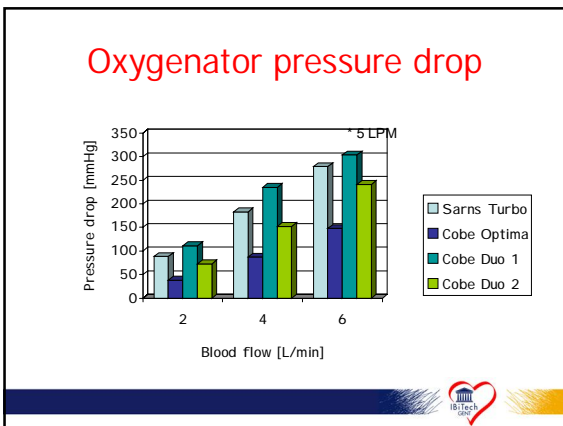


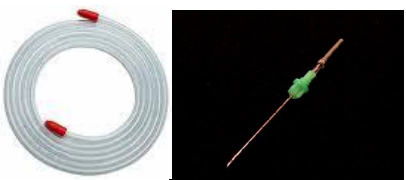
UNIVERSITEIT GENT
FACULTEIT GENESKUNDE EN GEZONDHEIDSWETENSCHAPPEN

Pressure drop, mass transfer, haemolysis: a difficult relationship


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University Hospital Gent
Belgium







- Diameter 3/8 inch (9.65 cm) $\Rightarrow 7.2 \cdot 10^5$ erg/cm³/min
- L = 38.7 m
- Diameter 2 mm $\Rightarrow 1.6 \cdot 10^7$ erg/cm³/min
- L = 7.5 cm



RBC hemolysis

Pressure [mmHg]	Absolute plasma free Hb values [mg/dL]			
	Blood-mineral oil interface		Blood-air interface	
	Test sample	Paired control	Test sample	Paired control
-710	3.6	2.3	110	15
-680	10	7	58	21
-550	4	2.6	43	25
-300	12	10	23	11
-100	8	7.3	39	24
350	3.7	2.8	17	11
1000	4.1	2.4	18	16

Chambers 1996



Shear stress

1. Laminar Flow Model



2. Force Balance

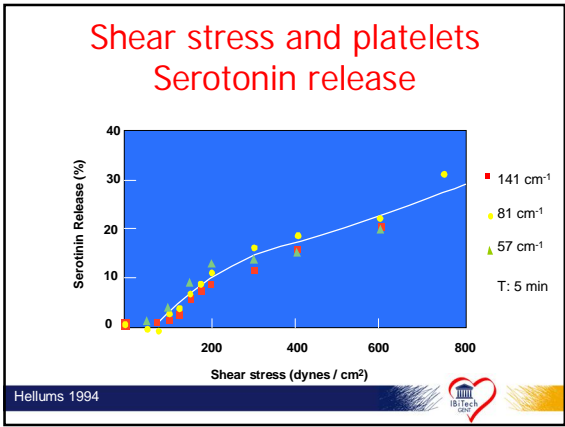
$$(\Delta P)(\pi r^2) = (\tau_w)(2\pi r)(L)$$

$$\tau_w = \frac{(\Delta P)(r)}{2(L)}$$



Shear example





Shear related cellular activation

$\tau > 75 \text{ dyne/cm}^2$
Leukocyte activation

$\tau > 100 \text{ dyne/cm}^2$
Platelet activation

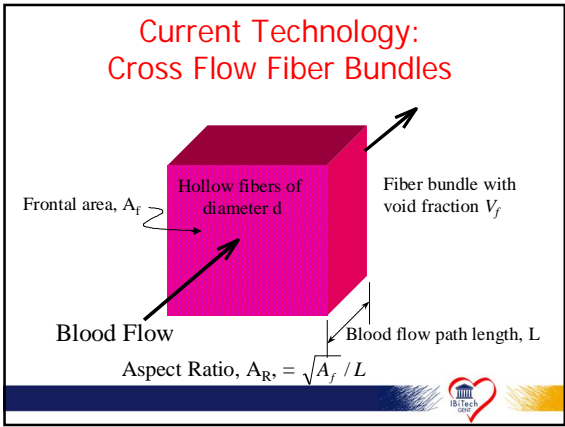
$\tau > 2000 \text{ dyne/cm}^2$
Rupture of the erythrocyte membrane

