

# Mathematical Model of Airflow in the Lungs of Children I: Effects of Tumor Sizes and Locations

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(Received In final form 9 September 1999)

To contribute to the development of more effective aerosol therapy protocols in pediatric medicine, we examined airflow patterns in the lung of a four-year-old child. In particular, we addressed how the presence of tumors in airways affected the character of airflow patterns. To study the effects of tumors we employed a computational fluid dynamics package, FIDAP, to define flow conditions within a model lung. The results indicated that tumors have a pronounced affect on both (i) localized velocity profiles in airways and (ii) bulk flow distribution within the lung. By identifying the effects of physical factors on flow conditions the findings will lead to improved drug delivery regimens.

*Keywords:* Pediatric medicine, mathematical model, fluid dynamics, aerosol therapy, tumors

## INTRODUCTION

A recent review of pediatric chest tumor literature documents the formation of tumors in the lungs of children (Meyer and Nicotra, 1998). Lung tumors have been reported in children as young as one month in age (Hancock *et al.*, 1993). While nearly 400 childhood lung tumor case histories have been reported in the literature, Meyer and Nicotra (1998) suggest that pediatric lung tumors may be under reported.

Of the tumors reported, 24% were benign (Meyer and Nicotra, 1998). Benign tumors (*e.g.* papillomas and plasma cell granulomas) were located in the larynx, trachea and main bronchi, although papillomas

have been found further in the lung, usually the result of spread due to resection (Kramer *et al.*, 1985). Some work has been done to investigate the use of aerosol therapy for the treatment of papillomas (Morrison *et al.*, 1993).

Malignant tumors (*e.g.* bronchogenic carcinomas and bronchial “adenomas”) make up the majority of reported cases. The most common therapy for these cancers is surgical removal. While keeping the patient alive is of foremost importance, the patient’s quality of life is also a consideration. Since lung resection leads to reduced pulmonary function, it would be beneficial to have another option for treating lung cancer. We suggest that aerosol chemotherapy is

\*Supported by a CRAY grant through the North Carolina Supercomputing Center and by the ARO.

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a potential alternative to surgery (Tatsumura *et al.*, 1993).

We would like to promote the use of targeted drug delivery to the tumor site with the intent of enhancing the efficacy of inhaled pharmacologic drugs. Therefore, we have investigated how airflow patterns in the lungs of children are affected by tumors. Since pharmacologic particles are transported by air, the very presence of tumors could influence the delivery of drugs to them. To perform simulations we employed a computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software package, FIDAP (1993). The CFD code has proved to be a valuable tool in the medical laboratory; in previous investigations we have employed it to study the effects of naturally occurring airway features like cartilaginous rings (Martonen *et al.*, 1994a) and carinal ridges (Martonen *et al.*, 1994b) on airstream flow patterns.

The objective of our current investigation was two-fold. First of all, to ascertain how different tumor sizes and locations affect velocity fields in airways. Secondly, to examine how ventilatory parameters (including mechanical ventilation) affect airflow patterns around prescribed tumor orientations. The details of the latter study are presented in Part II. The overall intent of our research was to provide a scientific basis for more effective aerosol therapy protocols via targeted drug delivery.

## METHODS

### Lung Morphology

A model of the upper airways of the tracheobronchial tree within a child's lung is presented in Figure 1. It

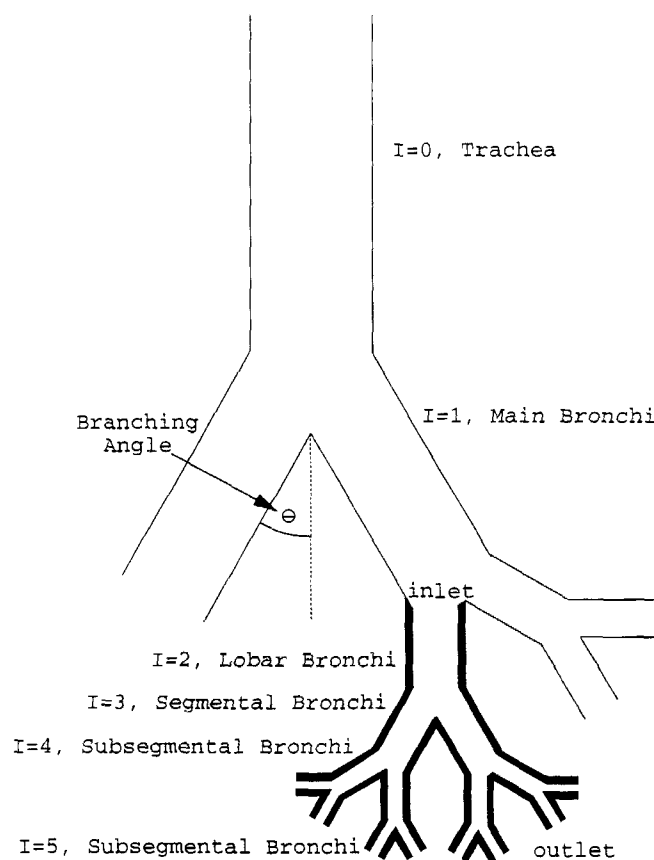


FIGURE 1 Lung morphology for airway generations  $0 \leq I \leq 5$ . The heavy-lined region corresponds to the section of the tracheobronchial tree used in the simulations.

is based on the symmetric, dichotomously branching network proposed by Weibel (1963) for the adult. We integrated that information with the findings of Cleveland (1979) and Hofmann *et al.* (1989) to define a child's lung. For children without an aortic indentation, Cleveland determined that the main bronchial branching angles were symmetric, with the left and right branching angles being approximately  $30^\circ$  (see Figure 1). This result was also used to describe the other bifurcations. The dimensions of airways (diameters and lengths) for the lung of a four-year-old child were calculated using the formulas described by Hofmann *et al.* (1989) (see Table I). Each generation,  $I$ , contained  $2^I$  number of airways.

