Article
Mechanical Behaviour of Human and Porcine Urethra: Experimental Results, Numerical Simulation and Qualitative Analysis

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Highlights:
• The porcine urethra is a suitable replacement candidate for the human urethra.
• The circumferential urethra should be the object of further investigations.
• The urethra under large deformations may be modelled using FEM and hyperelastic models.

Abstract: Low urinary tract dysfunctions and symptoms (LUTS) affect both men and woman, with the incidence increasing with age. Among the LUTS, urinary incontinence (UI) is a common dysfunction, characterised by the involuntary loss of urine. These medical conditions become debilitating, with a severe impact on patients’ routines and overall well-being. To mitigate LUTS-associated symptoms, the mechanical behaviour of both normal and LUTS-affected urethrae can be an important tool. The current work approaches the porcine urethra as a mechanical replacement candidate for the human urethra. It aims to provide a framework based on in silico (numerical) simulations and experimental data, to compare the candidate’s mechanical behaviour against the human urethra. Porcine urethral samples were mechanically evaluated through low-cycle fatigue tests in both circumferential and longitudinal orientations. The specimens were collected from porcine urethrae from crossbred pigs raised for human consumption. The experimental results were compared with human references found in the literature, with similar experimental conditions. The experimental data were used as the input for the mechanical properties estimation (nonlinear fitting to hyperelastic constitutive models) and for the simulation of the urethral tensile behaviour, using those models. In the longitudinal orientation, the results for the porcine and human urethra were in good agreement, while in the circumferential direction, the differences increased with deformation. Previous data on the mechanical behaviour of the equine urethra is in line with these findings. The nonlinear mechanical behaviour of a porcine urethra was modelled using the finite element method (FEM) and hyperelastic constitutive models. For the longitudinal urethra, the simulation results approximate experimental data for stretches up to $\lambda \approx 1.5$ (50% deformations), whereas for the circumferential urethra, the same was true for stretches up to $\lambda \approx 1.35$ (35% deformations). The hyperelastic models with a higher number of parameters performed better with the third-order Ogden model (six parameters), displaying the best performance among the studied models. The pig urethra is a suitable candidate for an implant targeted at human urethra replacement or as a model to study the human urinary system. Nevertheless, the data available on the circumferential mechanical behaviour need to be consolidated with additional mechanical tests. The tensile behaviour of the porcine urethra over large deformations can be modelled using the third-order Ogden model; however, to extend the modelling capabilities to larger deformations requires the use of hyperelastic models more adequate to soft tissue behaviour.
Keywords: porcine urethra; mechanical behaviour; low-cycle fatigue; tensile test; finite element method

1. Introduction

Low urinary tract dysfunctions and symptoms (LUTS) are common conditions for both men and women, with the incidence increasing with age [1,2]. The presence of moderate-to-severe LUTS is estimated worldwide to be 26% for people in their 40s, 33% in their 60s, 42% in their 70s and nearly 50% for those over 80 [3]. These numbers mean that LUTS become a societal problem in ageing demographics, associated to developed countries.

Among the LUTS, urinary incontinence (UI) is a dysfunction which affects nearly 400 million people around the world [4]. Overall, 3 to 11% of the patients are men [5,6]. A UI is defined as an involuntary loss of urine [7,8] and stands out as a widespread LUTS social and hygienic problem. A UI could present as stress, urge, overflow and functional incontinence [9]. Stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is the involuntary loss of urine during daily activities, such as physical activities, laughing or coughing, as a consequence of the increased pressure applied on the abdomen [10]. SUI might be caused by the loss of the anatomic support of the urethra and bladder due to age or a urethral sphincter deficiency [10].

Urge incontinence is characterised by a sudden and strong desire to void, which could be associated to hypersensitivity [10], while overflow incontinence is characterised by urine loss associated with overdistension of the bladder. Finally, functional incontinence occurs due to external factors to the lower urinary tract, such as cognitive or physical limitations that impair the ability to perceive the need to void or to reach a toilet in a timely manner [10].

