Another reported mechanism of thrombosis, inadequate stent apposition, remains a subject of debate. With the use of OCT, it is possible to determine whether apposition of the stent struts to the vessel wall is adequate (Figure C) or poor (Figure 1D), the latter being a factor that favors adherence of thrombi and stent thrombosis.

Lastly, depending on the density and uniformity of tissue growth, it is possible to characterize the various components of the atherosclerotic plaque present in as much as 500 µm of the lumen surface (poor penetration), assess the severity and extension of neointimal proliferation in stent restenosis (Figure 2), and identify and locate intraluminal thrombus (Figure 3).

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