We focused on generations  $I = 2 - 5$  which corresponded to the lobar, segmental and two levels of subsegmental bronchi, respectively. We have chosen these airways for the following reasons.

1. We note that although many manuscripts in the literature discuss the treatment and general locations of carcinomas, specific data detailing their sites of origination are scarce. There is evidence suggesting that these malignant tumors can be found in the upper airways (Androssy *et al.*, 1977; Augustin *et al.*, 1987; Bellah *et al.*, 1992; dePareder *et al.*, 1970; Fontenelle, 1976; Hancock *et al.*, 1993; Lack *et al.*, 1983; Roberts, 1954; Verska and Conolly, 1986; Wilkins *et al.*, 1963).
2. This work could potentially be used for the treatment of papillomas. There is evidence that these tumors may be located in the upper airways described by the model (Clements and Gavelle, 1986; Cohen *et al.*, 1980; Kirchner, 1951; Kramer *et al.*, 1985; Oleszczuk-Raszke and Cremin, 1988).
3. The motion of air in the lung is very complex. For instance, airflow in the trachea is dominated by the laryngeal jet, whose effects are propagated downstream (Martonen *et al.*, 1993). It should be noted that the above work was done for the adult lung. There is no comparable work detailing such effects in a child's lung. However, the work of Martonen *et al.* (1989) indicates that the lung is not fully developed until well passed the age in question (age 4). We hypothesize that the effects of morphological features would be reduced in a child's lung.

### Tumors

We performed an extensive and systematic series of theoretical simulations examining the effects of the following factors on airstream patterns in bronchial airways:

- sizes of individual tumors;
- positions of the tumors; and,
- hydrodynamic interactions between tumors.

We addressed two distinct aspects of the fluid dynamics patterns: (i) velocity fields within individual airways (*i.e.*, localized effects); and, (ii) distribution of flow within the lung (*i.e.*, bulk effects).

For brevity, only a few cases of the numerous simulations we have completed were selected for presentation. These examples document that tumors had pronounced effects on local velocity fields and will, therefore, affect the targeted delivery of inhaled

TABLE I Airway dimensions and flow parameters for a child's (age 4 years) lung and sedentary breathing.

Generation Number, $I$	Diameter, $D$ (cm)	Length, $L$ (cm)	Mean Velocity, $V$ (cm/s)	$Re^*$
0	1.105	5.330	117	854
1	0.804	2.540	110	584
2	0.575	0.971	107	410
3	0.436	0.673	94	270
4	0.276	0.559	117	213
5	0.216	0.455	95	137

\* $Re = \text{Reynolds number} = DV/\nu$ , where  $\nu = \text{kinematic viscosity of air}$

drugs because particles are entrained and transported by airstreams. Moreover, when sufficiently developed in size ( $r/D = 0.4$ , where  $r$  is the tumor radius and  $D$  is the airway diameter), the presence of the tumors actually caused the maldistribution of air within the lung.

The sizes of the tumors were related to the sizes of airways in which they were located by the ratio  $r/D$ . There were certain obvious constraints: for example, the radius of a tumor could not exceed the diameter of the airway in which it was located (in such a case flow to downstream regions would be prohibited). A variety of sizes were used to cover different stages of tumor development. In Table II, representative sizes for tumors located in generation  $I = 3$  airways are presented and their sizes are given as a percentage of the airway diameter.

A variety of different tumor locations were simulated (see Figure 2); namely, tumors were placed

TABLE II Tumor sizes in host airways

Tumor Size, $r$ (cm)	Percentage of Airway Diameter ( $r/D * 100$ )
0.087	20%
0.131	30%
0.174	40%

on the carinal ridge and on the side walls of an airway. We have performed independent fiberoptic bronchoscopy examinations of human subjects to study morphological features of carinal ridges and airway walls (Martonen *et al.*, 1994a,b). There is clinical evidence that these are appropriate choices for tumor placement (Oho and Amemiya, 1980) (see Figures 3 and 4). For tumors placed on the walls, a model constraint was that the initial point of contact remained constant; that is, the tumor began 0.0673 cm from the bifurcation point (corresponding

