

Development of a test bench assessing the hydrodynamic compliance of vascular prostheses

Abstract

For more than sixty years, textile vascular grafts have saved millions human lives, but achieving attributes of a native artery still remains a challenge, especially in terms of parietal distensibility, commonly called compliance, necessary to transform intermittent blood ejection into steady and continuous flows. The graft compliance is, in part, related to the fabric contexture and the kind of yarns used in relation with the prosthetic finishing treatments. The objective of the present paper was to evaluate the mechanical behavior of prosthetic fabrics, made with various polyester multifilament yarns, subjected to fatigue stresses under realistic test conditions performed *in vitro*. For this purpose, cyclic tests have been applied to prosthetic tubes by using both mechanical testing machine and test bench specially developed for simulating the mechanical aging induced by water pressure on the prosthetic wall. This instrument allows the injection of pulsatile water adjustable in frequency and pressure in vascular grafts previously sealed by a rubber bladder while simultaneously monitoring the prosthesis wall distention by a high resolution displacement transducer linked to data acquisition software. Compliance curves thus made it possible to identify the high-distensibility prosthetic structures whose cyclic dilation could be maintained almost stable throughout the fatigue tests.

Keywords: vascular graft, test bench, prosthesis dilation, compliance, *in vitro* test

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Introduction

The complications related to synthetic fibre fabrics used as vascular grafts are not uncommon. Dilation, aneurysmal failure, structural defects, interstitial bleeding and infection are among the most reported complications affecting medium and large caliber (more than 8 mm diameter) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) prostheses.¹⁻⁵

The dilation, the most cited complication, is characterized by a remnant expansion of the prosthesis diameter under the cumulative effect of blood pressure. Due to the mechanical mismatch between graft and host artery, early dilation generally occurs during the few weeks following implantation: circumferential expansions close to 10% for woven prostheses and 20% for knitted ones have been thus recorded.⁶⁻⁹ Compliance mismatch particularly contributes to induce aneurysms, anastomotic rupture and sub-intimal hyperplasia, which makes the graft ineffective and seriously threatens the patient life.¹⁰⁻¹² Dilation beyond 1 month of implantation is usually slower for both knitted and woven grafts.^{13,14} Some studies mentioned dilation rates rising from 12% at 1 month to 15% at 2 years and from 6% at 2 weeks to 8% at 1 year for woven grafts.¹⁵ The knitted ones, on the other hand, dilate more, for example from 28% at 1 month to 34% at 2 years¹⁵ and from 19% at 2 weeks to 31% at 2 years,⁸ though most of the dilation arose in precocious way. However, the dilation evolution at very long term remains rarely reported (from 6% at 5 years to 30% at 8 years and from 60% at 10 years to 70% at 15 years).^{16,17}

Mechanical fibre fracture *in vivo*, fibre alteration during manufacturing or surgical manipulation and repeated or inappropriate sterilization processes have been highlighted as the main causes of prosthetic dilation.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Although PET is recognized as biologically stable, biodegradation could occur over time due to the degenerative effect of both tissue fluids and enzymes.²¹ Data on fatigue and other appropriate graft properties that might explain the dilation

phenomenon are either unavailable or the information is inconclusive. Therefore, the present paper aims to evaluate the mechanical behavior of prosthetic tubes subjected to fatigue stresses under realistic test conditions performed *in vitro*. For this purpose, cyclic tests have been applied to woven specimens by using both mechanical testing machine and test bench specially developed for simulating systolic and diastolic blood pressures.

Materials and methods

Materials

The materials tested were three contextures (C1-C3) of vascular grafts made from different types of PET multifilament yarns (Table 1). These fabrics have been compact woven as seamless tubes on a narrow-fabric needle loom NFJM2 (Jakob Müller). In such plain-weave patterns, warp yarns lie alternately over and under weft ones thus conferring maximum interlacing points on fabric and therefore best mechanical performances among all types of weaves.^{22,23} To improve both resistance to radial compression and kinking, the prosthetic tubes have been crimped by using the cord-winding technique minutely described in previous works.^{18,24} The accordion pleats have been fixed on the prosthetic wall by steaming it at 170°C for 1hour. After being finished using the same procedure, all samples had the same diameter and crimp geometry (width and depth).

