

소화성 궤양에 대한 근거중심 처방

Evidence - based Treatment of Peptic Ulcer Disease

2 388 - 1

Jin - Ho Kim, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine - Division of Gastroenterology

University of Ulsan College of Medicine

Asan Medical Center

E - mail : jhkm@amc.seoul.kr

가 5 mm

Abstract

Before the discovery of *H. pylori*, the therapy of peptic ulcer disease(PUD) was focused on the acid secretion. Although acid secretion is still important in the pathogenesis of PUD, eradication of *H. pylori* and therapy/prevention of NSAID - induced disease is the mainstay of therapy these days. Multiple drugs have been evaluated in the therapy of *H. pylori*. No single agent is effective in eradicating the organism. Combination therapy for 10 to 14 days provides the greatest efficacy. The combination of two antibiotics among amoxicillin, metronidazole and clarithromycin plus either a PPI or bismuth compound(RBC : ranitidine bismuth citrate) has comparable success rates. Medical intervention for NSAID - related mucosal injury includes treatment of an active ulcer and prevention of future injury. Ideally the injurious agent should be stopped as the first step in the therapy of an active NSAID - induced ulcer. If that is possible, then treatment with one of the acid inhibitory agents (H₂ blockers, PPIs) is indicated. Cessation of NSAIDs is not always possible because of the patient's severe underlying disease. Only PPIs can heal GUs or DUs, independent of whether NSAIDs are discontinued. Prevention of NSAID - induced ulceration can be accomplished by misoprostol (200 µg qid) or a PPI. The use of COX - 2 specific inhibitor may also reduce injury to gastric mucosa. *H. pylori* - negative idiopathic peptic ulcer disease appears to be increasing. Antisecretory drugs remain the mainstay of treatment for promoting healing of idiopathic peptic ulceration. However, in the absence of *H. pylori* infection, antisecretory drugs are less effective in inhibiting gastric acidity. Management of idiopathic PUD needs to be further defined and will require new clinical studies.

10%

가

Keywords : Gastric ulcer; Duodenal ulcer; Peptic ulcer;
Helicobacter pylori; NSAID

. 1982 *H. pylori*

: ; ; ; ;

1.

1. *H. pylori*

2.

3.

1.

가

가

G

2.

: 1

: ,

3.

congenital band
annular pancreas

4.

crack - cocaine

5.

6.

()

7.

가

. *H. pylori*

(NSAID)

2

(1)

1. *H. pylori*

H. pylori

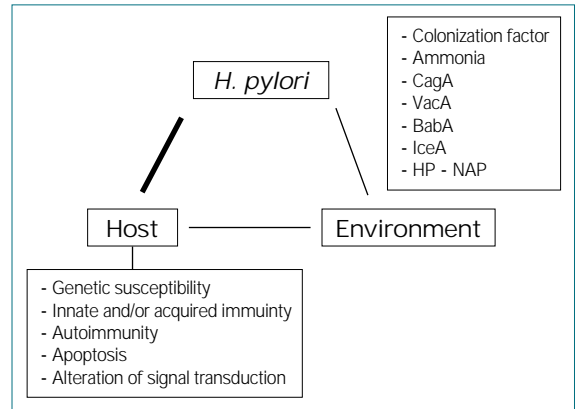
. *H. pylori*

. *H. pylori*

90% ,

70%

, .



1. *H. pylori*

. 2 *H. pylori*

*H. pylori*가

가

. *H. pylori*

(1). *H. pylori*가

(urease), catalase, lipase,

adhesin,

, (cyto-

toxin - associated gene protein or antigen : Cag A),

pic B, bab A, ice A, , vacuolating

cytotoxin(Vac A)

H. pylori

H. pylori

가

가

가

2.

() () ()
() ()
> 3 ~ 5 mm

3. NSAID

Established

Advanced age
History of ulcer
Concomitant use of glucocorticoids
High - dose NSAIDs
Multiple NSAIDs
Concomitant use of anticoagulants
Serious or multisystem disease

Possible

Concomitant infection with
H. pylori
Cigarette smoking
Alcohol consumption

NSAID

2.

(NSAID)

NSAID

가

(lipophilic)

. 가

가

50 ~ 60%

3 ~ 4%

. NSAID

. NSAID가

cyclooxygenase(COX)

. 50%

5 ~ 30%

COX

COX - 1

COX - 2

COX - 1

3 ~ 5 mm

3 ~

4%

COX - 2

(2).

