

A modeling framework for Biomedical Digital Twins

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Community resources



CellML homepage <https://www.cellml.org/>



OpenCOR software <https://opencor.ws/> (Download, documentation, tutorial)



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Reproducible,
reusable models for
physiological
research

Physiome publishes mathematical models of physiological processes where the experimental details have been published or accepted for publication in a recognised 'primary' peer-reviewed journal in the field of physiological modelling.

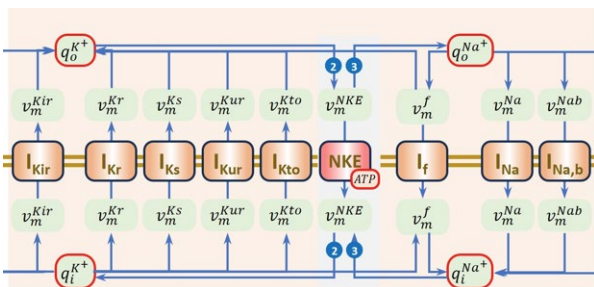
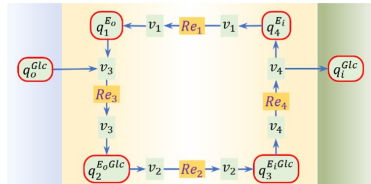
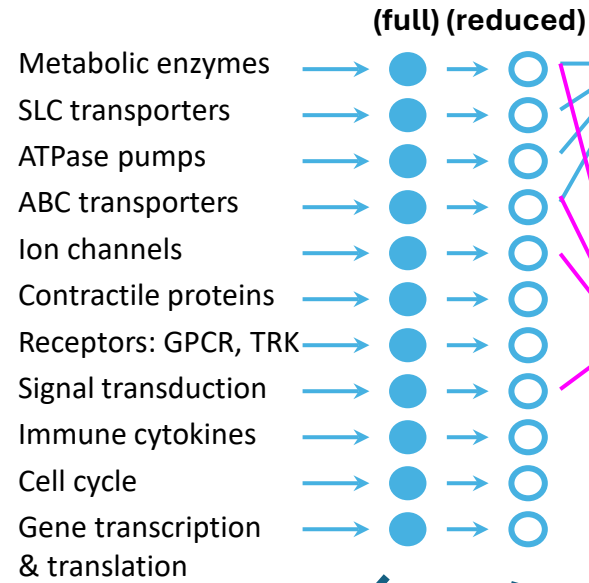
A Physiome article provides a **citable link between the published model and its implementation.**

<https://journal.physiomeproject.org/>

Mapping tools <https://docs.sparc.science/docs/map-core-scaffold-mapping-tools>

Multiscale modelling with bond graphs

1. BG protein templates

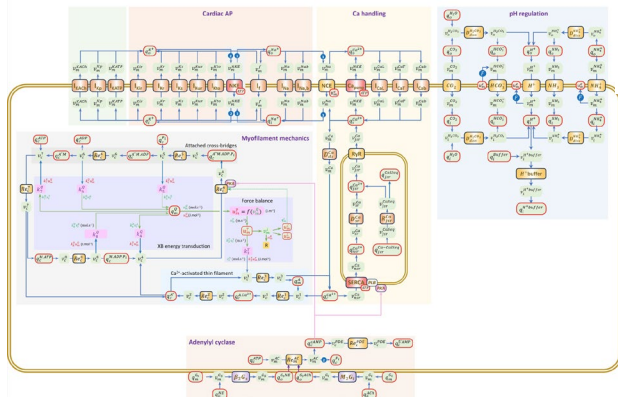


2. FCUs

- Metabolism
- Action potentials
- Calcium handling
- pH regulation
- Myofilament mechs
- Receptors & signaling
- Glucose transport
- Na/K regulation
- Cell cycle
- Cell adhesion
- Gene regulation

