

Coating irregularities of durable polymer-based drug-eluting stents as assessed by scanning electron microscopy

Mounir W.Z. Basalus¹, MD; Marc J.K. Ankone², MSc; K. Gert van Houwelingen¹, MD; Frits H.A.F de Man¹, MD, PhD; Clemens von Birgelen^{1,2*}, MD, PhD

1. Department of Cardiology, Thoraxcentrum Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands; 2. Institute for Biomedical Technology (BMTI), University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands

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KEYWORDS

Drug-eluting stents, percutaneous coronary interventions, polymer coating, scanning electron microscopy, coronary artery disease

Abstract

Aims: To classify and quantify post-expansion irregularities in durable polymer-based coatings of drug-eluting stents (DES).

Methods and results: Taxus Liberté™, Endeavor Sprint™, Endeavor Resolute™ and Xience V™ DES (three samples of each) were explored by light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) following expansion at 14 atm in water. Incidence and size of irregularities were measured during thorough quantitative examinations of a 360 SEM images. DES types examined showed a significant difference in the incidence of irregularities ($p < 0.0001$; 6.6 ± 4.2 /image at 60-fold magnification) with typical patterns specific for each DES. All types showed areas with bare metal-aspects, but incidence, shape, and size differed largely: Sprint showed the largest areas. Cracks were only found in Sprint and Resolute, while wrinkles were seen exclusively in Taxus Liberté and Xience V ($p < 0.0001$). The coating of each DES type showed some inhomogeneity of distribution, but the incidence differed ($p < 0.0001$) and was least in Taxus Liberté, which, on the other hand, was the only DES that showed webbing with large bare-metal exposure.

Conclusions: The incidence and size of various coating irregularities on different types of DES varied widely. These data may be considered in ongoing discussions on the differences between DES and may serve as reference to compare novel DES.

* Corresponding author: Thoraxcentrum Twente, Department of Cardiology Haaksbergerstraat 55, 7513ER Enschede, The Netherlands

E-mail: c.vonbirgelen@ziekenhuis-mst.nl

Abbreviations

DES	drug-eluting stent
SEM	scanning electron microscopy
BMS	bare metal stent

Introduction

Drug-eluting stents (DES) represent a successful therapeutic strategy to minimise the rate of restenosis and the need for repeat revascularisation procedures compared to bare metal stents (BMS).¹⁻⁴ However, this success is somewhat overshadowed by the ongoing debates on whether DES decrease mortality⁵⁻⁸ and on the incidence of late and very late stent thrombosis in DES.⁹ In the meantime, high-risk patient subsets have been identified, and DES implantation technique and antiplatelet regimen have been optimised to reduce the risk of DES thrombosis.¹⁰

The surface of the coating on DES, which incorporates and delivers the drug to the target area, can also promote thrombus formation, as irregularities and defects on the coating surface may increase roughness of the stent surface.¹¹ In addition, endothelialisation of the DES struts is delayed (versus BMS) and sometimes incomplete, which results in a longer – and sometimes even persistent – exposure of DES coating to blood.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is a technique which allows us to closely examine the coating surface of DES, but until now only a very few SEM studies addressed the post-expansion morphology of DES.^{12,13} Otsuka et al demonstrated in a descriptive SEM-study the presence of defects in polymer coatings of primarily early generation DES.¹³ Several novel DES have appeared in the meantime. In the present study, we used SEM to thoroughly study the post-expansion morphology of the coating layer on four types of DES. The aim of our study was to classify post-expansion irregularities in the polymer coatings and to determine their frequency and dimensions.

Methods

DES samples examined

We examined four types of DES which all share the presence of a durable-polymer component. A total of 12 DES was examined: three Taxus Liberté™ (Boston Scientific Corp., Natick, MA, USA), three Endeavor Sprint™ (Medtronic Vascular, Santa Rosa, CA, USA), three Endeavor Resolute™ (Medtronic Vascular, Santa Rosa, CA, USA), and three XIENCE V™ (Abbott Vascular, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Endeavor Sprint, Endeavor Resolute, and Xience V stents were provided by the manufacturer, while Taxus Liberté stents were obtained from our own stock (all companies had been invited to provide stents). Stent dimensions were: for Xience V, 3.5x23 mm (n=3); for Endeavor Resolute, 3.5x24 mm (n=3); for Endeavor Sprint, 3.5x24 mm (n=3); and for Taxus Liberté, 3.5x28 mm (n=1) and 3.5/8 mm (n=2).

