

- 스타틴계 약물을 중심으로 -

전 재 은

- With Particular Reference to Statins -

Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

Statins (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors) are widely used lipid lowering agents. They effectively reduce LDL cholesterol (LDL-C), lower triglyceride levels and are very safe. Recent large-scale clinical trials have demonstrated that lowering LDL-C with statins substantially reduces the incidence of major coronary events in patients both with and without coronary artery disease (CAD). While all the clinical benefit of statins result primarily from their LDL-lowering effects, a variety of proposed statin mechanisms unrelated to LDL-lowering appears to further contribute to their benefits. Despite the statin database, the important clinical question persists ; what is the ideal LDL level in CAD patients? Ongoing trials of high-dosage statins should confirm whether further reduction below the current LDL goal (<100 mg/dL) will provide worthy additional benefit. Unfortunately, up to 82% of proven CAD patients have not even achieved the current LDL goal, with up to 55% needing a >30 mg/dL reduction in LDL-C merely to reach the existing goal. These findings/considerations suggest that many patients are not receiving a statin or an inadequate dose. **(Korean Circulation J 2001;31(9):849-856)**

KEY WORDS : Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitors · LDL cholesterol · Clinical trials.

서론

(plaque instability)

2)3)

(CAD)

(LDL)

[3 - hydroxy - 3 - methylglutaryl - coenzyme A(HMG - CoA) reductase inhibitor]

(LDL - C) 가가 CAD 1)

: , 700 - 721 2가 50 LDL

: (053) 420 - 5526 · : (053) 426 - 2046

E - mail : jejun@kyungpook.ac.kr

가¹¹⁾¹²⁾ 5
LDL - C, NCEP ACCESS¹³⁾
(Table 2).
3,916 Table 2
작용기전 및 약리작용 5 6
HMG - CoA가 me - 6 NCEP
valonic acid 54 6 LDL - C
(rate-limiting enzyme) HMG - CoA red - 36% 4
uctase (p<0.001), 54
⁵⁾ 76.3% 57.
가 9%, 34.2%, 37.3%,
LDL 49.4% (p<0.0001).
LDL LDL precursors 5 ,
(uptake) 가 , 2.9 7.8%
LDL - 가 ⁶⁾ ,
apo B - 100 , triglyceri - ¹⁴⁾(n =
derich lipoproteins 478 ; 1 10 40 mg, 12) ¹⁵⁾
⁷⁾⁸⁾ (n = 166 ; 1 10 mg, 6)
LDL - C 39% 42% ,
0.9% 0.6%
6 가
Ta - 부작용
ble 1 ⁹⁾ ,
(TC) 22 27%, LDL - C 27 34%,
10 20% HDL - C 4 가 ⁹⁾¹³⁾ 가
8% 가 가 TC LDL - (AST ALT
C 가 가 3 가)
TC LDL - C 5% 7% 가 1% ^{9)13 - 16)}
가 가 ⁹⁾¹⁰⁾ , 2 3
lipoprotein(a)[Lp(a)] LDL size density ¹⁶⁾ (myopathy :

Table 1. Comparative efficacy of the six statins on lipids and lipoproteins in patients without hypertriglyceridemia

Statin drug, mg/d						% change			
Atorvastatin	Simvastatin	Lovastatin	Pravastatin	Fluvastatin	Cerivastatin	Total	LDL	HDL	Triglycerides
-	10	20	20	40	0.2	- 22%	- 27%	4 - 8%	- 10 - 15%
10	20	40	40	80	0.4	- 27%	- 34%	4 - 8%	- 10 - 20%
20	40	80	-	-	-	- 32%	- 41%	4 - 8%	- 15 - 25%
40	80	-	-	-	-	- 37%	- 48%	4 - 8%	- 20 - 30%
80	-	-	-	-	-	- 42%	- 55%	4 - 8%	- 25 - 35%

LDL : low density lipoprotein, HDL : high density lipoprotein

CK 가 10 가) 1)20) 가 .

