

The New Field of Network Physiology: Mapping the Human Physiome

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**BOSTON
UNIVERSITY**

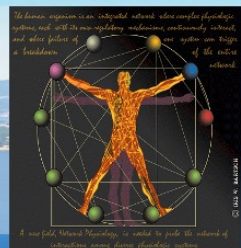


**HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL**



**Third International Summer Institute
on Network Physiology (ISINP)**

Lake Como School of Advanced Studies, 24 - 29 July 2022



Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Eye



Brain



Heart



Lungs



Muscle tone



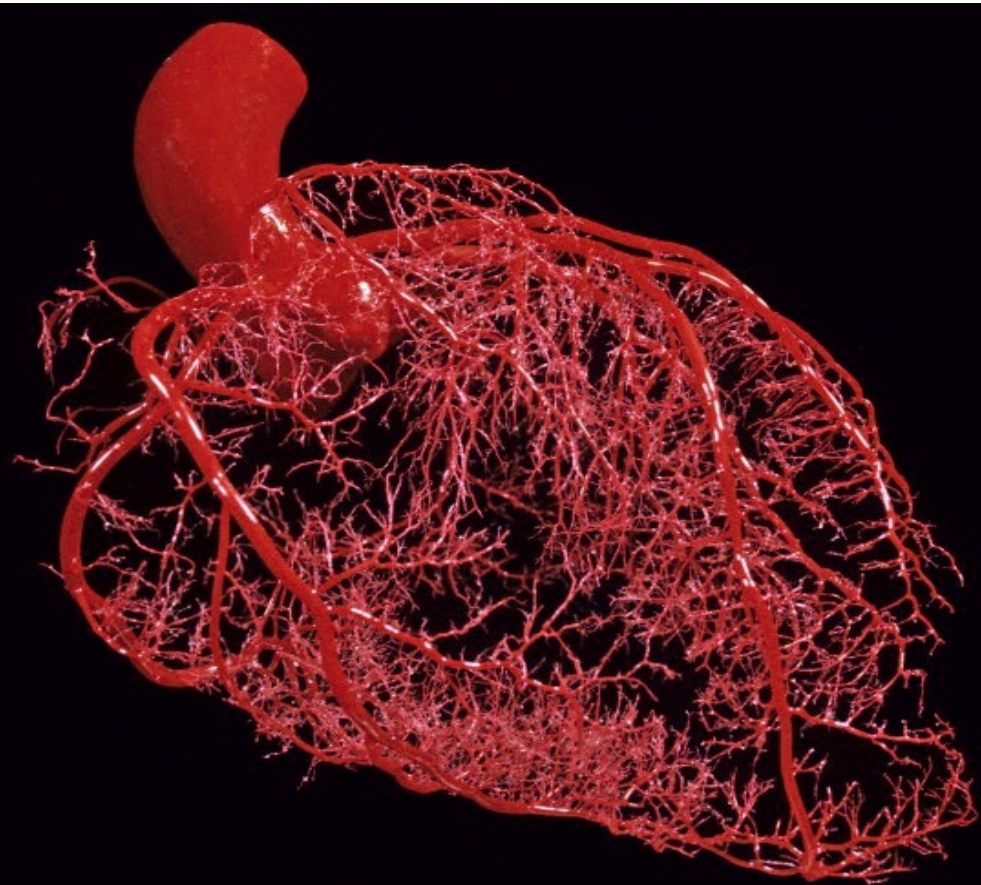
Kidneys



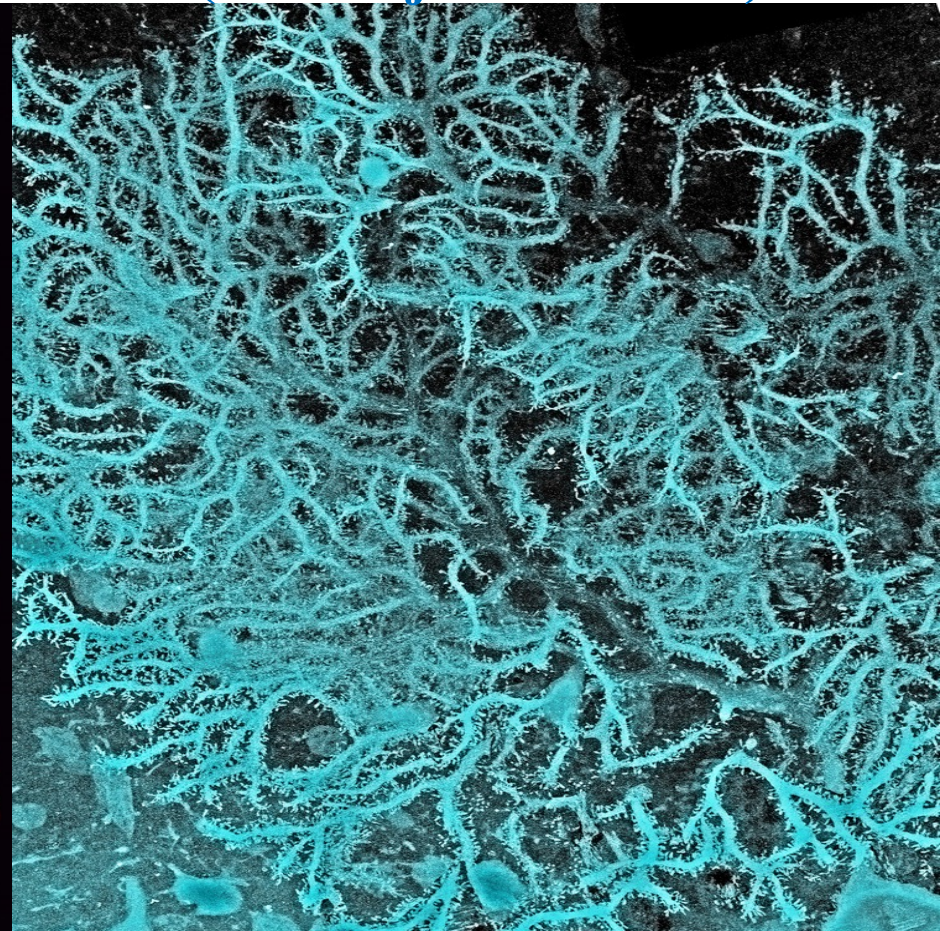
Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Heart: Vascular network



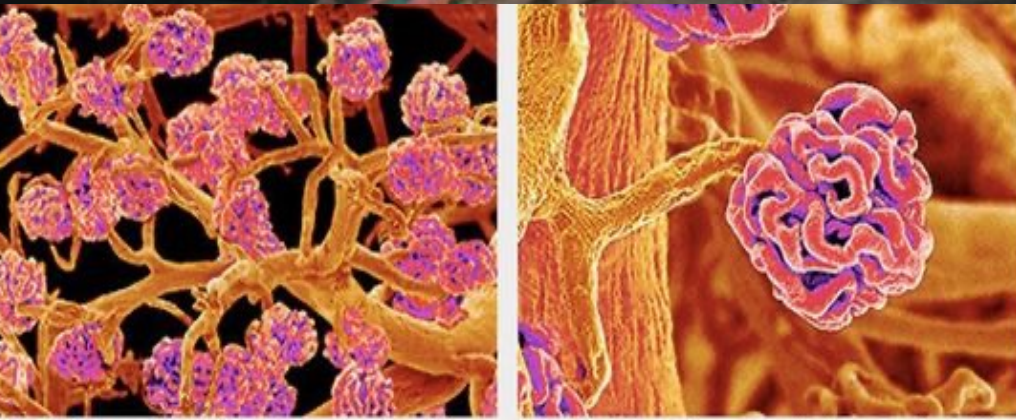
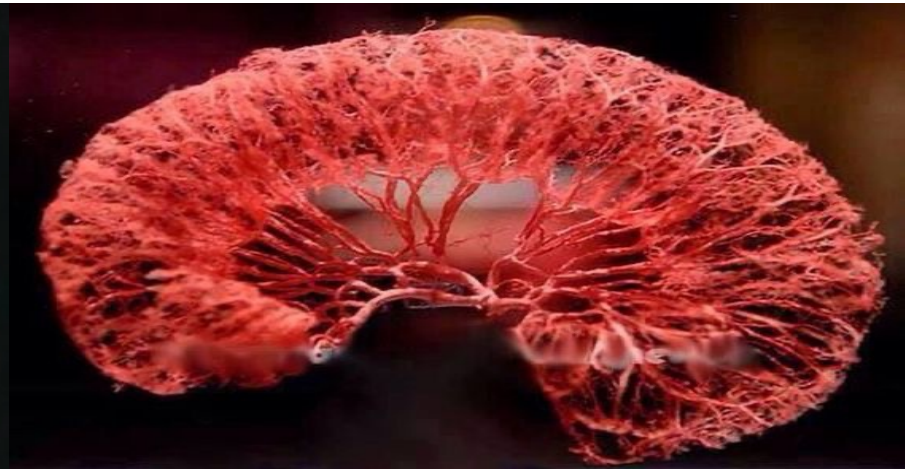
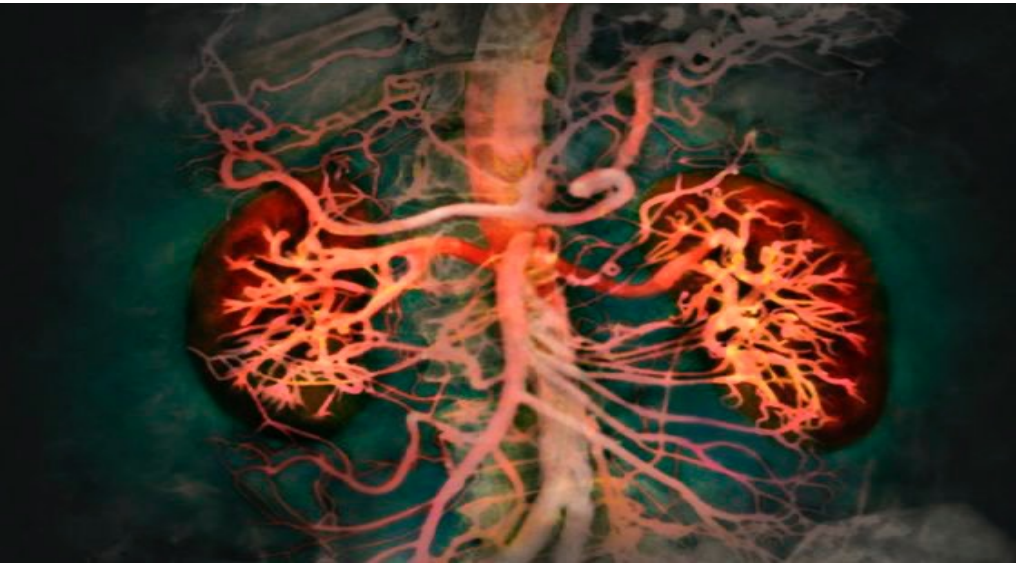
Conducting network
(Purkinje dendrites)



Human Organism comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

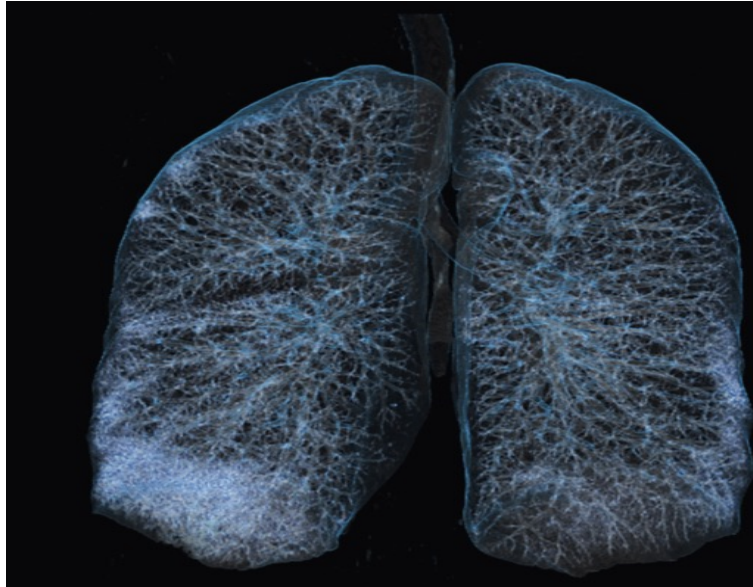
Kidney:

Vascular network in decreasing scale

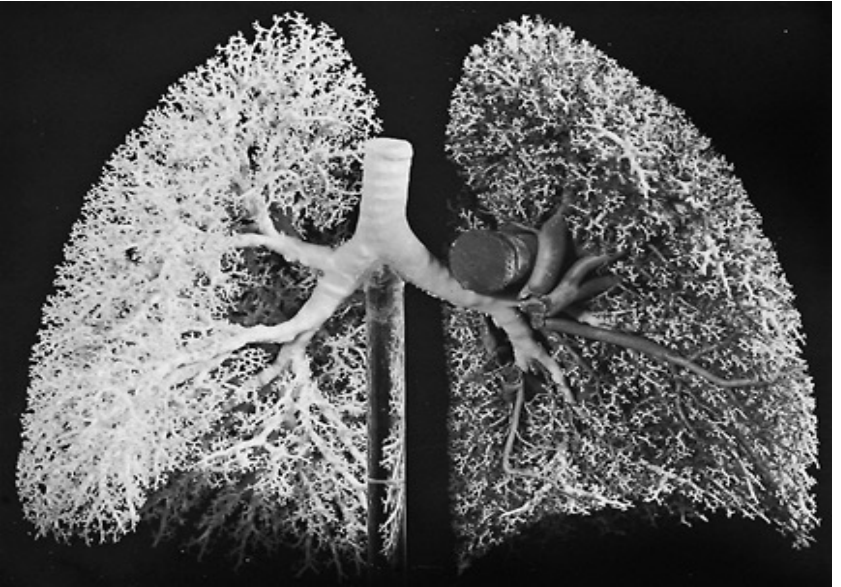


Human Organism comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Lungs: High resolution image

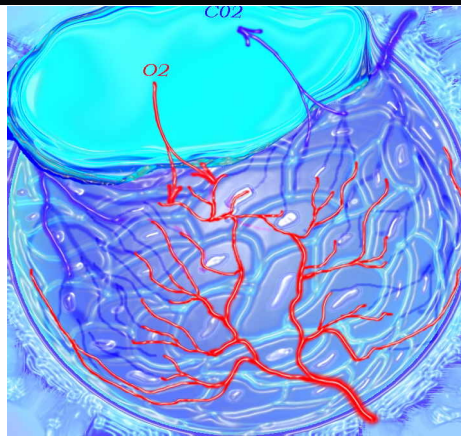


Airways



Arteries and veins

**Single alveolus
vascular network**



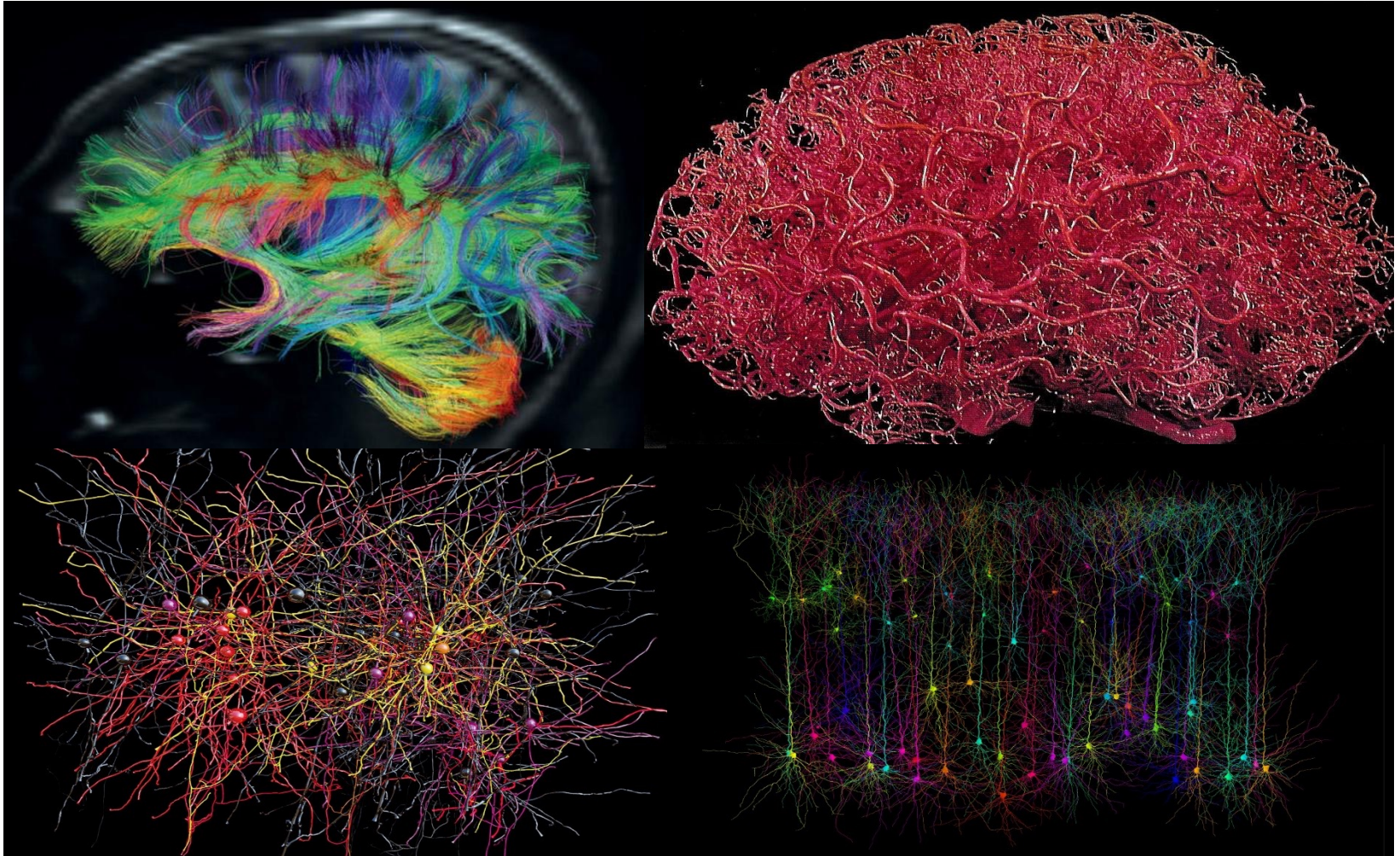
Bronchial tree

Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Brain:

