A risk predictor of restenosis after superficial femoral artery stent implantation: Relevance of mean platelet volume

Yaobo Yang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6442-1400

Jing Shen
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Shenghai Wang
Yan'an People's Hospital

Jianbo Song
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Fangfang Ge
First Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University

Jiapei Xie
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Jiangshuai Qu
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Xinzu Mao
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Zhaocheng Kuang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Nan Shang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Xiang Wang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Yejun Wu
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Hongxin Wang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Jun Sun
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Jicheng Fang
Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

Liang Xiao (xiaoliangcmu@163.com)
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7468-9598
Abstract

Background - Purpose - To investigate the relationship between an increase in the pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume (MPV) and superficial femoral artery in-stent restenosis (ISR) rate.

Methods and Results - We recruited patients that underwent superficial femoral artery stenting for lower extremity arteriosclerosis obliterans at our hospital from March 2015 to March 2018. All patients gave venous blood three days before and following implantation. Doppler ultrasound, computed tomography angiography or digital subtraction angiography were used for regular follow-up examination. Logistic regression was used to identify predictors of ISR after superficial femoral artery stenting. We enrolled 173 patients, of which 34 (19.6%) were determined as having ISR for a mean of 8.9 ± 2.7 months (3-12 months). Neutrophil count, neutrophil ratio, lymphocyte ratio and platelet count pre-implantation, and platelet count and MPV after stent implantation, and the pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume difference (MPVD) and mean platelet volume difference ratio (MPVDR) were all statistically different when comparing the ISR and non-restenosis groups (p<0.05). A positive correlation was found for post-operative MPV and presence of ISR (r = 0.58; P <0.001). A MPVD not less than 1.5 fL was associated with an odds ratio of 11.79 (95% CI [4.54 to 30.55]; P <0.001) for presence of ISR. A MPVDR of not less than 17.9% was associated with an odds ratio of 10.72 (95% CI [4.14 to 27.73]; P <0.001) for occurrence of ISR.

Conclusions: An increase in pre- and post-operative MPV was correlated with the occurrence of superficial femoral artery ISR.

Background

Arteriosclerosis obliterans of the lower limbs is caused by the formation of atherosclerotic plaques of the lower limbs, which leads to arterial stenosis and occlusion, leading to chronic limb ischemia. With the aggregation of an aging population, the incidence of peripheral vascular disease is increasing, especially in the elderly, where the incidence can reach 15–20 percent [1]. Percutaneous transluminal stent implantation is an accepted technique for the treatment of superficial femoral artery occlusive disease [2–4]. The use of percutaneous transluminal stent implantation to revascularize the superficial femoral artery can result in an initial technical success rate of more than 95 percent [5]. The greater use of percutaneous transluminal stent implantation within the superficial femoral artery (superficial femoral artery stenting or SFAS) is primarily due to a decreased incidence in operative morbidity and mortality, decreased length of hospital stay, and decreased wound complications. However, one-year ISR occurs in approximately 18–40 percent of patients that elect to undergo SFAS [6]. However, this risk is detected in the clinical setting in a timely manner. Therefore, it is particularly important to determine the risk factors of restenosis in superficial femoral artery stents early in clinical treatment by simple and convenient examination methods.

Platelets, by their capacity to adhere to the sites of an arterial injury, can form aggregates and secrete platelet-derived growth factors (PDGF), and appear to play an important role in neointimal hyperplasia and the appearance of restenosis [7–10]. The platelet volume is a marker of platelet function and activation [11]. Several experimental studies have indicated that large platelets contain more α-granules [12], produce more prothrombotic factors like thromboxaneB2 [13–14], and release more serotonin and h-thromboglobulin [12, 15] than smaller platelets. A large MPV is a predictive marker of in-stent restenosis after coronary [16–17] and carotid stenting [18]. However, the utility of MPV as a predictor of risk for superficial femoral artery restenosis has not been previously reported in the literature. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the pre- and post-operative difference in MPV and the superficial femoral artery ISR rate.
Methods

