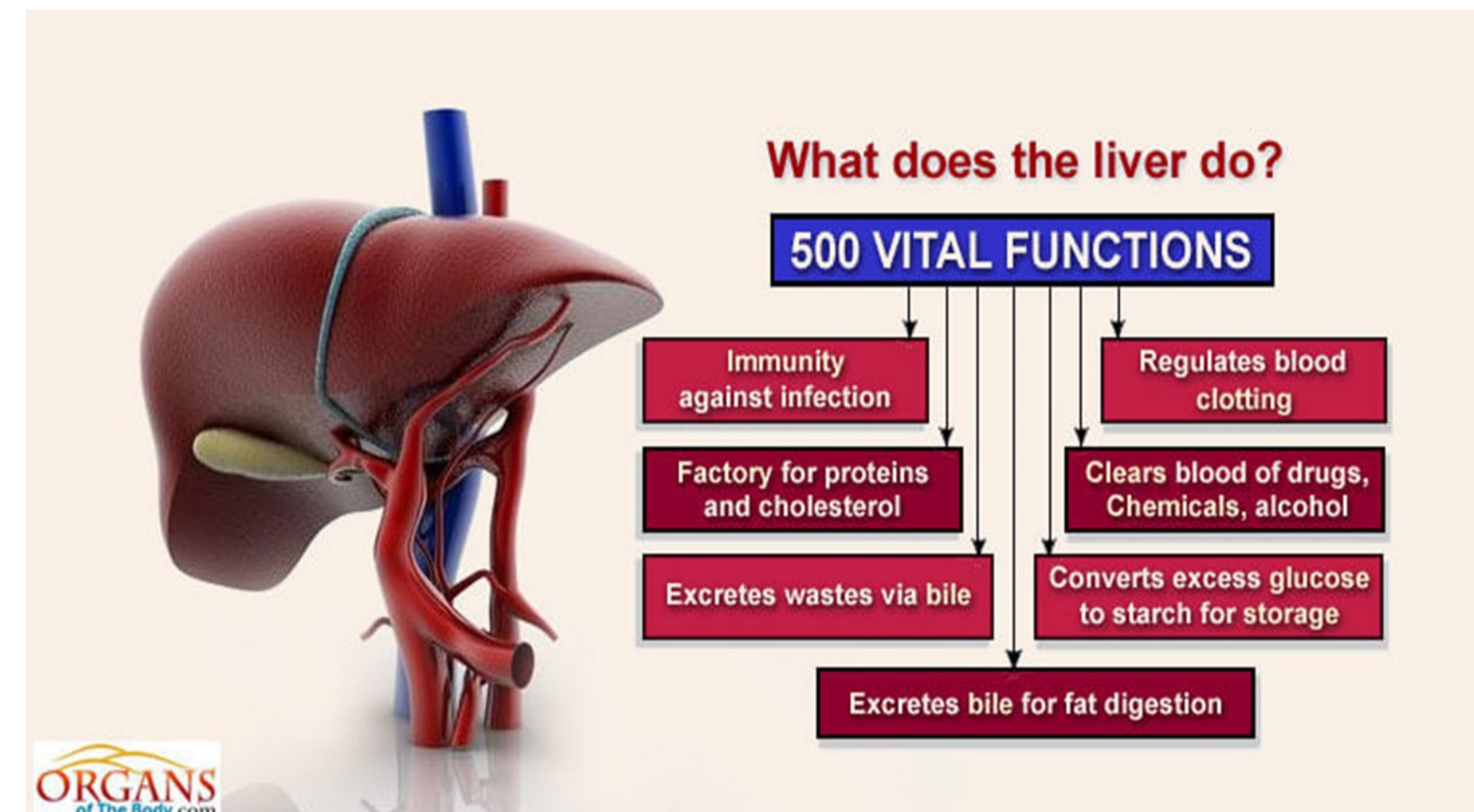


## COMPLIANCE AND VISCOELASTIC CHARACTERIZATION OF LIVER TISSUE DURING POST RESECTION