



Influence of Slippery Pacemaker Leads on Lead-Induced Venous Occlusion



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Introduction

- ▶ Pacemakers are used to treat arrhythmias.
- ▶ Pacemaker implantation: between 1993-2009, 2.9 M patients in US
- ▶ Venous occlusion: 15-30% for adults and 20% for children

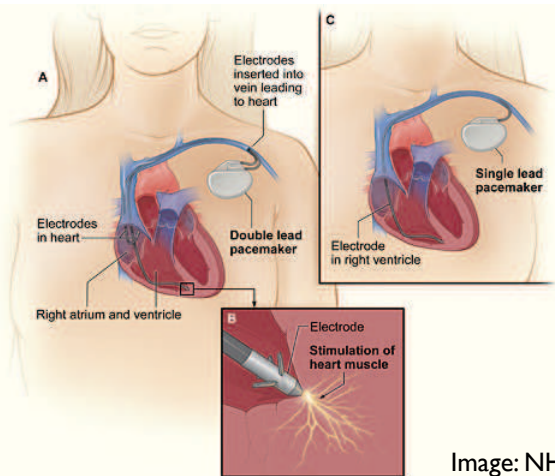
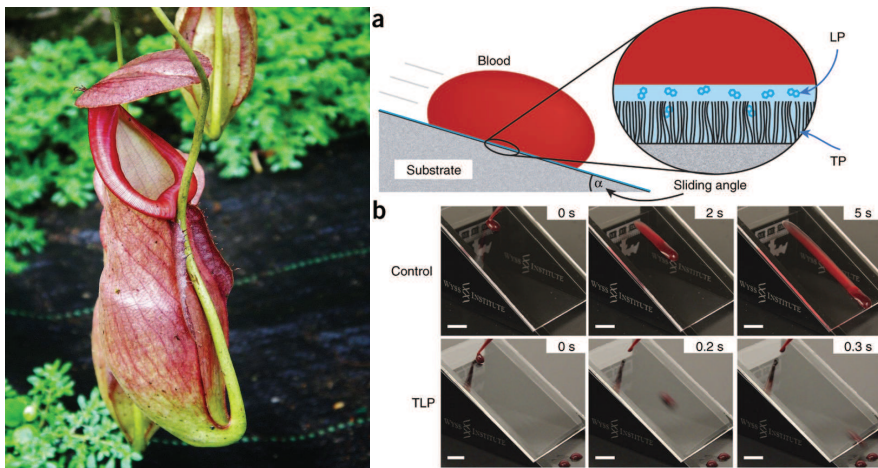


Image: NHLB, NIH

- ▶ Does lead size matter? Maybe.
- ▶ Small-diameter lead: increased rate of lead failure
- ▶ Simulations show flow stasis is concentrated around leads.
- ▶ What if slippery?
 - ▶ Pitcher plant inspired omniphobic surface coating (SLIPS)



Leslie et al. (2014). Nature Biotechnol.

Computational Approach

- ▶ Navier-Stokes equations:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

where $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p\mathbf{I} + \mu(\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla(\mathbf{u})^T)$.

- ▶ Slip boundary conditions:

$$\mathbf{u}_{\parallel} = \lambda \mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{nn}) / \mu$$

- ▶ Implemented in Simvascular package

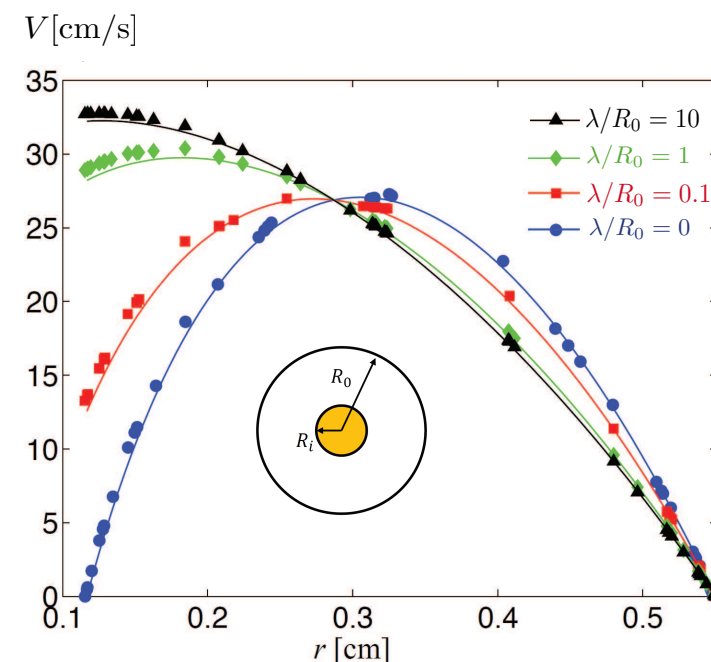
- ▶ Residence time:

