

Study of Impedance Variation Across the Lower Abdomen
in the Dorsal - Ventral Direction
as a function of Fullness of the Urinary Bladder
in the Adult Human

A Finite Element Model (FEA) using flexPDE

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Goal for the Numerical Study

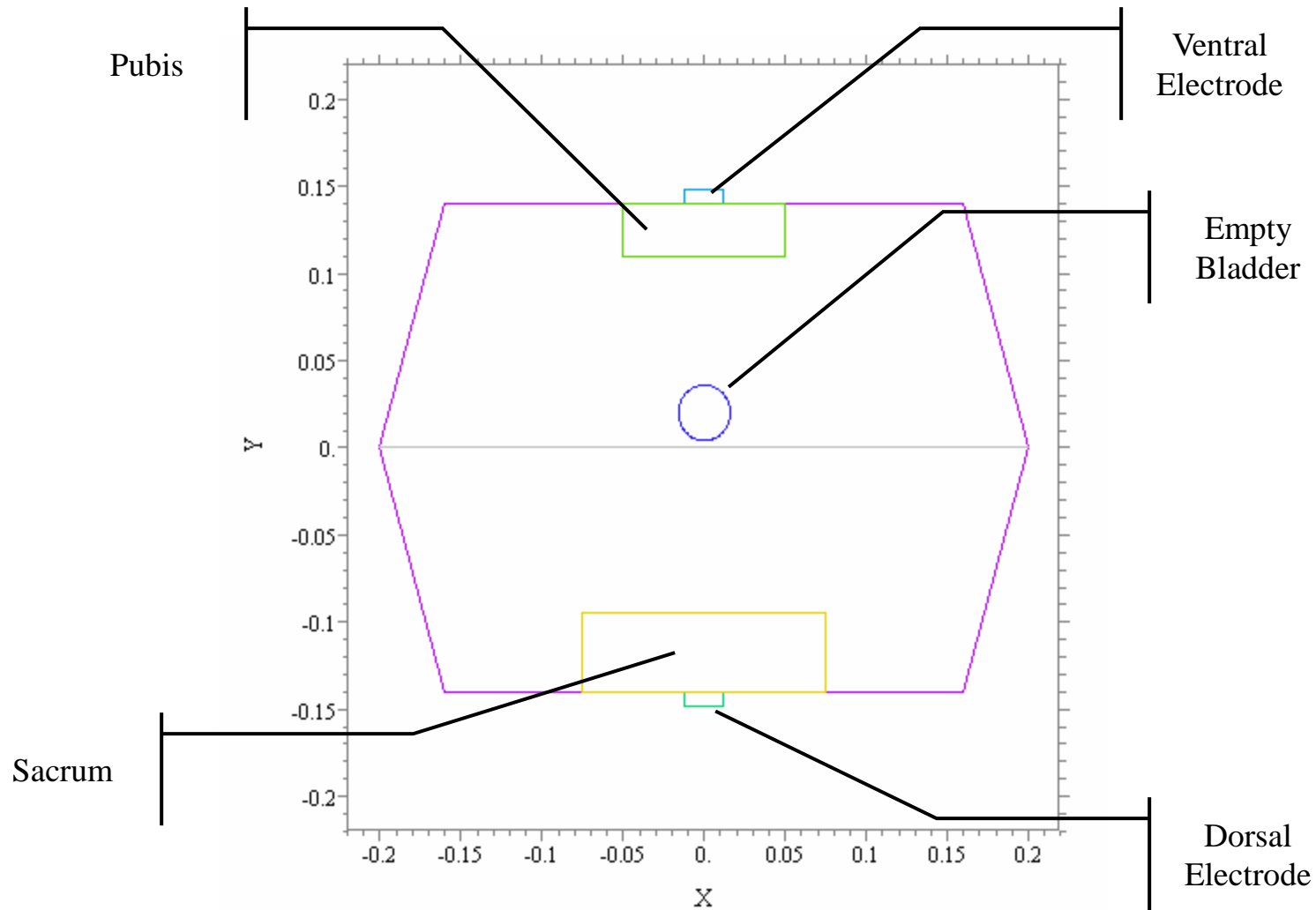
A steady state finite element model is to be developed that aids understanding of the variation of electrical impedance across the lower abdomen in the Dorsal-Ventral direction as a function of fullness of the urinary bladder.

The model is “electrostatic” in the sense that any time variation of electric current is considered to be slow compared with the propagation time of local electromagnetic waves that may be generated by the electric current generating source. Also, induced magnetic fields are considered to have negligible effect.

“Snap shot” plots show the bladder and related parameters at empty, medium and full levels of physical distension. In this way, the percent change in electrical impedance can be roughly estimated over the full range of bladder fullness.

The results show that the impedance variation is small but, with care, measurable.

