

**OpenSim**

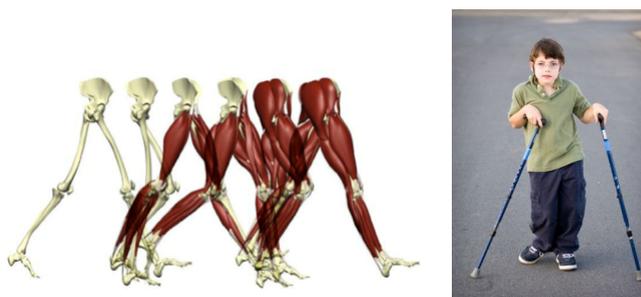
**Patient-Specific Model-building and Scaling with the Musculoskeletal Atlas Project and Statistical Shape Modeling**

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Auckland Bioengineering Institute  
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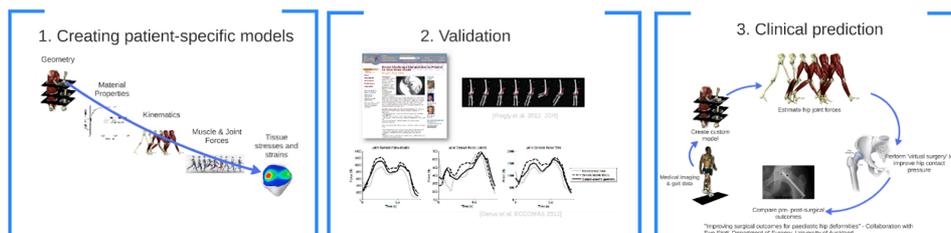


Subject-specific computational models of the musculoskeletal system have tremendous potential for clinical application



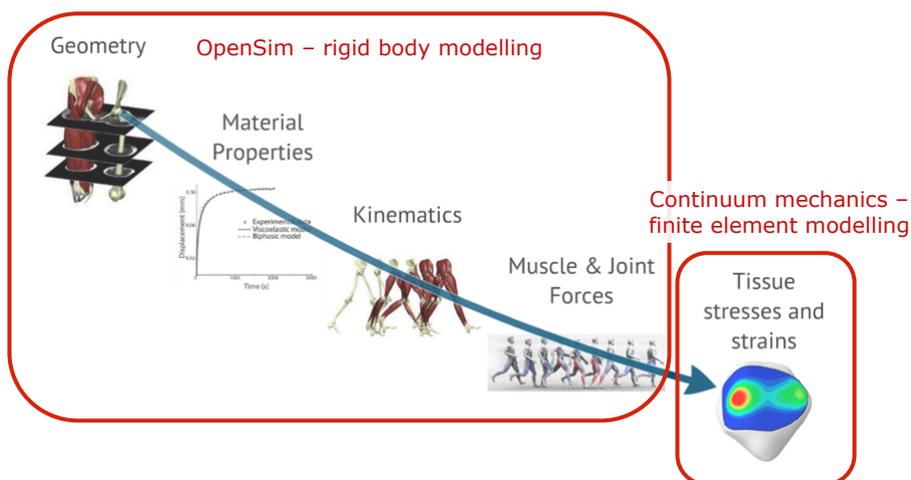
However, several challenges are limiting the uptake of musculoskeletal models in the clinic...

## Challenges to clinical implementation



Generating subject-specific models is time-consuming and costly, and requires a high level of expertise

## What do we mean when we say subject-specific?



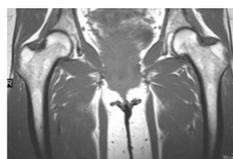
This talk will focus on building subject-specific bone geometry to best-match *sparse* motion capture and imaging data

## An example problem

What are the hip contact pressures during walking for this subject?



