

THREE-DIMENSIONAL OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY ASSESSMENT OF NEOINTIMAL COVERAGE AFTER STENT IMPLANTATION: A PROPOSAL FOR CLASSIFICATION

i2 Poster Contributions

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, Hall F

Sunday, April 03, 2011, 10:00 a.m.-11:15 a.m.

Session Title: Intravascular Diagnostics I

Abstract Category: 3. Intravascular Diagnostics

Session-Poster Board Number: 2503-543

Authors: *Takao Maeda, Takayuki Okamura, Jutaro Yamada, Tomoko Nao, Shintaro Akashi, Takeshi Suetomi, Susumu Matsuda, Yosuke Miyazaki, Akihiro Hino, Takamasa Oda, Tadaaki Nakashima, Kouzou Shiraishi, Tadimitsu Nakashima, Takeshi Nakamura, Toshiro Miura, Masunori Matsuzaki, Yamaguchi University Graduate School of Medicine, Ube, Japan*

Background: A lack of neointimal tissue coverage (NTC) is 1 of predictors of stent thrombosis after drug eluting stent implantation. Three-dimensional (3D) reconstruction of optical coherence tomography (OCT) facilitates to understand the spatial relationship between stent struts and the vessel wall. The objective is to propose a novel classification by comparing the visual assessment of NTC on 3D image with the two-dimensional (2D) qualitative analysis.

Methods: We rendered 3D images with the 2D OCT obtained at follow up after stenting. The degree of the NTC was classified as follows; 0: stent struts were completely visible, 1: those were seen translucently $\geq 50\%$, 2: those were seen translucently $< 50\%$, 3: all struts were invisible. Two observers assessed independently. The NTC thicknesses of the same ROI were measured at intervals of 0.5mm.

Results: A total of 30 stents were evaluated. Inter observer agreement was almost perfect ($\kappa=0.82$). There were significant differences of NTC thickness between the four groups classified by the 3D images ($18\pm 36\mu\text{m}$ in group 0, $88\pm 33\mu\text{m}$ in group 1, $185\pm 69\mu\text{m}$ in group 2 and $358\pm 202\mu\text{m}$ in group 3, $p<0.001$). In Spearman rank-order analysis, there was a significant positive correlation between the NTC thickness and the 3D classification ($r=0.887$, $P<0.001$).

Conclusions: 3D OCT classification may help to evaluate the NTC at a glance.