Neuronal and vascular network



Human Organism

comprises diverse multi-component physiological systems

Eye



Brain



Neurologists

Heart



Cardiologists

Lungs



Pulmonologists

Muscle tone



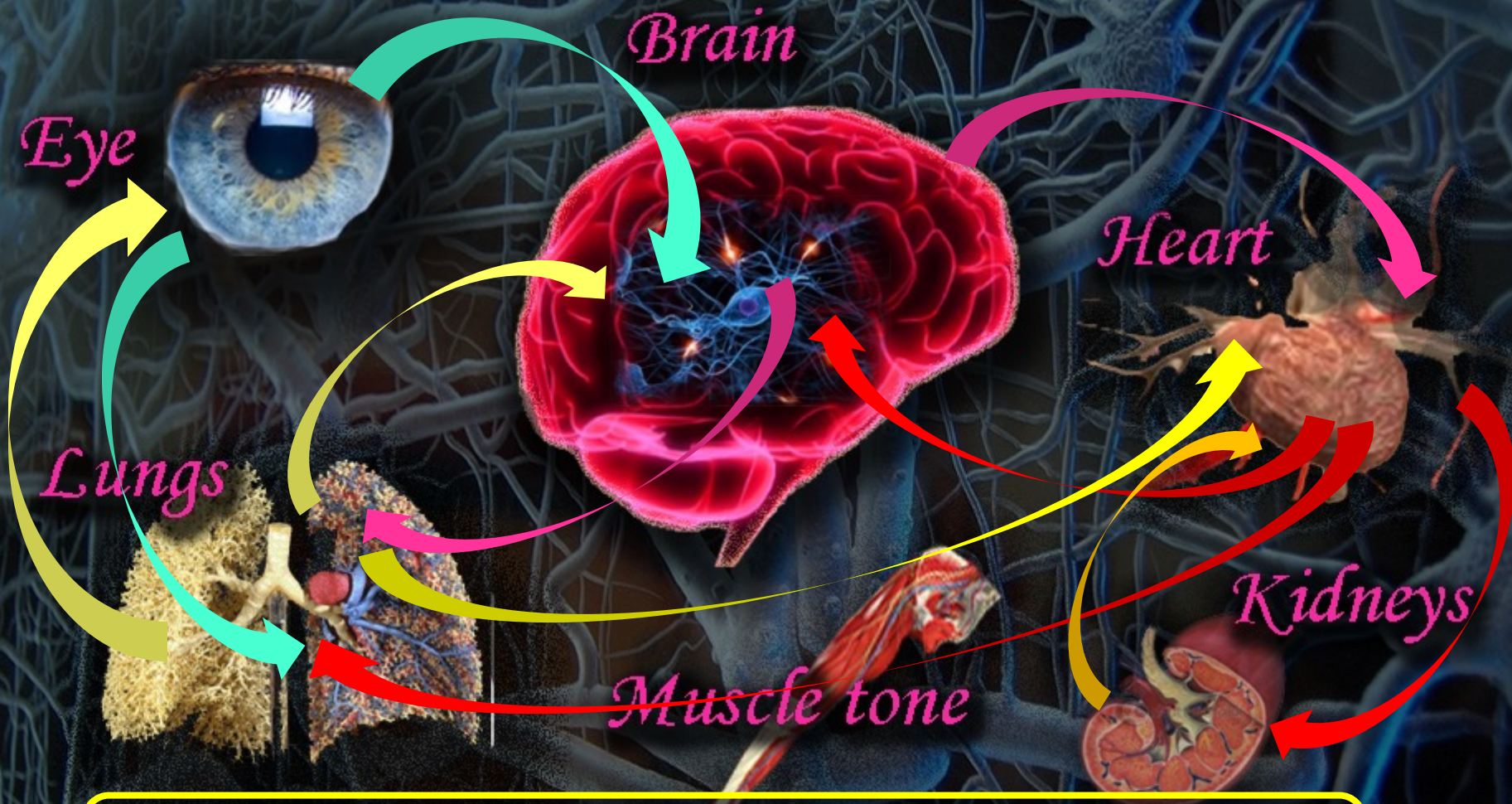
Kidneys



Medical specialists traditionally focus on single organ systems

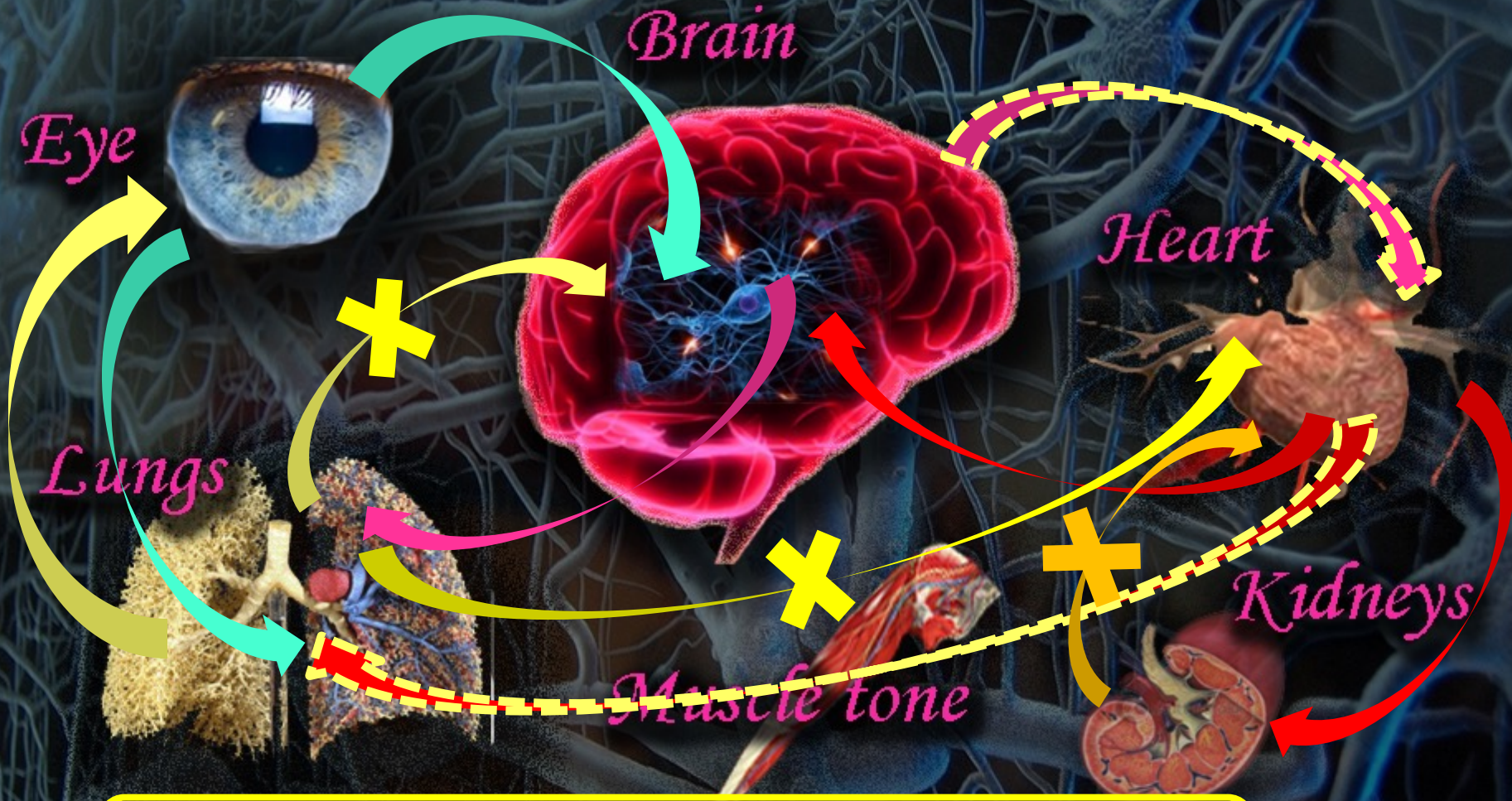
Human Organism – Integrated Network

Coordinated Interactions of Organ Systems



Essential to: Maintain Health
Generate distinct physiological states

Disrupted Communications among Organ Systems



Leads to: 1. Dysfunction of individual systems
2. Collapse of the entire organism

Human Organism – Integrated Network of interconnected and interacting organ systems

Failure of one system may trigger a *cascade of failures* leading to a breakdown of the entire organism



Even structurally intact and functioning individual systems
→ **Not** sufficient for Health !



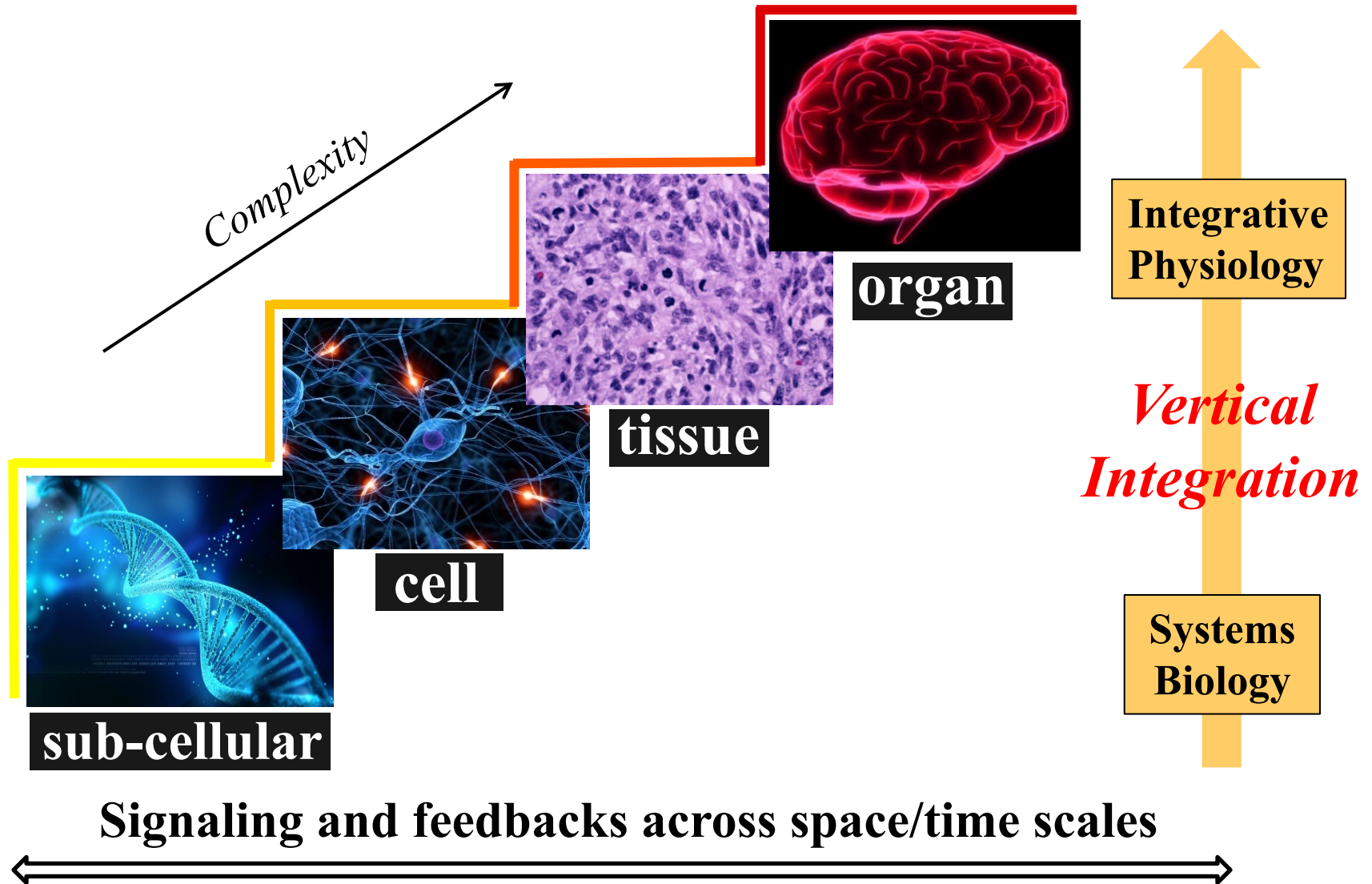
Broad *clinical implications*: Coma, Multiple Organ Failure

Yet, despite the importance to:

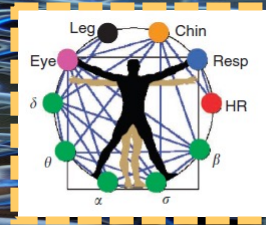
- understanding basic physiologic functions
- clinical relevance

? we do not know how organ systems dynamically interact as a network to coordinate and optimize their functions

Current Research Focus of Systems Biology and Integrative Physiology



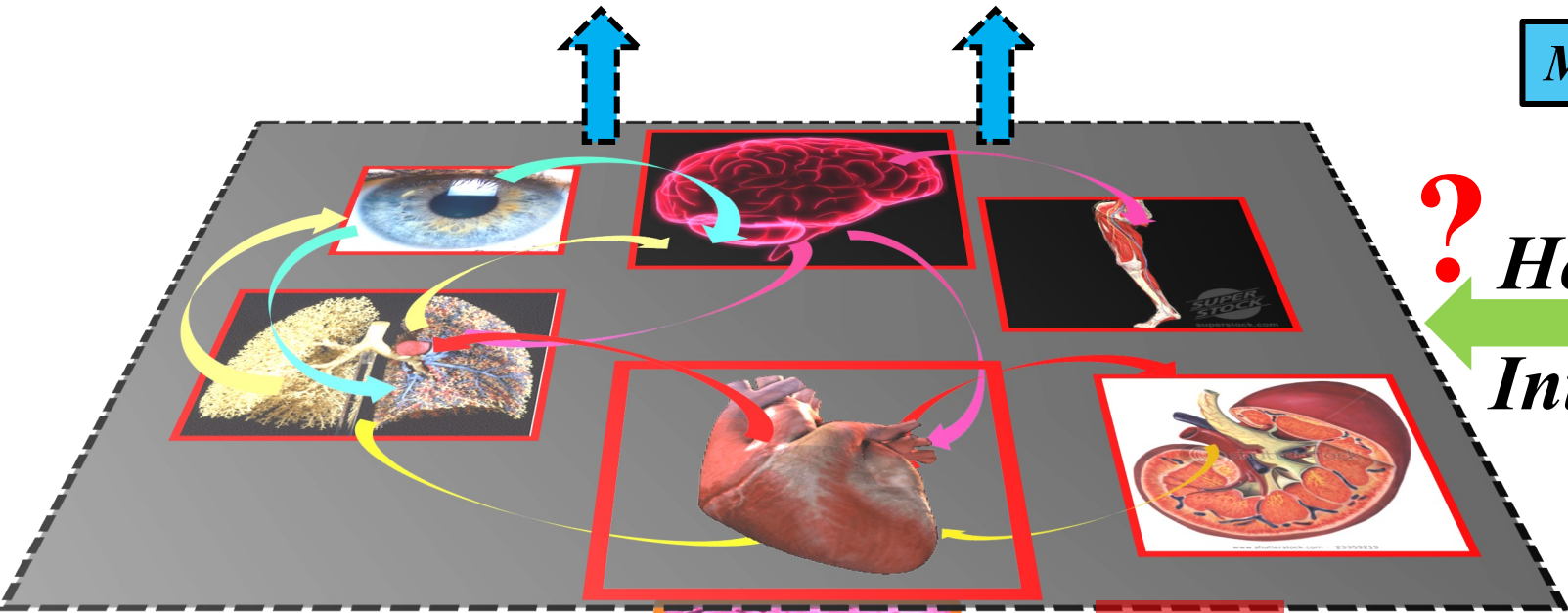
Our Research Focus: Horizontal Integration



Epidemiology / Population Health

Macroscopic

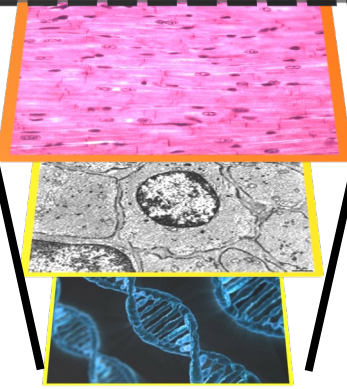
? *Horizontal Integration*



Integrative Physiology

Systems Biology

Vertical Integration



organs

tissue

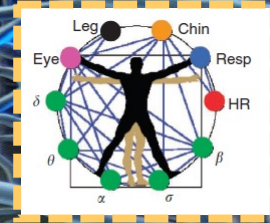
cell

sub-cellular

Mesoscopic

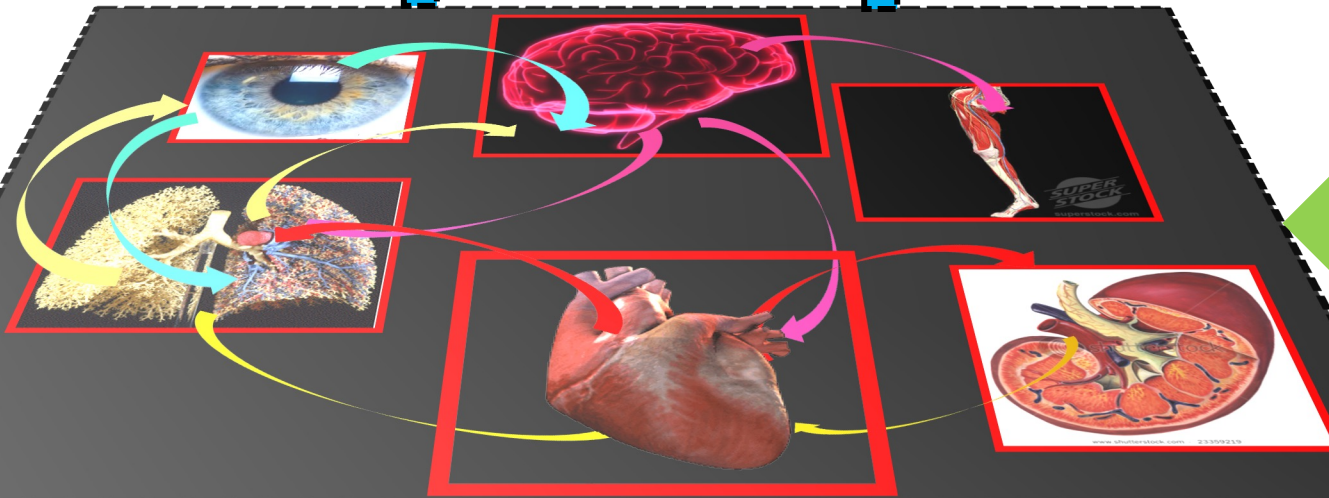
Microscopic

Medicine defines health and disease through the state of individual organ systems.



