Restenosis after angioplasty and stent implantation has been historically considered the most significant problem in coronary interventional treatment (1). Drug-eluting stents (DES) have dramatically reduced the rates of restenosis and target lesion revascularization (TLR) compared with bare-metal stents (BMS) (2). However, a low rate of in-stent restenosis (ISR) after DES still exists, and its prevalence is not negligible because the population treated with DES is large. Although the low frequency of ISR events with DES makes clinical investigation difficult, many studies have addressed the incidence, mechanism, predictors, and optimal treatment of DES restenosis. We sought to provide a concise, comprehensive overview of the pathophysiologic mechanisms, clinical presentation, morphologic patterns, and management options of DES ISR.

**Definition**

Restenosis, or reduction in lumen diameter after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), is the result of arterial damage with subsequent neointimal tissue proliferation. Binary angiographic restenosis is defined as >=50% luminal narrowing at follow-up angiography. Our group first proposed an angiographic classification of restenosis (Table 1) (3). The most widely accepted definition of clinical restenosis, assessed as a requirement for ischemia-driven repeat revascularization, was proposed by the Academic Research Consortium. This definition requires both an assessment of luminal narrowing and the patient’s clinical context (Table 1) (4). In case of an intermediate lesion, the use of fractional flow reserve or intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) can guide the clinical decision (5–7).

Although a detailed discussion on stent thrombosis is beyond the scope of this review, it is important to distinguish it from ISR. Stent thrombosis frequently presents as myocardial infarction (MI), whereas ISR presents as MI in a small minority of cases (8). The Academic Research Consortium proposed a definition of stent thrombosis that found general acceptance (Table 1). The time course for a TLR occurring within 30 days after stent implantation is too short to be caused by neointimal hyperplasia but is more likely to be caused by a procedural complication or subacute stent thrombosis. Finally, it is still possible that restenotic and thrombotic processes may occasionally coexist. This can occur in cases characterized by neointimal hyperplasia plus focal thrombosis inside the stent. Many factors can provide useful tips in a particular case, including the time frame from original implantation (the longer the time, the greater the likelihood of neointimal hyperplasia), angiographic features (size of thrombus, length of stent, and ISR), IVUS (neointimal hyperplasia can be reliably seen and measured), and intraprocedural findings (neointimal tissue is hard and associated with balloon slippage, whereas thrombus is soft).

**Incidence**

The initial pivotal randomized trials comparing DES and BMS were conducted in patients with de novo native coronary artery lesions, and ISR was observed at follow-up in <6% of patients (9,10). After these promising initial
results, DES were rapidly and widely adopted, enabling more complex percutaneous procedures than in the preceding era. Subsequently, restenosis rates increased to the double-digit domain in randomized head-to-head DES comparisons including more complex patients and lesions (11,12). Moreover, a number of clinical registries and observational studies that included complex, unselected patients reported restenosis rates higher than 10% (13–15).

The newer DES, such as everolimus-eluting stents (EES), zotarolimus-eluting stents (ZES), and biolimus A9–eluting stents, are characterized by improvements in stent platform (i.e., thin-strut cobalt chromium vs. thick-strut stainless steel), polymer (thinner and/or biodegradable), and drug (biolimus A9 and zotarolimus were specifically designed for use in intracoronary stents), with the aim of minimizing the incidence of DES ISR and improving safety. Recent large randomized studies have shown that the next-generation EES is superior to the first-generation paclitaxel-eluting stent (PES) in terms of reducing repeat revascularization, MI, and stent thrombosis (16,17).

