

## CrossFlex, GFX 및 NIR 스텐트의 초기 시술 성공률 및 장기적 임상 관찰

이상현 · 정명호 · 김 원 · 김계훈 · 강경태 · 류제영 · 박종철  
안영근 · 조정관 · 안병희 · 박종춘 · 김상형 · 강정채

### Acute and Long-term Clinical Outcomes after Coronary Stenting of CrossFlex, GFX and NIR Stents

Sang Hyun Lee, MD, Myung Ho Jeong, MD, Weon Kim, MD, Kye Hun Kim, MD,  
Kyung Tae Kang, MD, Jay Young Rhew, MD, Jong Cheol Park, MD,  
Young Keun Ahn, MD, Jeong Gwan Cho, MD, Byoung Hee Ahn, MD,  
Jong Chun Park, MD, Sang Hyung Kim, MD and Jung Chae Kang, MD

*The Heart Center, Chonnam National University Hospital, The Research Institute of Medical Sciences,  
Chonnam National University, Kwangju, Korea*

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : New coronary stents are displacing a for the broader array of lesions. However, some controversy but disagreement remains as to which device is more advantageous and whether the design determines outcomes. The present study investigated the impact of the stent design on the early and one year outcomes. **Materials and Method** : A retrospective analysis of 350 patients with 378 lesions ( $60 \pm 10$  years, 265 male), who that underwent 181 CrossFlex, 95 GFX, 102 NIR coronary stentings at Chonnam National University Hospital from January 1996 to December 1999, was performed. The early procedural success rates, major adverse cardiac events (MACE) within one year and the follow-up angiographic findings in 227 patients (240 lesions, follow-up duration =  $8.1 \pm 5.9$  months) among the three groups were compared among three groups. **Results** : There were no significant differences in the baseline clinical and angiographic characteristics except in the lesion length (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR =  $11.5 \pm 5.2$  :  $14.5 \pm 6.7$  :  $13.9 \pm 5.7$  mm,  $p < 0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in the early angiographic success rates among the three groups (CrossFlex : 98.9%, GFX : 100.0%, NIR : 99.0%). There were no significant differences in the late luminal loss (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR =  $1.03 \pm 0.69$  :  $1.11 \pm 0.75$  :  $1.09 \pm 0.70$  mm,  $p = \text{NS}$ ), the restenosis rates (CrossFlex : 30.6%, GFX : 30.8%, NIR : 28.4%,  $p = \text{NS}$ ) and MACE (CrossFlex : GFX : NIR = 27.6% : 29.5% : 27.5%,  $p = \text{NS}$ ) among the three groups. **Conclusion** : Despite the different lesions lengths, the early and late angiographic outcomes, and MACE within one year were not different among three different types of coronary stents. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1004-1012**)

**KEY WORDS** : Coronary disease ; Stents ; Follow-up studies.

: 2001 1 31  
: 2001 8 24  
: 2001 9 11  
: , 501-757 1 8  
: (062) 220-6243 · : (062) 228-7174 · E-mail : myungho@chollian.net

## 서 론

NIR CrossFlex CrossFlex 7 , GFX  
CrossFlex 4 , NIR 2  
가 ,  
BENESTENT<sup>1)</sup> STRESS<sup>2)</sup>  
가  
25 35%  
가 ,<sup>3)</sup>  
가 가  
4-6)  
50 가  
(design type), (co-  
mposition), (mode of delivery)  
1 Palmaz - Sc -  
hatz Gianturco - Roubin  
2 3 ,  
7-10)  
1996 1 1999 6  
Cross -  
Flex (Cordis, Johnson and Johnson Interve-  
ntional system Co., USA), GFX  
(Arterial Vascular Engineering, Inc., Santa Ro-  
sa, USA), NIR (SciMed  
Life Systems, Maple Grove, MN, USA)  
,  
, 1  
가

## 방 법

,  
,  
4 ± 3  
Seldinger Judkins  
, electronic caliper  
(minimal luminal diameter)  
가 가 ,  
(reference diame-  
ter)  
50%  
,  
,  
, 7  
(emergent coronary artery bypass graft)  
, 12  
,  
,<sup>11)</sup>