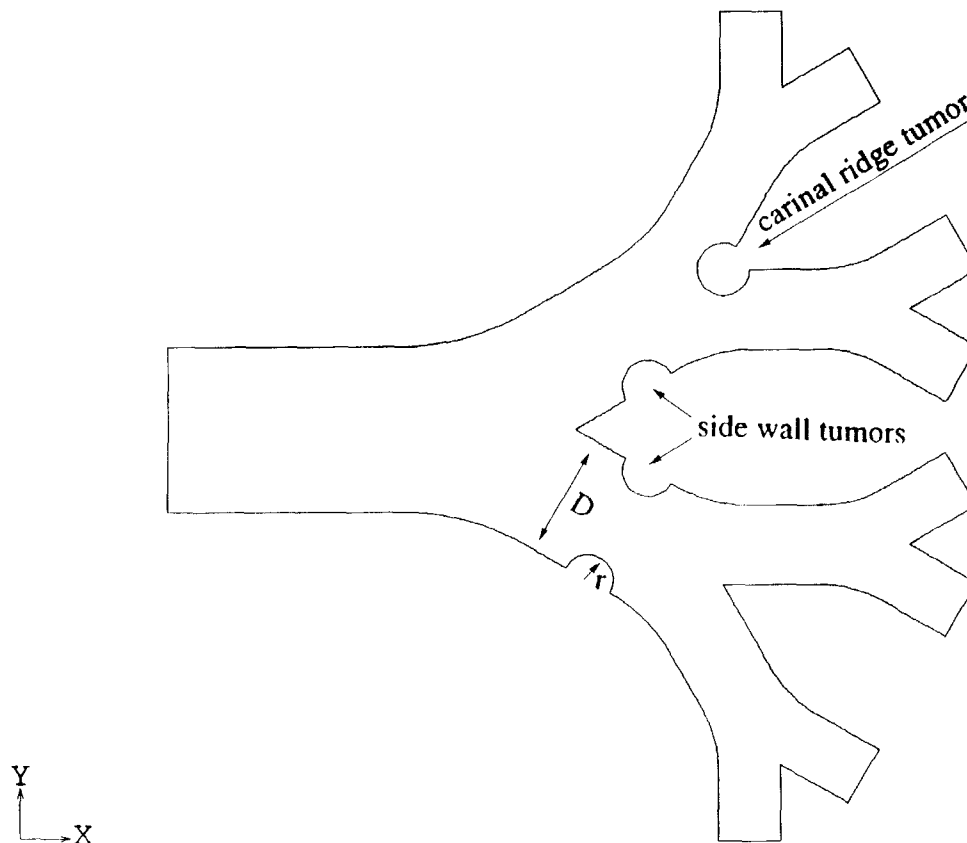


FIGURE 2 Prescribed Positions of Tumors in the Airway Network.

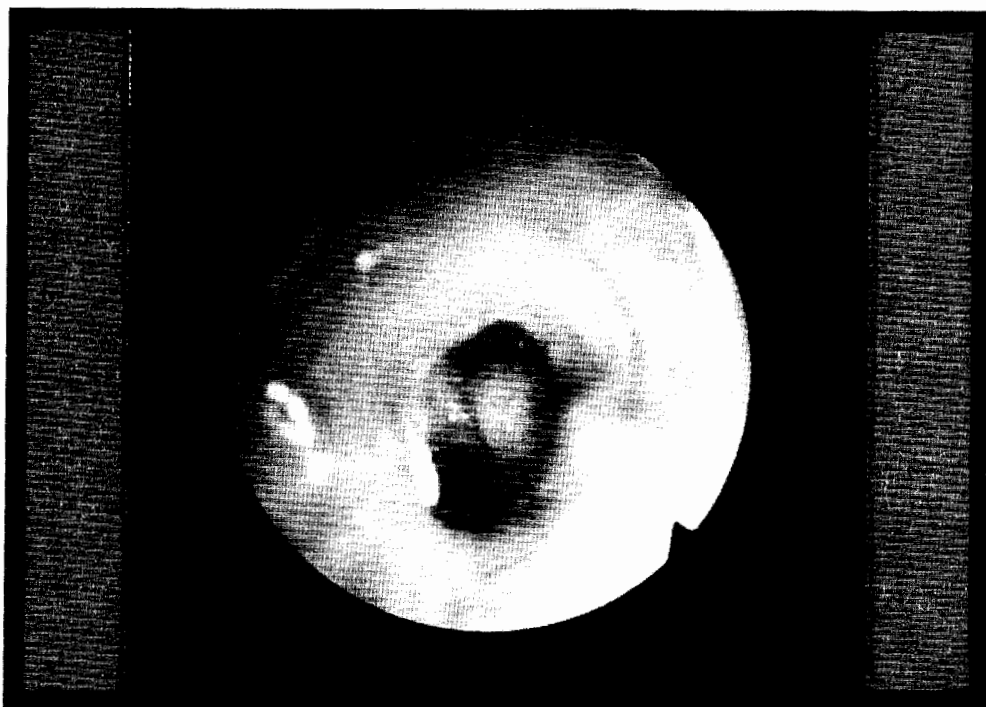


FIGURE 3 Photograph of a tumor located on a carinal ridge taken during fiberoptic bronchoscopy. Used with permission (Oho and Amemiya, 1980) (see colour plate I).

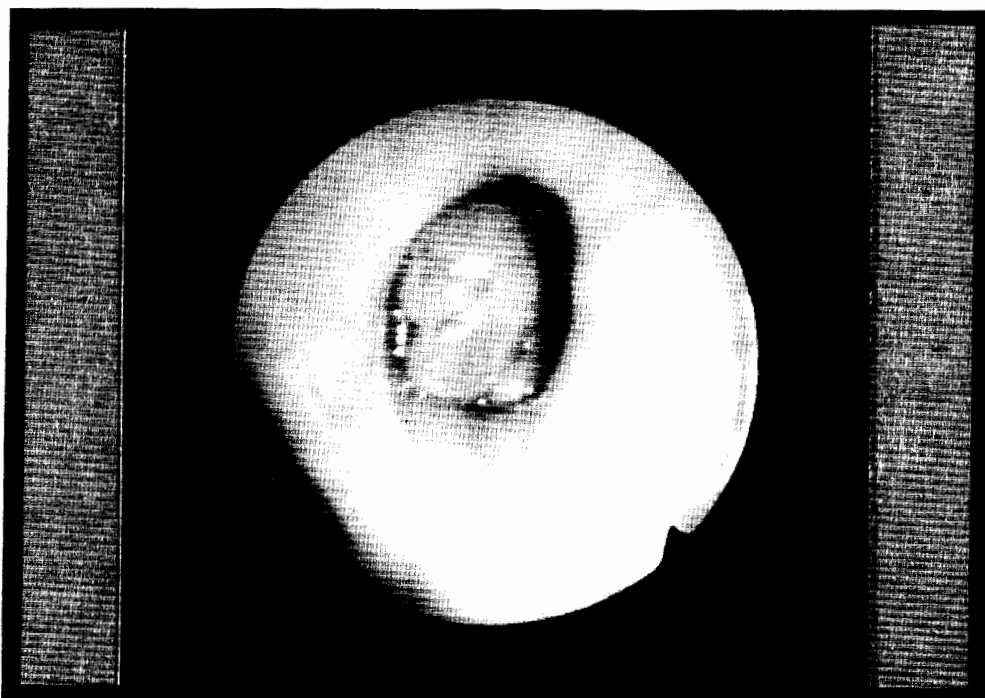


FIGURE 4 Photograph of a tumor located on a side wall of the lung taken during fiberoptic bronchoscopy. Used with permission (Oho and Amemiya, 1980) (see colour plate II).

to 10% of the length of the generation  $I = 3$  airway in which the tumor was located) regardless of the size of the tumor.

