

## Manually Crimped NIR Stent의 초기결과

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= Abstract =

**Immediate Results of Manually Crimped NIR Stent**

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**Background :** The several kinds of coronary stents have proven successful in their role to treat acute or subacute closures after balloon angioplasty as well as to reduce the restenosis rate in de novo lesions. However, investigations continue in order to develop an ideal stent with a strong, highly flexible, radial force, especially useful in cases of tortuous vessels, lesions at bends, and lesions distal to previously deployed stents. The NIR stent is a recently developed balloon-expandable, stainless-steel, slotted tube stent; it is designed for improved flexibility with a higher radial force when compared with the traditional Palmaz-Schatz stent. We report the immediate results of our experience with the NIR stent. The purpose of the present study was to assess the feasibility, safety and efficacy of the deployment of manually crimped NIR stents in patients with complex coronary anatomy as well as the clinical outcomes within the first month.

**Methods :** Between January and July 1997, 143 NIR stents were implanted in the coronary arteries of 124 patients (male 76%, mean age  $56 \pm 10$  years). Sixty-one patients had UAP, 43 had SA, and 20 patients had AMI.

**Results :**

- 1) Indications of stenting were de novo lesions in 123 (95%) and restenosis lesion in 6 (5%).
- 2) Frequency of used stent length was 16mm in 65 cases (46%), 32mm in 60 cases (42%), 25 mm in 12 cases (8%), and 9mm in 6 cases (4%).
- 3) Single stents were implanted in 115 (89%) lesions, and overlapping stenting with 2nd NIR stents in 14 (11%) lesions.

4) Procedural success rate(defined as the angiographically residual stenosis of <30% immediately after the procedure with no major clinical events within 4 weeks after the procedure) was 95.2% (118 / 124 pts). Angiographic success rate(defined as a residual stenosis of <30% without major dissection) was 96.1%(124 / 129 lesion). The procedural success rate and the angiographic success rate in calcified lesions and/or thrombi containing lesions were 100%. The procedural success rate and the angiographic success rate in cases of tortuous proximal vessels to the lesion were 91% and 91%, respectively. The procedural success rate and the angiographic success rate in more than 45 degrees angulated lesions were 98% and 94%, respectively.

5) The mean lumen diameter of target lesions was increased from  $0.6 \pm 0.4\text{mm}$  to  $3.1 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$  ( $p < 0.001$ ) after stent implantation. The percent of diameter stenosis was decreased from  $82 \pm 12\%$  to  $-1 \pm 13\%$  ( $p < 0.001$ ) after stent implantation. The mean diameter of the reference artery was  $3.1 \pm 0.6\text{mm}$ .

6) Incidence of peristent dissection after stenting was 6.2%(8 / 129 lesion).

7) The rate of stenting failure was 4.8%(6 pts). There were 2 cases of stent migration, 2 cases of failure to cross the lesion and 2 cases of procedure-related emergency CABG.

**Conclusion** : There is a higher tendency for stent migration with manually crimped stents compared with that of premounted stents. However, coronary stenting with manually-crimped NIR stents can be safely performed and may be particularly useful in patients with unfavorable clinical and angiographic characteristics for percutaneous coronary intervention. Follow-up data is needed to assess long term patency of this stent.

**KEY WORDS** : Coronary artery disease · NIR stent · Immediate results.

서 론

Schatz stent 1mm 가  
25mm, 32mm stent 가  
124  
manually crimped NIR stent  
stent  
radial support가  
1). Coil slotted tube  
stent Gianturco-Roubin stent Palmaz -  
Schatz stent radial support

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상  
1997 1 30 7 15  
1mm bare area가 , 129  
NIR stent Palmaz - Schatz stent  
balloon expandable stainless  
steel slotted tube stent . stent  
tracking  
stent  
, stent radial support  
가 , Palmaz -

2-4)

fluoroscope radio-  
 capacity가  
 Persistent dissection : NHLBI  
 A - F 가 stent stent  
 5).