0.1%

9)

(rhabdomyolysis)

AST, ALT CK

, AST ALT

17)

가

9)

cytochrome P450(CYP) 3A4

CYP 3A4 cyclosporine,¹⁸⁾ 임상시험

(erythromycin, clarithromycin),¹⁹⁾ az -

ole¹⁹⁾ , 가 가 , 6

Table 2. Comparative efficacy of the five statins on LDL cholesterol and NCEP goal in patients with hypercholesterolemia

Statin	Dosage (mg/d) initial-maximal	% Reduction LDL-C*	% LDL-C Goal [†] reached
Atorvastatin	10 - 80	36 [‡]	76.3 [§]
Simvastatin	10 - 40	30 [‡]	57.9 [§]
Pravastatin	10 - 40	20 [‡]	34.2 [§]
Fluvastatin	20 - 80	19 [‡]	37.3 [§]
Lovastatin	20 - 80	27 [‡]	49.4 [§]

* : Mean LDL-C reduction from baseline at week 6

† : Patients reaching NCEP LDL-C goal at week 54

‡ : p<0.001 vs atorvastatin initial dose

§ : p<0.0001 vs atorvastatin maximal dose

Table 3. Clinical outcome studies using statins

Study, n	Statin	Baseline LDL-C, mg/dL*	% Reduction LDL-C	LDL-C Achieved, mg/dL	% Reduction		
					Total death	Coronary events	CABG and PTCA
Secondary-prevention trials							
4S, ²¹⁾ 4444	Simvastatin 20 - 40 mg/d	188	35	122	30 (p = 0.003)	34 (p<0.0001)	37 (p<0.0001)
CARE, ²²⁾ 4159	Pravastatin 40 mg/d	139	32	98	9 (p = NS)	24 (p = 0.003)	27 (p<0.001)
LIPID, ²³⁾ 9014	Pravastatin 40 mg/d	150	25	112	22 (p<0.0001)	23 (p<0.0001)	22 (p<0.001)
Primary-prevention trials							
WOSCOPS, ²⁴⁾ 6595	Pravastatin 40 mg/d	192	26	142	22 (p = 0.051)	31 (p<0.001)	37 (p = 0.009)
AFCAPS/TexCAPS, ²⁵⁾ 6605	Lovastatin 20 - 40 mg/d	150	25	113	0 (p = NS)	37 (p<0.001)	33 (p = 0.001)

4S : Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study, CARE : Cholesterol and Recurrent Events, LIPID : Long-term Intervention with Pravastatin in Ischemic Disease, WOSCOPS : West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study, AFCAPS/TexCAPS : Air Force/Texas Coronary Atherosclerosis Prevention Study

* : An LDL cholesterol level of ~ 100, 130 and 160 mg/dL corresponds to a total cholesterol level of 160, 200 and 240 mg/dL, respectively

ble 2 LDL - C 가 뇌혈관질환 및 말초혈관질환에 대한 효과

LDL - C 25 35% , 가

가 23 34% (30%)

26)27) 10% 가 30% 4S 21)

22) 23) WOSCOPS 24) CARE

WOSCOPS 24) AFCAPS/TexCAPS 25) 19,768

CAD가 PPP project 30)

가 stroke

가 22% 25% stroke

가 31)

Table 2 LDL - C

LDL - C 25 26% ,

31 37% . AFC - APS/ CAD 21 - 24)

TexCAPS (83%)

1) stroke LDL - C 32)33)

가 HDL - C 가 40 mg/ stroke

25) ,

dL CAD 가 CAD가 nitric oxide(NO)

(LDL - C (non - lipid mechanism)³³⁾³⁴⁾

CAD () stroke 가

() ,³⁰⁾ LDL - C 가 70 mg/dL

LDL - C 가 35)

가

심혈관조영 시험 콜레스테롤 저하효과 외의 Pleiotropic effect

CAD 가

28) , LDL - C 24 46%

(MLD) 0.06 0.08 mm 가

40 50% ,

CAD

36)가

MLD CAD

가 (plaque)

29) NO

가³⁷⁾ mg/dL) 가? LDL - C NCEP (, LDL - C = 75 mg/dL) CAD 가 ?