In addition, these medical conditions may occur alone and combined with other disorders [10]. Whether as a consequence of previous pathologies or combined with them, LUTS add to the suffering of affected patients [10]. A kidney stone is a typical example of a painful urological disorder characterised by crystal concretions within the kidneys, which affects about 12% of the world’s population [11,12] and has associated LUTS.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which is another common pathology [13], is defined as an enlargement of the prostate gland and affects up to 60% of men at the age of 90 years old [2]. BPH disease primarily results in a constriction of the urethra and consequently resistance to urinary flow. It could take the form of urgency, frequency, nocturia and a weak urine stream with incomplete emptying [14]. However, if these symptoms are not treated, they could evolve into something more serious, such as urinary retention, recurrent urinary tract infections and/or obstructed uropathy [15].

In general, LUTS-associated pathologies are debilitating conditions with a severe impact on patients’ routines and overall well-being [7,8]. There is a notable reduction in social relationships and activities and an impact on self-esteem [16]. Additionally, these disorders lead to expensive health expenditures [14], e.g., in the United States of America, the costs might ascend to 4 billion USD each year [17].

Medical treatments for LUTS have evolved over the last decade, including the availability of numerous drugs, such as α-blockers, 5α-reductase inhibitors, antimuscarinics, phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (PDE5Is) and intradetrusor injections of botulinum toxin [18]. Today, these therapeutics are considered standard procedures [18]; however, not all patients with LUTS respond satisfactorily. In extreme cases, an invasive approach through implantable devices might be the only solution [19], resulting in a significant discomfort among patients.

To mitigate LUTS-associated symptoms and their consequences, the mechanical behaviour of both normal and LUTS-affected urethrae can be an important tool. Because it is difficult to obtain human samples for ex vivo experiments [20], a possible research avenue could rely on using a replacement of the human urethra with similar mechanical properties, such as equine, rabbit or porcine urethrae.
Natali et al. [4] carried out a mechanical protocol to characterise horse urethral tissues and structures, including distal and proximal regions and circumferential and longitudinal directions. They performed tensile and stress–relaxation tests to investigate the response of the tissues and inflation tests to study the behaviour of urethral structures. With the elastic and viscous parameters obtained from this work, Natali et al. [20] investigated the mechanical interaction of urethra tissues under occlusion with a prosthesis. They developed a computational model and assumed that equine and human urethra are similar. They were able to characterise the nonlinear mechanical behaviour, using an hyperelastic formulation, and proposed preliminary constitutive parameters. From the same group, Natali et al. [21] also studied the mechanical behaviour of the lower urinary tract, performing inflation tests on segments of horse penile urethrae. From the experimental results, a computational model was developed to interpret the response in pressure–volume–time of the structures. They obtained an elastic modulus of $0.677 \pm 0.026$ and $0.262 \pm 0.006$ kPa for the proximal and distal regions, respectively. Concerning the viscous component, the results were $\tau_1 = 0.153 \pm 0.018$ s, $\tau_2 = 17.458 \pm 1.644$ s and $\tau_1 = 0.201 \pm 0.085$, $\tau_2 = 8.514 \pm 1.379$ s for the proximal and distal regions, respectively.

Using and comparing with rabbit urethrae, Wang et al. [22] and Feng et al. [23] studied the mechanical properties and biocompatibilities of several biomaterials, such as polyglycolic acid, to be used as scaffolds. Their final goal was to consider them for urethral regeneration and reconstruction, respectively.

Focusing on porcine tissues, Cunnane et al. [24] evaluated the effects of cryopreservation on the mechanical properties of porcine urethra samples. They performed uniaxial tension and inflation tests and measured the elastic modulus and ultimate tensile strength. In addition, Cunnane et al. [25] characterised human urethral tissue in terms of the mechanics, composition and gross structure in order to produce a more biomimetic scaffold. The mechanical characterisation was made using pressure–diameter and uniaxial extension testing. They concluded that the tissue stiffens as intraluminal pressure is applied. Moreover, the response of the tissue, regarding the elastic and viscous components, was independent of the regional or directional variance.