Solution Domain Geometry



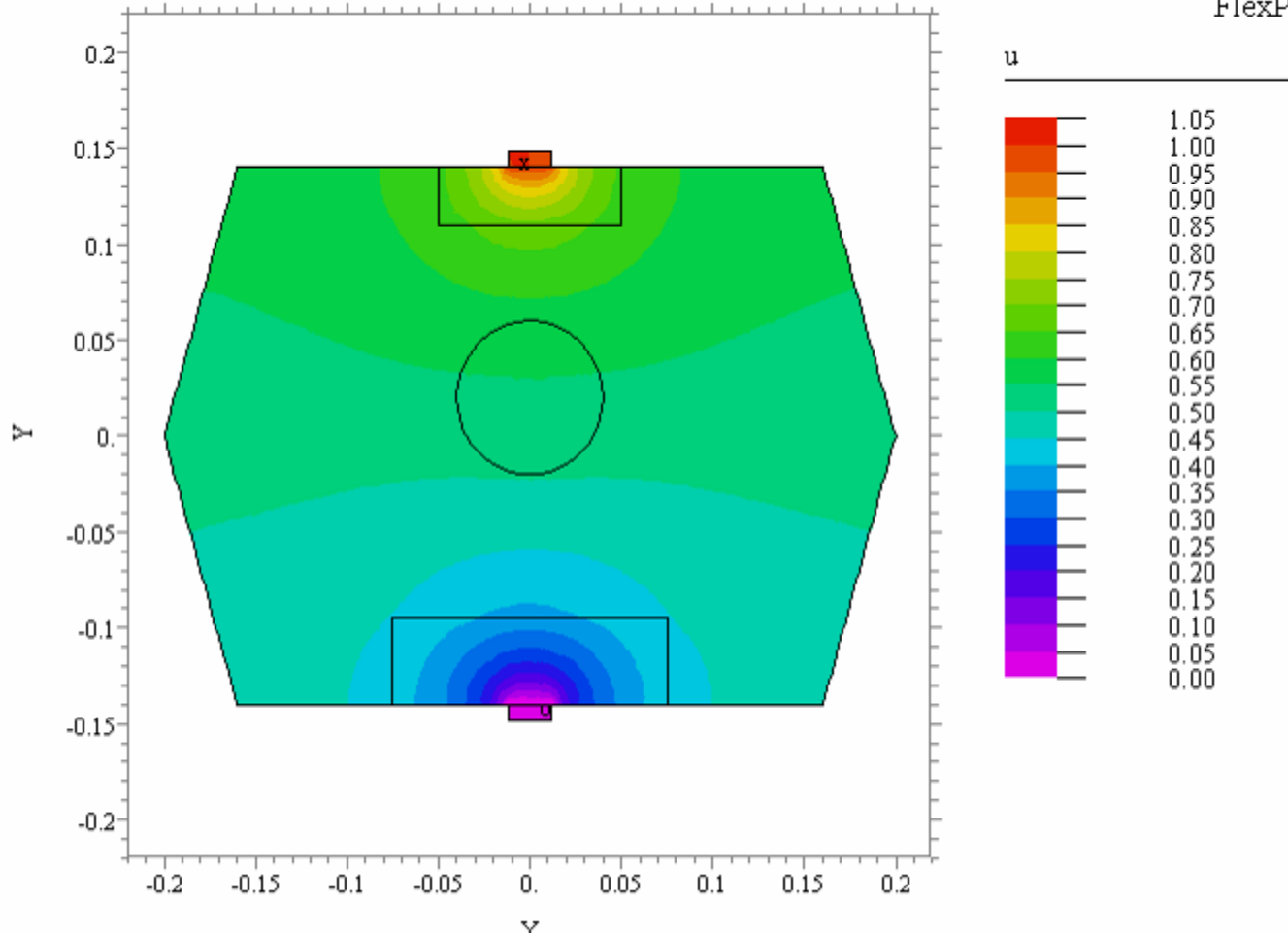
Cross Section of the Lower Abdomen

Numerical Experiment Results

-- Potential --

Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:4
FlexPI

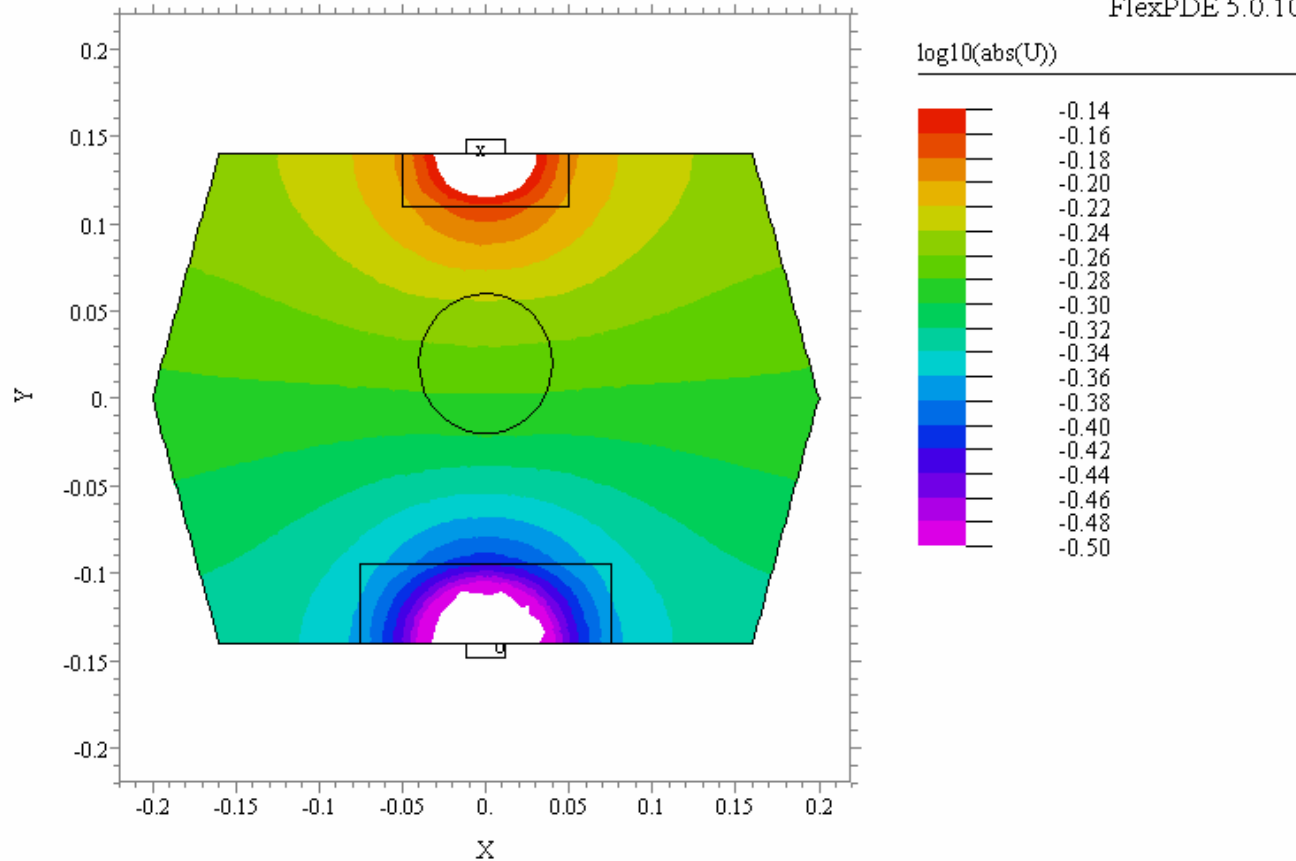


Potential – Half Full Bladder

log10(abs(U))

Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

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FlexPDE 5.0.10



Potential – Half Full Bladder – Log10 Plot

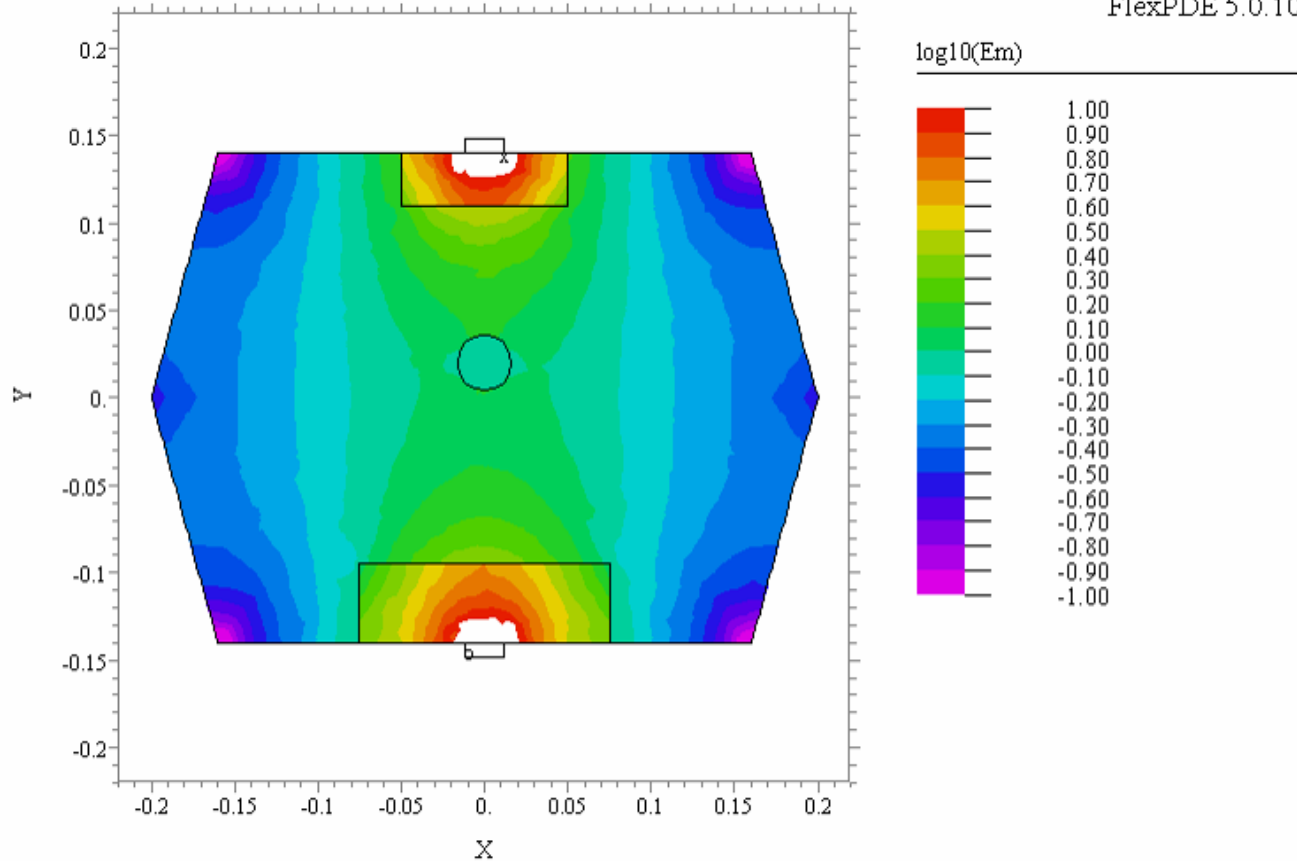
Numerical Experiment Results

-- Electric Field --

log10(E_m)

Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:35 8/2/07
FlexPDE 5.0.10



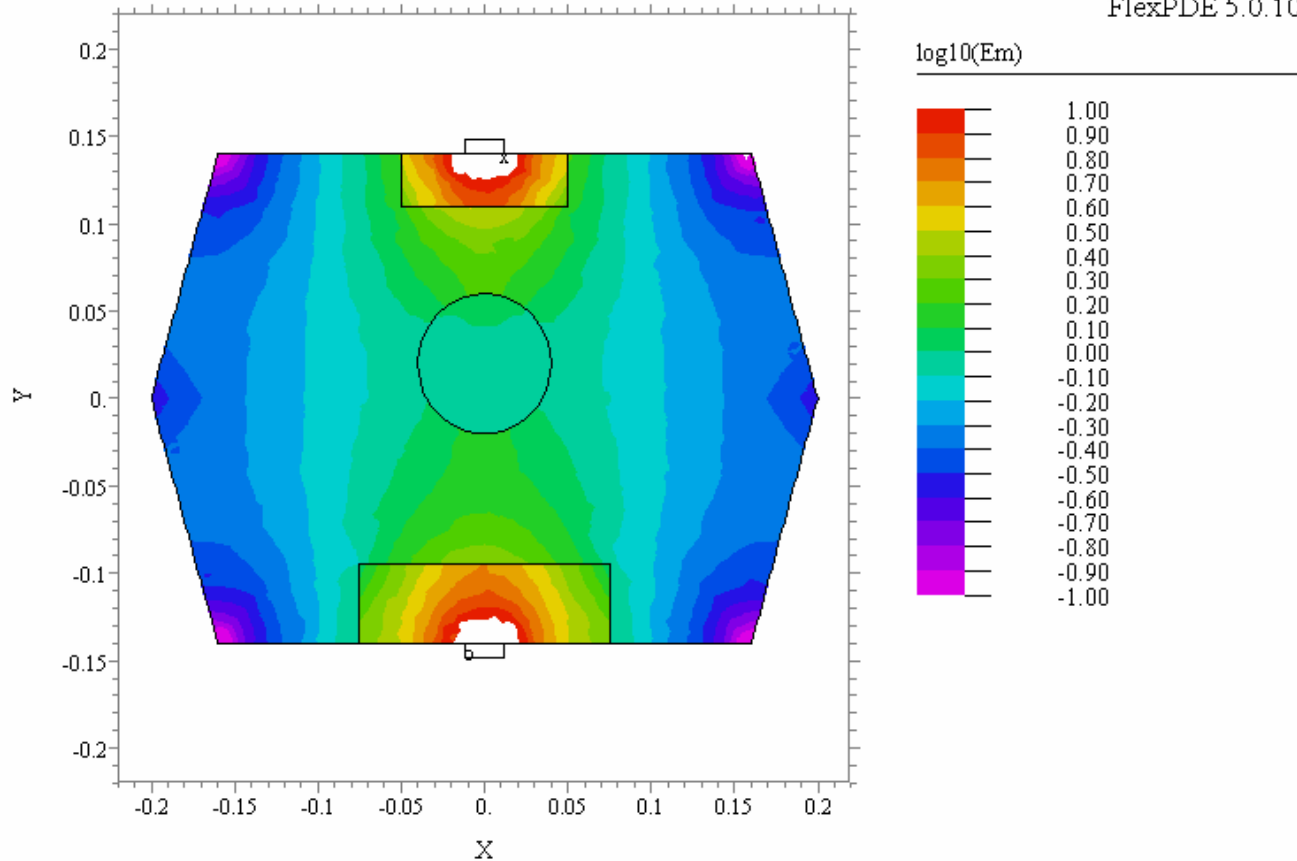
Abdomen 060511B: Grid#1 P2 Nodes=789 Cells=370 RMS Err=0.0018
Stage 1 Integral=-0.067918

Electric Field – Empty Bladder – Log10 Plot

log10(E_m)

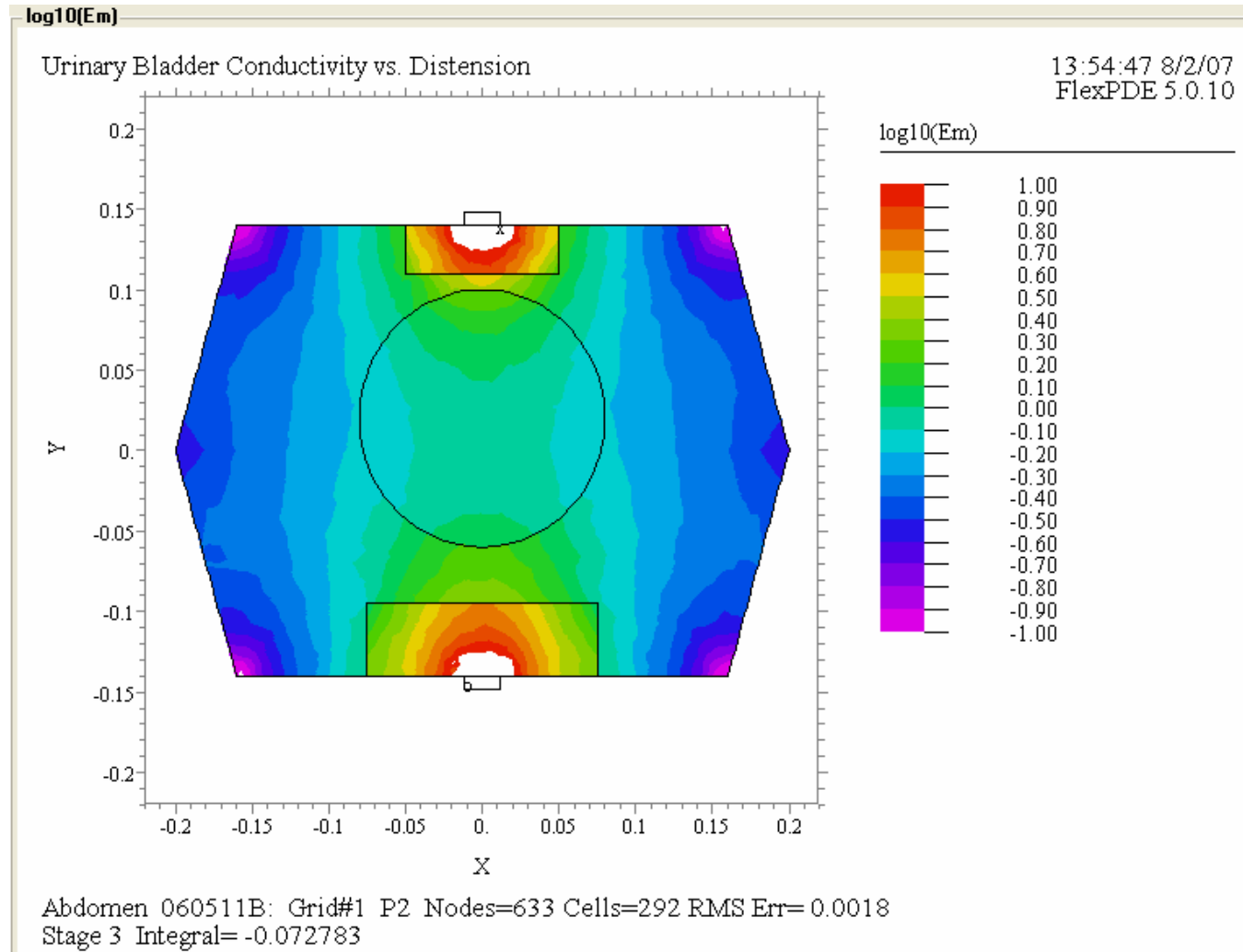
Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:41 8/2/07
FlexPDE 5.0.10