Fundamental Question:

Are there “*blueprint reference*” network maps that uniquely define physiologic state and disease ?

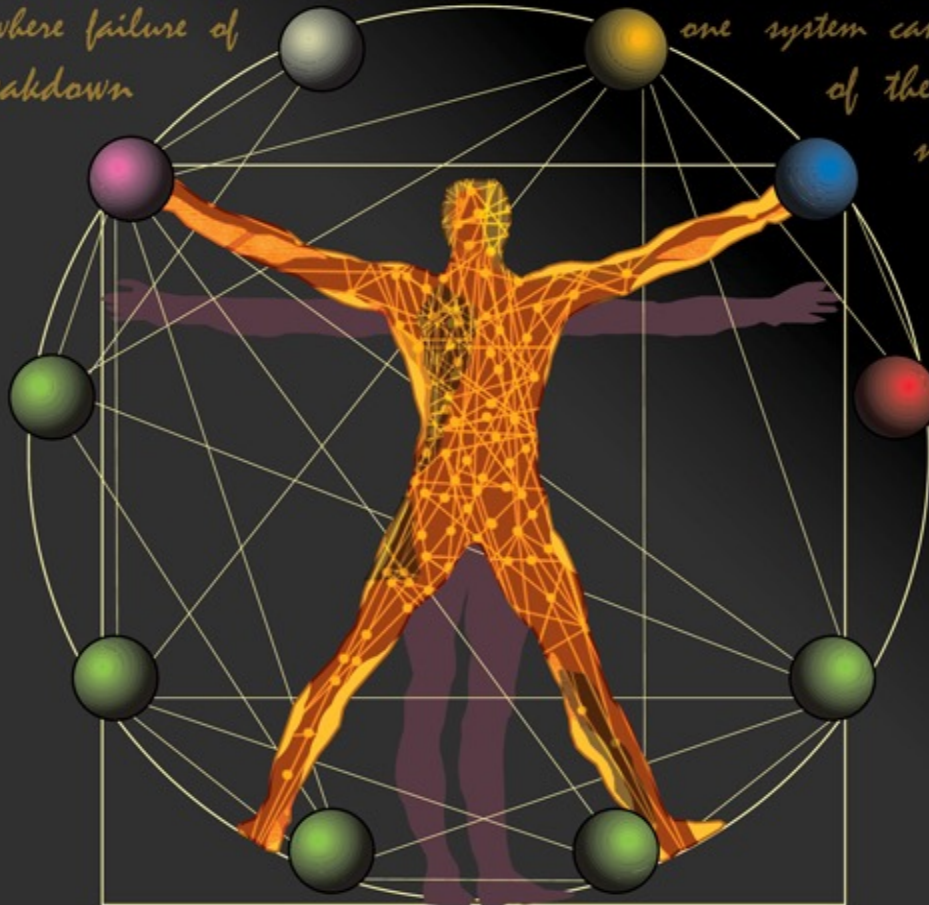


*Horizontal
Integration*

Our Research Program

New Research Direction: Shifting the focus from single organ systems to the network of organ interactions

The human organism is an integrated network where complex physiologic systems, each with its own regulatory mechanisms, continuously interact, and where failure of one system can trigger a breakdown of the entire network.



A new field, Network Physiology, is needed to probe the network of interactions among diverse physiologic systems.

A new field

Network Physiology

needed to probe interactions among diverse physiologic systems.

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**Level 1:
Individual
Systems**

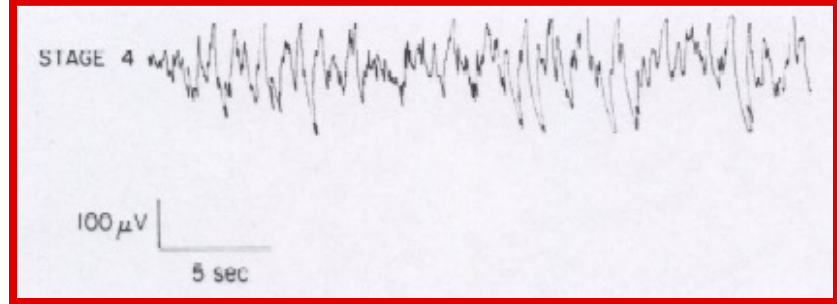
Complex Variability in Physiologic Dynamics across spatio-temporal scales and levels of integration

**Is Physiologic
Variability
simply Noise?**



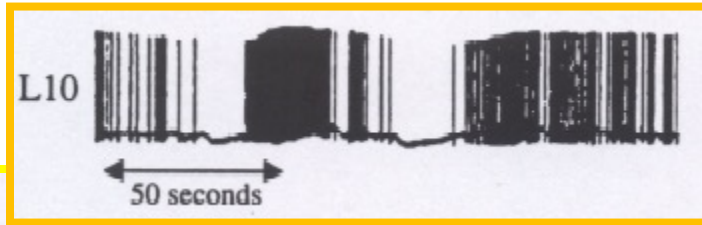
organs

Brain dynamics during sleep (EEG)



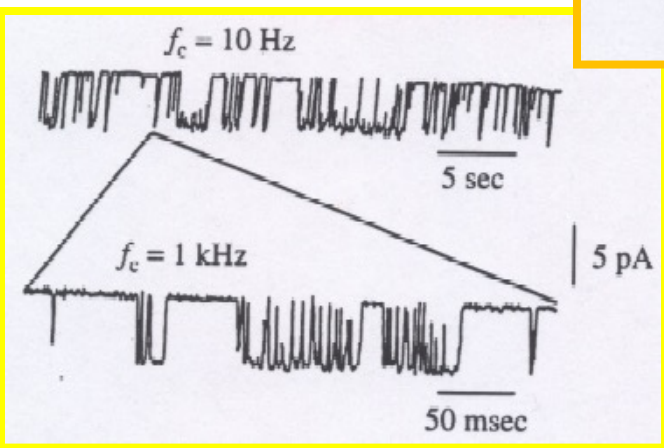
cell

Single neuron activity



sub-cellular

Ion channel kinetics



New Concept: Fluctuations are *not* noise !

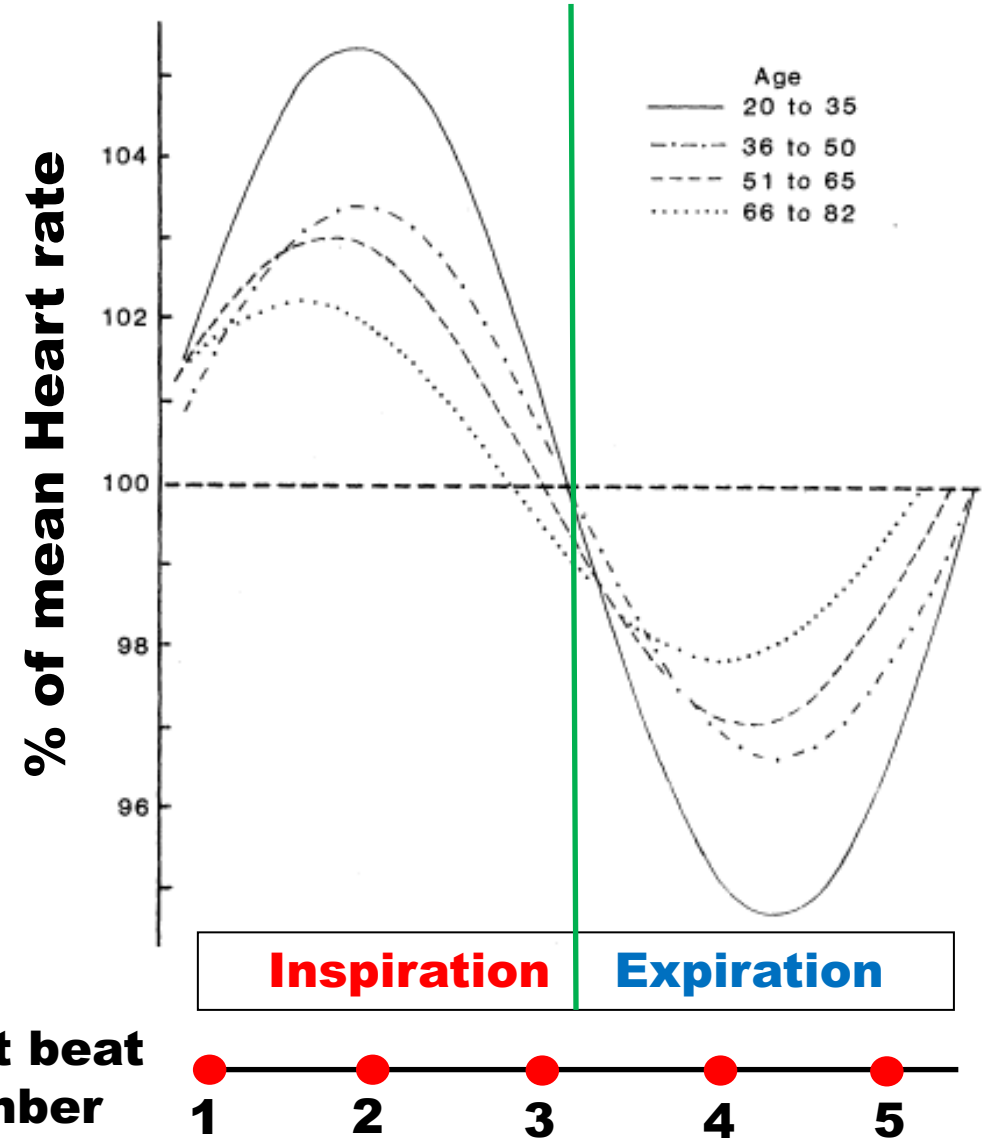
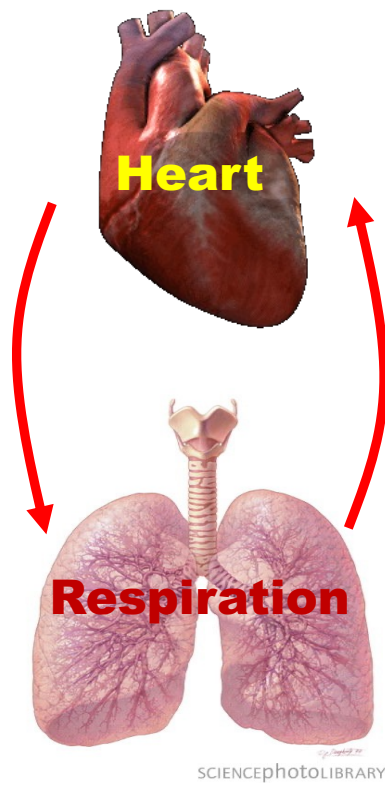
Instead: Fluctuations contain hidden dynamical patterns related to underlying mechanisms

Level 2:
Pair-wise Coupling

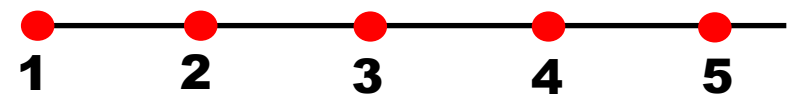
Cardio-respiratory Interaction

Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA)

Inspiration → Heart rate ↑
Expiration → Heart rate ↓



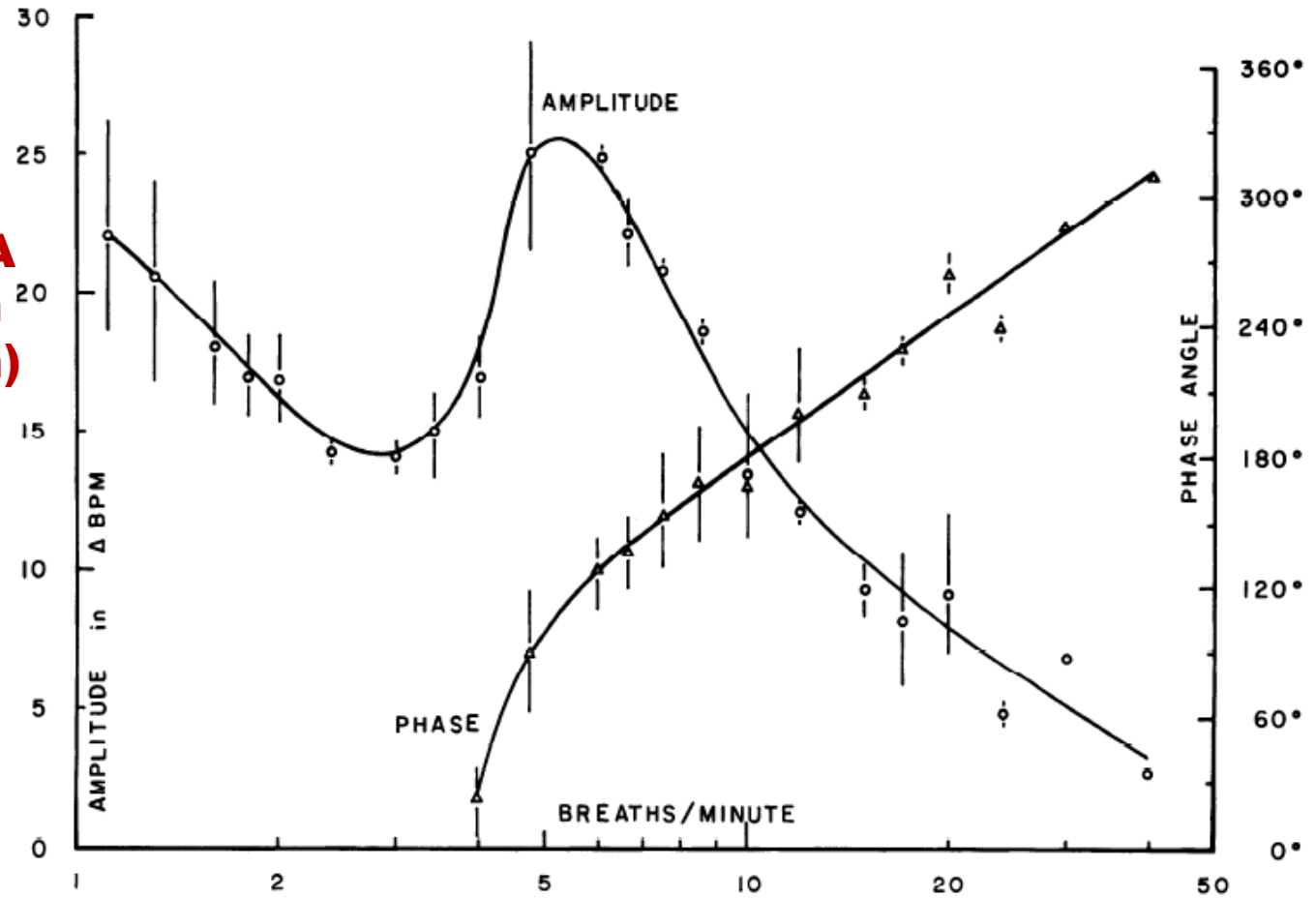
Heart beat
number



Level 2:
Pair-wise Coupling

Cardio-respiratory Interaction Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA)

**Strength of RSA
(deviation from
mean beats/min)**



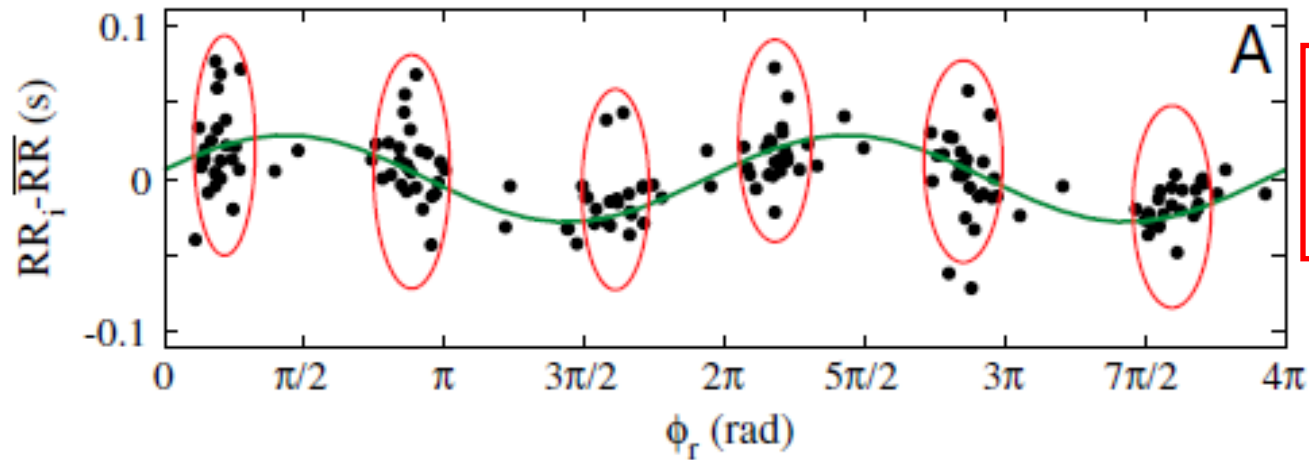
Breathing Rate (breaths per min)

Angelone & Coulter, *J Appl Physiol* **19**, 479 (1964)

Level 2:
Pair-wise Coupling

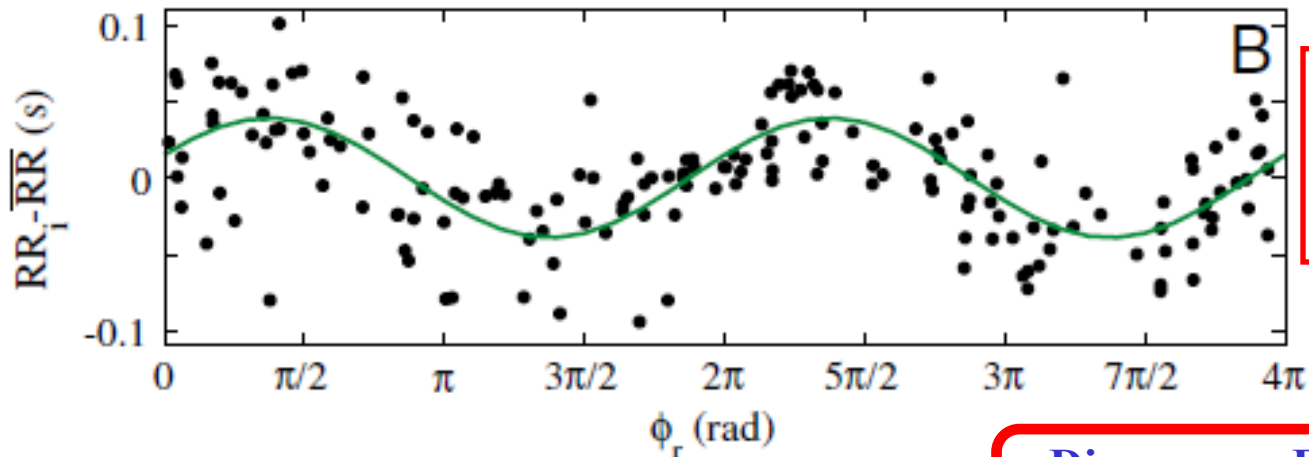
Coexisting forms of physiologic coupling Cardio-Respiratory interaction

Segment with pronounced RSA and phase-synchronization



**RSA
&
Synchronization**

Segment with pronounced RSA and no phase-synchronization



**RSA
w/o
Synchronization**

Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Ma QDY, and Ivanov PCh.

