

Perspectives on Sharing Models and Related Resources in Computational Biomechanics Research

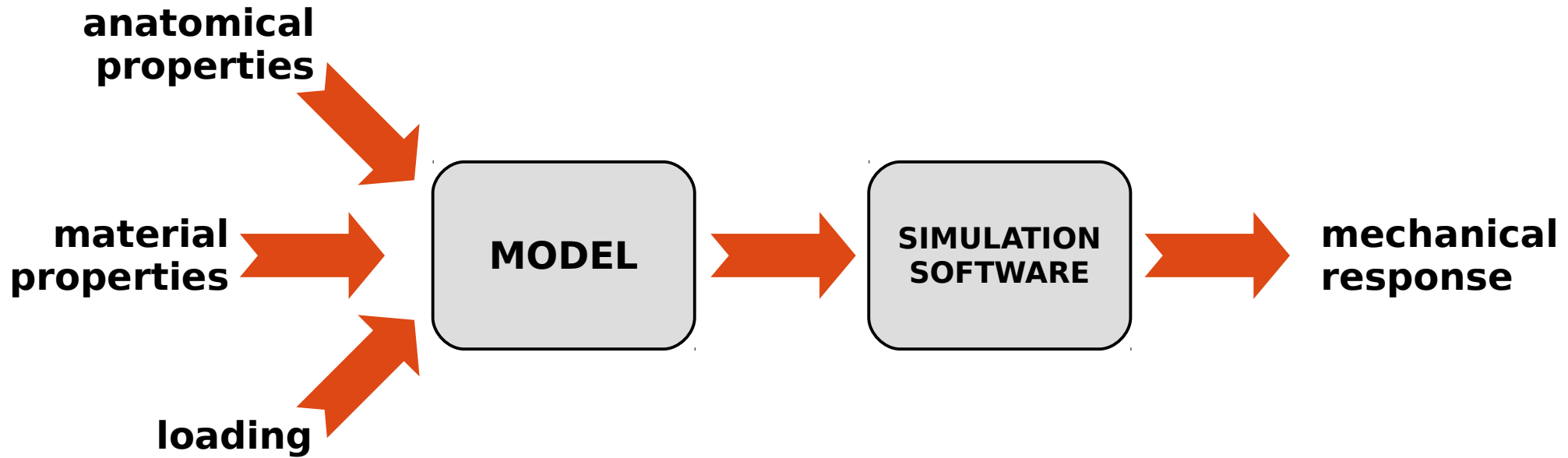
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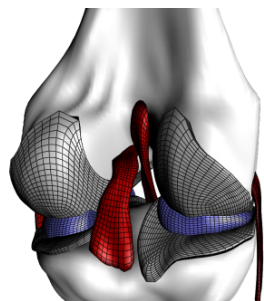
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M&S WORKFLOW IN BIOMECHANICS

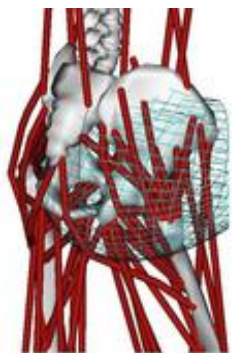


CHALLENGES OF SHARING



What, where, when, how? Multi-level information

- ❏ Raw data
medical imaging
physiology
- ❏ Derivative data
segmentation / geometry
constitutive relations
- ❏ Model components
mesh
constitutive models
- ❏ Working model
- ❏ Simulation software
binary or source code
- ❏ Simulation results



Issues

- ❏ Heterogeneous data
- ❏ Fragmented formats
- ❏ Detached model description and phenomena formulation
- ❏ Large variety of simulation software
- ❏ Mark-ups specific to software
- ❏ Coupled models - multiscale, multiphysics
- ❏ Nested models - constitutive



SHARE TO REPRODUCE & REUSE

Publish

~80 reporting parameters

- Model identification
- Model structure
- Simulation structure
- Verification
- Validation
- Availability

VS

Share model

- To examine formal description
- To repeat simulations
- To customize
- Exact, complete, usable

