

Invited Case Presentation

**Very Late Stent Thrombosis After  
DES Implantation**

**Soo-Jin Kang MD., PhD.**

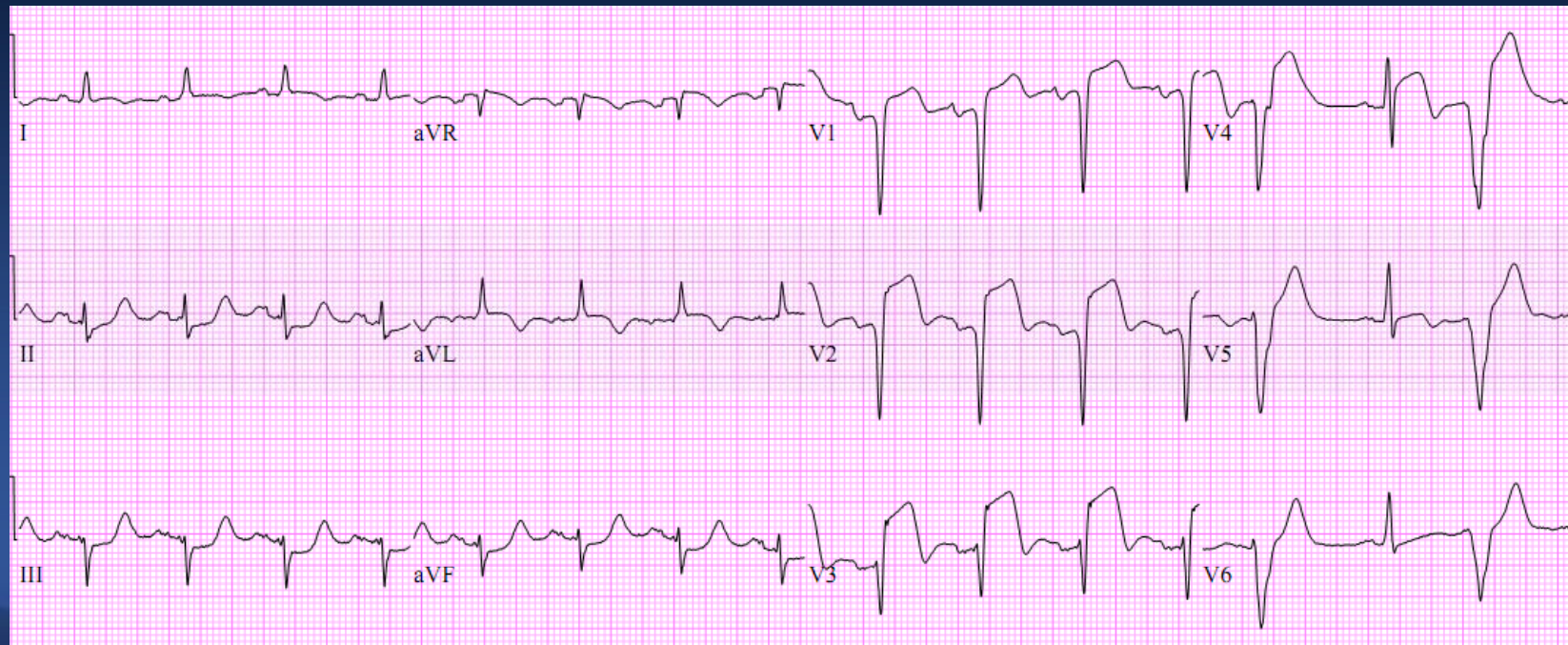
University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Heart Institute  
Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

# Disclosure

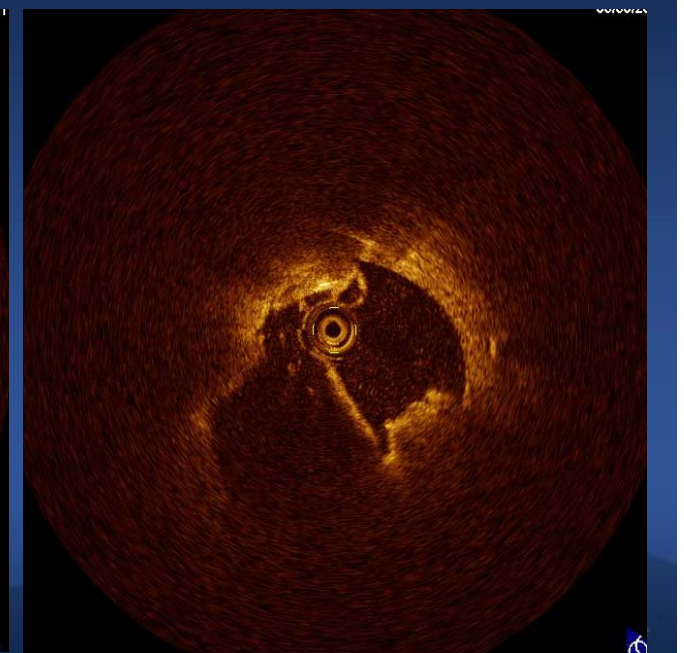
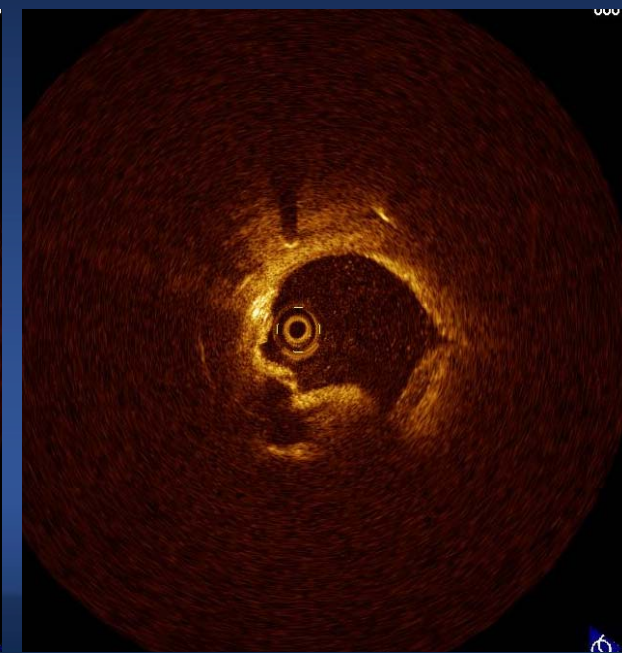
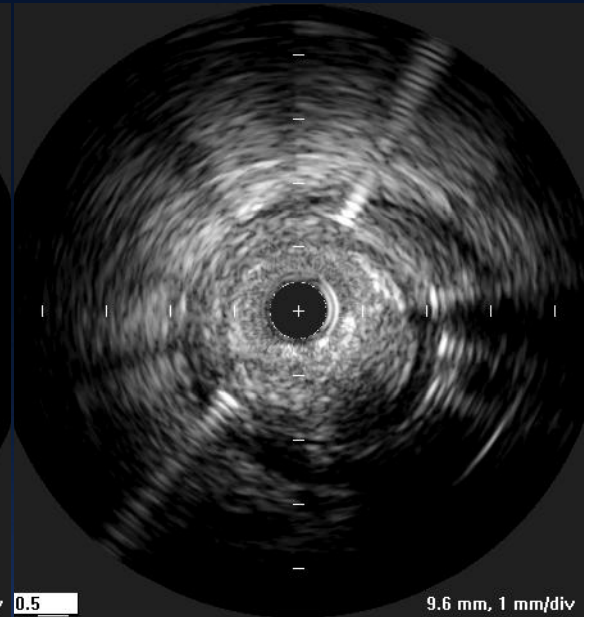
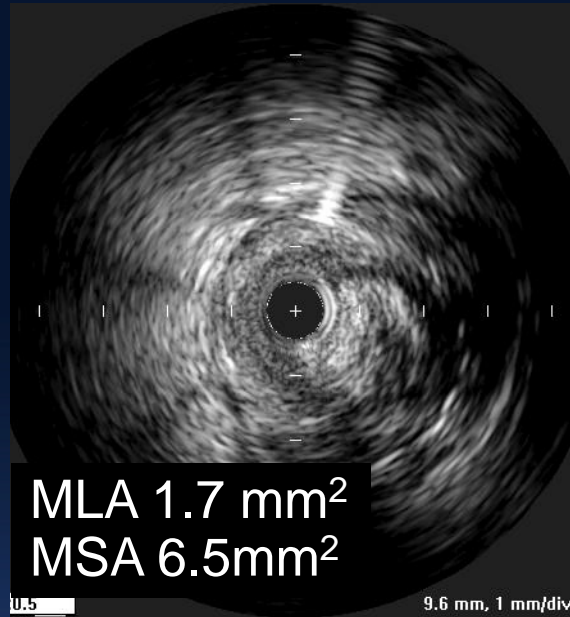
**I have nothing to disclose**