We recruited 173 patients that underwent SFAS for lower extremity arteriosclerosis obliterans at our hospital from March 2015 to March 2018. All patients donated venous blood three days before and then after implantation. Routine hematological parameters including erythrocytic count, hemoglobin, leukocyte count, neutrophil count, neutrophil ratio, lymphocyte count, lymphocyte ratio, eosinophil count, eosinophil ratio, basophil count, basophils ratio, platelet distribution width, platelet count, mean platelet volume, uric acid levels, creatinine levels, and levels of triglycerides, cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, and serum glucose were measured by an auto-analyzer (Model XE2100; Sysmex Co, Kobe, Japan). Clinical and demographic data, and laboratory results were obtained from the hospital electronic medical records system for admitted patients. Inclusion criteria included the following: 1. adult patients that underwent successful percutaneous transluminal stent implantation for superficial femoral artery lesions; 2. TASC-II classification of the femoral artery [19]: TASC-IIA, TASC-IIB, and TASC-IIC patients; 3. at least one arterial run-off below the knee, although stenosis lesions that were not limiting the flow may be included; 4. No evidence of residual inflow problems in the aorto-iliac artery, although stenosis lesions that were not limiting the flow may be included. Exclusion criteria included the following: 1. evidence of contraindications to anti-coagulation; 2. evidence of hematological disease; 3. presence of severe cardiac insufficiency (New York Heart Association grade III or IV), liver dysfunction (Child grade B or C) or renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min); and 4. no arterial run-off below the knee. All patients received 5,000 units of heparin during the procedures. After taking 100 mg of aspirin and clopidogrel at 75 mg for 12 months, clopidogrel was discontinued and administration of aspirin was sustained. Doppler ultrasonography, computed tomography angiography or digital subtraction angiography were performed every 3–6 months after stenting the superficial femoral artery. ISR was defined as not less than 50 percent stenosis in the treated lesion [20]. The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University. All patients signed an informed consent.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using the SPSS version 21.0 software package. Continuous data were given as mean ± S. D. Discrete parameters were presented as percentages. Categorical variables were tested using the Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. The optimum cut-off value was accepted as the MPVD and MPVDR value, which also had the highest odds ratio. Linear and Spearman's rank regressions were used with the ISR as the dependent variable. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify predictors of ISR. A linear relationship between an increase in the MPV and the onset time of restenosis was assessed by calculating the Pearson's correlation coefficient. Kaplan–Meier analysis was performed to compare cumulative risk of ISR between groups. A probability (P) value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

We enrolled 173 patients to this study, with a mean age of 69.5 ± 11.72 (45–90 years). There were 135 (78%) men and 38 (22%) women in this group. ISR was detected in 34 (19.6%) patients after a mean of 8.9 ± 2.7 months (range 3–12 months). There was no difference between groups for age and sex distribution. There were 95 (54.91%) diabetes mellitus, 93 (53.76%) smoking, 47 (27.12%) coronary heart disease, and 97 (56.07%) hypertension patients although none were statistically different when comparing the ISR and no-restenosis groups (P>0.05). In addition, the TASC II classification of the femoral artery was not statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups (P>0.05; Table 1).
Univariate analysis showed that the preoperative neutrophil count \((P = 0.038)\), the pre-operative neutrophil ratio \((P = 0.01)\), the pre-operative lymphocyte ratio \((P = 0.03)\), and the pre-operative platelet count \((P = 0.04)\) were all statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups (Table 2). The post-operative platelet count \((P < 0.001)\) and the post-operative MPV \((P < 0.001)\) were statistically different between both groups. In addition, the pre- and post-operative platelet count difference \((P = 0.01)\), the pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume difference \((P < 0.001)\), and the pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume difference ratio \((P < 0.001)\) were all statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups (Table 3).

Odds ratio of ISR occurring for different values of MPVD and MPVDR are given in Table 4. A MPVD value of not less than 1.5 fl was associated with an odds ratio of 11.78 for the occurrence of ISR. A MPVDR value of not less than 17.9 percent was associated with an odds ratio of 10.14 for the occurrence of ISR.

Among 173 patients, there were 48 patients with MPVD of not less than 1.5 fl, 22 patients with stent restenosis within one year, and the rate of restenosis was 45.8 percent. In addition, there were 125 patients with an MPVD < 1.5 fl, and 12 patients with stent restenosis within one year, and the rate of restenosis was 9.6 percent \((P < 0.05)\). There were 49 patients with an MPVDR of not less than 17.9 percent, and 21 patients with restenosis that was evident within one year, and the rate of restenosis was 42.9 percent. There were also 124 patients with an MPVDR of <17.9 percent, and 13 patients with stent restenosis seen within one year—the rate of restenosis was 10.5 percent \((P < 0.05)\). The pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume difference of not less than 1.5 fl \((P < 0.001)\), and the pre- and post-operative mean platelet volume difference ratio of not less than 17.9% percent \((P < 0.001)\), were statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups (Table 3).

The pre-operative serum glucose, uric acid, creatinine, total cholesterol, triglyceride, and HDL and LDL levels, were not statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups \((P > 0.05)\). The post-operative creatinine and uric acid levels were not statistically different between the ISR and no-restenosis groups \((P > 0.05; \text{Table 5})\).