Fatigue testing

The current standards texts, established by European or international commissions, concerning the mechanical performances of vascular prostheses are not precise enough to avoid inaccuracy related to test procedures and difference of interpretation.^{25,26} Consequently, the result of tests may present different values depending on the laboratory where they are performed. Moreover, these standards

essentially focus on characterizing the specimen breaking stresses whether they are unidirectional (longitudinal or transversal tensile tests) or multidirectional (burst test) without taking into account the behavior in deformation or the aptitude to dilate.^{26,27} By introducing mechanical fatigue to prosthetic walls, cyclic loading tests take into account the time factor and allow giving a realistic evaluation of the prosthetic compliance.

Compliance (C) is defined as the function of damping, by an artery or arterial graft, the pulsatile flow generated by the intermittent cardiac blood ejection. Compliance is an intrinsic property of the arterial conduit. It characterizes the distensibility of the arterial conduit, generally reported for the physiological pressure range, and is calculated according to the following equation^{10,28}:

$$C = \frac{\Delta V / V}{\Delta P} \quad (1)$$

Where ΔV is the change of volume in the arterial conduit, V the conduit volume and ΔP the change of liquid pressure inside the conduit.

Compliance is therefore equal to strain divided by stress²⁹ and is commonly measured through the use of the dynamic ratio, which describes the incremental increase in conduit volume per unit pressure change during the pulse cycle. Alternatively, when the conduit length is kept almost stable (when the graft ends are fixed), the measurement may address the change in diameter through the ratio^{10,30,31}:

$$C = \frac{\Delta D / D}{\Delta P} \quad (2)$$

Where ΔD is the change of the conduit diameter and D the inner diameter of the conduit.

Table 1 Characteristics of prosthetic specimens

Fabric contexture	C1	C2	C3
Warp yarns	Intermingled Diolen 61ST®, 280/48/130 ^a		
Weft yarns	Textured Dacron®167/68/0*	Intermingled Diolen 57T®140/24/20*	Low-twisted Viscosuisse®145/30/100*
Warp count (ends/cm)	29.1	29.1	29.1
Weft count (picks/cm)	29.1	34.2	34.2
Area density (g/m ²)	177	174.2	180.7
Thickness (mm)	0.27	0.27	0.26
Porosity (%)	53.1	53.5	49.3
Inner tube diameter (mm)	18		

^aFibre spinning mills specifications: yarn count (dtex) / no. of filaments / twist per meter

Cyclic circumferential tensile test

Although the circumferential tensile test conducted to rupture provides a quick and simple method for prosthesis characterization, it does not give clear information as to the susceptibility of the prosthetic tube to dilation^{25,26} since the *in vivo* stresses are relatively low but repetitive. It would then be more interesting^{10,26} to consider fatigue tests applied by a series of cyclic circumferential tensile stresses on prosthetic tubes to follow their diameter changes thus revealing possible embrittlement due to the “mechanical aging” of textile structures.

A tubular specimen is placed around two hemi cylindrical rods firmly held in grips to avoid vibration during cyclic testing (Figure 1). To simulate the pulsatile cardiac regime, cyclic tensile stresses varying between two limiting forces: F_{\min} and F_{\max} are applied to the prosthetic tube specimens. As usually carried out in textile fatigue tests, F_{\max} was chosen as half the average breaking force obtained in preliminary circumferential tensile tests applied to C1-C3 contextures. However, a ratio F_{\min}/F_{\max} was set at 2/3 as in physiological conditions.