3. Cells

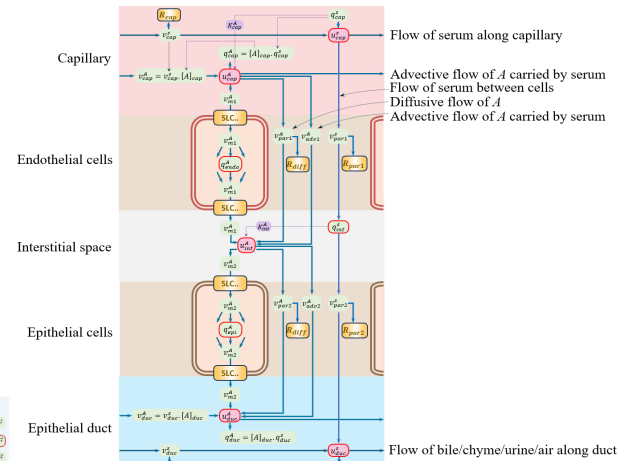
- Endothelial cell
- Epithelial cell
- Cardiomyocyte
- Muscle fiber
- Fibroblast
- Smooth muscle cell
- Osteocyte
- Enterochromaffin cell
- Hepatocyte
- Goblet cell
- Red blood cell



4. FTUs

(including 3D structure)

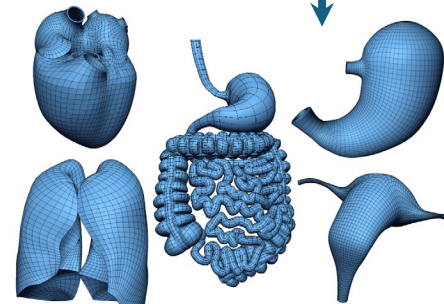
- Glomerulus, ...
- Lung alveoli
- Myocardial sheet
- Liver lobule
- Bone osteon
- Fibre, etc



5. Organs

● =surrogate

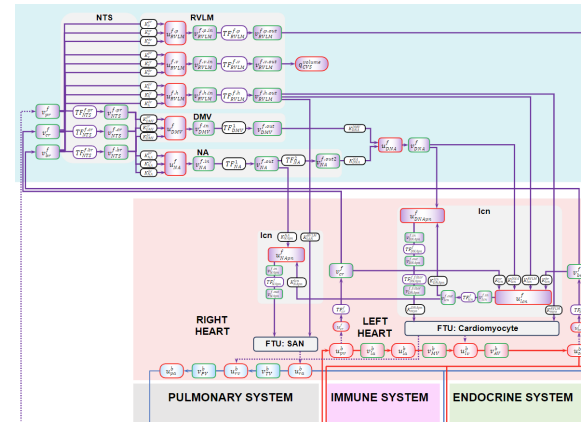
- nephron
- acinus
- block
- lobules
- osteon
- fascicle



6. FPU

(3D anatomical model of the body)

- Regulation of fluid volume
- Regulation of arterial blood pressure
- Regulation of pH
- Regulation of electrolyte balance
- Regulation of glucose
- Regulation of O₂ and CO₂
- Regulation of calcium
- Regulation of phosphate
- Regulation of body temperature



Finite element models that are subsequently reduced (with AI methods) to surrogate models.

Example: SLC transporters

458 genes



66 gene families



bond graph templates

Examples:

SLC1: (EAAT) Glutamate transport

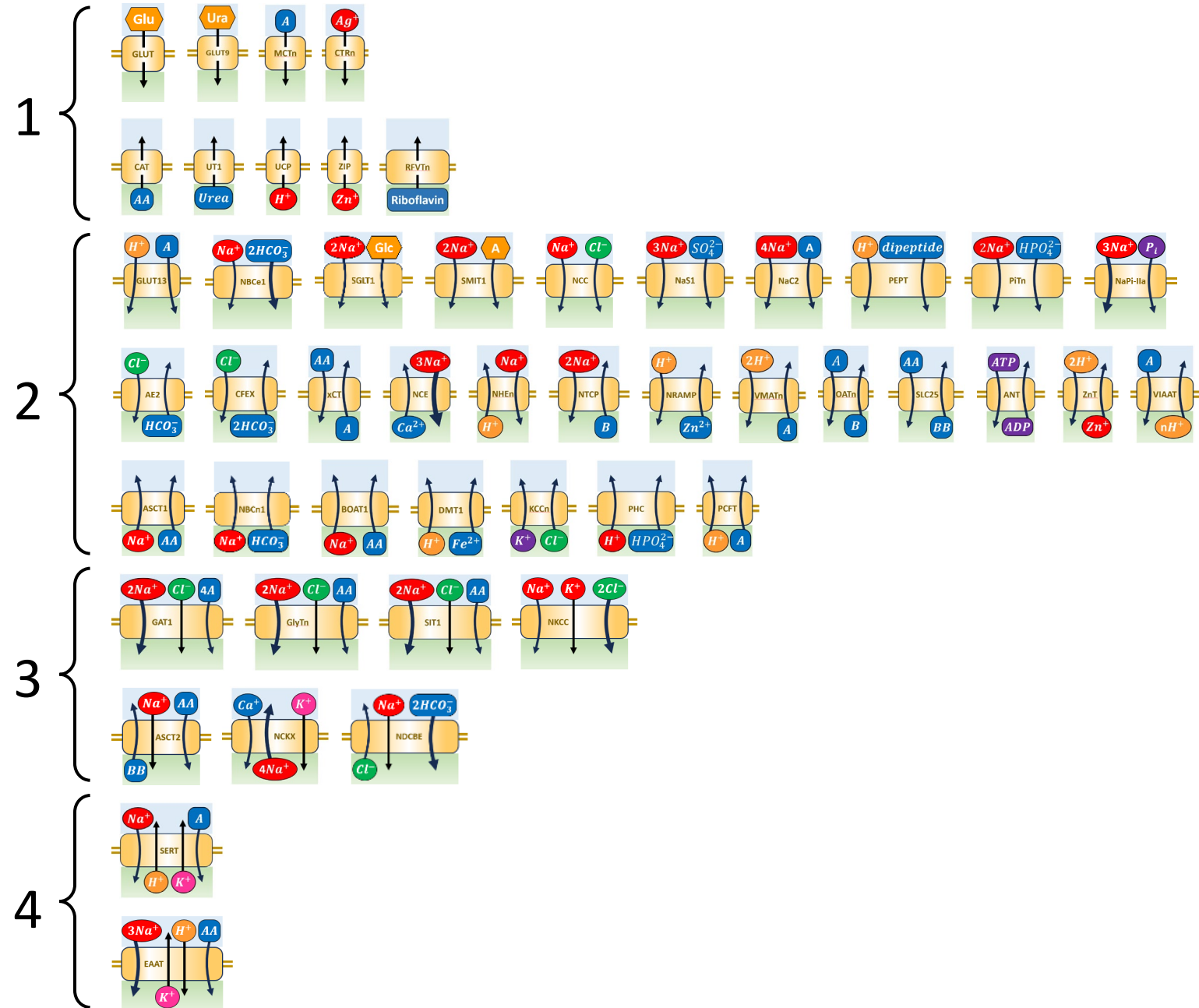
SLC2: (GLUT) Facilitated glucose transport

SLC4: (AE, NBC) Bicarbonate cotransporters

SLC5: (SGLT) Na-glucose cotransport

SLC8: (NCE) Na-Ca exchange

SLC9: (NHE) Na-H exchange



Linking systems physiology with molecular mechanism

Food intake and glucose control

Control of BP: Baroreceptors and the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS)

