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NO 6/15

20344017  
PubMed Identifier  
10888104

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Shape  
Memory Applications  
(408) 727-2221

Title  
Biaxial strain properties of elastase-digested porcine aortic valves.

Source  
Journal of Heart Valve Disease. 9(3):445-53, 2000 May.

Local Messages  
MU HSL owns some issues. Check Library Catalog Holdings.

Abstract  
BACKGROUND AND AIMS OF THE STUDY: Previous studies have suggested that elastin in porcine aortic valve cusps is responsible for restoring collagen fibers to their original configuration between loading-unloading cycles. METHODS: Biaxial loading tests were performed on intact aortic valves before and after elastase treatment to further investigate the role of elastin. RESULTS: Degradation of elastin caused an increase in the radial dimensions of the cusps (mean increase in gauge length, 29%), which corresponded to a significant decrease in radial extensibility (mean decrease, 61%) and a threefold increase in radial stiffness. Changes in circumferential extensibility and stiffness were smaller and, for most cusps, were not statistically significant. Control experiments, in which the valves were treated with buffer only, resulted in the opposite changes in radial dimensions and extensibility (7% decrease in gauge length and doubling of extensibility). CONCLUSION: Changes in the!

How to treat Aortic Valve  
Porcine

mechanical properties of the aortic valve cusps following incubation in elastase were due to elastin damage, and not incidental to soaking in buffer. As many explanted bioprosthetic valves have mechanical characteristics similar to those of the elastase-treated valves, elastin damage may be a factor in the progressive degeneration and ultimate failure of bioprosthetic heart valves.

Citation <3>  
Unique Identifier  
20377409  
PubMed Identifier  
10916068

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(11)

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Title  
Flow characteristics past jellyfish and St. Vincent valves in the aortic position under physiological pulsatile flow conditions.

Source  
Artificial Organs. 24(7):564-74, 2000 Jul.

Local Messages  
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How Characteristics  
fluid dynamics

Abstract  
Thrombus formation and hemolysis have been linked to the dynamic flow characteristics of heart valve prostheses. To enhance our understanding of the flow characteristics past the aortic position of a Jellyfish (JF) valve in the left ventricle, in vitro laser Doppler anemometry (LDA)

11-June

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Grande-Allen KJ. Cochran RP. Reinhall PG. Kunzelman KS.  
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Title  
Re-creation of sinuses is important for sparing the aortic valve: a  
finite element study.

Source  
Journal of Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery. 119(4 Pt 1):753-63,  
2000 Apr.

Local Messages  
Owned by MU HSL

Abstract  
OBJECTIVE: The treatment of choice for aortic valve insufficiency due  
to root dilatation has become root replacement with aortic valve  
sparing. However, root replacement with a synthetic graft may result in  
altered valve stresses. The purpose of this study was to compare the  
stress/strain patterns in the spared aortic valve in different root  
replacement procedures by means of finite element modeling. METHODS: Our  
finite element model of the normal human root and valve was modified to  
simulate and evaluate three surgical techniques: (1) "cylindrical" graft  
sutured below the valve at the anulus, (2) "tailored" graft sutured just  
above the valve, and (3) "pseudosinus" graft, tailored and sutured below  
the valve at the anulus. Simulated diastolic pressures were applied, and  
stresses and strains were calculated for the valve, root, and graft.  
Leaflet coaptation was also quantified. RESULTS: All three root  
replacement models demonstrated significantly altered leaflet stress  
patter!

ns as compared with normal patterns. The cylindrical model showed the  
greatest increases in stress (16%-173%) and strain (10%-98%), followed  
by the tailored model (stress +10%-157%, strain +9%-36%). The  
pseudosinus model showed the smallest increase in stress (9%-28%) and  
strain (2%-31%), and leaflet coaptation was closest to normal.

CONCLUSION: Valve-sparing techniques that allow the potential for sinus  
space formation (tailored, pseudosinus) result in simulated leaflet  
stresses that are closer to normal than the cylindrical technique.  
Normalized leaflet stresses in the clinical setting may result in  
improved longevity of the spared valve.

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Citation <9>  
Unique Identifier  
20175579  
PubMed Identifier  
10708772  
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Title  
A three-dimensional mechanical analysis of a stentless fibre-  
reinforced aortic valve prosthesis.

Source  
Journal of Biomechanics. 33(5):521-30, 2000 May.

Local Messages  
MU HSL owns some issues. Check Library Catalog Holdings.