For each fabric structure, 10 specimens were submitted to cyclic circumferential test. This was performed on a constant elongation gradient dynamometer (Lloyd Instruments LRX 2.5 kN) according to the procedure listed in Table 2, inspired by ANSI/AAMI/ISO7198: 1998/2001 standard.^{32,33}

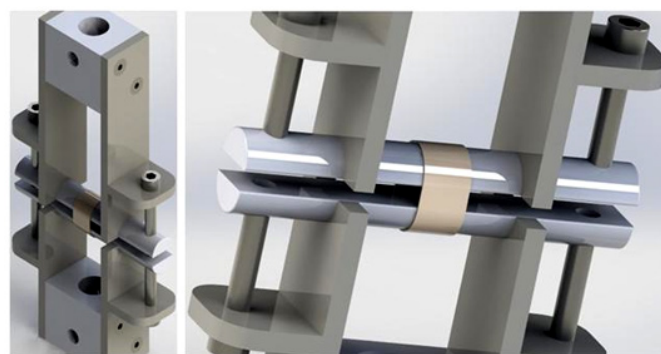


Figure 1 Schematic of circumferential tensile grips developed for prosthetic tubes testing.

Hydrodynamic compliance test bench

Overview: To ensure realistic *in vitro* fatigue conditions, a hydrodynamic stimulation bench has been developed. It subjects the arterial prostheses to preset pulsatile hydraulic flows adjustable in frequency and pressure, which inflict accelerated aging on these structures. The prosthetic distensibility evolution is therefore simultaneously monitored.

Table 2 Cyclic circumferential tensile test procedure

Total number of cycles	5,000
Cycle time (obtained by 300mm/min upper grip movement speed)	0.8s
Initial usable length ^a	12 mm ^b
Limit forces: F_{\min} - F_{\max}	40 - 60N (800-1200mmHg)
Pretension	3N

^ameasured, before starting test, on flattened prosthetic wall (after crimping elimination).³³

^brecommended value for prosthesis radial tensile testing according to AAMI/ISO 7198: 2016.

During last decades, some instruments generating pneumatic¹⁰ or hydraulic³⁴ flows have been proposed to develop protocols that could predict material behavior and reveal which grafts potentially induce complications associated with dilation. Using hydraulic pumps³⁵ or pistons driven by camshafts,³⁶ these instruments evaluate the static or dynamic graft compliance, but generally offer limited setting range in terms of frequency and pressure. To reduce testing time and therefore costs, some graft test benches make use of overly exaggerated constraints (dynamic forces up to 200-400N) and seem rather suitable for stent fatigue characterization. Ultra high pulsatile frequencies (up to 120Hz) are also employed, giving the textile structures too little time to recover.³⁷

Equipment

The test bench that we developed (Figure 2) consists of two main parts: a device for generating pulsatile hydraulic flow through a rubber tube inserted in the prosthetic sample and a measuring chain that records and displays real time distention of the prosthetic wall.

The first device (Figure 3) comprises a hydraulic pump, a solenoid valve, a water tank and a set of piping (hoses, valves, gaskets, etc.).

Controlled by a pressure regulator, a hydraulic pump fed by a water tank via a suction strainer, injects water in closed loop through a rubber tube tightly introduced inside a prosthetic specimen. A suitable fastening of the nuts holding its ends permits to preclude any longitudinal displacement. A plastic container seals the device in case of water leakage that may occur, for example, by accidental tearing of the rubber tube.

**Figure 2** Overview of the developed test bench.

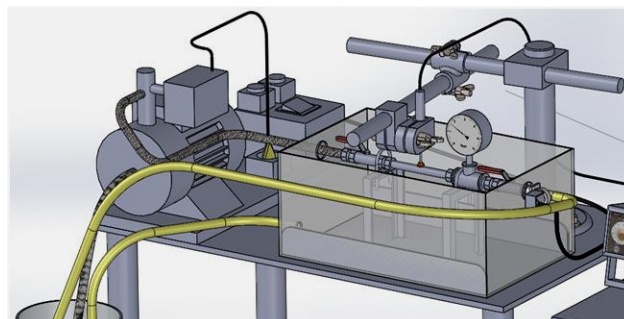
A solenoid valve actuated by two alternatively acting timers produces pulsatile cycles at two preset frequencies. The test is started by plugging the pump and opening both the needle valves. With the timers set to zero, creep tests could be performed: the pump then generates a continuous water flow inside the tubes; once the desired pressure is reached, the exhaust needle-valve would be kept closed and the pump deactivated. Controlled by the pressure regulator, the pump is triggered automatically each time the pressure drops due to creep of the prosthetic wall.

