

Path Planner Module for a steerable catheter for Structural Interventional Cardiology using Inverse Reinforcement Learning

Mattia Magro*, Andrea Fortuna*, Tommaso Magni*, Xiu Zhang, Maria Chiara Palumbo, Emiliano Votta, Elena De Momi and Alice Segato

> Department of Electronics, Information and Bioengineering, Politecnico di Milano, Milano, Italy *These authors contributed equally to the work



Materials and Methods

Creation of the simulation environment:

The 3D geometry of the anatomical structures of interest was reconstructed from a Computed Tomography (CT) scan



The moving agent kinematic constraints are the catheter diameter and the catheter maximum curvature. At t-th time step it can translate (pagent) and rotate (Ragent), from its configuration, qagent [4]



Results

Benchmark measures:

- Target Position Error (TPE) and Target Orientation Error (TOE),
- Time and Success Rate (SR).

Intra-cardiac

Method	time (s)	TPE (mm)	TOE (°)	SR (%)
Manual	$8.91{\pm}0.48$	$0.32{\pm}0.14$	$5.17 {\pm} 7.74$	100
IRRT	$3.51{\pm}0.02$	$0.08{\pm}0.00$	$1.28{\pm}0.00$	100
$\mathbf{BC} + \mathbf{GAIL}$	$8.91{\pm}0.28$	$1.79{\pm}0.35$	$5.99{\pm}3.10$	100

Intra-vascular

Method	time (s)	TPE (mm)	TOE (°)	SR (%)
Manual	$29.93{\pm}0.11$	$0.73{\pm}0.51$	$1.40{\pm}4.32$	100
IRRT	$5.63{\pm}0.49$	$0.33{\pm}0.00$	$0.10{\pm}0.00$	100
$\mathbf{BC} + \mathbf{GAIL}$	$32.12{\pm}0.11$	$3.36{\pm}1.10$	$0.77{\pm}7.39$	100

3 methods are considered:

Manual approach:

The manual approach relies only on the expert's ability to drive the agent inside the virtual environment through the use of an X-box joystick



Iterative Rapidly exploring Random Tree (IRRT) approach:

A starting manual trajectory is split in sliding windows. At each iteration, the algorithm searches a path from a specific temporary starting point to a temporary target one



Inverse Reinforcement Learning (IRL) based on Behavioral Cloning (BC) + General Adversarial Imitation Learning (GAIL) approach:

At each time step (t) the discriminator network takes in input the expert (Q^{Manual}) and agent (Q^G) trajectories. Subsequently these two trajectories are compared, generating an intrinsic reward (rin) that relies on a similarity score, updating the agent's **policy** (π) . This loop carries on and it stops when the generator produces a path similar to the one from the expert's demonstrations.



Conclusion and Discussion

The presented work assessed the performance of a new IRL-based path planner for steerable needles able to avoid anatomical obstacles while optimizing surgical criteria and trying to respect the catheter's kinematic constraints.

References

P. Legeza, G. W. Britz, T. Loh, and A. Lumsden, "Current utilization and future directions of robotic-assisted endovascular surgery," Expert Review of Medical Devices, vol. 17, no. 9, pp. 919–927, 2020.
A. Mousa, S. Khoo, and M. Norton, "Robust control of tendon driven continuum robots," in 2018 15th International Workshop on Variable Structure Systems (VSS). IEEE, 2018, pp. 49–54.
J. Hasan, H. Asma, and K. Saibal, "Mitraclip: a novel percutaneous approach to mitral valve repair," Journal of Zhejjang

University-SCIENCE B (Biomedicine Biotechnology), vol. 12.(8):633-637, 2011. [4] Unity real-time developement platform, 2021. URL https://unity.com/