³⁹⁾ NO 가 ⁴⁰⁾⁴¹⁾ AVERT ⁵²⁾ LDL - C

²⁶⁾ (PTCA) 341 PTCA

⁴²⁾⁴³⁾ (177) 1 80 mg PTCA

(164) 18 , LDL - C PTCA 147 mg/dL 119 mg/dL 18% 145 mg/dL

C - (CRP) dL 77 mg/dL 46% PTCA 21%,

CRP가 ⁴⁴⁾ ⁴⁵⁾ CRP가 13% 36% (p=0.048), PTCA (p=0.03), 6

⁴⁶⁾⁴⁷⁾ ⁴⁸⁾ ⁴⁹⁾ (3) 2% (CK 10)

적극적 콜레스테롤 저하요법의 전망

CAD ^{21 - 25)} LDL - C , CAD

가 PTCA

LDL - C 가 , CAD

LDL - C 가 , CAD 가

LDL

(post hoc analysis) , CARE ⁵⁰⁾ LDL - C

LDL - C 125 mg/dL 가 (TNT (Treating to New Targets) 10,000 (LDL - C = 130 250 mg/dL))

⁵¹⁾ , 4S LDL - C CAD 1 10 mg 80 mg, 5

C 1% 1.7% LDL - C 100 mg/dL 75 mg/dL

LDL LDL - C

^{21)23 - 25)} , SEARCH (Study of Effectiveness of Additional Reductions of Cholesterol and Homocystein)

LDL - C가 NCEP (LDL - C <100 , NCEP가

Table 4. LDL cholesterol goals and cutpoints for therapeutic lifestyle changes (TLC) and drug therapy in different risk categories

Risk category	LDL goal (mg/dL)	LDL level at which to initiate TLC (mg/dL)	LDL level at which to consider drug therapy (mg/dL)
CHD or CHD risk equivalents* (10-year risk >20%)	<100	100	130 (100 - 129 : drug optional)
2+ Risk factors (10-year risk ≥20%)	<130	130	10-year risk 10 - 20% : 130 10-year risk <10% : 160
0 - 1 risk factor†	<160	160	190 (160 - 189 : LDL-lowering drug optional)

* : CHD (coronary heart disease) risk equivalents comprise other clinical forms of atherosclerotic disease (peripheral artery disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and symptomatic carotid artery disease), diabetes and multiple risk factors that confer a 10-year risk for CHD ≥20%

† : Almost all people with 0 - 1 risk factor have a 10-year risk <10% ; thus, 10-year risk assessment in people with 0 - 1 risk factor is not necessary

(1 80 mg) (1 20 mg) “very high” , HDL - C
12,000 5 35 mg/dL 40 mg/dL
IDEAL (Incremental
Decrease in Endpoints through Aggressive Lipid Lowering) CAD 7,600 Table 4 . , 가
(No.) ,
Framingham scoring tables
(10 - year risk) ,
20% CAD가
(,
CAD
가
LDL - C 10 - year risk
53) CAD 1,460 (82%)가
LDL - C
100 mg/dL
(55%) LDL - C (Table 4),
30 mg/dL
가 NCEP 3
4)

LDL 콜레스테롤 치료목표 및 치료적응증

요 약

LDL - C CAD 가
가
LDL - C NCEP 3
4) 1)
가 LDL - C
LDL - C(mg/dL)가 100 “optimal” ,
100 129 “near/above optimal” ; 130 159 “bo -
rderline high” ; 160 189 “high” ; 190
(CAD)