The radial extension of the prosthetic tubes was monitored by using the patented TST measuring chain³⁸ originally dedicated to evaluate the surface roughness parameters of textile fabrics.³⁹ At the test beginning, an inductive sensor with mobile magnetic core is put in contact with the midpoint of the specimen wall upper boundary (Figure 4) and the pulsatile inflation of the conduit animates the sensor feeler in vertical vibrations. The designed feeler was in the form of a 12mm diameter disk suitable for all kinds of prosthetic surfaces, particularly crimped ones.

The feeler displacements are converted into an electric signal which is measured in real time, digitized and stored by using data acquisition software (Bench Link Data Logger 3). The latter likewise allows setting the acquisition parameters, mainly the sampling time, the number of samples, as well as the type of signal to be measured (voltage or intensity). Correlation equations ($R^2 \approx 1$) make it possible to transform the variations of the voltage delivered (V) by the sensor into amplitude variations (mm) resulting from the radial expansion of the prosthetic wall.

Procedure: After calibration of the measuring chain, each sample of crimped prosthetic tubes was mounted on the test bench with a tension allowing flattening its wall (eliminate the wavy configuration). The two clamping grids that maintain the prosthetic specimen were 18cm apart (10 times the inner prosthetic diameter). The sample was then subjected to a fatigue test under the conditions of Table 3, which suggest super physiological constraints causing accelerated aging of the prosthetic tube (stresses are 17 times greater than the physiological ones).

Five specimens of each fabric contexture (C1-C3) were tested. For each specimen, 50,000 measurements (also called scans) of electrical voltage delivered by the sensor were recorded and converted in mm of the feeler displacement (height h , Figure 5). The rubber tube acting as sealing bladder of the textile prosthesis was exchanged with each new test.

**Figure 3** Schematic of the device developed to generate pulsatile hydraulic flows through prosthetic conduits.

1: Timers (0-5s), 2: Pressure regulator (0-4bar), 3: Hydraulic pump, 4: Water tank (5L), 5: Timer control circuit, 6: Transducer, 7: Supply needle-valve, 8: Exhaust needle-valve, 9: Glycerin manometer, 10: Solenoid valve, 11: Prosthetic specimen wrapping a rubber tube, 12: Sealing container, 13: Overflow pipe

Table 3 Test bench settings used for experimental procedure

Flow setting			
Parameters	Normal physiological conditions ⁴⁰	Set conditions	Setting items
	Systole pressure = 120mmHg	Maximum pressure = 2.7bar (~2020mmHg)	
Pulsatile flow	Diastole pressure = 80mmHg	Minimum pressure = 1.8bar (~1350mmHg)	Pressure regulator
	Pressure ratio (diastole/systole) = 2/3	Pressure ratio (min/max) = 2/3	
Pulsatile rate	60-100heartbeat/s	80beat/min (0.75s/cycle)	Timers
Data acquisition setting			
	Sensor supply voltage = 3V		Power supply unit
	Type of measured signal: voltage (proportional to feeler displacement)		
Data acquisition parameters	Sampling time = 43ms (i.e. one measurement every 43ms)		Data acquisition control unit
	Total measurements = 50,000		
	Total test duration = 36min (~ 2867cycles)		

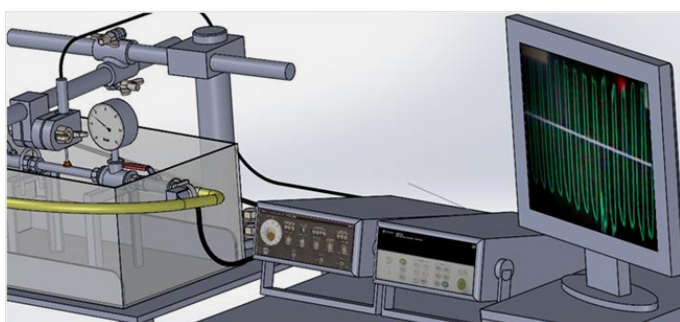


Figure 4 Schematic of the prosthetic wall distention measuring chain. 1: Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT) sensor: maximum course = 11mm; resolution = 0.1µm, 2: Sensor feeler, 3: Prosthesis specimen before being stretched, 4: Computer screen, 5: Power supply unit, 6: Data logger switch unit (Agilent 34970A)