Share software

- To examine formulation
- To repeat simulations
- Describes phenomena

Share data

- To reproduce modeling
- Grounding

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www.JBiomech.com



Perspective article

Considerations for reporting finite element analysis studies in biomechanics

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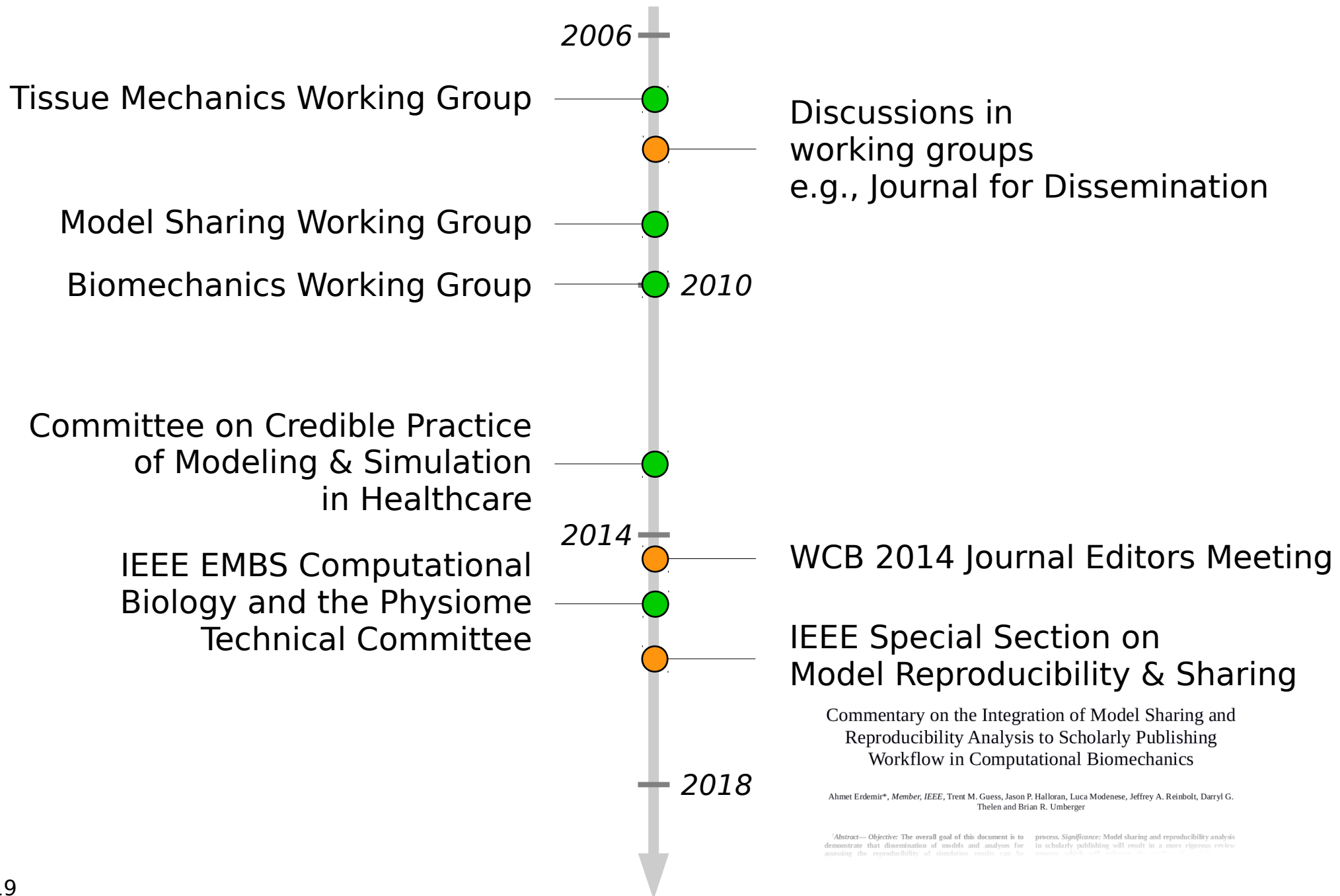
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adapted from Erdemir et al. (2012)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



ARTICLE



Expert View

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Perspectives on Sharing Models and Related Resources in Computational Biomechanics Research