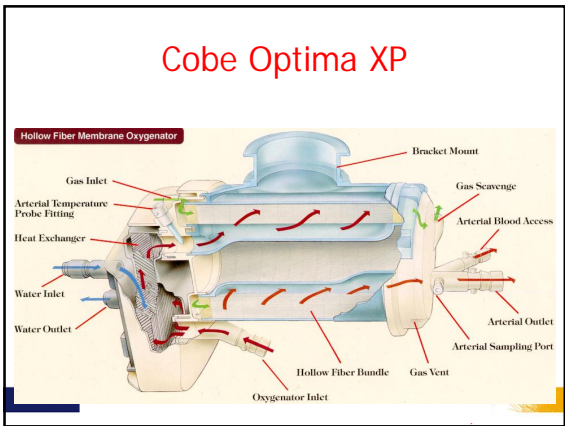
Shear stress oxygenator

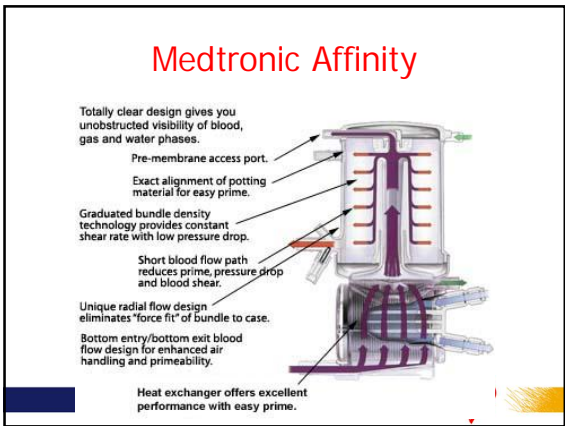
- Complex geometry
- Open area for flow: hydraulic radius