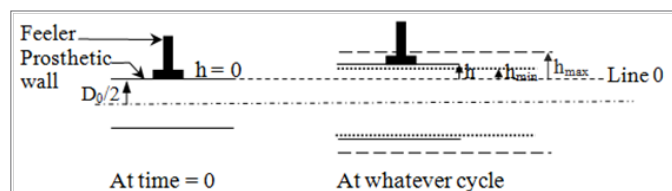


Figure 5 Specification of the sensor feeler heights (h , h_{min} and h_{max}) during the prosthetic tube cyclic distentions.

Results and discussion

A quasi-stabilization of the dilation tendency was noticed for the different woven tube specimens after 5000 circumferential tensile cycles. The Figure 6 showing a typical elongation versus time curve for a cyclic circumferential tensile test applied to vascular graft clearly illustrates the fatigue inflicted over time and which results in a remnant dilation of the textile structure.

The dilation percentage at a cycle i , denoted $Dilat_{\% (i)}$ can be defined as:

$$Dilat_{\% (i)} = 100 \times \frac{p_i - p_0}{p_0} \quad (3)$$

Where p_0 is the original perimeter of the prosthetic tube (measured at time = 0) and p_i its perimeter at cycle i .

Noting e_0 the original spacing (at time = 0) of the hemi cylindrical rods (due to the application of pretension), ϕ their diameter and E_i the specimen elongation recorded at cycle i (Figure 7), the dilation percentage $Dilat_{\% (i)}$ is calculated according to the following equation:

$$Dilat_{\% (i)} = 100 \times \frac{2 E_i}{\phi + 2 e_0} \quad (4)$$

The overall increase of dilation between the first and the last cycle can then be written:

$$Dilat_{\%} = Dilat_{\% (5000)} - Dilat_{\% (1)} = 100 \times \frac{2(E_{5000} - E_1)}{\phi + 2 e_0} \quad (5)$$

Since artificial arterial substitutes should present mechanical behaviors as close as possible to those of the natural arteries they are supposed to replace, the interest that the textile structure is compliant should be emphasized.^{10,30} Arterial substitutes have to present sufficient circumferential extension under overpressure effect (Eq. 2).⁴⁰

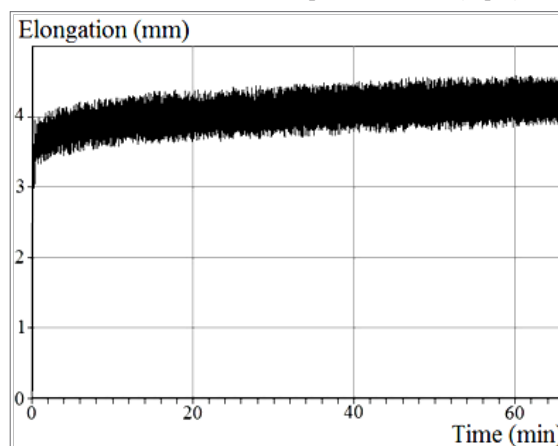


Figure 6 Curve obtained for cyclic circumferential tensile test applied to a CI tube specimen.

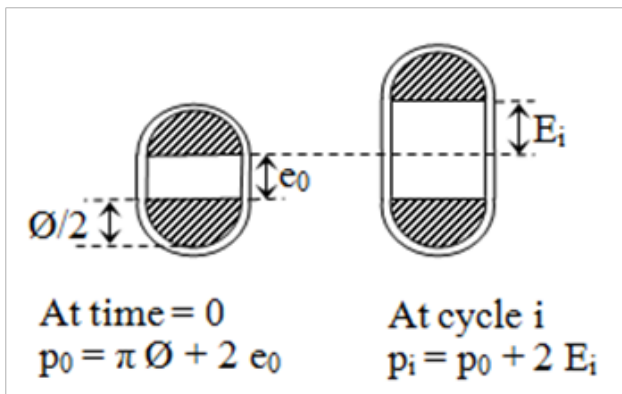


Figure 7 Dilatation of prosthetic tube specimens during cyclic circumferential tensile test (cross-sectional view).