# CASE 1 69 Year-old Male

- 14YA Proximal LAD stenting (BMS)
- Sudden, prolonged chest pain for 6 hours
- Hypertension (+) Diabetes(+)
- Troponin-I 4.8 ng/mL, CK-MB 88.8 ng/mL
- EKG



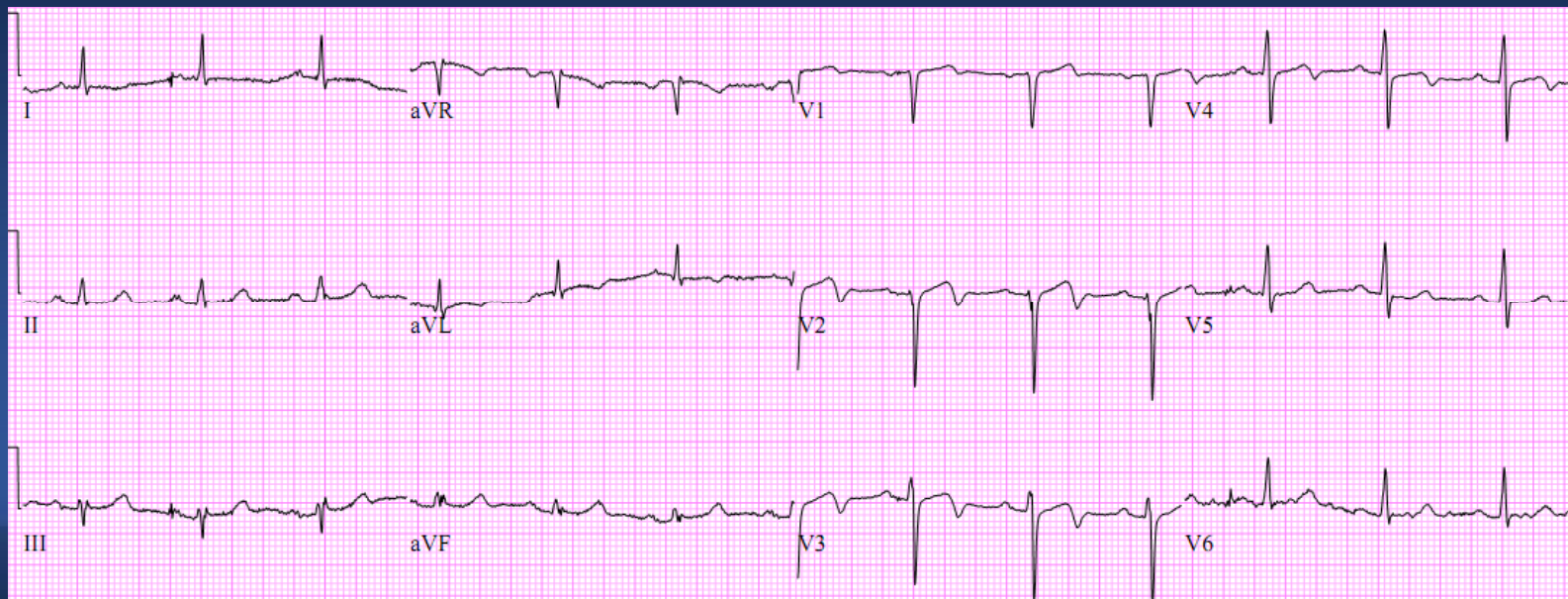
# STEMI 14 Year-old BMS



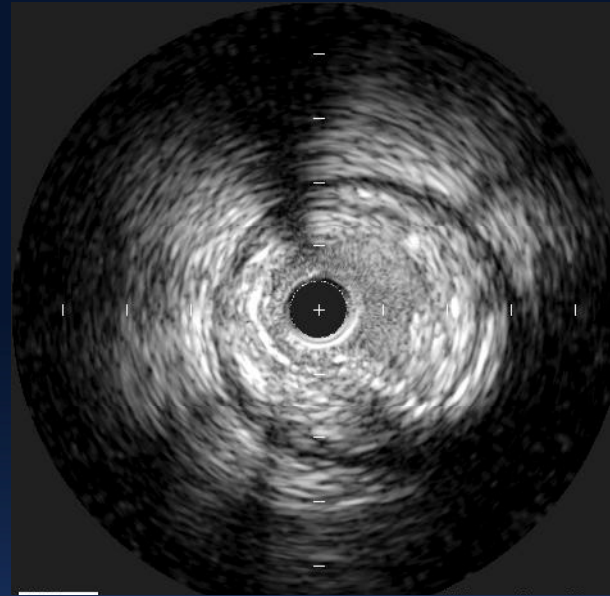
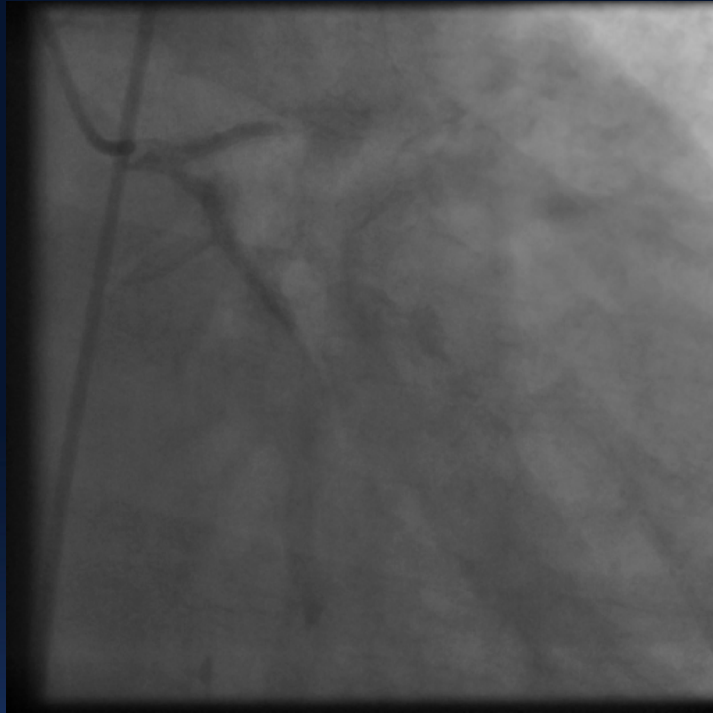