LDL - C 가
LDL
CAD 가
?
mg/dL 가

CAD (82%)가
(55%)
LDL - C 30 mg/dL
가

중심 단어 : HMG - CoA

REFERENCES

- 1) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. *National Cholesterol Education Program: Second report of the Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel II)*. *Circulation* 1994;89:1329-445.
- 2) Fuster V, Lewis A. *Conner Memorial Lecture: Mechanisms leading to myocardial infarction: Insight from studies of vascular biology*. *Circulation* 1994;90:2126-46.
- 3) Falk E. *Morphologic features of unstable atherothrombotic plaques underlying acute coronary syndromes*. *Am J Cardiol* 1989;63:114E-20E.
- 4) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. *Executive summary of the third report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III)*. *JAMA* 2001;285:2486-97.
- 5) Endo A, Tsujita Y, Kuroda M, Tanzawa K. *Inhibition of cholesterol synthesis in vitro and in vivo by ML-236A and ML-236B, competitive inhibitors of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase*. *Eur J Biochem* 1977;77:31-6.
- 6) Brown MS, Goldstein JL. *A receptor-mediated pathway for cholesterol homeostasis*. *Science* 1986;232:34-47.
- 7) Ginsberg HN, Le NA, Short MP, Ramakrishnan R, Desnick RJ. *Suppression of apolipoprotein B production during treatment of cholesteryl ester storage disease with lovastatin: Implications for regulation of apolipoprotein B synthesis*. *J Clin Invest* 1987;80:1692-7.
- 8) Grundy SM. *Consensus statement: Role of therapy with "statins" in patients with hypertriglyceridemia*. *Am J Cardiol* 1998;81:1B-6B.
- 9) Maron DJ, Fazio S, Linton MF. *Current perspectives on statins*. *Circulation* 2000;101:207-13.
- 10) Roberts WC. *The rule of 5 and the rule of 7 in lipid-lowering by statin drugs*. *Am J Cardiol* 1997;80:106-7.
- 11) Kostner GM, Gavish D, Leopold B, Bolzano K, Weintraub MS, Breslow JL. *HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors lower LDL cholesterol without reducing Lp (a) levels*. *Circulation* 1989;80:1313-9.
- 12) Bredie SJ, de Bruin TW, Demacker PN, Kastelein JJ, Stalenhoef AF. *Comparison of gemfibrozil versus simvastatin in familial combined hyperlipidemia and effects on apolipoprotein-B-containing lipoproteins, low-density lipoprotein subfraction profile, and low-density lipoprotein oxidizability*. *Am J Cardiol* 1995;75:348-53.
- 13) Edmundowicz D, Andrews TC, Shear CL, for the ACCESS investigators. *Comparing treatment success with statins: Results from the Atorvastatin Comparative Cholesterol Efficacy and Safety Study (ACCESS) (abstract)*. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000;35 (suppl A):314A.
- 14) Korean Simvastatin-1 Investigators. *Korean multicenter clinical trial of simvastatin (KS-1 study)*. *Korean J Med* 1999;57:906-15.
- 15) Korean Atorvastatin Investigators. *Multicenter clinical trial of atorvastatin in patients with hypercholesterolemia*. *Korean Circulation J* 2001;31:434-41.
- 16) Bradford RH, Shear CL, Chremos AN, Dujovne C, Downton M, Franklin FA, et al. *Expanded clinical evaluation of lovastatin (EXCEL) study results, 1: Efficacy in modifying plasma lipoproteins and adverse event profile in 8245 patients with moderate hypercholesterolemia*. *Arch Intern Med* 1991;151:43-9.
- 17) Pierce LR, Wysowski DK, Gross TP. *Myopathy and rhabdomyolysis associated with lovastatin-gemfibrozil combination therapy*. *JAMA* 1990;264:71-5.
- 18) Norman DJ, Illingworth DR, Munson J, Hosenpud J. *Myolysis and acute renal failure in a heart-transplant recipient receiving lovastatin*. *N Engl J Med* 1988;318:46-7.
- 19) 2000 Physicians' Desk Reference. 54th ed. Montvale, NJ: Medical Economics Co.;2000. p.1919-1920, 2254-2257.
- 20) Gruer PJ, Vega JM, Mercuri MF, Dobrinska MR, Tobert JA. *Concomitant use of cytochrome p450 3A4 inhibitors and simvastatin*. *Am J Cardiol* 1999;84:811-5.
- 21) Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Group. *Randomised trial of cholesterol lowering in 4444 patients with coronary heart disease: The Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S)*. *Lancet* 1994;344:1383-9.
- 22) Sacks FM, Pfeffer MA, Moye LA, Rouleau JL, Rutherford JD, Cole TG, et al. *The effect of pravastatin on coronary events after myocardial infarction in patients with average cholesterol levels*. *N Engl J Med* 1996;335:1001-9.
- 23) The Long-Term Intervention with Pravastatin in Ischaemic Disease (LIPID) Study Group. *Prevention of cardiovascular events and death with pravastatin in patients with coronary heart disease and a broad base of initial cholesterol levels*. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:1349-57.
- 24) Shepherd J, Cobbe SM, Ford I, Isles CG, Lorimer AR, MacFarlane PW, et al. *Prevention of coronary heart disease with pravastatin in men with hypercholesterolemia*. *West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study Group. N*

