

3-D-printed, lifelike heart models could help train tomorrow's surgeons

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Full-size, realistic models of human organs could help surgeons train and practice before they cut into a patient. However, it's been challenging to make inexpensive models of a size, complexity and material that

simulates human organs. Now, researchers reporting in *ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering* have developed a way to 3-D print a full-size model of a patient's own heart. Watch a video of how they made the 3-D organ [here](#).

For complex [heart](#) surgeries, having a chance to plan and practice on a realistic model could help surgeons anticipate problems, leading to more successful outcomes. Current 3-D printing techniques have been used to make full-size organ models, but the materials generally don't replicate the feel or mechanical properties of natural tissue. And soft, tissue-like materials, such as silicone rubbers, often collapse when 3-D printed in air, making it difficult to reproduce large, complex structures. Eman Mirdamadi, Adam Feinberg and colleagues recently developed a technique, called freeform reversible embedding of suspended hydrogels (FRESH), which involves 3-D printing soft biomaterials within a gelatin bath to support delicate structures that would otherwise collapse in air. However, the technique was previously limited to small objects, so the researchers wanted to adapt it to full-size organs.

The team's first step was to show that alginate, an inexpensive material made from seaweed, has similar material and mechanical properties as cardiac tissue. Next, the researchers placed sutures in a piece of alginate, which held even when stretched—suggesting that surgeons could practice stitching up a heart model made from the material. In preparation for making the heart model, the team modified their FRESH 3-D printer to make larger objects. They used this device and magnetic resonance imaging (known as MRI) scans from a patient to model and print a full-size adult human heart, as well as a section of coronary artery that they could fill with simulated blood. The heart [model](#) was structurally accurate, reproducible and could be handled outside of the gelatin bath. The method could also be applied to printing other realistic organ models, such as kidneys or liver, the researchers say.

More information: Eman Mirdamadi et al. FRESH 3D Bioprinting a Full-Size Model of the Human Heart, *ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering* (2020). [DOI: 10.1021/acsbiomaterials.0c01133](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsbiomaterials.0c01133)

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