## 대상 및 방법

### 대 상

1996 1 1999 12  
12,484  
Cross - Flex(I : 174 , 181 , 61 ± 9 , :  
= 135 : 39), GFX(II : 91 , 95 , 60 ±  
9 , : = 71 : 20), NIR(III : 100 , 102  
, 60 ± 19 , : = 71 : 29)  
350 ( 60 ± 10 , : = 265 :  
85 )  
4 CrossFlex  
GFX , 6 GFX NIR , 5

50%  
20% 가 TIMI III  
<sup>11)</sup> American Co-  
llege of Cardiology/American Heart Association  
(ACC/AHA)<sup>12)</sup> A, B<sub>1</sub>  
B<sub>2</sub>, C<sup>13)</sup>  
ticlopi-  
dine 500 mg 4 , 100 300 mg  
aspirin , 4

통계 분석

ANOVA test, p

0.05

결 과

임상적 특징

관상동맥 조영술 소견

ACC/AHA A 19 (5.0%), B<sub>1</sub> 182 (48.1%), B<sub>2</sub> 78 (20.6%), C 99 (26.2%) (p = NS).

TIMI 0 73 (19.3%), 1 26 (6.9%),

**Table 1.** Baseline clinical characteristics

	CrossFlex stent (174 patients)	GFX stent (91 patients)	NIR stent (100 patients)
Age (years)	61 ± 9	60 ± 9	59 ± 10
Sex (Male/Female)	135/39	71/20	71/29
Ejection fraction (%)	55.3 ± 12.2	57.9 ± 12.6	55.9 ± 12.6
Clinical diagnosis (%)			
Acute myocardial infarction	55 (31.6)	35 (40.7)	29 (29.0)
Old myocardial infarction	15 ( 8.6)	7 ( 8.8)	15 (15.0)
Stable angina	13 ( 7.5)	13 (15.4)	11 (11.0)
Unstable angina	91 (52.3)	36 (39.6)	45 (45.0)
Risk factor (%)			
Smoking	66 (37.9)	43 (47.3)	33 (33.0)
Hyperlipidemia	39 (22.4)	20 (22.0)	24 (24.0)
Hypertension	46 (26.4)	33 (36.3)	40 (40.0)
Diabetes mellitus	32 (18.4)	19 (20.9)	16 (16.0)

2가 156 (41.3%), 3 123 (33.1%) 118 (31.2%), 50%  
가 (p=NS). 가 161 (42.6%),  
TIMI 가  
관상동맥 스텐트 시술 1 가 22  
(5.8%) (p =  
NS, Table 3), (in -  
flation pressure) 11.80 ± 1.21  
77 (20.4%), (ball -

**Table 2.** Lipid profiles

	CrossFlex stent (174 patients)	GFX stent (91 patients)	NIR stent (100 patients)
LDL-C	130.5 ± 38.1	124.1 ± 36.1	127.6 ± 54.4
HDL-C	45.6 ± 9.8	46.2 ± 12.7	48.4 ± 20.2
Triglyceride	138.1 ± 73.7	145.6 ± 68.8	132.9 ± 71.1
Total cholesterol	201.3 ± 41.1	202.1 ± 34.8	196.6 ± 47.1
Apolipoprotein A	119.5 ± 28.9	121.6 ± 31.3	123.0 ± 28.2
Apolipoprotein B	136.2 ± 31.8	134.8 ± 31.8	115.9 ± 37.3
Lipoprotein (a)	25.6 ± 24.0	35.1 ± 34.4	32.3 ± 30.8

LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol

**Table 3.** Target lesion characteristics

	CrossFlex stent (181 lesions)	GFX stent (95 lesions)	NIR stent (102 lesions)
Target vessel (%)			
Left anterior descending artery	98 (54.1)	55 (57.3)	61 (59.8)
Left circumflex artery	25 (13.8)	11 (11.5)	11 (10.8)
Right coronary artery	58 (32.1)	29 (30.2)	30 (29.4)
American college of cardiology/American heart association lesion classification (%)			
Type A	15 ( 8.3)	1 ( 1.0)	3 ( 2.9)
Type B <sub>1</sub>	96 (53.0)	43 (44.8)	43 (42.2)
Type B <sub>2</sub>	35 (19.3)	18 (18.8)	25 (24.5)
Type C	35 (19.3)	33 (34.4)	31 (30.4)
Number of involved vessels (%)			
1	89 (51.1)	36 (39.6)	50 (50.0)
2	56 (32.2)	36 (39.6)	34 (34.0)
3	29 (16.7)	19 (20.8)	16 (16.0)
Indications for stenting (%)			
Elective	34 (18.8)	17 (17.9)	26 (25.5)
Restenosis	59 (32.6)	34 (35.8)	25 (24.5)
Suboptimal PTCA	75 (41.4)	39 (41.1)	47 (46.1)
Bailout	13 ( 7.2)	5 ( 5.3)	4 ( 3.9)
Thrombolysis in myocardial infarction flow (%)			
0	36 (19.9)	15 (15.8)	22 (21.6)
1	10 ( 5.5)	8 ( 8.4)	8 ( 7.8)
2	69 (38.1)	44 (46.3)	43 (42.2)
3	66 (36.5)	28 (29.5)	29 (28.4)

PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

**Table 4.** Coronary angiographic data

	CrossFlex stent (181 lesions)	GFX stent (95 lesions)	NIR stent (102 lesions)
Reference diameter (mm)	3.04 ± 0.45	2.92 ± 0.42	2.96 ± 0.35
Lesion length (mm)	11.5 ± 5.2*	14.5 ± 6.7	13.9 ± 5.7
Minimal luminal diameter (mm)			
Before stenting	0.77 ± 0.60	0.68 ± 0.41	0.71 ± 0.56
After stenting	3.07 ± 0.44	3.02 ± 0.30	3.06 ± 0.38
Stent size (mm)	3.15 ± 0.27	3.14 ± 0.26	3.11 ± 0.24
Length (mm)	15.8 ± 2.5*	18.2 ± 4.7	17.6 ± 6.2
Inflation pressure (atm.)	11.69 ± 1.21	11.89 ± 1.14	11.90 ± 1.26
Balloon to artery ratio	1.04 ± 0.60	1.07 ± 0.62	1.05 ± 0.69
Late luminal loss	1.03 ± 0.69	1.11 ± 0.75	1.09 ± 0.70
Follow-up (mm)			
Restenosis rate	30.6% (33/108)	30.8% (20/65)	28.4% (19/67)

\* : p<0.05

oon) 1.05 ± 0.69 mm  
(p = NS, Table 4).

2.99 ± 0.425 mm,  
0.73 ± 0.54 mm,  
3.05 ± 0.39 mm  
가 (p = NS). I

11.5 ± 5.2 mm, II 14.5 ± 6.7 mm, III  
13.9 ± 5.7 mm , II III I  
(p<0.05, Table 4)

3.14 ± 0.26 mm  
가 (p = NS), I 가 16

15.8 ± 2.5 mm, II 18.2 ± 4.7 mm, III  
17.6 ± 6.2 mm II, III I (p<0.05,  
Table 4).

350 645 119  
, 378 CrossFlex, GFX,  
NIR , 103 Cr - I 108 (59.7%)  
ossFlex, GFX, NIR 8.0 ± 6.3 33  
58 , 30.6% II 65 (68.  
(p = NS, Table 5). 4%) 8.3 ± 5.6 20

**Table 5.** Therapeutic modalities in patients with coronary artery stenosis

	CrossFlex (174 patients)	GFX (91 patients)	NIR (100 patients)
Number of lesion	303	172	170
Medical treatment	27	15	16
PTCA	61	39	19
Stent	215	118	135

PTCA : percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

(Early angiographic  
success rate) (procedural success rate)  
I 98.9%(179/  
181 ), II 100%(95/95 ), III 99.  
0%(101/102 ) , (p = NS).  
1  
가 16  
, 2 , 5 가  
, 7 5 ,  
(emergent coronary artery by -  
pass graft) 가 1  
(p = NS, Table 6).