REGENERATION



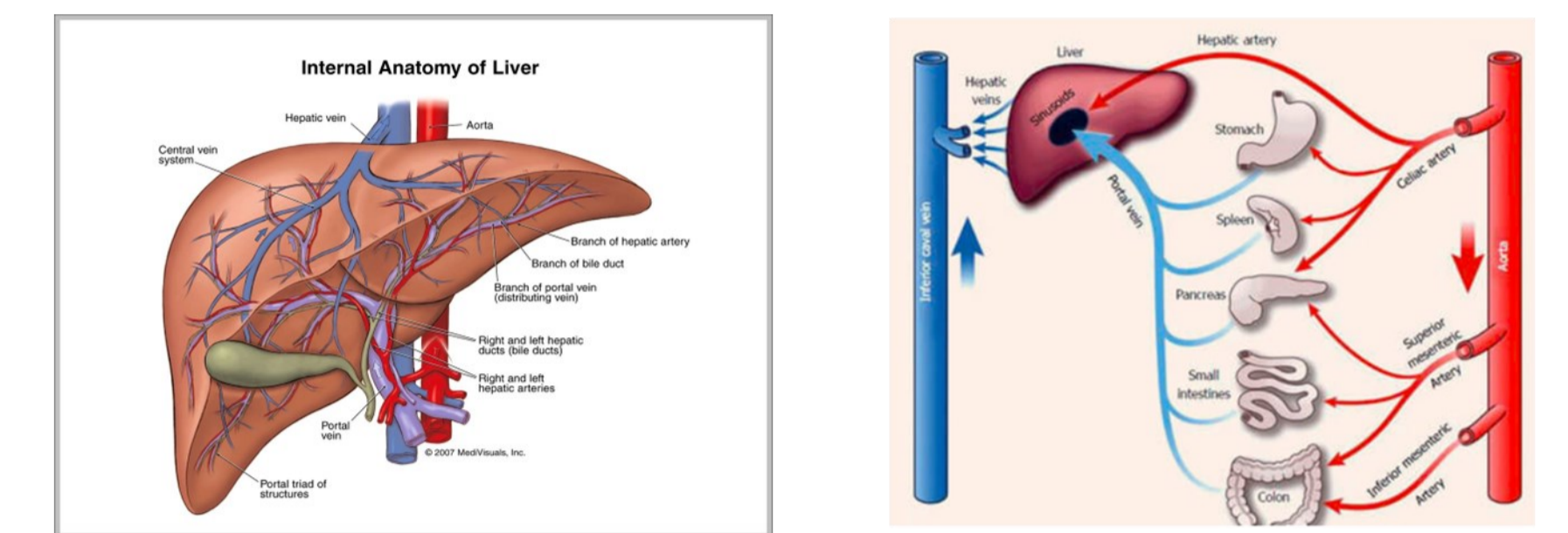
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### The Liver