3. NIR stent의 구조 및 특성

NIR stent radiopacity 가 balloon  
 expandable stainless steel tube stent . stent  
 cell stent  
 가 , stent 7 9 cell  
 가  
 cell 4 2 bridge  
 stent가 mount

4 horizontal loop, bridge vertical loop  
 . Mount stent tracking  
 bridge

Palmaz - Schatz stent  
 25mm, 32mm stent 가 .  
 , stent가 cell 가  
 radial force  
 가 stent가 recoil  
 2% /  
 14 19% . stent  
 stent가 4  
 bridge가  
 self compensatory cell design

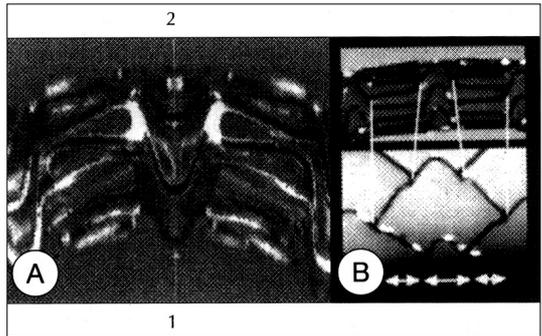


Fig. 1. A : Vertical loops of each cell allow high flexibility by differential elongation during insertion(note the difference in the opening of the vertical loop inside(1) and outside(2) of the curve). B : Self-compensatory cell design provides minimal foreshortening.

3% (Fig. 1).  
 stent 9mm, 16mm, 25mm, 32mm  
 , cell 7 7 cell type 9 9 cell  
 type . 7 cell type  
 2.5 3.5mm, 9 cell type 3.5  
 5mm .  
 3mm 7 cell type cell  
 9 cell type  
 (1.2mm vs. 0.6mm) 가 cell 83%  
 가 stenting 가  
 7 cell type  
 (Fig. 2). Non - expanded profile 가  
 stent가 mount

4. Stent시술 및 약물요법

stent  
 stent 4mm . Stent  
 가 2mm  
 stent strut  
 stent manually crimped method  
 . 8F  
 stent . Stent  
 aspirin(100mg qd) ti -

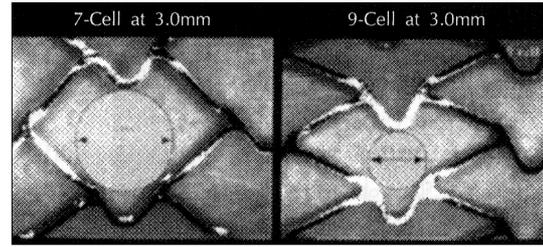


Fig. 2. NIR stents, containing seven attached cells in circumference, are appropriate for implantation in smaller diameter vessels(2.5-3.5mm), whereas the nine-cell NIR stents are recommended for optimal structural support and larger(3.5-5.0 mm) arteries. When the NIR stent is expanded to 3mm, the cell diameter of the seven cell-NIR stent is double(1.2 vs. 0.6mm) and 83% increase in cell size then that of the nine-cell NIR stents, permitting better access to side branches covered by seven-cell NIR stents.

clopidine(250mg bid) 2 3  
 ticlopidine 2 , aspirin  
 heparin 10,000  
 ACT 250

가 24  
 heparin 1,000

5. 자료분석 및 통계  
 AHA/ACC  
 empty catheter  
 electric caliper  
 ±  
 Student t - test  
 p 0.05

결 과

1. 대상환자

(Table 1).  
 가 76% , 56  
 64% 가

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of the patients

	Number(%)
Sex(male/female)	94(76%)/30(24%)
Age(years, mean ± SD)	56 ± 10
Risk factors	
Smoking	79 (64%)
Hypertension	54 (44%)
Diabetes mellitus	25 (20%)
Hypercholesterolemia (>240mg%)	15 (12%)
Clinical diagnosis	
Stable angina pectoris	43 (35%)
Unstable angina pectoris	61 (49%)
Acute myocardial infarction	20 (16%)
Angiographic diagnosis	
One vessel disease	46 (37%)
Two vessel disease	50 (40%)
Three vessel disease	25 (20%)
Left main disease	3 ( 3%)

49% 가 , 35%,  
 16% . 2 40%  
 가 .

