

# OSHIMA LAB.

## Medical Image x Simulation x AI



Department of Mechanical and Biofunctional Systems

Bio-microfluidics

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering  
Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies

<https://www.oshimalab.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/japanese/>

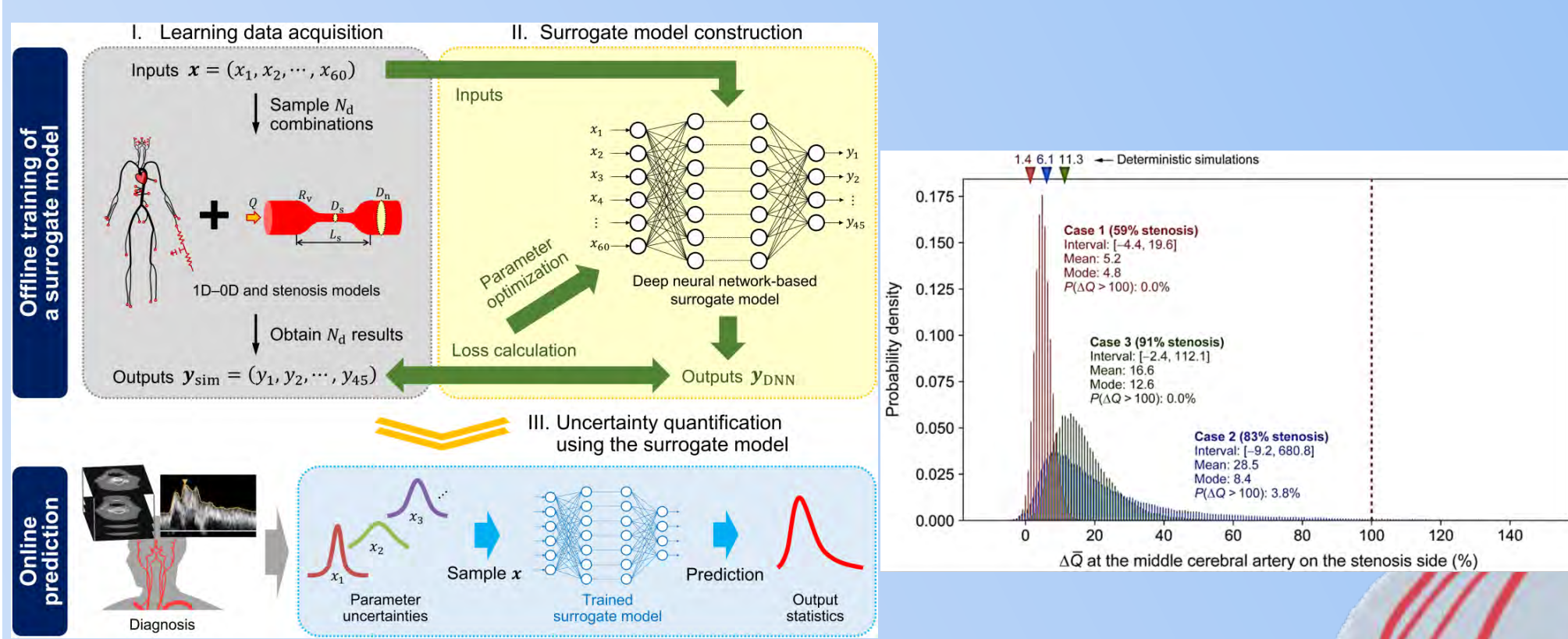
## Investigation of Bio/Micro-fluid Mechanics

### Objectives

- To investigate the influences of vascular geometry on hemodynamics
- To develop a numerical simulation system for clinical diagnosis

### Simulation

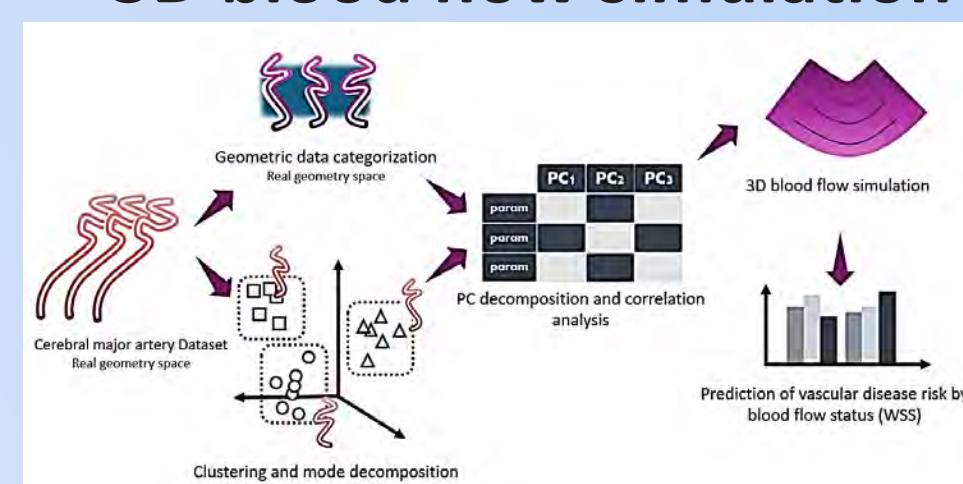
- Uncertainty quantification of hyperperfusion after carotid revascularisation