By examining the results obtained from calculation of dilatation percentages according to Eq. 4-5 (Table 4), it can be noticed that C1 contecture has the greatest immediate compliance (0.85 10⁻² with more than 10 % dilatation at the first tensile cycle. This is due to the use of a textured weft yarn characterized by a bulky and undulating structure thus conferring a great aptitude for extension on the yarn and then on the fabric. Texturing, generally accomplished by thermomechanical post spinning treatments (achieved by simultaneous action of tension, twist and temperature), improves endothelial recolonization of the prosthesis *in vivo*.^{19,41}

Table 4 Dilatation percentages after cyclic circumferential tensile tests

Fabric contecture		C1	C2	C3
Dilat% (1)	Mean	10.16	5.78	9.44
	CV (%)	7.4	8.2	6.3
Dilat% (5000)	Mean	14.35	10.33	15.92
	CV (%)	7.9	9.1	6.5
Dilat%		4.19	4.55	6.48
Compliancea (% dilatation per 100mmHg)		0.85	0.48	0.79

^ainitial compliance measured at first cycle between 0 and 1200mmHg.

Although having exactly the same warp and weft counts as well as similar yarn fineness and area densities, the C2 and C3 prosthetic fabrics dilated differently during cyclic tests (Table 4). The twisted structure of Viscosuisse yarns gave the C3 fabric a greater potential for transversal extensibility at first tensile cycle than intermingled configuration of Diolen weft yarns used for C2 fabric. Nevertheless, when dilatation became permanent and caused the textile structure to lose extensibility at the end of fatigue cycles, C2 contecture (Dilat_% = 4.55) has been more stable than C3 one (Dilat_% = 6.48) because of the greater microstructural stability of Diolen yarns acquired during prosthetic crimping thermal treatments and proved in previous works.¹⁸ However, the best (smallest) overall increase of dilatation was recorded for the C1 contecture woven with Dacron yarns which are approved by the FDA for medical applications.

According to the characterization of commercial vascular prostheses carried out by Guidoin et al.¹⁹ the dilatation of woven prostheses varies between 0.2 and 2% and that of warp knitted prostheses varies

between 1.6 and 8% under 120mmHg pressure. For mechanical constraints equivalent to those applied in our dynamometer tests (~1200mmHg), the literature^{30,42} evokes a circumferential elongation varying between 80 and 100% for arterial tissues, and an average of about 7% for PET woven commercial prostheses and 10% for those knitted. The dilatation capacity of the tested materials, in particular the C1 and C3 tubes, seems to present interesting performances compared with commercially available prostheses, although these performances could be altered by subsequent finishing treatments, especially sterilization (generally achieved by alkylating gas treatment, γ radiation or plasma technologies).

Compared to unidirectional tensile tests carried out on mechanical testing machine, multidirectional stresses applied by compressed water on the developed hydrodynamic test bench allow better *in vitro* simulation of the complex mechanical constraints to which the prosthetic walls are subjected under physiological conditions.

To check the impact of the rubber tube used to seal textile fabrics on the results provided by the test bench, experiments without prosthetic specimens were first performed in accordance with the operating conditions of Table 3. No significant difference in dilatation has been detected along the pulsatile cycles. This confirms that the rubber tubes used thus retained their elasticity throughout the fatigue tests for the pressure range used.

The Figure 8 shows the typical evolution of the height *h*, which corresponds to the relative position of the prosthetic wall upper boundary compared to its initial position (at time = 0), on six selected scan series. A change in wall expansion at both *h*_{max} (for 2.7bar) and *h*_{min} (for 1.8bar) was clearly noted. The fatigue cycles seem to have generated significant variations in the distensibility of the prosthetic tube as well as its expansion amplitude.