### Velocity Profiles

A sedentary condition was assumed in this study (*i.e.*, Part I). The corresponding tidal volume and breathing frequency are  $V_T = 152$  ml and  $f = 22$  breaths/min, respectively. This breathing pattern was consistent with the goal of providing more effective aerosol therapy to resting patients. The volumetric flow rate entering the trachea during

inspiration for a four-year-old child is  $112$  cm<sup>3</sup>/s, obtained by dividing  $V_T$  by the inspiratory phase time ( $60/2f$ ) of a breath (Martonen *et al.*, 1989). The corresponding volumetric flow rate for one airway in generation  $I = 2$  is  $28$  cm<sup>3</sup>/s, obtained by dividing the total flow rate entering the lung by 4 (the number of airways in generation  $I = 2$ ). The mean velocity of the air as it enters a generation  $I = 2$  airway is determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate by the airway's cross-sectional area ( $(0.2874)^2\pi$  cm<sup>2</sup>). The mean velocity is  $107$  cm/s. Flow parameters for the  $0 \leq I \leq 5$  airways are presented in Table I. The Reynolds

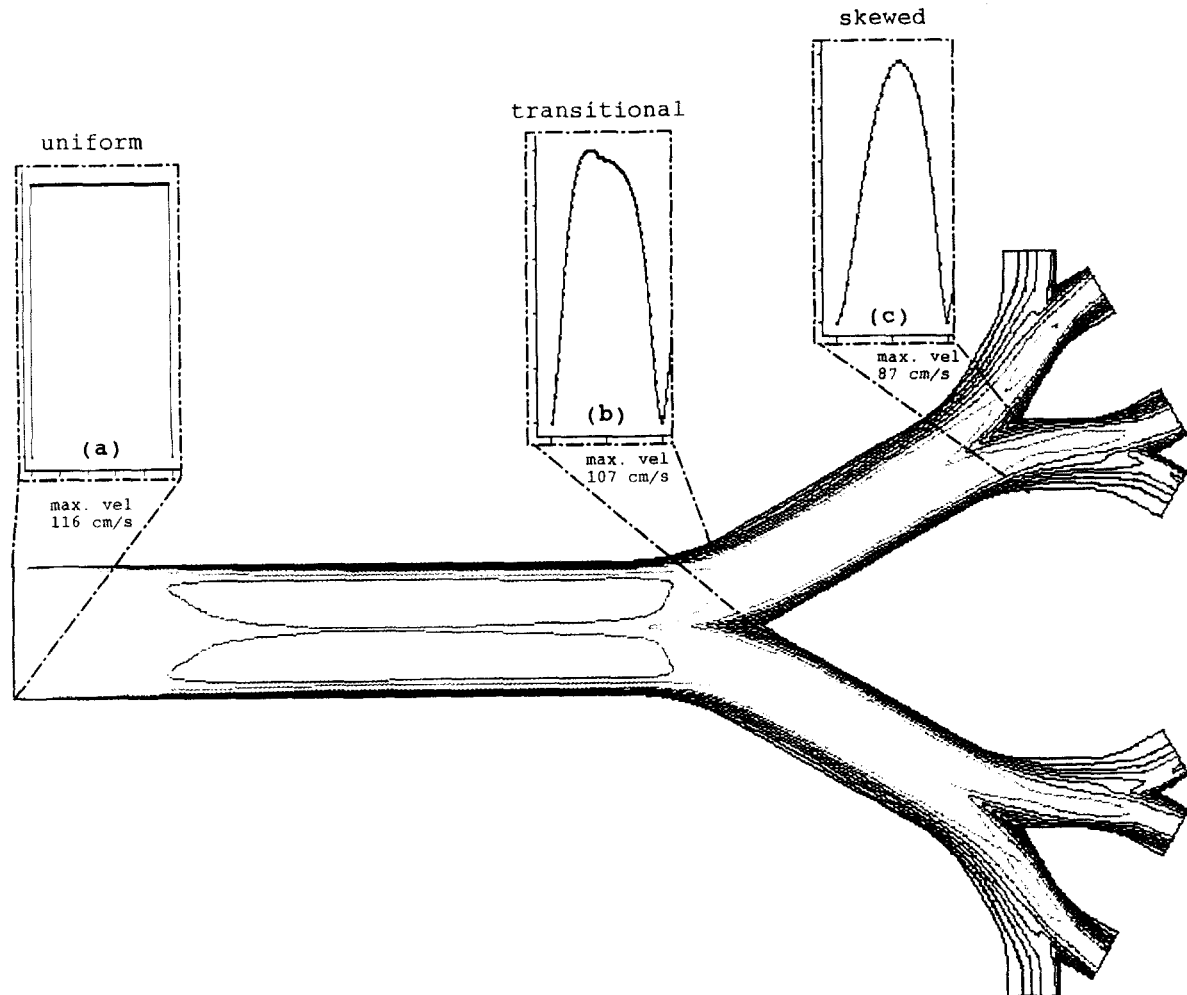


FIGURE 5 Computed velocity profiles at the entrance to each generation assuming a uniform inlet profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate.

necessary to define the mesh (*i.e.*, the grid configuration and the element size) on which the solution was based. An example of the mesh used in the simulations is shown in Figure 6, where the airways are labeled according to the following convention:  $I^n$ , where  $I$  indicates the generation number and  $n$  distinguishes the airways within each generation. This system will be used to refer to specific airways in the following Results section.

