Carotid angioplasty and stent placement (CAS) has been shown to be an effective treatment for patients with carotid artery stenosis. However, the occurrence of an incomplete attachment between the stent and vessel wall after CAS has not been well discussed or documented to date. An incomplete apposition between the stent filaments and the arterial wall can increase the risk of an embolic source as a result of the stagnation of the blood flow in the dead space. A strong compression of the vessel wall on the opposite side of the unattachment at the stent edge because of the straightening effect on tortuous vascular curves may induce a kink in the artery that thus could possibly cause edge restenosis. In our previous study, we showed that a residual carotid plaque ulceration directly around a stent improved spontaneously. The purpose of our study was to assess the morphologic and clinical changes of an incomplete attachment at the stent edge after CAS.

**Methods**

We retrospectively analyzed 135 CAS procedures performed in 124 patients with carotid stenosis at our institute between February 2001 and December 2004. These 135 procedures represented all CAS done at our institution during the interval of this study. All patients received aspirin (81 mg/day) and ticlopidine (200 mg/day) for at least 3 days before CAS. Under general anesthesia, CAS was performed with balloon dilation and stent placement. For example, some may change into restenosis around the stent edge and some may remain unchanged. The purpose of this study is to clarify the morphologic prognosis of an incomplete stent apposition at the stent edge.

**Results**

No ischemic event caused by the lesions occurred during the mean follow-up period of 11 months (from 4 to 32 months). The angiography findings of 15 lesions at a mean of 8.8 months (from 2 to 28 months) after CAS showed that all remained unchanged. No patients required any additional intervention. No new ischemic lesions were detected in any of the 15 patients who underwent follow-up MR imaging at a mean of 10 months (from 2 to 32 months) after CAS.

**Conclusion**

In this study, the existence of a segment of incomplete stent apposition had no adverse morphologic or clinical effect.
lesions remained unchanged (100%). However, in-stent restenosis was observed in 1 lesion; as a result, angioplasty was required. Stent-induced kinking was observed in 8 patients, and it continues to demonstrate the same shape at follow-up angiograms. No new ischemic lesions were detected in any of the 15 patients who underwent MR imaging at a mean of 10 months (range, 2 to 32 months). The number of patients with the incomplete stent apposition tended to be lower with the SMART stent than with the Wallstent (approximately 10.3% [3/28] and 11.2% [12/107] respectively), but this difference is not significant ($P = .79$).

**Discussion**

In our series, an incomplete stent apposition at the stent edge showed no change in shape in any of the lesions that underwent angiography within a mean time of 8.8 months after CAS. In addition, no ischemic events occurred as a result of the lesions in any of the 15 patients for a mean follow-up time of 11 months. We considered that clot formation outside the proximal edge of the stent might possibly occur after CAS because of the stasis of the blood flow in the space between the stent and the vessel wall. The stent struts might entrap emboli coming into the cerebral blood flow from outside the stent. Ischemic stroke might also be expected because of the clots in the space. As a result, we prescribed antiplatelet drugs after CAS to prevent clot formation outside the stent. Clot formation outside a stent is accelerated by the decreasing of turbulent flow caused by the decreased blood flow velocity at the stenotic lesion by stent placement. According to the results of the follow-up digital subtraction arteriography, as long as the stent showed no change or migration, no significant clot formation or neointimal hyperplasia was seen. Combination therapy with aspirin and a thienopyridine drugs (ticlopi-
Dine or clopidogrel) has come to be used for patients undergoing vascular stent placement because their additive effects through different pathways provide more substantial benefit than any single drug therapy. Therefore, a low-dose combination of aspirin (81 mg) and ticlopidine (200 mg) is usually used at our institute for patients at high risk for ischemic stroke and patients after CAS. In this study, our choice of antiplatelet therapy is therefore considered to be effective for preventing thromboembolic strokes and restenosis.

Conclusion

The existence of a segment of incomplete stent apposition had no adverse morphologic or clinical effect.

References