Index

ACIS (autonomous catheter insertion	assembling reconfigurable endoluminal
system) 156, 237-39, 241-49	surgical system see ARES
acute stroke treatment 59, 69, 71	atherosclerosis 55, 59, 70, 200, 203
anatomical model 88	augmented reality systems 9, 14
aneurismal clipping treatment 106, 110	augmenting the kinematics of endolu-
aneurysm 2-3, 26, 47-50, 52-55, 67-	minal surgery see ARKANES
68, 75–76, 84, 86, 97, 100–6,	autonomous catheter insertion 158,
109-11, 118-21, 201-3, 216-	223, 237, 260
18, 220	autonomous catheter insertion system
brain 193	see ACIS
inlet of 109-10	average stress 146
large-size 49, 52	
outlet of 109–10	BA (basilar artery) 62, 64, 76, 85-88,
ruptured 48–50	99
unruptured 48, 201	basic equations of flow analysis 160-61,
aneurysm initiation 200	163, 165, 167, 169
aneurysm models 103, 200	basilar artery see BA
aneurysm neck 50	biodegradable polymers 22, 26, 28, 31,
aneurysm treatment 47, 201	34
angiography 63–64, 74, 83–84, 87, 202,	biodegradable scaffolds 30-31, 34, 42,
250, 261	267, 276–77, 279, 281, 283,
ARES (assembling reconfigurable endo-	285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295,
luminal surgical system) 20, 21	297
ARKANES (augmenting the kinematics	biodegradable vascular scaffolds 263-
of endoluminal surgery) 20- 21	64, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274,
arterial block model 240–41	276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286,
	288, 290, 292
arterial model 89, 92, 96, 115, 142, 193, 233, 239, 243-44, 246	blood flow
cerebral 75, 90–91, 99–100, 117,	numerical simulation for 159-60,
123	162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172,
arterial structure 78, 90, 92–93	174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184,
arterial tissue 78, 86, 88	186, 188
arteries 41, 48, 56, 59, 64, 70, 85, 93,	transient insufficiency of cerebral
120, 193, 203, 217, 240, 242,	55
265-66	blood flow simulations for internal
basilar tip 85, 87	carotid artery 193, 195, 197,
femoral 112–13, 115, 249	199
artificial organs 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33,	blood pressure 19, 193, 197, 210, 220-
35, 277	21
assembled MSPs 286–87	high 49, 56, 59

blood pressure simulation in saccular	catheter insertion trajectory 247-48
aneurysm model 216–17, 219	catheter motion 154, 226, 234, 237,
blood stream 3-5, 22, 27, 79, 81, 94, 99,	242, 244
110, 227	catheter prototypes 40, 222
blood streaming 78, 88–89, 104, 109–	catheter tip detection 153
11	catheter tip locations 151–53
blood vessel area 81–83	catheter tip position 154, 237, 251
	catheter tip position 154, 257, 251
blood vessel model 128, 133, 137–38,	
147–50, 216, 251, 258, 268	catheter trajectory 148, 156, 241, 244
blood vessel model wall 11, 144, 148	CBF (cerebral blood flow) 55, 62–63,
blood vessel morphology 10-11, 155-	202
56	CBV (cerebral blood volume) 62–63
blood vessels 2–3, 5, 11–12, 19, 55–58,	cell culture 274–75, 289–90
62, 74, 79, 81–83, 85, 112–13,	cell growth factor see CGF
141, 200, 250-51, 266-67	cell implantation 23-24
brain 79, 81-82	cell sheets 35–36, 45
bone tissue 81, 83	cells
brain attack 47-48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58,	confluent 35-36, 274
60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70	marrow-derived 29
BT aneurysm 85, 87, 97–99, 118, 121	cerebral aneurysms 3-4, 37, 47-49, 51
BT artery 84	53, 55, 67-68, 76, 203, 217,
Dr artery or	223
	cerebral artery 6, 37, 47, 49-50, 73, 75-
carotid artery 47, 55, 57–58, 112–13,	76, 85, 87–88, 106, 112–13
115, 148, 207, 232, 242, 267-	118, 121, 216–17, 222
68, 276	cerebral blood flow 55, 62–63
membranous model of 243–44	cerebral blood flow see CBF
carotid artery endarterectomy 56–57	cerebral blood volume see CBV
carotid artery scaffold 266–67, 269	cerebral infarction 59, 61, 63, 69
fabrication of 266, 267, 269	cerebrovascular diseases 47, 70, 73, 75
carotid artery stenosis 47, 55-57	
carotid artery stenting see CAS	77, 84, 90, 107, 110
carotid artery stents 58	CFD (computer fluid dynamics) 201,
CAS (carotid artery stenting) 56–57	218
catheter	CGF (cell growth factor) 30–31
guide 3, 156-57	coil embolism 95, 103-4, 119
remote control device of 41, 260	coil embolization 101–2, 202
specialized 11, 62–63	coils
catheter driving method 41, 260	deployable 51
catheter insertion 226, 234, 239, 241,	installed 104
246	common carotid artery 56-57, 232
	comprehensive surgical simulator 112-
catheter insertion path reconstruction	13, 115–17, 119, 121, 123
20, 237	computed tomography see CT
catheter insertion paths 225, 239, 248–	computer fluid dynamics see CFD
49	computer tomography angiography see
catheter insertion ports 114, 157, 221	CTA
catheter insertion robot 155, 226, 237	CT (computed tomography) 6, 40, 61,
catheter insertion systems, autonomous	73–74, 76, 79–81, 83–84, 87
156, 237	193, 201
	170, 201