## RESULTS

We focused on effects of (1) tumor size and (2) tumor placement on airflow patterns. A sedentary breathing condition was simulated which corresponded to an average velocity of 107 cm/s at the inlet to airway generation  $I = 2$ .

### Comparison of Different Inlet Velocity Profiles

To establish a control case, we began with an analysis of airflow with no tumors present in the airways. Three different inlet velocity profiles were considered: uniform (see Figure 7), parabolic (see Figure 8), and skewed (see Figure 9). All three inlet profiles created a downstream flow pattern which was weighted along the inner wall distal to the first bifurcation. Of the three cases, the uniform inlet profile produced the largest region of core flow and consequently had the smallest region of reduced flow along the bounding walls. [Note: The core flows are the red/orange/yellow regions which begin at the entrance to generation  $I = 2$  in the illustrations. They are the regions of highest velocities.] The uniform inlet velocity profile case did not attain the relatively higher core flow velocity values experienced with

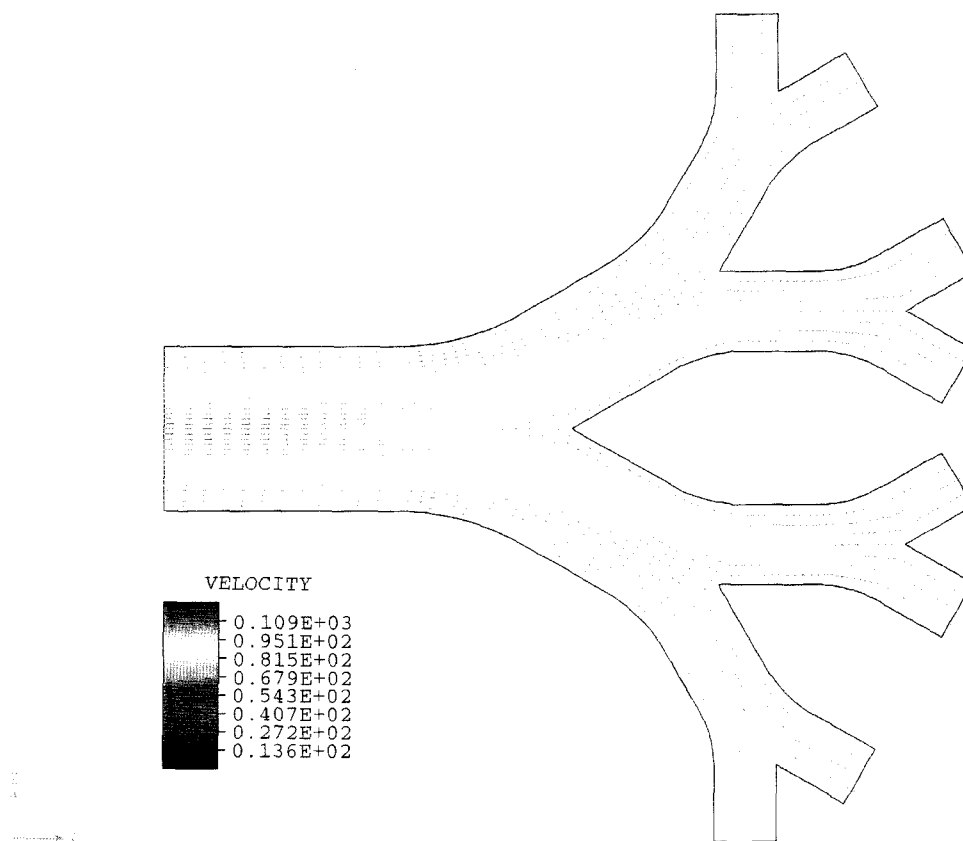


FIGURE 8 Velocity fields in generations  $2 \leq I \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung. This simulation assumes a parabolic inlet velocity profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate (see colour plate IV).

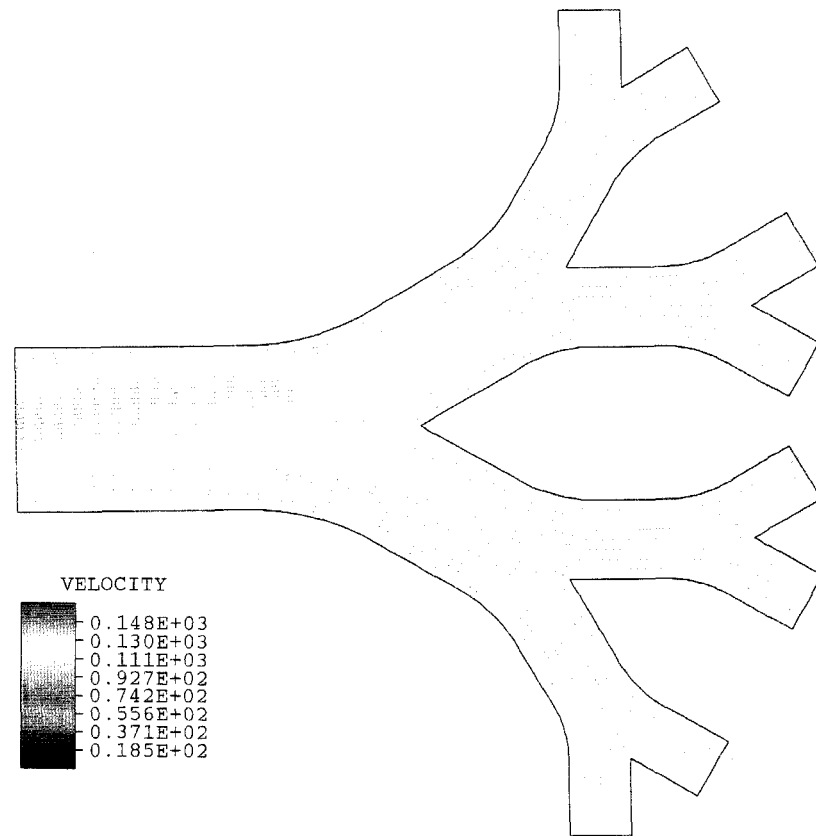


FIGURE 9 Velocity fields in generations  $2 \leq I \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung. This simulation assumes a skewed inlet velocity profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate (see colour plate V).