In the current study, the porcine urethra will be investigated as a possible replacement model for the human urethra, mainly concerning the mechanical behaviour.

The mechanical properties of the porcine urethra, obtained through experimental tests in the longitudinal and circumferential directions, will be used as input data for the finite element method (FEM) simulations. Moreover, the hypothesis of using the mechanical properties of the porcine urethra as a proxy for the mechanical characterisation of the human urethra will be critically evaluated.

Following the principles outlined above, the samples of the porcine urethra were collected from crossbreed male animals (85 kg; 6 months old) within a maximum of two hours after slaughtering. The urethral samples were then mechanically characterised under low-cycle fatigue conditions.

The experimental protocol, which comprises the first part of this research, was followed by the numerical simulations. Their outputs (the FEM simulation results) were then compared with the experimental mechanical behaviour observed under fatigue loading conditions. This comparison intends to evaluate how close to reality the numerical (FEM) models are given the experimental protocol conditions.

2. Materials and Methods

The experimental program is based on the methodology outlined by Masri et al. [26]. The approach allows a direct comparison of the mechanical behaviour of the urethra between porcine (current study) and human subjects (Masri et al. as reference), thus supporting the effort of finding alternatives (as research models, for therapies, etc.) to the human urethra.

To achieve the goal of this study, the following workflow was adopted, Figure 1.
2.1. Methodology Overview

The porcine urethrae were obtained at a slaughterhouse located in Nine-Barcelos, Portugal. The organ collection was carried out under a research agreement between the Portuguese National Authority for Animal Health (DGAV-Direção-Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária) and INEGI (Instituto de Ciência e Inovação em Engenharia Mecânica e Engenharia Industrial), with register number N19128UDER, approved by the ethics committee of DGAV. The agreement guarantees that all sample collection and processing follows Portuguese and European law that guides animal sample collection and processing for research purposes: No. 1 from Article 23 of CE regulation No 1069/2009 of 21 October on health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption; Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing; Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing.

The samples from porcine urethra were collected from crossbreed male animals (85 kg; 6 months old) within a maximum of two hours after slaughtering.

The organs were kept refrigerated and saturated in saline solution on a thermally insulated box during transportation to the testing site. Then, the mechanical testing was carried out using a prototype tensile testing machine, where the tensile component is equipped with actuators able to exert loads up to 125N and a load cell of 50N was used. The experimental setup is shown in Figure 2.

A total of three urethrae from male pigs were used for the mechanical experimental protocol. Following the procedure used by Masri et al. [26], rectangular samples (length: 34.5 mm; width: 10 mm; thickness: ≈2.5 mm) were cut from the urethrae specimens along the circumferential and the longitudinal directions. Figure 3 presents a scheme showing the geometric details of the samples and the sample collection sites in relation to the original organ.

During mechanical testing, each sample was put in a saline solution (0.9% sodium chloride) at a temperature of 37 ± 1 °C. They were gripped to the prototype machine (Figure 4) with a distance \( l_0 \) of 2 mm ideally (according to Masri et al. [26]).
2.2. Mechanical Tests

The mechanical tests were performed considering the protocol described in Masri et al. [26]. The goal is to have a better understanding of the specimen’s mechanical behaviour under low-cycle fatigue tests, thus mimicking physiological conditions of urethral tension, in the longitudinal and circumferential directions.

The fatigue tensile tests were conducted considering a constant velocity of 1 mm/min during the entire procedure. In the successive 7 cycles that comprise the experiment, the maximum stretch increases from the base value ($\lambda = 1$) to 1.1 (1st cycle), 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.75 and $\lambda = 2.0$ (7th cycle), being the initial stretch of each cycle ($l_0$) equal to $\lambda = 1$.