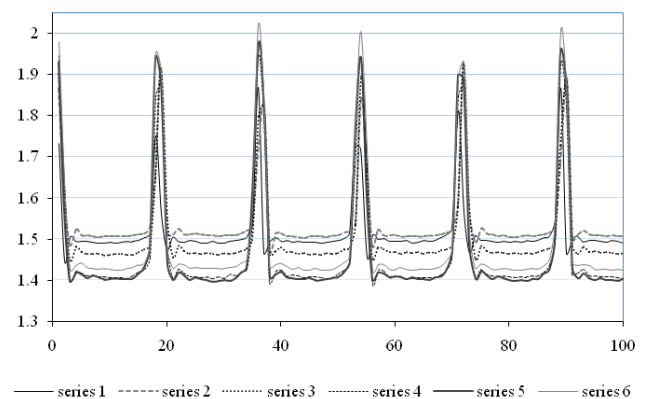


Figure 8 Cyclic distention curves of a C1 prosthetic wall specimen represented for six series of 100scans each, covering the entire measurement range.

Series 1: 12-111, Series 2: 10007-10106, Series 3: 20006-20105, Series 4: 30001-30100, Series 5: 39998-40097, Series 6: 49890-49989.

To better understand this evolution, it was proposed to share the 50,000scans, obtained for each hydrodynamic test, in 500series each comprising 100 measurements (every series then corresponds to 5.7cycles and lasts 4.3s) and calculate the local minimum and maximum values of feeler height for each scan series. The 500 average values of *h*_{min} and *h*_{max} for each prosthetic contecture were then shown in Figure 9.

The Figure 9 shows the two “asymptote lines” that delimit the expansion area for each type of contexture. As the test progresses, the textile prosthetic structure lose its elasticity under the fatigue effect and the two lines tend to deviate: systolic dilation increases and diastolic dilation decreases accordingly. Indeed, because for a continuous and sustained pulsatile rhythm, the fluid volume led by the prosthetic tube is shared between the systolic and diastolic phases, when a systolic over dilation (increase of systolic volume) occurs from one cycle to another, it induces a decrease in the diastolic volume and subsequently less dilation of the prosthetic wall during this phase (h_{\min} decreases).

By relying on the Eq. 2 to calculate the dynamic compliance of prosthetic structures, the latter is written:

$$C = \frac{(h_{\max} - h_{\min})}{\Delta P(h_{\min} + D_0 / 2)} \quad (6)$$

With: $D_0 = 18\text{mm}$ (Table 1) and $\Delta P = 675\text{mmHg}$ (Table 3).

According to Figure 10, the studied structures showed different

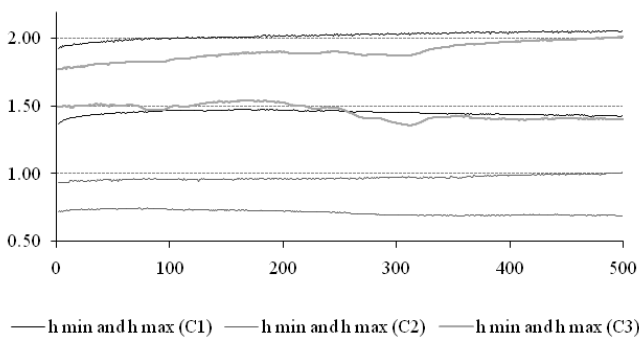


Figure 9 Evolution of prosthetic distention (local minima and maxima) at cyclic pressures as a function of time for C1, C2 and C3 contextures.

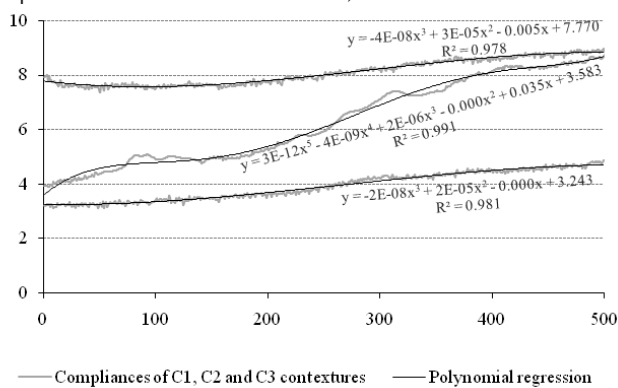


Figure 10 Dynamic compliance curves for C1, C2 and C3 prosthetic contextures tested in the 1.8-2.7bar pressure range.

