

3D printed brain created from PolyJet materials showing lesions from MS

Photo courtesy
of Jose Santoyo

Better Understanding, Treatment and Patient Care with 3D Printing

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We can better understand brain lesions through 3D printing, leading to better treatment and compliance.”

Darin T. Okuda, M.D.



Better Understanding, Treatment and Patient Care

Brain lesions resulting from multiple sclerosis (MS) and tumors are generally identified through magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or computed tomography (CT) scans, but these modalities may be limiting in providing eloquent details related to these conditions. That's why Dr. Darin Okuda, Director of Neuroinnovation at UT Southwestern, is utilizing 3D printing to reproduce brain lesions resulting from multiple sclerosis (MS) and tumors caused by glioblastoma multiforme (GBM).

The study of the physical 3D models has allowed Okuda and his team to appreciate the qualitative characteristics of disease that are not apparent in orthographic view.¹ "This may be the result of the

impact of light coming into the model at different angles allowing for a deeper appreciation of the characteristics present. Our visual inspection of the physical models has also allowed us to develop new hypotheses that we have incorporated into our machine and deep learning systems," says Okuda.

With the use of 3D printing, Okuda and his team have been able to better understand brain lesions related to MS and tumor growth/regression which has led to greater insights into disease evolution as well as improving treatment and patient compliance and care.

Solid 3D printed brain from a person with MS created from PolyJet materials

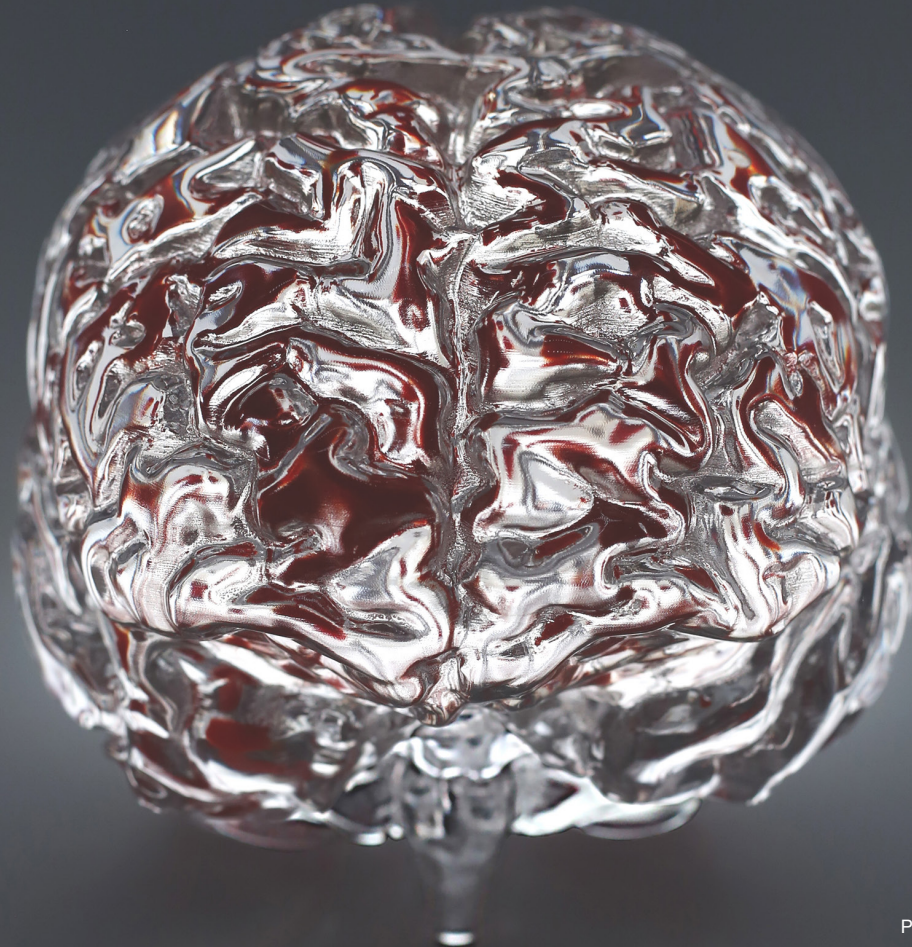


Photo courtesy of Jose Santoyo

Better understanding of disease progression

A 3D printed model is more effective than an orthographic image because it is impossible for a two-dimensional image to depict the intricacies of a lesion from MS within a three-dimensional object as complex as the brain.