A total of 17 samples, obtained from the three urethrae, were tested, corresponding to 8 and 9 samples cut in circumferential and longitudinal orientations, respectively. Figure 4 shows the initial, middle and final moments of a given cycle. During each test, both load (N) and displacement (mm) were continuously recorded at 100 Hz.

2.3. Mathematical Analysis

From the initial 17 samples tested, only 6 samples were included in this study: 3 samples in both circumferential and longitudinal orientations. The exclusion criteria accounted for deviations to the normal experimental protocol, which included slippage and/or misalignment.
For each orientation, the mean and standard deviation were calculated for each cycle. Then, the mean curve obtained was compared with the values presented in literature for human [25,26], porcine [24] and equine [4] urethrae.

Moreover, the mean curve regarding solely the last cycle of the tensile component was used for the FEM simulations and compared with the results of each model considered.

2.4. FEM Simulation

The experimental data of the last tension cycle (7th cycle, \( \lambda = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2.0 \)) were fitted to nonlinear constitutive models using the inbuilt nonlinear fitting capabilities available in ABAQUS software package. The hyperelastic models considered for this approach were Ogden (Equation (1)) [27,28], Polynomial model (Equation (2)) [29,30] and finally Reduced Polynomial (RP) model (Equation (3)) [31].

\[
U = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{2\mu_i}{\alpha_i^2} (\lambda_1^{\alpha_i} + \lambda_2^{\alpha_i} + \lambda_3^{\alpha_i} - 3) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{D_i} \left( J^e - 1 \right)^{2i} \quad (\mu_i, \alpha_i, D_i > 0, \ i = 1, 2, \ldots, N)
\]

\[
U = \sum_{i+j=1}^{N} C_{ij} (I_1 - 3)^i (I_2 - 3)^j + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{D_i} \left( J^e - 1 \right)^{2i} \quad (C_{ij}, D_i > 0, \ i + j = 1, 2, \ldots, N)
\]

\[
U = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i0} (I_1 - 3)^i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{D_i} \left( J^e - 1 \right)^{2i} \quad (C_{i0}, D_i > 0, \ i = 1, 2, \ldots, N)
\]

where \( U \) is the strain energy potential, \( \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \) are the deviatoric principal stretches, \( \mu_i, \alpha_i, D_i \) and \( C_{ij} \) are temperature-dependent material parameters, \( J^e \) is the elastic volume ratio and \( I_1 \) and \( I_2 \) are the first and second deviatoric strain invariants [27,29].

The fitting results are an estimation of the parameters associated to each model, i.e., the mechanical properties under a nonlinear framework. They constitute the inputs for the FEM simulations conducted to compare the experimental and numerical results. Several FEM simulations were carried out considering C3D8H elements mesh (8-node hybrid hexahedral element quadratic approach with 8 nodes [29]).

The FEM model was assembled using boundary conditions and imposed displacements similar to the experimental procedure. The model is comprised of 7000 elements and 8946 nodes. A mesh convergence study was performed to make sure that the element size is adequate to achieve an accurate solution (global mesh seed of 0.5 mm). A nonlinear static analysis was conducted. Figure 5 shows the hexahedral element mesh with the imposed displacement and boundary condition.
3. Results and Discussion

This research aims to investigate the viability of using porcine urethrae as an alternative model to study the mechanical properties and the mechanical behaviour of man’s urethra.

3.1. Experimental Results

Figures 6 and 7 present the individual longitudinal and circumferential curves obtained experimentally, along with their respective mean curves.

In Figure 6, the longitudinal curves correspond to the validated mechanical tests (#3). For each cycle of the mean curve, with corresponding stretch values ($\lambda = 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.75$ and $2.0$), the peak stress values are $7, 9, 17, 26, 38, 70$ and $106$ kPa, respectively.

The circumferential results are shown in Figure 7, where the validated experimental data (#3 samples) and the mean curve are represented. At the peak of each cycle ($\lambda = 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.75$ and $2.0$), the maximum stress is $7, 8, 12, 18, 24, 47$ and $74$ kPa, respectively.