- Engl J Med* 1995;333:1301-7.
- 25) Downs JR, Clearfield M, Weis S, Whitney E, Shapiro DR, Beere PA, et al. Primary prevention of acute coronary events with lovastatin in men and women with average cholesterol levels: Results of AFCAPS/TexCAPS. *JAMA* 1998;279:1615-22.
 - 26) Rossouw JE. Clinical trials of lipid-lowering drugs. In: Rifkind BM, ed. *Drug Treatment of Hyperlipidemia*. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker, Inc;1991. p.67-88.
 - 27) Rossouw JE, Lewis B, Rifkind BM. The value of lowering cholesterol after myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1990;323:1112-9.
 - 28) Ballantyne CM. Low-density lipoproteins and risk for coronary artery disease. *Am J Cardiol* 1998;82:3Q-12Q.
 - 29) Brown BG, Zhao XQ. Importance of endothelial function in mediating the benefits of lipid-lowering therapy. *Am J Cardiol* 1998;82:49T-52T.
 - 30) Byington RP, David BR, Plehn JF, White HD, Baker J, Cobbe SM, et al. Reduction of stroke events with pravastatin: The Prospective Pravastatin Pooling (PPP) Project. *Circulation* 2001;103:387-92.
 - 31) Pedersen TR, Kjekshus J, Pyorala K, Olsson AG, Cook TJ, Musliner TA, et al. Effect of simvastatin on ischemic signs and symptoms in the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S). *Am J Cardiol* 1998;81:333-5.
 - 32) Prospective Studies Collaboration. Cholesterol, diastolic blood pressure, and stroke: 13,000 strokes in 450,000 people in 45 prospective cohorts. *Lancet* 1995;346:1647-53.
 - 33) Plutzky J, Ridker PM. Statins for stroke: The second story? *Circulation* 2001;103:348-50.
 - 34) Cucchiara B, Kasner SE. Use of statins in CNS disorders. *J Neurol Sci* 2001;187:81-9.
 - 35) Iso H, Jacobs DR Jr, Wentworth D, Neaton JD, Cohen JD. Serum cholesterol level and six-year mortality from stroke in 350,977 men screened for the multiple risk factor intervention trial. *N Engl J Med* 1989;320:904-10.
 - 36) Lefer AM, Scalia R, Lefer DJ. Vascular effects of HMG CoA-reductase inhibitors (statins) unrelated to cholesterol lowering: New concepts for cardiovascular disease. *Cardiovasc Res* 2001;49:281-7.
 - 37) Ludmer PL, Selwyn AP, Shook TL, Wayne RR, Mudge GH, Alexander RW, et al. Paradoxical vasoconstriction induced by acetylcholine in atherosclerotic coronary arteries. *N Engl J Med* 1986;315:1046-51.
 - 38) Treasure CB, Klein JL, Weintraub WS, Talley JD, Stillabower ME, Kosinski AS, et al. Beneficial effects of cholesterol-lowering therapy on the coronary endothelium in patients with coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 1995;332:481-7.
 - 39) Williams JK, Sukhova GK, Herrington DM, Libby P. Pravastatin has cholesterol-lowering independent effects on the artery wall of atherosclerotic monkeys. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998;31:684-91.
 - 40) Laufs U, La Fata V, Plutzky J, Liao JK. Upregulation of endothelial nitric oxide synthase by HMG CoA reductase inhibitors. *Circulation* 1998;97:1129-35.
 - 41) Sumi D, Hayashi T, Thakur NK, Jayachandran M, Asai Y, Kano H, et al. A HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor possesses a potent antiatherosclerotic effect other than serum lipid lowering effects-the relevance of endothelial nitric oxide synthase and superoxide anion scavenging action. *Atherosclerosis* 2001;155:347-57.