Abdomen 060511B: Grid#1 P2 Nodes=649 Cells=300 RMS Err=0.0017
Stage 2 Integral=-0.069162

Electric Field – Half Full Bladder – Log10 Plot



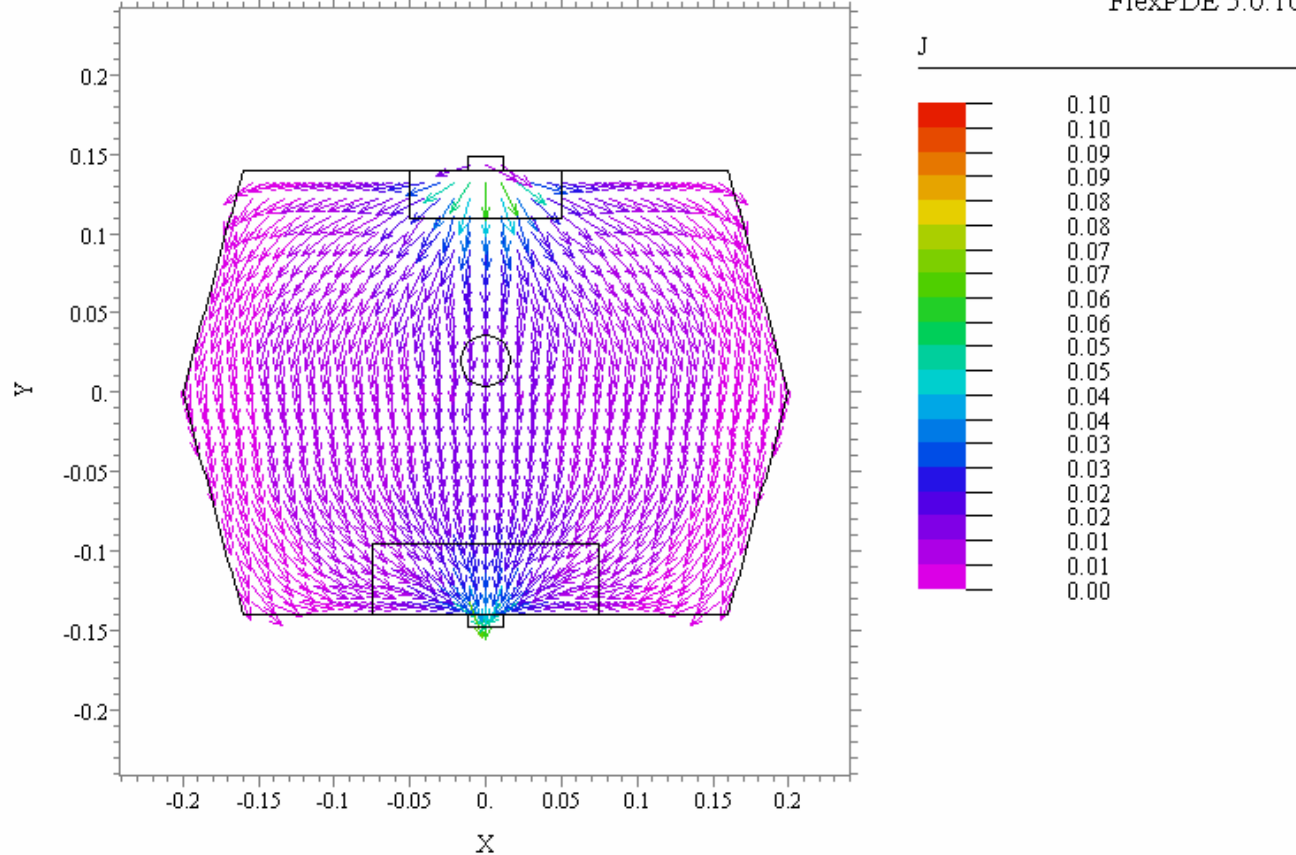
Electric Field – Full Bladder – Log10 Plot

Numerical Experiment Results

-- Current Density --

Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:35 8/2/07
FlexPDE 5.0.10



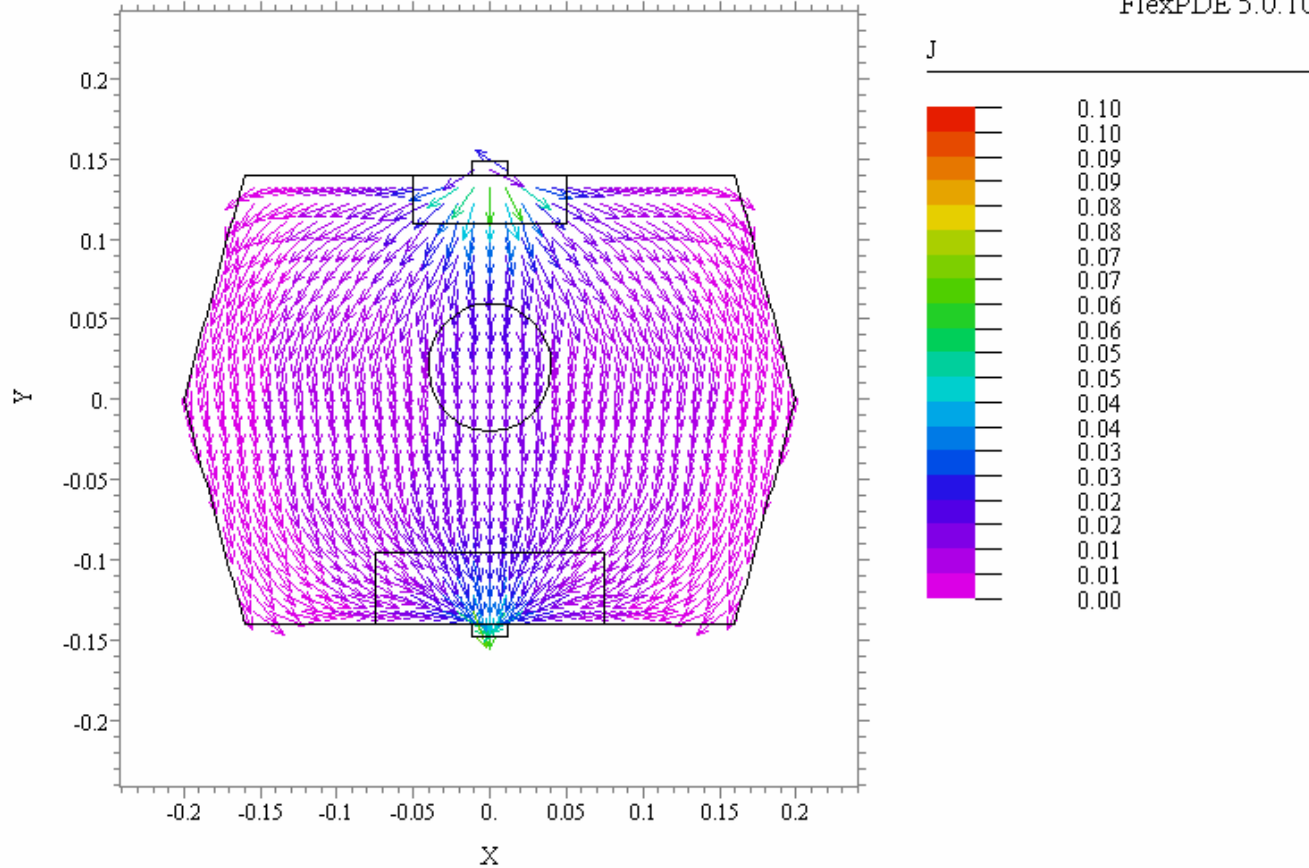
Abdomen 060511B: Grid#1 P2 Nodes=789 Cells=370 RMS Err= 0.0018
Stage 1