There was a correlation between post-operative MPV and the occurrence of ISR \((r = 0.58; P < 0.001; \text{Table 6})\). A MPVD value of not less than 1.5 fl was associated with an odds ratio of 11.79 (95% CI [4.55 to 30.56]; \(P < 0.001)\) for the occurrence of ISR. An MPVDR value of not less than 17.9 percent was associated with an odds ratio of 10.72 (95% CI [4.14 to 27.73]; \(P < 0.001)\) for the occurrence of ISR (Table 7). Pearson’s correlation analysis showed that MPVD was negatively correlated with the onset time of ISR \((r = −0.856; P < 0.001)\). The greater the MPVD, the shorter the onset time of restenosis (Figure 1A). MPVDR was also negatively correlated with the onset time of ISR \((r = −0.883; P < 0.001)\). The larger the MPVDR, the shorter the onset time of restenosis (Figure 1B).

The Kaplan–Meier analysis of cumulative freedom from ISR according to MPVD \((\geq 1.5\text{fL or } <1.5\text{fL})\) is shown (Figure 2A). The log-rank test indicated that ISR risk was significantly higher in patients with an MPV of not less than 1.5 fl than patients with an MPV of less than 1.5 fl at baseline \((P < 0.001)\). Figure 2B shows the Kaplan–Meier analysis of cumulative freedom from ISR according to the MPVDR value \((\geq 17.9\% \text{ or } <17.9\%)\). The log-rank test indicated that the risk of ISR was significantly higher in patients with MPVDR of not less than 17.9 percent than patients with MPVDR of less than 17.9 percent fl \((P < 0.001)\).

**Discussion**

The mechanism of stent restenosis is unclear. Neointimal hyperplasia remains the primary mechanism of restenosis. Platelets play an important role in the process of vascular neointimal hyperplasia [7–10]. Studies have reported that superficial femoral artery ISR occurs within approximately 18–40 percent of patients undergoing stenting within one
year [6]. In our study, the one year restenosis rate of the superficial femoral artery stent was 19.6 percent, which was consistent with other research findings.

Our study observed that in patients presenting with restenosis within 12 months, the MPV increased after stent implantation. Norgaz et al. [17] reported that a pre-operative MPV > 8.4 fL was associated with restenosis within six months after coronary stent implantation and there was a positive correlation between a preoperative MPV and the occurrence of ISR (r = 0.44; *P* < 0.001). However, the relationship between post-operative platelet volume and stent restenosis has not been analyzed. Dai et al. [18] reported that a pre-operative MPV of more than 10.1 fL was associated with restenosis within 16 months after carotid stent implantation (*P* = 0.013). There was no significant difference between the pre- and post-operative MPV in CAS patients.

We observed that the pre-operative MPV in the ISR group was 8.49 ± 0.91 fL compared to 8.31 ± 0.82 fL in the no-restenosis group (*P* > 0.05); however, the post-operative MPV in the ISR group was 10.04 ± 0.68 fL as compared to 9.11 ± 0.79 fL in the no-restenosis group (*P* < 0.001). There was no correlation between the pre-operative MPV and an occurrence of ISR (r = 0.11; *P* > 0.05). However, we did find a positive correlation between the post-operative MPV and an occurrence of ISR (r = 0.58; *P* < 0.001). Patients with an MPVD of not less than 1.5 fL had a 11.79-fold higher risk of ISR when compared with an MPV of less than 1.5 fL. Moreover, patients with an MPVDR of not less than 17.9 percent had a 10.72-fold higher risk of ISR than did patients with an MPVDR of less than 17.9 percent. Further, Hu et al. [21] reported that patients with a higher platelet distribution width, defined as more than 13.65 percent, had a four-fold higher risk of ISR as compared with a lower platelet distribution width after coronary stent implantation.

Our study found no correlation between the platelet distribution width and an occurrence of ISR. These discrepancies might be caused by the different lesion sites studied. The superficial femoral artery stent might be affected by the compression, pulling and torsion of the thigh muscle, while the coronary and carotid arteries are less affected by the muscle. In addition, the blood flow velocity differs among that seen for the superficial femoral artery and the coronary and carotid arteries. We found that changes in the MPV for patients with restenosis have a negative linear relationship with the onset time of restenosis. It is suggested that the greater the change in the MPV during pre- and post-operative superficial femoral artery stent implantation, the shorter the onset time of restenosis. In addition, our study observed an increase in MPV and a decrease in platelet count in patients with restenosis.

Inoue et al. [22] reported 48 patients with left anterior descending coronary artery disease that were randomly assigned to either a balloon angioplasty group or a coronary stent group. The heparin-coated catheter remained in the coronary sinus for 48 hours after the procedure. Coronary sinus blood and peripheral blood were obtained, before, immediately after, and at 24 and 48 hours after the procedure. By flow cytometric analysis, it was demonstrated that in the coronary sinus of the stent group, the expression of platelet CD62P increased significantly, and did so immediately after the procedure, and these trends continued during the 48-hour observation period. By contrast, in the coronary sinus of the balloon group, the expression of platelet CD62P increased less significantly when measured immediately after the procedure, and declined to baseline levels 24 hours after the procedure. This result suggested that platelet activation that occurs in the coronary circulation after coronary stenting was both stronger and more persistent than following the balloon angioplasty procedure. Platelets do not have any nuclei, and their size and α-granule content are controlled by megakaryocyte development and differentiation [23].