2. 병변의 특징

48% 가  
 , 33%, 17% . ACC/  
 AHA C 43% 가  
 B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, A  
 45 ° 39%  
 가 9% .

Table 2. Angiographic characteristics of the lesions

	Number(%)
Target lesion vessel	
LAD	62 (48%)
LCX	21 (17%)
RCA	43 (33%)
Left main	3 ( 2%)
Lesion type(ACC/AHA classification)	
A	6 ( 5%)
B1	15 (12%)
B2	52 (40%)
C	56 (43%)
Angulation > 45 °	50 (39%)
Tortuosity*	11 ( 9%)
Thrombi	16 (12%)
Calcification	12 ( 9%)
Indications	
De novo lesion	123 (95%)
Restenotic lesion	6 ( 5%)

\*Moderate tortuosity : lesion is distal to two bands >75 °  
 Severe tortuosity : lesion is distal to three bands >75 °  
 or two bands >90 °

Table 3. Stent size and number

	Number(%)
Length(mm)	
9mm	6 (4%)
16mm	65 (46%)
25mm	12 (8%)
32mm	60 (42%)
No. of stents by lesion vessel	
Single stent	115 (89%)
Overlapping with NIR stent (with other stents 13(10%))	14 (11%)

12%, 가  
9% . Stent de novo  
가 95% 5% (Table 2).

### 3. 시술결과

stent manually crimped  
stent 143 16mm 65 (46%),  
32mm 60 (42%), 25mm 12 (8%), 9mm 6  
(4%) . NIR stent가  
89% NIR stent가  
11% (Table 3). MLD  
0.6 ± 0.4 mm 3.1 ± 0.5mm  
가 82 ± 12%  
- 1 ± 13% (p<0.001)  
3.1 ± 0.6mm . Stent stent  
8 (6.2%)

**Table 4.** Angiographic result

Reference diameter(mm)	3.1 ± 0.6
MLD(mm)	
Pretent	0.6 ± 0.4
Poststent	3.1 ± 0.5
Percent diameter stenosis	
Prestent	82 ± 12
Poststent	- 1 ± 13
Peri-stent dissection	8 (6.2%)
Proximal to stent	1
Distal to stent	7
Proximal and distal to stent	0
Compromised side branch	5/52 (9.6%)

Mean ± S.D.

Pre vs poststent : p<0.001

**Table 5.** Success rate

	Number(%)
Procedural success*	118/124 (95.2%)
Stenting failure	6 ( 4.8%)
Clinical event at 4 week**	0 ( 0 %)
Angiographic success***	124/129 (96.1%)
CABG or residual stenosis of >30%	3 ( 2.3%)
Major edge dissection	2 ( 1.6%)

\* Procedural success defined as residual stenosis of <30% without occurrence of major clinical events within 4 weeks after procedure

\*\* Death, Myocardial infarction, Revascularization

\*\*\* Angiographic success defined as residual stenosis of <30% without major dissection

stent . Stenting  
1.5 mm 52 stenting  
5 (9.6%) (Table 4).

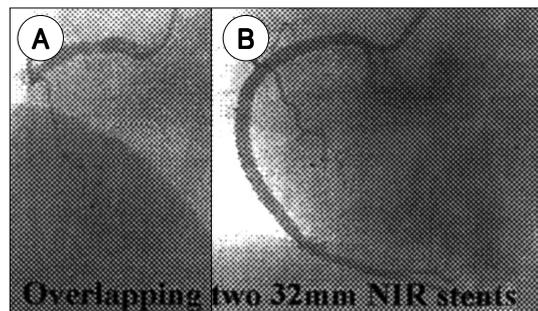
Procedural success rate 95.2%, angiographic  
success rate 96.1% (Table 5). 6  
(Table 6).