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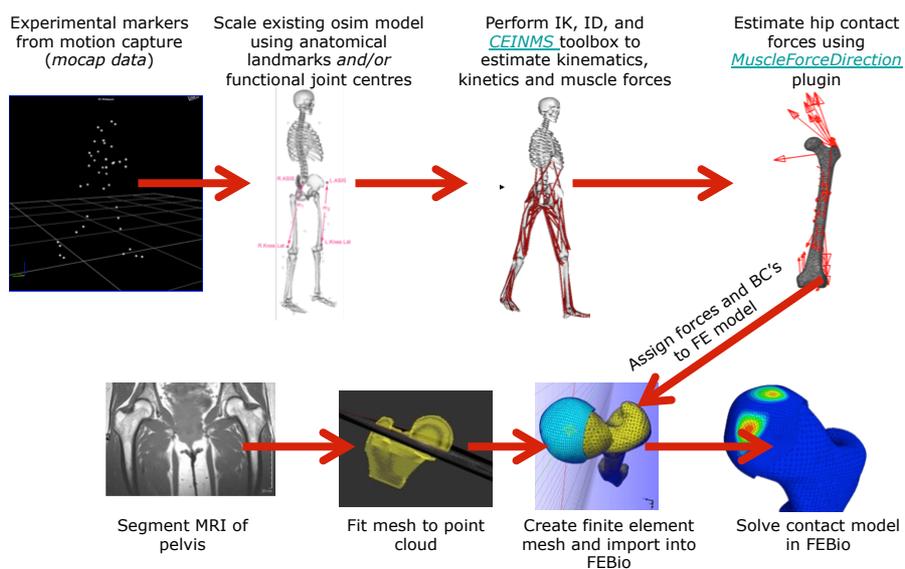


Motion capture data (mocap)

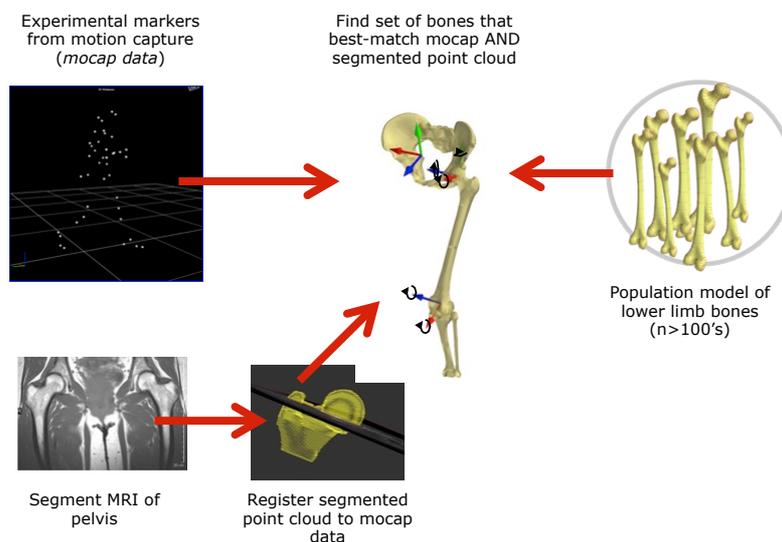
MR images of the hip

We want to **scale** or **generate** an OpenSim model to best-match mocap and imaging data

## Current approach to this problem



## A different approach...



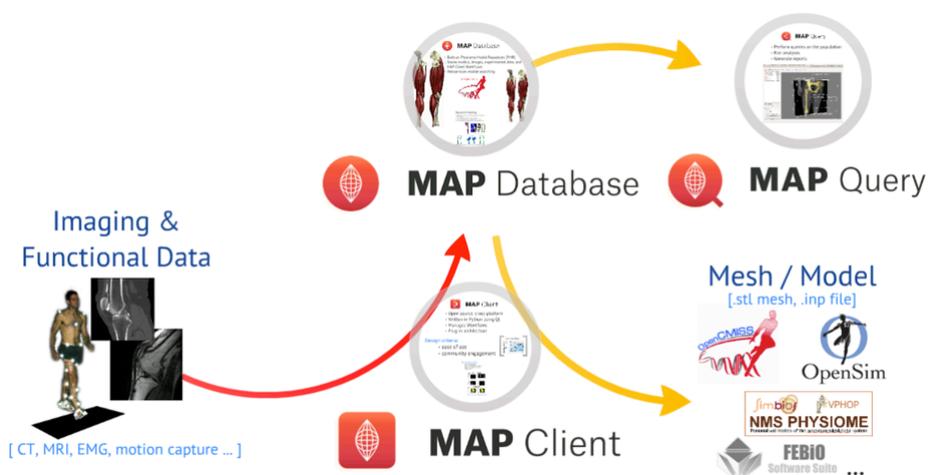
## Overview

- The MAP framework and the MAP Client
- Introduction to shape modelling
- Constrained scaling using shape modelling
  - Example 1 - scaling the hip joint with mocap
  - Example 2 - scaling lower limb with mocap and imaging data of femur
- Muscle and joint parameters
- Limitations and points for discussion
- Community engagement


