



**Galeno** - Modeling and Control for Personalized Drug Administration

## **Minimally Parameterized Parsimonious Model**

(MPP Model)

### **Atracurium**

This work was supported by FEDER funds through *COMPETE*-Operational Programme Factors of Competitiveness ("Programa Operacional Factores de Competitividade") and by Portuguese funds through the *Center for Research and Development in Mathematics and Applications* (University of Aveiro), the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology ("FCT-Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia"), within project PEst-C/MAT/UI4106/2011 with COMPETE number FCOMP-01-0124-FEDER-022690 and the Project GALENO – Modeling and Control for Personalized Drug Administration, FCT PTDC/SAU-BEB/103667/2008.

**2012, October**



### Minimally Parameterized Parsimonious (MPP) Model - Atracurium

The most common models for the effect concentration of a drug are compartmental systems.

A system is a set of interconnected elements that are dependent on each other and form a unit that has specific characteristics and functions. Each system admits states that are defined as a set of variables capable to describe the system in any instant of time. Systems can be classified as continuous or discrete-time systems according to the continuous or discrete nature of the time-line over which their variables are defined. Also, systems can be classified as open, closed or isolated. An open system can exchange matter or energy with its surroundings, while a closed system can only exchange energy, but not matter with its surroundings. In contrast, an isolated system cannot exchange neither energy nor matter.

Compartmental systems are widely used to model the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of intravenously administered drugs. A compartmental system is a system that has a finite number of homogeneous, well-mixed subsystems, called compartments that exchange material among them and with the environment. These models are based on the principle of mass conservation.

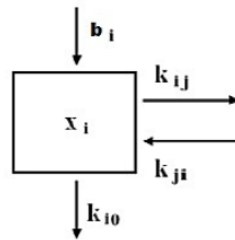


Figure 1 - Representation of a compartment.

Fig. 1 represents a compartment, in this case compartment  $i$ ; here  $b_i$  represents the input rate (the drug infusion rate to a patient if we consider the specific case of anesthesia),  $x_i$  is the concentration of material in the compartment  $i$ ,  $k_{ij}$  represents the rate of mass transfer from compartment  $i$  to compartment  $j$ , and  $k_{i0}$  represents the rate of material output from compartment  $i$  to the environment. The input to compartment  $i$ , is given by  $b_i \cdot u$ , where  $u$  is the total system input. This input, the state  $x_i$  and all the rate constants are assumed to be non-negative. At each time instant  $t$ , the variation  $\dot{x}(t)$  is the concentration of material in compartment  $i$ .

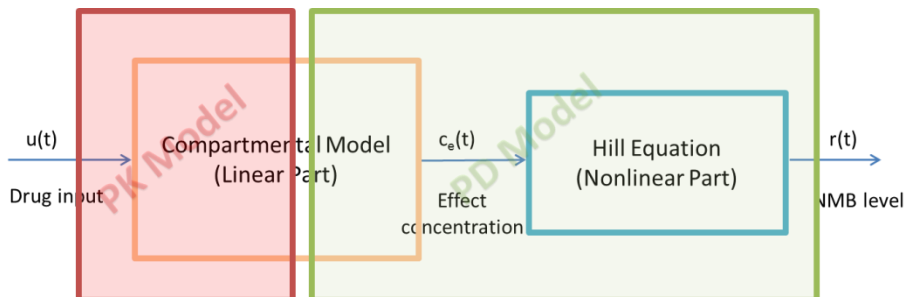


Figure 2 - Wiener Model of the MPP Model



### Compartmental Model (Linear Part)

The MPP model described in [1] has been derived by system identification techniques, rather than by pharmacological considerations. It can be described as a compartmental system as seen in Fig. 3.