**Table 6.** Early angiographic and procedural success rates

	CrossFlex (181 lesions)	GFX (95 lesions)	NIR (102 lesions)	p
Primary success rate (%)	179/181 (98.9%)	95/95 (100%)	101/102 (99.0%)	NS
Acute or subacute closure	3/181 ( 1.7%)	2/95 ( 2.1%)	2/102 ( 2.0%)	NS
Death within one week	2/174 ( 1.1%)	1/91 ( 1.1%)	2/100 ( 2.0%)	NS
Emergent bypass surgery	1/181 ( 0.6%)	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	NS

NS : not significant

**Table 7.** Major adverse cardiac events within one year

	CrossFlex	GFX	NIR	p
Death	4/174 ( 2.3%)	1/91 ( 1.1%)	3/100 ( 3.0%)	NS
Acute myocardial infarction	13/174 ( 7.5%)	7/91 ( 7.7%)	6/100 ( 6.0%)	NS
Restenosis	33/108 (30.6%)	20/65 (30.8%)	19/ 67 (28.4%)	NS
Total	50	28	28	NS

NS : not significant

30.8%, III 67  
(65.7%) 8.0±5.8 19 , balloon to artery ratio>1  
28.4% II , 3)  
가  
(p = NS, Table 4).  
1.07 ± 0.71 mm (p = NS,  
Table 4).  
(Major adverse cardiac events : MACE)  
350 1 가  
294 (84.0%) 12 ,  
8 , 72 , 15) 가  
26 MACE가  
(p = NS, Table 7). 가  
고 찰  
1977 Gruentzig 14)  
10% 가 4)17)  
가  
25 35% 18)  
가  
가 4)19)  
가

가  
 , Roger <sup>4)</sup>  
 surface material geometric confi -  
 guration  
 . To -  
 minanga <sup>5)</sup> hoop strength metallic surface area  
 가 , Alt <sup>6)</sup>  
 (design)  
 가 ,  
 Leon <sup>7)</sup> Gianturco - Rubin stent  
 Palmaz - Schatz stent  
 , Kjelsberg <sup>8)</sup> 4가  
 가  
 (quantitative coronary angiogra -  
 phy : QCA) 가 ,  
 가 <sup>9 - 12)</sup>  
 CrossFlex  
 (Cordis Corp., a Johnson & Johnson Interventio -  
 nal System Co.) (balloon - expandable)  
 stainless steel wire  
 , tortuous  
<sup>20)</sup>  
 GFX (Arterial Vasc -  
 ular Engineering, Inc., Santa Rosa, USA)  
 가 stainless steel  
 (sinusoidal element)  
 , radial strength  
 가 <sup>21)</sup>  
 NIR (SciMed Life Sys -  
 tems, Maple Grove, MN, USA) stainless steel  
 metal sheet laser cutting  
 (circumference)가 5, 7, 9 cell  
 cell (extension) (for -

eshortening)  
 tortuous  
 straightening  
 free interval loop가  
 (plaque)  
 cell (size)가  
 strut 가  
 . Almagor <sup>22)</sup>  
 ,  
<sup>23 - 24)</sup>  
 가 가  
<sup>25)</sup> <sup>26)</sup>  
 가  
 6  
 , 가  
 .  
 Edelman <sup>24)</sup> 가  
 가 가 , ,  
 가 , ,  
 가 가  
 가 , , 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 가 가 가  
<sup>27 - 30)</sup>  
 ■본 연구의 제한점  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 ,  
 ACC/AHA  
 가  
 .  
 ,  
 63.5%

요약

배경 및 목적 :

가

CrossFlex, GFX NIR

가

방 법 :

1996 6 1999 12

CrossFlex(I), GFX(II) NIR(III)

350 ( , 181, 95, 102 )

( =8.1±5.9 ) 227

( , 108, 65, 67 )

, 1

결 과 :

: =265 : 85 , 60±10

, , , , ,

ACC/AHA , TIMI

( , 3.04±0.45 mm, 2.92±0.42 mm, 2.96±0.35 mm, p=NS)

( , 0.77±0.60 mm, 0.68±0.41 mm, 0.71±0.56 mm, p=NS) 가 ,

12.9±5.7 mm I II, III

( , 11.5±5.2 mm, 14.5±6.7 mm, 13.9±5.7 mm, p<0.05).

99.2%(375/378 )

가 ( , 98.9%, 100.0%, 99.0%, p=NS),

3.1±0.3 mm

가 ( , 3.1±0.3 mm, 3.1±0.3 mm, 3.1±0.2 mm, p=S), 16.9±4.1 mm II,

III I ( , 15.8±2.5 mm, 18.2±4.7 mm, 17.6±6.2 mm, p<0.05).