## CASE 2 79 Year-old Male

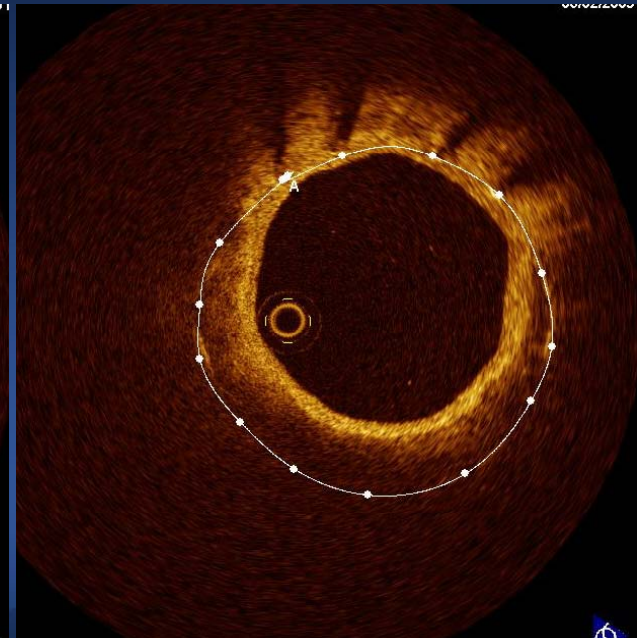
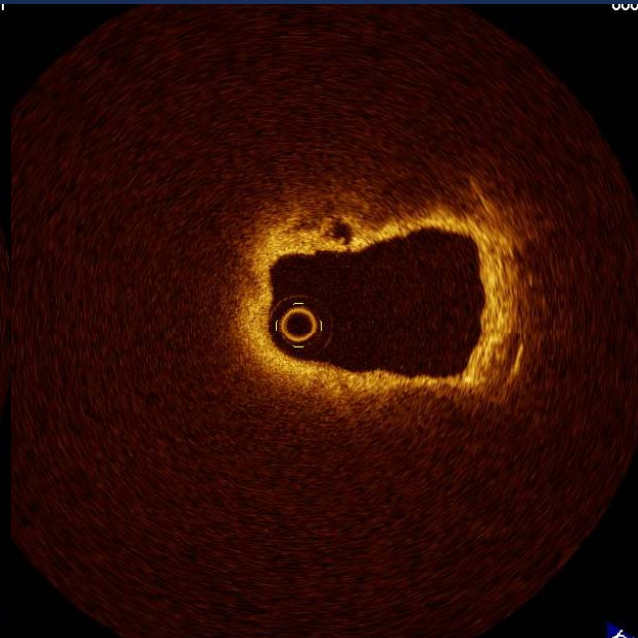
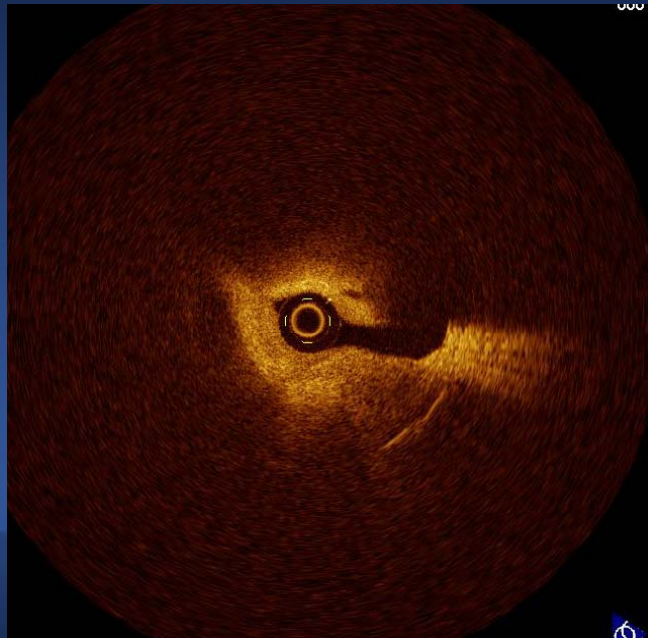
- 5YA Proximal LAD stenting (Cypher)
- 4YA Follow-up angiography: patent stent
- 10DA Effort-related chest pain
- Prolonged chest pain for 3 hours
- Diabetes(+)
- Troponin-I 6.3 ng/mL, CK-MB 17.8 ng/mL
- EKG: new T-wave inversion



# NSTEMI 5 Year-old Cypher

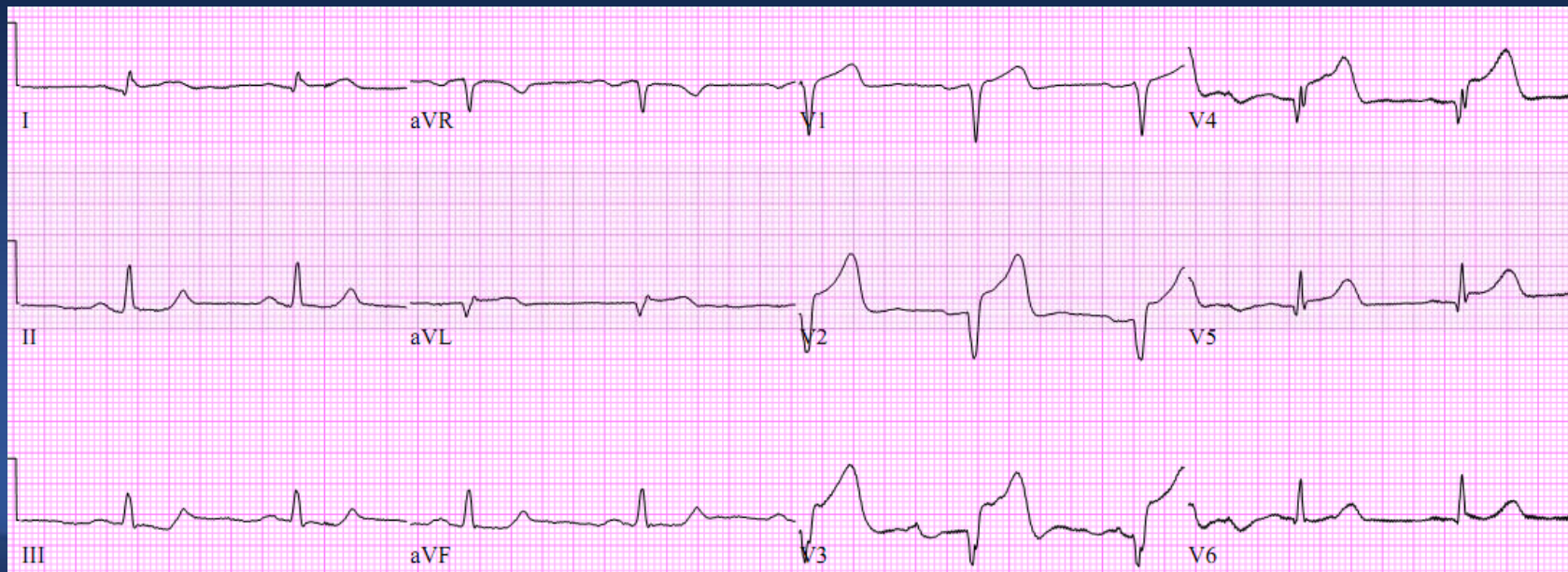


MLA 1.6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
MSA 5.5mm<sup>2</sup>



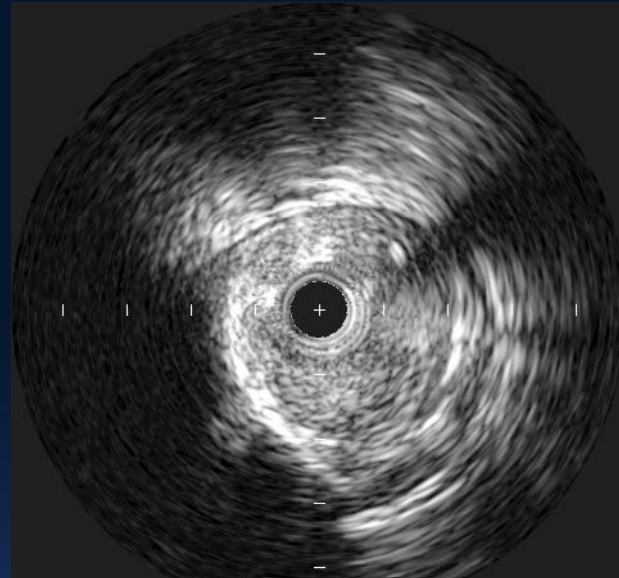
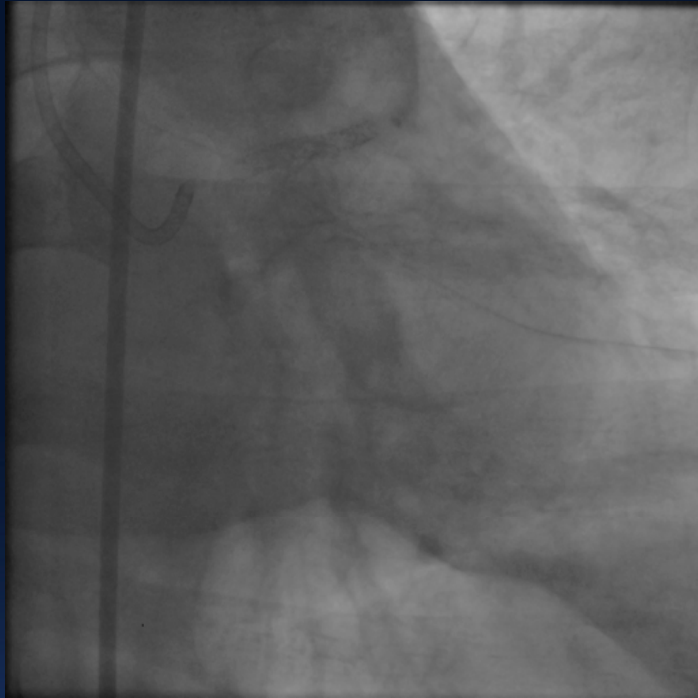
## CASE 3 51 Year-old Male