가

, ,

NSAID

(2). NSAID가

가

, 가 NSAID

COX - 2

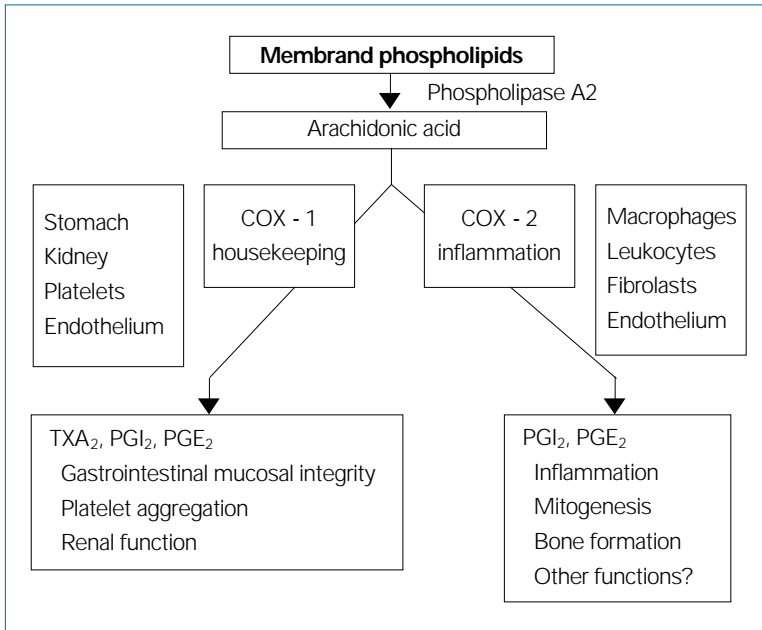
, 가

H. pylori , ,

(3). NSAID

COX - 1

.



2. COX - 1 and COX - 2

NSAID COX - 1, COX - 2

COXIB 가 COX - 2

COXIB 가 NSAID

50%

H. pylori

3.

4.

가 (),

G

crack cocaine

5.

가 가 1)

가

5)

2)

가

가 ,

가 가

90%

가

가

가 .

가

6)

, 1 -

3)

가

, 가

H. pylori

NSAID

가

H. pylori

NSAID

가 가

. *H. pylori*

가

가

. *H. pylori*

가

가

60%

NSAID

2

4)

가 3

가 *H. pylori*

○

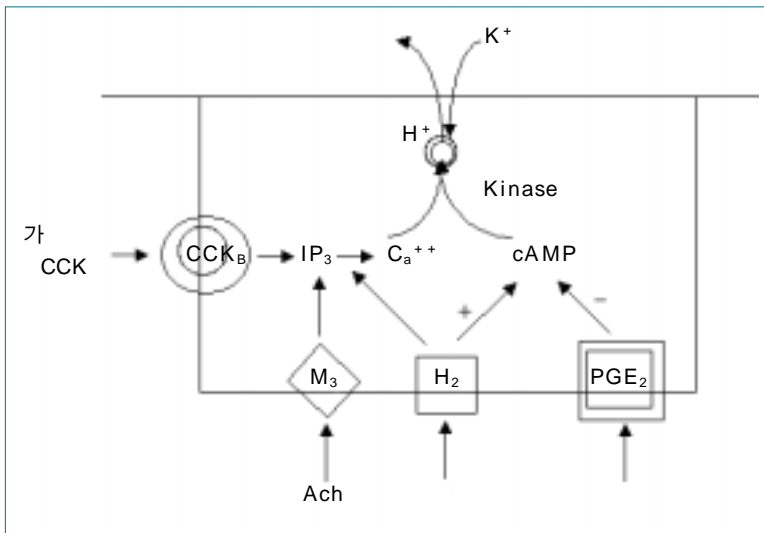
nonsecretor

*H. pylori*가 ○

가

가

가



3.

(H⁺, K⁺ - ATPase)

(3).

1. :

*H. pylori*가

가 *H. pylori*

2.

apoptosis,

cals)

(free radi-

3.