Current Density – Empty Bladder – Vector Plot

J

Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:41 8/2/07
FlexPDE 5.0.10

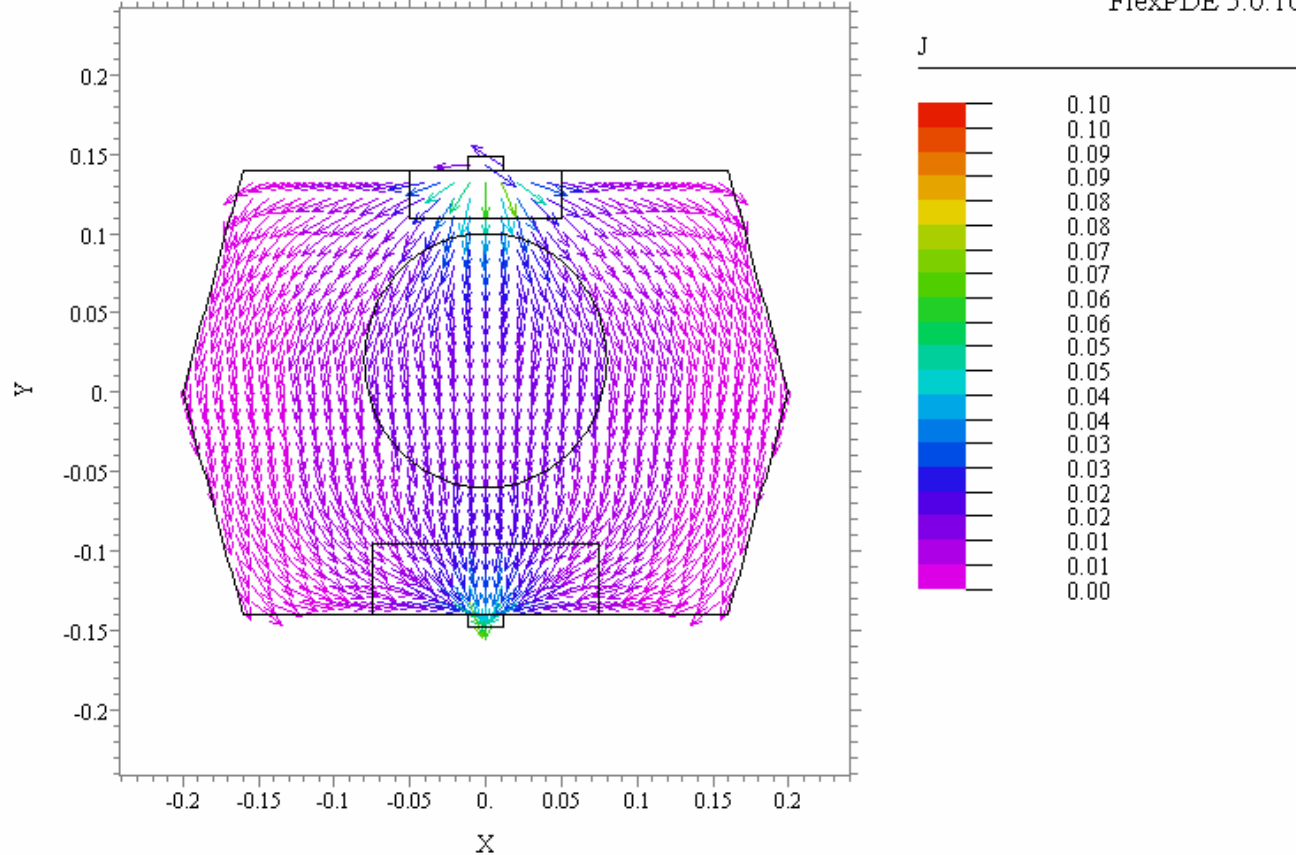


Abdomen 060511B: Grid#1 P2 Nodes=649 Cells=300 RMS Err= 0.0017
Stage 2

Current Density – Half Full Bladder – Vector Plot

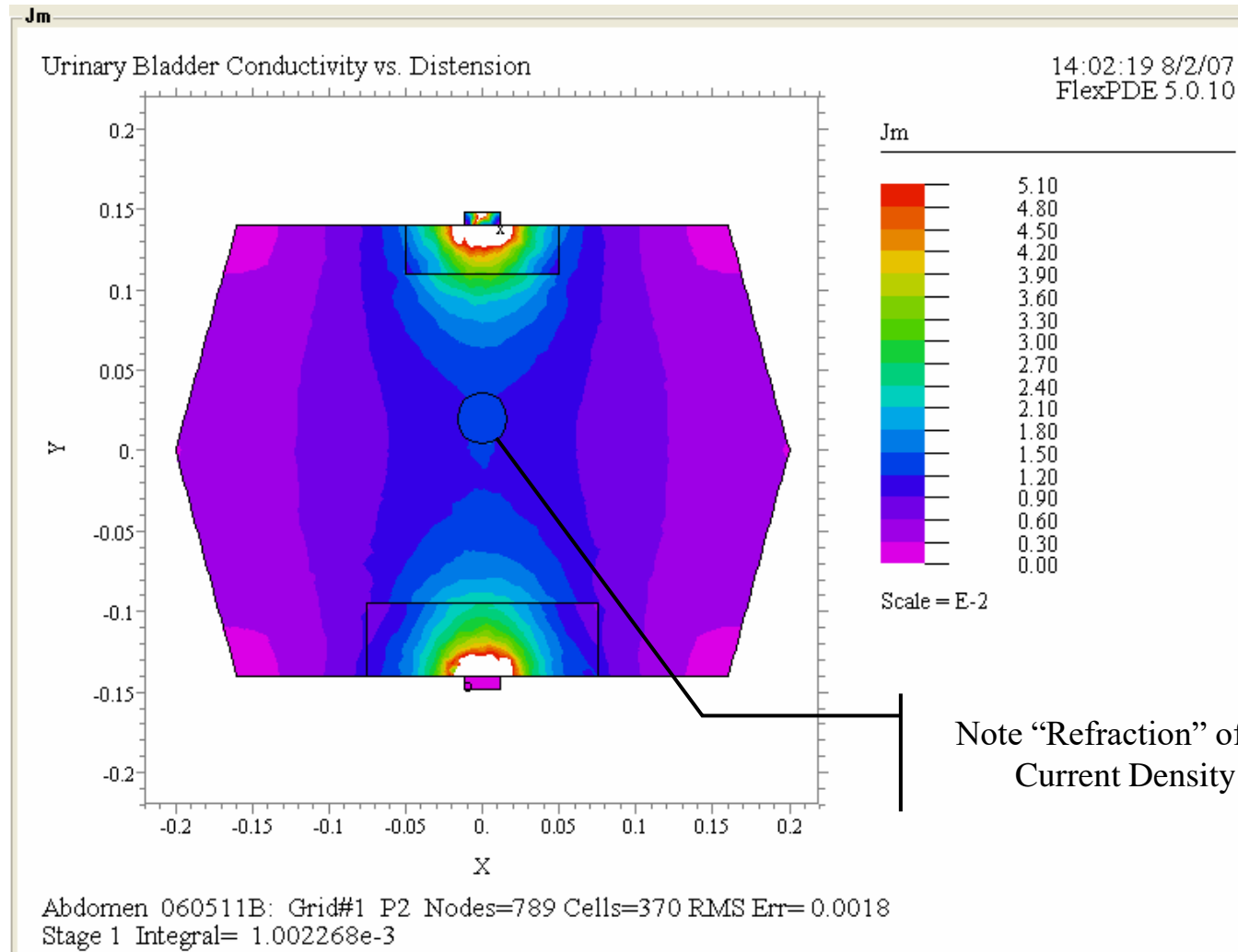
Urinary Bladder Conductivity vs. Distension