Control of blood volume

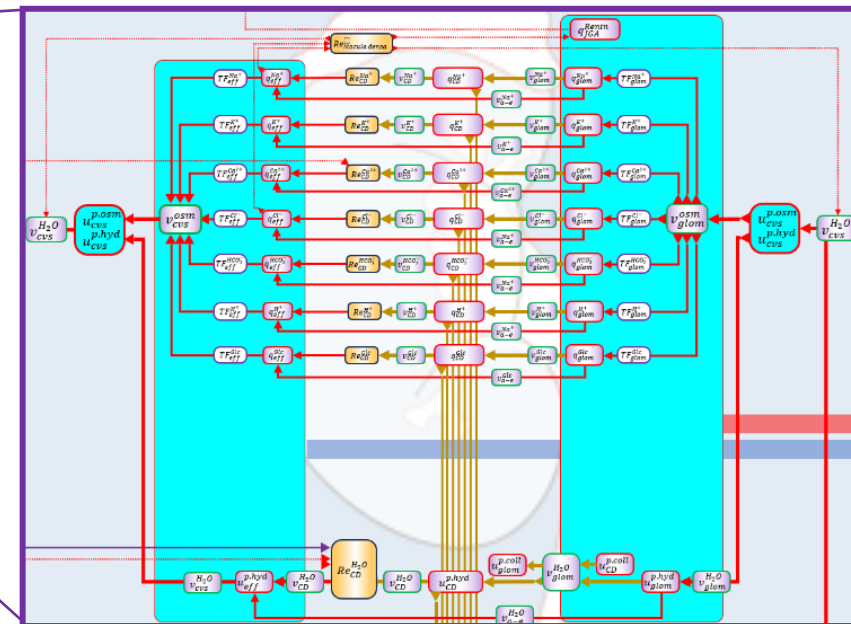
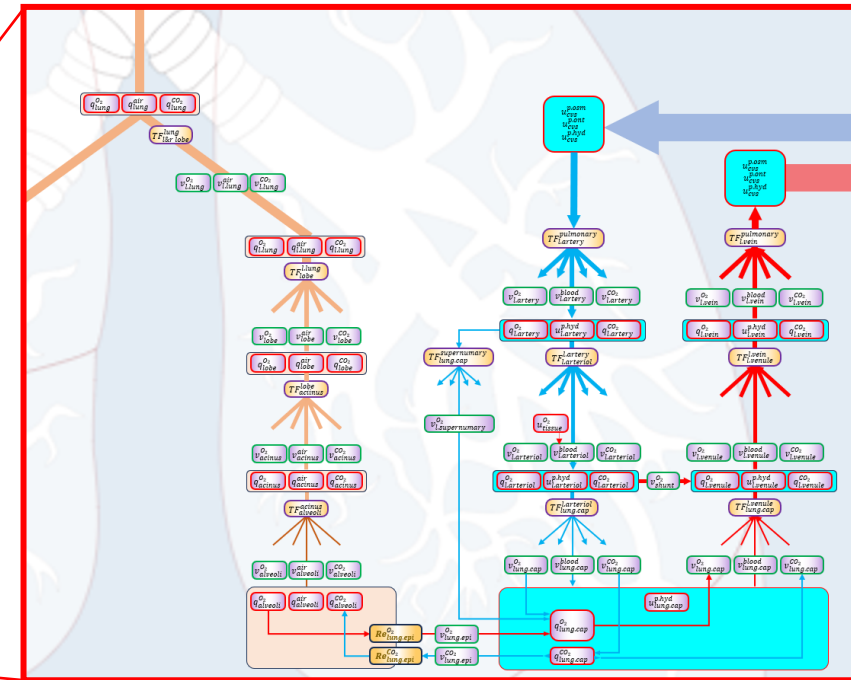
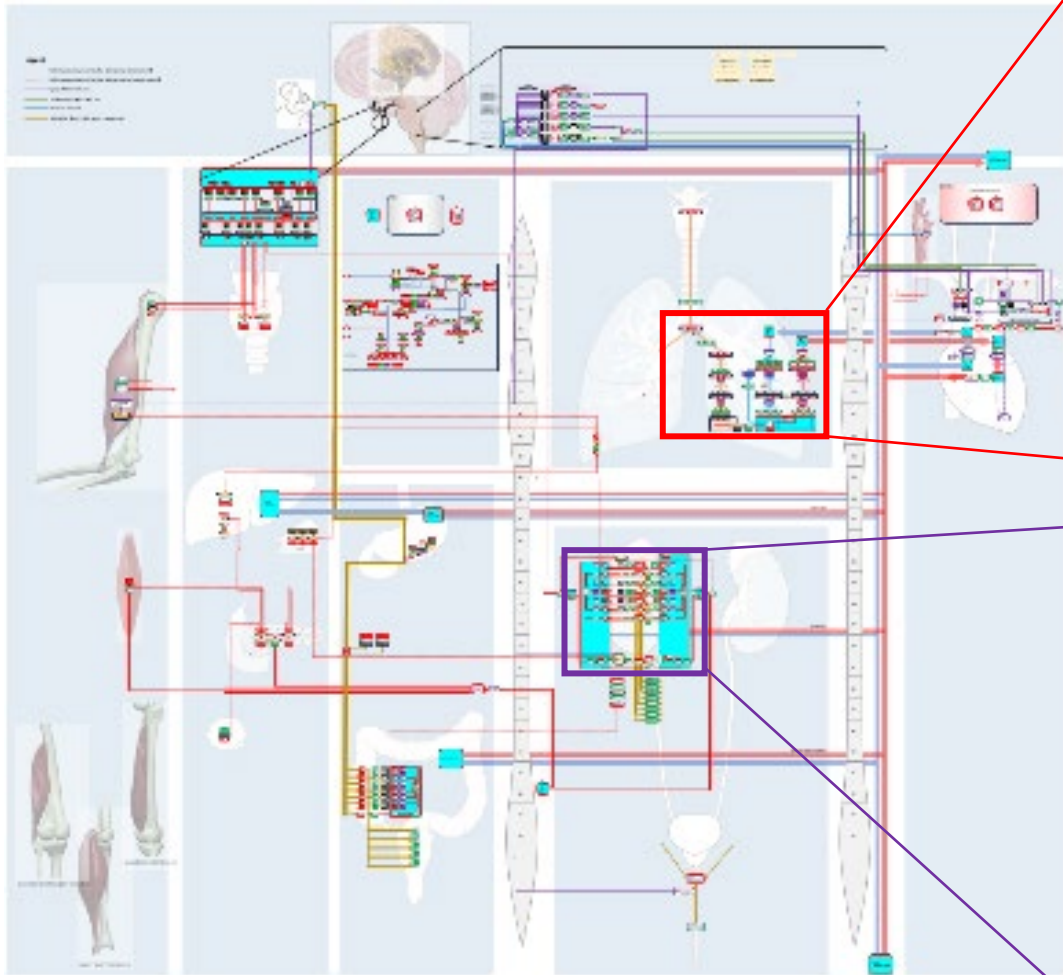
Control of metabolism