Taxus Liberté consists of the Liberté™ stainless steel platform (Figure 1A) with a strut thickness of 97 µm covered by a 17.8 µm thick coating consisting of SIBS (styrene-b-isobutylene-b-styrene) polymer and paclitaxel.¹⁴ Endeavor Sprint consists of the cobalt-chromium Driver™ platform (Figure 1B) with a strut thickness of 91 µm, covered by a 4.8 µm thick coating of phosphorylcholine (10%) and Zotarolimus (90%).¹⁵ Endeavor Resolute is also based on the Driver™ platform with Zotarolimus as the antiproliferative drug, while the coating consists of drug plus Biolinx™ polymer;¹⁶ the coating thickness is 5.6 µm (information by manufacturer, personal communication). Xience V stents consist of the Vision™ cobalt-chromium platform (Figure 1C) with a strut thickness of 81 µm, covered by a 7.8 µm thick layer of a mixture of fluoropolymer and Everolimus as the antiproliferative drug.¹⁷

DES expansion protocol

All stents (sterile packed; within expiration date) were expanded by an interventional cardiologist under sterile conditions in a sterile

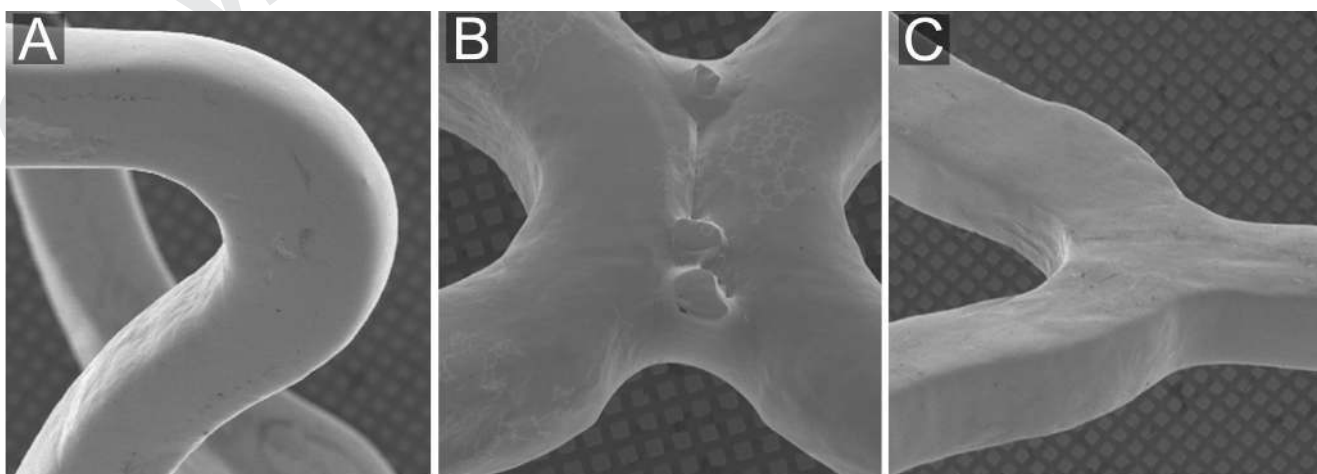


Figure 1. Scanning electron microscopic appearance of bare metal stents. The SEM-images demonstrate, in general, a relatively smooth surface (all three stents) as well as some irregularities at welding points (Driver stent only): A) Liberté stent (bare metal platform of Taxus Liberté); B) Driver stent (bare metal platform of Endeavor Sprint and Endeavor Resolute); C) Vision stent (bare metal platform of Xience V).

water bath at 37°C. Balloon expansion of the DES was performed at 14 atm, and all DES were consecutively dried under laminar air flow at room temperature. Stent expansion, drying, and examination of the samples were performed at the University of Twente in Enschede at an experimental laboratory with laminar air flow, being almost free from dust.

Light microscopy

The surface of one stent per DES type was examined by stereoscopic light microscopy (Zeiss Axiovert 200 inverted microscope) at 50- to 200-fold magnifications in an exploratory fashion to search for irregularities and/or defects. Digital images were taken where appropriate in order to portray typical irregularities.