“The true shape of a lesion within the brain is nearly impossible to characterize when viewing images in a forced perspective, two-dimensional plane,” Okuda explains. “By studying lesions in 3D, we are looking at these findings in an entirely different way — assessing their shape, structure and surface characteristics.”

3D printing allows for the appreciation of differences in physical properties between lesions. Using this medium, the unique characteristics of each lesion can be appreciated, highlighting differences in lesion age, degree of injury, as well as potential for recovery and repair.

In addition, 3D printing allows for new scientific hypotheses for future research. For example, the 3D models allowed Okuda and his team to hypothesize that surface textures may be different between race and ethnicity in MS. And indeed, when they compared the “dorsal sections of the medulla-upper cervical spinal cord”^{2, 3, 4} of African American (AA) and white patients, they “identified greater local surface texture changes involving the anatomical regions containing the cuneate and gracile nuclei, nucleus of the solitary tract, medial vestibular nucleus, and hypoglossal nucleus when AA and white MS patients, without any signs of neurological impairment, were compared”^{2, 3, 4, 5}

Leveraging 3D printing has led to a different perspective in appreciating the relationship between the underlying biology of disease and physical structure.^{2, 3, 4, 5}

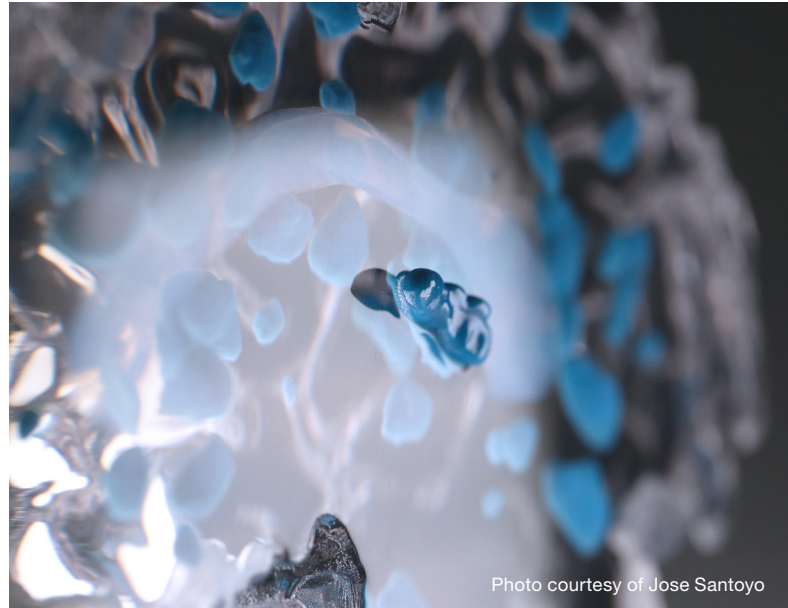


Photo courtesy of Jose Santoyo

3D printed brain created from PolyJet materials showing lesions from MS (in blue)

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Better treatments and patient compliance

To treat glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) successfully, it's crucial to view the tumor growth accurately.⁶ However, 2D imaging limits the understanding of tumor growth and doesn't reveal the shape and texture. And as a patient, CT scans and MRIs can be confusing.

With the use of 3D models, doctors are not only better able to understand the structural differences that inform disease advancement or regression, but it allows them to educate patients more intuitively by providing tangible data.

“Seeing medical conditions printed in true physical form improves how we educate patients and provides an immediately intuitive platform for the

understanding of disease,” says Okuda. “The ability to understand what’s happening inside of you, to actually hold it in your hands and see the effects of treatment, is incredibly empowering.”

When doctors utilize 3D printing models, it can really make an impact because a patient can hold their own tumor in their hand. Not only does a model provide more clarity, but it also helps patients to understand the rationale for the provided medical recommendations, as it offers a physical connection with what is happening in the body, which often causes a patient to follow their treatment plan more carefully.

