

Virginia Commonwealth University VCU Scholars Compass

Biology and Medicine Through Mathematics Conference

The Effects of Mechanical Ventilation on Macrophage Activation: Mathematical Model and Parameter Estimation

Sarah B. Minucci Virginia Commonwealth University, minuccisb@vcu.edu

Rebecca L. Heise Virginia Commonwealth University

Michael S. Valentine Virginia Commonwealth University

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/bamm

Part of the Life Sciences Commons, Medicine and Health Sciences Commons, and the Physical Sciences and Mathematics Commons

https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/bamm/2020/talk/35

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Dept. of Mathematics and Applied Mathematics at VCU Scholars Compass. It has been accepted for inclusion in Biology and Medicine Through Mathematics Conference by an authorized administrator of VCU Scholars Compass. For more information, please contact libcompass@vcu.edu.

Presenter Information

Sarah B. Minucci, Rebecca L. Heise, Michael S. Valentine, Franck J. Kamga Gninzeko, and Angela M. Reynolds

The Effects of Mechanical Ventilation on Macrophage Activation: Mathematical Model and Parameter Estimation

Sarah Minucci

Abstract

Mechanical ventilation is used to provide support to the lungs for patients with severe breathing issues, but as the air is pushed into the alveolar space it can trigger an immune response leading to ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI). A key component of the immune response is recruitment of macrophages, immune cells that differentiate into phenotypes with unique pro- and/or anti-inflammatory roles. An imbalance in pro- and anti-inflammatory responses can have deleterious effects on the individual's health. To develop a greater understanding of the mechanisms of the immune response to VILI and the sensitivity of postventilation outcomes, we develop a mathematical model of interactions between the immune system and site of damage, accounting for macrophage polarization. Through Latin Hypercube Sampling and available data, we generate a virtual cohort of patients with biologically feasible dynamics. We use a variety of methods to analyze the results, including a random forest decision tree algorithm and parameter sensitivity with eFAST. Analysis shows that parameters and properties related to epithelial repair and M1 activation and de-activation best predict outcome. We hypothesize interventions and use these treatment strategies to modulate damage in select virtual patients.