Scanning electron microscopic analysis

SEM imaging was performed with a Phillips XL30/ESEM FEG scanning electron microscope (μ Candela Systems). In order to see the coating as pure as possible, all DES remained untreated (i.e., no gold layer was sprayed on DES). A 1KeV-protocol was applied (average working distance 10 mm; range 6-12 mm sample dependent).

Exploratory assessment. First, one sample per DES type was examined with SEM at 50- to 60-fold magnification to detect and locate suspected irregularities.

Defining and classifying coating irregularities. Areas of coating irregularities as detected in the previous step were further examined at 200- to 500-fold magnification to characterise them and to distinguish them from artifacts. This information was used to develop a classification of coating irregularities. In addition, by zooming in on individual irregularities, the analysts learned to discriminate various types of irregularities at a lower magnification level. This was a prerequisite for measuring the incidence of individual coating irregularities.

Measurement incidence of coating irregularities. Finally, the DES surface was thoroughly scanned at 50-to-70-fold magnifications on eight stents (two of each type); care was taken to avoid overlap between scanned areas. A total of 360 SEM images (including both, luminal and abluminal aspect) were carefully examined to determine

the incidence of all prespecified coating irregularities on different DES types. Despite some difference in stent length, the actual stent surface area examined by SEM for quantification of coating irregularities was identical in all four DES types. Data are presented as frequency of each irregularity per image field at 60-fold magnification. If individual magnifications differed slightly from this level, a correction factor was applied to normalise findings for 60-fold magnification. In addition, the dimensions of coating irregularities were measured (length x width; diameter for defects with a round appearance). In Endeavor Sprint stents (typically on the luminal aspect), bare metal zones were generally too large to permit a meaningful quantification.

Statistics

Data are presented as a mean \pm one standard deviation. The incidence of various DES irregularities in the four DES types was compared by using the Kruskal-Wallis test. In cases in which the Kruskal-Wallis test demonstrated a significant difference, a Mann-Whitney test was performed between each two samples. P-values <0.05 were considered significant; the level of significance for the Mann-Whitney test was adjusted by Bonferroni-correction. Statistical analyses were performed with the software of SPSS version 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Exploratory light microscopy

On all DES types, light microscopy detected coating irregularities (Figure 2).

SEM exploration and categorisation of irregularities

Using 200-to-500-fold magnifications, we detected and characterised 14 types of coating irregularities. These irregularities were classified into four categories: (I) reduced thickness; (II) increased thickness; (III) inhomogeneous distribution; and (IV) displacement of coating; definitions are presented in Table 1. Examples are given in Figures 3 and 4.

Table 1. Classification of irregularities of durable polymer-based DES coatings.

Categories	Types (within individual categories); Figure=typical example
I. Irregularities with reduced thickness of coating	IA. Small or big areas with aspect of bare metal, not fulfilling criteria of IB or IC (see below); Fig. 3A and 3B IB. Cracks, i.e. sharp-edged coating irregularity extending from the surface deep into the coating, sometimes with exposure of underlying stent/primer; Fig. 3C IC. Reduced thickness of DES coating at strut crossings; Fig. 3D
II. Irregularities with increased thickness of coating	IIA. "Auricle-shaped" excess of coating; Fig. 3E IIB. Ridge-shaped excess of coating connecting two facets of a strut; Fig. 1F IIC. Small rounded structure of excess coating; Fig. 3G
III. Irregularities with inhomogeneous coating	IIIA. Crater-shaped irregularity with metal exposure, i.e., circular or elliptical irregularity with centrally reduced thickness of coating (including bare metal areas) and increased thickness of coating at the peripheral zone; Fig. 3H IIIB. Crater-shaped irregularity without metal exposure, i.e., circular or elliptical irregularity with centrally reduced thickness of coating and increased thickness of coating at the peripheral zone; Fig. 4A and 2B IIIC. Small crater-shaped irregularity, i.e., irregularity with appearance of punched-out hole. (bottom not visible; Fig. 4C) IIID. Wrinkles, i.e., shallow minimal linear irregularities; Fig. 4D IIIE. Flattened coating enclosed between two linear thickenings of coating material; Fig. 4E
IV. Irregularities with displacement of coating	IVA. Webbing with metal exposure; Fig. 4F IVB. Webbing without metal exposure; Fig. 4G IVC. Fragments of coating, i.e., mostly detached piece of coating which keeps loosely attached to the main coating; Fig. 4H