Abstract  
Failure of bioprosthetic and synthetic three-leaflet valves has been  
shown to occur as a consequence of high tensile and bending stresses,

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of  
Valvula

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acting on the leaflets during opening and closing. Moreover, in the stented prostheses, whether synthetic or biological, the absence of contraction of the aortic base, due to the rigid stent, causes the leaflets to be subjected to an unphysiological degree of flexure, which is related to calcification. It is shown that the absence of the stent, which gives a flexible aortic base and leaflet attachment, and leaflet fibre-reinforcement result in reduced stresses in the weaker parts of the leaflets in their closed configuration. It is postulated that this leads to a decrease of tears and perforations, which may result in a improved long-term behaviour. The effect of a flexible leaflet attachment and aortic base of a synthetic valve is investigated with a finite element model. Different fibre-reinforced structures are analysed with respect to!

the stresses that are likely to contribute to the failure of fibre-reinforced prostheses and compared with the results obtained for a stented prosthesis. Results show that for the stentless models a reduction of stresses up to 75% is obtained with respect to stented models with the same type of reinforcement.

Citation <10>

Unique Identifier

20140328

PubMed Identifier

10677158

Authors

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Title

Hydrodynamic evaluation of three artificial aortic valve chambers.

Source

Artificial Organs. 24(1):57-63, 2000 Jan.

Local Messages

Owned by MU HSL

Abstract

The effect of chamber geometry on the characteristics of turbulent steady flow through a newly designed artificial heart valve, "the jellyfish valve," has been investigated for flow rates matching those of peak systole. Laser Doppler Anemometry (LDA) was employed to determine the velocity and shear stress distributions at various locations downstream of the jellyfish valve. Three geometrically different aortic valve chambers have been investigated: namely, a chamber with sinuses of Valsalva, an ellipsoidal chamber, and a cylindrical chamber. The results of this investigation indicated that the aorta with sinuses of Valsalva model had the highest turbulent shear stresses whereas the ellipsoidal model gave the highest-pressure drops. However, for the various flow rates examined, including the systole peak value of 26 L/min, it appears that the ellipsoidal model displays better hydrodynamic characteristics in terms of shear stress and uniformity of axial velocity distributions

! downstream of the jellyfish valve.

Citation <11>

Unique Identifier

99438602

PubMed Identifier

10509186

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J-Three

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Authors

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Title

Mechanical properties of a porcine aortic valve fixed with a naturally occurring crosslinking agent.

Source

Biomaterials. 20(19):1759-72, 1999 Oct.

Local Messages

MU HSL owns some issues. Check Library Catalog Holdings.

Abstract

The study investigates the mechanical properties of porcine aortic valve leaflets fixed with a naturally occurring crosslinking agent, genipin, at distinct pressure heads. Fresh and the glutaraldehyde-fixed counterparts were used as controls. Subsequent to fixation, the changes in leaflet collagen crimps and its surface morphology were investigated by light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Also, the crosslinking characteristics of each studied group were determined by measuring its fixation index and denaturation temperature. In the mechanical testing, tissue strips made from each studied group were examined in both the circumferential and radial directions. Histological and SEM comparisons between fresh porcine aortic valve leaflet and those fixed at medium or high pressure revealed that the following changes may occur: elimination of the natural collagen crimping, and extensive loss of the endothelial layer. The denaturation temperatures of the glutaraldehyde-fixed leaflets were significantly greater than the genipin-fixed leaflets; however, their fixation indices were comparable. Generally, fixation pressure did not affect the crosslinking characteristics of the genipin- and glutaraldehyde-fixed leaflets. It was found that fixation of porcine aortic valves in genipin or glutaraldehyde did not alter the mechanical anisotropy observed in fresh valve leaflets. This indicated that the intramolecular and intermolecular crosslinks introduced into the collagen fibrils during fixation is of secondary importance to the presence of structural and mechanical anisotropy in fresh leaflet. Tissue fixation in genipin or glutaraldehyde may produce distinct crosslinking structures. However, the difference in crosslinking structure between the genipin- and glutaraldehyde-fixed leaflets did not seem to cause any significant discrepancies in their mechanical properties when compared at the same fixation pressure. Nevertheless, regardless of the crosslinking agent used, changes in mechanical properties and ruptured patterns were observed when the valve leaflets were fixed at distinct pressures.

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Citation <12>

Unique Identifier

99396317

PubMed Identifier

10468241

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Title

Estimation of the shear stress on the surface of an aortic valve leaflet.

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Abstract of Biomedical Eng.

14-Three

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Tissue fixation in genipin or glutaraldehyde may produce distinct crosslinking structures. However, the difference in crosslinking structure between the genipin- and glutaraldehyde-fixed leaflets did not seem to cause any significant discrepancies in their mechanical properties when compared at the same fixation pressure. Nevertheless, regardless of the !

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