Three independent forms of cardio-respiratory coupling: transitions across sleep stages. *Computing in Cardiology*, 2014; 41:781-784

Discovery: RSA and Synchronization
Two coexisting forms of coupling

Challenges:

How to identify and quantify interactions among diverse systems?

Levels of Complexity:

Level 1: noisy/non-stationary output signals of individual organ systems

Level 2: transient, nonlinear and coexisting forms of pair-wise coupling

Level 3: complex global behaviors out of interactions among diverse systems

To address these Challenges:

→ introduce new concepts

→ innovate interdisciplinary approaches

→ develop new methods and technology

→ analyze continuous physiologic recordings

led to

Data-Driven Discoveries

Medicine

Physiology

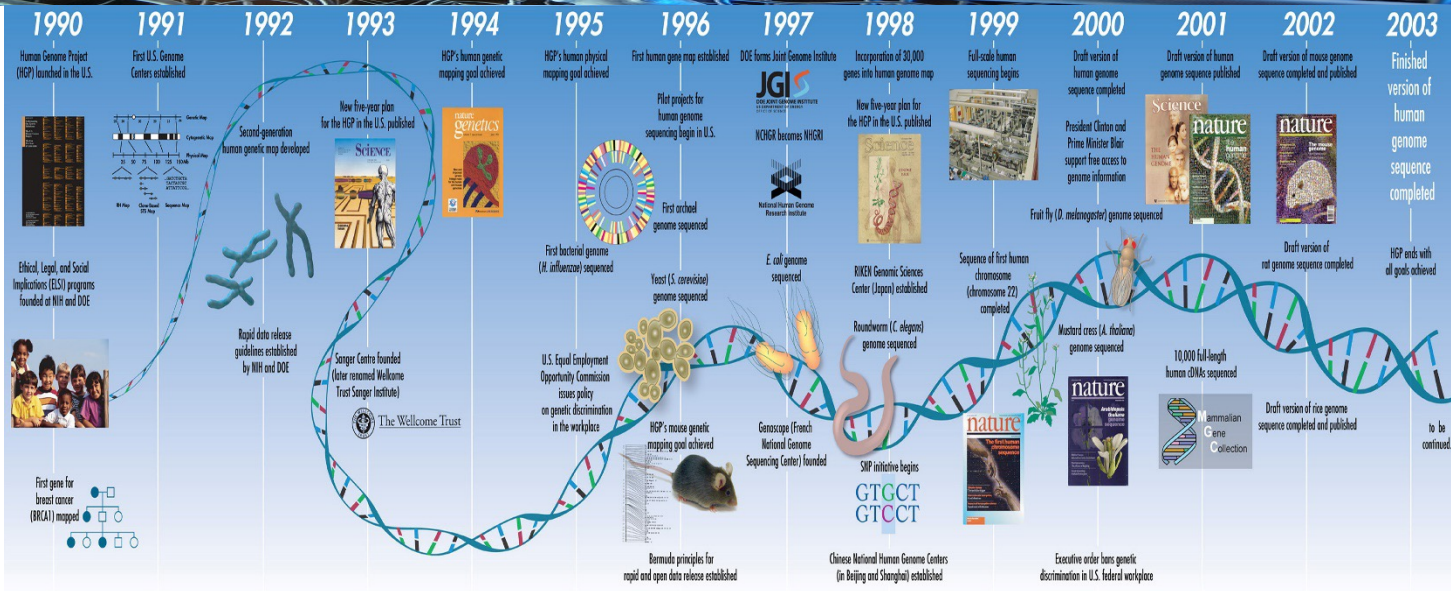
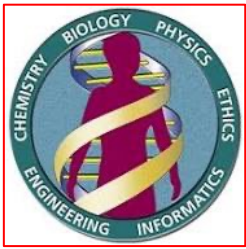
Stat. Physics

Applied Math

Computer Sci.

Big Data

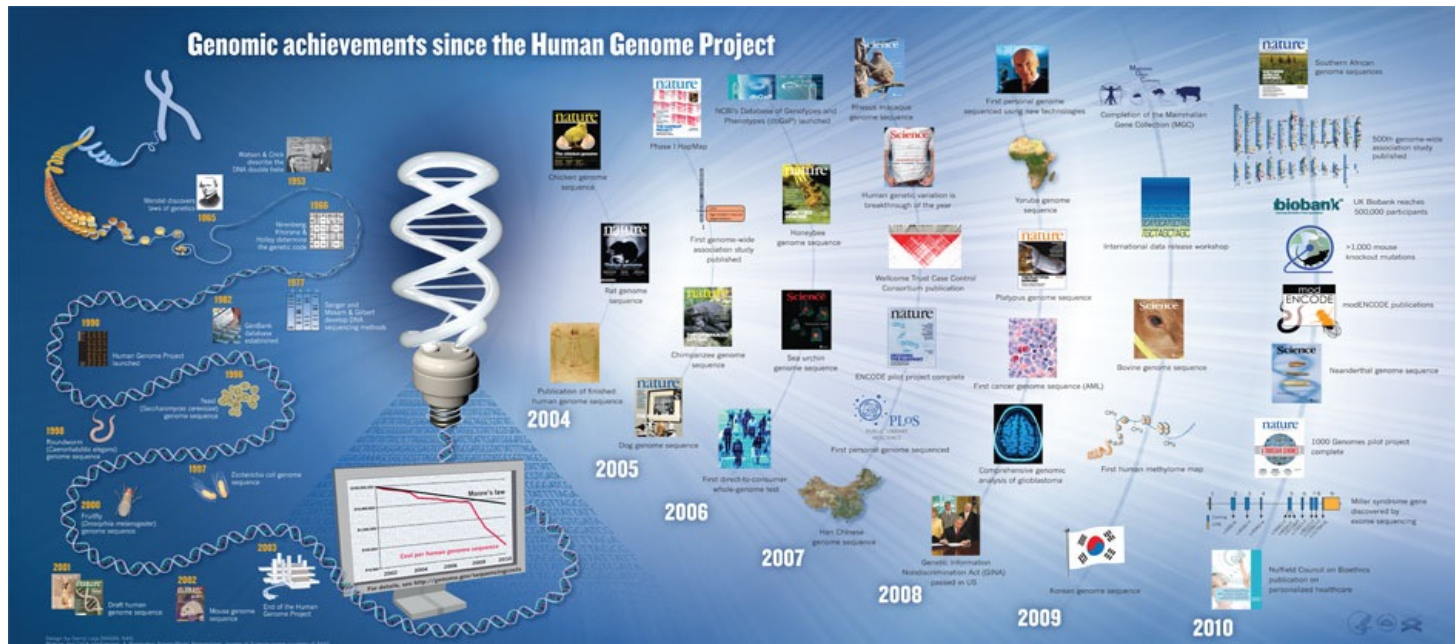
Systems Biology: mapping the Human Genome



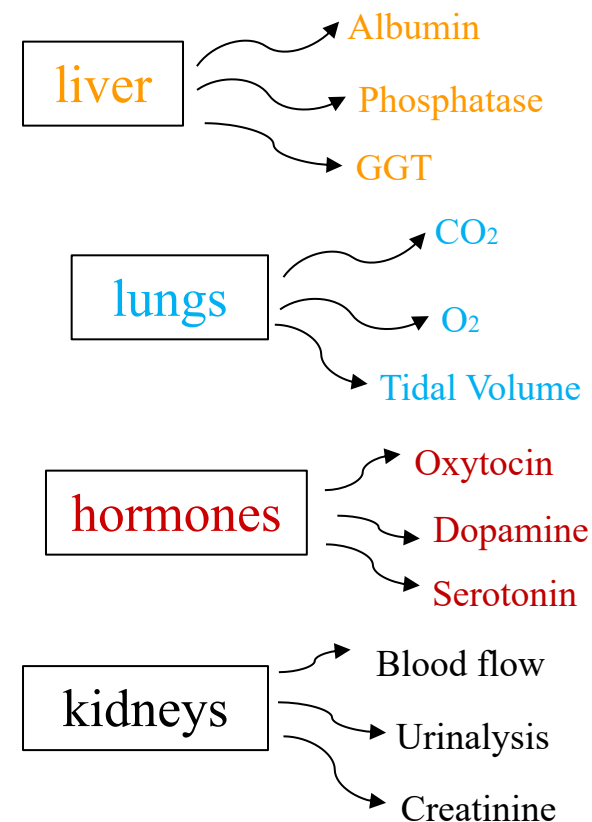
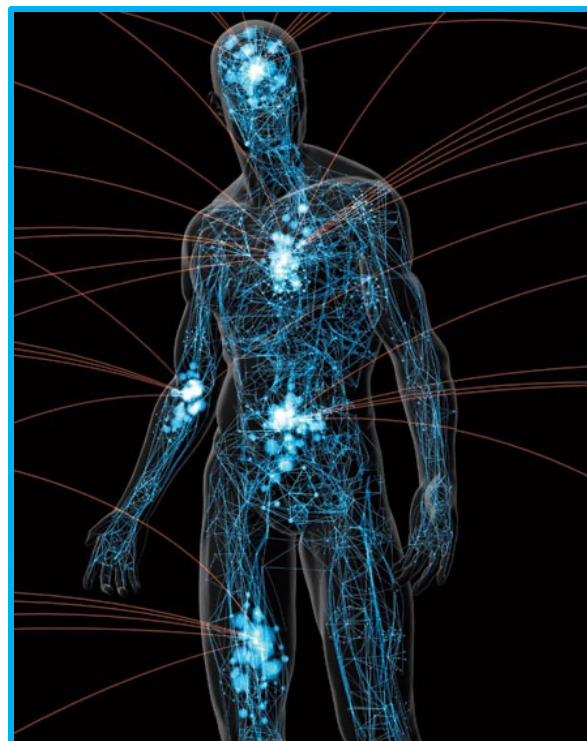
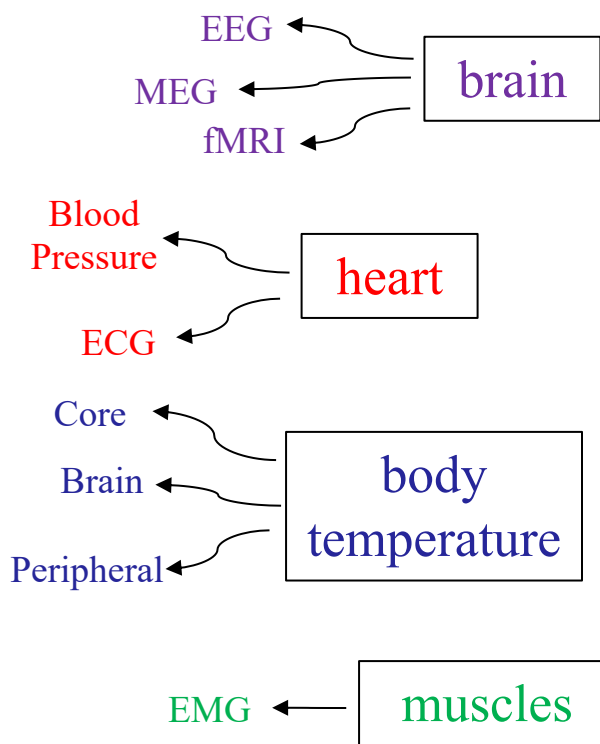
Before
Human Genome Project

**3 Billion
DNA base pairs**

After
Human Genome Project



Human body produces gigantic amount of Data & Information
Continuous streams of waveforms and physiologic parameters



High frequency recordings (10^2 - 10^3 Hz)
Number of data points per person:
(just for 100 parameters)

1 Day	1 Year	Life Time
$\sim 10^{10}$	$\sim 10^{12}$	$\sim 10^{14}$

Big Data

Network Physiology

Novel principles of integrating physiological data & metadata

Cloud Storage & Computing



Hospitals



ICU →

Cardiology →

Pulmonology →

← Neurology

← Surgery

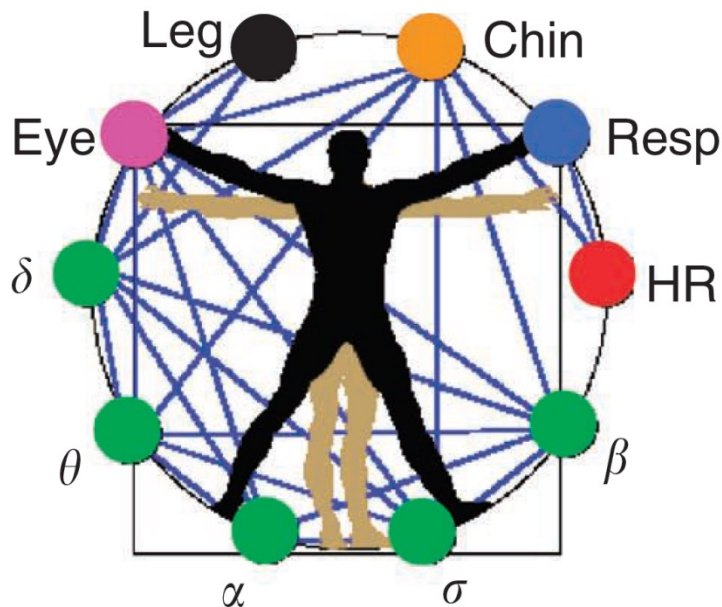
← Radiology

Ambulatory



Patients

Horizontal Integration of physiological interactions



Physiological interactions

Physiologic recordings

Full-night polysomnographic data from healthy young subjects:

- Brain activity - EEG
- Eye movement - EOG
- Muscle tone - EMG
- Respiration
- Heart dynamics - ECG

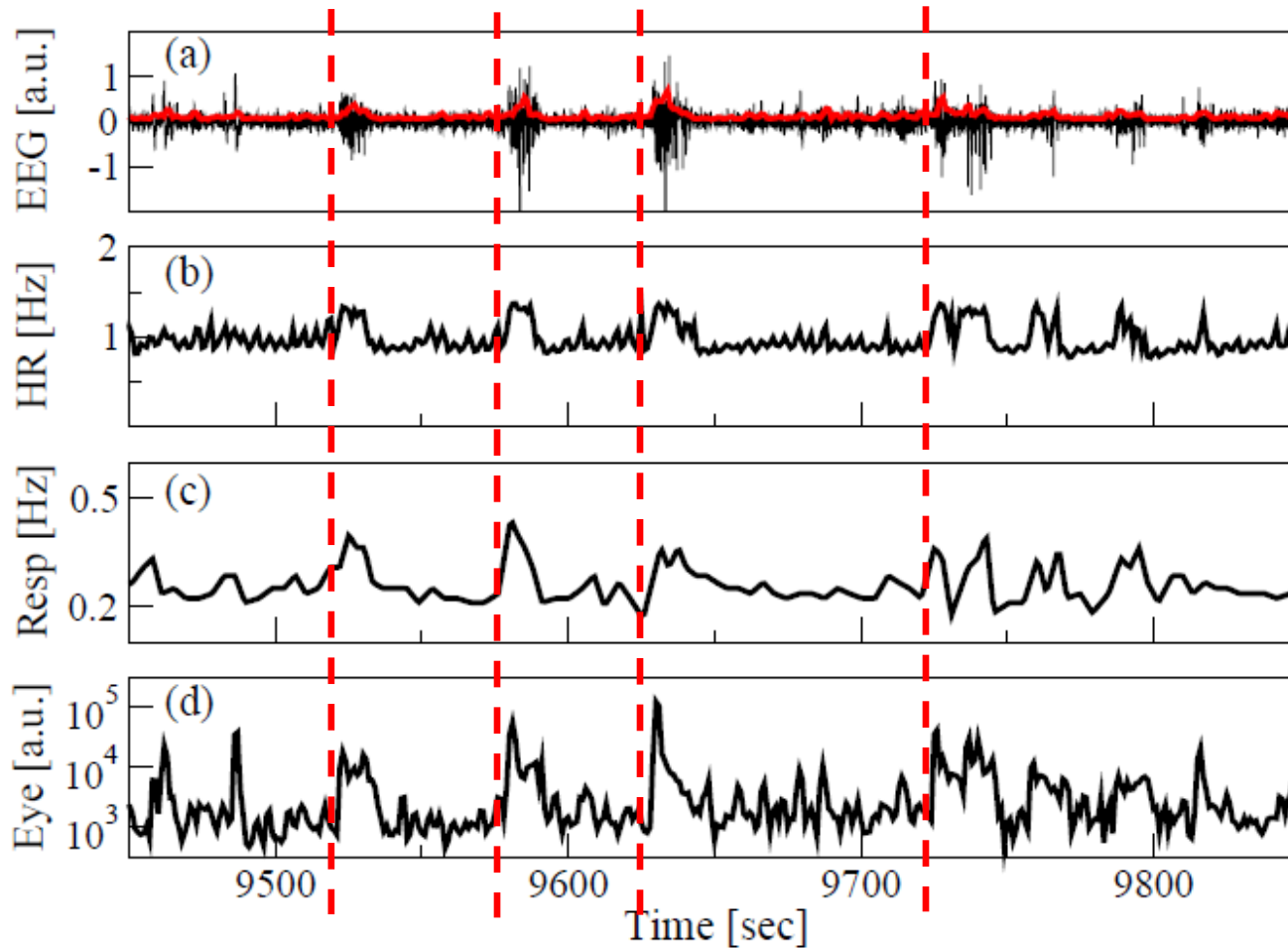
Physiologic states

Sleep stages: wake, REM sleep, light sleep (LS), deep sleep (DS)