- 6YA Stable angina, Proximal LAD stenting (Cypher)
- Sudden chest pain for 1 hours (during exercise)
- Hypertension (+) Diabetes(+)
- Initial CK-MB 6.0ng/ml → 474 ng/ml
- EKG

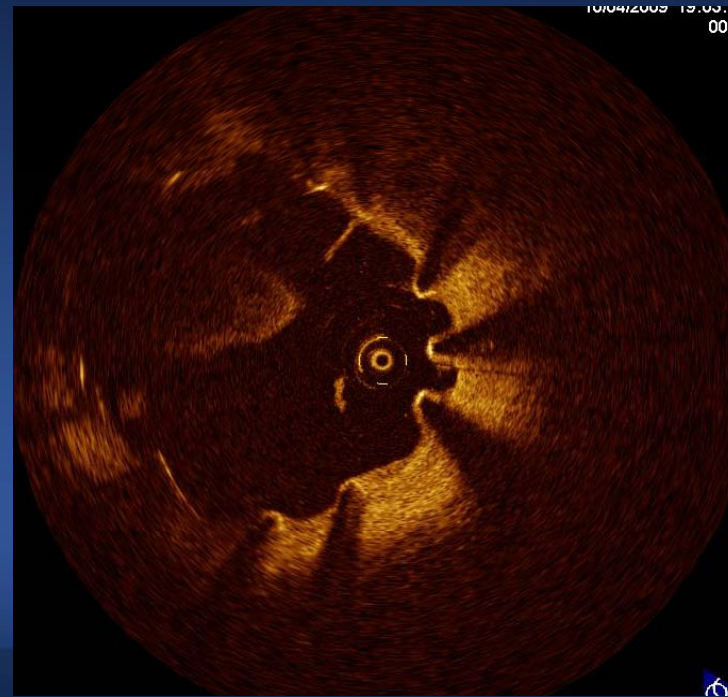
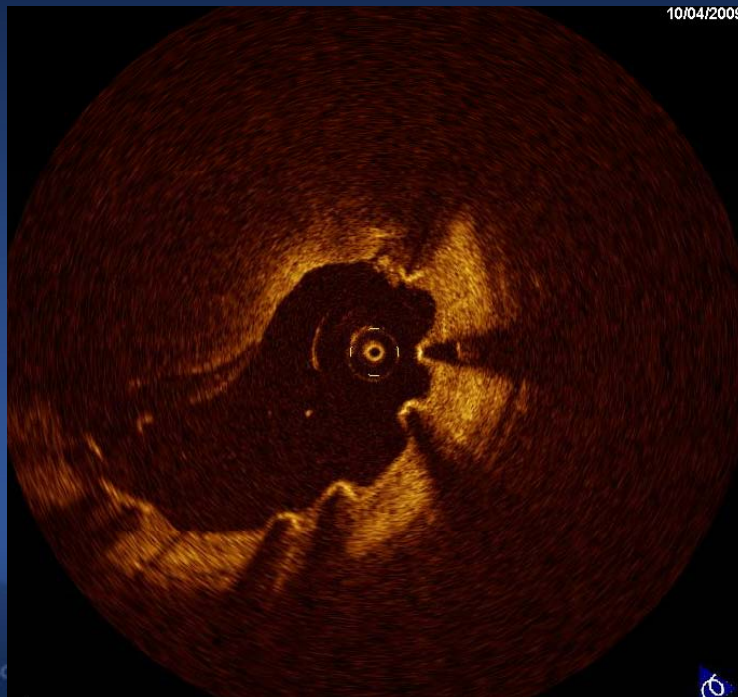




# STEMI 6 Year-old Cypher



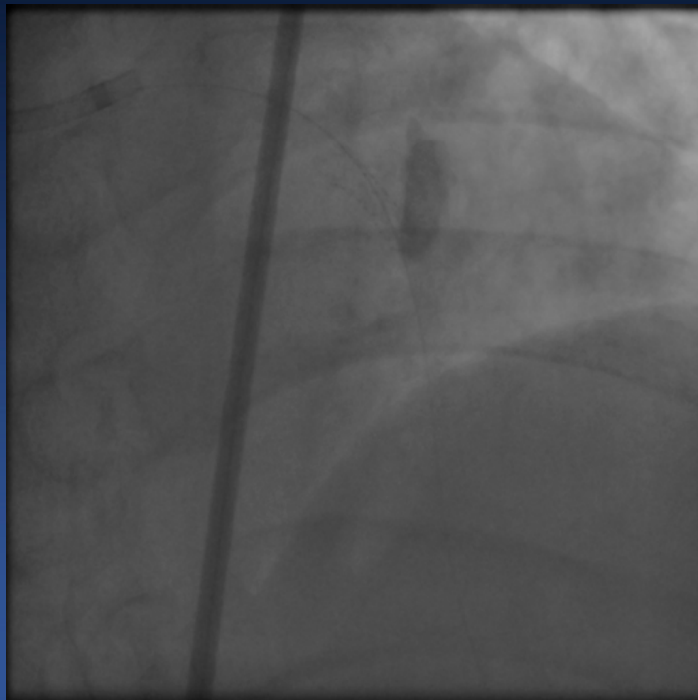
MLA 2.6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
MSA 7.0mm<sup>2</sup>



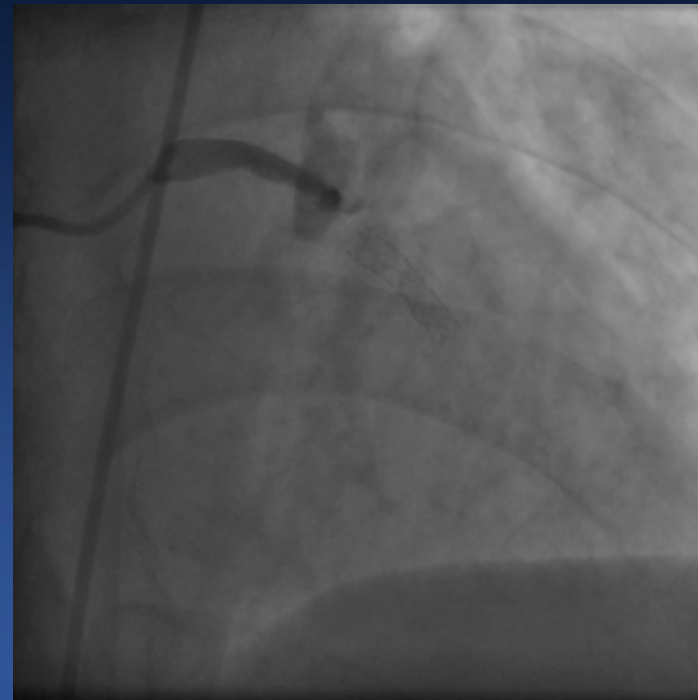


## CASE 4 53 Year-old Male

- 4YA STEMI, mid LAD stenting (Cypher)
- 1YA Effort-related chest pain
- Resting chest pain for 5 hours (after drinking)
- Hypertension (+) Smoking (+)
- Troponin-I 3.3 ng/mL, CK-MB 17.8 ng/mL



