

1

3 4 . . . 5 . 2

:

: 0.15-0.25mm 가

.

, Wallstent

180

:

3.8(±0.3)

가

가

가 가

가

Wallstent

180

:

가

.

(stent)

Pforzheim, Germany)

0.15-0.25mm

, 가

(1, 2).

(braided)

Wallstent (Schneider, Zurich,

Switzerland)

(,)

(Fig. 1).

가

Hoop strength

Fallone (3)

(Fig. 2, 3).

(PET)

(0.12mm)

가

(Fig. 2).

(Euroflex;

15mm

5mm

15mm

1cm

1

2

3

4)

5)

(HMP-98-G-2-043)

1999 2 1

1999 5 17

(14mm)

2mm

村製作所, (中
(Fig. 3).

gram-force
가 1/4
(hoop strength 25, hoop strength HS
1/2 (HS50)

가
3cm,
12 mm
0.15 mm 0.25 mm
(bend)

24 가
5 HS50
(non-linear regres-
sion method) (fitting)
Sigmaplot
(Jandai Scientific, San Rafael, CA, U.S.A.)

10mm, 8cm
16, 0.2 mm
3
HS25 HS50

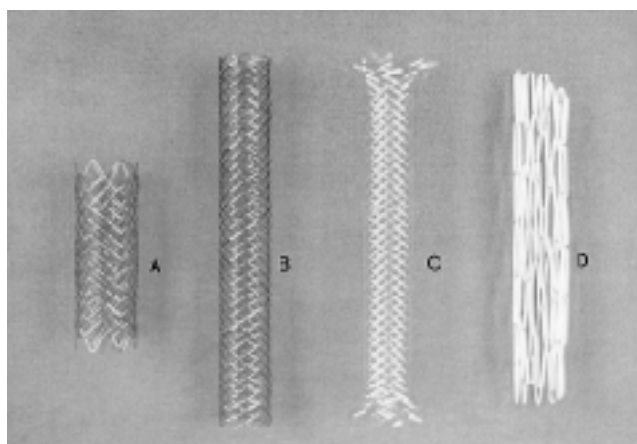


Fig. 1. The stents used for hoop strength measurement. The nitinol stents were made of 0.25mm wire to a size of 3 cm x 12mm (A) and 8 cm x 10mm (B). The hoop strength of the new nitinol stent (B) was compared with those of Wallstent (C) and Hanaro stent (D).

Wallstent
10mm, 8cm, 0.15mm,
24가 가
0.20mm 가 0.7cm
0.25 mm
가 1.0cm 10mm, 7cm
180
(power-law dependence) (Table 1, Fig. 4).

3.8(±0.3)

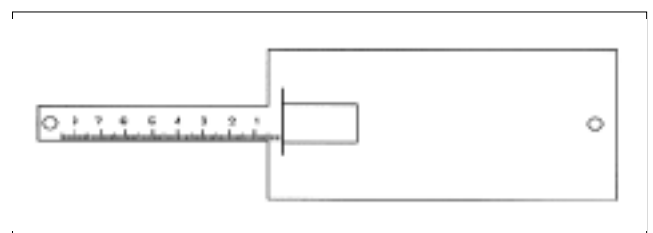


Fig. 2. A plastic strip used for hoop strength measurement. The strip was drawn with a computer program and printed out on a transparency film made of PET (polyethylene terephthalate).

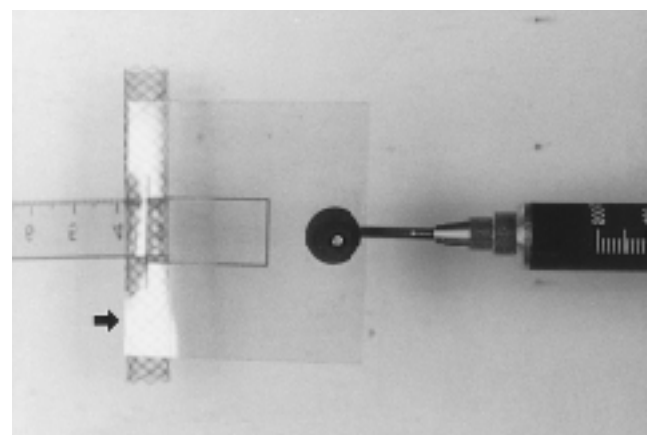


Fig. 3. Hoop strength measurement. The stent was wrapped around by a transparent PET strip and the circumference of the stent was decreased by 25% (HS25) or 50% (HS50) while measuring the tension by a spring gauge. The PET film above the stent appears to be white because of light reflection (arrow).

0.22 mm 0.25 mm 가
 63% (HS25) 89% (HS50) 가 (Table 2).
 3 4 가
 52% (HS25), 33% (HS50) 가
 0.22 mm 0.17 mm
 가
 가 Wallstent 가
 Wallstent
 (Table 2). Wallstent
 가
 180
 (Fig. 5).