In one particular animal study, Martin et al. [24] reported observations from a rabbit model following the intravenous daily injection of anti-rabbit platelet serum for six continuous days. At the end of the six day period, multiple fragments of bone marrow from the femoral shafts were taken. Megakaryocyte were measured using a Kontron MOP AM03 system. It was shown that the volume of megakaryocyte cytoplasm significantly increased and stimulated
platelet production. The platelet volume produced per megakaryocyte also increased. Large platelets contain more α-granules. Moreover, platelet α-granules contain PDGF, which is thought to be the most potent mitogen in the process of smooth muscle cell hyperplasia, and the occurrence of neointimal hyperplasia [8].

Inoue et al. [25] measured serum levels of glycosyl-phosphatidyl-inositol-anchored-protein–80, which is a modulator of Mac–1 on the surface of neutrophils in patients that had undergone coronary stent implantation. This group reported activation of neutrophils and neutrophil-mediated oxidative burst in the inflammatory process of PCI-induced vessel injury and neointimal hyperplasia. Chang et al. [26] recruited 180 patients and obtained venous blood samples one to three days before superficial femoral artery stent implantation. The neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio was computed using the absolute neutrophil count divided by the absolute lymphocyte count. This group observed that the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio was significantly higher in the early ISR (i.e., within one year) group than that seen in the non-ISR group. The neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio that was not less than 3.62, was independently and positively associated with a higher risk of early ISR after stent implantation in patients with femoro-popliteal chronic total occlusion.

However, we found that the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio was negatively correlated with ISR. This discrepancy is likely due to the patients in our study that did not have severe limb ischemia. However, Verdoia et al. [27] reported that in patients undergoing coronary angiography, the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio is independently associated with ISR. In a study using coronary arteries of swine, Nakatani et al. [28] reported that neointimal hyperplasia after stenting lasts longer than is seen following balloon injury, presumably due to the inflammatory cells that are found around the stent struts. Inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and eosinophils, are intimately linked to the differences seen in neointimal hyperplasia following balloon injury as compared stenting. We found that post-operative cell counts of neutrophils, leukocytes, eosinophils, and basophils were all higher than was found preoperatively.

There are several limitations in the present study. First, this study was conducted on a retrospective basis, like other studies, represented a single center experience. Second, the limitations of our study was the small sample, which we recognize might lead to differences in some of the reported observations. Thied, the predictive effect of the serum inflammatory factor concentrations on restenosis after stent implantation was also neglected, which we recognize will need to be confirmed by further studies. In addition, although there are many factors (procedure related factor, underlying vascular disease factor, etc) which can affect in-stent restenosis (ISR), these factors were not fully evaluated in this study.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the increase in pre- and post-operative stent implantation MPV was positively correlated with the occurrence of superficial femoral artery in-stent restenosis. When an MPVD of not less than 1.5 fL is found, or when an MPVDR of not less than 17.9 percent is found, the appearance of superficial femoral artery stent restenosis is more likely to occur.

**List Of Abbreviations**

MPV: mean platelet volume; ISR: in-stent restenosis; SFAS: superficial femoral artery stenting; MPVD: mean platelet volume difference; MPVDR: mean platelet volume difference ratio; PDGF: platelet-derived growth factors

**Declarations**

*Ethics approval and consent to participate:* The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University. All patients signed an informed consent.
Consent for publication: Yes

Availability of data and material: All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article

Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests

Funding: This work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 81471763). The National Nature Science Foundation of China provides financial support in research design, data collection and analysis.

Authors’ contributions:

XL initiated the project and designed the experiment. YYB, SJ, WSH, SJB conducted clinical data collection; YYB, GFF, XJP, QJS, MXZ, KZC, SJ, performed postoperative follow-up and recorded data; SN, WX, WYJ, YF, YY, WHX, FJC, conducted a number of collation and statistical analysis. YYB wrote the original manuscript. XL, YYB revised the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript. Acknowledgements: Not applicable

Authors’ Information: Yaobo Yang Address: Department of Intervention, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, 4 Chongshan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning, China 110000.

Telephone number: +8618241654200

E-mail: YangBoFangcmu@163.com

References

1. Dua A, Lee CJ. Epidemiology of Peripheral Arterial Disease and Critical Limb Ischemia [J]. Tech Vasc Interv Radiol, 2016; 19:91–95.