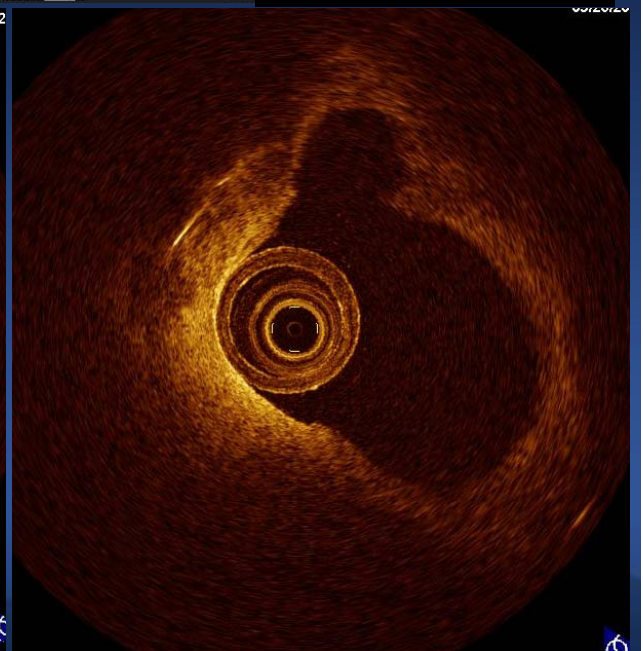
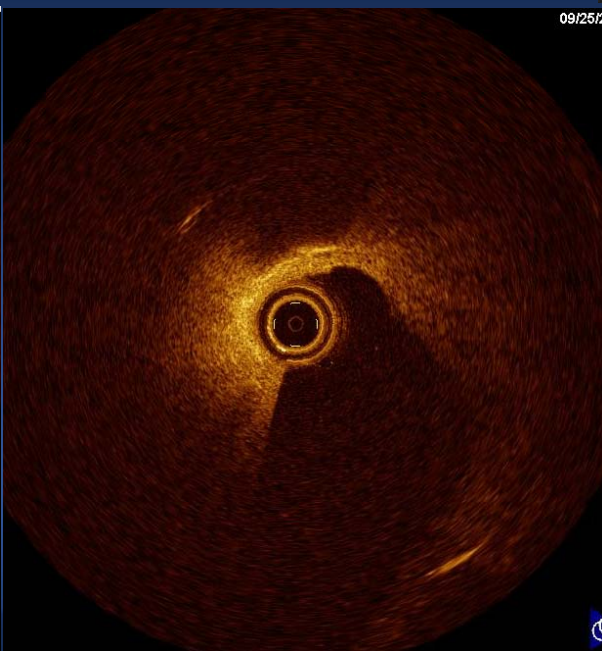
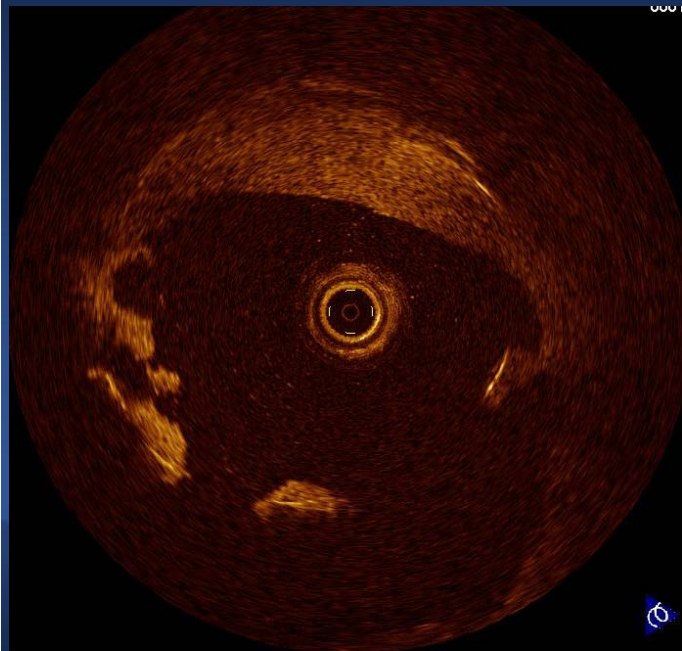
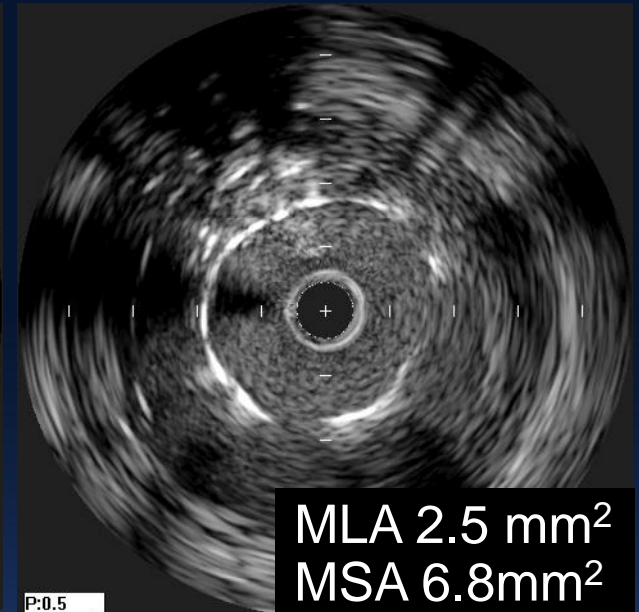
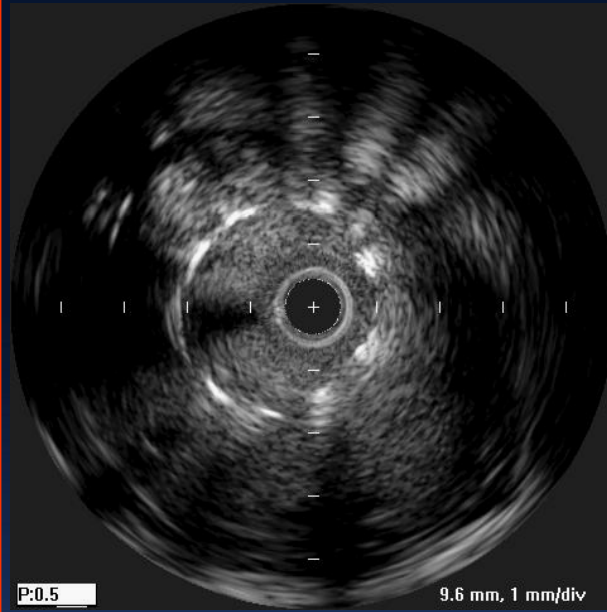
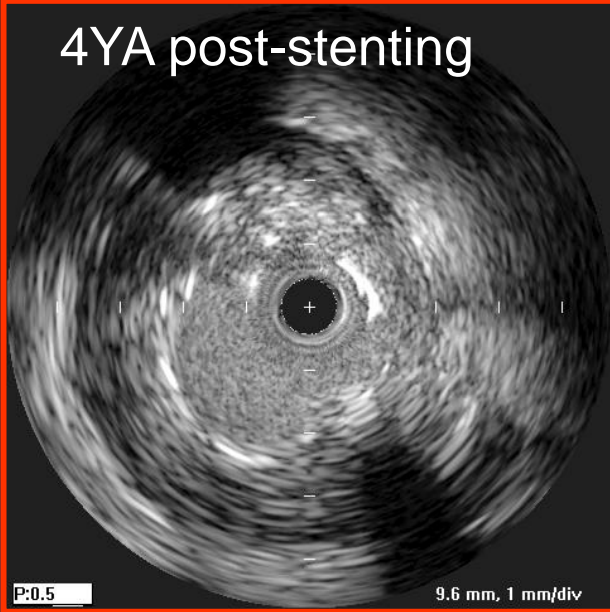
4YA Immediate post-stenting



