



Bridge You and Nano

Exponential Business and Technologies Company

Hydrophilicity and Hydrophobicity of Stents Determined using Micro Contact Angle Measurements

Hemocompatibility, lubricity and durability are three of the most important characteristics of coronary, iliac/biliary, peripheral and ureteral stents. To optimize these properties, a variety of materials and coatings have been developed, each with unique surface properties. Hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity affect hemocompatibility, durability, and lubricity making it a vital property to control and measure during the design and application of the stents. Hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity can be tested on larger surfaces by using a contact angle meter, however the complex shape and small width of a stent strut present a great obstacle for traditional contact angle measurements, as the liquid drop may be much larger than the feature to be tested. The Micro Contact Angle Meter equipped at Ebatco provides an ideal solution to that issue and allows for greater insight into the surface properties of the coatings and materials of micro-scale medical device features such as stent struts.

The microcontact angle meter is specially designed for the needs of measuring contact angles at microscale. The picoliter to nanoliter droplets are generated, controlled and delivered by a pneumatic system and a glass capillary with an inner diameter of 5-50 μm . The orthogonally-arranged vertical and horizontal high magnification optics guide the micron-sized drops to be precisely placed on microscopic features. The high-speed camera and powerful software allow for accurate capture and analysis of the Sessile drops for micro contact angle measurements. In addition to its broad applications in many industries, the micro contact angle meter is conveniently suited to the wettability analysis of stents, catheters, guide wires, lead wires and other medical devices that are too small to be tested with the conventional contact angle measurement instruments.



Figure 1. Optical image of an EVERFLEX peripheral stent.

To demonstrate the usefulness of the micro contact angle measurements, 5 kinds of commercially available stents: an iliac/biliary stent, two peripheral stents and two ureteral stents were tested. Figure 1 is an image of the EVERFLEX stent tested. In general, a total of 10 tests per stent were conducted. The Lubri-Flex stent was tested before and after soaking in water, as its usage instructions dictate. Figure 2 shows the average water contact angle of each kind of stent. Figure 3 presents images of water droplets on stent struts from which micro contact angles were measured.

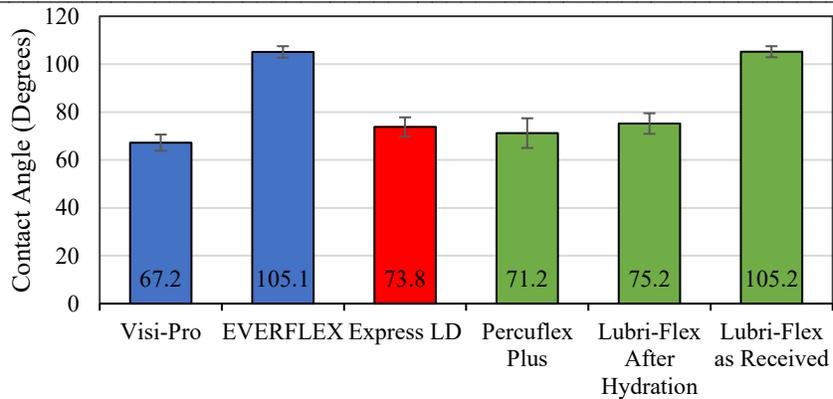


Figure 2. Micro contact angles of water on commercially available stents: peripheral stents (blue), iliac/biliary stent (red), and ureteral stents (green).

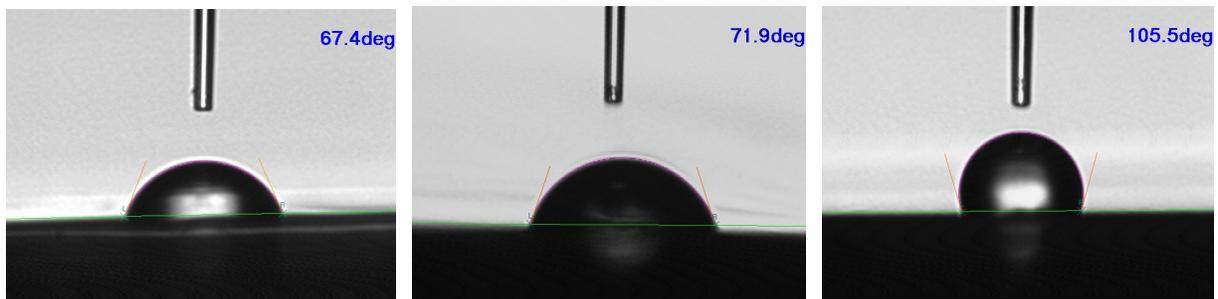


Figure 3. Microscopic images of water droplets on stent struts: Visi-Pro peripheral stent (left), Percuflex ureteral stent (middle), and Lubri-Flex ureteral stent as received (right).

As can be seen from Figure 2 and Figure 3, differences in water contact angles were found among the stents tested. Visi-Pro and Express LD stents are made of uncoated stainless-steel and have less than 90-degree water contact angles, and thus are hydrophilic. Despite being made of similar kinds of materials, the two stainless steel stents' water contact angles differed by more than 6 degrees possibly due to compositional and/or morphological differences. Everflex stent is made of nitinol and exhibit a more than 90-degree water contact angle, and is regarded as hydrophobic. Based on the contact angle results, Percuflex Plus is hydrophilic. Lubri-Flex stent is hydrophobic as received and becomes hydrophilic after soaking in water.

Research regarding peripheral stents has shown that hydrophilic surfaces decrease thrombosis significantly while hydrophobic surfaces slow degradation of the stent, leading to a longer lifetime. In ureteral stents, hydrophilic surfaces enhance the lubricity of the stent which increases patient comfort during placement and removal. Optimization of the hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity of stent surfaces is vital for the stent performance and for stent user's safety and comfort. Micro contact angle measurements are proven to be essential, useful and convenient for determining hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity of the stent surfaces.