At each cycle, the longitudinal samples achieved higher peak stress values when compared to the circumferential samples. This could be justified by the orientation of the fibres, which is different for each type of sample. The fibre contribution makes the longitudinal samples stiffer, a phenomena well documented in the literature [26,32,33].

Comparing the current results (porcine urethra) with the human data from Masri et al. (human urethra) [26], we can point out both similarities and differences.

In Figure 8 (longitudinal urethra), the shape similarities between the porcine experimental data (current study) and the results achieved by Masri et al. for the human urethra (using the same experimental protocol) are evident. Still, the results from Masri et al. (full line) are ‘softer’ than the porcine results (long dashed line). The porcine results’ curve (current study) is always above the human results (Masri, [26]) even if the standard deviation (STD) of the pig data (grey ribbon) is taken into consideration. However, these differences are smaller by considering the mean curve of the pig data minus the STD ($\sigma$-STD).
Figure 6. Experimental results and mean curve corresponding to the longitudinal samples from porcine urethra.

Figure 7. Experimental results and mean curve corresponding to the circumferential samples from porcine urethra.
Recently, Cunnane et al. [25] have studied the mechanical behaviour of the human male urethra, and their results have important differences when compared to those of Masri (human) and the current study (porcine). The longitudinal tensile curves (and the circumferential, which are identical) evidenced much lower stresses for every stretch level considered. The maximum stress achieved, corresponding to the last stretch level considered ($\lambda \approx 2$), was $\approx 6$ kPa.

The porcine results (this work) can also be compared with the data from Natali et al. [4] for the horse urethra. For a $\lambda = 1.6$ (60% deformation), these authors obtained a corresponding stress which is approximately half of the porcine results. These differences point to a difference in the stiffness between the tissues (porcine and equine urethrae) in the longitudinal orientation.

A comparison of the experimental data for the circumferential urethrae (porcine—current study vs. human—Cunnane et al. [25]) is presented in Figure 9. The overall mechanical behaviour of both tissues (the curve shape of full and dashed lines) is different. However, several peak maxima (the maximum stress of the load region) have identical intensities if we consider the variability associated with the STD. Considering the tensile test results from Cunnane et al. [25] (human urethra), the specimens tested in a circumferential orientation showed consistently smaller stress levels ($\approx 6$ kPa for a $\lambda \approx 1.9$) when compared with the porcine results. Comparing the mechanical behaviour in both studies up to their common stretch ($\lambda = 1.6$), they have a modulus in the same order of magnitude, 48 and 39 kPa, respectively.

Recently, Cunnane et al. [24] investigated the mechanical behaviour of the porcine urethra in the circumferential direction. However, these authors reported a stiffer tensile behaviour of the circumferential samples when compared to the results obtained in the current work—for a stretch of $\lambda = 1.6$, the reported Cauchy stress was approximately 250 kPa.
3.2. FEM Simulation

The experimental data presented in Figures 6 and 7, corresponding to the tensile behaviour of the longitudinal and circumferential samples from the porcine urethra, were obtained using the protocol outlined in Section 3.1. The mean value (the point-wise arithmetic mean over the samples considered) of the last cycle (the load–unload cycle corresponding to higher stretch values), together with the FEM model outlined in Figure 5 were the input data for the FEM simulation process. To obtain the material parameters associated to the nonlinear constitutive models corresponding to Equations (1)–(3), the experimental data (in the stress–strain format) were fitted directly by the ABAQUS software package. For the hyperelastic material models available, the software conducts a stability analysis during the fitting process. Those models deemed unsuitable to be used for simulations with the proposed FEM model (due to material instabilities in the experimental strain range) were discarded. Table 1 presents a relation of the viable (stable) models and their material parameters.