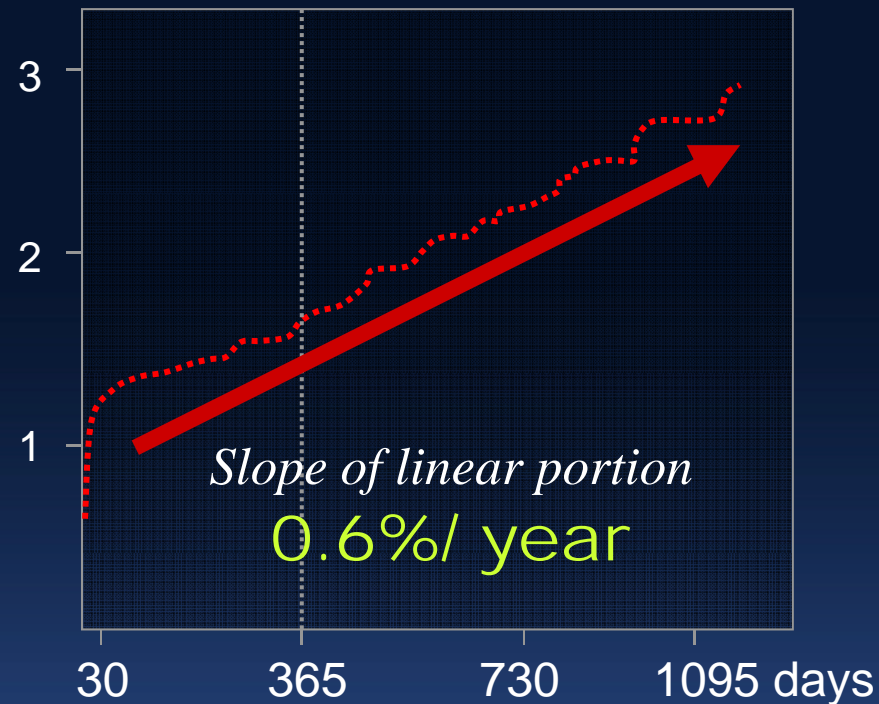
VLST (NSTEMI)

# NSTEMI 4 Year-old Cypher

4YA post-stenting



# Cumulative Incidence of DES Thrombosis



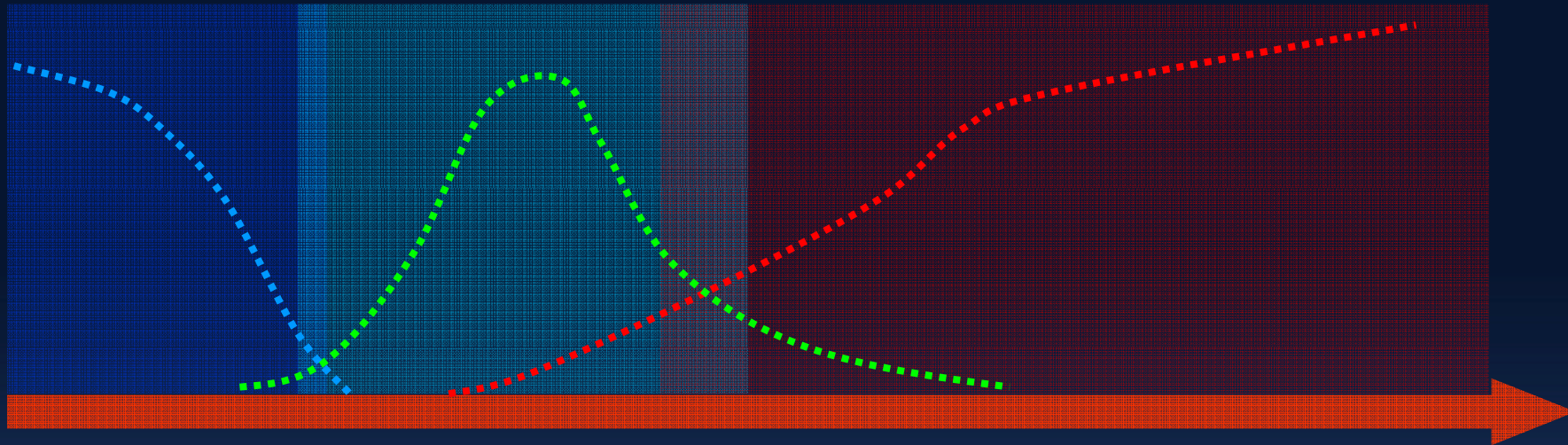
Cumulative incidence **1.2%** **1.7%** **2.3%** **2.9%**

Although the majority of DES showed good stent coverage beyond 1 year, a steady increase in very late stent thrombosis (0.6% / year) have demonstrated thereafter

*Daemen et al. Lancet 2007;369:667—78*



# Timing and Mechanism of DES Thrombosis

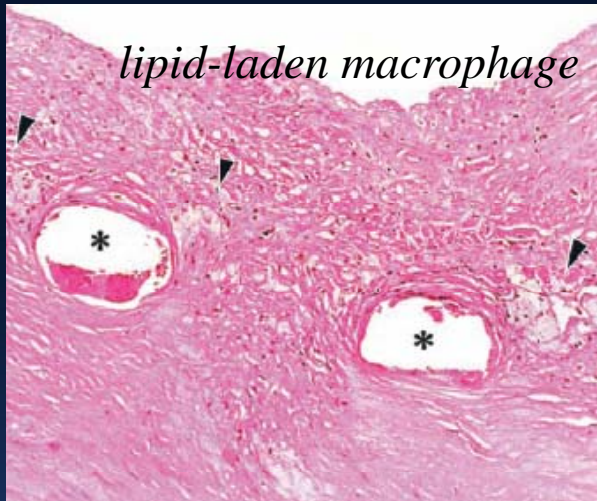


Early (<30d)	Late (1-12 Mo)	Very late (>12 Mo)
Procedural	Delayed healing	Abnormal vascular response
Underexpansion Edge dissection Residual plaque	Uncovered struts Fibrin deposition	Hypersensitivity Extensive fibrin deposition Late malapposition? <b>Neoatherosclerosis</b>

