

## 기관지천식에 대한 근거 중심 처방

Evidence - based Pharmacologic Therapy of  
Bronchial Asthma

17

Ho Joo Yoon, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine

Hanyang University College of Medicine &amp; Hospital

E - mail : hjyoon@hanyang.ac.kr

5 ~ 15%

*Abstract*

Asthma is a chronic allergic airway disorder posing a serious public health problem in countries throughout the world. Although no cure for asthma has yet been found, appropriate management leads to control of the disorder. The recommendations in this article are based on evidence - based therapy including controlled clinical trials. Also, they link the rationale for the therapies to the scientific understanding of asthma. Medications for the management of adult asthma are used to reverse and prevent symptoms, airflow limitations, airway inflammation, and airway remodeling and include both controllers and relievers. This review presents the stepwise approach to therapy to achieve and maintain control of asthma. The efficacy of the stepwise approach to asthma care needs to be validated in large groups of asthma patients. The therapeutic modality should be selected based on the severity of asthma in individual patients, the availability of anti-asthma medications, conditions of the health care system, and the individual patients' social, family, and economic circumstances.

**Keywords :** Asthma; Controller; Reliever; Evidence - based therapy; Stepwise therapy

1992

NHLBI(National Heart,  
Lung, and Blood Institute)

가 GINA(Global  
Initiative for Asthma)

. 가

가

가

1998

GINA 가

2004

IgE가

가

NHLBI

A

( , )

가 B

C (metered dose inhaler, MDI), (dry powder inhaler), (nebulizer) . MDI

D

(spacer)

( A),

( A).

가

( B).

2

1.	2
Fenoterol	
Pirbuterol	
Procaterol	Formoterol
Salbutamol(Albuterol)	
Terbutaline	
	Salmeterol

MDI

가 MDI ( B). 가 , ( , reliever) ( , , controller) . 가 . 3)

1. 2 , , 5~15 mg/ml 가 , .

1) 2 ( ) 2 cAMP 4) 4 가 . 4~5 ,

( A).

가 1 1 (canister) 가 . Salbutamol(albuterol), terbutaline, fenoterol, reproterol pirbuterol . 2 ( 1).

2) (ipratropium bromide, oxitropium bro- mide) 가 2 . 2 2 .

3)

( A).

가 , .

4

## 2. ( )

Beclomethasone dipropionate(BDP) Becotide	200~500 µg	500~1,000 µg	>1,000 µg
Budesonide Pulmicort	200~400 µg	400~800 µg	>800 µg
Flunisolide	500~1,000 µg	1,000~2,000 µg	>2,000 µg
Fluticasone Flixotide	100~250 µg	250~500 µg	>500 µg
Triamcinolone acetonide	400~1,000 µg	1,000~2,000 µg	>2,000 µg

(MDI)

(DPI)

1

가 ( , ,

( )

B).

2.

가 .

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2

, , 2 ,

( A).

가 .

3~10

가

1)

80%

1 1 mg

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가

2

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2

, ,

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( A).

2)

(cromolyn)

(nedocromil)

가

.

.

가 ( B).

( 4~6 5)

B). 4~6 5)

가, (Zileuton)

3) (Montelukast, Zafirlukast, Pranlukast)

가 가 .

( B). 가 2 가 ( A) , 가

가 ( B)

4) 2 1 12 가 ( B). 2 war-

farin , Zileuton

( A). ( )

2 ( , , ,

A). , , ,

2 가 3

가 ( : fluticasone propionate + GINA

salmeterol, budesonide + formoterol), 가

3. ( )

3. 1 :  $\leq 1$  /

2002 GINA

4. 2

( A). ( D). 2 ( ) ( B), ( B). , 2 , 2 ( A). 가 ( A). 200~500mg, 100~250 mg 1 1~2 ( B). (200~ 1,000 mg , 400~1,000 mg , 250~500 mg 1 2 ) 2 1 2 ( A). 2 , 2002 GINA 1 ( A). Seretide(fluticasone + salmeterol) Diskus Seretide Evohaler가 Symbicort (budesonide + formoterol)가 .

1 :	$\leq 1$ /
2 :	$\geq 2$ / , $\leq 1$ /
3 :	$> 2$ /
4 :	$> 1$ /

  

• FEV1 $\geq 80\%$ (% )	PEF $\geq 80\%$
(% )	
• PEF FEV1	$< 20\%$

  

• FEV1 $\geq 80\%$ (% )	PEF $\geq 80\%$
(% )	
• PEF FEV1	20~30%

  

• FEV1 60~80%(% )	PEF 60~80%
(% )	
• PEF FEV1	$> 30\%$

  

• FEV1 $\leq 60\%$ (% )	PEF $\leq 60\%$
(% )	
• PEF FEV1	$> 30\%$

  

( $> 1,000$ mg )	2 1
2 ( A).	1 2

4.			
		2	*
, 1 3~4 .			
1	:	**	
2	:	(=500 ug BDP )	
		(500 ~ 1,000 mg BDP )	
		+	
		(500 ~ 1,000 mg BDP )	
3	:	(200 ~ 1,000 mg BDP )	+
		+	2
		(>1,000 mg BDP )	
		(500 ~ 1,000 mg BDP )	
		+	
		(>1,000 mg BDP)	
		+	2
4	:	+	
		•	
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		3	
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*	,	2	,
**			( D).

1 4 (

A). 2

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가 ( B).

가 ,

가

가

2002 GINA 가 2004

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2

가

가

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2. Global strategy for asthma management and prevention. GINA, 2002
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