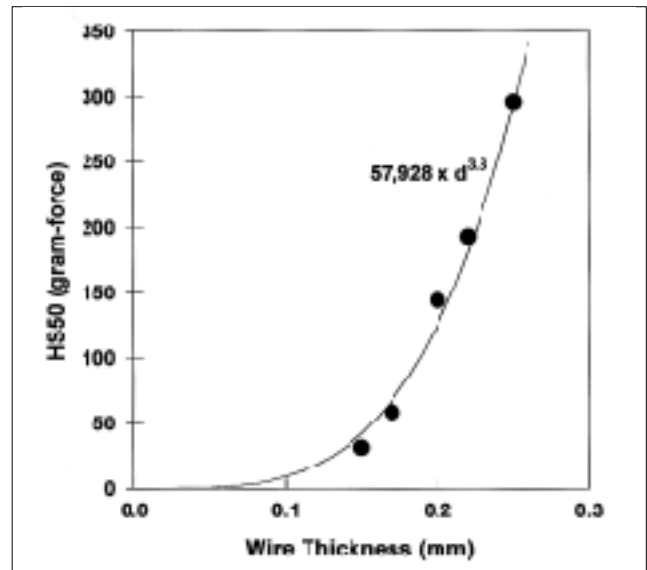


Fig. 4. Hoop strength vs. wire thickness of the new nitinol stent. The hoop strength data (circles) was well fitted to a power-law function with an exponent of 3.8 (solid line).

가 Wallstent
 가 , Wallstent가
 24가

Table 1. Hoop Strength of Nitinol Stent Depending on Diameter of Stent Wire*

Wire thickness(mm)	HS50 (gram-force) [†]
0.15	31.3 (± 2.3)
0.17	58.5 (± 4.3)
0.20	144 (± 8)
0.22	193 (± 12)
0.25	296 (± 16)

*The stents were 3 cm in length, 12mm in diameter. The wire makes one full turn around the stent before making a bend at the top or bottom of the stent. The number of wires on a horizontal cut surface was 24.

[†] Hoop strength when the circumference of the stent was decreased by 50%.



Fig. 5. Flexibility of the new nitinol stent. The lumen did not decrease when the stent was bent to a direction of 180 degrees.

Table 2. Hoop Strength of New Nitinol Stents and Commercial Stents*

Type	Wire thickness	Wire No. [†]	Cycle [‡]	HS25 [§]	HS50	Total wire area(mm ²) [¶]
Nitinol	0.22	16	3	92(± 7)	180(± 13)	0.608
Nitinol	0.25	16	3	150(± 10)	340(± 18)	0.785
Nitinol	0.22	16	4	140(± 11)	240(± 15)	0.608
Nitinol	0.17	32	3	90 (± 4)	199(± 11)	0.726
Wallstent	0.15	24	3.5	80 (± 5)	145 (± 9)	0.424
Hanaro(1)	0.20	20		68 (± 4)	140 (± 9)	0.628
Hanaro(2)	0.25	20		45 (± 4)	115 (± 7)	0.982

*The stent diameter was 10mm. The length was 8cm for the Nitinol stents and Wallstent, 7cm for Hanaro stents. The length of a single stent was 0.7cm for Hanaro(1) and 1.0cm for Hanaro(2) stent.

[†]No of wires on a horizontal cut surface of the stent

[‡]No of turns a wire makes around the stent before changing direction

[§]Hoop strength when the stent diameter was reduced by 25 %

[¶](wire No.) × 3.14 × (wire thickness/2)²

[illegible]

가 . 가 , 가 가 . 가 , , 가 가 . 가 , , .

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Physical Properties of a New Type of Self-expandable Nitinol Stent¹

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Purpose : To study the physical properties including hoop strength and flexibility of a newly developed nitinol stent.

Materials and Methods : The new stent was made of a single nitinol wire 0.15-0.25 mm in diameter. This was wound around a cylindrical metallic jig with a constant angle to the longitudinal direction, and stents which varied with regard to wire thickness, number of wires at a lateral cut surface, and number of longitudinal windings were constructed. Hoop strength of the stents was measured with a spring gauge and compared with that of Wallstent and Hanaro stents. The flexibility of the new stent was evaluated on the basis of changes in stent diameter when bent in the direction of 180 degrees.

Results : Hoop strength of the new nitinol stent was proportional to $3.8(\pm 0.3)$ -th power of the wire thickness. A greater number of wires on a lateral cut surface or a greater number of longitudinal windings also resulted in increased strength. However, the former caused an increase in total wire area and the latter resulted increased stent length when compressed. Hoop strength of the new nitinol stent was superior to that of Wallstent and Hanaro stents, and stent diameter did not decrease when the stent was bent in the direction of 180 degrees.

Conclusions : Hoop strength of the new nitinol stent was most significantly affected by wire thickness. The stent was very flexible and thus seemed suitable for an angled lumen.

Index words : Stents and prostheses

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