→ Network of dynamical interactions; study the evolution of multiple physiologic interactions across different physiologic states

**Data-
Driven
Observation**

Coordinated activity across diverse systems



**EEG- σ band:
sleep spindles**

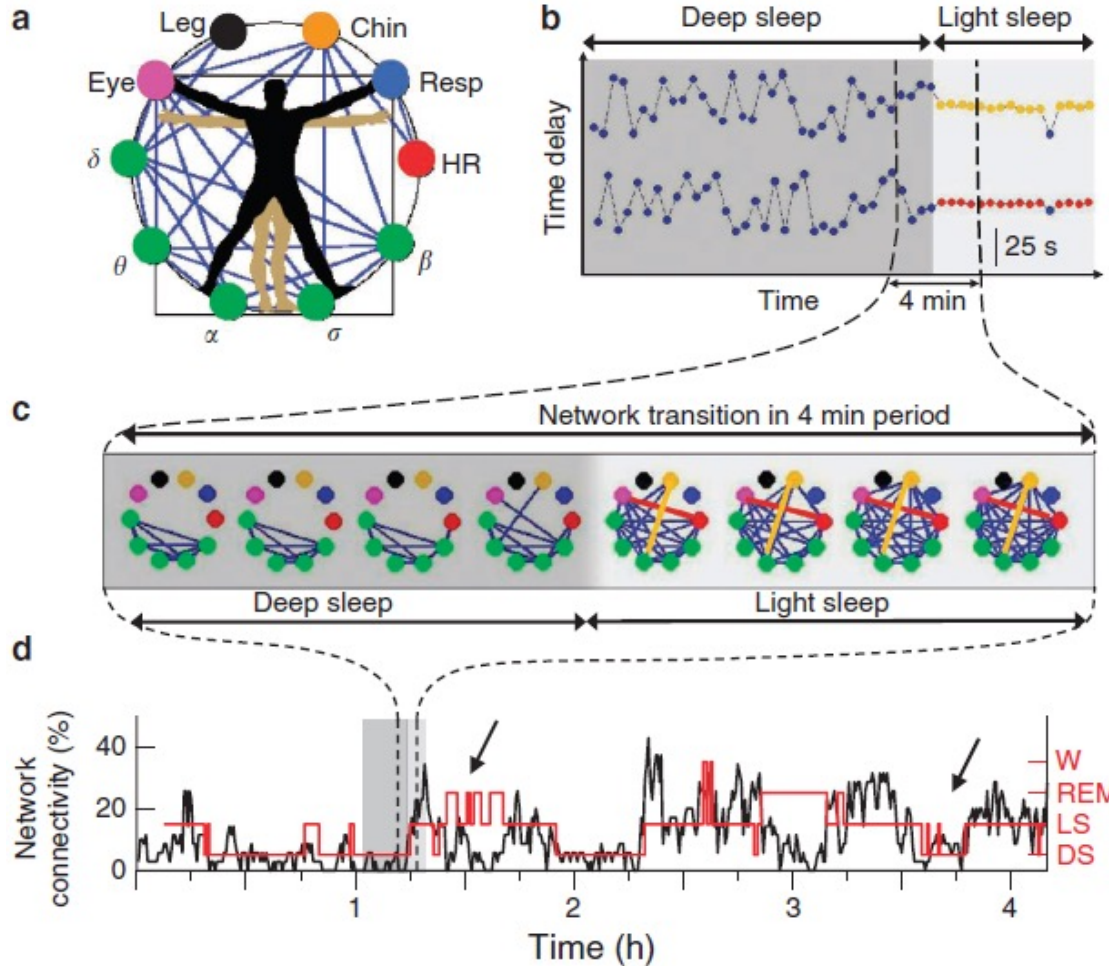
Heart rate

Respiratory rate

Eye movements

→ Bursts in the dynamics of one system are coordinated with bursts in other systems with stable time delay

Transitions in the network of physiological interactions



← α - Chin interaction
← HR - Eye interaction

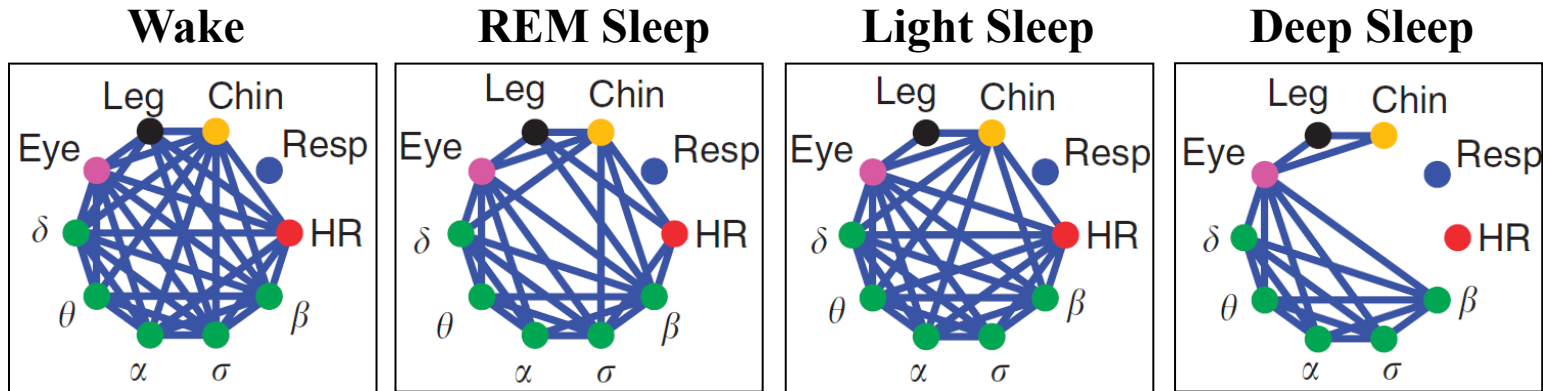
α - Chin link
HR - Eye link

Dynamical Evolution

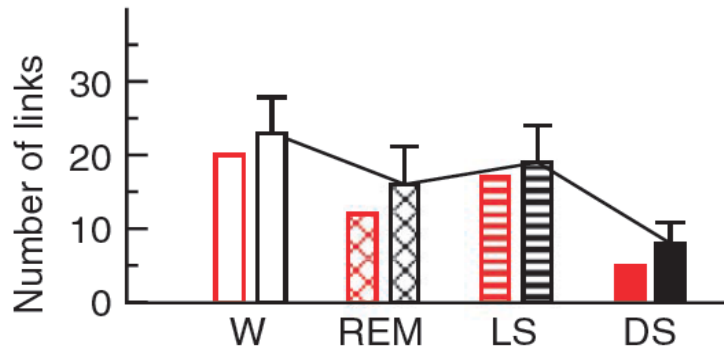
Bashan et al. *Nature Communications*,
3:702 (2012)

→ Fast reorganization of network connectivity with transitions across physiologic states

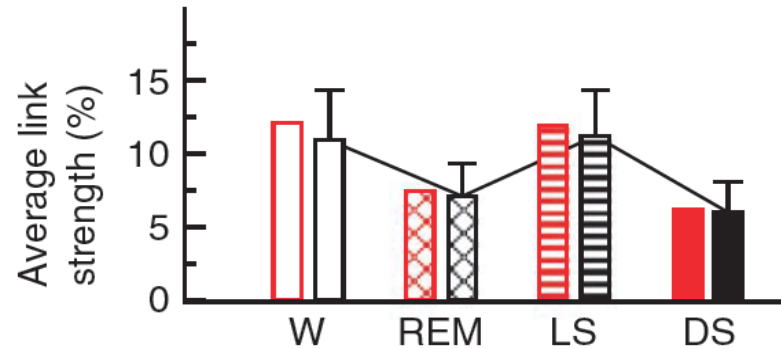
Network Topology & Physiologic Function connectivity across sleep stages



Network connectivity



Network link strength



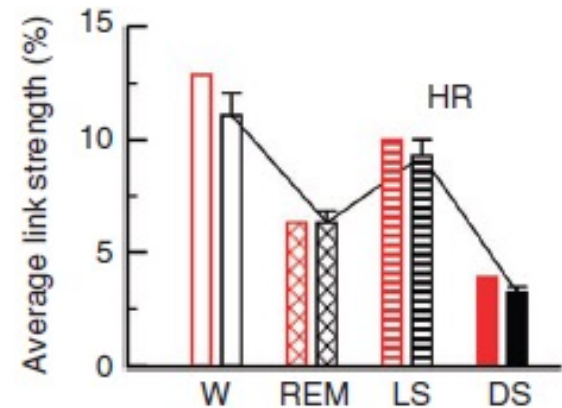
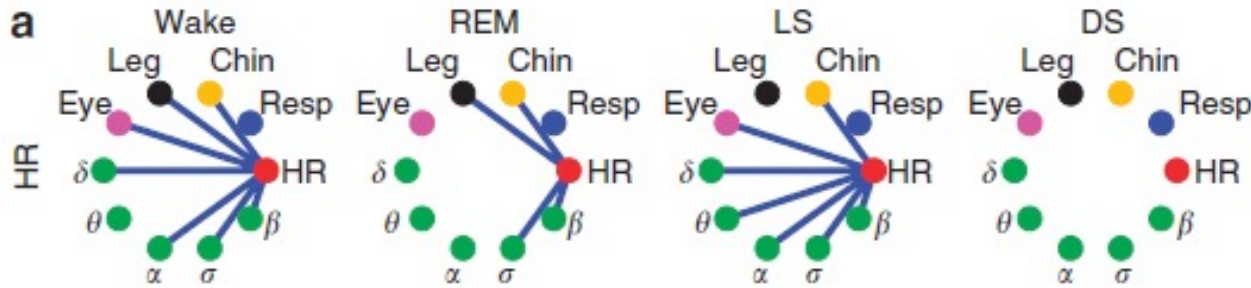
Bashan et al. *Nature Communications*, 3:702 (2012)

→ Network topology changes with physiologic states

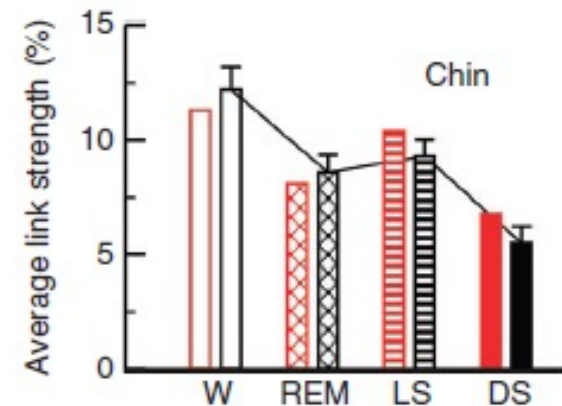
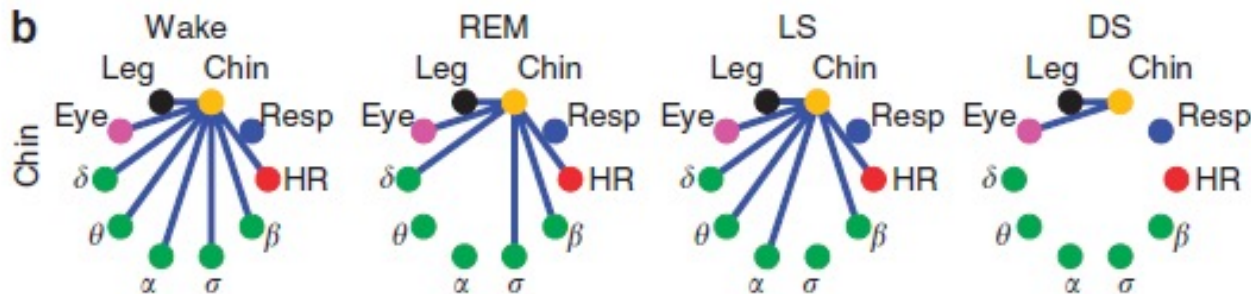
Level 3:
Networked
Interactions

Transitions in connectivity and link strength of individual network nodes across sleep stages

Heart



Chin

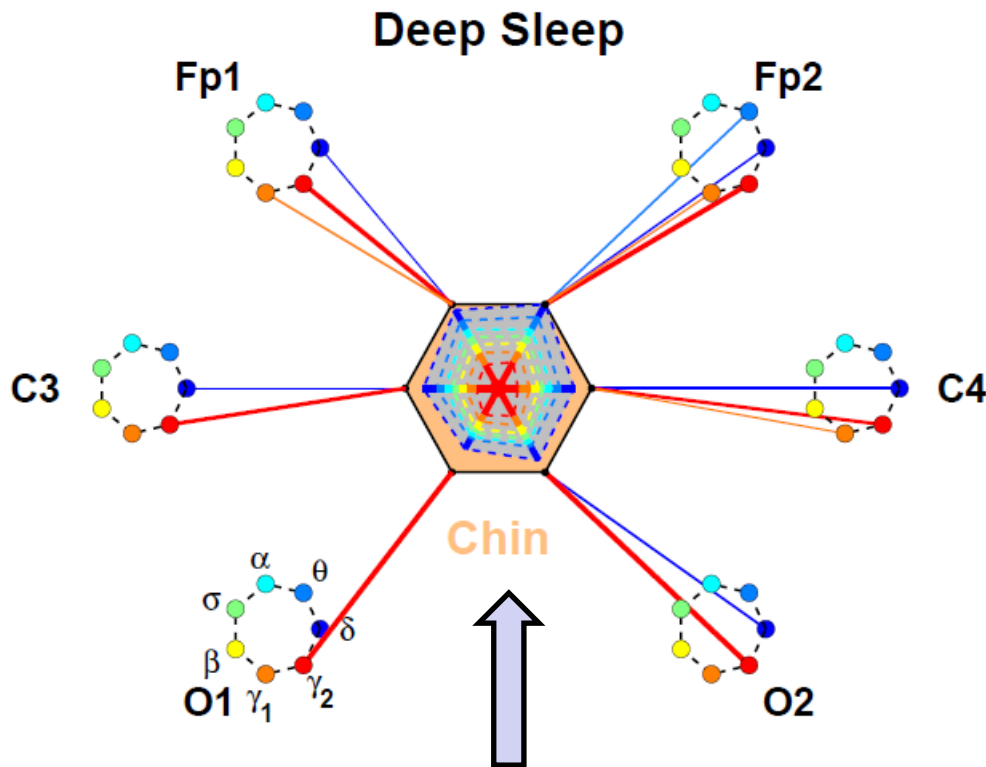


Robust sleep-stage stratification pattern in:

- a) Individual node connectivity
- b) Average link strength of individual nodes

Maps of physiologic interactions

Key question: How brain communications modulate organ dynamics?