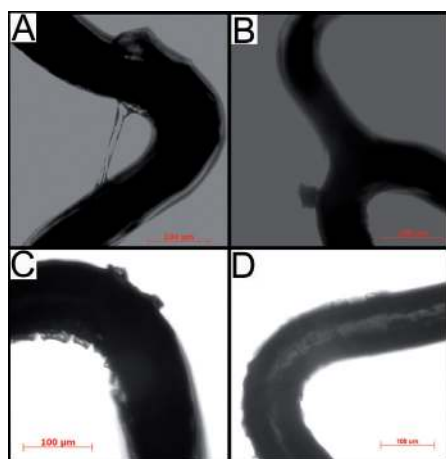


Figure 2. Light microscopic imaging of drug-eluting stents. A) Example of webbing in a *Taxus Liberté*. B) Fragment of coating on a *Xience V*. C) Cracks and crater irregularities on an *Endeavor Resolute*. D) Heterogeneity of coating of an *Endeavor Sprint*.

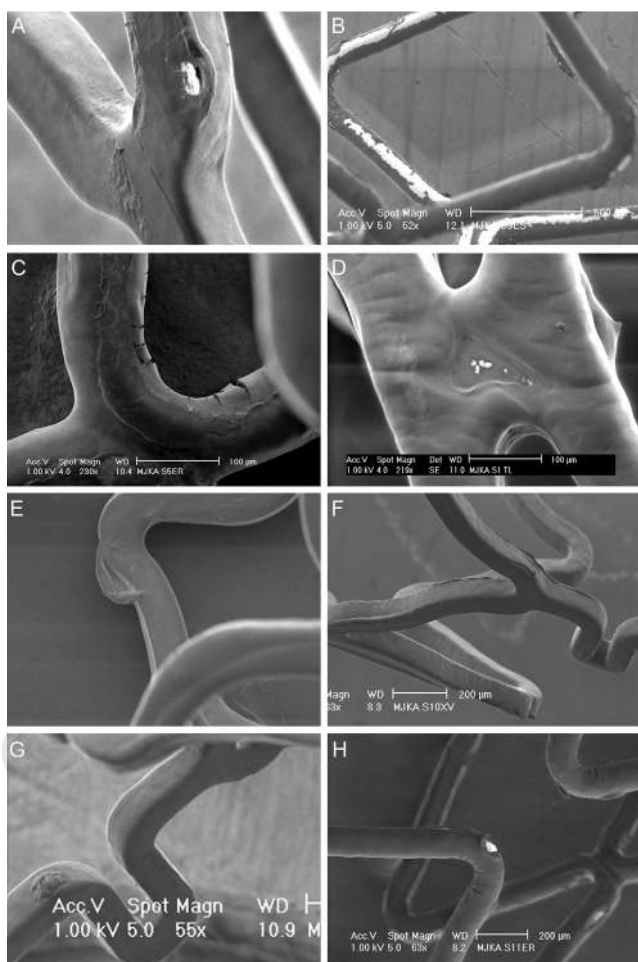


Figure 3. Scanning electron microscopic appearance of coating irregularities (part 1). A) An apparently bare-metal area on *Xience V*. B) An *Endeavor Sprint* with a visual aspect of bare-metal areas. C) Cracks in the coating of an *Endeavor Resolute*. D) Thinning of the coating on a crosslink of a *Taxus Liberté*. E) “Auricle-shaped” excess of coating on a *Taxus Liberté*. F) Ridge-like excess of coating on a *Xience V*. G) Small round structure of excess coating on a *Xience V*. H) Crater irregularity with an apparent central bare-metal area on an *Endeavor Resolute*.