Clinical Presentation

Although some cases of ISR are clinically silent, the majority lead to recurrent symptoms. Given its gradual and progressive onset, ISR has been perceived as a benign phenomenon. Reports on the presentation of BMS ISR have shown that unstable angina is a frequent manifestation of ISR (26% to 53%). Moreover, depending on the definitions applied, BMS ISR presented as MI in 3.5% to 20% of patients (18,19). The presentation of DES ISR is similar to that of BMS ISR with approximately 16% to 66% of patients presenting with unstable angina and 1% to 20% with MI (18,19). The mechanism of late MI associated with ISR is multifactorial. First, a silent occlusive restenosis can...
be difficult to differentiate from a thrombotic event. In addition, a highly stenotic ISR lesion may also promote local nonocclusive thrombosis and lead to a clinical presentation of non–ST-segment elevation MI or troponin-positive unstable coronary syndrome. Based upon the wide variety in definitions and reported incidence of unstable angina and MI, it is impossible to definitively confirm or reject that ISR is indeed a benign phenomenon; a spectrum of the acuity of clinical presentation exists (20–23).

Certain studies have reported biomarker-positive acute coronary syndrome as presentation of ISR to be a predictor for further adverse events after treatment of ISR (23,24). In contrast, an observational study by Steinberg et al. (25) showed no differences in the occurrence of subsequent adverse events after treatment of ISR in patients presenting with acute coronary syndrome versus patients presenting with recurrent exertional angina.

Of note, in the BMS era, ISR has been reported to occur an average of 5.5 months after stent implantation, with a shorter interval for patients presenting with MI than those presenting with recurrent angina (26). Furthermore, diffuse ISR was more frequent in patients with MI and correlated with early ISR presentation (26). On the other hand, there is a paucity of detailed data on the timing of ISR related to DES. In one study of 39 ISR cases associated with DES, Lee et al. (27) showed that the mean time from PCI to ISR detection was approximately 12 months. The time frame to restenosis after DES may indeed be longer than that after BMS because antiproliferative drugs can delay the biologic response to injury.

Pathophysiologic Mechanisms

The clinical effect of a DES is highly dependent on its components: stent platform, active pharmacologic compound, and drug carrier. DES technology enables anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, and/or antiproliferative agents to be released in appropriate amounts and distributed at the site of arterial injury during the initial 30-day healing period. The precise reasons why DES restenose in some patients and in some segments within the same patient are still controversial. Biological, mechanical, and technical factors may contribute to ISR after DES implantation (Table 2).

Biological factors. DRUG RESISTANCE. Sirolimus and its analogs have a cytostatic effect. They inhibit the function of the mammalian target of rapamycin and suppress smooth muscle cell migration and proliferation by arresting the cell cycle in the G1 phase (28). Paclitaxel has a cytotoxic effect, binding specifically to the beta-tubulin subunit of microtubules, and its principle action is to interfere with microtubule dynamics, preventing their depolymerization (28). Recent data indicate that genetic mutations can influence the sensitivity to these drugs, conferring resistance to sirolimus, its analogs, or paclitaxel (29,30).

HYPERSENSITIVITY. For BMS and first-generation DES, the predominant stent platform material is 316L stainless steel. In the BMS era, allergic reactions to nickel and molybdenum released from 316L stainless steel stents were potential triggering mechanisms for ISR (31). The platform material used in many novel DES (but not in the widely used PES and sirolimus-eluting stent [SES]) is cobalt chromium, which has a lower nickel content than 316L stainless steel, and does not appear to trigger the adverse proliferative response and hypersensitivity that accompanies the incorporation of other alloys.

However, because DES consist of 3 components (stent platform, antirestenotic drug, and polymer carrying the drug), hypersensitivity reactions can be caused by any one of these components. In the RADAR (Research on Adverse Drug/Device Events and Reports) project, 5,783 reports of adverse events after DES placement collected by the Food and Drug Administration were analyzed, and 261 reports described hypersensitivity reactions. Subsequently, 17 patients were identified for which the DES themselves appeared to be a probable cause of hypersensitivity (32). Of the 17 patients with DES hypersensitivity, 4 patients (24%) died of stent thrombosis between 4 and 18 months after stent implantation; this could have been isolated thrombosis or a combination with progressive/late restenosis. These deaths led to concern about a possible causative role of durable polymers that remain on the stent surface after drug elution. Because the exact incidence is unclear, any patient suspected of having a hypersensitivity reaction after DES implantation should be carefully monitored. New DES with biodegradable polymers and improved metal alloys would be expected to have fewer hypersensitivity problems.