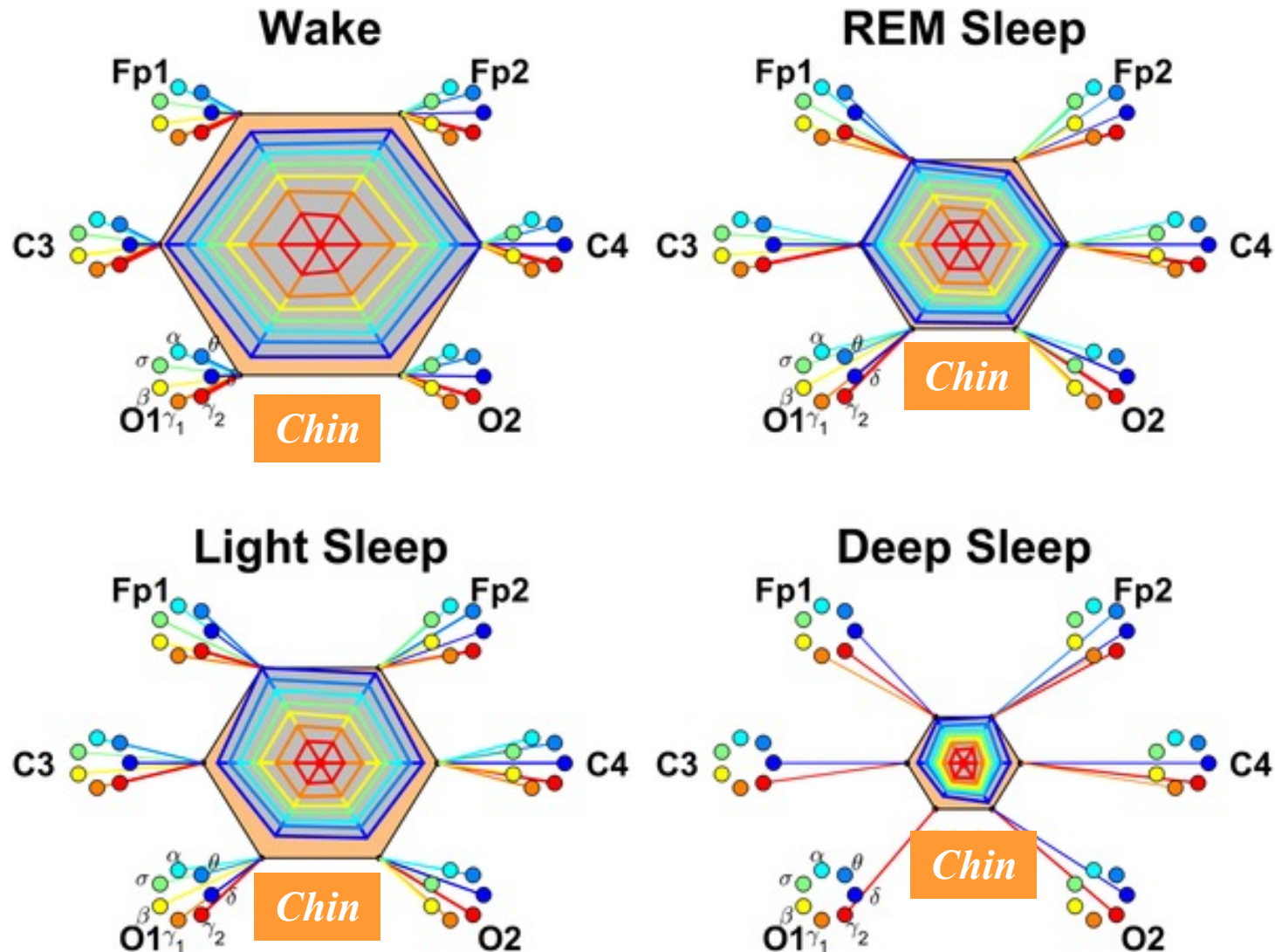
**Location of the nodes:
Brain EEG Channels**

**Colors:
Frequency bands in the EEG
signals**

**Width of the links:
Coupling strength between the
systems**

***Radar Chart in the Hexagon:
Brain Control on the target organ***

Visualization: different physiologic states



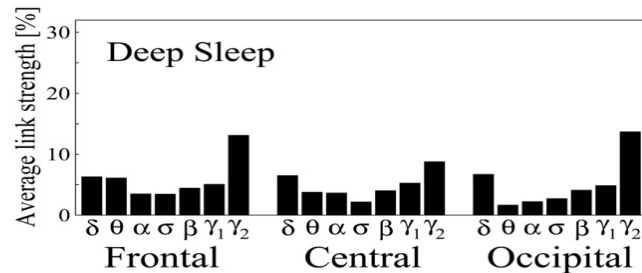
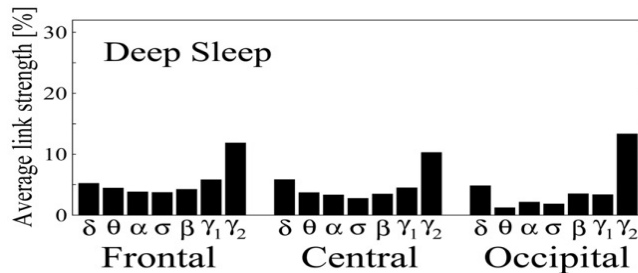
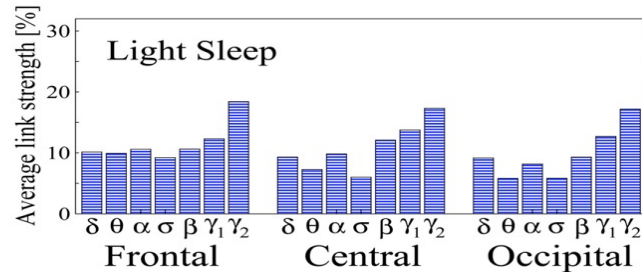
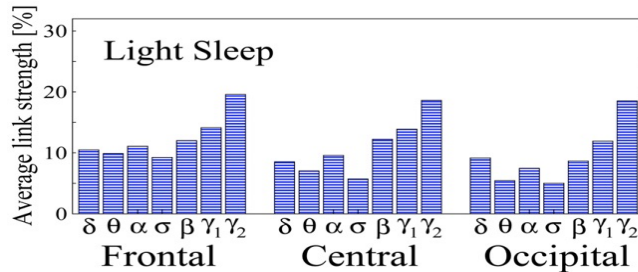
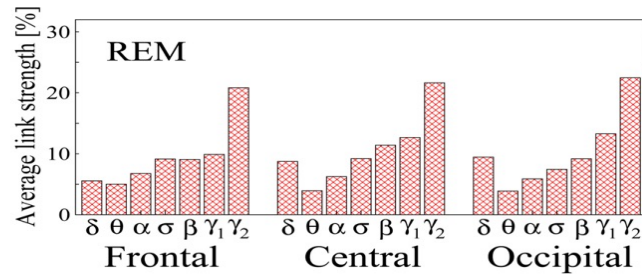
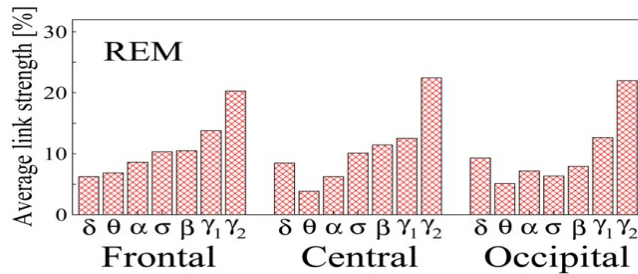
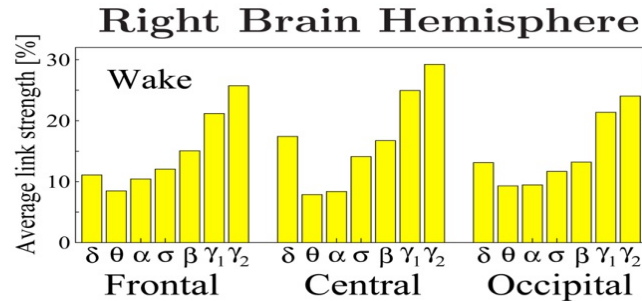
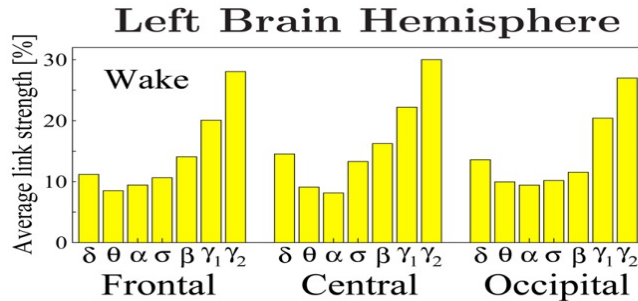
Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Bashan A, and Ivanov PCh.

Network Physiology: how organ systems dynamically interact. PLOS ONE, 2015; 10(11): e0142143

Level 3: Networked Interactions

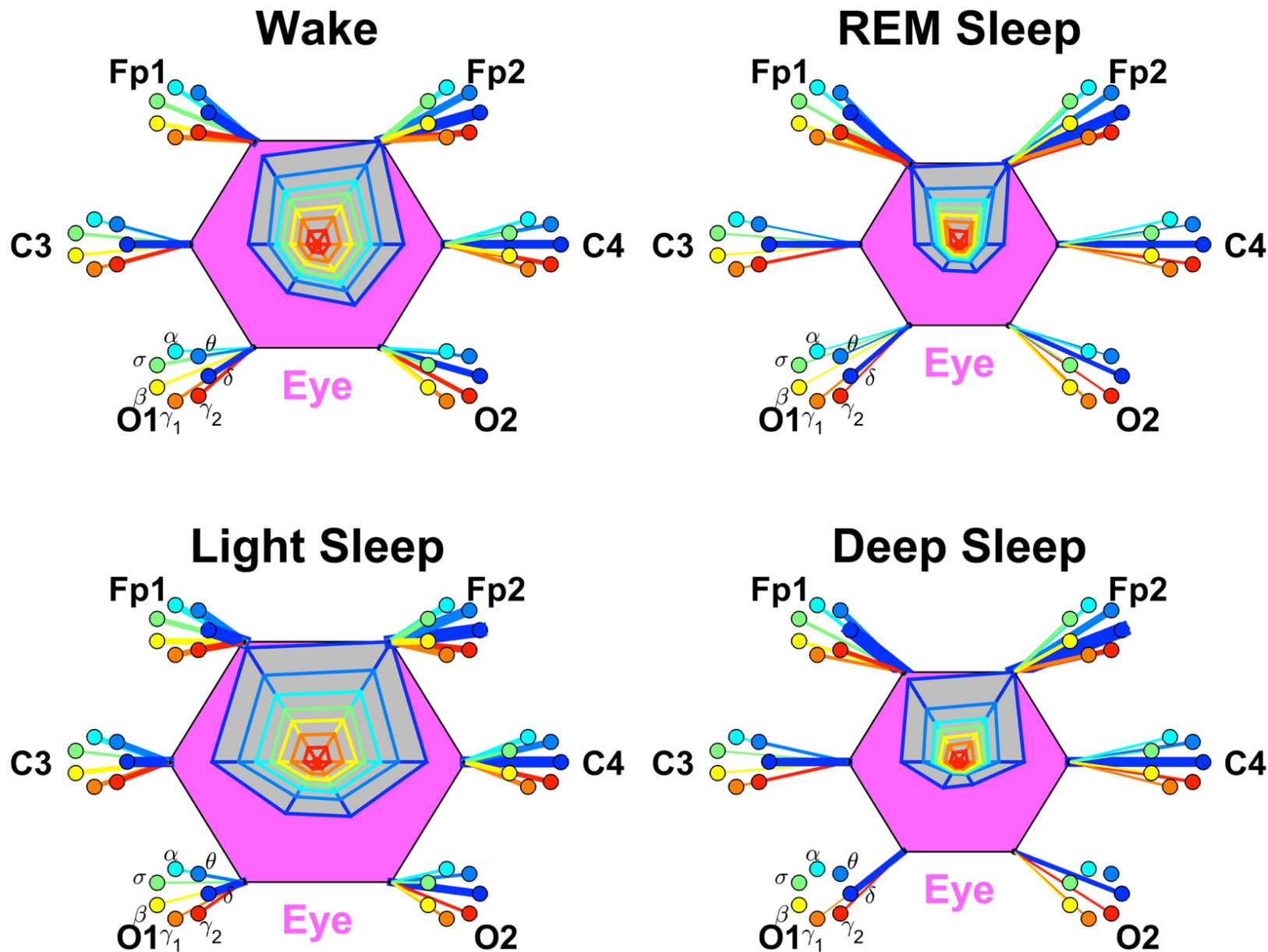
Brain-organ interactions

Brain-Chin Interaction



mediated by
different
frequency bands

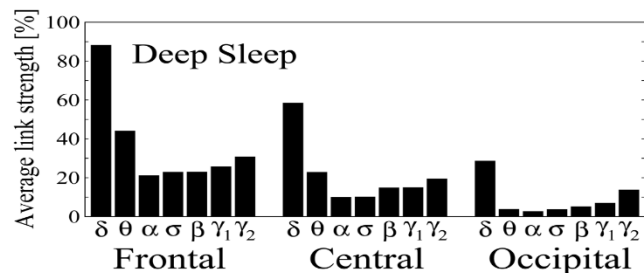
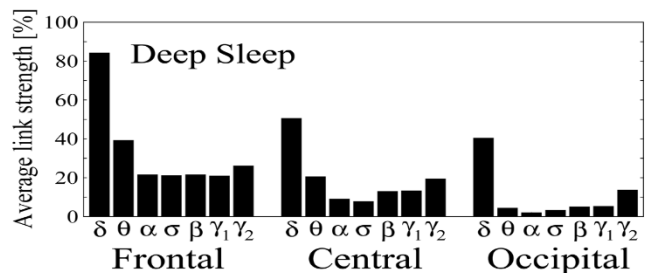
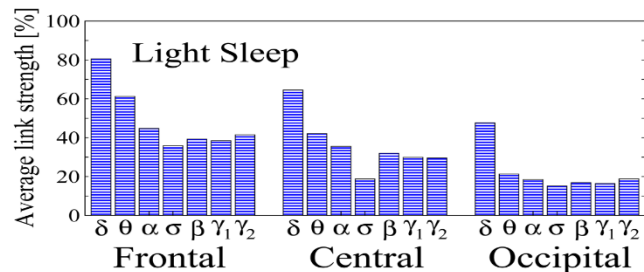
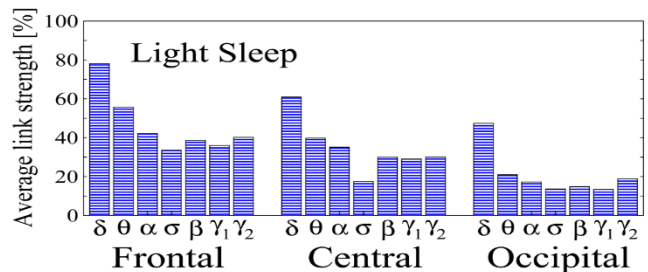
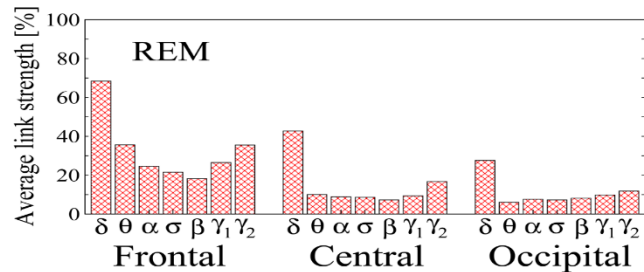
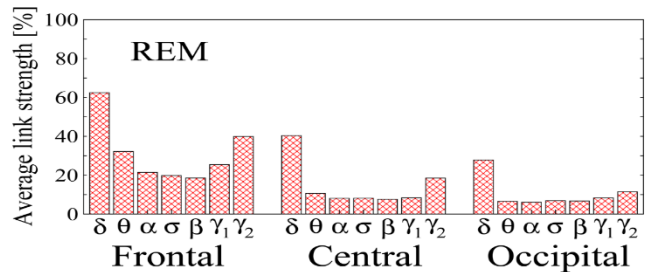
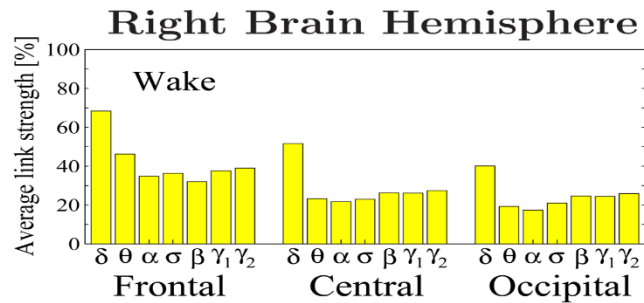
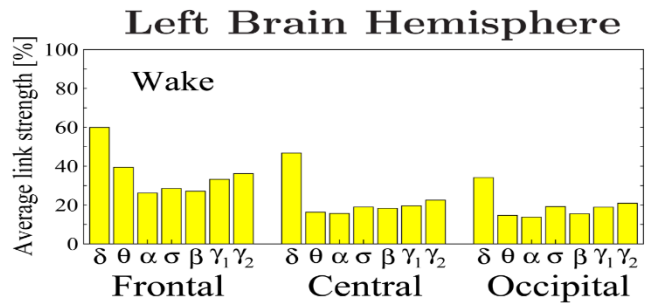
Visualization: different physiologic states