**MAP**  
 Musculoskeletal Atlas Project

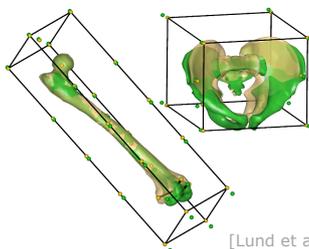
Our aim is to provide the biomechanics community with a tool to rapidly generate subject-specific musculoskeletal models for computational modelling

The Musculoskeletal Atlas Project

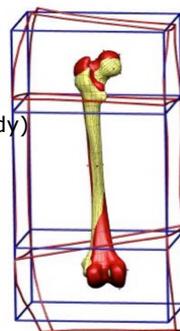


## Current Scaling Methods

- Deform generic model to fit to landmarks
- Linear (OpenSim)
  - Reference geometry: Delp (1990)
- Linear + Nonlinear e.g. Radial Basis Functions (Anybody)
  - Reference geometry: Klein Horsman (2007)



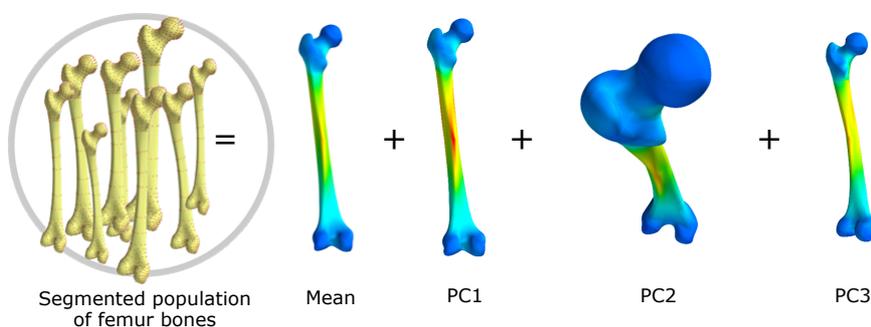
[Lund et al 2015]



[Fernandez et al. 2004]

## Statistical shape models

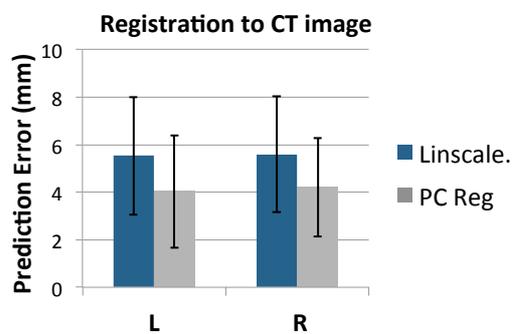
- Efficiently capture variation in shape across a population (n>100's)



## Demo 1 – scaling the hip joint using motion capture data

## Results and summary of example 1

- Shape model constrains scaling to provide accurate estimate of **pelvis shape** and **hip joint centre**