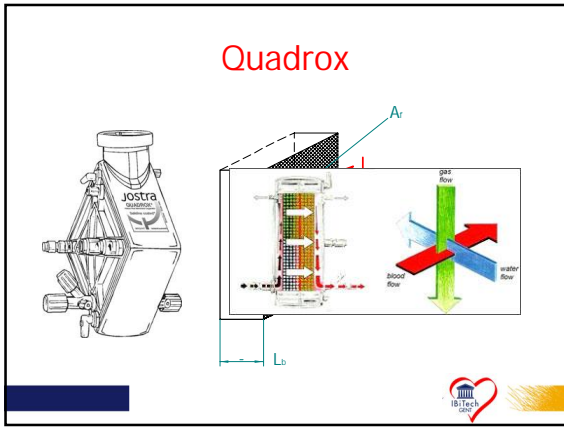
$$R_h = \frac{V_e \cdot \tau}{A_s}$$

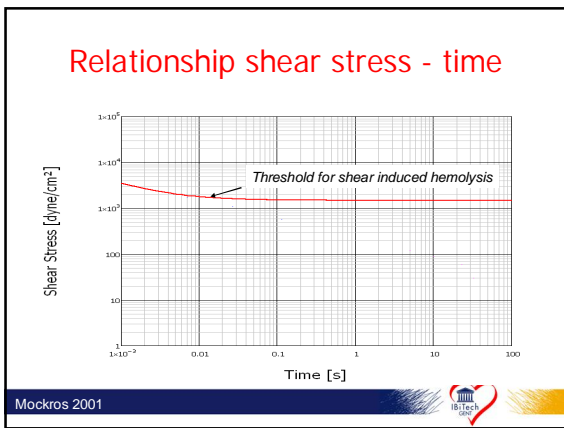
- Pressure drop = ΔP membrane + ΔP HE

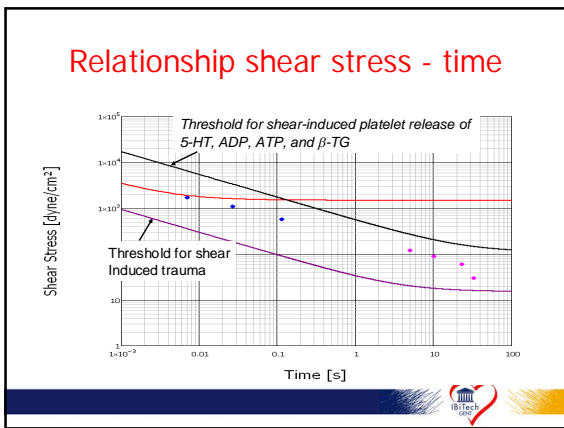




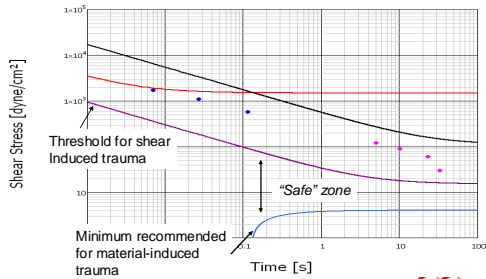


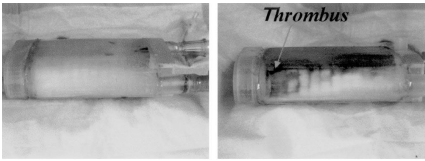






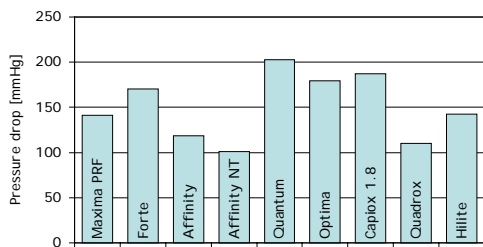
Relationship shear stress - time





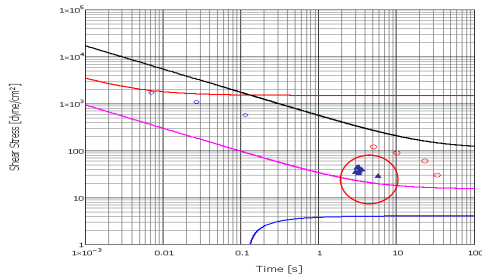
Funakubo 2003

Oxygenator pressure drop



Segers 2001

Relationship shear stress - time



"The high pressure gradients in some of the devices did not result in more haemolysis."

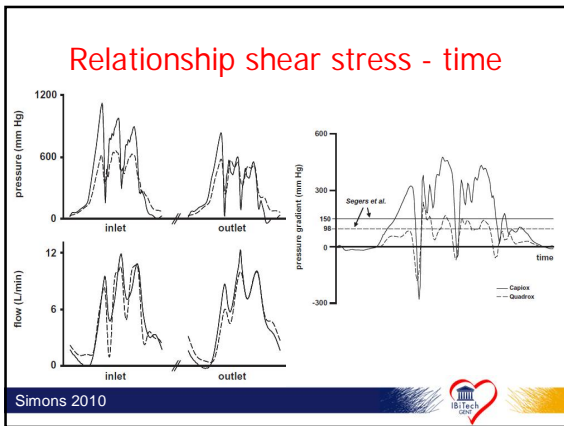
	Ao clamp [minutes]	CPB time [minutes]	Plasma free Hb [mg/dL]
Maxima	50 ± 24	84 ± 37	3.0 ± 1.6
Forte	40 ± 18	65 ± 21	4.6 ± 3.5
Affinity	43 ± 5	62 ± 8	5.3 ± 4.5
Affinity NT	49 ± 14	75 ± 23	1.3 ± 0.7
Quantum	38 ± 11	67 ± 16	4.0 ± 2.5
Capiox 1.8	39 ± 7	66 ± 15	8.4 ± 3.3
Optima	40 ± 9	66 ± 18	3.5 ± 1.8
Quadrox	44 ± 22	79 ± 59	1.3 ± 1.3
Hille	53 ± 14	82 ± 15	1.6 ± 1.8

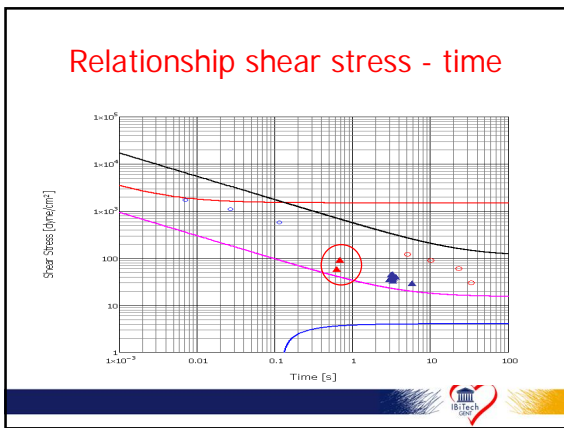
Segers 2001

Pulsatile flow, ΔP , shear stress

- Quadrox vs Capiox 1.8
- Low vs high ΔP
- Average pulsatile blood flow 5 L/min
 - Peak flow: approx. 10 L/min
 - Base flow: 28% (1.4 L/min)
 - Frequency 72 beats/min