the other two cases because the region of core flow was larger. The skewed profile and parabolic profile cases were similar to each other regarding the sizes of the respective core regions and the velocity values in them. This was not unexpected because the skewed profile had a quasi-parabolic shape. The skewed profile, however, was not symmetric and the volumetric flow rate in region  $3^b$  was greater than that in region  $3^a$ .

Because the skewed profile entering  $I=2$  was derived from simulating flow through the proximal (*i.e.*, upstream) region of the lung, it was reasonable to consider this inlet profile to be a more accurate portrayal of real (*i.e.*, *in vivo*) conditions than either of the symmetric (uniform or parabolic) profiles. Therefore, the skewed inlet profile was used in the simulations discussed below.

### Effects of an Isolated Tumor

Let us first address localized effects. The findings indicate that tumor effects are first noticeable when  $r/D = 0.1$ . The clinical significance of this observation is that even what may be considered to be small tumors affect localized flow fields.

Now, let us consider flow distribution within the lung (*i.e.*, bulk effects). The presence of a single tumor in an airway caused a change in velocity patterns among airways; this is apparent following comparisons of Figure 9 (the control case), with Figures 10 and 11. For instance, regardless of the position of a tumor within region  $3^b$ , the flow rate in region  $3^a$  was greater. Moreover, a strong separation of the core flow in upstream airway region 2 occurred well before the bifurcation to region 3. The flow was directed to other regions of the lung, in



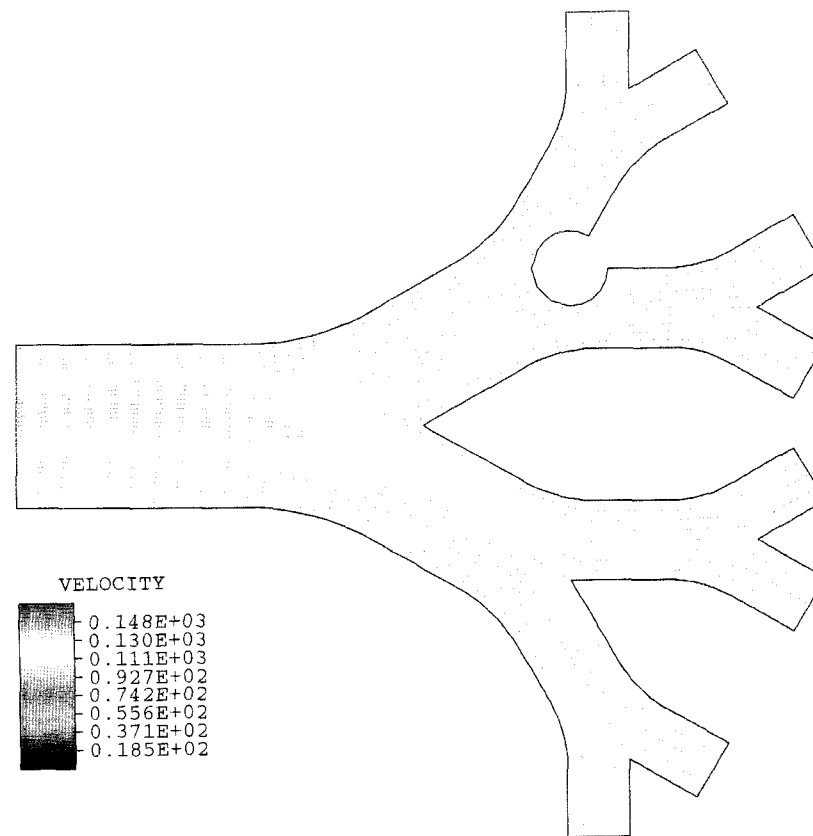


FIGURE 10 Velocity field in generations  $2 \leq I \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung with a skewed inlet velocity profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate. The tumor located on the carinal ridge has the radius  $r = 0.131$  cm (see colour plate VI).

this simulation,  $4^b$  and  $4^c$ . The magnitude of tumor-induced effects were quite pronounced. The flow in the region distal to (*i.e.*, directly behind) the tumor slowed to approximately one tenth of the value above the tumor.

In the two subsections that follow, we detail the effects of a tumor located on a carinal ridge and the effects of a tumor located on a side wall.

#### *Tumor on the carinal ridge*

The presence of a tumor on the carinal ridge in region  $3^b$  caused the core airflow to shift primarily to region  $3^a$  and to increase in width relative to the core airflow in the absence of a tumor (see Figures 10 and 9, respectively). The maximum velocity decreased from 107 cm/s when no tumor was present to 95 cm/s

when there was a tumor present on the carinal ridge. As the tumor size increased, the flow was directed to region  $3^a$  and the flow volume downstream from (*i.e.*, distal to) the tumor decreased. When the tumor radius was 40% of the airway diameter, the flow in region  $5^b$  was nearly zero (see Figure 12) indicating maldistribution of airflow within the lung.