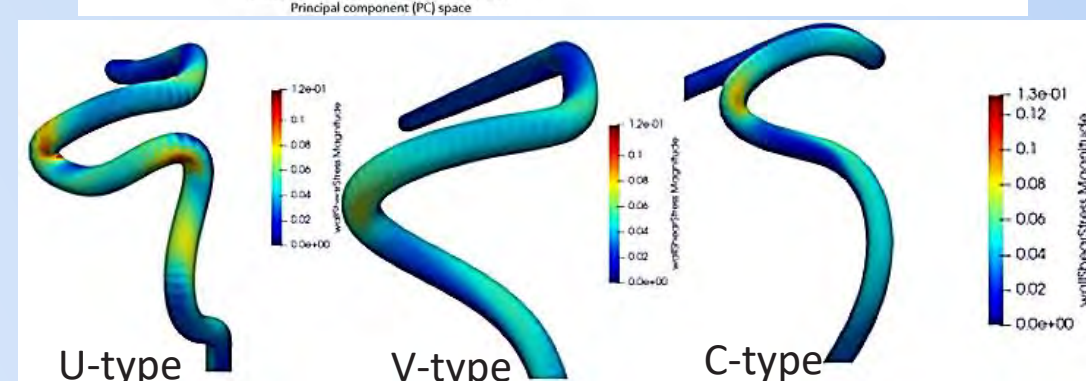
Develop a surrogate model that quickly predicts cerebral circulation for a given condition by machine learning