Mechanical factors. STENT UNDEREXPANSION. Stent underexpansion results from poor expansion during implantation rather than from chronic stent recoil (Fig. 1) (33). Stent underexpansion may be undetectable angiographically in many cases; suspicion may be raised in an area of fluoroscopically underexpanded stent struts (compared with the rest of struts) in the context of a calcified lesion or an inability to fully expand the balloon inside the stent. However, the use of IVUS can be instrumental to detect
underexpansion; despite good apposition of the stent struts to the vessel wall, the underexpanded site would be evident by a stent cross-sectional area significantly smaller than the vessel cross-sectional area in the same site, smaller than the stent cross-sectional area in other sites, and smaller than the reference lumen area. According to proposed strict criteria by de Jaegere et al. (34), excellent expansion is evident when the minimum lumen area in the stent is \(90\%\) of the average reference lumen area.

A condition that needs to be differentiated from underexpansion is stent malapposition; unlike underexpansion, there are stent struts not apposed to the vessel wall (i.e., space occupied by blood can be detected between the stent struts and the arterial intima). Malapposition cannot be judged angiographically (except in very few extreme cases), typically occurs with use of undersized stents or in arteries that have significant tortuosity and fluctuations of reference arterial lumen diameter within the treated segment, and is thought to predispose to stent thrombosis (35). However, a recent study by Steinberg et al. (36) found no association between early or late incomplete stent apposition and stent thrombosis in 1,580 patients enrolled in IVUS substudies of various TAXUS (Treatment of De Novo Coronary Disease Using a Single Paclitaxel-Eluting Stent) clinical trials. Because both malapposition and underexpansion affect selected regions of a stent, it is entirely possible that they coexist in 2 separate sites of the same stent (e.g., proximal struts can be malapposed owing to large and tortuous proximal reference sites, whereas the mid stent area at the original lesion site can be underexpanded) (37).

**NONUNIFORM DRUG DISTRIBUTION.** The effectiveness of local drug delivery requires transmural and circumferential distribution across and within the vessel walls. Physiologic and computational models have shown that local blood flow alterations, strut overlap, and polymer damage may hamper the uniformity of drug elution (38,39). Treating lesions in noncompliant vessels increases the odds of stent underexpansion, and difficult device delivery may strip the polymeric material with ensuing compromise in local drug elution. In addition, variability in vessel wall coverage among the different types of DES (reflecting the metal-to-artery ratio of their stent platforms) and variability in drug elution (e.g., stripping of coating or nonuniform/circular stent expansion) may produce focal areas within the stented segment with less than optimal drug distribution and contribute to increased ISR risk (40–42). Achieving drug elution from the metallic stent and from the stent delivery balloon during inflation may be a way to address this issue in the future.

**STENT FRACTURE.** A stent fracture is defined as complete or partial separation of a stent at follow-up that was contiguous after the original stent implantation (43). A stent fracture eliminates the metal scaffolding support at the specific site and adversely impacts local drug delivery. It may occur in conjunction with restenosis (typically of a focal pattern), resulting from a decrease in local drug delivery at the fracture point; it may also be a marker of severe nonuniform stent expansion in a highly mobile and hard arterial area that ultimately separated the stent (Fig. 2). By IVUS, partial stent fracture is defined by the absence of at