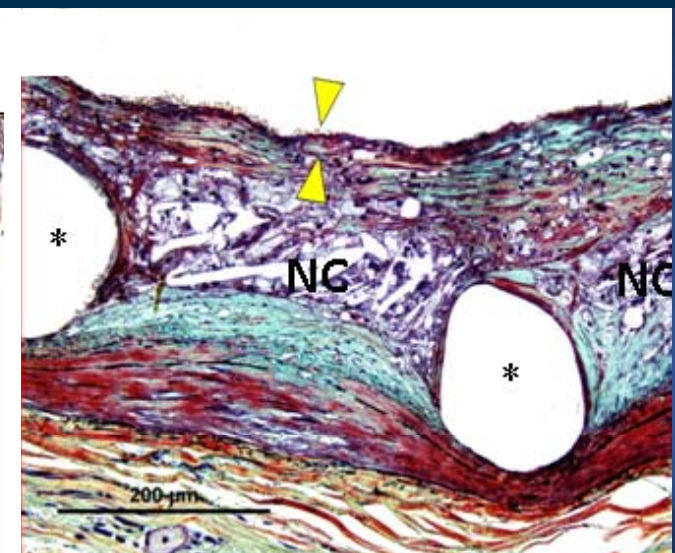
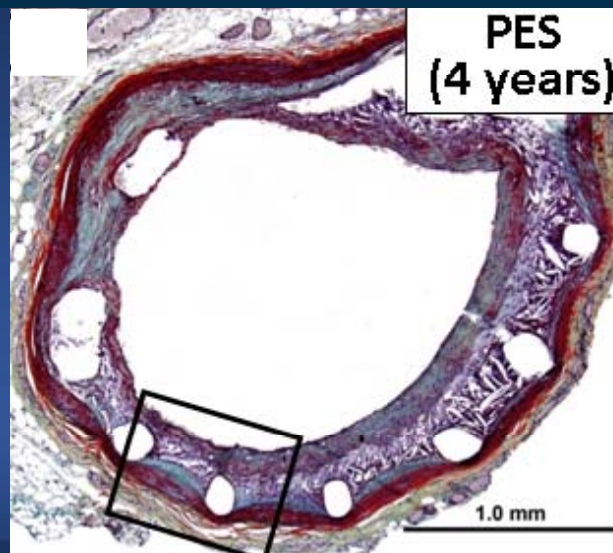
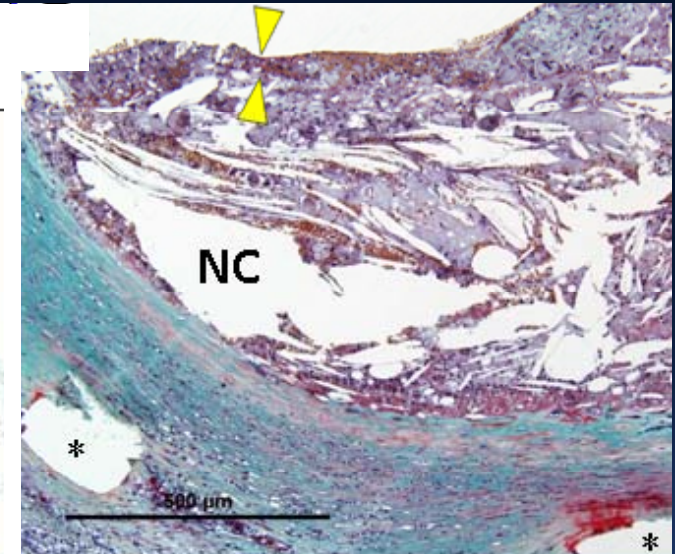
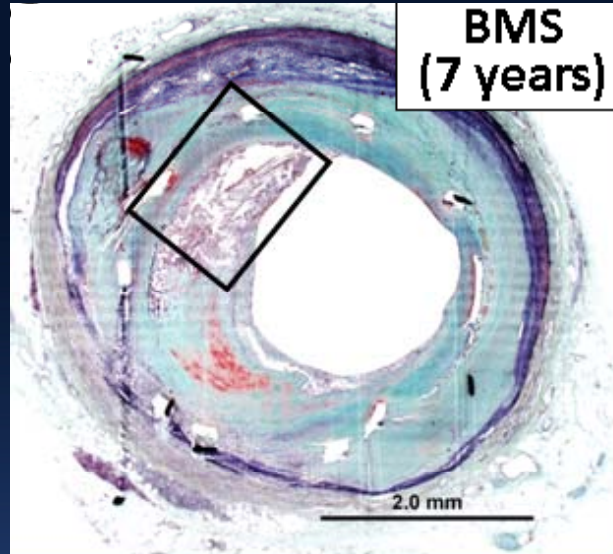
*Nakazawa et al. J Cardiol 2011;58:84-91*

# Neoatherosclerosis

Defined as Infiltration of Foamy Macrophage Clusters



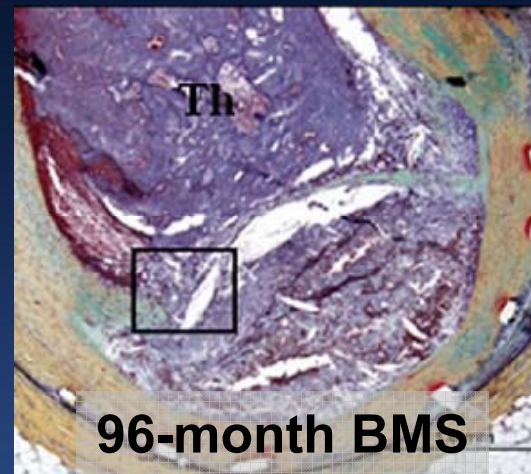
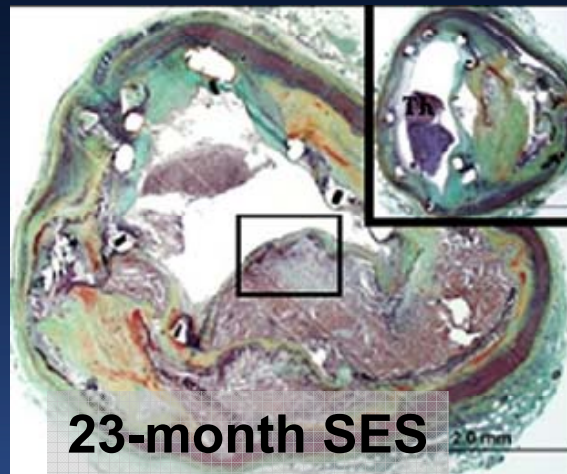
5-year Palmaz-Schatz



*Nakazawa et al.*  
*JACC 2011;57:1314-22*



*More Advanced Neointimal  
TCFA-Containing  
Intimal Rupture  
Thrombosis*



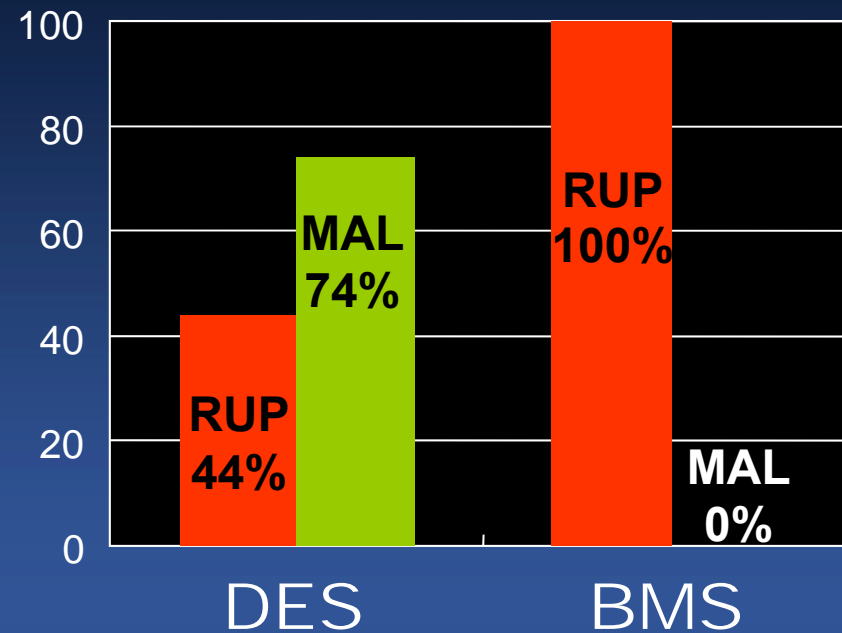
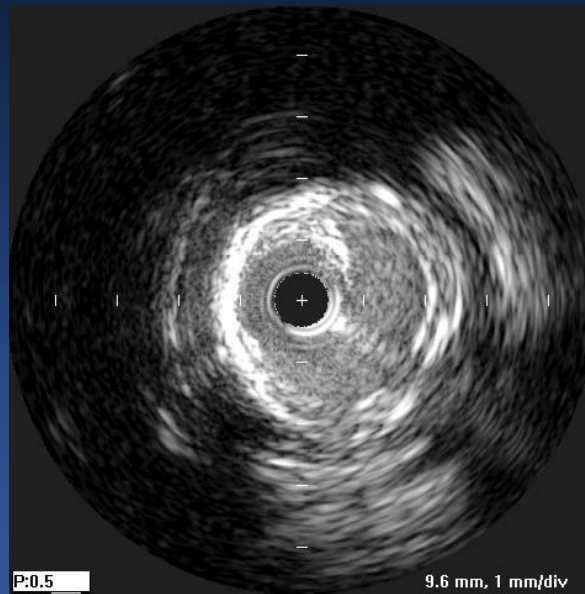
Although uncovered struts remain the cause of DES-VLST, neointimal thrombosis is added as another factor