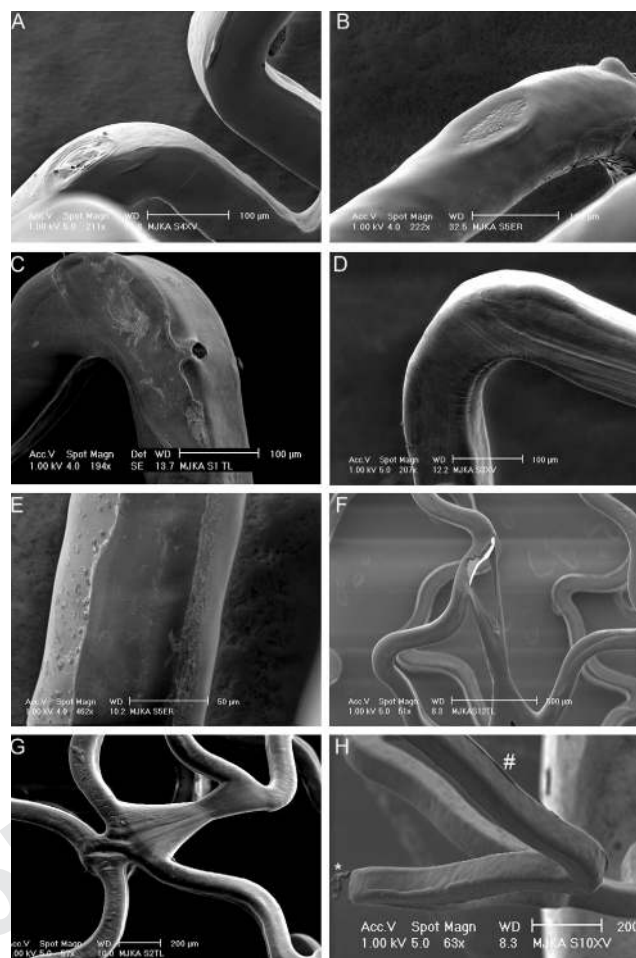


Figure 4. Scanning electron microscopic appearance of coating irregularities (part 2). A) Crater-shaped irregularity without bare-metal exposure on a *Xience V*. B) Crater-shaped irregularity without bare-metal exposure on an *Endeavor Resolute*. C) Small crater-shaped irregularity on a *Taxus Liberté*. D) Wrinkles on a *Xience V*. E) Flattened coating on luminal surface of an *Endeavor Resolute*. F) Webbing with bare-metal exposure on a *Taxus Liberté*. G) Webbing without bare-metal exposure on a *Taxus Liberté*. H) Detached fragment of coating (*) and ridge-like thickening of coating (#) on a *Xience V*.

Quantification of irregularities

For each of the four DES types, we systematically analysed 90 non-overlapping images at 50-to-70-fold magnification (45 images of luminal and 45 of abluminal aspect). The total incidence of irregularities differed among DES types ($p < 0.0001$; on average 6.6 ± 4.2 /SEM image at 60-fold magnification). The incidence of different irregularities is presented in Tables 2-5. On all four DES types, there were areas with visual aspects of bare metal; but incidence, shape, and size of these areas differed largely among the DES types (Table 2). Increased thickness of coating was seen in *Taxus Liberté* and – to a smaller extent – in *Xience V* stents ($p = 0.0001$; Table 3).

Cracks of the coating were found in *Endeavor Sprint* and *Resolute* (Table 2), while wrinkles were only seen in *Taxus Liberté* and in

Table 2. Category I DES coating irregularities (reduced thickness; frequencies and dimensions).

Types	Aspect	Taxus Liberté			Endeavor Sprint			Endeavor Resolute			Xience V			
		Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	
IA) Small or big areas of bare metal not fulfilling criteria for IB of IC. ‡,§,•	Mean frequency of irregularity per SEM field at 60-fold magnification	Small areas	0.58 ±0.75	0.32 ±0.58	0.45 ±0.68	0.12 ±0.47	3.96 ±1.91	2.04 ±2.37	1.19 ±1.06	1.79 ±1.7	1.49 ±1.43	0.04 ±0.21	0.28 ±0.7	0.16 ±0.52
	Dimensions	Big areas	0	0	0	2.49 ±1.09	0.86 ±0.93	1.67 ±1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			135±66x46±19µm			Very large areas, too large to be measured			81±24x36±3µm			57±25x24±9µm		
IB) Cracks *,‡,§,¶,	Mean frequency /field		0	0	0	2.34 ±0.98	2.91 ±1.15	2.62 ±1.1	3.23 ±0.78	4.02 ±1.27	3.63 ±1.12	0	0	0
	Dimensions					57±23x6±3µm			52±19x5±3µm					
IC) Reduced coating at strut crossing *,‡,§	Mean frequency /field		0.38 ±0.83	0.51 ±0.53	0.44 ±0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dimensions		177±38x83±58µm											

Differences in incidence of irregularities: *difference among the stents: $p<0.05$; †Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Sprint: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ‡Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); §Taxus Liberté vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ||Endeavor Sprint vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ¶Endeavor Sprint vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); #Endeavor Resolute vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); • As the large size of type IA lesions in Endeavor Sprint stents prevented reliable quantification, this stent was excluded from direct comparison with the other DES types (this accounts for type IA lesions only).