**Figure 1** Stent Underexpansion

The white arrow in A shows a mid left anterior descending coronary artery lesion after stent implantation. B shows the intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) imaging of the distal reference lumen diameter, which measured 6.8 mm². C shows the IVUS imaging of the underexpanded stent in the treated lesion, which shows well-apposed stent struts, without evidence of neointimal hyperplasia but a small stent cross-sectional area (CSA) of only 3.1 mm²; the vessel diameter is almost double the stent diameter.
least one-third or $120^\circ$ of stent struts for at least 1 frame; complete stent fracture is defined by the complete absence of stent struts within the stented segment for at least 1 frame (43). Furthermore, a number of classification systems for the severity of stent fracture have been proposed (Table 3) (44–46). The incidence of DES fracture has been reported to range from 1% to 8% (47–49). The need for subsequent revascularization in fractured stents has been reported to range from 15% to 60% in these relatively small studies (47–49).

**Technical factors.** **BAROTRAUMA OUTSIDE STENTED SEGMENT.** Subgroup analyses from an early SES randomized clinical trial indicated that the exposed margins of the stents that did not cover the entire region of the balloon injury were the primary sites of restenosis (10). Restenosis occurred predominantly at the proximal stent margin after SES placement. This was decreased in subsequent studies that employed the currently recommended technique of pre-dilation with shorter balloons, use of a single stent long enough to cover the entire area of balloon injury, and post-dilation within the stented regions using short, high-pressure balloons.

**STENT GAP.** Similar to stent fracture, stent gap causes discontinuous coverage with DES. A short gap between 2 DES

---

**Table 3 Stent Fracture Classification Methods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Popma et al. (45)</th>
<th>Allie et al. (44)</th>
<th>Scheinert et al. (46)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Single-strut fracture or gap between struts $&gt;2$ times normal</td>
<td>Single-strut fracture only</td>
<td>Minor: single-strut fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Multiple strut fractures with V-form division of stent</td>
<td>Multiple single-stent fractures occurring at different sites</td>
<td>Moderate: fracture $&gt;1$ strut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complete transverse stent fracture without displacement of fractured fragments $&gt;1$ mm during cardiac cycle</td>
<td>Multiple single-stent fractures resulting in complete transverse linear fracture but without stent displacement</td>
<td>Severe: complete separation of stent segments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Complete transverse stent fracture with abundant movement and displacement of fractured fragments $&gt;1$ mm during cardiac cycle</td>
<td>Complete transverse linear type 3 fracture with stent displacement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
typically occurs in a zone of balloon injury owing to either pre-
or post-dilation. Local drug deposition in the vessel wall is
minimal at the gap site. In general, considering the reported
safety and efficacy of overlapping DES, and the mechanism
described previously, short stent gaps should be avoided (50).

RESIDUAL UNCOVERED ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUES. The
STLLLR (Stent Deployment Techniques on Clinical Out-
comes of Patients Treated With the Cypher Stent) trial evalua-
ted the frequency of suboptimal PCI and its impact on the
long-term outcomes of 1,557 patients treated with SES (51). The presence of geographic miss during the
procedure (injured or diseased segment not covered by DES
or balloon-artery size ratio <0.9 or >1.3) was associated with an increased risk of target vessel revascularization and
MI at 1 year. Therefore, the risk and cost of implanting
additional DES in such cases should be weighed against the
risk of subsequent clinical events.

Predictors

Predictive factors for DES restenosis, such as diabetes mellitus,
complex lesions (B2/C), small vessels, longer stents, and stent
underexpansion, identified from real-world data seem to be
similar to those for BMS restenosis (Table 4) (13,52,53).
Because the post-procedural minimal lumen diameter is a
major factor in restenosis, obtaining optimal acute angio-
graphic results after DES implantation remains important.