*Nakazawa et al. JACC 2011;57:1314-22*



## Intravascular Ultrasound Findings in Patients With Very Late Stent Thrombosis After Either Drug-Eluting or Bare-Metal Stent Implantation

30 AMI with VLST (Mean F/U **33 Mo** in DES, **108 Mo** in BMS)

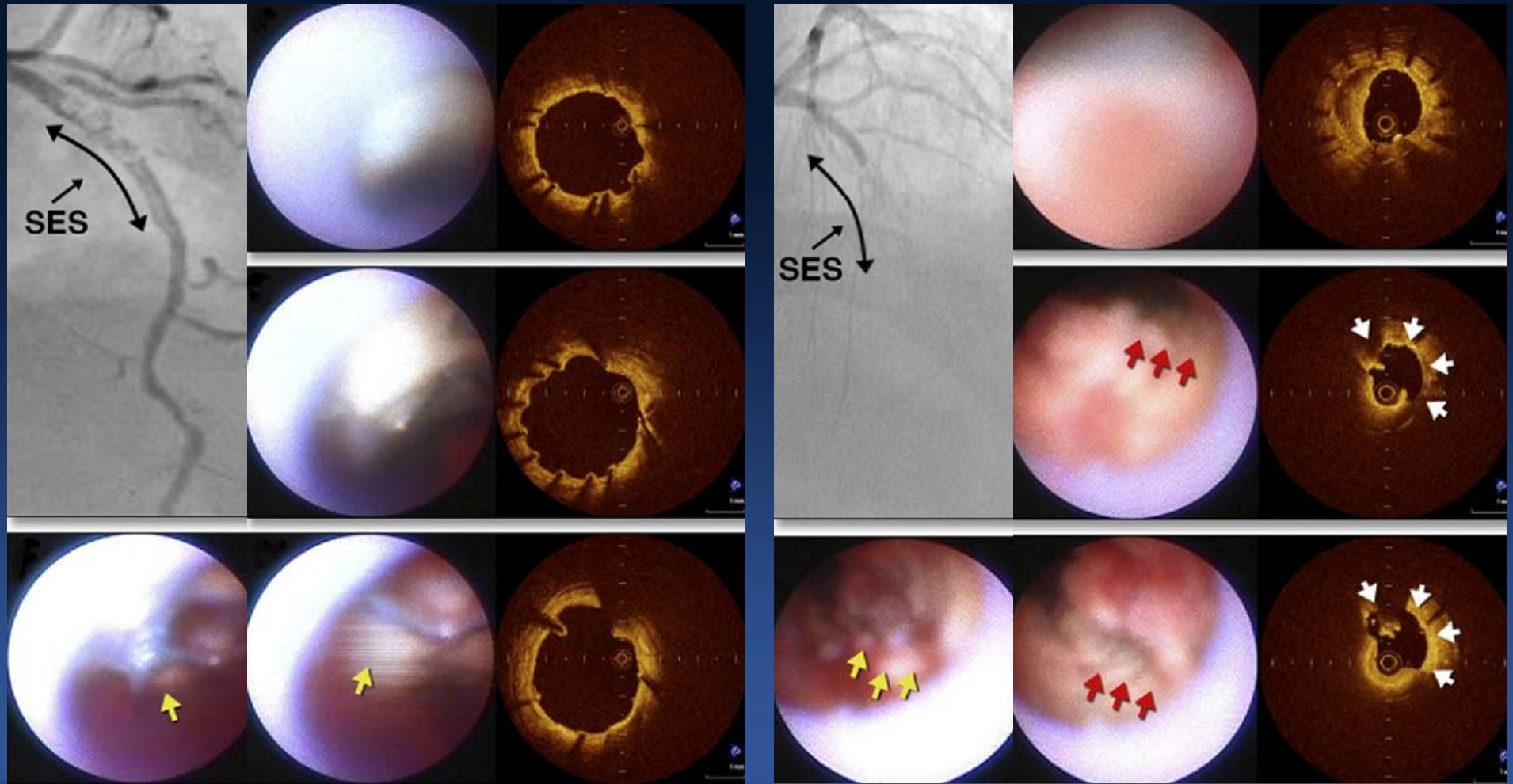


Lee et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;55:1936-42

# Different Mechanisms of DES-VLST

## VLST of 34-month SES

## VLST 54-month SES



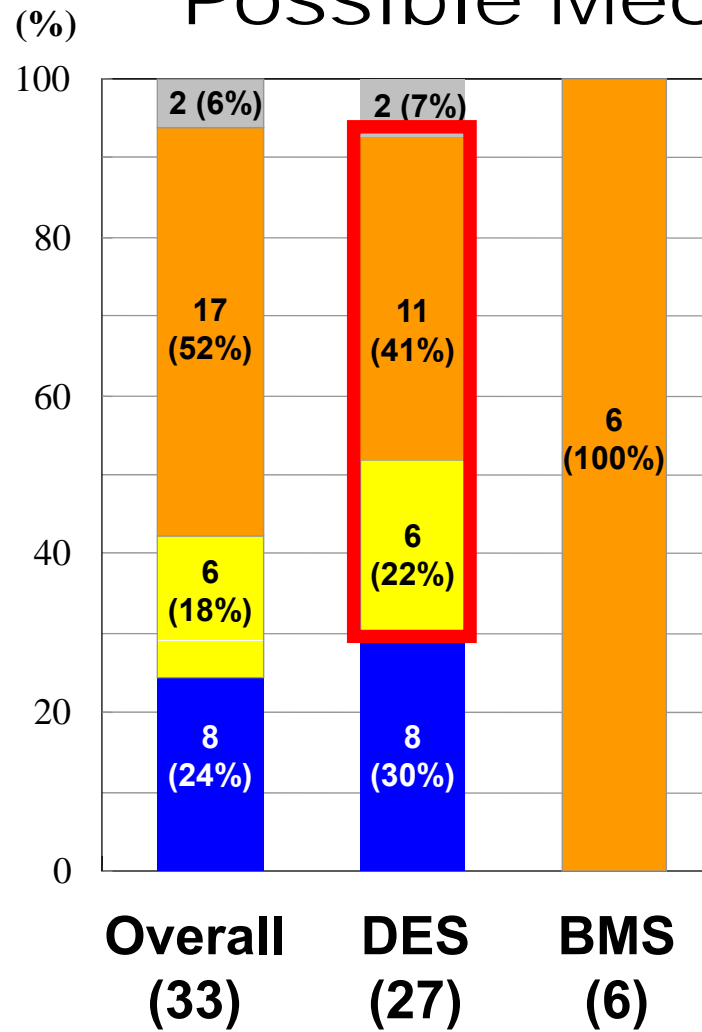
*Ikenaga et al. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2011;4:1217-9*

# OCT in Definite VLST (27 DES, 6 BMS)

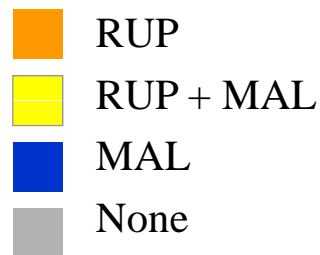
	DES	BMS	P
<b>N</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	
Thrombi	25 (93%)	6 (100%)	0.665
Lipid neointima, N (%)	22 (82%)	6 (100%)	0.252
Intimal rupture, N (%)	17 (63%)		0.074
TCFA-containing, N (%)	15 (56%)		0.041
<i>Proportion of lesions with at least one frame with</i>			
Uncovered strut, %	15 (56 %)	1 (17%)	0.085
Malapposed strut, %	14 (52%)	0 (0%)	0.020
<i>Proportion of lesions with at least &gt;10% of frame with</i>			
Uncovered strut, %	12 (44%)	0 (0%)	0.041
Malapposed strut, %	8 (30%)	0 (0%)	0.126



# Possible Mechanisms of VLST



**63%**  
**Intimal rupture**  
direct mechanism of VLST





## SUMMARY

Neoatherosclerosis increases intimal vulnerability  
and contributes to development of VLST