Calcium homeostasis

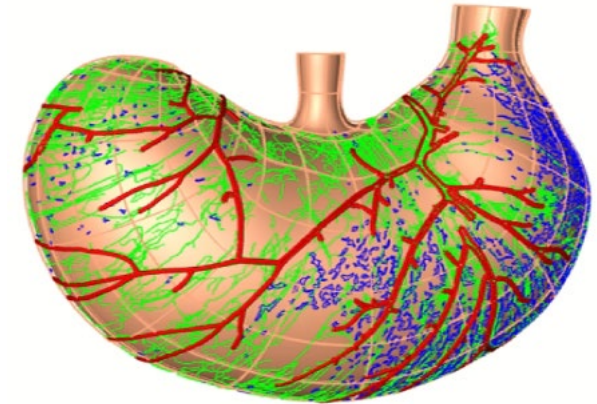
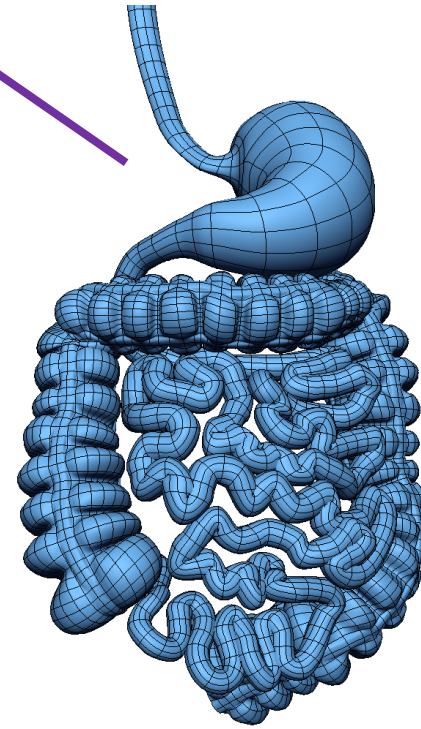
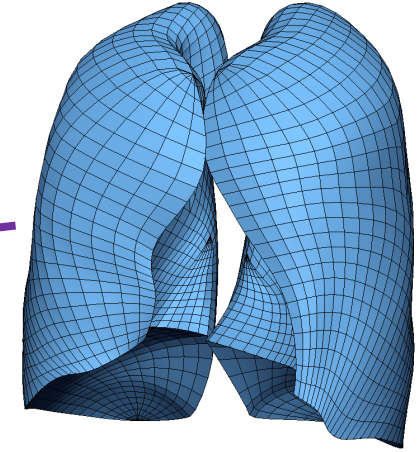
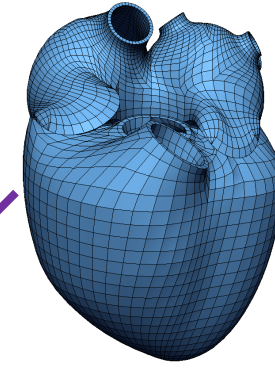
Circadian rhythms

Growth regulation

...