Delayed Restenosis

After DES implantation, late restenosis and persistent
neointimal growth have been reported. In the TAXUS II
study, serial IVUS analyses were performed in 161 patients
up to 2 years after deployment of BMS and PES (54).
Whereas a modest late decrease in neointimal hyperplasia
was observed in the BMS group, a small late increase in
neointimal tissue was observed in the PES group. However,
even at 2 years, the neointimal area remained significantly
smaller in the PES arm compared with the BMS arm. This
late “catch-up” phenomenon has also been observed in other
DES types. Aoki et al. (55) reported serial IVUS neointimal
volume measurements at 2 and 4 years in 23 patients
receiving SES. A modest, nonsignificant increase in neoin-
timal volume occurred between 2 and 4 years. Furthermore,
the 2-year angiographic and IVUS results of the SPIRIT II
(Clinical Evaluation of the Xience V Everolimus Eluting
Coronary Stent System in the Treatment of Patients With
De Novo Native Coronary Artery Lesions) trial suggested a
limited late neointimal “catch up” in the EES group (56).
This increase in neointimal hyperplasia did not translate into
higher TLR in the EES group. A recent study comparing SES, ZES, and a polymer-free dual DES (elut-
ning probucol and sirolimus) showed similar efficacy in terms
of angiographic binary restenosis at 6 to 8 months between
the SES (12.0%) and dual DES (11.0%), both of which
performed significantly better than the ZES (19.3%, p =
0.003). A modest late “catch up” in terms of restenosis and
TLR was observed with the first-generation SES but not with
the dual DES or the ZES (which still had higher cumulative
late lumen loss) (57).

The precise reason for the late increase in neointimal
hyperplasia in DES is still unclear, but it may be related to a
delayed healing response, persistent biological reaction
caused by the drug soon after implantation, or a hypersen-
sitivity reaction to durable polymer. Further study is war-
ranted to investigate the clinical relevance of this persistent
neointimal growth and establish the appropriate length of
follow-up after DES implantation.

Morphologic Patterns

Both the incidence and angiographic patterns of restenosis
differ between DES and BMS ISR. Table 5 shows mor-
phologic patterns of ISR in SES, PES, and BMS. The
predominant restenosis patterns in BMS are nonfocal types.
Angiographic restenosis patterns following different types of
DES may not be identical. The most frequent restenosis
pattern after SES is focal, and the majority of ISR after PES
is also focal (9,21,23,58–63). Interestingly, DES ISR pat-
terns in the randomized SIRIUS (Sirolimus-Eluting Stent
in Coronary Lesions) and TAXUS IV trials are relatively
more often focal compared with DES ISR patterns in
observational studies. These differences might be explained
by the fact that patients included in the randomized trials
had relatively less complex lesions.

Prognostic implications of morphologic patterns of ISR.

After BMS implantation, the classification of angiographic
patterns of ISR has important prognostic significance (3).
After DES implantation, the morphologic pattern of DES
ISR remains an important predictor of clinical outcomes
after ISR treatment (23,64). Cosgrave et al. (64) reported
the rate of ISR recurrence following previous successful
DES ISR treatment to be 18% in the focal group and 51%
in the nonfocal group; the incidence of TLR at a median of
14 months was 10% and 23%, respectively. Rathore et al.
(23) reported that a focal pattern of SES ISR was an
independent predictor of lower recurrent restenosis rate,
with a hazard ratio of 0.47 in a cohort of 351 patients treated for SES ISR.

**Clinical Approach and Treatment Options**

The optimal treatment for DES restenosis remains undefined. The variety of treatment options (conventional balloon angioplasty, cutting or scoring balloon, drug-eluting balloon, BMS, same DES, different DES, vascular brachytherapy [VBT], or bypass surgery) and the variable etiologies of DES restenosis make it difficult for interventional cardiologists to determine the optimal therapy for this condition, except for the almost uniform avoidance of VBT. So far only 1 randomized clinical trial investigating the treatment of DES ISR has been published. Many observational studies have evaluated clinical and angiographic outcomes after percutaneous treatment for DES restenosis. However, the numbers of enrolled patients in these studies have been too small, the treatment modalities too diverse, and the results too inconsistent to draw any definitive conclusions about the optimal treatment of DES ISR (Table 6) (20,22,23,64–75).