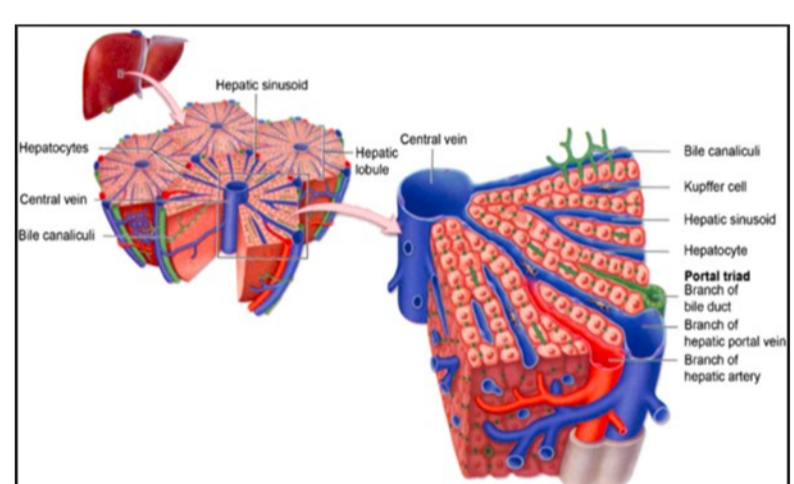
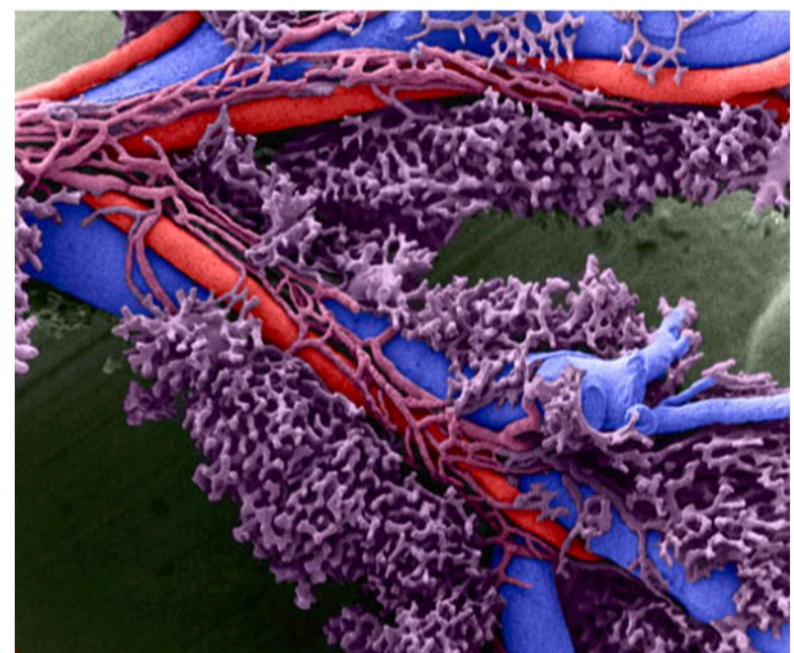
The liver is a **major metabolic organ**, which performs many essential biological functions such as detoxification of the organism, and the synthesis of proteins and biochemicals necessary for digestion and growth.

### The liver vascularization



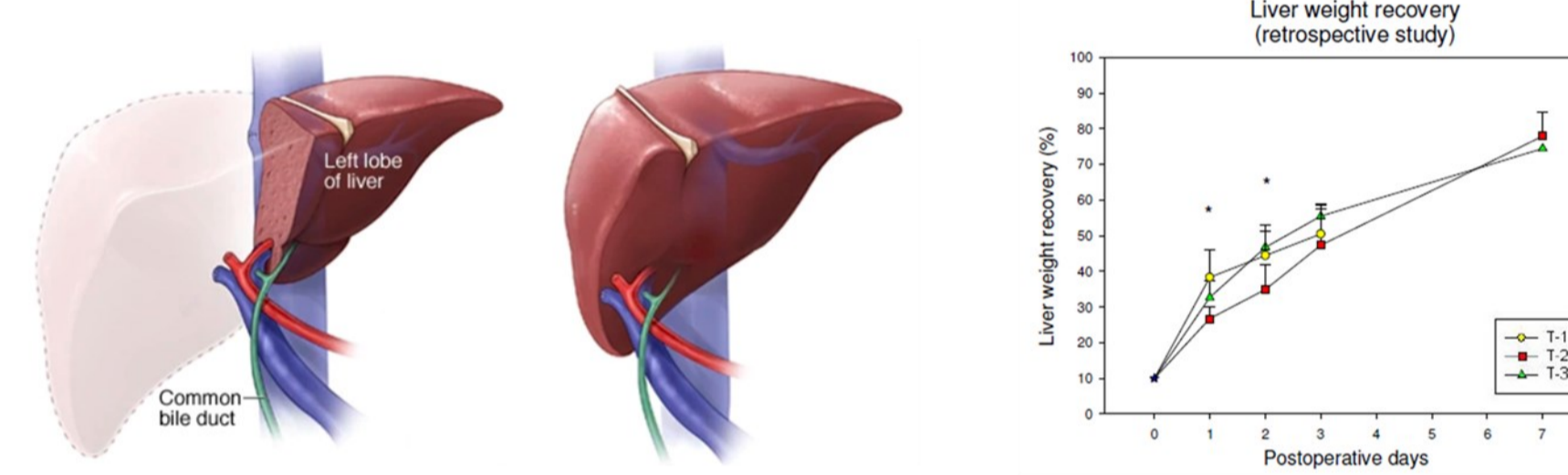
The liver receives blood rich in digested nutrients from the entire gastrointestinal tract from the spleen and from pancreas by the **portal vein**. It receives oxygenated blood by the **hepatic artery**. After several metabolic processes the blood returns by the **hepatic veins** to the vena cava and finally to the heart.