2. Muradin GS, Bosch JL, Stijnen T, Hunink MG. Balloon dilation and stent implantation for treatment of femoropopliteal arterial disease: meta-analysis. Radiology 2001; 221:137–45.

3. Murray JG, Apthorp LA, Wilkins RA. Long-segment (>or = 10cm) femoropopliteal angioplasty: improved technical success and long-term patency. Radiology 1995; 195:158–62.

4. Clark TW, Groffsky JL, Soulen MC. Predictors of long-term patency after femoropopliteal angioplasty: results from the STAR registry. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2001; 12:923–33.

5. Schillinger M, Sabeti S, Loewe C, Dick P, Amighi J, Mlekusch W, Schlager O, Cejna M, Lammer J, Minar E. Balloon angioplasty versus implantation of nitinol stents in the superficial femoral artery. N Engl J Med, 2006; 354:1879–1888.

6. Laird JR, Katzen BT, Scheinert D, Lammer J, Carpenter J, Buchbinder M, Dave R, Ansel G, Lansky A, Cristea E, Collins TJ, Goldstein J, Jaff MR, RESILIENT Investigators. Nitinol stent implantation versus balloon angioplasty for lesions in the superficial femoral artery and proximal popliteal artery: twelve-month results from the RESILIENT randomized trial. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2010; 3: 267–276.

7. Chankasedar B, Tanguay JF. Platelets and restenosis. J Am Coll Cardiol 2000; 35: 555–62.

8. Liu MW, Roubin GS, King III SB. Restenosis after coronary angioplasty. Potential biologic determinants and role intimal hyperplasia. Circulation 1989; 79:1374–87.
9. Ferns GAA, Raines EW, Sprugel KH, Motani AS, Reidy MA, Ross R. Inhibition of neointimal smooth muscle accumulation after angioplasty by an antibody to PDGF. Science 1991; 253:1129–32.

10. Ip JH, Fuster V, Israel D, Badimon L, Badimon J, Chesebro JH. The role of platelets, thrombin and hyperplasia in restenosis after coronary angioplasty. J Am Coll Cardiol 1991; 17:77–88.

11. Bath PM, Butterworth RJ. Platelet size: measurement, physiology and vascular disease. Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis 1996 Mar; 7: 157–61.

12. Martin JF, Shaw T, Heggie J, Penington DG. Measurement of the density of human platelets and its relationship to volume. Br J Haematol 1983; 54:337–52.

13. Jakubowski JA, Thompson CB, Vaillancourt R, Valeri CR, Deykin D. Arachidonic acid metabolism by platelets of different size. Br J Haematol 1983 Mar; 53:503–11.

14. Martin JF, Trowbridge EA, Salmon G, Plum J. The biological significance of platelet volume: its relation to bleeding time, platelet thromboxane B2 production and megakaryocyte nuclear DNA concentration. Thromb Res 1983; 32:443–60.

15. Thompson CB, Eaton KA, Princiotta SM, Ruskin CA, Valeri CR. Size dependent platelet subpopulation relationships of platelet volume to ultrastructure, enzymatic activity and function. Br J Haematol 1982; 50: 509–19.

16. Yang A, Pizzulli L, Luderitz B. Mean platelet volume as marker of restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in patients with stable and unstable angina pectoris. Thromb Res. 2006; 117:371–377.

17. Norgaz T, Hobikoglu G, Aksu H, Bolca O, Uyarel H, Eren M, Narin A. The relationship between preprocedural platelet size and subsequent in-stent restenosis, Acta Cardiol 2004; 59: 391–5.

18. Dai Z, Gao J, Li S, Li R, Chen Z, Liang M, Liu X, Xu G, Mean Platelet Volume as a Predictor for Restenosis After Carotid Angioplasty and Stenting, Stroke 2018; 49:872–876.

19. Norgren L, Hiatt WR, Dormandy JA, Nehler MR, Harris KA, Fowkes FG, TASC II Working Group,. Inter-society consensus for the management of peripheral arterial disease (TASC) [J]. J Vasc Surg, 2007; 45:S5-S67.

20. BrayPJ,RobsonWJ,BrayAE.Percutaneous treatment of long superficial femoral artery occlusive disease: efficacy of the Hemobahn stent-graft, J Endovasc Ther 2003;10:619–28.

21. Hu CP, Du Y, Zhu Y, Shi C, Qin Z, Zhao YX, Platelet Distribution Width on Admission Predicts In-Stent Restenosis in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Treated with Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. Chin Med J 2018; 131:757–63.

22. Inoue T, Sohma R, Miyazaki T, Iwasaki Y, Yaguchi I, Shigenori M. Comparison of activation process of platelets and neutrophils after coronary stent implantation versus balloon angioplasty for stable angina pectoris. Am J Cardiol2000; 86:1057–62.