An intravascular imaging technique (ultrasound being the most common) may reveal the mechanism of DES ISR in a specific case and guide further therapy. From a technical point of view, a larger high-pressure balloon may be useful in ISR cases owing to original stent underexpansion. A common technical problem of balloon angioplasty in ISR is the slippage during inflation, which can be avoided with use of a cutting or scoring balloon; however, the cutting or scoring balloon may in turn be somewhat more difficult to deliver in distal areas through stented segments. Drug-eluting balloons provide the theoretic advantage of avoiding

---

**Table 5** Morphologic Pattern of SES, PES, and BMS ISR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study/First Author (Ref. #)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SES</th>
<th>PES</th>
<th>BMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Focal</td>
<td>Nonfocal</td>
<td>Focal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randomized trials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIRIUS</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAXUS IV</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observational studies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemos et al. (59)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo et al. (62)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iakovou et al. (60)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbett et al. (61)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park et al. (21)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitahara et al. (63)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathore et al. (23)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMS = bare-metal stent(s); ISR = in-stent restenosis; PES = paclitaxel-eluting stent(s); SES = sirolimus-eluting stent(s).

---

**Table 6** Clinical and Angiographic Outcomes After Percutaneous Treatment of DES ISR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study/First Author (Ref. #)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Lesions</th>
<th>Type of DES</th>
<th>Follow-up Duration</th>
<th>TLR</th>
<th>Angiographic Restenosis</th>
<th>Treatment Modalities Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randomized trial</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAR-DESIRE 2</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>450 SES</td>
<td>6–8 months</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>PES 50%, SES 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observational studies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemos et al. (68)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24 SES</td>
<td>9.3 months</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>BA 11%, BMS 4%, PES 41%, SES 44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moussa et al. (70)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22 SES</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BA 13.5%, BMS 82%, VBT 4.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee et al. (67)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>140 SES</td>
<td>7.2 ± 1.8 months</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>PES 100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torguson et al. (71)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>111 PES 22%, SES 78%</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>PES 11%, SES 34%, VBT 55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim et al. (66)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>58 PES 47%, SES 53%</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>BA 19%, SES 57%, VBT 24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosgrave et al. (64)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>250 PES 34%, SES 66%</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>BA 38%, DES 62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishkel et al. (69)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>108 SES, PES</td>
<td>15 ± 6 months</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BA 1%, BMS 18%, DES 80%, VBT 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garg et al. (65)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>116 SES, PES</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BA 1%, BMS, PES, SES, PES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solinas et al. (20)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>152 PES 22%, SES 78%</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BA 16%, DES 84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonello et al. (72)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>122 N/A</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>VBT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatani et al. (73)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>140 SES</td>
<td>2 yrs</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>OTHER 35%, PES 22%, SES 43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinberg et al. (22)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>119 N/A</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>22.2%*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathore et al. (23)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>351 SES</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>BA 67%, BMS 1%, PES 5%, SES 17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagliareni et al. (75)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>252 PES 39%, SES 57%, ZES 4%</td>
<td>23 ± 10 months</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>BA 53%, DES 47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh et al. (74)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>319 N/A</td>
<td>3.2 yrs</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These rates are for target vessel revascularization.

BA = balloon angioplasty; DES = drug-eluting stent(s); TLR = target lesion revascularization; VBT = vascular brachytherapy; ZES = zotarolimus-eluting stent(s); other abbreviations as in Table 5.
new stent implantation in cases of excess neointimal proliferation as the dominant cause of ISR.