Level 3: Networked Interactions

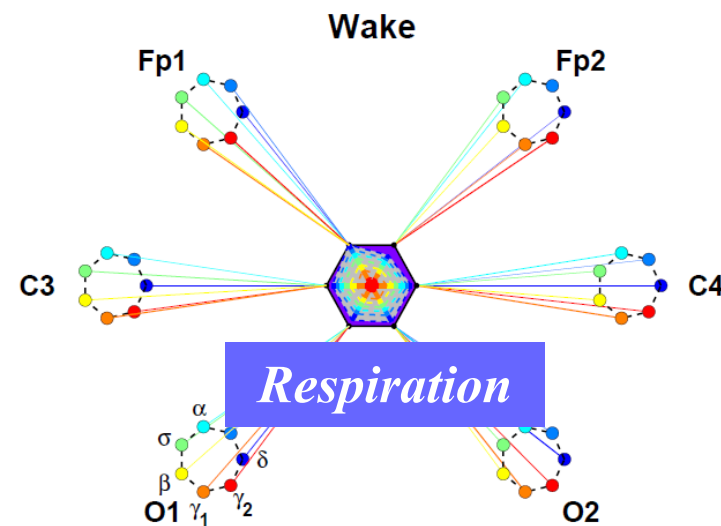
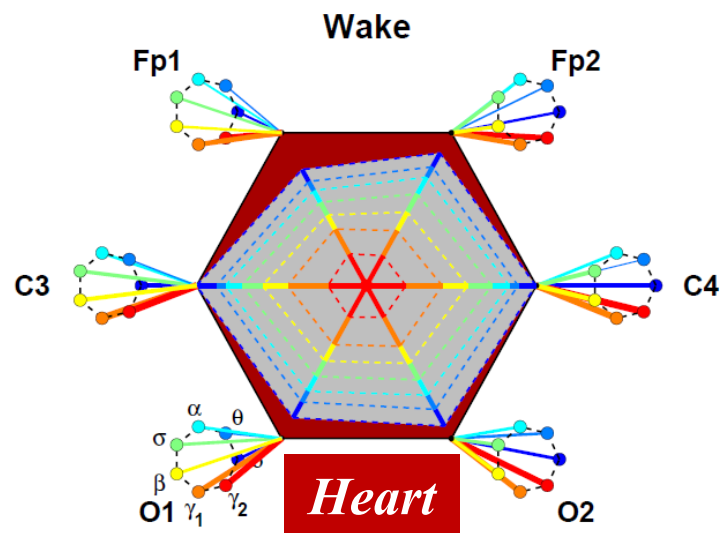
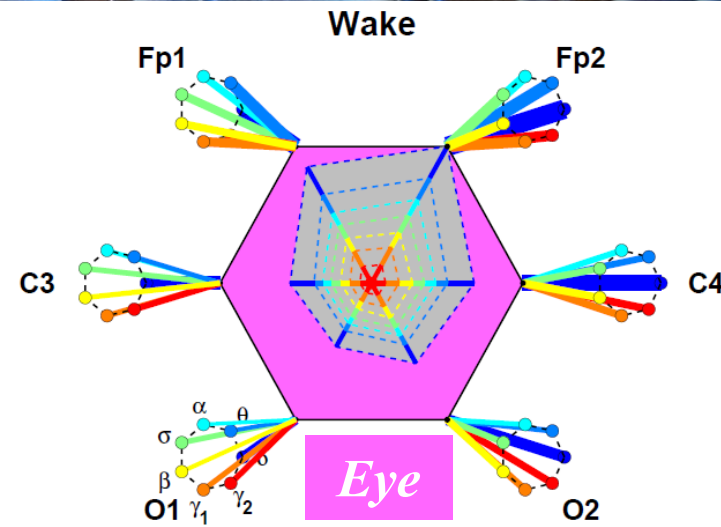
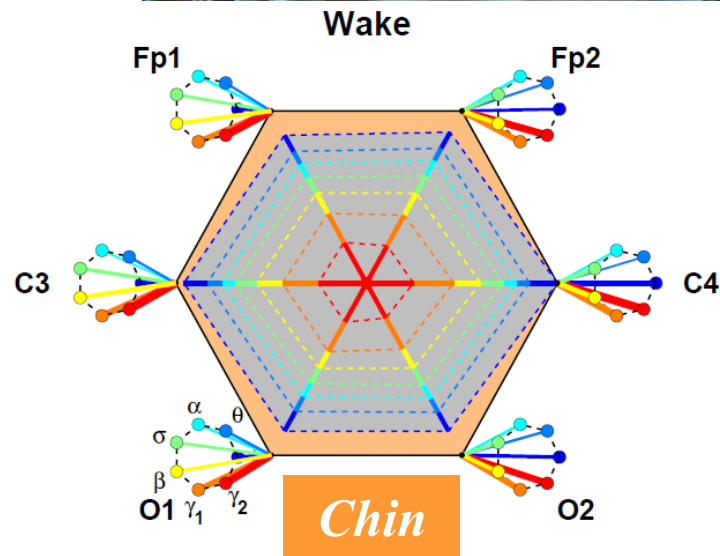
Brain-organ interactions

Brain-Eye Interaction



mediated by
different
frequency bands

Maps for different organ systems

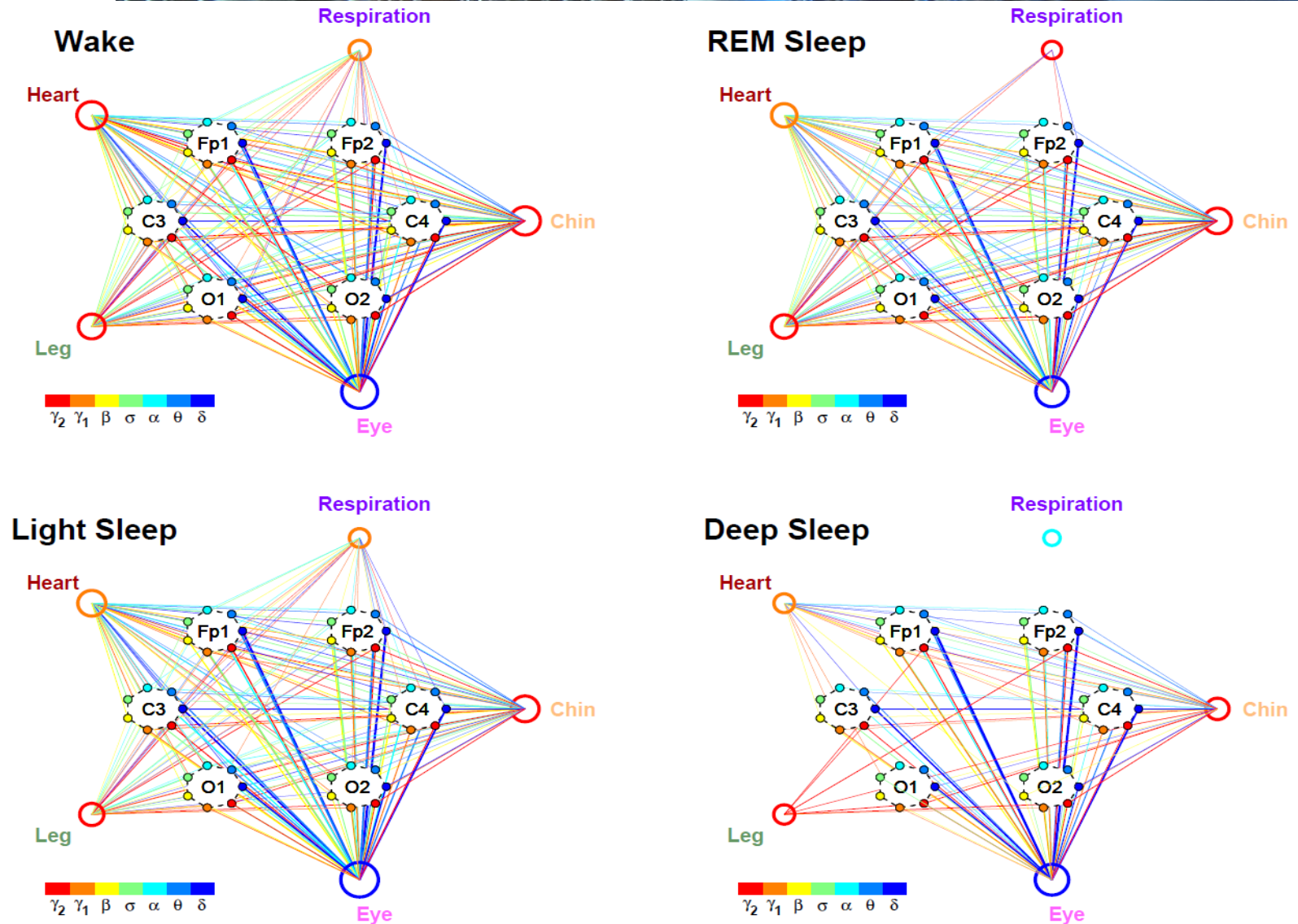


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Level 3: Networked Interactions

Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages

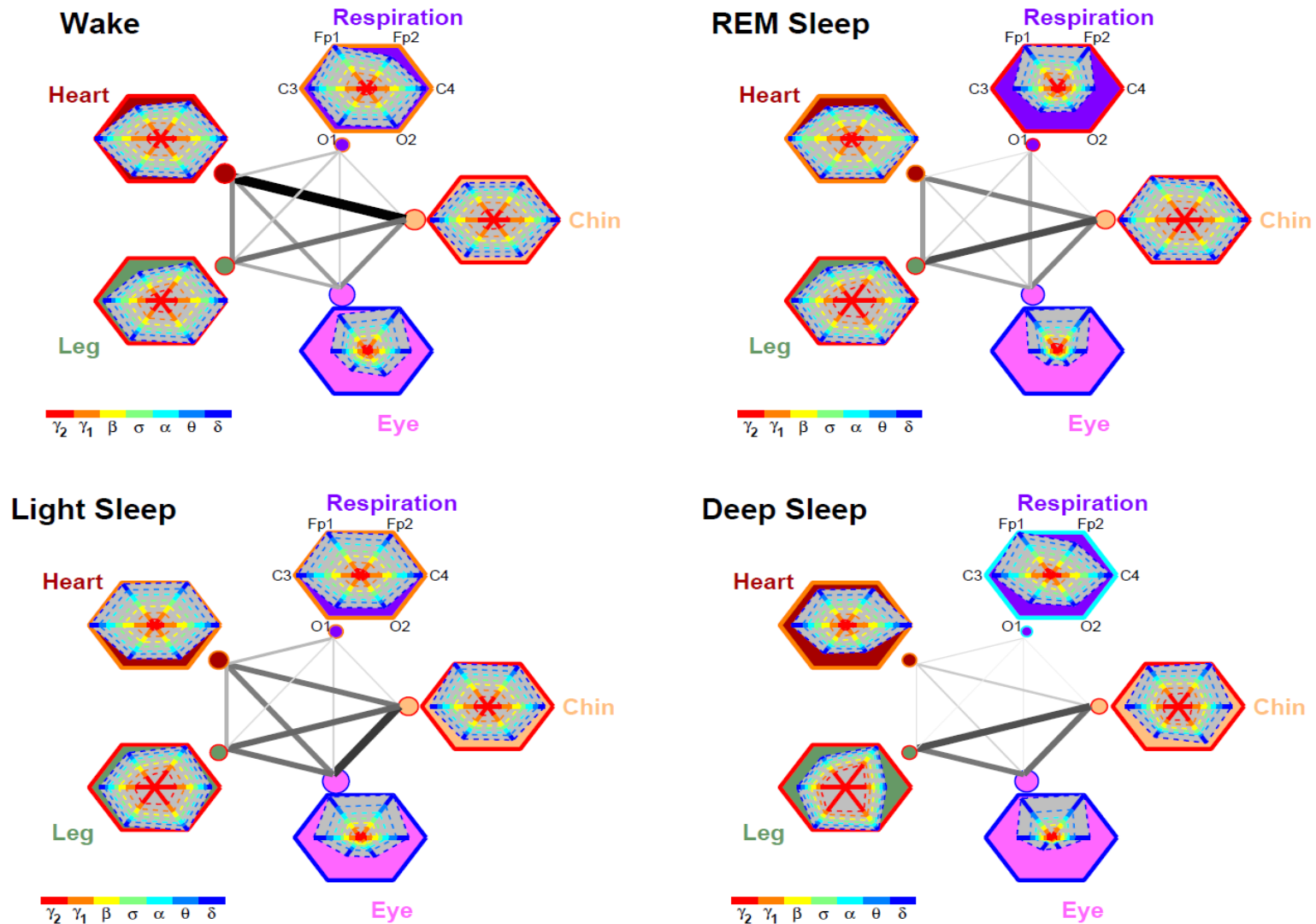


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Level 3:
Networked
Interactions

Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages

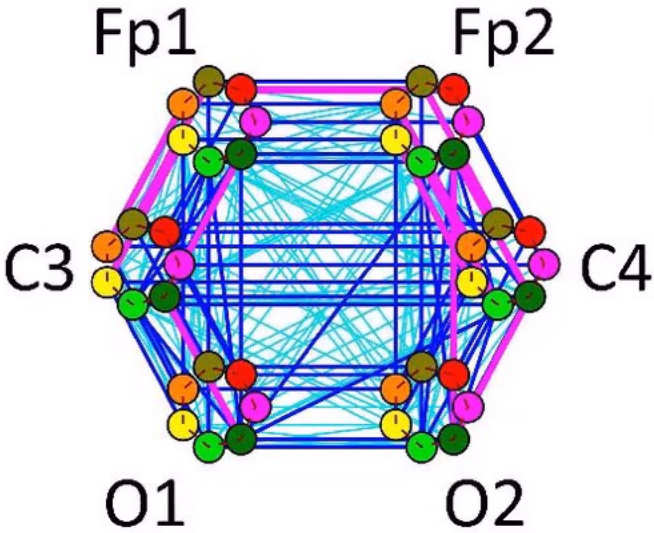
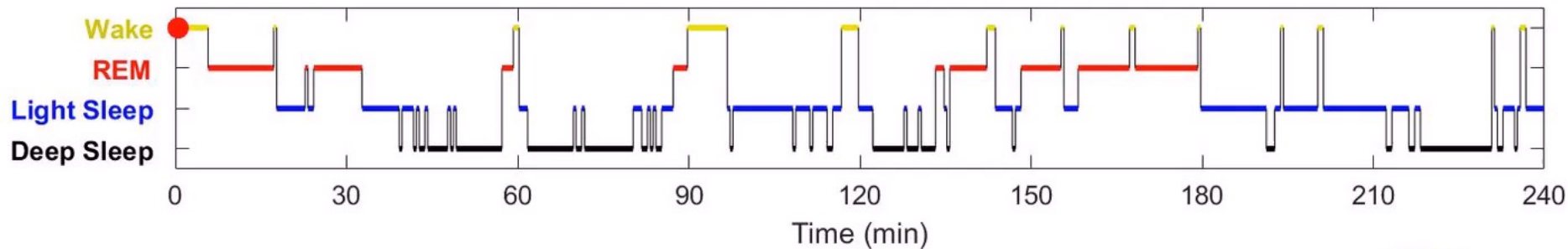


Bartsch RP, Liu KKL, Bashan A, and Ivanov PCh.

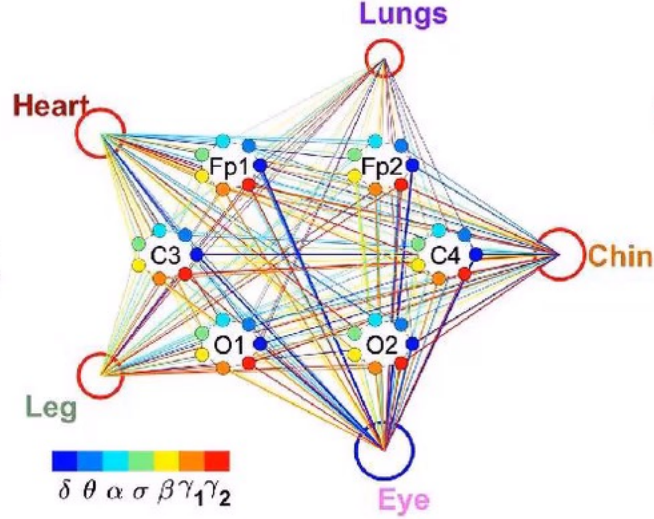
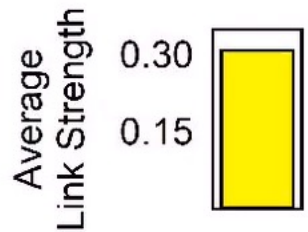
Network Physiology: how organ systems dynamically interact. PLOS ONE, 2015; 10(11): e0142143

**Level 3:
Networked
Interactions**

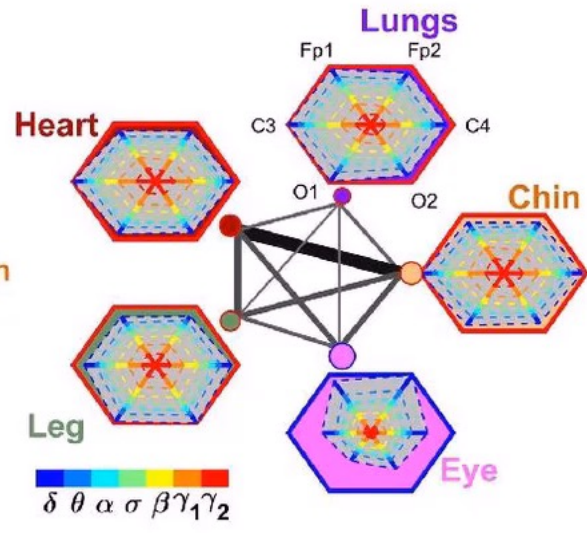
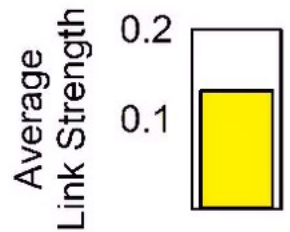
Network Physiology: Networks of brain activity and other physiologic systems across sleep stages



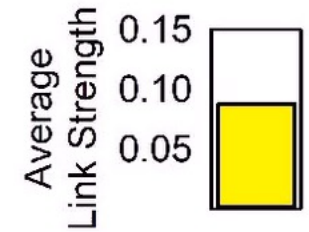
Brain-Brain



Brain-Organ



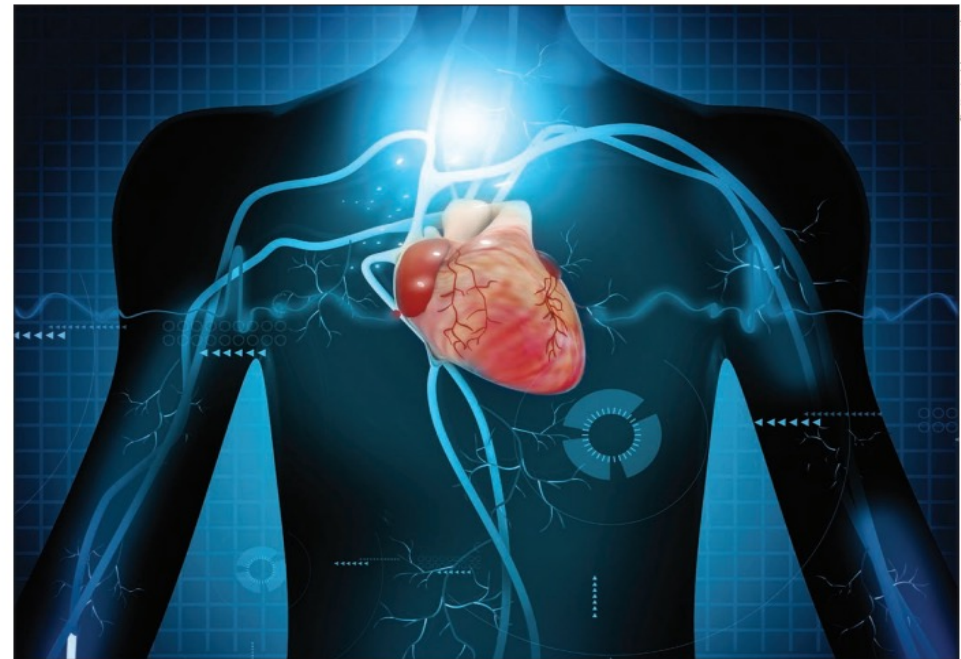
Organ-Organ



Network Physiology

IOP Institute of Physics

→ **Medicine/Clinical Practice**



Revealing the network within

Can we map all the information being circulated in the human body, and would doing so be any use?
Jon Cartwright explores the emerging interdisciplinary field of "network physiology"

It might seem obvious to say that everything in the human body is connected. Without a doubt, your various organs – heart, liver, lungs – work together to keep you alive, and functioning as close to normally as possible. Studying these fluctuations, he says, could give us an entirely new window into the workings of the human body – and help us prevent things going wrong. Ivanov has grand ambitions. He wants to draw on the latest advances in network sciences until now," he says.