The role of computational modeling for biomechanics research and related clinical care will be increasingly prominent. The biomechanics community has been developing computational models routinely for exploration of the mechanics and mechanobiology of diverse biological structures. As a result, a large array of models, data, and discipline-specific simulation software has emerged to support endeavors in computational biomechanics. Sharing computational models and related data and simulation software has first

Erdemir A, Hunter PJ, Holzapfel GA, Loew LM, Middleton J, Jacobs CR, Nithiarasu P, Löhner R, Wei G, Winkelstein BA, Barocas VH, Guilak F, Ku JP, Hicks JL, Delp SL, Sacks M, Weiss JA, Ateshian GA, Maas SA, McCulloch AD, Peng GCY. *Perspectives on Sharing Models and Related Resources in Computational Biomechanics Research*. J Biomech Eng. 2018; 140(2), 024701. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1115/1.4038768>.

GOALS

- ❏ To document current **perspectives** in **biomechanics community** for **sharing** of computational models and related resources

Journal editors

Key stakeholders, e.g., resource providers

- ❏ To identify **commonalities** and **differences** of **opinions** in regard to model sharing in biomechanics
- ❏ To understand potential impact of model sharing on **reproducibility** and **reuse**

SOLICITATION OF PERSPECTIVES

Invitation to

- ❏ 8 groups of journal editors
primarily biomechanics
- ❏ 6 stakeholders from community
resource providers in biomechanics

Invitation for

- ❏ 300-500 words opinion piece
plus references
- ❏ To be published verbatim

Opinion pieces to consider

- ❏ opportunities, challenges, success stories
- ❏ incorporating model sharing into scientific workflow
- ❏ impact on of research, translation, training
- ❏ envision a sustainable ecosystem

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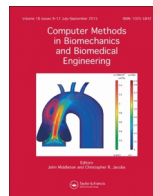
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THEMES FROM CONTRIBUTORS

Clarity on terminology
Role of standards
Need for databases



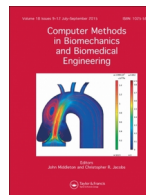
Need for increased ability
Journal tools for rich content
Evolve standards of reporting
Associating data to manuscripts

Journal guidance
Use of repositories or supporting materials
Avoiding rigid requirements



Examples of impact of sharing
Available infrastructure
Cultural and behavioral issues
Academia's award structure
Need for leaders

Challenges of reproducing FEA
Concerns about source code



Initiative for a library
Potential workflow for sharing

Benchmarking before sharing
Sharing with all inputs
Special issue on benchmarking
Need for standard for sharing



Requirements from simulation software end
Interacting with infrastructure
Commitment to facilitate model sharing

Fragmentation of journal requirements
Varying format requirements
Definition of a sharable model
Sustainable archiving



Available infrastructure
Available simulation software
Multiple domain/physics/scale integration

CONSOLIDATION & CONSIDERATIONS

Benefits of sharing

- assessment of reproducibility
- innovation by reuse
- repurpose for new publications
- training
 - new method*
 - modeling technique*
- outreach
 - downloads and visibility*

Extent of sharing

- complete model markup
- foundational data
- simulation software
 - if model is not standalone*
- submodels
- simulation results
- simpler models with similar abstraction

Platforms for sharing

- federally funded & publicly available repositories
- journal sites
 - supplementary material*
- general purpose data repositories
- institutional sites
- laboratory sites
- dedicated sites

CONSOLIDATION & CONSIDERATIONS

Support from Journals

- ❏ supplementary material
- ❏ recommendation to use existing repositories
- ❏ online journal tools for rich content
- ❏ encouragement to use and evolve existing standards
- ❏ digital object identifiers
- ❏ clarify terminology

Burden of sharing - infrastructure

- ❏ development, maintenance, expansion
- ❏ repositories that co-exist and cross-reference
- ❏ centralized curation
- ❏ access to simulation software
- ❏ components for coupled simulations

Burden of sharing - developers, users, reviewers

- ❏ prepare & disseminate
- ❏ maintain packages
- ❏ document model
- ❏ review markup
- ❏ repeat simulations

CONSOLIDATION & CONSIDERATIONS

Risk of sharing

- ❏ low quality of models
- ❏ controlled release
benchmark & disseminate
time delays
- ❏ early release
disseminate & certify
balance quality vs early
adoption

Management of intellectual property

- ❏ incompatible licensing
when blending models
model vs simulation
software
- ❏ unintentional limitations on
broad dissemination
- ❏ pay wall problem

Promotion of sharing

- ❏ incentives and recognition
self-motivated
visibility and increased
citations
- ❏ mandates
journals & funding agencies
- ❏ need for official recognition
academic promotion
awards

IN SUMMARY

Where are we now?