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \tau - \nabla \cdot \kappa \nabla \tau = H$$

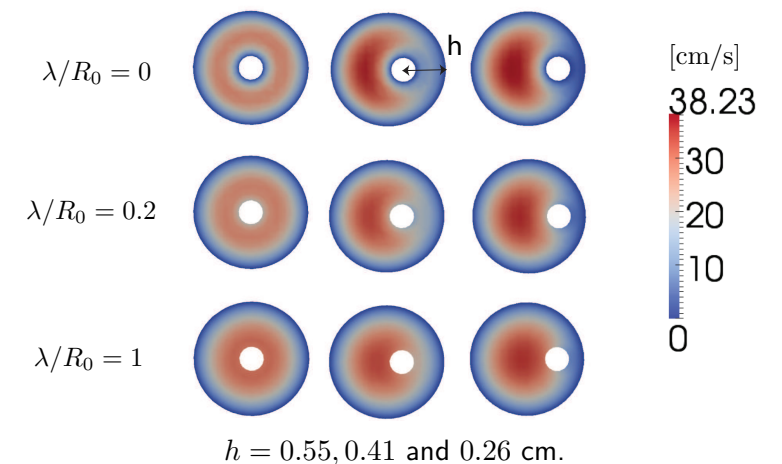
Validation

- ▶ Simulation setting:

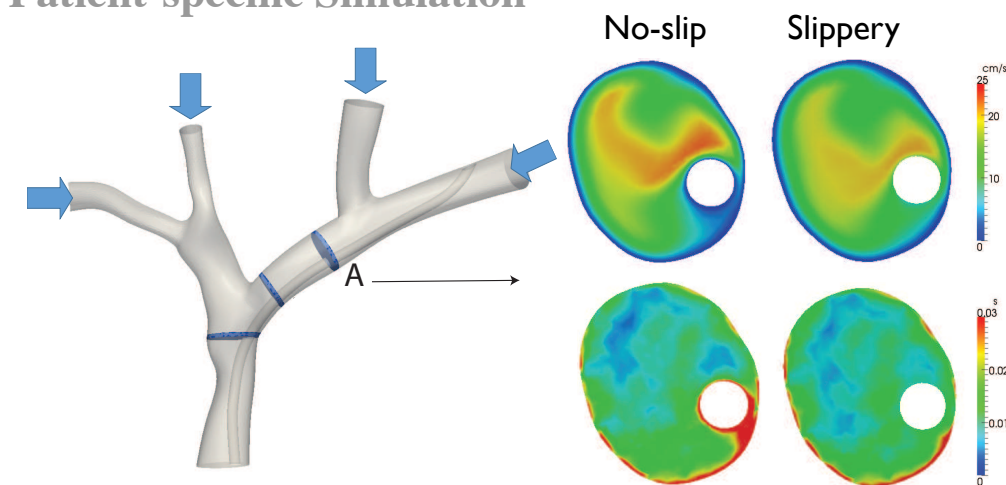
$$Q = 16 \text{ cc/s}, R_o = 0.55 \text{ cm}, R_i = 0.117 \text{ cm}$$



Eccentric Cylinders



Patient-specific Simulation



- The influence of a slippery hydrodynamic condition on pacemaker lead surface is evaluated in idealized and patient-specific scenarios.
- The slippery surface condition reduces the residence time in close proximity of the lead, suggesting its possibility of mitigating risks of lead-induced thrombosis.

References:

1. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH
- 2 Leslie et al. (2014). Nature Biotechnol. 32, 1134-1140.