Figures 10 and 11 compare the experimental data in the form of point-wise mean curves of longitudinal and circumferential samples, with the corresponding FEM simulations. In general, the same model was stable for both datasets; however, for higher polynomial orders \( n = 5 \) and \( n = 6 \) order), there was a difference—with the fifth-order Reduced Polynomial (RP) model being stable only for the circumferential sample while the sixth-order RP model was stable only for the longitudinal sample.

Considering the longitudinal data (Figure 10), all the models tested could provide an adequate estimation of the experimental data up to a 30% deformation \( \lambda \approx 1.3 \). For stretches up to \( \lambda \approx 1.5 \), there are two clusters of model results. The first cluster includes the third-order Ogden model \( (n = 3) \) and the \( n = 2, 3, 6 \) RP models. Despite the significant deviations observed for deformations over 50% \( (\lambda > 1.5) \), these models seem to follow...
the experimental stress evolution. Of the remaining models, the first-order Ogden model \((n = 1)\) and specially the Neo-Hookean model, the \(n = 1\) RP model displayed the worst performance in modelling the experimental mechanical behaviour of the porcine urethra in the longitudinal direction. In general, the FEM models reached a maximum stress of \(\approx 70 \text{kPa}\) while the experimental data reached \(\approx 110 \text{kPa}\), which can be interpreted as the experimental data being 36% stiffer than the simulations for \(\lambda = 2.0\) (100% deformation). It is noticeable that the models with a higher number of parameters (Table 1) have a better performance—the third-order Ogden \((k = 6)\), sixth-order RP \((k = 6)\) and third-order RP \((k = 3)\). Conversely, the models with the poorest outcome were those with a lower number of parameters—the first-order Ogden \((k = 2)\) and Neo-Hookean model \((k = 1)\).

### Table 1. Constitutive FEM models considered for this study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Longitudinal</th>
<th>Circumferential</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(k)</td>
<td>(a_k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogden (n = 1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.66217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.64414</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(4.78018 \times 10^{-3})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(6.85663 \times 10^{-3})</td>
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<tr>
<td>(n = 3)</td>
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<td>(2.88171 \times 10^{-3})</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(4.16037 \times 10^{-4})</td>
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</table>

Regarding the circumferential data (Figure 11), the only reliable model in the 1.0 \(\leq \lambda \leq 1.2\) range was the third-order Ogden model \((n = 3)\). This model could be used to approximate the mechanical behaviour of the circumferential porcine urethra to deformations as high as 35% \((\lambda = 1.35)\), despite the evident divergence (between the third-order Ogden and experimental data) for deformations over 30% \((\lambda > 1.3)\). None of the remaining constitutive models (Ogden \((n = 1)\), Neo-Hookean, RP \((n = 2)\), Yeoh and RP \((n = 5)\)) were able to approximate the experimental curve across the stretch range considered. On average, the FEM models reached \(\approx 25 \text{kPa}\) for 100% deformation \((\lambda = 2.0)\), while the experimental data had a maximum stress 3 times higher \(\approx 75 \text{kPa}\). Again, the third-order Ogden model \((n = 3)\) had a better performance, despite the clear deviation (max stress of 55 kPa) from the experimental data.
Figure 10. Comparison of longitudinal experimental mean curve (last tensile cycle) and FEM curves.

Figure 11. Comparison of circumferential experimental mean curve (last tensile cycle) and FEM curves.
4. Conclusions and Future Perspectives

The current work aims to establish a framework to evaluate the mechanical behaviour of potential substitutes for the human urethra. Those candidates may be either synthetic or biological, provided that biocompatibility is a priori guaranteed (using biocompatible materials) or achievable with tissue processing techniques, such as decellularisation. Our approach includes both the experimental characterisation of the candidates, as well as FEM simulations to model the experimental tensile behaviour of both longitudinal and circumferential urethral samples using FEM. As a first iteration, aimed at being reproducible and easier to implement, we consider hyperelastic constitutive models readily available in the ABAQUS software package. Due to the proximity between pig and human anatomies, there have been many studies using pig tissues and organs as potential candidates for human implantation [34,35]. Therefore, pig urethra was chosen as the potential candidate for human urethra replacement and evaluated using the approach described in the paper.