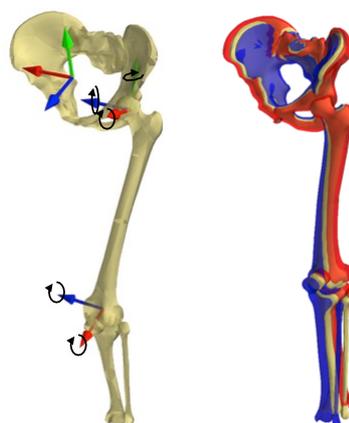


## Example 2 – scaling the lower limb with mocap and imaging data

### Articulated Shape Model

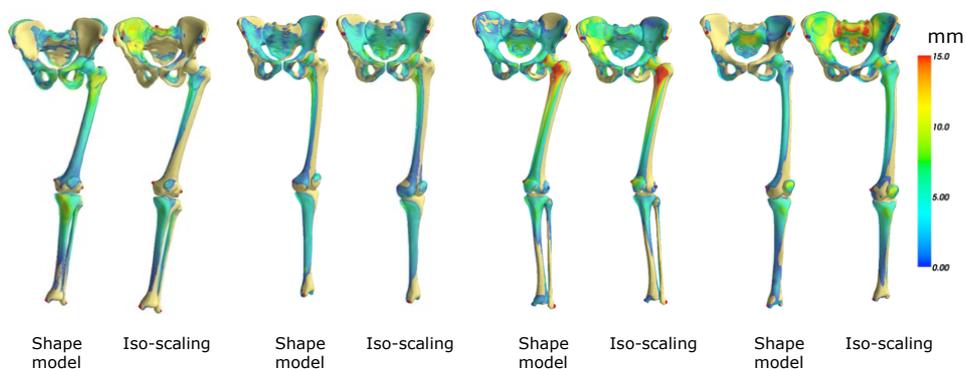
#### Degrees of freedom

- Pelvis Rigid: 6
- Hip rotations: 3
- Knee flexion & abduction: 2
- Shape model scores: n



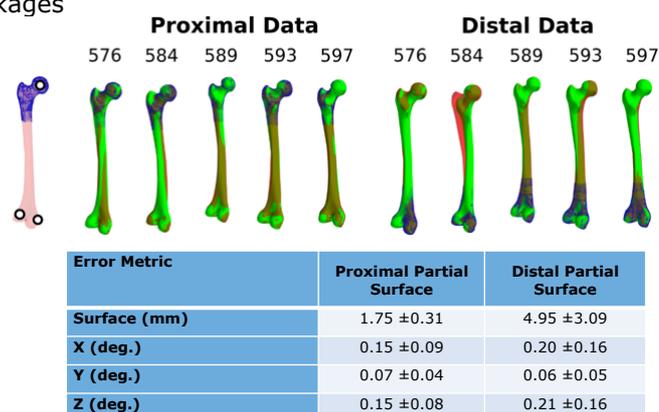
## Results and summary of example 2

- Shape model constrains scaling of entire lower limb to ensure an anatomically feasible solution



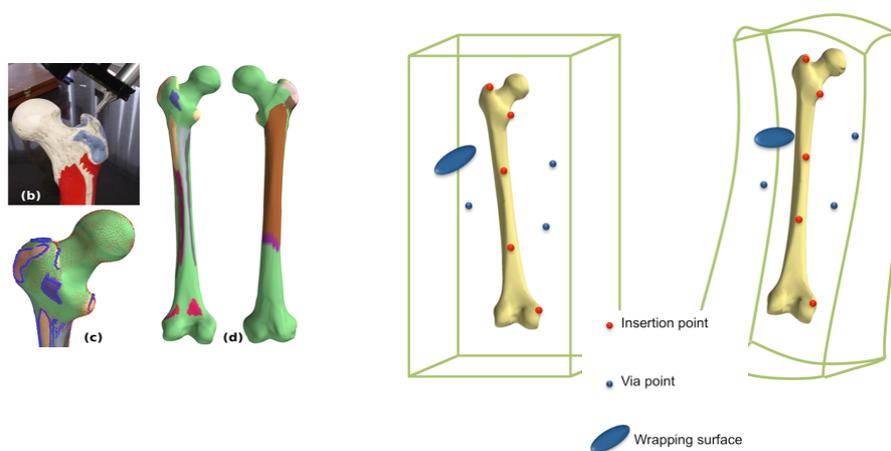
## Results and summary of example 2

- Combination of marker and imaging data improves the estimation of bone geometry
- Resulting bone geometry can be exported to OpenSim and/or FE packages



## What about the muscles?

- Muscle attachment sites embedded onto bones, but via points and wrapping surfaces need to be adjusted



## Points for discussion

- Complex joints (custom mobilizers)
- Scaling muscle-tendon parameters
- Body segment parameters (mass, CoM, moments of inertia)
- Where are the feet and other body parts?

## How can you contribute?

- Download the MAP Client and start developing your own plug-ins
  - Free and open source (GPL3 license)
  - Developed in Python
  - Cross platform

<https://github.com/MusculoskeletalAtlasProject/mapclient>

- Collaborate with us to grow our model repository (e.g. send us segmented data)
- Develop plug-ins
  - New joint models
  - ...

## Acknowledgements

- We are grateful to the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM), and the Melbourne Femur Collection for providing the CT images for our shape models
  - John Clement
  - David Thomas
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