가 2 ,  
stent가 migration  
가 1 . 2  
stent 32mm .  
1 가  
subintima  
ballooning .  
6 8  
stent  
가 .

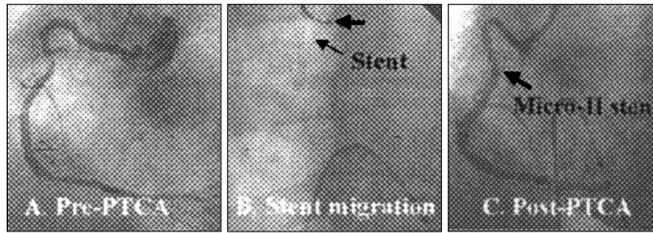
**Table 6.** Procedure related complications

	Number(%)
Stenting failure	6 ( 4.8%)
Emergency CABG	2
Coronary artery perforation	1
Stent migration in coronary artery*	1
Stent migration(extra-coronary)	2
Failure to cross the lesion	2
Stenting success	118 (95.2%)
Q-myocardial infarction	0 ( 0%)
Bleeding requiring transfusion	0 ( 0%)
Acute and subacute closure	0 ( 0%)

\* Post operative acute myocardial infarction



**Fig. 3.** A case of overlapping stent with two 32mm NIR stents. A : Right coronary angiogram with LAO view showed total obstruction of proximal RCA. B : Angiogram after successful PTCA with overlapping two 32mm NIR stents.



**Fig. 4.** A case of stent migration. A : Right coronary angiogram with LAO view showed tortuous proximal RCA lesion(Pre-PTCA). B : Successful stent removal was performed with snare wire(black arrow). C : Tortuous proximal lesion was successfully dilated with Micro-II stent after removal of migrated NIR stent.

perfusion balloon 가 , stent 가 new device  
 antegrade flow가 가  
 가 migration stent가 stent 가  
 Q . stent  
 stent가 migration 2 가  
 9mm stent가 stent가 가  
 , 32mm stent가 acking , stent가  
 stent radial force가  
 1/3 2/3 fluoroscope stent  
 migration . stent 가 ,  
 metal coverage 가 stent cell plaque  
 dissection flap  
 1). NIR stent Palmaz - Schatz stent  
 balloon expandable stainless  
 steel slotted tube stent Palmaz -  
 Schatz stent radial force  
 (Fig. 4). Stent가  
 . Stenting 30%  
 4 , ,  
 95.2% , 4 ,  
 procedural  
 success rate manually crimped  
 NIR stent procedural success rate 95.2% .  
 255 , 341 9 cell type  
 manually crimped NIR stent 95%  
 procedural success rate( 50%  
 ) FINESS study<sup>9)</sup> ,  
 201 2.4 ± 0.24mm  
 225 7 cell type NIR stent