Overperfusion risk distribution by uncertainty analysis

- 3D blood flow simulation for clinical study

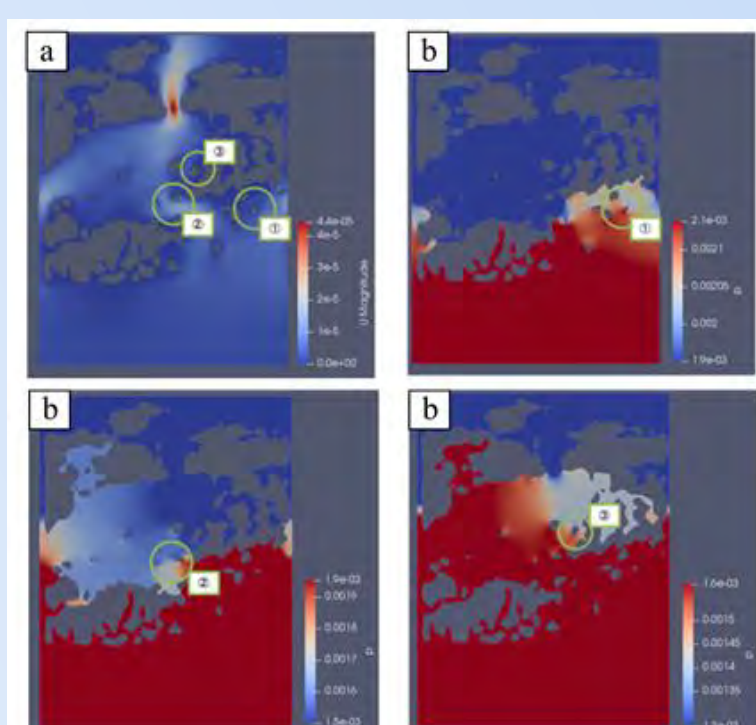


Pipeline of shape analysis by PCA & bloodflow simulation

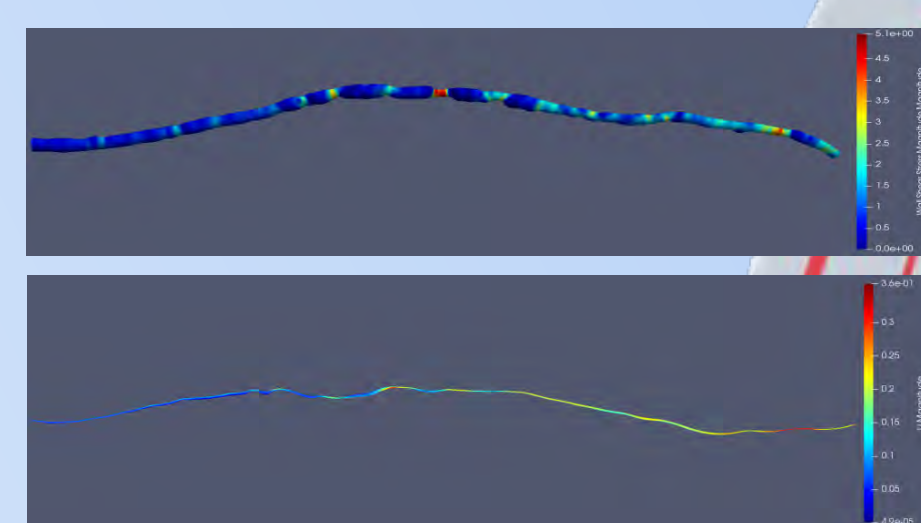


Wall shear stress distribution various geometry classification based on 104 Internal carotid arteries in BraVa database

- Multiscale fluid-particle analysis of drug-encapsulated micelles in abdominal aortic aneurysms
- Influence of curvature on flow performance inside patient specific femoral artery



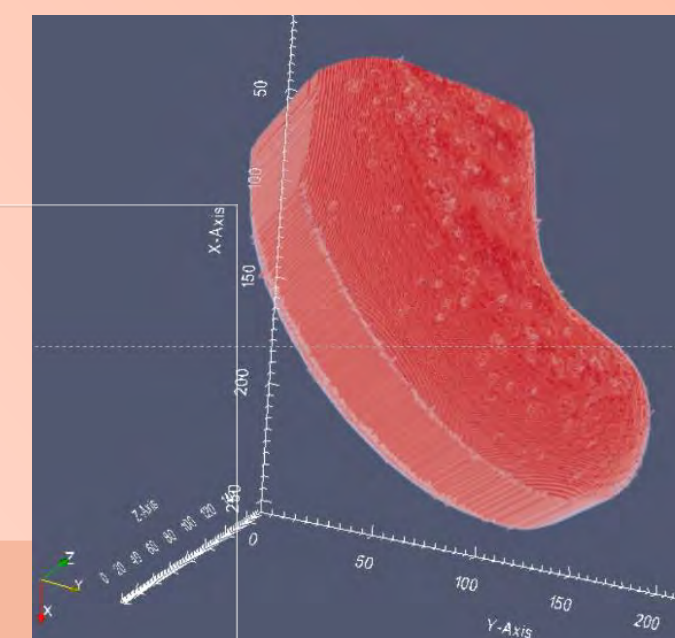
(a) Micelle accumulation points and velocity distribution.  
(b) Micelle accumulation points and pressure distribution.



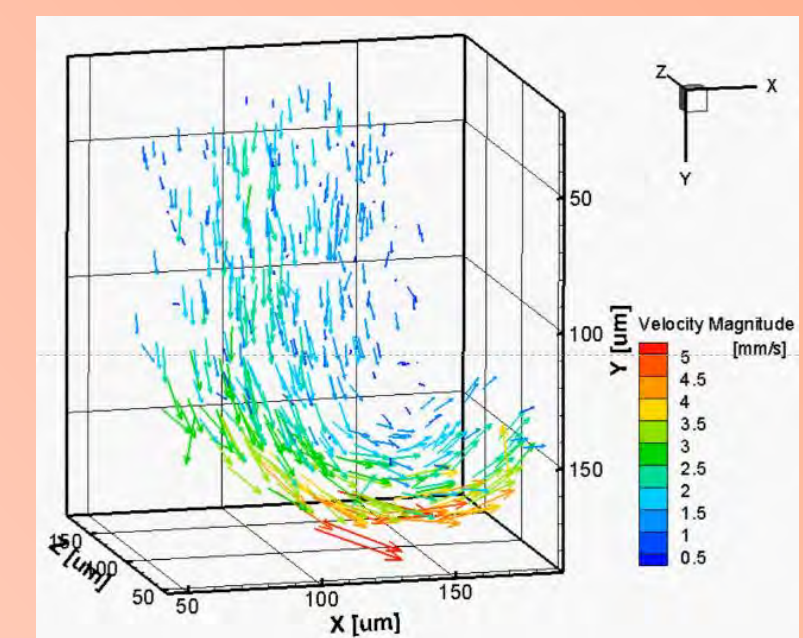
Top: Wall shear stress distribution  
Bottom: Streamline