23. Gladwin AM, Carrier MJ, Beesley JE, Lelchuk R, Martin JF. Identification of mRNA for PDGF B-chain in human megakaryocytes isolated using a novel immunomagnetic separation method. Br J Haematol 1990; 35:225–31.

24. Martin JF, Trowbridge EA, Salmon GL, Slater DN. The relationship between platelet and megakaryocyte volumes. Thromb Res 1982; 28:447–59.

25. Inoue T, Kato T, Hikichi Y, Hashimoto S, Hirase T, Morooka T, Imoto Y, Takeda Y, Sendo F, Node K. Stent-induced neutrophil activation is associated with an oxidative burst in the inflammatory process, leading to neointimal thickening. Thromb Haemost 2006; 95:43–8.

26. Zhihui Chang, M, Jiahe Zheng, M, and Qiyong Guo, The Relationship Between the Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and In-Stent Restenosis in Patients with Femoropopliteal Chronic Total Occlusions. Angiology 2018; 69:1–6.
27. Verdoia M, Barbieri L, Di Giovine G, Marino P, Suryapranata H, De Luca G, Novara Atherosclerosis Study Group (NAS). Neutrophil to Lymphocyte ratio and the extent of coronary artery disease: Results from a large cohort study. Angiology. 2016; 67:75–82.

28. Nakatani M, Takeyama Y, Shibata M, Yorozuya M, Suzuki H, Koba S, Katagiri T. Mechanisms of restenosis after coronary intervention: difference between plain old balloon angioplasty and stenting. Cardiovasc Pathol 2003; 12:40–48.

**Tables**

**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the 173 patients**

|                      | Total, n = 173 | Restenosis, n = 34 | No restenosis, n = 139 (%) | P value |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Male (%)             | 135 (78.0)    | 27 (79.4)          | 108 (77.7)                 | 0.86    |
| Age, Y               | 69.54 ± 10.50 | 67.53 ± 11.62      | 70.03 ± 10.19              | 0.21    |
| Smoking              | 93 (53.76)    | 18 (52.94)         | 75 (53.96)                 | 0.39    |
| Hypertension         | 97 (56.07)    | 18 (52.94)         | 79 (56.83)                 | 0.66    |
| Diabetes mellitus    | 95 (54.91)    | 16 (47.06)         | 79 (56.83)                 | 0.10    |
| CAD                  | 47 (27.12)    | 10 (29.41)         | 37 (34.26)                 | 0.74    |
| TASC II classification|              |                    |                            |         |
| TASC A               | 9             | 3                  | 6                          | 0.33    |
| TASC B               | 88            | 14                 | 74                         |         |
| TASC C               | 76            | 17                 | 59                         |         |

Key: CAD, coronary artery disease

**Table 2. Comparison of blood parameters between two groups preoperative**

|                      | Total, n = 173 | Restenosis, n = 34 | No restenosis, n = 139 | t      | P value |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Erythrocyte,×10^{12}/L | 4.52 ± 0.57   | 4.47 ± 0.53        | 4.53 ± 0.59            | -0.56  | 0.57    |
| Hemoglobin, g/L       | 141.4 ± 13.6  | 138.23 ± 15.07     | 142.25 ± 13.19         | -1.52  | 0.12    |
| Leukocyte,×10^{9}/L   | 8.31 ± 2.88   | 7.64 ± 1.66        | 8.48 ± 3.09            | -1.54  | 0.12    |
| Neutrophil,×10^{9}/L  | 5.71 ± 2.81   | 4.82 ± 1.35        | 5.93 ± 3.03            | -2.09  | 0.04    |
| Neutrophil ratio, %   | 66.88 ± 10.5  | 62.84 ± 8.81       | 67.87 ± 10.79          | -2.52  | 0.01    |
| Lymphocyte,×10^{9}/L  | 1.88 ± 0.70   | 2.01 ± 0.66        | 1.85 ± 0.71            | 1.16   | 0.24    |
| Lymphocyte ratio, %   | 24.10 ± 8.53  | 26.86 ± 8.26       | 23.42 ± 8.49           | 2.13   | 0.03    |
| Eosinophil,×10^{9}/L  | 0.18 ± 0.18   | 0.18 ± 0.14        | 0.18 ± 0.1             | -0.19  | 0.84    |
| Eosinophil ratio, %   | 2.39 ± 2.13   | 2.36 ± 1.63        | 2.39 ± 2.34            | -0.08  | 0.93    |
| Basophil,×10^{9}/L    | 0.03 ± 0.02   | 0.03 ± 0.01        | 0.03 ± 0.02            | 0.32   | 0.77    |
| Basophil ratio, %     | 0.47 ± 0.23   | 0.51 ± 0.17        | 0.46 ± 0.25            | 1.02   | 0.31    |
| PDW, %                | 16.76 ± 1.03  | 16.95 ± 0.66       | 16.71 ± 1.10           | 1.19   | 0.23    |
| Platelet,×10^{9}/L    | 231.3 ± 86.7  | 204.31 ± 51.23     | 237.99 ± 92.37         | -2.04  | 0.04    |
| MPV, fL               | 8.34 ± 0.83   | 8.49 ± 0.91        | 8.31 ± 0.82            | 1.18   | 0.24    |