CTA (computer tomography angiograflow phenomena 160-61 phy) 48, 63 fluid, bone marrow 28-29 fluid dynamics 163, 202 fluid motion 166, 168 deformation 40, 78, 90, 93, 95, 148, 150, 154, 167, 216, 219, 237, 279 fluid structure interaction see FSI plastic 128, 205-6, 208, 220 FSI (fluid structure interaction) 193 vascular 88, 99-100, 105, 111 FVM (finite-volume method) 160, 170descending aorta 250-51, 253 71, 182-83, 196 descending aorta silicone model 253 development of biodegradable scaffolds gelatin scaffolds 33, 43 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, fabrication of 43 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, guided surgery 14, 40 301 digestive organs 6-7 heart, artificial 25-26 digital subtraction angiography see DSA hematoma 65-66 digital subtraction angiography simulahuman blood pressure 128, 205-6, tion 227, 229 211-13, 216 DSA (digital subtraction angiography) human blood pressure simulation 115, 2, 47, 50-51, 53-54, 64, 77, 82, 144, 157, 205-6, 208, 210, 201, 227, 250 212–16, 218, 220–22 human body 8, 25, 27-28, 78, 89, 107, electrospinning 31-32, 265, 278, 289 113 embolism 3-4 human umbilical vein endothelial cells embolization 47-48, 52-53, 55, 103-4 see HUVECs embolization simulation 104-5 (human umbilical HUVECs endoscopic surgery 65-66 endothelial cells) 274-75, 278, endoscopic systems 65 289-91 endovascular intervention 1, 6, 10-11. 19, 73-75, 88, 106-7, 110, 112, ICA (internal carotid artery) 48, 53-54, 114-15, 117, 123-24, 157, 56-57, 60-61, 187-88, 193-227, 236 97.199 endovascular intervention treatments ICA model 193, 197, 200 110, 112 ICM (inner cell mass) 23-24 endovascular surgery 2, 11, 17, 120, 156, 158, 236-37, 249 imaging 80, 109, 113, 250-52, 257-58 endovascular surgery simulation 10-11, ultrasound 14, 108 125, 143, 148, 306 imaging modalities 74, 84, 107-8 inner cell mass see ICM internal carotid artery see ICA FDM (finite-difference method) 160, 170-72, 182-83 interventional radiology see IVR FEM (finite-element method) 160, 170, intravascular ultrasound systems 108 172, 295 intravascular ultrasounds 225, 250-51, ferrite particles 279-80, 290 258, 260-61 finite-difference method see FDM ischemic stroke, acute 62, 69-71 finite-element method see FEM IVR (interventional radiology) 47, 77, finite-volume method see FVM 227-29, 236