- ❏ **Value** of model sharing for reproducibility and reuse
- ❏ **Examples** of model, data, and software sharing
- ❏ Availability of **infrastructure**
- ❏ Support from **journals** - editorial and infrastructure

Yet

- ❏ Difficulties to recognize model sharing as a common component of scholarly workflow remain

What can we do

- ❏ Promote and demonstrate model sharing and its utility
- ❏ Try new strategies
- ❏ Communicate in an organized fashion

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Contributors

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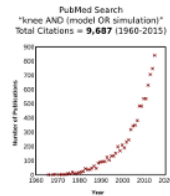
A collaborative pathway to establish credible practice of modeling and simulation in knee biomechanics in conformance with community recommendations

by Erdemir, Besier, Imhauser, Laz, Morrison, Shelburne, Halloran

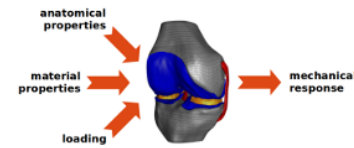
BACKGROUND

Computational modeling and simulation (M&S) has become a routine strategy in knee biomechanics for

- scientific knowledge joint and tissue function impact of pathology injury mechanisms surgical interventions
- clinical guidance osteoarthritis meniscal tears ligament injuries joint pain rehabilitation

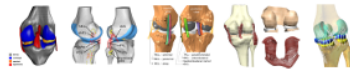


Abstraction and fundamental components of knee M&S to explore biomechanical function are unified.



Implementation of knee M&S, however, is highly fragmented due to modelers' decisions, specifically their art.

required fidelity	simulation software capabilities
level of specimen-specificity	subjectivity of interpretation
limited data resolution	biological variability
subjectivity of assumptions	data uncertainties
	completeness of reporting
	cost considerations
availability of expertise	



Do the predictions of natural knee biomechanics depend on modeling decisions of separate development teams when the target simulation scenarios and the source data to build models remain the same?

Our multi-team collaboration aims to understand the "art" of M&S in knee biomechanics.

- To quantify the influence of variations in M&S workflows on the reproducibility of joint level predictions
- To quantify the influence of variations in M&S workflows on the reproducibility of tissue level predictions

This document establishes the correspondence between the design of our reproducibility study on knee M&S and the broad guidance from biomedical community on credible practice of M&S.

- To summarize our study design to understand, document, and review multiple M&S workflows in knee biomechanics.
- To establish mapping of the components of our knee M&S project to Ten "Not" So Simple Rules of Credible Practice of M&S in healthcare.

TEN "NOT SO" SIMPLE RULES

By Committee on Credible Practice of Modeling & Simulation in Healthcare
To learn more about the Committee, refer to <https://simtk.org/plugin/inform/inform/cpmr/>

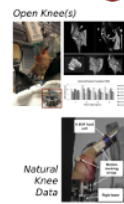


- Define context clearly** - Plan and develop the M&S activity with clear definition of the intended purpose or context accommodating end-users needs.
- Use appropriate data** - Use data relevant to the M&S activity, which can ideally be traced back to the source.
- Evaluate within context** - Evaluate the M&S activity through verification & validation, uncertainty quantification, and sensitivity analysis faithful to the context/purpose/scope of the M&S efforts, with clear and a priori definition of evaluation metrics and including test cases.
- List limitations explicitly** - Provide an explicit disclaimer on the limitations of the M&S to indicate under what conditions or applications the M&S may or may not be relied on.
- Use version control** - Implement a version control system to trace the time history of the M&S activities, including delineation of contributors' efforts.
- Document adequately** - Document all M&S activities, including simulation code, model markup, scope and intended use of M&S activities, users' and developers' guides.
- Disseminate broadly** - Disseminate appropriate components of M&S activities, including simulation software, models, simulation scenarios and results.
- Get independent reviews** - Have the M&S activity reviewed by independent third-party users and developers, essentially by any interested member of the community.
- Test competing implementations** - Use competition of multiple implementations to check the conclusions of different implementations of the M&S processes against each other.
- Conform to standards** - Adopt and promote generally applicable and discipline specific operating procedures, guidelines, and standards accepted as best practices.