96% clinical success rate 2%  
 Chevalier <sup>10)</sup> . stent

3.5mm  
 7 cell type 3.5mm 14 60%

9 cell type  
 3.1 ± 0.6 mm Stent 10% <sup>24,25)</sup> PTCA  
 (MLD, mm) 0.6 ± 0.4 3.1 20 40%<sup>26-29)</sup> .  
 ±0.5 가 FINESS study stent 6.2%(8  
 ) 16mm 46% ) stent  
 (65 ), 32mm 42%(60 ), 25mm 8%(12 ), 9mm 가 88%(7 ) . Type  
 4%(6 ) 16mm 59.5%, 32mm 26%, 9mm 14.4% C major stent  
 가 FINESS study stent 2 Type A, B minor  
 . 가 TIMI 3 가  
 stent 가 stent 5 . stent  
 . 가 16mm 3%(2/65),  
 1% 32mm 8%(5/60) stent 가  
 , 3 5 가 <sup>11)</sup> 가 <sup>30)</sup>  
 1 stent <sup>12)</sup> RCA 9.3%(4/43),  
 3 21%<sup>8,13-17)</sup> LAD 4.8%(3/62) RCA . RCA  
 LAD  
 . , 가 stent  
 , stent 가 10 20% stent 45 °  
 (dead space) 가 2 stent , stent  
 . , Colombo <sup>18)</sup> 가 5 . stent /  
 Palmaz - Schatz stent stent stent NIR  
 . stent stent 가 stent  
 (intravascular ultrasound) 가 . ,  
 stent stent 가  
 가 apposition . stent  
 . kingking  
 , stent ap- .  
 position Micro - <sup>30)</sup> peris -  
 , 가 tent dissection 14% .  
 19 - 23) , stent peristent dissection  
 . 가  
 stent .  
 , Stent fate Mazur  
 stent가 apposition <sup>31)</sup> G/R stent

(6%, 7/108 ) 1%(8/ 88% 가 9%(12 )

108 )가 가 100% .

(7/8 ) 50%

50% stent PTCA

21%(7/33 ) PTCA

32) P/S stent 33-36), Suryapranata 33) 204

(9%, 6/66 102 stent

) 5%(9/66 )가 가 가 3 PTCA stent 98%

50% 96%

stenting stent 1% 5%

1.5mm 52 stenting . , 30 cardiac

9.6%(5 ) Mazur Fischman event free survival rate stent 97%

87% (p = 0.02)

1 (20%)

4 (80%) 50 80% direct PTCA 7 12%

50% (16 ) 100%

stenting 가 4 major clinical event

27%(4/15 ) , 가 stent migration 1%

50% premounted stent stent

stenting 가 2.7%(1/37 ) . migration 2% manually crimped NIR stent

50% migration

50% . stent

stenting 10

Mazur Fischman

가 9%(11/129

) . 32mm stent가

migration 가 1

91%(10/11) . ,

NIR stent P/S stent

manually crimped stent

stent migration

32mm

stent 2 , 9mm stent 1 가 migration

45 ° 39%(50/

129 ) . 90 ° obtuse

manually crimped NIR stent

marginal branch 16mm stent가

가 1 , stent major

dissection stent 가

2 98%(49/50), angio-

graphic success rate 94%(47/50) . 76%, 56 ± 10 ) , 129 143 ma-

요 약

연구배경 :  
 NIR stent Palmaz - Schatz stent  
 balloon expandable stainless steel  
 slotted tube stent . stent  
 stent tracking stent  
 radial support가  
 manually crimped NIR stent  
 stent feasibility

방 법 :  
 1997 1 30 7 15  
 124 (

nually crimped NIR stent

결 과 :

1) Stent de novo 123  
(95%) 6 (5%)  
2) stent 16mm 65 (46%), 32  
mm 60 (42%), 25mm 12 (8%), 9mm 6 (4%)

3) NIR stent  
89% NIR stent  
11%

4) Procedural success rate 95.2%, angiogra-  
phic success rate 96.1%  
procedural success rate  
angiographic success rate 100%  
가 procedural  
success rate angiographic success rate  
91% 45°

procedural success rate angiographic success  
rate 98% 94%  
5) MLD 0.6 ± 0.4mm  
3.1 ± 0.5mm 가(p<0.001)  
82 ± 12% - 1 ± 13%  
(p<0.001) 3.1  
± 0.6mm

6) Stent stent  
6.2%(8 ) stent  
가 7

7) 6 (4.8%) Stent mi-  
gration 2 , stent 가 2  
2  
1 , ,

결 론 :

stent migration 1%  
premounted stent stent  
migration 2% manually crimped NIR stent  
migration  
stent

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