### The liver lobule

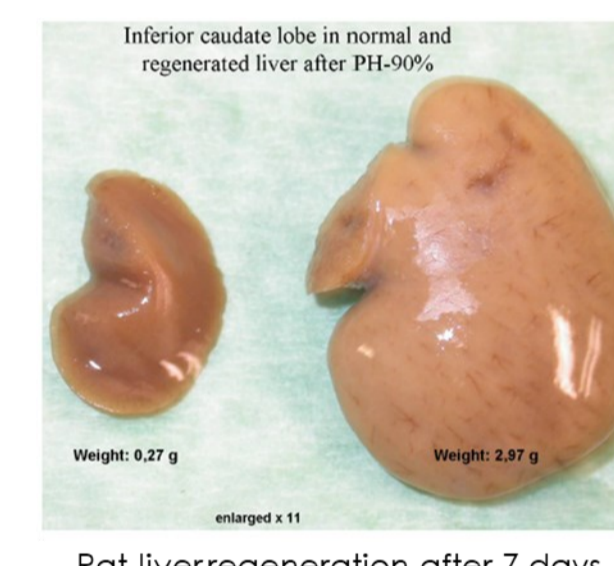


Microscopically, the liver tissue is made up of **hepatic lobules**. The lobules are **anatomical unit** where the blood is in contact with the liver cells (**hepatocytes**) through a complex system of specialized capillaries (**sinusoids**).