240 72

30.0% , I 30.

6%, II 30.8%, III 28.4%

( , 33/108, 20/65, 19/67 , p=NS).

1 28.0%

(I : II : III =

27.6% : 29.5% : 27.5%, p=NS).

결 론 :

CrossFlex, GFX, NIR

1

가

중심 단어 :

## REFERENCES

- 1) Serruys PW, de Jaegere P, Kiemeneij F, Macaya C, Ruttsch W, Heyndrickx G, Emanuelsson H, Marco J, Legrand V, Materne P. *Benestent Study Group. A comparison of balloon-expandable-stent implantation with balloon angioplasty in patients with coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med* 1994;331:489-95.
- 2) George CJ, Baim DS, Brinker JA, Fischman DL, Goldberg S, Holubkov R, Kennard ED, Veltri L, Detre KM. *One-year follow-up of the Stent Restenosis (STRESS I) Study. Am J Cardiol* 1998;81:860-5.
- 3) Vassilikos VP, Lim R, Kreidieh I, Nathan AW, Edmondson SJ, Rees GM, Banim SO, Dymond DS. *Myocardial revascularization in elderly patients with refractory or unstable angina and advanced coronary diseases. Coron Artery Dis* 1997;8:705-9.
- 4) Rogers C, Edelman ER. *Endovascular stent design dictates experimental restenosis and thrombosis. Circulation* 1995;91:2995-3001.
- 5) Tominanga R, Kambic HE, Emoto H, Harasaki H, Sutton C, Hollman J. *Effects of design geometry of intervascular endoprotheses on stenosis rate in normal rabbits. Am Heart J* 1992;123:21-8.
- 6) Alt E, Pasquantonio J, Flidner T. *Effects of endovascular stent design on experimental restenosis. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;29:242A.
- 7) Leon MB, Popma JJ, Shaughnessy C, Dean LS, Lansky AJ, Fry ETA. *Quantitative angiographic outcomes after Gianturco-Rubin stent implantation in complex lesion subsets. Circulation* 1997;96:1653.
- 8) Kjelsberg MA, Seifert P, Edelman ER, Rogers C. *Design-dependent variations in coronary stent stenosis measured as precisely by angiography as by histology. J Invasive Cardiol* 1998;10:3B-11B.
- 9) Heuser RR, Kuntz RE, Lansky AJ, Whitlow PL, Safian RD, Yeung AC. *The SMART trial: Acute outcome indicates superior efficacy with the AVE stent. Circulation* 1997;96:1159.
- 10) Baim DS. *Acute and 30-day results of the NIRVANA trial. Circulation* 1997;96:1594.
- 11) Smith SC Jr, Dove JT, Jacobs AK, Kennedy JW, Kereiakes D, Kern MJ, Kuntz RE, Popma JJ, Schaff HV, Williams DO, Gibbons RJ, Alpert JP, Eagle KA, Faxon DP,