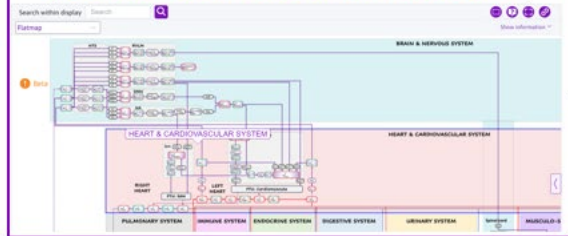


Scaffolds for spatial mapping



CLINICAL WORKFLOWS

SYSTEMS PHYSIOLOGY MODELS



Physiological function tests

Reduction to produce surrogate models



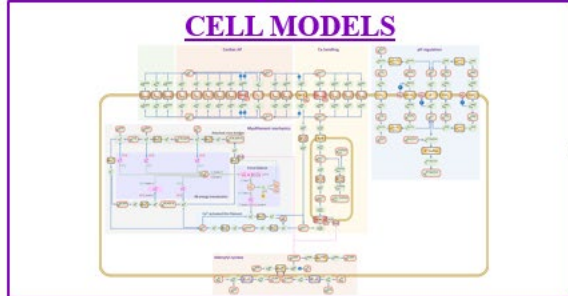
Clinical images

Model reduction with constitutive laws

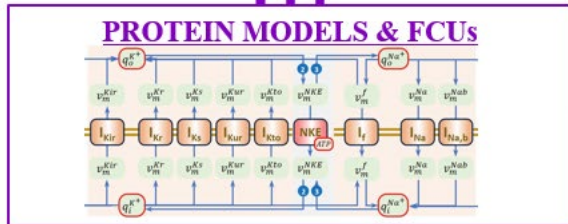


Tissue biopsies

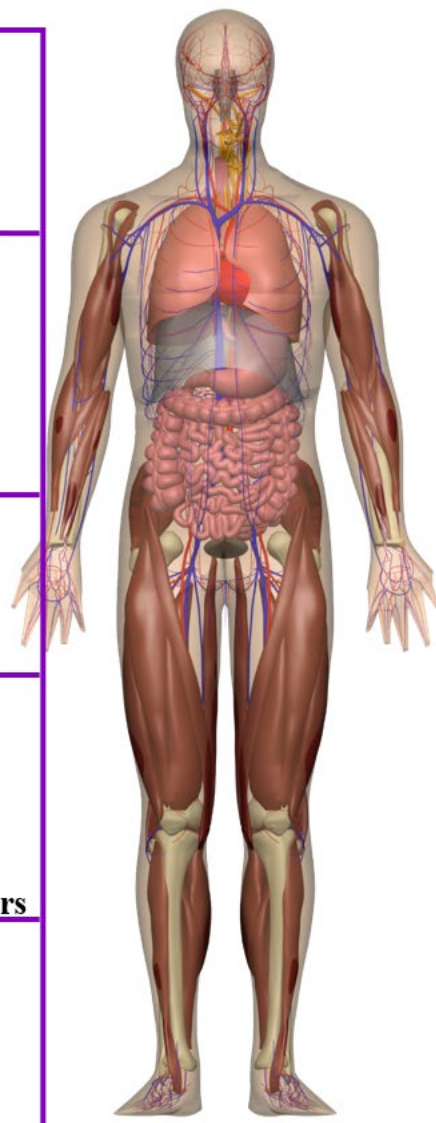
FTUs incorporate small # of cell types



Blood biomarkers



Genetic tests



Constrained by observed behaviour



Model parameters



Constrained by physics and genetics

Thank you!