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مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني





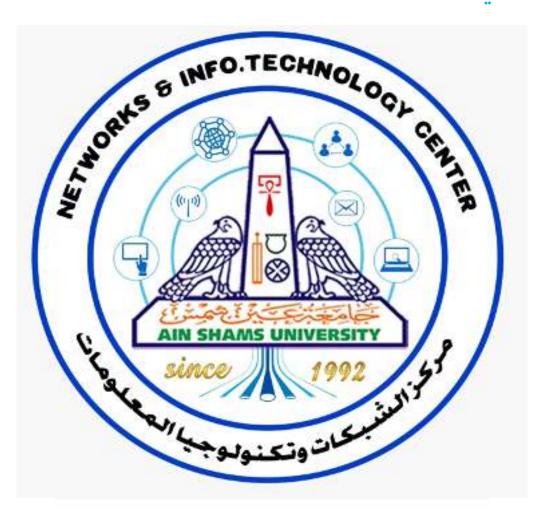


Mona Maghraby

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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات









Mechanics of Human Red Blood Cell at the Onset and Progression Stages of Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria Parasite

By

Mohamed Tawfik Ahmed Eraky

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
in
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2019

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Key Words:

Human Red Blood Cells, Malaria, Plasmodium Falciparum, Shear modulus, Skalak model

Summary:

This thesis aims to get insight into the mechanics of human red blood cell in healthy case and during the progression of Plasmodium Falciparum malaria parasite. As the computed results in previous studies using previous models in both cases did not agree with the in-vitro stretching tests, Skalak's hyperelastic constitutive model is used. This model achieved a remarkable agreement with stretching tests in the healthy case. During infection the cell membrane is patched with one infected patch with high shear modulus whereas the remaining membrane segment is represented with a lower shear modulus. The infection progression is represented by increasing the patch diameter. In the all infection simulation, the geometry mutation of the infected cell from the biconcave shape to the spherical-like shape in the last infection stage is considered. Present simulation results using ABAQUS explicit showed an accurate agreement with in-vitro stretching optical tweezers tests.



Disclaimer

I hereby confirm that this thesis is my own original work and that no part of it has been submitted for a degree qualification at any other university or institute. I further declare that I have appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them in the references section.

Name:	Date:
Signature:	

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to help humanity. Malaria is one of the intransigent diseases which claims the life of around 500,000 humans per year. This work could help to tackle Malaria infection by engineering human organs, early detection of infection and diagnosing infection during different progression stages.

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Table of Contents

D	isclai	mer .		j
D	edica	tion .		ii
A	ckno	wledgn	nents	iii
Ta	able (of Con	tents	iv
Li	ist of	Table	S	vi
Li	ist of	Figure	es	vi
\mathbf{A}	bstra	ict		iii
1	Intr	oducti	ion and Literature Review	1
	1.1		ation	1
	1.2	Overv	iew of blood components	2
		1.2.1	Blood Plasma	2
		1.2.2	White Blood Cells (WBCs)	3
		1.2.3	Platelets	3
		1.2.4	Red Blood Cells (RBCs)	4
	1.3	Metho	ods of Blood Flow Modeling	5
	1.4	Litera	ture Review of RBC Mechanics	6
		1.4.1	Malaria Intracellular Cycle in RBC	7
		1.4.2	Recent Advances in pf-iRBC Modeling	8
	1.5	Thesis		10
	1.6	Litera	ture Review of Blood Flow Simulations	11
		1.6.1	Non-Newtonian Fluid Approach	11
		1.6.2		14
2		·		18
	2.1			18
	2.2			19
		2.2.1		19
		2.2.2		19
		2.2.3	v	20
		2.2.4	ı v	20
		2.2.5	The Green Lagrangian Strain Tensor	21
		2.2.6	Logarithmic Strain	21
		227	The Jacobian Determinant	21

	2.3	General Considerations of Membrane Strain Energy Functions	22
		2.3.1 Isotropic Hyperelastic Material	22
		2.3.2 Cauchy Stress and Strain Energy Function	23
	2.4	Hyperelastic Response of RBC Membrane	24
		2.4.1 Skalak Model (Present Model)	25
		2.4.2 NeoHookean Model	27
		2.4.3 Yeoh Model	27
	2.5	VUMAT Interface and Implementation Algorithm (Present Work)	28
		2.5.1 Skalak Model Algorithms (Present Work)	29
3	Nur	merical Simulation and Validation	31
•	3.1		31
	3.2		31
	3.3	-	32
			32
		<u> </u>	33
		3.3.3 Boundary Conditions	34
			36
		3.3.5 Numerical Validation Results	37
		3.3.6 Effect of Shear Modulus on RBC Membrane Elasticity	41
4	Res	sults and Discussion	43
	4.1		43
	4.2		44
			44
		4.2.2 Trophozoite Stage	45
		4.2.3 Schizont Stage	45
	4.3	Pf-iRBC Model Setup	46
	4.4	Numerical Simulation Results	49
		4.4.1 Schizont Stage	49
		O I O	50
		4.4.3 Major Finding	53
5	Con	nclusion and Future Work	55
	5.1	Conclusion	55
	5.2	Future Work	56
Bi	bliog	${f graphy}$	58
٨	Clro	lok Model Implementation	33
A		1	ე ა 63
	A.1 A.2	•	03 64
	A.Z	Skarak model vomat Subroudile	04