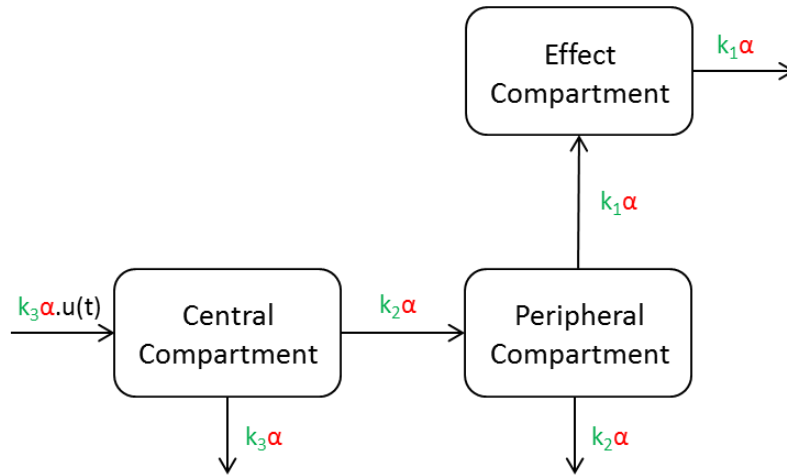


Figure 3 - Compartmental Model of the MPP Model

This model has four parameters,  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_3$  ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ ) and  $\alpha$  (alpha) (dimensionless) that, as in the previous case, must be identified for each particular patient. However good results are obtained if the parameters  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_3$  are fixed, based on previous knowledge on the patient population, and only  $\alpha$  is identified for each particular patient. This constitutes a great advantage. The values of  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  and  $k_3$  used in the sequel are  $k_1 = 1$ ,  $k_2 = 4$  and  $k_3 = 10$ , [2]. The state variables  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) correspond to the drug concentrations in compartments 1 and compartment 2, whereas  $x_3$  ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) is the drug concentration in the compartment 3, also known as effect concentration. The input  $u(t)$  ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ ) corresponds to the drug delivery rate with respect to the central compartment, and is computed as  $u(t) = \tilde{u}(t)/V_1$ , where  $\tilde{u}(t)$  is the drug delivery rate, and  $V_1$  is the volume of the central compartment. The output  $y(t)$  ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) corresponds to the effect concentration.

The corresponding state-space equations are as follows.

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\dot{x}}(t) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -k_3\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ k_2\alpha & -k_2\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & k_1\alpha & -k_1\alpha \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Matriz A}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}}_x(t) + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} k_3\alpha \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Matriz B}} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Matriz C}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}}_x(t)$$



### Hill Equation (Nonlinear Part)

As an output from the models presented in the previous subsection, the effect concentration,  $y(t)$ , is obtained. The effect concentration corresponds to the percentage of administered drug that will produce effect in the NMB level,  $r(t)$  (%). The relationship between the effect concentration and the NMB level is given by the Hill Equation; this is a nonlinear static equation.

$$r(t) = \frac{100}{1 + \left(\frac{y(t)}{C_{50}}\right)^\gamma},$$

where  $C_{50}$  ( $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ) is a fixed parameter equal to 3.2435 and  $\gamma$  (gamma) (dimensionless) is a patient-dependent parameter.

The equations obtained from the state-space equations are the following:

- $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = u(t)k_3\alpha - x_1 \cdot k_3\alpha$
- $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_1 \cdot k_2\alpha - x_2 \cdot k_2\alpha$
- $\frac{dx_3}{dt} = x_2 \cdot k_1\alpha - x_3 \cdot k_1\alpha$

Since:

- $V_i c_i = x_i$
- $\frac{dC_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{V_i} \times \frac{dx_i}{dt}$

where  $V_i = 1$ :

- $\frac{dC_1}{dt} = u(t)k_3\alpha - k_3\alpha$
- $\frac{dC_2}{dt} = k_2\alpha - k_2\alpha$
- $\frac{dC_3}{dt} = k_1\alpha - k_1\alpha$

$$\text{Effect Concentration } (C_e) - \frac{dC_e}{dt} = \frac{dC_3}{dt}$$

### Bibliography

- [1] - M. M. Silva, T. Wigren, and T. Mendonça, "Nonlinear identification of a minimal neuromuscular blockade model in anesthesia", IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology, Jan 2012.
- [2] - M. M. Silva, "Prediction error identification of minimally parameterized wiener models in anesthesia", in 18th IFAC World Congress, Milano, Italy, Aug 2011.