综述评论

血流动力学数值模拟与动脉粥样硬化研究进展

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摘要 血流动力学因素被认为与动脉粥样硬化等病理改变密切相关。目前血流动力学数值模拟的对象,主要集中于分支动脉、弯曲动脉以及因血管内膜增生而导致的局部狭窄动脉,这些都是动脉粥样硬化多发的病灶部位。精确的血流动力学数值模拟,必须依赖于解剖精确的血管几何模型和生理真实的血流与管壁有限变形的非线性瞬态流一固耦合。只有在"虚拟血液流动"的基础上,综合考虑血管内的壁面剪应力、粒子滞留时间和氧气的跨血管壁传输等多种因素,血流动力学的数值模拟才能真正有助于人们理解动脉粥样硬化的血流动力学机理,才有可能应用于有关动脉疾病的外科手术规划中。

关键词 血流动力学 数值模拟 动脉粥样硬化 虚拟现实

分类号

# ADVANCE IN HEMODYNAMICS NUMERICAL SIMULATION AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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#### Abstract

Hemodynamic factors are thought to have close relevance to arterial pathological changes, such as atherosclerosis. The simulated objects of hemodynamics are mainly on the arteries with geometry of bifurcation, curvature and stenosis, because atheroselerosis is prone to develop at these particular arterial positions. Accurate numerical simulations of hemodynamics must rely on the anatomically realistic vascular geometrical model and the physiologically realistic nonlinear transient fluid-solid interaction between blood flow and vessel deformation. Only based on the `virtual vascular flow', and with the wall shear stress, particle residence time and oxygen mass transfer across vessel wall being duly taken into consideration, can the numerical results of hemodynamics be useful in understanding the physiology and pathology of atherosclerosis, and be used in surgery planning for relevant vascular diseases.

Key words Hemodynamics Numerical simulation Atherosclerosis Virtual reality

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