### Experiment

- Flow measurement for droplet formation inside microchannel using digital holography

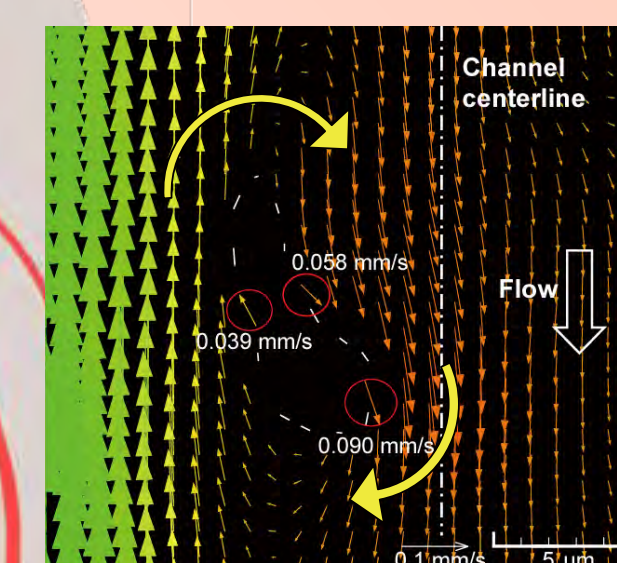


3D interfacial geometry between water and oil



3D flow inside droplet

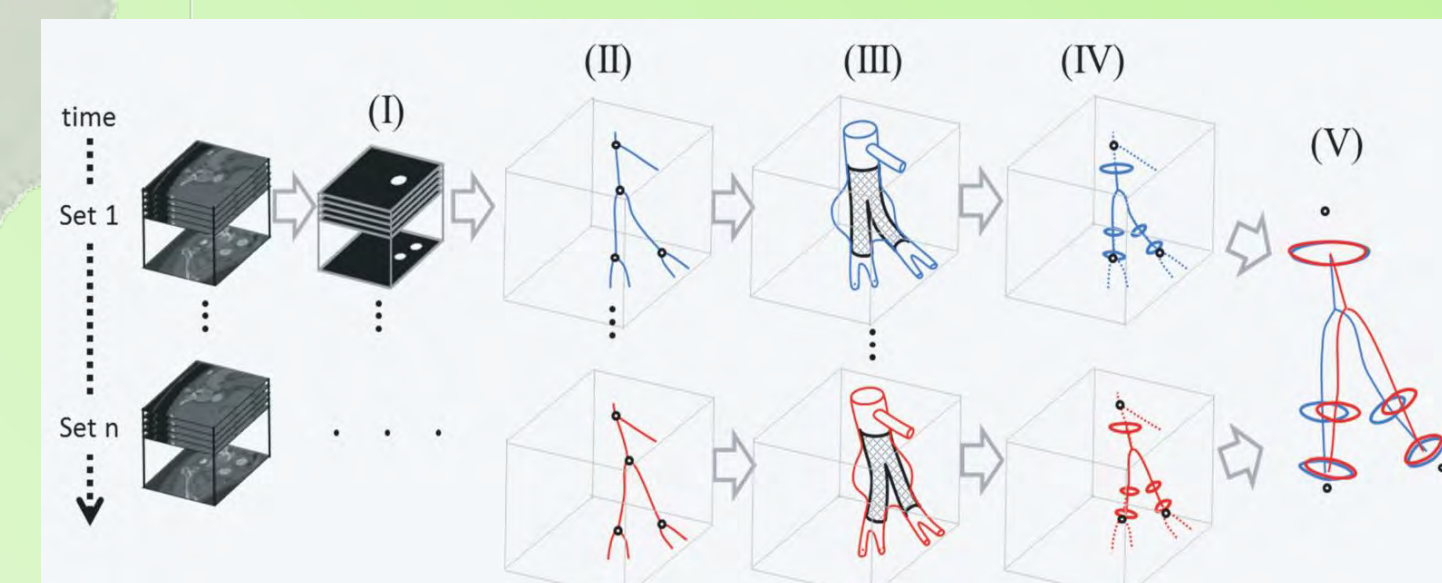
- Simultaneous measurement of the motion of a single Red Blood Cell and surrounding flow using multicolor confocal micro-PIV



Tank-treading motion and surrounding velocity distribution of a single RBC

### Data processing

- Designing of modelling system V-modeler



(I) Segmentation of the vascular lumen (IV) Shape parameters calculation (curvature and torsion);  
(II) Centerline extraction (V) Alignment and position tracking  
(III) Surface shape reconstruction

- Vessel Segmentation, Centerline Extraction, and Bifurcation Detection in cerebral medical images using deep learning-based approaches