#### *Tumor on the inside wall*

The occurrence of a tumor on the inside wall of region  $3^b$  caused the core flow in region  $3^a$  to increase in scope (physical size) and velocity magnitude relative to flow conditions when no tumors were present (see Figure 11 and 9, respectively). The maximum velocity in region 3 increased from 107 cm/s to 125 cm/s. The air flow remaining in

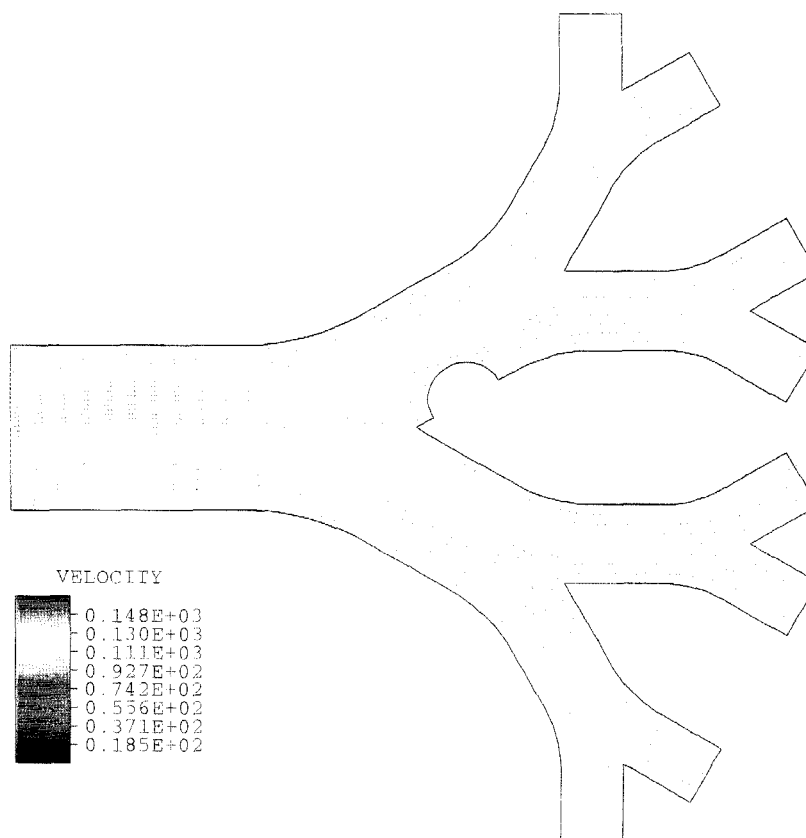


FIGURE 11 Velocity field in generations  $2 \leq I \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung with a skewed inlet velocity profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate. The tumor located on the inside wall has the radius  $r = 0.131$  cm and is located  $0.0673$  cm from the carinal ridge (see colour plate VII).

region  $3^b$  became focused, creating a region of higher velocity. As the tumor size increased, this effect was enhanced.

### Interactive Effects

Finally, we examined effects introduced by multiple tumors. In particular, we considered the influence a second tumor had on the flow around a tumor on the carinal ridge in region  $3^b$ . The carinal ridge tumor had a radius of  $0.131$  cm. The second tumor was located on the inner wall and also had a radius of  $0.131$  cm (see Figure 13). Following a comparison of Figure 13 with Figures 10 and 11, we observed that the bulk flow patterns were nearly identical to the bulk flow patterns in Figure 10 where the only tumor

present was located on the carinal ridge. Clearly, the carinal ridge tumor had the dominant effect (*i.e.*, with respect to the second tumor) on the overall flow pattern.

### DISCUSSION

To contribute to the development of more effective aerosol therapy protocols in pediatric medicine, we have quantified the effects of tumors on airflow patterns within airways. We studied both localized and bulk flow fields. Tumors located on carinal ridges exhibited the most pronounced effects on flow fields. If we increased the radius of a carinal ridge tumor to 40% of the airway diameter, a maldistribution of airflow occurred.