Table 3. Category II DES coating irregularities (increased thickness; frequencies and dimensions).

Types	Aspect	Taxus Liberté			Endeavor Sprint			Endeavor Resolute			Xience V		
		Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total
IIA) Auricle-shaped excess of coating *,‡,§	Mean frequency /field	0.81 ±1.06	0.36 ±0.47	0.59 ±0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dimensions	118±13x57±6µm											
IIB) Ridge shaped excess of coating *,‡,§,¶,#	Mean frequency /field	1.26 ±0.86	1.37 ±1.02	1.31 ±0.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.98 ±0.84	0.79 ±0.94	0.89 ±0.89
	Dimensions	207±40x12±1µm									136±63x15±9µm		
IIC) Small rounded excess coating*	Mean frequency /field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09 ±0.28	0.05 ±0.23	0.07 ±0.26
	Dimensions										82±56µm (diameter)		

Differences in incidence of irregularities: *difference among the stents: $p<0.05$; †Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Sprint: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ‡Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); §Taxus Liberté vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ||Endeavor Sprint vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ¶Endeavor Sprint vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); #Endeavor Resolute vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); • As the large size of type IA lesions in Endeavor Sprint stents prevented reliable quantification, this stent was excluded from direct comparison with the other DES types (this accounts for type IA lesions only).

Xience V ($p<0.0001$; Table 4). Inhomogeneous distribution of coating was found on each DES type, but incidence and size differed between DES types (Table 4). Displacement of coating was observed mainly in Taxus Liberté and Xience V – and to a much lower extent in Endeavor Resolute (Table 5).

The size of the various irregularities differed (Tables 2-5). Visual assessment revealed that areas with bare metal aspects were largest on Endeavor Sprint (too large to permit meaningful measurement, as previously mentioned). On Xience V, the incidence of areas with bare metal aspects was particularly low and their dimensions were relatively small.

Certain irregularities were found on constant locations of specific DES types, forming typical patterns of irregularities for these DES types. Cracks were generally found on the inner curvatures of crowns (curved struts), where they could be observed on both, the luminal and abluminal aspect of stents. Crater lesions were mainly detected at the apex on the outer curvature of a loop and at sites, where struts of unexpanded, crimped stents may have been in contact with each other.

Discussion

Main findings

Examination of the four commercially available types of DES demonstrated a wide range of 14 types of irregularities that were classified into four categories according to amount and homogeneity of coating. The different DES types showed certain irregularities at constant locations, forming typical patterns in panoramic SEM images. The total incidence of irregularities differed largely among DES types. All DES types showed stent areas with an aspect of bare metal; however, incidence, shape, and size differed among stent types with the largest areas being found in Endeavor Sprint. Cracks were found in Endeavor Sprint and Resolute only, while wrinkles were exclusively seen in Taxus Liberté and Xience V. Inhomogeneous distribution of coating was found on each DES type, but the incidence differed between types and was least in the Taxus Liberté, which – on the other hand – was the only DES type that showed webbing associated with large bare-metal exposure.

Table 4. Category III DES coating irregularities (inhomogeneous thickness; frequencies and dimensions).

Types	Aspect	Taxus Liberté			Endeavor Sprint			Endeavor Resolute			Xience V		
		Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total
IIIA) Crater irregularity with bare metal exposure *, †, ‡, , ¶, #	Mean frequency /field	0	0	0	1.89	2.63	2.26	2.7	2.92	2.81	0.11	0	0.05
	Dimensions				±1.2	±1.59	±1.45	±1.32	±1.92	±1.64	±0.31		±0.23
					98±7x50±17µm			90±20x46±10µm			53±17µm(diameter)		
IIIB) Crater irregularity without bare metal exposure *, †, §, , #	Mean frequency /field	0.02	0.04±0.29	0.03	0	0.06	0.03	0.26	0.37	0.32	0.24	0.58	0.41
	Dimensions	±0.14		±0.27		±0.23	±0.17	±0.48	±0.59	±0.54	±0.43	±0.83	±0.68
					68±10µm			85±7µm			67±16µm		
IIIC) Small crater irregularity *, †, ‡, ¶, #	Mean frequency /field	0.17	0.23	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	0.15
	Dimensions	±0.42	±0.0.51	±0.47							±0.42	±0.46	±0.44
			20±5µm									29±8µm	
IIID) Wrinkles *, †, ‡, ¶, #	Mean frequency /field	0.33	1.36	0.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	1.7	1.07
	Dimensions	±0.49	±1.08	±0.93							±0.8	±1.96	±1.62
			99±51x12±2µm									43±28x3±1µm	
IIIE) Flattened coating enclosed between two linear thickenings of coating *, †, , #	Mean frequency /field	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.57	2.16	2.36	0	0	0
	Dimensions							±0.82	±1.65	±1.31			
								Length variable x62±8µm					