From the existing literature on urethral mechanics, there are experimental results from different urethral models that can be compared with our experimental results. The works from Natali et al. [4,20,21] on the mechanical properties of the equine urethra are frequently considered a benchmark in the field. These authors have made the most detailed study of a urethral model that can be found in the literature. Our results for the longitudinal porcine urethra were stiffer than the equine data from Natali et al. [4], with the porcine urethra achieving stress values with twice the magnitude. These differences point to microstructural causes (the quantity and spatial arrangement of elastin and collagen) that should be considered in future iterations of this work.

Considering the longitudinal urethra, the porcine data (Cunnane et al. [25] and our data, Figure 8) are in good agreement with the available human data (Masri et al. [26] and Cunnane et al. [24]).

For the circumferential urethra, the pig (our data and Cunnane et al. [25]) and human data [26] (Figure 9) do not display the same level of agreement as the longitudinal results did. In particular, the results from Cunnane et al. [25] for the porcine model are much more stiffer than those found in the literature. Some differences between the human and porcine cyclic tests could be justified, besides the inter-species differences, by the age gap of the male urethras—an average of 84 years old [26] for the human sample and 6 months old for the porcine sample.

Overall, the pig urethra is a good candidate for an implant targeted at human urethra replacement or as a model to study the human urinary system. This is especially true for the longitudinal urethra and deserves further investigation for the circumferential urethra.

The tensile behaviour of porcine urethra was modelled using the hyperelastic constitutive models available in the ABAQUS software package. Both the longitudinal (Figure 10) and circumferential (Figure 11) datasets were considered. The tensile behaviour of the longitudinal urethra was estimated for stretches up to $\lambda \approx 1.5$ (50% deformations), whereas for the circumferential urethra, the same was true for stretches up to $\lambda \approx 1.35$ (35% deformations). In both cases, the models with a higher number of parameters ($k > 3$) performed better than models with a small number of parameters. Overall, the third-order Ogden model ($n = 3, k = 6$) had the best performance, while the Neo-Hookean model ($n = 1, k = 1$) had the worst performance.

Several improvements can be considered for future iterations of the current work. At the experimental protocol and setup levels, the introduction of different mechanical tests to complement and extend the mechanical characterisation is worth careful consideration. Pressure tests, besides uniaxial tests, could be crucial for a better understanding of the mechanical behaviour of the porcine urethra. The experimental approach proposed by Cunnane et al. [25] and the methodology followed by Natali et al. [4,20,21] are fundamental references for future works. These authors include pressure–diameter tests as well as the viscous responses of the tissue to extension, to complement tensile testing. Microstructural characterisation (using histology) is another aspect to take into consideration,
because it opens many possibilities in terms of FEM modelling (improved geometries,
tissue differentiation, etc.) and can provide a basis for a urethral model comparison.

At the simulation level, the use of other constitutive models may contribute to improve
the simulations over higher stretch ranges. In particular, models such as the Holzapfel–
Gasser model [36] may become instrumental to extend the current study. This hyperelastic
model was developed to model arteries but has been successfully applied to other biological
structures with embedded fibres, such as vaginal tissue. It can also be used with histological
data [37,38] for the very accurate modelling of complex (tridimensional) loading conditions.

Despite its simplicity, the approach followed in this paper can be understood as a
simple and fast tool to evaluate the mechanical behaviour of potential substitutes for the
human urethra.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

- LUTS: Low urinary tract dysfunctions and symptoms
- UI: Urinary incontinence
- SUI: Stress urinary incontinence
- BPH: Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- PDE5Is: Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors
- FEM: Finite element method
- STD: Standard deviation
- DGAV: Direção-Geral da Alimentação e Veterinária
- INEGI: Instituto de Ciência e Inovação em Engenharia Mecânica e Engenharia Industrial

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