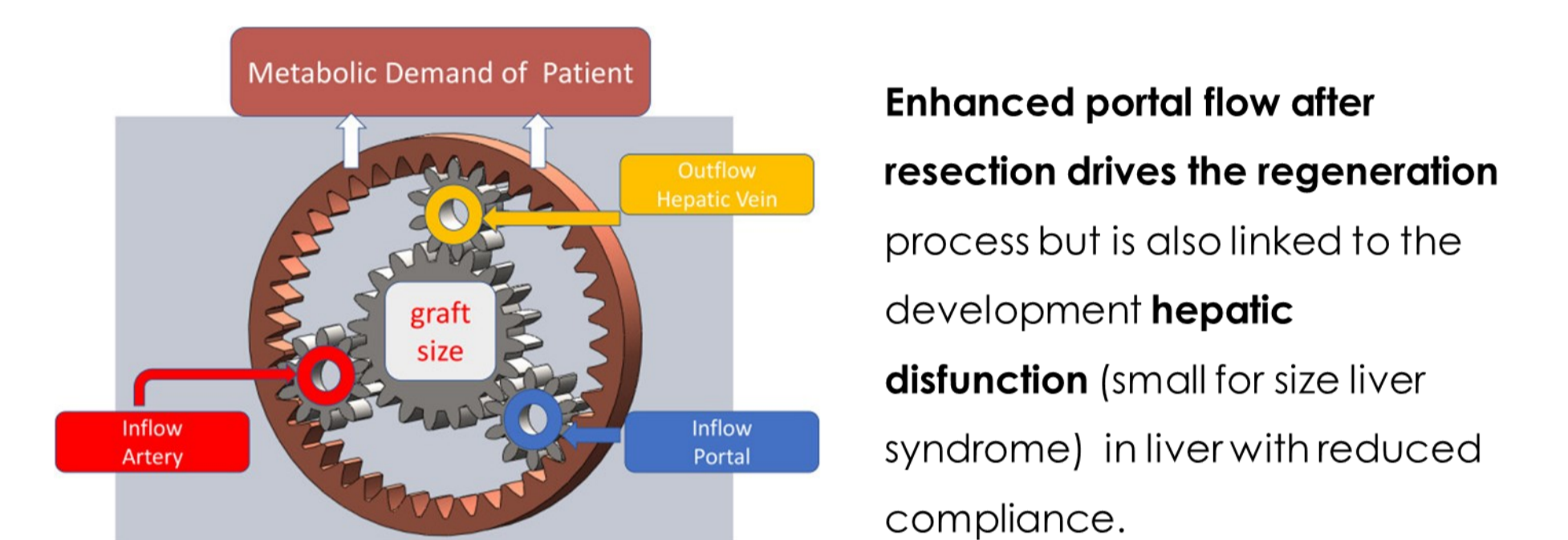
### The liver regeneration



The liver is able to grow after tissue lost, in a process called **hepatic regeneration**. This amazing propriety enable us to resect a portion of liver waiting for an **enlargement of the remnant tissue** (compensatory hypertrophy). This is the prerequisite for liver surgery and liver transplantation.



### Liver function and hemodynamic



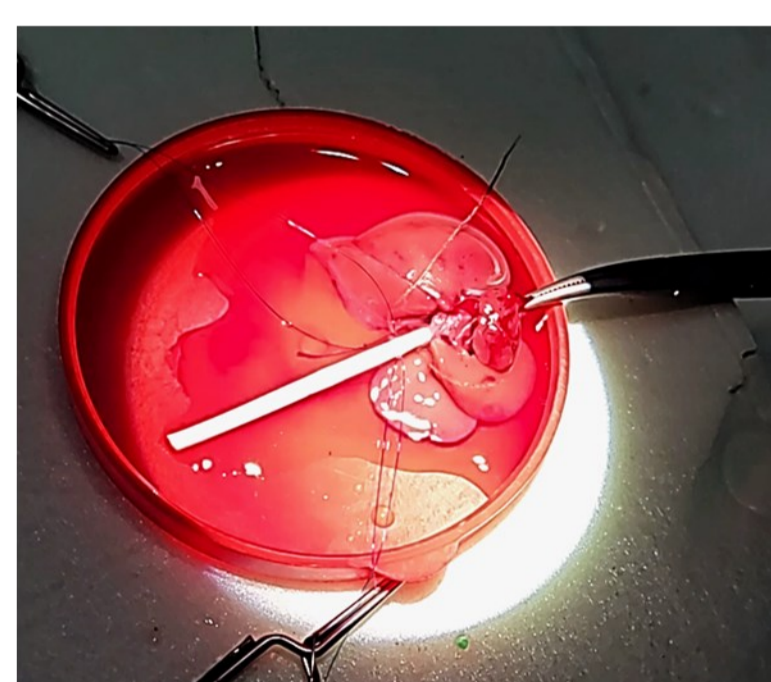
Indeed, during hepatic regeneration, various **changes in microcirculation** occur, leading to changes in the viscoelastic properties of liver tissue.

In order to establish a **correlation between the portal flow and the intrahepatic compliance in normal and regenerating liver**, we are conducting pc-controlled, **ex-vivo normothermic perfusion tests**.