Key: PDW, platelet distribution width; MPV, mean platelet volume
Table 3 Comparison of blood parameters between two groups postoperative

| Parameter                  | Total         | Restenosis    | No restenosis | t      | P value |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| Erythrocyte,×10^{12}/L     | 4.51 ± 0.57   | 4.39 ± 0.52   | 4.54 ± 0.59   | -1.4   | 0.16    |
| Hemoglobin, g/L            | 141.3 ± 13.4  | 141.17 ± 14.5 | 141.38 ± 13.24| -0.79  | 0.93    |
| Leukocyte,×10^9/L          | 8.43 ± 2.86   | 8.46 ± 2.23   | 8.42 ± 3.00   | 0.08   | 0.93    |
| Neutrophil,×10^9/L         | 5.90 ± 2.69   | 5.83 ± 1.74   | 5.92 ± 2.88   | -0.24  | 0.80    |
| Neutrophil ratio, %        | 68.73 ± 9.03  | 68.47 ± 8.37  | 68.80 ± 9.21  | -0.18  | 0.85    |
| Lymphocyte,%               | 1.65 ± 0.60   | 1.71 ± 0.57   | 1.63 ± 0.61   | 0.64   | 0.52    |
| Lymphocyte ratio,%         | 20.67 ± 6.88  | 20.77 ± 6.48  | 20.64 ± 7.00  | 0.09   | 0.92    |
| Eosinophil,×10^9/L         | 0.21 ± 0.17   | 0.21 ± 0.16   | 0.21 ± 0.18   | 0.02   | 0.98    |
| Eosinophil ratio,%         | 2.48 ± 1.76   | 2.52 ± 1.86   | 2.47 ± 1.47   | 0.15   | 0.87    |
| Neutrophil,×10^9/L         | 0.04 ± 0.05   | 0.03 ± 0.03   | 0.04 ± 0.05   | -1.16  | 0.24    |
| Neutrophil ratio,%         | 0.47 ± 0.42   | 0.40 ± 0.16   | 0.48 ± 0.47   | -1.03  | 0.30    |
| PDW,%                      | 17.41 ± 3.05  | 17.37 ± 1.04  | 17.42 ± 3.37  | -0.08  | 0.93    |
| Platelet,×10^9/L           | 216.5 ± 81.3  | 168.2 ± 43.65 | 228.4 ± 84.06 | -4.03  | 0.001   |
| MPV, fL                    | 9.28 ± 0.78   | 10.04 ± 0.68  | 9.11 ± 0.79   | 9.18   | <0.001  |
| PCD, fL                    | -14.79 ± 54.16| -36.08 ± 46.23| -5.59 ± 54.82 | 2.6    | 0.01    |
| MPVD, fL                   | 0.90 ± 0.94   | 1.58 ± 1.07   | 0.75 ± 0.87   | 5.761  | <0.001  |
| MPVDR,%                    | 6.41 ± 12.19  | 19.24 ± 11.45 | 10.47 ± 11.92 | 5.25   | <0.001  |
| MPVD ≥1.5 fL               | 48 (27.7)     | 22 (64.7)     | 26 (18.7)     | X^2=28.8 | <0.001 |
| MPVDR ≥17.9 %              | 49 (28.3)     | 21 (61.8)     | 26 (20.1)     | X^2=25.6 | <0.001 |

Key: PDW, platelet distribution width; MPV, mean platelet volume; PCD, platelet count difference; MPVD, mean platelet volume difference; MPVDR, mean platelet volume difference ratio.

Table 4. Odds ratio of different values of mean platelet volume difference for the occurrence of ISR

| MPVD (fL) | Odds ratio | MPVDR (%) | Odds ratio |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| ≥1.3      | 8.48       | ≥17.5     | 8.26       |
| ≥1.4      | 6.16       | ≥17.7     | 9.57       |
| ≥1.5      | 11.78      | ≥17.9     | 10.72      |
| ≥1.6      | 6.11       | ≥18.1     | 9.71       |
| ≥1.7      | 5.81       | ≥18.3     | 10.14      |
| ≥1.8      | 6.04       | ≥18.5     | 6.15       |

Key: MPVD, mean platelet volume difference; MPVDR, mean platelet volume difference ratio.

