

당뇨병에서 새로이 밝혀진 병태생리를 응용한 약물요법

Application of New Pathogenesis on the Drug Treatment of Diabetes

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Abstract

Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus are associated with insulin resistance and/or impaired insulin secretion. Previous observations indicate that patients with type 2 diabetes tend to have an impaired insulin response after a glycemic load. Recently it has been reported that hyperglycemia after a glucose load is itself a risk factor for the development of cardiovascular complications in the absence of elevated fasting plasma glucose. There are several points to be addressed for the application of new pathogenesis to diabetes treatment. One of them is the association between postprandial hyperglycemia and mortality from cardiovascular diseases. For the management of postprandial hyperglycemia inhibitors of α -glucosidase and rapid-acting insulin secretagogues have beneficial effects. α -glucosidase inhibitors in combination with diet therapy ameliorate insulin resistance and reduce the blood sugar level. A rapidly acting insulin secretagogue, such as repaglinide, lowers postprandial glucose levels without a

significant gain of body weight. These drugs may protect pancreatic β -cells from postprandial glucose toxicity and prevent the progression of diabetes. Both metformin and thiazolidinedione derivative (TZDs) improve insulin resistance, the major pathogenetic background of type 2 diabetes, and decrease blood glucose levels without stimulating insulin secretion. Metformin inhibits glucose output from the liver, while TZDs increase glucose utilization in the peripheral tissues. In addition, it has been indicated that these agents ameliorate the metabolic syndrome beyond lowering the glucose level. Molecular targets for these agents have recently been revealed; AMP-activated protein kinase for metformin and adiponectin, while PPAR for TZDs that induce gene expression of adipocyte glycerol kinase and adiponectin. Insulin-sensitizing agents are clinically useful for obese diabetic patients with insulin resistance. However, periodical examinations are necessary to avoid serious adverse effects such as lactic acidosis, although rare, by metformin and liver injury by TZDs. The advantage of insulin therapy for type 2 diabetic patients is still controversial. However, in many intervention studies, the intensive insulin therapy provided promising effects on preventing cardiovascular diseases. Moreover, insulin has been shown to stimulate nitric oxide production by cultured endothelial cells and to suppress the expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 at least in vitro. In view of this anti-inflammatory effect, long-term insulin therapy may potentially have an antiatherogenic effect.

Keywords : Sulfonylurea; Nateglinide; Metformin; Rosiglitazone; Diabetes mellitus

: ; ; ; ;

가?

1.

가 . 가
 , 2001 가 (University
 50 1 Group Diabetes Program, UGDP)
 1,052 가 .
 142 mg/dL , 가 K⁺ - ATP
 120 mg/dL 64% (ischemic preconditioning)
 가 .
 가 . 가
 , 가 .
 , 10
 (United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study, UKPDS) 가
 2
 (glibenclamide) (chlorpropa-
 mide)가 .
 UKPDS 가
 7.0% ,
 가 7.9%
 .
 UGDP
 2 가 . 가
 ,
 .
 2 ,
 2 .
 2

UKPDS 가 .

가 가 , 2

3.

가 가

가 2

가

(evidence - based medicine) . (acarbose)

(glitazone)

glimepiride, glimepiride, gli-

clazide

가

1.

2 40

2.

UGDP 가 .

(phenformin) 가

(metformin) 2

1980

UKPDS

120% (BMI 31.8 ± 4.9 가 .

kg/m²), (53 ,)

2 (HbA1c) ATP -

7.4% ATP

가 가 ATP -

가

2

가 가

ATP -

()가

가 ATP -

가 가 .

, 가

ATP - 가 .

ATP -

3.

가 가

ATP - 가 2

30

2.

5

2

2

가 가

250 mg/dL

가 가 ,

가

가 가 80 120 mg/dL ,

7%

가 (60), 가 ,

2

가 60 70 mg, HbA1C 1 2% . 2

1.

가

- : , ,

- : , H2 - ,

- : ,

- : ,

- : ,

- 가 : ,

- : ,

- : , , ,

, ,

5.

가

1/3

, 1/3

가

, 4 7

가

가

1/3

2

2

4.

가

50 mg/dL

10%

24

2

가

2

가

가

, 8%

가

가

2

3

HbA1c 1.4%

가

22

HbA1c 1.7%

가

가

가

가 ,

(10)

2

가 ,

(Tmax=42)

가

가 .

(T1/2=60).

가 2

가

60%

1.5 4 ,

1 3

가

가

가 가

24 36

가

10 3 2

가

가

가

300 mg/dL

100 120 mg/dL , 140

160 mg/dL 20 30 - (- glucosidase inhibi-
mg/dL 80% tor) (acarbose)
(voglibose)가 - glucosidase

140 mg/dL

25%

, 2 3 2

가

2 60%

2

가 6 가가

3 5 kg , (500 mg/) ,

1 2 가

1 2 가

2.5 g ,

2 3 가 - 1 2

가 50 60 mg/dL

,
 .
 .
 20 30 mg/dL ,
 , 0.75 1% . 가
 -
 .
 gastric in- 가
 hibitory peptide , glucagon like pep-
 tide(GLP - 1) . GLP - I
 가 , 가
 .
 1 2%
 .
 가 2 3가
 2 , 가,
 3 2
 . 3 5%가 (,
 50 mg 100 mg 2 가 ,), 가 (,
 25 mg ,), ()
 15 가 ,
 .
 ,
 가 .
 ,
 .
 peroxisome proliferator
 activated receptor(PPAR)
 .
 PPAR 가 가 ,
 , 가

가 . , 2 가

2 1 1 4 mg, , 3가

8 mg, 12 mg 8 15.8, 35.7, 30.2 mg/dL . 2 ,

4 mg 6 0.9% . 2

1.2% . 126 mg/dL

가 100 mg/dL

2 가 180 mg/dL

가 2

2 가 2

1.2 2 가

가 가 .

가 , 2

4 8 , 2

가 1 가

가 . 가가 . 2

1/3 (1), 가 , .

1 5 10% 2 가 2

. 가 , 가

, 가 .

, .

. 가 . 가

가 .

, 31 mg/dL , 2

1% . 가 ,

25% . 가

가 .

15

. 2 가

C - .

가 .

. 가 .

2

3. 2 . 10

가? , , , ,

가 가

가 .가 , 가

가 , 가

가 .

. 가 ,

가 , 2 가 .

. 2 .

가 , HbA1c, ,
가 가 . , 가
가 .
(lean body
mass) 가 . (Diabetes Prevention Program)
2 6
, HbA1c .
5.1% , (orlistat) .
가 . ,
가 .
가 ,
가 30% 가
1 2,250 kcal
가 가 가 40% 200 kcal 가
. 1 0.5 kg
500 kcal .
가 .
2 가 가? 5 kg) 1 9.5 kg(
가 가 2 2
가 120 mg 1 3 1
6.2% , 4.3% .
0.4% .
UKPDS
가 .

가 .
 , 가
 . 500 가 .
 10 mg 5.5%, 15 mg
 7.2% .
 2
 가 가 ,
 가

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2. , , , , 2002
3. , , , , 2003
4. Williams R, Herman W, Kinmonth AL, Wareham NJ. The evidence base for diabetes care. John Wiley & Son, 2002

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* :



가

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