The inhomogeneous mechanical behaviour of Ascending Thoracic Aortic Aneurism (ATAA)

R. Montagno\(^1\), S. Pasta\(^2\), A. A. Giglia\(^3\), G. Raffa\(^4\), S. Pilato\(^4\), E. Bologna\(^{1,3}\), L. Deseri\(^5\) and M. Zingales\(^{1,3}\)

\(^{1}\)Bio/NanoMechanics for Medical Sciences Laboratory (BNM2-Lab) Advanced Technology Network (ATeN)-Center, CHAB Pole, Viale delle Scienze, Ed.18, I-90128, Palermo, Italy
E-mail: montagno.roberta@gmail.com

\(^{2}\)Fondazione R.I.M.E.D., Via Bandiera n.11, 90100 Palermo E-mail: spasta@fondazionerimed.com

\(^{3}\)DICAM, Department of Civil, Environmental, Aerospace and Materials Engineer, Viale delle Scienze, Ed.8 90100 Palermo, University of Palermo, Italy
E-mail: alessia.giglia@community.unipa.it
emanuela.bologna@community.unipa.it
massimiliano.zingales@unipa.it

\(^{4}\)ISMETT (Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione), Via Ernesto Tricomi, 5 90127 Palermo, Italy
E-mail: giuseppe.raffa@humanitas.it
michele.pilato@humanitas.it

\(^{5}\)Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Brunel, Uxbridge, London, U.K.
E-mail: deseri.mems@pitts.edu

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Surgical management of ascending thoracic aortic aneurysms (aTAA) relies on maximum diameter, growth rate, and presence of connective tissue disorders. The surgical decision however is often not considering that dissection and rupture do occur in patients who do not meet criteria for surgical repair [1,2]. In this study the authors aim to investigate the mechanical properties of aTAA to be implemented in computational biomechanics models for a preclinical risk evaluation. Additionally, in some recent studies, some data about the biomechanical properties of the aTAA have been reported [3], but without any relation to bicuspidal or tricuspid aTAA. The aim of this study was to investigate aTAA mechanical properties using a biaxial system to compare the circumferential and axial stress-strain relations for bicuspidal and tricuspid aTAA.

References