Simons 2010



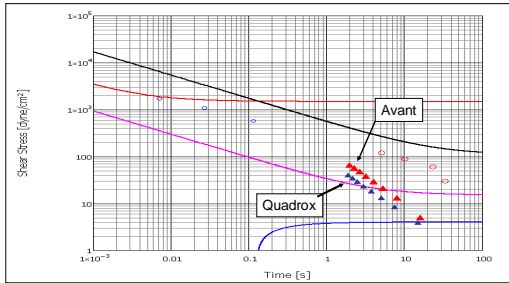


Hemolysis

	Low ΔP oxygenator	High ΔP Oxygenator	P
NIH [g/100 L]	0.088 \pm 0.074	0.104 \pm 0.088	0.4
Systolic inlet pressure [mmHg]	619 \pm 28	827 \pm 53	< 0.001
Systolic pulse pressure [mmHg]	648 \pm 25	838 \pm 38	< 0.001

Simons 2010

"Optimal window"

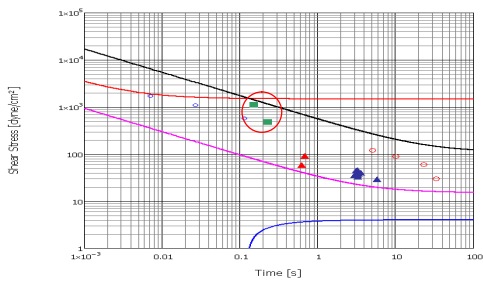


Cannula

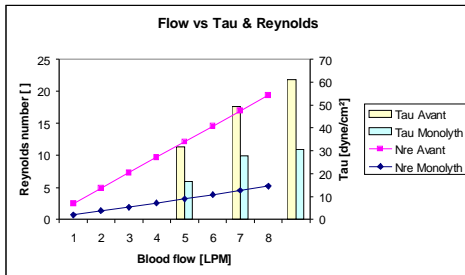
- DLP ref 71424
 - Length: 25 cm (tapered)
 - Diameter: 24 Fr, 7.9 mm
 - ΔP 4 L/min: 46 mmHg
 - ΔP 6 L/min: 105 mmHg
 - Shear stress 4 L/min: 485 dyne/cm²
 - Shear stress 6 L/min: 1109 dyne/cm²



Cannula



Window of a given oxygenator



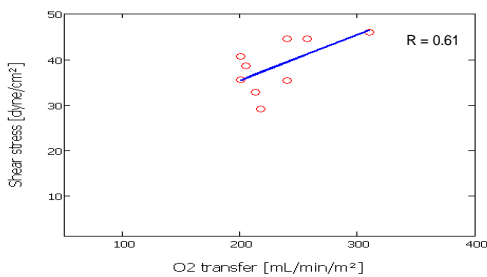
Mechanical Problems with Oxygenators - Neonates and Pediatric Patients

Oxygenator	Frequent clot	Excess air accumulation	Oxygenator failure in 5 days	Severe coagulopathy	Other	Total % of all devices
Neonates						
Medtronic/Sci Med	13	0	6	0	1	48.8%
Quadrox ID	3	1	2	0	1	12.1%
Quadrox D	6	1	1	1	0	22%
Hilite 800 LT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Minimax	1	0	4	0	0	12.25%
Baby Rx	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total of complications	56.7%	4.9%	31.7%	2.4%	4.9%	
Pediatric pts.						
Medtronic/Sci Med	7	0	3	1	0	46.7%
Quadrox ID	2	0	2	0	0	14.85%
Quadrox D	7	1	1	1	1	46.75%
Hilite 800 LT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Minimax	0	0	1	0	0	3.7%
Baby Rx	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total of complications	59.3%	3.7%	25.9%	7.4%	3.7%	

*Oxygenator type listed in Table 2

Reed-Thurston presented in Dubai 2011

O₂ transfer and shear stress



Segers 2001

