#### 研究成果報告書 科学研究費助成事業

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研究課題名(和文)Development of multiscale forward finite element musculoskeletal model for rehabilitation and artificial prosthesis design

研究課題名(英文)Development of multiscale forward finite element musculoskeletal model for

rehabilitation and artificial prosthesis design

## 研究代表者

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研究成果の概要(和文):本研究より、患者個別マルチスケール全身有限要素筋骨格(FE-MS)モデルを開発されました。運動中の筋・靭帯の張力が計算できると同時に、関節の軟部組織の接触面積や応力分布についても計算が可能となった。モデルによるシミュレーション結果と人工関節を実際に装着した被験者の計測結果とを比較することで、妥当性を検証した。また、床反力を予測するアルゴリズムを開発され、FE-MSモデルと統合されま した。従来手法より、高精度と高効率性が見出されました。

# 研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

This research provides a deterministic way to insight into the relationship between physical behavior and tissue state, which significantly provided a fundamental understanding of human biomechanics and help treat musculoskeletal disease.

研究成果の概要(英文):The whole body multi-scale finite element musculoskeletal (FE-MS) model of humans has been developed with the function of subject-specific. (1) An algorithm for the prediction of ground reaction force was developed and integrated with the FE-MS model. A super accuracy has been found in comparison with conventional approaches. (2) It has been applied to the clinical field and used to understand the effect of lower limb alignment on multi-scale dynamics from knee and body levels.(3) A wearable motion capture system has been developed for synchronously acquiring the kinematics and EMG of humans.

研究分野: 生体医工学関連

キーワード: 筋骨格モデル 有限要素 膝関節

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# 1.研究開始当初の背景

Musculoskeletal diseases, such as osteoarthritis and tendinopathy, impose a substantial burden on individuals and health care systems. It was reported there are around 25.3 million patients suffering from knee osteoarthritis in Japan. As a community of scientists and clinicians, we have been largely ineffective in managing MS diseases, as current prevalence, incidence, and socioeconomic burden are at alarming levels and projected to increase sharply in the coming decades. We have a limited understanding of how physical behavior, i.e., whole-body mechanics, influences tissue state, and this could intensify our failure to cure these prevalent and harmful diseases.

The failure to effectively treat MS disease is frustrating for scientists and clinicians. A wealth of epidemiologic data detailing risk factors for many MS diseases has been realized, e.g., increased age, female sex, body mass, prior joint trauma, and joint structural deformity. Studies also explored the effects of loading on structure and biology at the tissue and subtissue levels. Integrating experimental results with the whole body-, tissue-, and cell-level computational models, and using these models to modulate physical behaviors influencing MS tissue health could be expected as an efficient approach in the treatment of MS disease.

# 2. 研究の目的

The purpose of this research is to develop a multiscale musculoskeletal digital twin to deterministically predict the individualized biofeedback and use it to link the physical behavior and tissue mechanobiology, which could be widely used in the design of rehabilitation and artificial prosthesis. This proposal provided a deterministic way to insight into the relationship between physical behavior and tissue state, which will significantly provide a fundamental understanding for human biomechanics and help treat MS disease.

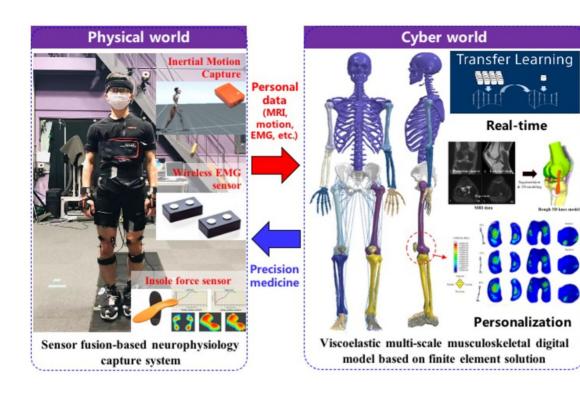
# 3. 研究の方法

In this study, a musculoskeletal digital twin by incorporating the wearable motion capture system and the physics-based finite-element musculoskeletal human model for provide the deterministic platform in multiscale orthopedic biomechanics, as shown in Fig.1. The wearable motion capture system included the inertia motion capture system (Xsens Awinda, Xsens Co. Ltd., Netherlands) and insole force sensor (Pedar system, Novel Co. Ltd., Germany), which used to acquire the kinematics, axial ground reaction force, and foot-ground contact trajectory. It is known the foot-ground contact moments, lateral-medial contact force, and anterior-posterior contact force are essential inputs in the musculoskeletal model, which cannot be measured by the insole force sensor. In this study, an optimization-based model was developed with the constraint of the measured foot-ground contact trajectory and axial ground reaction force. Additionally, a whole-body finite element-based musculoskeletal model was developed in finite element environment (Abaqus, Dassault system) with python-based program based on our previous studies.

# 4. 研究成果

The predicted ground reaction forces and moments presented good agreement (r2>0.95) with experimental results during gait cycle with different speed. Additionally, the muscle activation, knee joint kinematics and contact forces (RMSE: 0.28 body weight, r2:0.90) were also compared with the data from CAMS knee dataset. The contact mechanics and stress were also simultaneously predicted during the simulation. This study has presented an integral workflow for multiscale orthopedic biomechanics from construction of wearable motion capture system and subject-specific musculoskeletal digital model, which can be widely used in the orthopedic field.

The integrated computational framework was used to analyze the knee loading during the normal, varus, and valgus gaits. The framework can work with only motion inputs. The ground reaction forces and moments were successfully predicted and then used as input for further dynamics analysis. The prediction accuracy of the muscle-tendon force optimization results was acceptable. Consequently, the knee joint loading prediction accuracy is guaranteed on some level. It is found that the varus and valgus gait will surely introduce higher knee joint load and muscle load. The metabolic energy efficiency may also be influenced because of the restricted knee motion ability.



# 5 . 主な発表論文等

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# 1.発表者名

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How does normal knee work in the gait cycle: A finite element musculoskeletal investigation

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Global 3DExperience Modeling & Simulation Virtual Conference(国際学会)

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[ 図書 ] 計0件	
〔産業財産権〕	
〔その他〕	

6 . 研究組織

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氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

# 7.科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関			
英国	University of Cambridge			
	Dassault Systemes Simulia Corp.			
中国	Tsinghua University			