For additional details, refer to Erdemir, A., Mulgeta, L. and Lytton, W. W. Ten "not so" simple rules for credible practice of modeling and simulation in healthcare: a multidisciplinary committee perspective. 2015 Biomedical Engineering Society / Food and Drug Administration Frontiers in Medical Devices Conference: Innovations in Modeling and Simulation, May 18-20, 2015, Washington, DC.

DATA

Reuse of existing data on knee anatomy and mechanics



I knee from Open Knee(s)
- 8 cadaver knees from 8 donors
- Medical imaging (MRI)
- Joint kinematics-kinetics
- Tissue testing

I knee from Natural Knee Data
- 7 cadaver knees from 5 donors
- Medical imaging (CT, MRI)
- Joint kinematics-kinetics

M&S PHASE: CALIBRATION

Start with

Initial specimen-specific knee model
Specimen-specific joint kinematics-kinetics
- laxity datasets
Literature

Deliver

Calibrated specimen-specific knee model
Calibration fit error (before & after)
Loading and boundary conditions
Changes in anatomical representation
Changes in tissue representation

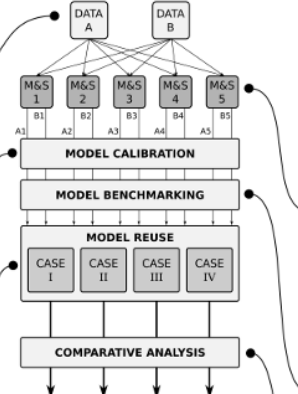
M&S PHASE: REUSE

Start with

Benchmarked specimen-specific knee model
Simulation cases
- Passive flexion
- Pivot shift
- Weight-bearing standing (x-ray)
- Sit-to-stand motion

Deliver

Loading and boundary conditions
Joint mechanics predictions
Tissue mechanics predictions



Are M&S predictions influenced by M&S workflow?
OPERATING PROCEDURES (for each M&S phase)

- Group consensus on
 - Deliverables
 - Earmarked specimen-specific data
- Activities of individual teams to
 - Prepare specifications
 - Submit/disseminate specifications
 - Execute specifications
 - Document protocol deviations
 - Submit/disseminate protocol deviations
 - Submit/disseminate deliverables
 - Submit cost estimate
- Group review (completeness) of
 - Specifications
 - Protocol deviations
 - Deliverables
 - Costs

M&S PHASE: DEVELOPMENT

Start with

Specimen-specific medial imaging datasets
Literature

Deliver

Initial specimen-specific knee model

Representation of anatomy
- Segmentation
- Geometry
- Mesh



Representation of tissue behavior
- Constitutive models
- Tissue stress-strain response
- Tissue bulk response

M&S PHASE: BENCHMARKING

Start with

Calibrated specimen-specific knee model
Specimen-specific joint kinematics-kinetics
- combined loading datasets
- datasets from resected joint

Deliver

Benchmarked specimen-specific knee model
Benchmark error
Loading and boundary conditions

THIRD-PARTY REVIEW & COMPARISON

Deliverables

- Models
- Model components
- Simulation results



Modeling & simulation workflows
- Specifications
- Protocol deviations
- Reporting

Predictive capacity
- Calibration results
- Benchmarking results

Model reuse credibility and criticality assessment

collaboration with US FDA for independent review

POSTER GOALS



Project Title: Reproducibility in simulation-based prediction of natural knee mechanics
Project Funding: NIBIB, NIH (R01EB024573, PI: Erdemir)
Project Website: <https://simtk.org/projects/kneehub>
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STUDY DESIGN ON "ART" OF MODELING

From project Reproducibility in Simulation-Based Prediction of Natural Knee Mechanics
For a copy of the grant proposal, refer to https://simtk.org/svn/kneehub/doc/grant_resubmission.pdf



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LICENSING

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