flow, vortex 198, 200-1

laparoscopic surgery 2, 5-6, 10, 13, 237 neodymium magnets 279, 281, 286-87, large eddy simulation see LES 300 LES (large eddy simulation) 195 neurosurgery 17, 40, 47, 68, 223, 250, linear stepping mechanism see (LSM) 260-61 LSM (linear stepping mechanism) 18, neurovascular procedures 75, 77 20, 238-42, 244, 246-49 occlusion 13, 62-64, 69 OPL (optical path length) 126-28, 134, magnetic powders 298-301 magnetic resonance angiography see 138, 144-45, 150, 211-12, MRA 214, 216 magnetic resonance imaging see MRI optical path length see OPL magnetic sensors 252 organ modeling 9 magnetic sugar leaching see MSL magnetic sugar particles see MSPs partial volume effect see PVE Maxwell coils 292, 296-98, 303 percutaneous transluminal angioplasty MCA (middle cerebral artery) 48-50, see PTA 60, 62-64, 70, 76 phases medical robotics 1, 5, 8-9, 11, 13, 15, 17, diastole 197-98, 200 19.21 systole 197-98, 200-1 membrane, vascular 89, 91 photoelastic effect 125, 127, 148, 205, membranous arterial model 91, 239 211-12 membranous configuration 88, 100 photoelastic materials 125-28, 141, membranous model 97-98, 100, 105, 156 - 57238 photoelastic stress analysis 11, 125, membranous vascular model 99-100, 127, 139-40, 156-58, 206, 105, 108-9, 111, 114 212, 219-20, 223 membranous vessel structure, pitch reproduction of 87 laminating 85–86, 267, 276 middle cerebral artery see MCA slicing 80, 88, 113 minimally invasive surgery see MIS plaque 57, 60, 200, 250 MIS (minimally invasive surgery) 1-3, PLCL 266-67, 269-74, 276, 278, 281, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16 283-84, 287-89, 291, 302 Mises stress 199-200 PLCL membrane 267, 269-70, 276-77 modeling, patient-tailored 75-76 PLCL nonporous sheet 284-86 MRA (magnetic resonance angiography) PLCL porous sheet 286 48, 55 PLCL porous sheet cast 285 MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) 6, PLCL scaffolds 268-69, 271, 273, 276, 14, 22, 40-41, 61, 73-74, 79-282, 286, 303 84, 193, 201 PLCL scaffolds cast 282-83 MSCT (multi-slice CT) 80, 82 PLCL sheet-like scaffolds 270, 281, 284, MSL (magnetic sugar leaching) 278, 288 PLCL sheets 284-85, 288 MSPs (magnetic sugar particles) 278nonporous 284 87, 289–96, 298–303 PLCL tubular scaffold 272, 288-89 multi-slice CT see MSCT pore connectivity 33, 278 multilayer urethane model 207 pore layouts 289, 291

pores 32-33, 271, 273, 276, 278, 282,	artificial 35
287-91, 300, 302	shear stress 167, 218
well-connected 33, 278, 281, 283,	sheet-like PLCL scaffolds 269, 274, 282,
291	290
porogens 32-33, 265, 291, 295	sheet-like scaffolds 271, 277-78, 282-
porosity 31, 33, 265, 271-73, 277, 283-	83, 288, 290, 302
86, 289, 291	sieving range 280–81
porous PLCL scaffolds 271, 284	silicone 25, 74, 86-87, 92, 125, 128,
porous scaffolds 31, 33, 35, 265-66,	207, 238, 243
276, 278	silicone block model 239, 241
PTA (percutaneous transluminal angi-	silicone elastomer 10, 87-88, 90-92,
oplasty) 89–90	107-8, 114, 128, 207
pumps	silicone membrane thickness controlla-
hybrid 206, 208, 211-13	bility 93, 95
lobe 206, 208-11, 222	silicone model of vasculature 232–33
piston 205-8, 210-11	silicone models 85, 225, 231-34, 236-
piston-lobe 208–10	38, 240–42, 244, 256, 258
pulsatile 96, 99, 109, 115	arterial 238, 244
pumps for human blood pressure	membranous 232, 253
simulation 205-6, 208, 210,	silicone models of vasculature 225, 232,
212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222	249
PVE (partial volume effect) 80–81, 84	silicone oil 91, 93
	silicone vasculature 10, 125, 205, 216,
regenerative medicine 23–24, 277	221, 225, 228, 236, 248
rehabilitation 1, 22, 193	simulating neurovascular procedures
respect for tissue representation 126,	75, 77, 96
128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138,	simulation 1, 37–38, 40, 90, 93, 95, 101,
140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150,	107, 110–12, 123, 158, 205–6,
152, 154	218, 229, 232
robotic camera for digital subtraction	catheter surgery 237
angiography simulation 227,	simulation environment 103, 120, 123-24
229	simulation system 23, 112, 115, 121,
robotic systems 157, 228, 233–34, 248	123–24
robotics 8, 14, 37, 39–40, 236, 306	simulator, endovascular surgery 126,
rupture 48, 68, 193, 201–2, 217, 220, 223	229
rupture risk 68, 201–2, 217, 223	single-port surgery see SPS
	skin 27-28, 43, 49, 56, 65
saccular aneurysm 68, 158, 217-20,	artificial 27–28, 33, 43
223	slave robot 14–16
saccular aneurysm model 216-19	soft lithography 34–35
scaffold fabrication 32-33, 276, 285,	SPS (single-port surgery) 5, 20
302	stenosis 2-4, 47, 55-58, 60, 69, 78, 89,
scaffold volume 273	110, 156, 200, 263, 277
scaffolds 30-31, 33-35, 43, 265, 267-	stent 3, 5, 8, 21, 25–26, 41, 52, 55, 58,
68, 270-75, 277-78, 283-84,	62, 64, 78, 89, 112, 156
288, 290–91, 293, 302, 306	stent grafts 250–51