- Fuster V, Gardner TJ, Gregoratos G, Russell RO, Smith SC Jr. ACC/AHA guidelines of percutaneous coronary intervention (Revision of the 1993 PTCA Guidelines); Executive summary. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;37:2215-38.
- 12) Cowley MJ, Vandormael M, Topol EJ, Whitlow PL, Dean LS, Bulle TM, Ellis SG. Is traditionally defined complete revascularization needed for patients with multivessel disease treated by elective coronary angioplasty? *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1993;22:1289-97.
- 13) Ellis SG, Weintraub W, Holmes D, Shaw R, Block PC, King SB 3rd. Relation of operator volume and experience to procedural outcome of percutaneous coronary revascularization at hospitals with high interventional volumes. *Circulation* 1997;95:2479-84.
- 14) Gruentzig A. Transluminal dilatation of coronary-artery stenosis. *Lancet* 1978;1:263.
- 15) Mudra H, Regar E, Klauss V, Werner F, Henneke KH, Sbarouni E, Theisen K. Serial follow-up after optimized ultrasono-guided deployment of Palmaz-Schatz stents: In-stent neointimal proliferation without significant reference segment response. *Circulation* 1997;95:363-70.
- 16) Escaned J, Goicolea J, Alfonso F, Perez-Vizcaino MJ, Hernandez R, Fernandez-Ortiz A, Banuelos C, Macaya C. Propensity and mechanisms of restenosis in different coronary stent designs: Complementary value of the analysis of the luminal gainloss relationship. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999;34:1490-7.
- 17) Garasic JM, Squire JC, Edelman ER, Rogers C. Stent and artery geometry determine intimal thickening independent of deep arterial injury. *Circulation* 1997;96:1402.
- 18) Hofma SH, Whelan DM, van Beusekom HM, Verdouw PD, van der Giessen WJ. Increasing arterial wall injury after long-term implantation of two types of stent in a porcine coronary model. *Eur Heart J* 1998;19:601-9.
- 19) Itoh A, Hall P, Maiello L, Di Mario C, Moussa I, Blengino S, Ferraro M, Martini G, Di Francesco L, Finci L, Colombo A. Intracoronary stent implantation in native coronary arteries and saphenous vein grafts: A consecutive experience with six types of stents without prolonged anticoagulation. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1997;72:101-11.
- 20) Park SJ, Park SW, Lee CW, Hong MK, Kim JJ, Park HK, Mintz GS, Leon MB. Immediate results and late clinical outcomes after new CrossFlex coronary stent implantation. *Am J Cardiol* 1999;83:502-6.
- 21) Kiemeneij F, Laarman GJ, Odekerken D. Safety and efficacy of AVE GFX stent implantation via 6 French guiding catheters: Results of pilot study (abs). *Am J Cardiol* 1997;80:298.
- 22) Almagor Y, Feld S, Kiemeneij F, Serruys PW, Morice MC, Colombo A, Macaya C, Guermontprez JL, Marco J, Erbel R, Penn IM, Bonan R, Leon MB. First International New Intravascular Rigid-Flex Endovascular Stent Study (FINESS): Clinical and angiographic results after elective and urgent stent implantation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;30:847-54.
- 23) Sin SC, Yang DH, Bae HS, Gwak DH, Cho YG, Chai SC, Jeon JE, Park OH. The early result of primary NIR stenting in acute myocardial infarction. *Korean Circulation J* 2000;30:563-70.
- 24) Edelman ER, Rogers C. Stent-versus-stent equivalency trials: Are some stents more equal than others? *Circulation* 1999;100:896-8.
- 25) Garcia LA, Hosley SE, Baim DS, Carrozza JP Jr. In vivo assessment of stent recoil in normal porcine arteries: Evaluation of contemporary stent designs. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv* 2001;53:277-80.
- 26) Mun GW, Jeong WS, Yun HJ, Lee JM, Kim YJ, You KD. Comparison of long-term outcomes after stenting between two slotted tube stents. *Korean Circulation J* 1999;29:II-233.
- 27) Nageh T, de Belder AJ, Thomas MR, Williams IL, Wainwright RJ. A randomised trial of endoluminal reconstruction comparing the NIR stent and the Wallstent in angioplasty of long segment coronary disease: Results of the RENEWAL Study. *Am Heart J* 2001;141:971-6.
- 28) Manolis AS. Reduced incidence of clinical restenosis with newer generation stents, stent oversizing, and high-pressure deployment: Single-operator experience. *Clin Cardiol* 2001;24:119-26.
- 29) Baim DS, Cutlip DE, O'Shaughnessy CD, Hermiller JB, Kereiakes DJ, Giambartolomei A, Katz S, Lansky AJ, Fitzpatrick M, Popma JJ, Ho KK, Leon MB, Kuntz RE. Final results of a randomized trial comparing the NIR stent to the Palmaz-Schatz stent for narrowing in native coronary arteries. *Am J Cardiol* 2001;87:152-6.
- 30) Costa MA, Sabate M, Kay IP, de Feyter PJ, Kozuma K, Serrano P, de Valk V, Albertal M, Ligthart JM, Disco C, Foley DP, Serruys PW. Three-dimensional intravascular ultrasonic volumetric quantification of stent recoil and neointimal formation of two new generation tubular stents. *Am J Cardiol* 2000;85:135-9.