 - 42) Marais AD, Naoumova RP, Firth JC, Penny C, Neuwirth CK, Thompson GR. Decreased production of low density lipoprotein by atorvastatin after apheresis in homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. *J Lipid Res* 1997;38:2071-8.
 - 43) Sakai M, Kobori S, Matsumura T, Biwa T, Sato Y, Takemura T, et al. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors suppress macrophage growth induced by oxidized low density lipoprotein. *Atherosclerosis* 1997;133:51-9.
 - 44) Ridker PM, Rifai N, Pfeffer MA, Sacks F, Braunwald E. Long-term effects of pravastatin on plasma concentration of C-reactive protein. *Circulation* 1999;100:230-5.
 - 45) Ridker PM, Rifai N, Clearfield M, Downs JR, Weis S, Miles S, et al. Measurement of C-reactive protein for the targeting of statin therapy in the primary prevention of acute coronary events. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344:1959-65.
 - 46) Aviram M, Rosenblat M, Bisgaier CL, Newton RS. Atorvastatin and gemfibrozil metabolites, but not the parent drugs, are potent antioxidants against lipoprotein oxidation. *Atherosclerosis* 1998;138:271-80.
 - 47) Rikitake Y, Kawashima S, Takeshita S, Yamashita T, Azumi H, Yasuhara M, et al. Anti-oxidative properties of fluvastatin, an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, contribute to prevention of atherosclerosis in cholesterol-fed rabbits. *Atherosclerosis* 2001;154:87-96.
 - 48) Undas A, Brummel KE, Musial J, Mann KG, Szczeklik A. Simvastatin depresses blood clotting by inhibiting activation of prothrombin, factor V, and factor XIII and by enhancing factor Va inactivation. *Circulation* 2001;103:2248-53.
 - 49) Vincent L, Chen W, Hong L, Mirshahi F, Mishal Z, Mirshahi-Khorassani T, et al. Inhibition of endothelial cell migration by cerivastatin, an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor: Contribution to its anti-angiogenic effect. *FEBS Lett* 2001;495:159-66.
 - 50) Sacks FM, Moye LA, Davis BR, Cole TG, Rouleau JL, Nash DT, et al. Relationship between plasma LDL concentrations during treatment with pravastatin and recurrent coronary events in the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events trial. *Circulation* 1998;97:1446-52.
 - 51) Pedersen TR, Olsson AG, Faergeman O, Kjekshus J, Wedel H, Berg K, et al. Lipoprotein changes and reduction in the incidence of major coronary heart disease events in the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S). *Circulation* 1998;97:1453-60.
 - 52) Pitt B, Waters D, Brown WV, van Boven AJ, Schwartz L, Title LM, et al. Aggressive lipid-lowering therapy compared with angioplasty in stable coronary artery disease: Atorvastatin versus Revascularization Treatment Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1999;341:70-6.
 - 53) Pearson TA, Laurora I, Chu H, Kafonek S. The Lipid Treatment Assessment Project (L-TAP): A multicenter survey to evaluate the percentages of dyslipidemic patients receiving lipid-lowering therapy and achieving low-density lipoprotein cholesterol goals. *Arch Intern Med* 2000;160:459-67.