

Numerical Analysis of Effective Parameters on Flow in a Complete Model of Ureter with Peristaltic Motion

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Abstract

Ureter reflux is one of the prevalent factors that causes pyelonefrit and sistit syndromes. Dilatation of ureter, renal pelves and calyx are detectable with reflux. In this paper, in order to analyze this phenomenon, an axisymmetric model was introduced. We utilized a rigid body, which is in contact with the outer ureter wall to model ureter contraction. The Navier-Stokes equations are solved for the fluid and a linear elastic model is used for ureter wall structure. The finite element equations for both the structure and the fluid were solved by the Newton-Raphson iterative method. The effect of ureter wall elasticity, pressure difference between the ureter inlet and outlet and the effect of the average velocity of peristaltic wave along the length of the ureter on the ureter outlet flow rate were analyzed. Moreover, the effect of the number of contraction waves on the pressure and flow relations in the ureter was analyzed. Increase in the number of contraction waves reduced the flow passing through the ureter. The results of investigating about the contraction wave velocity variations indicated that if average velocity the contraction wave was lower than a limited magnitude, its existence did not have any considerable effect on the ureter outlet flow rate. Finally improper function of urinary tubes junctions results in the passage of a part of back flow even in the case of low velocity beginning of the contraction wave.

Keywords: Peristalsis; Reflux; Urine transport; Contraction wave; Fluid structure interactions

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¹Hydronephrosis
⁵Pyelonefrit

²Peristaltic transport
⁶Sistit

³Bolus
⁷Hydrodynamic

⁴Reflux

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⁸ Urodynamic

¹² Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian Method

⁹ Uroflowmetry

¹² Immersed boundary method

¹⁰ Griffiths

¹³ Peskin

¹¹ Elasticity

$$D(u^f) = \frac{1}{2(\nabla u^f + (u^f)^T)} \quad [1]$$

[1]

$$X = (X_f, X_s)$$

$$X_s \quad X_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{d}_s &= \underline{d}_s(X_s) & (1) \\ \underline{\tau}_f &= \underline{\tau}_f(X_f) & (2) \\ \underline{\tau}_f & & \underline{d}_s \end{aligned}$$

$$F[X] \equiv \begin{pmatrix} F_f[X_f, \underline{d}_s(X_s)] \\ F_s[X_s, \underline{\tau}_f(X_f)] \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \quad (3)$$

[1]

$$\begin{aligned} F_f[X_f, \mathbf{0}] &= \mathbf{0} & (4) \\ F_s[X_s, \mathbf{0}] &= \mathbf{0} & (5) \end{aligned}$$

mm

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^s & \quad \Omega^f \\ f \quad s & \\ () \quad () & \\ : & \\ \rho^f \frac{\partial u^f}{\partial t} + \rho^f u^f \cdot \nabla u^f &= \nabla \cdot \sigma^f + \rho^f f^f \text{ in } \Omega^f & (6) \\ \nabla \cdot u^f &= 0 \text{ in } \Omega^f & (7) \\ \sigma^f &= 2\eta D(u^f) - p^f I \text{ in } \Omega^f & (8) \\ : & & () \quad () \\ \rho^s \frac{\partial u^s}{\partial t} &= \nabla \cdot \sigma^s + \rho^s f^s \text{ in } \Omega^s & (9) \\ \det(F) &= 1 \text{ in } \Omega^s & (10) \\ \sigma^s &= G(F \cdot F^T - I) - p^s I \text{ in } \Omega^s & (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} () \quad () & : \\ () & \\ : & () \\ u^s - u^f &= \mathbf{0} & (12) \\ \sigma^s \cdot n + \sigma^f \cdot n &= \mathbf{0} & (13) \end{aligned}$$

$$n \quad () \quad ()$$

$$t \quad \eta \quad \rho \quad G \quad I \quad p \quad \nabla \quad f \quad \sigma \quad u$$

$$()$$

$$) \quad \text{kPa} \quad \text{kPa}$$

$$()$$

n

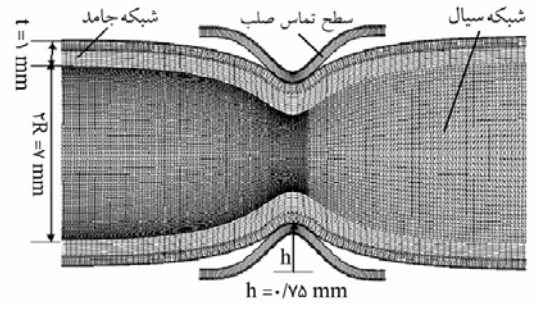
$$F = (\nabla_n x^s)^T :$$

¹⁴ Fictitious domain
¹⁸ Solid shear modulus

¹⁵ Cauchy stress tensor
¹⁹ Density

¹⁶ Volumetric forces gradient operator
²⁰ Viscosity

¹⁷ Unite Tensor
²¹ Isotropic



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$h = / \text{ mm}$

cm/s cm/s

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s

kPa

| $t =$ s | (Pa) | (Pa) | (Pa) | h (mm) |
|---------|------|------|------|----------|
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²² Sparse