13:54:47 8/2/07
FlexPDE 5.0.10

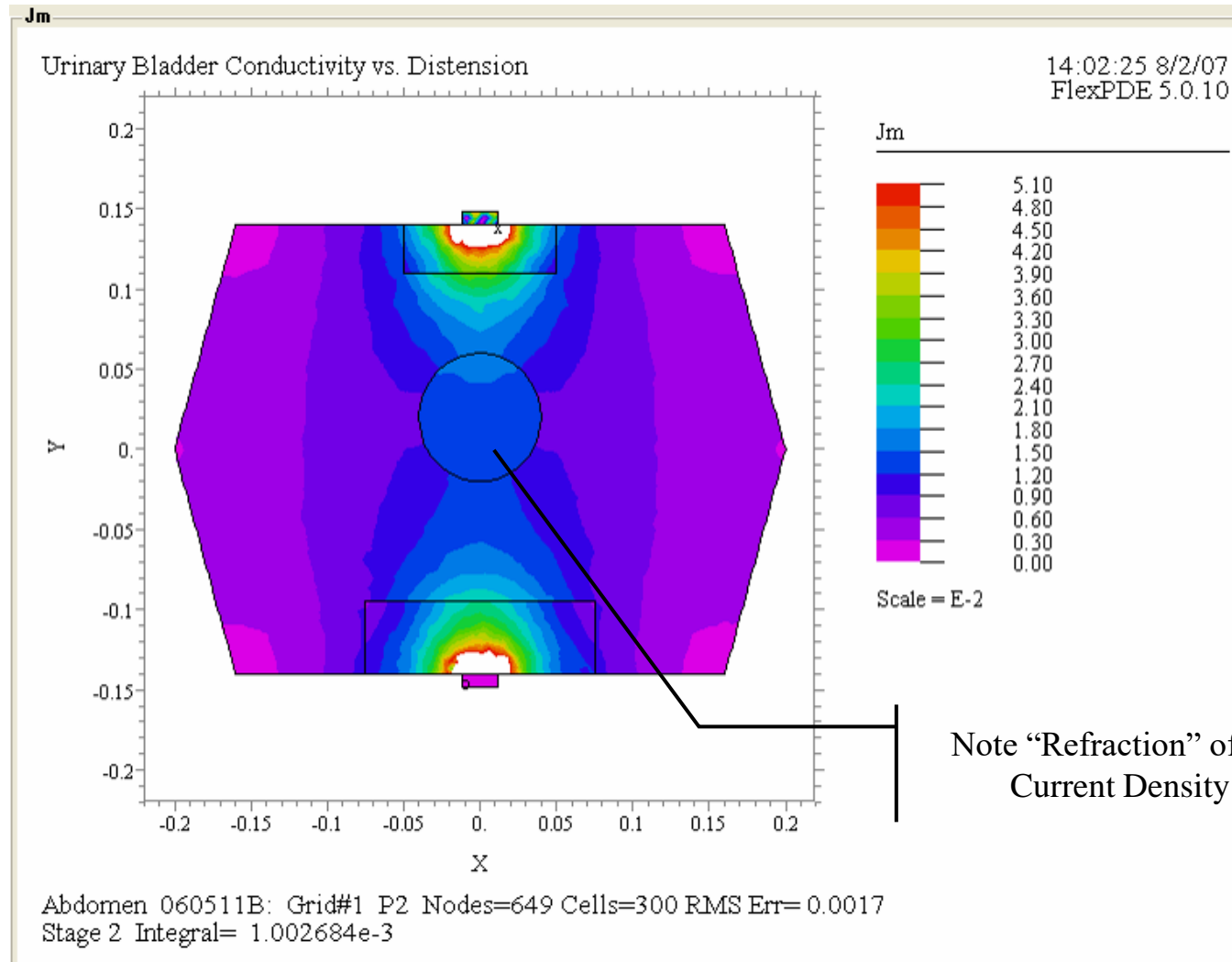


Abdomen 060511B: Grid#1 P2 Nodes=633 Cells=292 RMS Err= 0.0018
Stage 3

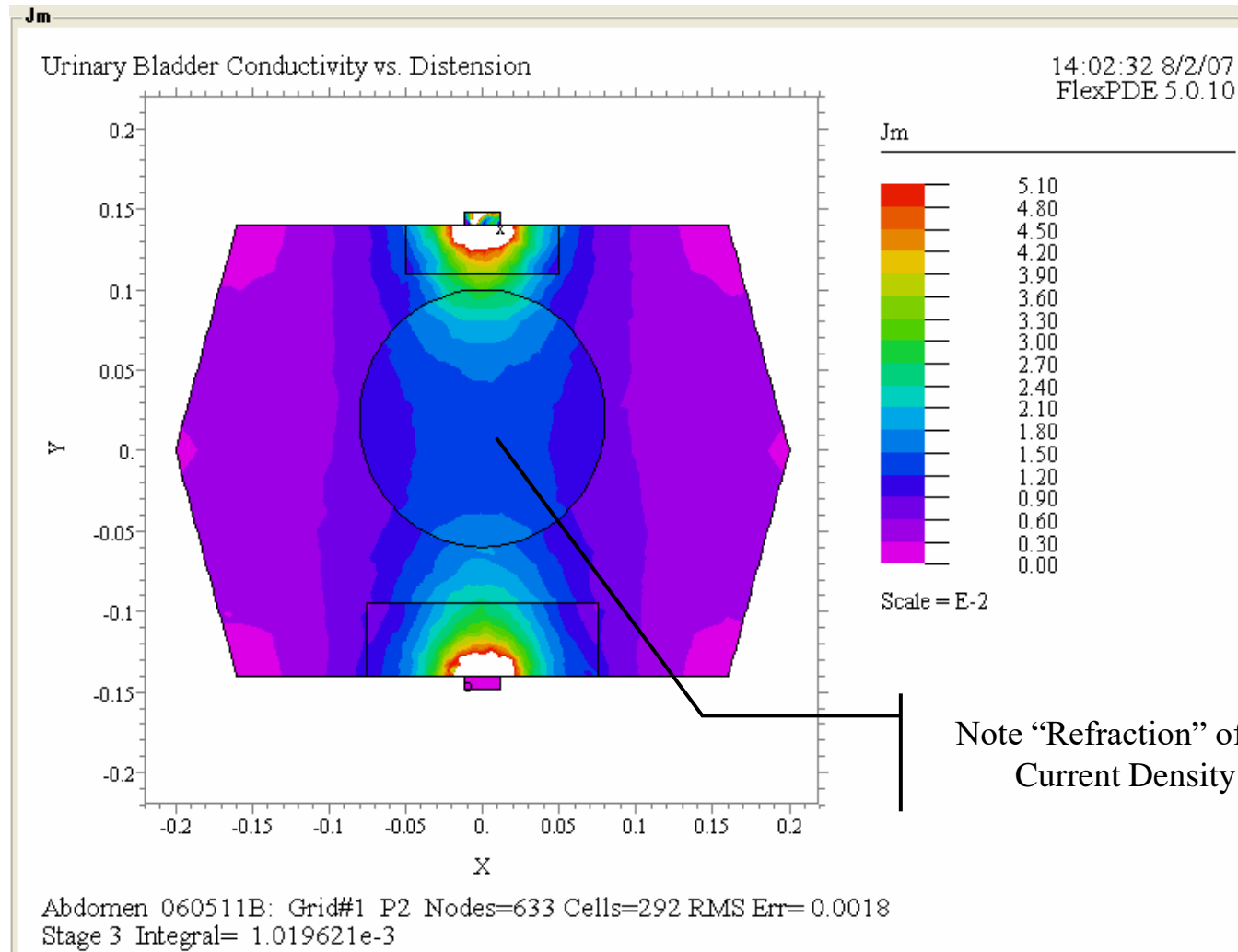
Current Density – Full Bladder – Vector Plot



Current Density – Empty Bladder – Contour Plot



Current Density – Half Full Bladder – Contour Plot



Current Density – Full Bladder – Contour Plot

Summary

A finite element model has been developed that aids understanding of the variation of electrical impedance across the lower abdomen in the Dorsal-Ventral direction as a function of fullness of the urinary bladder.

The model shows that as the bladder fills from empty to full, the impedance changes by about 3.4 percent. This is a small, but measurable variation, in a practical scenario.