**DES or cutting/scoring balloon angioplasty for DES restenosis.** Clinical and angiographic results with DES for BMS restenosis were superior to those from conventional therapy (balloon angioplasty or VBT) in several randomized trials (76–78). DES are also currently the most popular retreatment modality for DES restenosis, particularly of the focal type, because of immediate feasibility and safety. Several observational studies compared the clinical or angiographic effect of repeat-DES placement with that of other therapies (66,69,71). Kim et al. (66) (n = 58) reported significantly lower 6-month restenosis rates after new SES treatment (4%) compared with 35% with conventional treatment (cutting balloon angioplasty or VBT). Mishkel et al. (69) reported similar results in 108 DES failure lesions. The 1-year TLR rate was 29% in patients given the same DES, 19% with a different DES, and 37% with conventional (cutting balloon angioplasty, BMS, or VBT) treatments. A recent observational study (n = 211) reported no differences in TLR rates at a mean follow-up period of 2 years between repeat DES and balloon angioplasty (75). However, patients in the repeat DES group more often had a diffuse pattern of restenosis at baseline. A well-targeted, focal type, because of immediate feasibility and safety.

Several randomized trials investigating treatment strategies for DES ISR are currently ongoing. The randomized GISE-CROSS (DES Crossover for In-Stent Restenosis) trial is evaluating same versus different DES as alternate therapies for DES restenosis. Moreover, 2 Korean multicenter trials are currently enrolling patients. The DES-ISR trial is evaluating the relative efficacy of PES and SES for diffuse DES ISR, and the FOCUS (Focal In-Stent Restenosis After Drug-Eluting Stent) trial compares cutting balloon angioplasty with SES for focal DES ISR.

The drug-eluting balloon is another novel promising modality to treat DES ISR. The theoretic advantage of a drug-eluting balloon over DES could be that it allows delivery of an antiplatelet agent without a second layer of metal. The drug-eluting balloon has been shown to be effective in the treatment of BMS ISR (82,83). The PEPCAD-DES (Treatment of DES In-Stent Restenosis With ScQuent Please Paclitaxel Eluting PTCA Catheter)
trial is currently recruiting patients to investigate the efficacy of a paclitaxel-eluting balloon for the treatment of DES ISR.

**Proposed Clinical Approach Algorithm**

It is important to consider that therapeutic options for DES restenosis are somewhat controversial because there are few data comparing interventional modalities (balloon, cutting balloon, scoring balloon, drug-eluting balloon, BMS, same DES, different DES, or VBT) with surgery. Therefore, we recommend that treatment of DES restenosis be “individualized” using IVUS analysis to clarify the etiologic mechanism. Figure 3 depicts a proposed algorithm for the current approach to DES restenosis.

**Conclusions**

DES result in reduced rates of restenosis compared with BMS across all lesion and patient subsets. Angiographic coronary restenosis rates after DES implantation have fallen below 10% in several randomized trials. However, this rate increases when complex lesions are treated. Although predictors of restenosis after BMS deployment—such as diabetes mellitus, small vessels, and stenting long lesions—are still significant in the era of DES, the morphologic pattern of restenosis is different following BMS versus DES implantation. The predominant pattern of angiographic restenosis is focal, and this pattern is related to better prognosis. However, a diffuse pattern type still exists and is associated with a high incidence of restenosis recurrence. In addition, the issues of delayed restenosis and the mechanisms of restenosis with DES have not been fully investigated with these devices. Further detailed studies are warranted to understand the development of restenosis in DES and its precise treatment. We anticipate that these studies will become more complex with the emergence of new types of DES.

Reprint requests and correspondence: Dr. George D. Dangas, Cardiovascular Institute (Box 1030), Mount Sinai Medical Center, One Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, New York 10029. E-mail: george.dangas@mssm.edu.

**REFERENCES**


33. Mintz GS. Features and parameters of drug-eluting stent deployment discoverable by intravascular ultrasound. Am J Cardiol 2007;100:26M–35M.


57. Byrne RA. Two-year clinical and angiographic outcomes from a randomized trial of polymer-free drug-eluting stents versus polymer-based Cypher and Endeavor drug-eluting stents. Paper presented at: American College of Cardiology/25th Annual Scientific Session; March 14–16, 2010; Atlanta, GA.


Key Words: drug-eluting stent(s) • in-stent restenosis • target lesion revascularization.