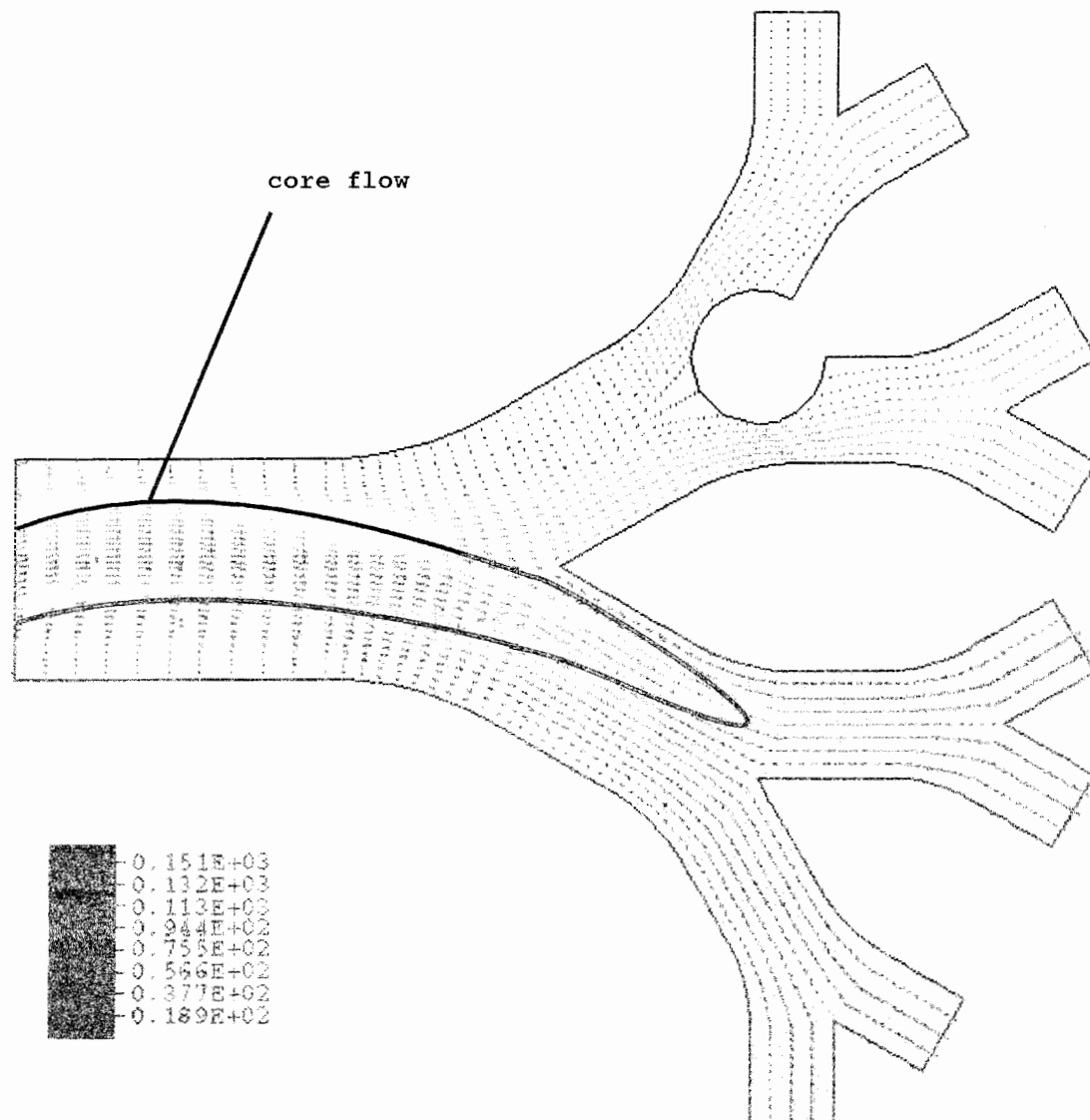


FIGURE 12 Velocity field in generations  $2 \leq I \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung with a skewed inlet velocity profile corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate. The tumor located on the carinal ridge has the radius  $r = 0.174$  cm (see colour plate VIII).

The presence of a tumor on the inner wall caused a slight change in bulk flow patterns but these effects were small when compared to the aforementioned effects of carinal ridge tumors. In each case considered, the flow downstream of a tumor was approximately one tenth the magnitude of the flow upstream from it.

The choice of inlet velocity profiles had an effect on downstream flow patterns within bifurcations.

Because a skewed inlet velocity profile is the most physiologically realistic, it is to be preferred in theoretical simulations.

By identifying the effects of structural factors on flow conditions, we hope to promote the use of inhaled drugs in the treatment of airway tumors. Applications for such models may include aerosol therapy for other respiratory tract problems including viral disease (Knight and Gilbert, 1990), children

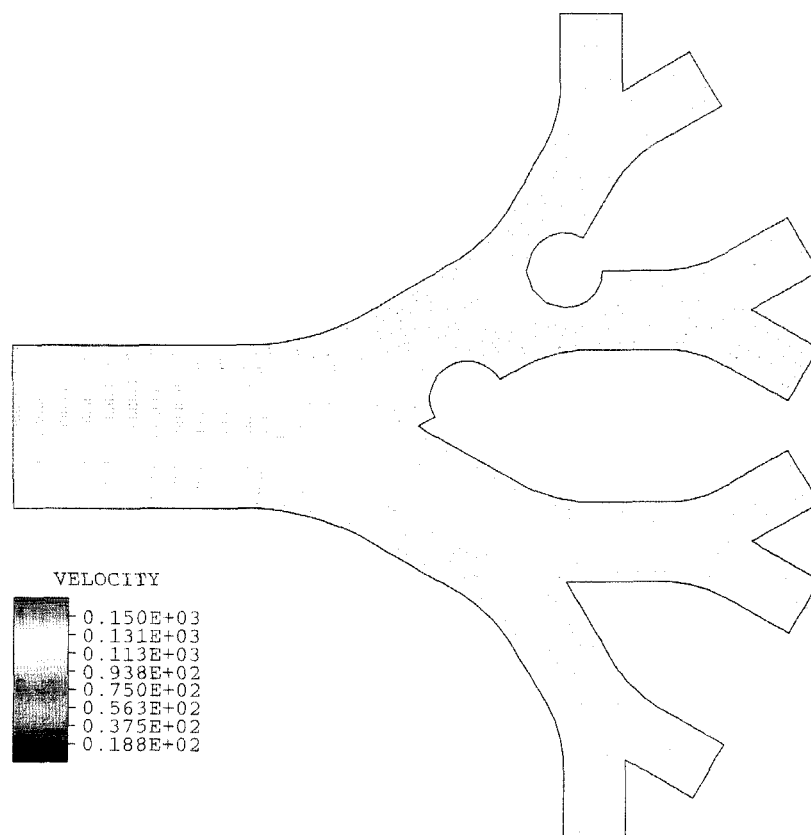


FIGURE 13 Velocity field in generations  $2 \leq l \leq 5$  of a four-year-old's lung with inlet velocity corresponding to a sedentary breathing rate. The tumor located on the carinal ridge has the radius  $r = 0.131$  cm; the tumor located on the inside wall the radius of  $r = 0.131$  cm and is located 0.067 cm from the bifurcation spur (see colour plate IX).

with asthma (Simons, 1997), and the effects of lung occlusions on airflow patterns in the lungs of children with cystic fibrosis (Martonen *et al.*, 1997).

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