²³ ADINATM, version 8.2, Watertown, MA

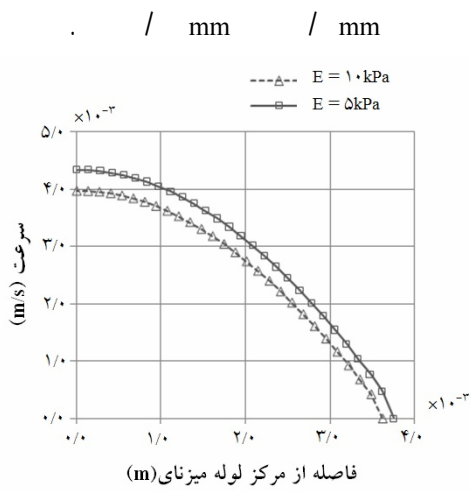
²⁴ Gradient

²⁵ Constraint function

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 kPa
)
 (Pa)
)
)
 / mm
 (/ mm cm/s)
 (cm/s

t= s

MATLAB



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.t= s

+ / Pa / mm

) kPa kPa

²⁶ Newton-Raphson Method

²⁷ MATrix Laboratory

²⁸ Curve Fitting

²⁹ Cubic-spline

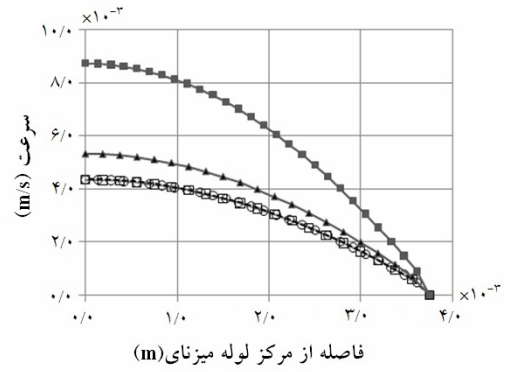
cm/s

cm/s

(cm/s)

(cm/s)

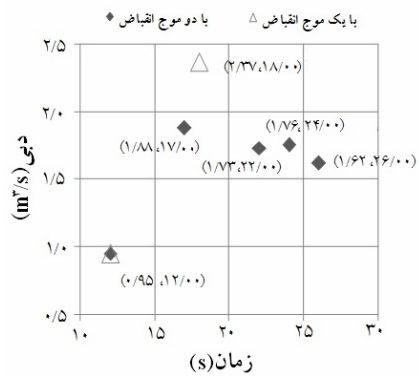
○ $v=2\text{cm/s}$, $t=1\text{s}$ ▲ $v=1\text{cm/s}$, $t=22.24\text{s}$
□ $v=1\text{cm/s}$, $t=1\text{s}$ ■ $v=2\text{cm/s}$, $t=18.869\text{s}$



cm/s

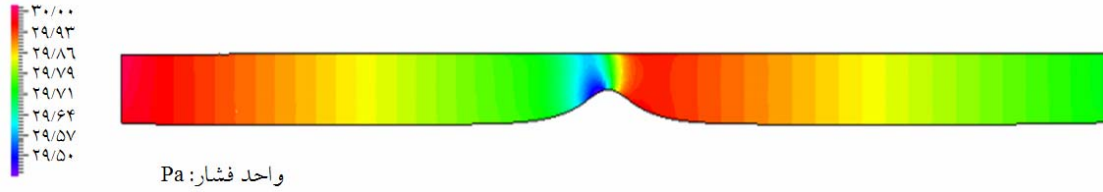
cm/s

t= s

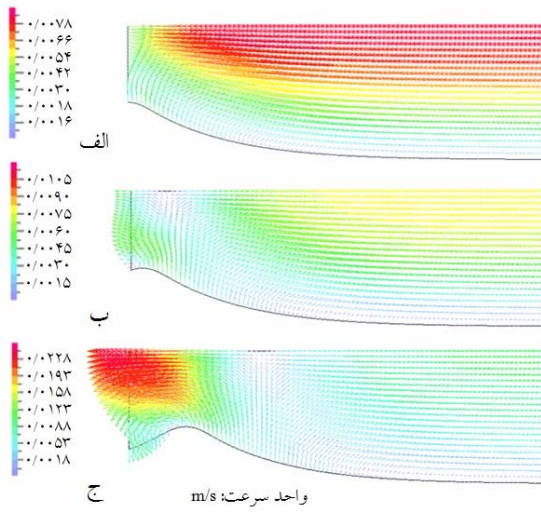


kPa

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