List of Tables

4.1	Surface areas in μm^2 , shear moduli in $\mu N/m$ and number of elements of	
	different membrane segments	50

List of Figures

1.1	Blood components in a tube separated by centrifuge [1]	2
1.2	Types of White Blood Cells [2]	3
1.3	Schematic shows the role of Platelets in blood clotting	4
1.4	Production of RBCs in bone marrow	4
1.5	Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) shows an aggregate of RBCs in un-	
	deformed configurations [3]	5
1.6	RBC membrane structure [4]	6
1.7	Schematic shows the red blood cell during the progression stages of infec-	
	tion from invasion till cell rupture	7
1.8	(a) Optical micrographs shows red blood cell at different stages of malaria	
	infection. (b) Sequential imaging shows Micropippete aspiration of the	
	healthy and parasited cell at the same aspiration pressure[5]	8
1.9	Stretching of H-RBC using optical tweezers [6]	9
1.10	2D linear spring network [7]	10
1.11		10
2.1	Deformation gradient maps a line element between deformed and unde-	
2.1	formed configurations [9]	19
2.2	Cubic element in referential and current configuration under uniaxial de-	13
2.2	formation [9]	20
2.3	Change of element volume from reference to current configuration	22
2.4	Architecture of RBC membrane and effective continuum model [4]	24
2.5	Single membrane element with initial area dA_0 and deformed area dA_1 in	1
2.0	principal axes coordinates	26
		_0
3.1	Geometrical representation of the H-RBC membrane along with the at-	
	tached silica beads	33
3.2	Different views showing one-half of RBC meshed by 1700 three-dimensional	
	shell elements. All edges have the same number of equally spaced elements.	33
3.3	The top graphs (a-e) illustrate different meshes as deformation proceeds.	
	The bottom-left figure presents the corresponding stretching profiles us-	
	ing different number of elements, while the bottom-right figure indicates	
	the variation of the axial deformation of H-RBC with different number of	
	computational elements at uni-axial force (150 pN)	34
3.4	Comparison between experimental [10] and computational conditions in	
	the healthy RBC membrane	35
3.5	Smooth step amplitude function; amplitude versus loading time	36
3.6	Sectional view shows the evenly distributed pressure on the cell interior.	37

3.7	Micrographs shows experimental stretching of the H-RBC from 0 pN to 193 pN in comparison with simulated RBC with cytosol. (a) Optical micrographs of H-RBC [10]. (b) Top view of simulated contours of maximum principal logarithmic strain at corresponding loading condition. (c) Sec-	
3.8	tional view of the simulated RBC with cytosol	38
3.9	RBC without cytosol	39
3.10	193) pN	40
4.1	(a) Artwork shows the ovoid shape and the construction of the pf merozoite [11]. (b) SEM of the parasited cell in the Ring stage[12], (scale bar- $1\mu m$). (c) TEM shows the cup-like shape of the parasite (scale bar- $1\mu m$) (left)[13]. Artwork shows a 3D cup shape of parasite (right) [11]. (d)	
4.2	Optical micrograph of pf-iRBC in Ring stage [6]	44
4.3	Trophozoite stage [6]	45
4.4	 (scale bar- 1μm) [13]	46
4.5	cell is progressively decreased by infection progression[5] Top and sectional views of the modeled Schizont-cell, Ring-cell and Trophozoit cell. The figures show the original cell geometries before stretching, where the green pair patches (representative of the infected zones) are surrounded by the <i>quasi</i> -normal zones for both the Ring and Trophozoite stages, while the black merozoite that is modeled as a rigid-body is included within the	46 se-
	Ring-cell only. Corresponding meshes are also presented	47
4.6	Variations of both axial and transverse diameters of the Schizont-cell versus the stretching force over the range of $0-193~\rm pN$ are presented in comparison	
4.7	with experimental data points and Suresh's predictions [14] Variations of axial and transverse diameters of Ring-infected versus stretching forces over the ranges of $(0-193)$ pN, in comparison with the reported experimental measurements and Suresh predictions [14]. Results are shown	49
	both with and without the parasite inclusion for the Ring-stage simulation.	51

4.8	Variations of axial and transverse diameters of Trophozoite-infected cells	
	versus stretching forces over the ranges of $(0-150)$ pN, respectively, in	
	comparison with the reported experimental measurements and Suresh pre-	
	dictions [14]	52
4.9	Three-dimensional views of the deformed configurations at different stretch-	
	ing loads for the three main stages of infection: The Ring (a), the Tropho-	
	zoite (b) and the Schizont (c) stages. Contours of the maximum logarith-	
	mic strain $E = \ln(U)$ are also shown	53
4.10	The development of the overall μ_T and quasi-normal μ_{QN} shear moduli	
	as a function of the percentage of the infected surface area, in accordance	
	with Eq. 4.2	54
5.1	Simulation of H-RBCs while flowing into microfluidic device	57
A.1	Skalak model implementation algorithm	63