Table 5. Comparison of biochemical parameters between two groups before procedures

| Parameter                  | Total, n = 173 | Restenosis, n=34 | No restenosis, n=139 | t      | P value |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Serum glucose, mmol/L      | 7.35 ± 2.80    | 6.79 ± 2.30      | 7.50 ± 2.90          | -1.43  | 0.18    |
| Uric acid, umol/L          | 333.18 ± 116.6 | 365.17 ± 112.7   | 327.56 ± 117.24      | 1.28   | 0.2     |
| Creatinine, umol/L         | 884.58 ± 30.61 | 860.00 ± 30.17   | 842.24 ± 30.82       | 0.3    | 0.76    |
| Total cholesterol, mmol/L  | 4.29 ± 1.25    | 4.33 ± 1.47      | 4.27 ± 1.19          | 0.25   | 0.79    |
| Triglyceride, ummol/L      | 1.87 ± 1.71    | 2.09 ± 1.89      | 1.82 ± 1.67          | 0.81   | 0.41    |
| HDL, mmol/L                | 1.12 ± 1.33    | 1.45 ± 2.93      | 1.04 ± 0.32          | 1.61   | 0.11    |
| LDL, mmol/L                | 2.69 ± 1.00    | 2.62 ± 1.17      | 2.7 ± 0.96           | -0.46  | 0.64    |

After Procedures

| Parameter                  | Total, n = 173 | Restenosis, n=34 | No restenosis, n=139 | t      | P value |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Serum glucose, mmol/L      | 7.35 ± 2.80    | 6.79 ± 2.30      | 7.50 ± 2.90          | -1.43  | 0.18    |
| Uric acid, umol/L          | 333.18 ± 116.6 | 365.17 ± 112.7   | 327.56 ± 117.24      | 1.28   | 0.2     |
| Creatinine, umol/L         | 884.58 ± 30.61 | 860.00 ± 30.17   | 842.24 ± 30.82       | 0.3    | 0.76    |
| Total cholesterol, mmol/L  | 4.29 ± 1.25    | 4.33 ± 1.47      | 4.27 ± 1.19          | 0.25   | 0.79    |
| Triglyceride, ummol/L      | 1.87 ± 1.71    | 2.09 ± 1.89      | 1.82 ± 1.67          | 0.81   | 0.41    |
| HDL, mmol/L                | 1.12 ± 1.33    | 1.45 ± 2.93      | 1.04 ± 0.32          | 1.61   | 0.11    |
| LDL, mmol/L                | 2.69 ± 1.00    | 2.62 ± 1.17      | 2.7 ± 0.96           | -0.46  | 0.64    |

Key: HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.
Table 6. Correlation coefficients and p values of Spearman rank regression analyses for the occurrence of ISR

| Variables                  | r   | P      | Variables                  | r   | P      |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Postoperative MPV         | 0.58| <0.001 | Preoperative lymphocyte ratio | 0.16| 0.035  |
| Preoperative MPV          | 0.11| 0.17   | Preoperative neutrophil ratio | 0.20| 0.007  |
| Preoperative platelet count | 0.16| 0.03   | Preoperative neutrophil count | 0.15| 0.04   |
| Postoperative platelet count | 0.32| <0.001 |                           |     |        |

Key: MPV, mean platelet volume.

Table 7. Multivariate analysis of predictors of ISR after superficial femoral artery stenting.

|                      | P Value | OR    | 95%CI             |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|
|                      | Lower   | Upper |
| Neutrophil           | 0.126   | 1.32  | 0.93  1.89         |
| Neutrophil ratio     | 0.436   | 1.04  | 0.94  1.16         |
| Lymphocyte ratio     | 0.672   | 1.03  | 0.92  1.15         |
| PCD                  | 0.009   | 1.01  | 1.00  1.02         |
| MPVD≥1.5fL           | 0.000   | 11.794| 55.30  30.56       |
| MPVDR≥17.9%          | 0.000   | 10.724| 14.27  27.73       |

Key: PCD, platelet count difference; MPVD, mean platelet volume difference; MPVDR, mean platelet volume difference ratio.

Figures
Figure 1

A: Pearson correlation analysis chart of MPVD and ISR onset time. B: Pearson correlation analysis chart of MPVDR and ISR onset time
Figure 2

A. Cumulative freedom from in-stent restenosis with Kaplan–Meier analysis. Patients with an MPVD of less than 1.5 fL are displayed by the green line; Patients with an MPVD not less than 1.5 fL are displayed by the blue line. Cumulative rates of freedom from in-stent restenosis were compared by the log-rank test (P < 0.001). B. Cumulative freedom from in-stent restenosis with Kaplan–Meier analysis. Patients with MPVDR less than 17.9% were displayed with green line; Patients with MPVDR not less than 17.9% were displayed with blue line. Cumulative rates of freedom from in-stent restenosis were compared with log-rank test (P < 0.001).