Conclusion

The aim of this study was to evaluate the mechanical behavior of prosthetic tubes subjected to fatigue stresses under realistic test conditions performed *in vitro*. For this purpose, three tubular fabric contextures have been woven with various polyester multifilament yarns (Dacron, Diolen and Viscosuisse) and thermally crimped to

levels of compliance during the hydrodynamic test due essentially to the various yarn structures involved as well as their different macromolecular configurations acquired during the thermal treatments of prosthetic crimping.^{18,43} As already explained, the fatigue inflicted on the textile prosthetic structures was responsible for the increase of their extensibility and consequently of their compliance. Both starting from similar initial compliances ($3.3\text{-}3.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$), the C2 contexture stabilized at the last cycle at compliance close to $4.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$, while that of C3 has risen to $8.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$ (+130 %) which could seriously disturb the conditions of blood flow *in vivo*.^{44,45} However, the circumferential structure woven with a textured weft yarn used for the C1 contexture assured it a good initial compliance ($7.6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$) which remains relatively stable and amounted to only $8.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$ (+16 %) at the end of fatigue cycles.

According to Salacinski et al.⁴⁶ the medium and large diameter arteries expand up to 5 % under a pressure of 120 mmHg, which corresponds to a compliance of $125 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$. In addition, according to Ballyk et al.¹¹ the average compliance of a healthy artery is about $60 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$, while it does not exceed $20 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mmHg}^{-1}$ for woven and knitted vascular prostheses.²³

achieve an accordion pleat wall configuration necessary to improve the longitudinal flexibility of the graft as well as its resistance to both radial compression and kinking.

Preliminary cyclic circumferential tensile tests have been applied by using mechanical testing machine imposing two limit forces on woven prosthetic tubes. Specimens made with Dacron (textured) and Viscosuisse (twisted) weft yarns recorded interesting initial compliances (0.85 and 0.79% dilation per 100mmHg, respectively) while those using Diolen (intermingled) weft yarns appeared less extensible with 5.78% dilation at first cycle and only 10.33% at last cycle.

For a better simulation of the effect of mechanical aging induced on the prosthetic wall, a new test bench has been developed. It allows the injection of pulsatile water adjustable in frequency and pressure in vascular grafts previously sealed by a rubber bladder while simultaneously monitoring the prosthesis wall distention by a high resolution displacement transducer linked to data acquisition software. The latter stores up to 50,000 measurements (or scans) with an adjustable measuring frequency.

Curves showing the dynamic compliances for the different contextures have been therefore elaborated. They illustrate the ability of prosthetic tubes to dilate throughout fatigue cycles in the chosen pressure range: 1350-2020mmHg (stresses are thereby 17 times greater than the physiological ones). Owing to their thermally stabilized macromolecular structures,¹⁸ fabrics made with Diolen and Dacron weft yarns showed relatively stable compliances under super physiological stresses imposed on them throughout the fatigue test, although the second prosthetic structure was twice as compliant as the first. This is due to the use of textured yarns whose corrugation offers great potential for extensibility.^{5,19} Furthermore, the compliance curves also revealed a too great tendency to increase (which could induce serious blood flow disturbances) during the fatigue cycles for the contexture made with Viscosuisse weft yarns. However, this tendency was less obvious in the preliminary dynamometer tests.

Changes in wall compliance have a great impact on the mechanical behavior of implants and affect the graft patency in the human body.

Therefore, compliance must be rigorously evaluated and optimized during all stages of manufacture and finishing including repeated sterilizations that could alter the textile prosthetic structure. While several outstanding research projects aim to perfect the techniques for measuring *in vitro* compliance, a true *in vivo* compliance determination is unfortunately not yet available.

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Conflict of interest

Author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing the article.

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