stomach 7, 20	tubular scaffolds 33, 288
subarachnoid hemorrhage 48-50, 61,	
193	unruptured aneurysm 49, 53
subarachnoid space 77, 90-91	ureter, silicone model of 238, 242–43
surgery, virtual 202	ureter model 243–44
surgical feeling, reproduction of 119-	urethane 135, 206-8
20	urethane elastomer 128, 135–37, 207
surgical planning 110–11, 117, 121	urethane elastomer membrane 128-29,
surgical simulator 75, 112, 118, 120,	136
123-24	
surgical training 75–76, 123–24	vascular configuration 34, 75, 84-85,
surrounding brain structure 89	87, 265
reproduction of 89	vascular graft 25–26, 263–65
	small-diameter 43, 265, 289
telesurgery 1, 14-15, 17, 40, 237	vascular model 40, 73, 75, 77, 90–91,
telesurgery system 260-61	96-97, 99, 101-4, 106-12,
therapies, mental 22-23	115–16, 121–22, 222, 242–43
thrombosis 110-11	vascular modeling 73–74, 78, 80, 82,
thrombus 3, 26, 60, 62-64	84–86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98,
tissue 5-6, 10-11, 14, 23-26, 28-31,	100, 102, 114, 116–18
34-35, 42-45, 51, 90, 158, 266,	vascular scaffolds 264-65, 295
277–78, 299	vasculature 2, 6, 8, 19, 77, 79-80, 84, 88,
artery 75, 96	127, 157, 225, 227-28, 231-
damaged 23–24, 277	33, 236-38, 248-49
healthy 2, 6, 14	human 1, 10, 125, 236
scaffold-based 30	silicone model of 233, 241
vascular 289	vasculature branches 245, 250-51
tissue function 28, 30	vasculature modeling 10, 156–57
tissue regeneration 28, 30, 264, 277	vasculature models 73-74, 77-78, 122,
tissue respect 148, 157	125-27, 130, 132, 136, 138,
tissue substitute 31	140, 144, 157–58, 206, 211–
training, simulator-based 10, 96, 156–	12, 215, 237–38
57	vessel 4, 11, 81, 188, 195-96, 198, 200
training environment 121–23	vessel deformation 100, 111, 119-20
treatment	reproduction of 97, 119-20
cellular 29	vessel lumens 74-75, 99, 103
embolization 101–3	vessel model 73, 76, 96, 99
endovascular 48, 67–68, 101, 122,	vessel wall 12, 112, 117, 197–98, 200
203	

"This book presents an important and timely subject and contains a wide range of knowledge derived from the contributors' long-time experience. It is the first work to integrate medicine and engineering exceptionally well and a great reference for graduate students, researchers, and doctors specializing in microsurgery."

> **Prof. Tzyh Jong Tarn** Washington University in St. Louis, USA

This book presents the development of the endovascular evaluator (EVE), which was motivated by the lack of *in vitro* simulation tools to reproduce patient-specific vasculature morphology. The development of patient-specific silicone vasculature models and the EVE is a breakthrough that is improving medical training and facilitating research and development in industry and academia. This book explains the development of *in vitro* simulators for biomedical applications based on the scientific context in robotics and on the explanation of the medical procedure to be simulated. It presents modeling methods for *in vitro* representation of human tissue and of tissue integrity during endovascular surgery simulation. Additionally, it presents the applications of this *in vitro* vasculature modeling technology.



Toshio Fukuda received his bachelor's degree from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in 1971, and master's and Dr.Eng. degrees from the University of Tokyo, Japan, in 1973 and 1977, respectively. In 1977, he joined the National Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Japan. He joined the Science University of Tokyo, Japan, in 1982 and Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, in 1989. Currently, he is director of the Center for Micro-Nano Mechatronics and professor at the Department of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering at Nagoya University, where he is mainly involved in the research of the intelligent robotic and mechatronic system, cellular robotic system, and micro- and nanorobotic system. He is Distinguished Professor at Seoul National University since 2009.



Carlos Tercero received his bachelor's and licenciature degrees from the Department of Electronics Engineering at Del Valle de Guatemala University, Guatemala, in 2002 and 2003, respectively. He received his MS from the Complex System Science Department of Nagoya University, Japan, in 2007, and Dr.Eng. degree from the Department of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering, Nagoya University, in 2008. In 2008, he was director of the Departments of Electronics Engineering and Mechatronics Engineering at Del Valle de Guatemala University. From 2009 to March 2012, he was with the Global Center of Excellence for Education and Research of Micro-Nano Mechatronics of Nagoya University, where he was mainly involved in the research of *in vitro* simulation for endovascular intervention. He joined Denso Corporation in April 2012.