Differences in incidence of irregularities: *difference among the stents: $p<0.05$; †Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Sprint: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ‡Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); §Taxus Liberté vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ||Endeavor Sprint vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ¶Endeavor Sprint vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); #Endeavor Resolute vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); • As the large size of type IA lesions in Endeavor Sprint stents prevented reliable quantification, this stent was excluded from direct comparison with the other DES types (this accounts for type IA lesions only).

Table 5. Category IV DES coating irregularities (displacement; frequencies and dimensions).

Types	Aspect	Taxus Liberté			Endeavor Sprint			Endeavor Resolute			Xience V		
		Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total	Luminal	Abluminal	Total
IVA) Webbing with metal exposure *, †, ‡, §	Mean frequency of irregularity /image field	0.11	0.26	0.18	0	0	0	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0	0.01
	Dimensions	±0.30	±0.6	±0.48				±0.15	±0.17	±0.16	±0.15		±0.1
			582±409 x 68±40µm									97x12µm	
IVB) Webbing without metal exposure*	Mean frequency of irregularity /field	0.02	0.11±0.3	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dimensions	±0.14	1	±0.24									
			169x43µm									91x8µm	
IVC) Fragments of coating *, §, ¶, #	Mean frequency of irregularity /field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.33	0.24
	Dimensions										±0.36	±0.63	±0.52
											29±7µm(diameter)		

Differences in incidence of irregularities: *difference among the stents: $p<0.05$; †Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Sprint: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ‡Taxus Liberté vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); §Taxus Liberté vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ||Endeavor Sprint vs. Endeavor Resolute: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); ¶Endeavor Sprint vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); #Endeavor Resolute vs. Xience V: $p<0.0125$ (Bonferroni); • As the large size of type IA lesions in Endeavor Sprint stents prevented reliable quantification, this stent was excluded from direct comparison with the other DES types (this accounts for type IA lesions only).

Rationale of the study

Recent clinical studies suggested potential differences between DES-types in their capability to prevent restenosis. In addition, late and very late stent thrombosis continue to be important challenges. Late or incomplete endothelialisation of DES increases the risk of stent thrombosis, most likely as a result of prolonged contact between blood and DES.¹⁸

The surface texture, as well as imperfections of the distribution of the polymer, may have implications with regards to safety and

efficacy. While a mild degree of roughness of the surface of endovascular implants may promote endothelialisation (versus perfectly smooth surfaces),¹⁹ irregular and rough surface textures increase thrombogenicity.²⁰ Furthermore, on polymer-based DES, a reduction in polymer thickness or the focal absence of polymer, may reduce the local, drug-induced inhibition of neointimal proliferation. Therefore, in the present study, we assessed the surface of four types of DES with SEM to document and quantify all forms of coating irregularities.

Choice of DES examined

There is a development of polymer coating through DES generations, aiming at optimisation of biocompatibility and release profile.²¹ In this study, we examined DES of different generations which all share the presence of the durable-polymer component. We have clinical experience with the use of all four DES. According to a recent consensus for preclinical evaluation of DES,²² we examined three stents per DES type.

Microscopic examination of DES coating

The two-dimensional character of light microscopic images substantially limited the visualisation of some coating irregularities, and was less suitable for quantification of (subtle) irregularities. Therefore, we used SEM to verify, categorise, and quantify the irregularities. Only very few SEM-data on DES coating irregularities have been published so far. Otsuka et al used SEM to describe polymer irregularities on first-generation DES.¹³ The authors observed webbing in Taxus Express stents, however, they reported no quantitative information on incidence and size of this and other polymer irregularities. Ormiston et al presented data on both SEM and environmental SEM examination of some DES, including Taxus Express and Endeavor (Sprint) stents with phosphorylcholine-based coatings.²³ Some of the irregularities quantified in our study, such as webbing and crater irregularities, are consistent with the findings of Ormiston and coworkers. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently reported the presence of micro-cracks in the drug-polymer layer and areas of (apparent) coating loss in Phosphorylcholine-based Endeavor (Sprint) stents.²⁴ This information is consistent with our findings.