3D printed model of the contrast-enhanced region of GBM demonstrating reduction in size between time points (green: timepoint 1; red: timepoint 2)

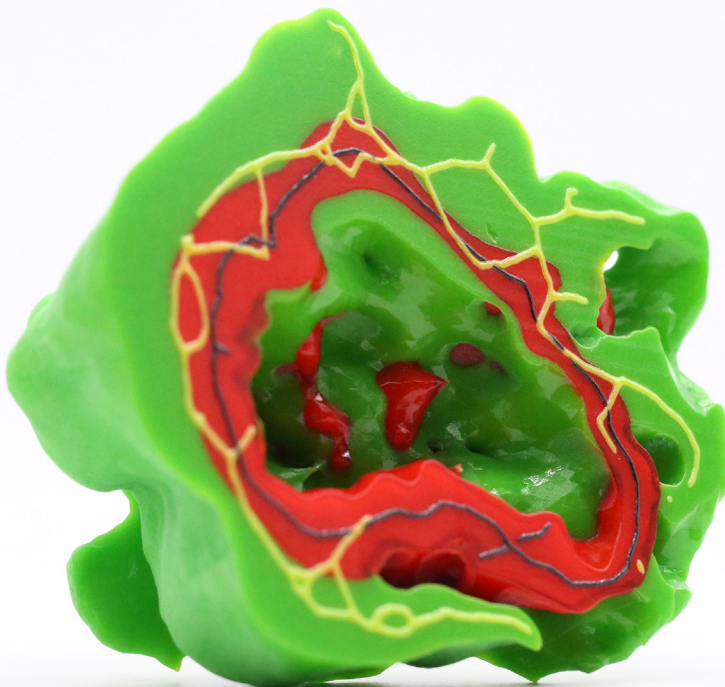


Photo courtesy of Jose Santoyo

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3D printing provides an innovative solution to not only better understand the nature of problems in the neurosciences, but transforms the delivery of education to healthcare providers and the patients we serve.”

Darin T. Okuda, M.D.



Photo courtesy of Jose Santoyo

3D printed lesions created from PolyJet materials that allow for the modeling of change over time

Innovative solutions with 3D materials

Okuda used PolyJet™ digital Materials from Stratasys to print his models because with multi-color and multi-material capabilities with microscopic layer resolution and accuracy down to 0.014 mm, PolyJet prints the most patient-specific models in intricate detail with unlimited possibilities to choose colors, define transparencies and determine textures and finishes.

“In working with Stratasys’ VeroUltra™Clear Transparent PolyJet Digital Material, we now have the flexibility of printing professional grade brain and spinal models to physically demonstrate transitions in disease states, a facet never before available within the 3D printing space,” says Okuda.

Okuda concludes that utilizing 3D printing “provides an innovative solution to not only better understand the nature of problems in the neurosciences but transforms the delivery of education to healthcare providers and the patients we serve.”

About Darin T. Okuda, M.D., F.A.A.N., F.A.N.A.

Dr. Okuda is a clinician-scientist and professor specializing in neuroimmunology within the Department of Neurology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, Texas. He currently serves as Director of the Neuroinnovation Program and Director of the Multiple Sclerosis and Neuroimmunology Imaging Program. Dr. Okuda's work currently focuses on end-to-end innovative approaches involving the design, creation and implementation of software, hardware, and manufacturing methods aimed at improving the evaluation, diagnosis, and management of patients with multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases.



Photo courtesy of Jose Santoyo

References

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- ² Moog TM, McCreary M, Stanley T, et al. African Americans experience disproportionate neurodegenerative changes in the medulla and upper cervical spinal cord in early multiple sclerosis. *Mult Scler Relat Disord* 2020;45:102429.
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Stratasys Headquarters

7665 Commerce Way,
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
+1 800 801 6491 (US Toll Free)
+1 952 937-3000 (Intl)
+1 952 937-0070 (Fax)

1 Holtzman St., Science Park,
PO Box 2496
Rehovot 76124, Israel
+972 74 745 4000
+972 74 745 5000 (Fax)

stratasys.com

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