### Research Protocol

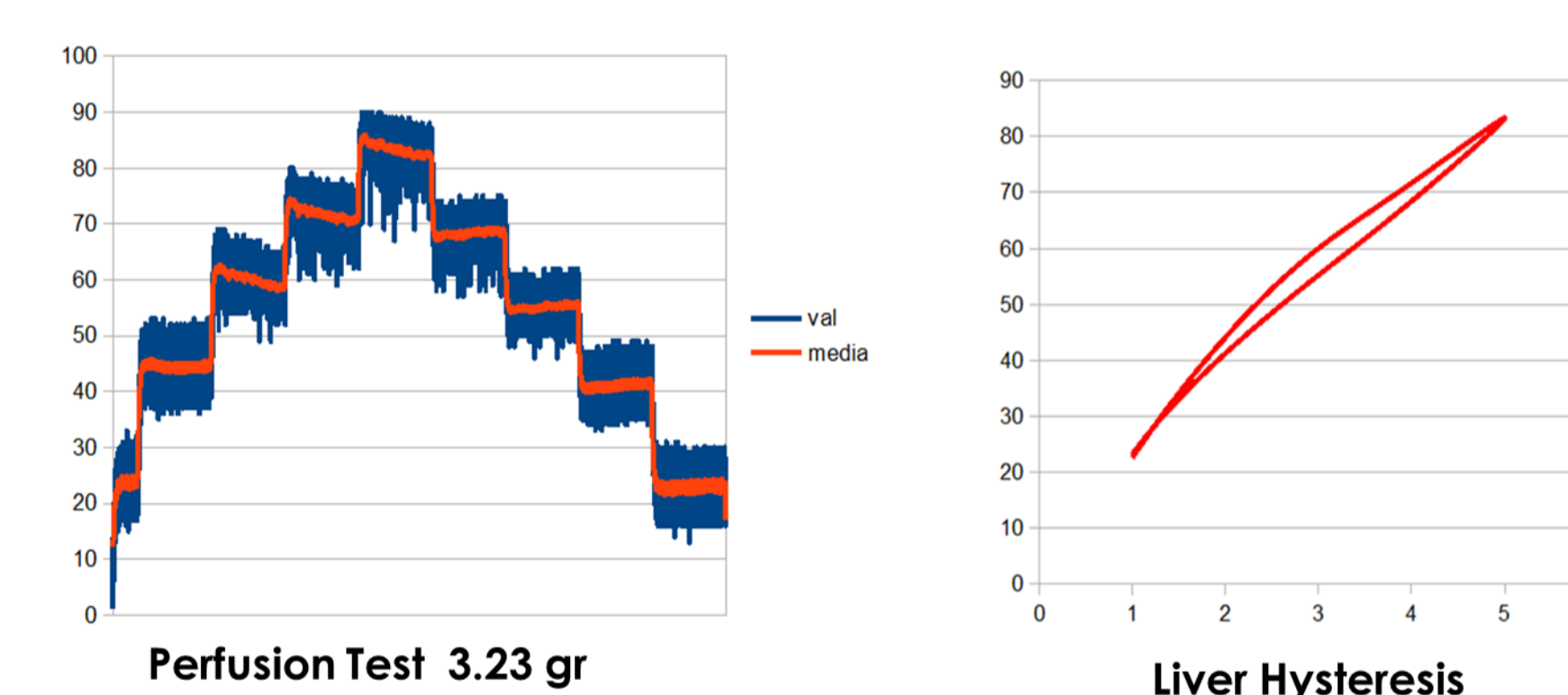
Under general anesthesia surgical **resection of 70% of the liver** is performed. At **0-3-5-7 days** after surgery, the **liver** is removed and **tested**.

**Automated Perfusion Test** with the **Genoa Organ Perfusion System**: the liver is perfused through the portal vein, starting from physiological value (=1 ml/min\*gr) and increased by successive steps up to fivefold and then decreased to normality.