Elasticity of coating and irregularity formation

The geometry of the stent platform, details of the process of coating stent, and both composition and physical characteristics of the coating (e.g., elasticity), may contribute to the reproducible shape and location of certain irregularities. DES expansion stretches the coating. This may lead to wrinkles if the elasticity of coating is high (Taxus Liberté, Xience V), while it may lead to cracks if the elasticity is low (Endeavor Sprint and Resolute). In line with this is the fact that adhesion of the polymer coating on adjacent stent struts (so-called webbing) was mainly seen in Taxus Liberté, while Endeavor Sprint, Endeavor Resolute, and (to a lower extent) Xience V showed the so-called crater lesion, which is presumably equivalent to webbing in DES with less elastic coatings.

Implications

The present *in vitro* data should be interpreted cautiously, as the value of DES should be primarily judged based on clinical data. Nevertheless, *in vitro* data may sometimes help to find explanations for differences in clinical outcome or surrogate endpoints by coronary angiography, intravascular ultrasound, or optical coherence tomography.

The local antiproliferative potential of DES may be reduced at sites of major polymer loss, particularly at bare metal areas. We found a relatively large size of such irregularities in Endeavor Sprint stents,

which could be related to the somewhat higher restenosis rate of this stent as compared to the Cypher stent (Cordis Corporation, Miami Lakes, FL, USA);²⁵ nevertheless, the restenosis rate of this stent was significantly lower than that of BMS.²⁶

The size of polymer irregularities was for the most part smaller on the more recently introduced DES types (Endeavor Resolute, Xience V) as compared to earlier DES types (Endeavor Sprint, Taxus Liberté). Irregularities with inhomogeneous or displaced polymer coating increase roughness of DES, and thus thrombogenicity. In addition, detachment of coating material could be a source of microembolism; this risk may be insignificant as durable-polymer based DES were previously associated neither with increased periprocedural cardiac marker release nor with increased in-hospital major events.^{2,25,27,28} Nevertheless, Virmani et al showed that hypersensitivity reaction to durable polymer fragments can play a role in the process of late and very late in-DES thrombus formation,²⁹ a problem which may be partly solved by biodegradable coatings or biodegradable stents / DES.^{21,30-33}

Limitations

As an inherent limitation of bench-side studies, the present *in vitro* study does not exactly mimic the conditions *in vivo*. Even DES, with somewhat less favourable SEM appearance, may be clinically highly efficacious and safe. For example, a higher biocompatibility of certain DES coatings may compensate for a somewhat higher incidence of certain irregularities on these coatings. Therefore, clinical data are most important to form a prudent opinion of a DES. Nevertheless, we feel that a meticulous SEM examination of the DES surface (including quantitative assessment) is important because it adds valuable information to the overall picture of a DES, and may sometimes help to understand clinical data. During stent delivery (in clinical practice), potential shear between the (ab)luminal DES surface and the vessel wall may lead to additional defects that could vary depending on characteristics of target lesion and vessel (e.g., vessel tortuosity; calcification; lesion location) and characteristics of DES (e.g., stent platform; coating). Nevertheless, the assessment of this complex issue is beyond the scope of the present *in vitro* study. In our experimental set-up, we did not implant stents in vessels or vascular phantoms; implantation in vessels or vascular phantoms might have reduced some irregularities. However, our current experimental approach avoided any additional defect that could have resulted from scratching the DES along (calcified) vessel walls, or from regaining DES out of vascular phantoms or specimens. Our data were obtained in DES with a nominal diameter of 3.5 mm; findings may be somewhat different in small DES, e.g. in DES with a diameter of 2.25 or 2.5 mm.

Expansion in water followed by drying could theoretically have affected the more hydrophilic DES coatings (e.g., aggravate some coating irregularities). The use of environmental SEM may avoid this problem, however, in comparing images obtained in our SEM study with illustrations of studies with environmental SEM in corresponding DES,²³ we found identical irregularities, with a very similar severity. However, due to technical issues, environmental SEM may be less suitable for quantitative studies such as the present study.

Conclusions

Scanning electron microscopic assessment of the incidence and size of irregularities in the drug-eluting coating of four types of commercially available DES demonstrated significant differences between DES types. Our data may be considered in the ongoing discussion on differences between DES and could serve as reference to compare novel DES.

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