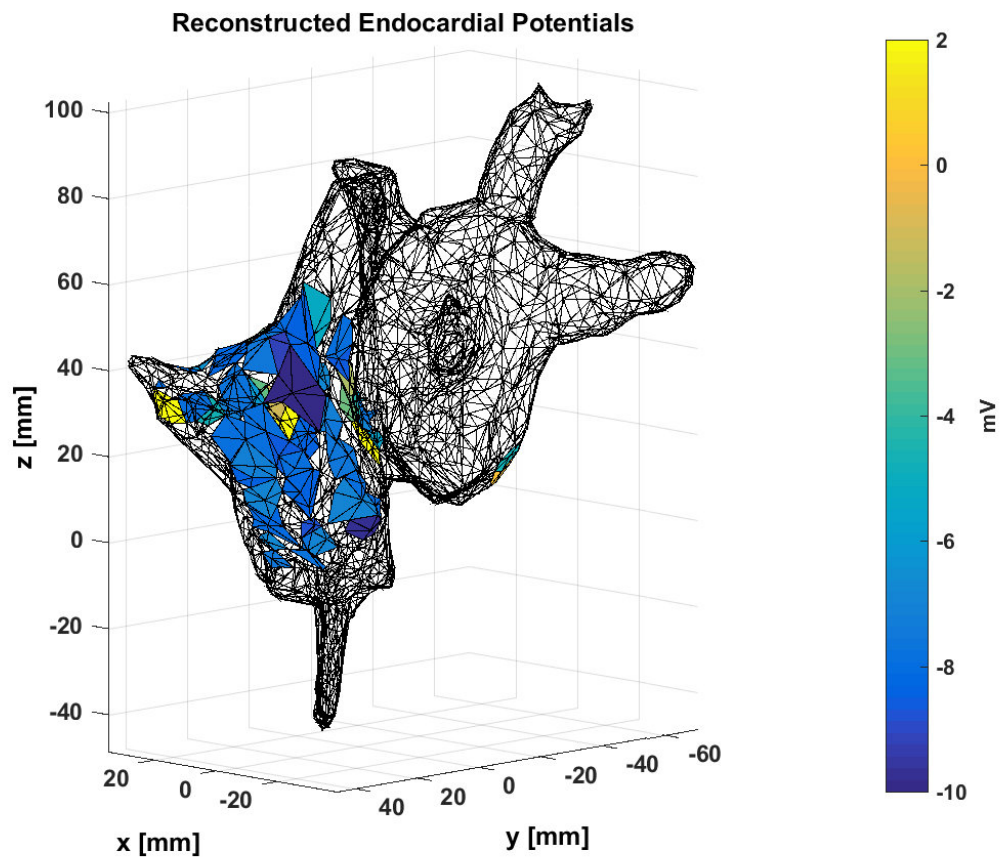


# Algorithmic innovation may help reduce invasive heart procedures

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Doctors can use these noninvasive maps of electrochemical potentials inside a patient's heart to localize the source of an abnormal heart rhythm. Credit: Abhejit Rajagopal

Doctors use invasive procedures to map the hearts of patients suffering from atrial fibrillation, an abnormal heart rhythm, to decide whether an ablation procedure to remove heart tissue is likely to have a positive outcome. Computed tomography (CT) scans or ultrasounds are useful in determining the structure of a patient's heart, but invasive electrical procedures are used to identify and localize the source of the atrial fibrillation.

A group of researchers from the University of California, Santa Barbara developed new algorithms to localize the source of an atrial fibrillation. They report their findings in the journal *APL Bioengineering*.

"Electrical sources in your [heart](#) produce signals that permeate through your cardiac and body tissue to produce body-surface signals that we measure as [an ECG, or electrocardiogram], said UC Santa Barbara graduate student Abhejit Rajagopal, an author on the paper.

"Using these signals, we can try to reconstruct what's going on inside your heart," Rajagopal said. "This is typically done by assuming a model for the propagation of signals from your heart to the surface and inverting it. The 'inverted' model is known as an inverse operator. Typically, if the forward model is linear so is the inverse operator."

The main concept underlying the UC Santa Barbara group's work is that the inverse operator, in this case a function that maps body-surface electrocardiogram signals to endocardial potentials, can be nonlinear and optimized using a set of historical data.

"We carefully add more parameters, which we counterbalance by adding a 'Sobolev norm' on the objective function we use to optimize the inverse operator," Rajagopal said. "The newly added parameters allow presumed models of body tissue to be optimized by real data to provide more accurate reconstructions of endocardial potentials."

This allows them to learn a model for predicting cardiac potentials from electrocardiograms that's "realistic, accurate, and amenable to general purpose use as a new cardiac imaging tool," said Rajagopal.

The group's work is significant because it suggests that much higher resolution [reconstruction](#) is possible if nonlinear reconstruction algorithms are used, compared with what is theoretically known using linear methods and partial data, Rajagopal said. "We were surprised that we didn't need to explode the number of parameters allowed in the reconstruction. By adding just a few extra parameters—while still respecting the structure of the original reconstruction algorithm—we found that high-accuracy reconstruction is possible."

There are myriad applications for the group's method. "Imagine a world where instead of a doctor listening to your heart through a stethoscope they can see a live video of your heart beating via ultrasound with corresponding electrical measurements of the local potentials on or around the cardiac tissue," said Rajagopal. "The goal is for doctors to be able to treat patients with cardiac issues without needing to use invasive surgeries just to determine the cause."

In some cases of [atrial fibrillation](#), for instance, doctors might be able to localize the source and determine whether surgery is recommended for the patient. "A lot of work remains to be done before we can make this a reality," he said. "But our work is a good step in that direction, since it shows that the resolution of the noninvasive reconstruction can be sufficiently high to aid in diagnosis and prognosis of such cardiac disorders."

**More information:** "Nonlinear electrocardiographic imaging using polynomial approximation networks," *APL Bioengineering*, [DOI: 10.1063/1.5038046](#)

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