### Perfusion Test

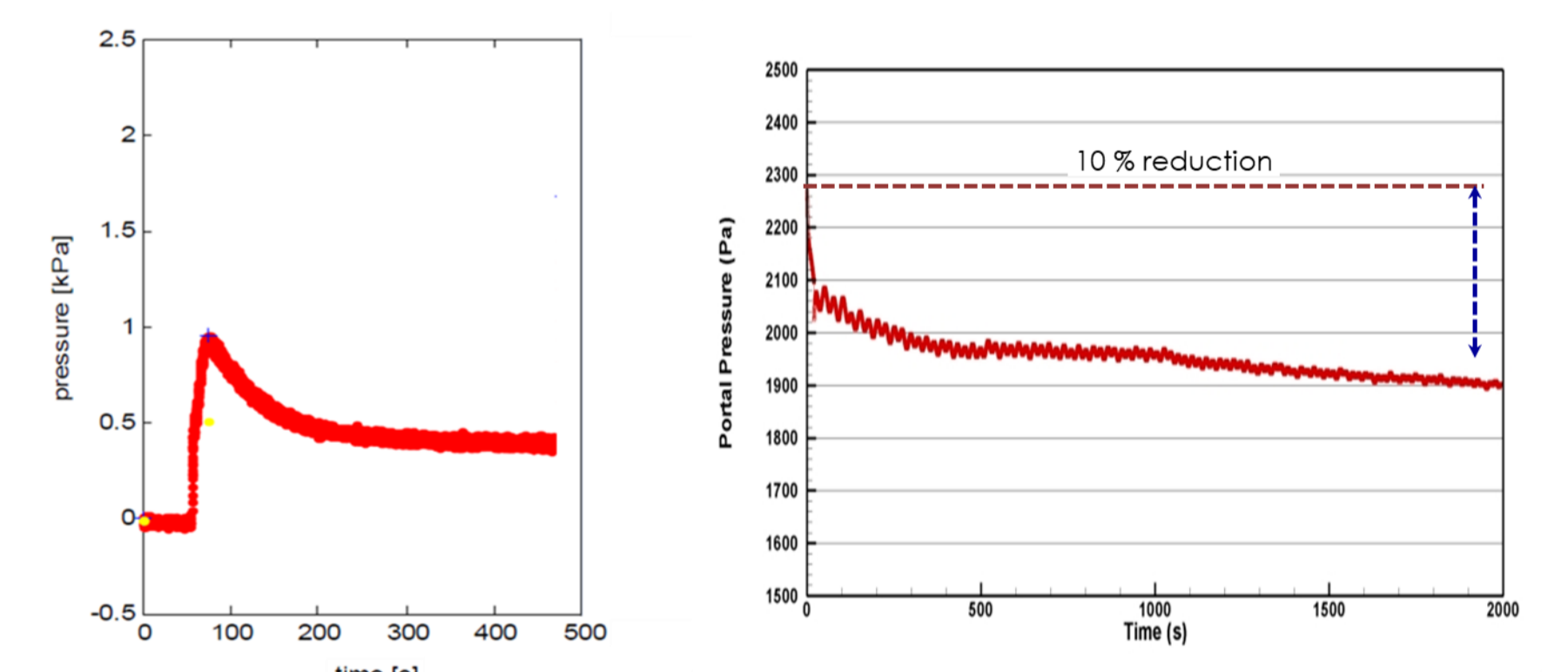
#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS



The liver shows a visco-elastic behavior during the whole test: hysteresis can be recorded and measured

### Perfusion Test

#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS



The liver shows a visco-elastic behavior during the single step: stress relaxation can be recorded and measured

### Preliminary Conclusions

The **Genoa Organ Perfusion System** offers flow control and pressure measurements that are accurate to **quantify the liver compliance** in our research protocol.

**Further results are needed** to better understand the correlations between regeneration, intrahepatic blood flow and liver function and to improve our mathematical model.

The Genoa Organ Perfusion System **can be scaled and modified** in order to perform **different types of research** on organ and tissue perfusion as hyperthermic peritoneal perfusion, isolated limb perfusion, and hypothermic organ preservation models.

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### General Considerations

**Arduino** offers a stimulating way to **improve lab equipment**, making electronics projects **accessible** to anyone; it is a **valuable learning tool**, with which anyone can play and experiment with electronics, learn the foundations of electronic and build their own devices.

In a wider contest, **Arduino** and the **open-hardware** movement may represent a sustainable and valuable way to **enhance scientific education** and to **increase the opportunities for scientists** with limited financial resources.

Thanks for your attention!