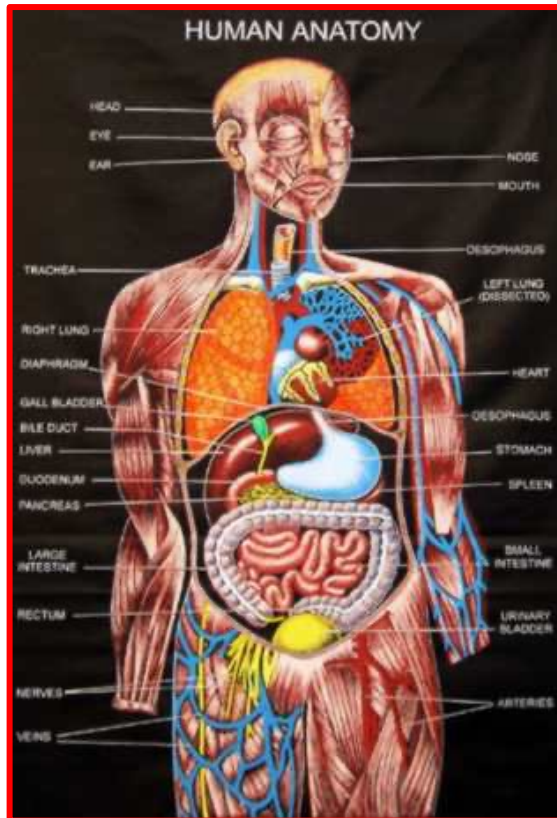
Jon Cartwright is a freelance journalist based in Bristol, UK. <http://jcartwright.com>

Can we map all the information being circulated in the human body, and would doing so be any use?

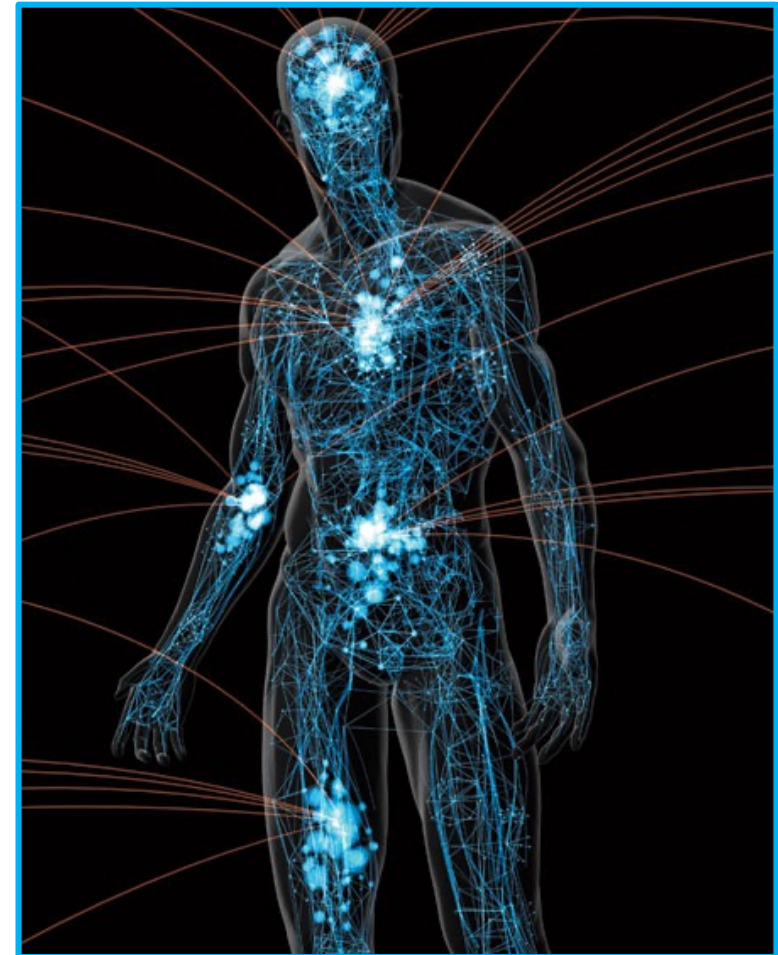
least the beginnings of an answer. Having developed sciences until now," he says.

Atlas of Dynamic Interactions of Organ Systems

Atlas of Human Anatomy



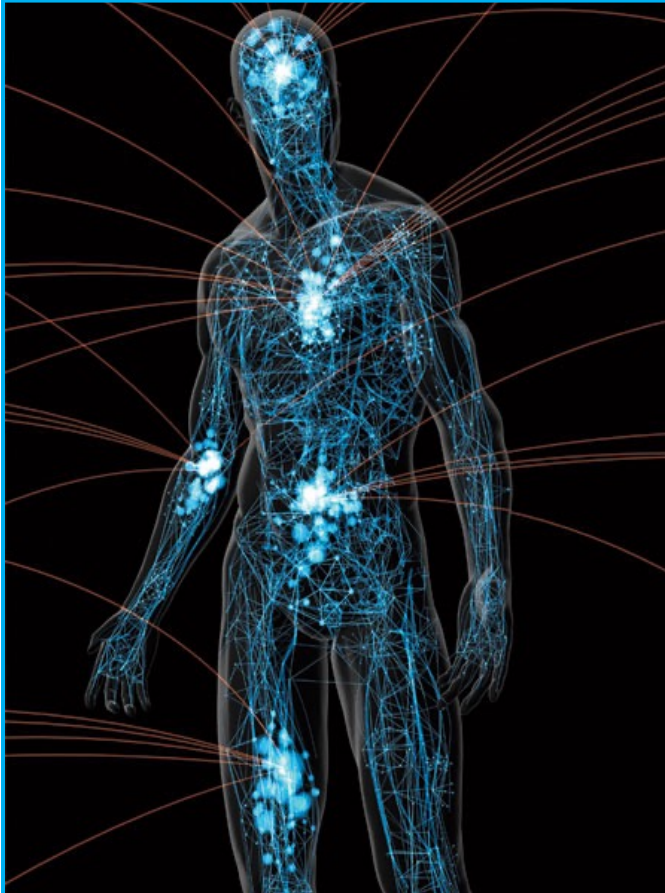
need



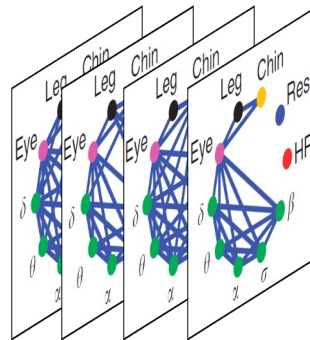
→ Revolutionize our knowledge and understanding of the fundamental mechanisms that regulate and coordinate organ-to-organ interactions

Such Atlas would contain:

Atlas of Dynamic Interactions of Organ Systems

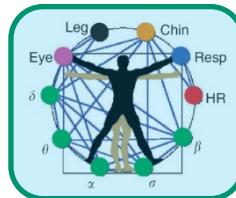


Catalog of reference maps representing dynamical organ interactions under:

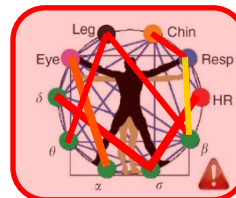


- healthy conditions
- age groups
- different physiologic states (rest/exercise, sleep/wake, sleep stages, circadian phases)
- pathological conditions (multiple organ failure, coma, heart failure, sleep apnea ...)

Quantitative assessment of variability in coupling strength for each map at a given state or condition



- Boundaries of coupling variability for normal conditions



- Establishing a **critical zone** for disease development as a function of age and physiologic state

Novel biomarkers



New kind of Physicians



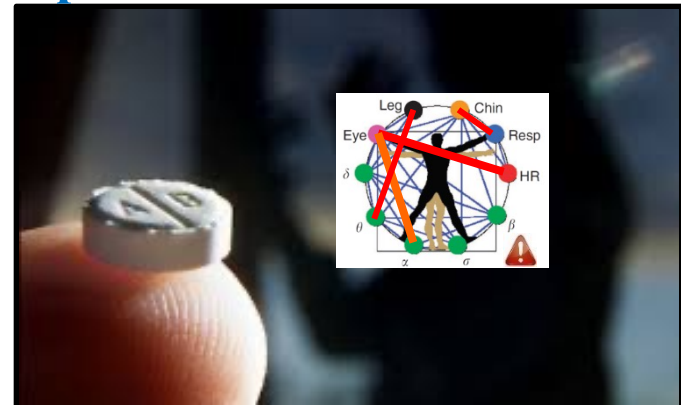
Personalized health monitoring



Next generation ICU monitoring devices and alert system



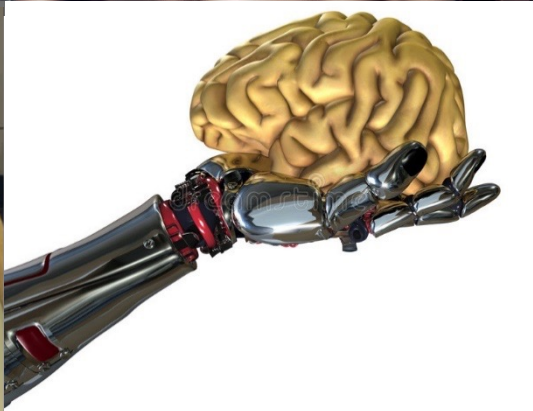
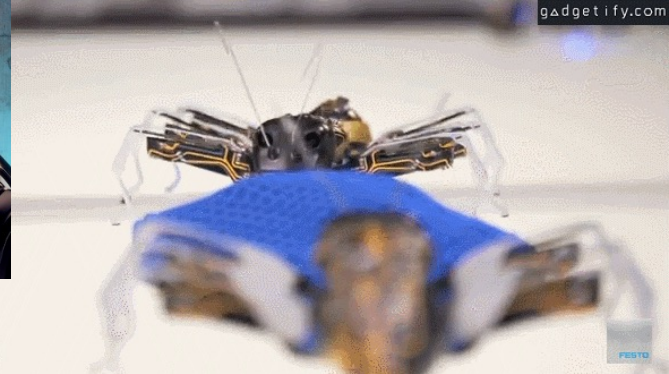
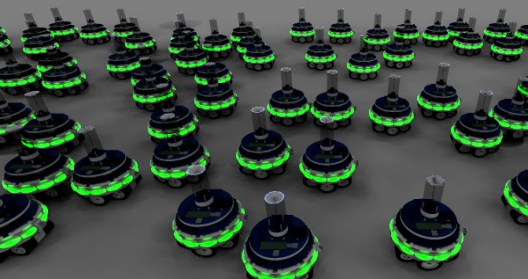
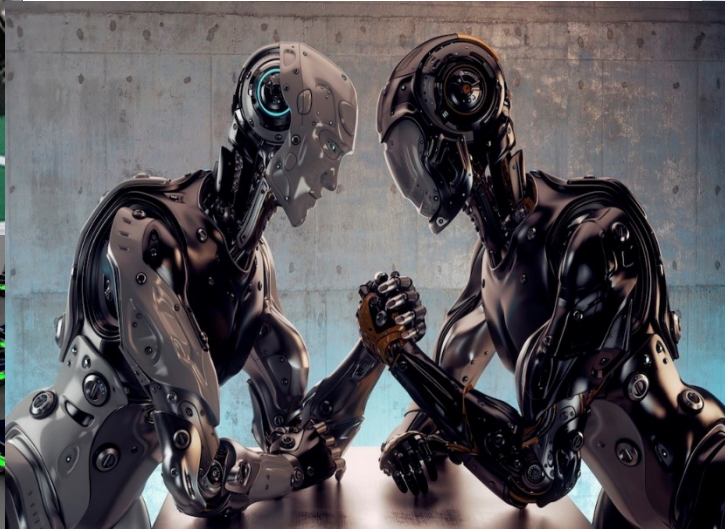
Comprehensive assessment of drugs



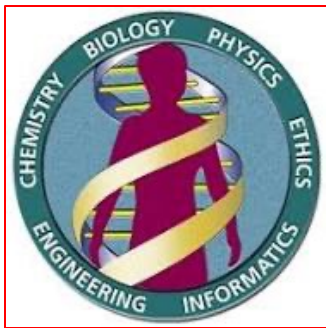
Technology and AI: Robots and Cyborgs

Improve AI & robots, swarms
of decentralized multirobot systems

Cyborgs: merge physiology & technology

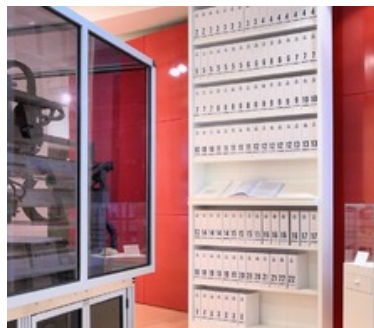


Human Genome



*Required
New Methods*

Human Genome Project
 ↔
 Reference genome
 Complete sequencing
 Limited individuals
 (1990 – 2003)



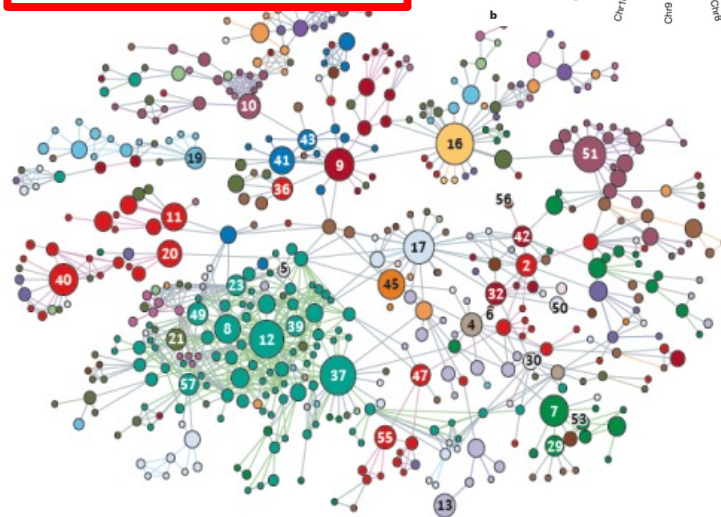
*Motivated
Big Data*

Genetic mutation
 ↔
 Disease
 limited sequences
 (1950's – 1980's)



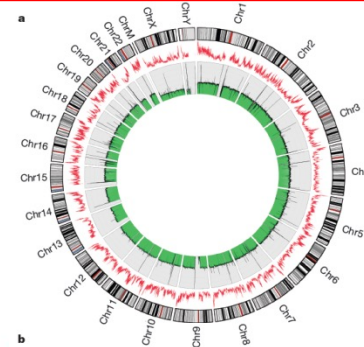
*Next
Big Data*

New methods to
 query Big Data
 ↔
 Reference
 Human Disease
 Network
 (Now)

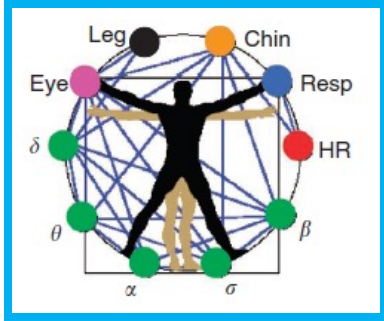


“Super Big Data”

↕
 Personalized
 genetics
 (Future)



Network Physiology



*New Kind
Big Data*

*Next
Big Data*

New methods

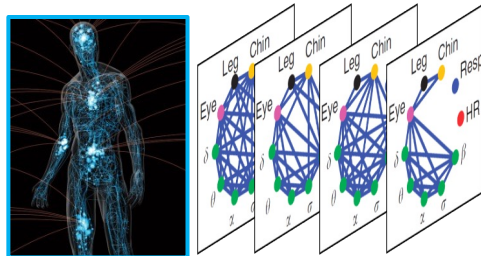
*Atlas of Dynamic
Interactions of Organ
Systems*

Blueprint Base Reference
of Physiologic Maps
(2015 – 2020)

Physiologic
network topology

Physiologic
function

preliminary
limited data
(2012)



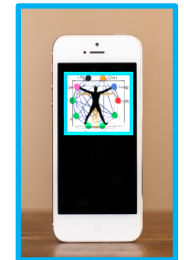
“Physiome”
First Big Data on
continuous parallel
recordings of organ
systems

Reference Catalog of
Physiologic Maps on
Conditions, Diseases,
Drugs

Clinical practice
ICU monitoring devices
(Future)

“Super Big Data”

Daily personalized
monitoring and
health assessment
based on Network
Physiology
(Future)

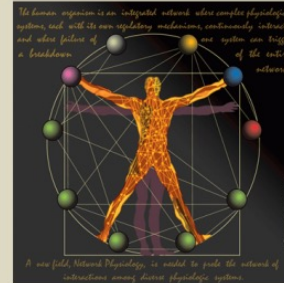


Our Group:

<http://physics.bu.edu/labnetworkphysiology>



Keck Laboratory for Network Physiology



Openings:

- **Research Scientists**
- **Visiting Researchers**

Support:

- *Atlas of Dynamic Interactions among Organ Systems*

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION



Collaboration

Ongoing Program: Interdisciplinary Collaboration



Keck Support: Catalyze a new field, *Network Physiology*; Leverage large-scale available resources