HCO_3^-

3

1

HCO_3^-

H. pylori

NSAID

가

(95%)

80%

2

가

(ion transporters)

H. pylori

tight junction

pH

H. pylori

HCO_3^-

NSAID

가

NSAID

H. pylori

NSAID

(restitution)

가

가

(bland diet)

가

가

HCO_3^- 가

HCO_3^- 가

가

HCl

가

가

가

4. *H. pylori*

(1)		1		()	
(CLA)					
PPI	+	AMOX	+	CLA	2
20 mg		1,000 mg		500 mg	10 ~ 14
30 mg					
40 mg					
RBC	+	AMOX	+	CLA	2
400 mg		1,000 mg		500 mg	7
(MET)					
BIS	+	TET 500 mg	+	MET 500 mg	14
4		4		3	
PPI	+	AMOX 500 mg	+	MET 500 mg	14
2		3		3	
*CLA	MET				
PPI	+	CLA 500 mg	+	MET 500 mg	7
RBC 400 mg	+	CLA 500 mg	+	MET 500 mg	7
PPI +	BIS +	TET 500 mg +	MET 500 mg		7
2	4	4	3		

* 가

CLA : clarithromycin, PPI : proton pump inhibitor, AMOX : amoxicillin, RBC : ranitidine bismuth citrate,
 BIS : colloidal bismuth citrate, TET : tetracycline, MET : metronidazole

, , , 가 .

.

가 .

가 .

.

,

1. *H. pylori*. *H. pylori* 가 .

.

,

,

가

*H. pylori**H. pylori*

5. <i>H. pylori</i>						RBC)+CLA+MET 3	
(1)			()			1	
PPI	+	AMOX 1,000 mg	+	CLA 500 mg	10~14		
2		2		2			
							MET CLA
RBC 400 mg	+	AMOX 1,000 mg	+	CLA 500 mg	7		
2		2		2			(4).
*BIS	+	TET 500 mg	+	MET 500 mg	14		가
4		4		3			
PPI	+	* BIS Triple					가 . 3
2							
* BIS Triple = BIS + TET + MET							20~30% BIS
<i>H. pylori</i>							, , , AMO ,
<i>H. pylori</i>							, , , , ,
							TET , , ,
가 10~14							.
							.
가							MET, CLA, AMO, TET
(PPI),							AMO, TET .
(RBC),							
(TET),							
(MET),							
(BIS)							MET 30~95%
							MET 3
<i>H. pylori</i> 가 50%							가 .
							3
							, 2 4 (PPI +
							BIS+MET+TET) 가
							(4).
85~90%							
PPI+AMO, PPI+CLA, RBC+CLA 2							PPI +
							, BIS+MET+ AMO+CLA 3 10 2
TET(AMO), PPI(or RBC)+AMO+CLA, PPI(or							PPI+BIS+TET+MET 4 7

6. NSAID

NSAID	H2	PPI
NSAID	PPI	
	COX - 2	
	PPI	
	COX - 2	
H.pylori		
	NSAID	

(5).

- 2 PPI
가
가 4~8 가
1~3%

2. NSAID

(6).

- 1)
가 NSAID PPI
- 2
NSAID
가 PPI
가 NSAID 가
COX - 2 가
- 2)
NSAID 가

가

.

PPI 가

- 2

. celecoxib

rofecoxib

COX - 2

COXIB

NSAID

COXIB

,

가

가

. NSAID

H. pylori

NSAID

가

.

3) *H. pylori*

NSAID

H. pylori

, NSAID

가 가

H. pylori

NSAID

,

- 2

PPI 가 가

가

가

. NSAID

가

PPI

가

가

NSAID

가

COX - 2

가

(1)

가 . 가

가 . 가

가 가 . 가

가 가 . 가

(Proton Pump Inhibitor : PPI)

H⁺, K⁺ - ATPase

. PPI H⁺, K⁺ -

ATPase 가 가

(40 mg),

1 280 ~ 1,000 mmol (30 mg), (10 mg), (20 mg),

80% mg), (20 mg)

- 2 (H2RA) pH 6

H2RA

sulfenamide

H⁺, K⁺ - ATPase - (cys-

teine) H⁺, K⁺ - ATPase

. PPI

가 가

4 ~ 8 . 2 ~ 6 72 ~ 96

800 mg, , 300 mg, 1

40 mg, 150 mg 4 95%가 18

80% . 2 ~ 5 가

가 , , . PPI 가 가

cytochrome P450 가 가

warfarin, phenytoin, theophylline 가

가 가

(carcinoid)

ECL

가 가

가 가

가 cyto-chrome
P450 warfarin, valium,
phenytoin . ,
.
PPI H2RA .
가 . G Gi
H2RA 4 70~80%, 8 cAMP .
87~94% PPI 2 63~93%, HCO₃⁻
4 80~100% . 가
(2) .
NSAID ,
가 .
가 10~30% 가 ,
가
- 2
1
가 NSAID
200 µg 4
HCO₃⁻ . misoprostol enprostil, rioprostil
가 2~3% 가 .
가 1 gm teprenone,
4 . 가 cetraxate,
sofalcone, aldioxa
rebamipide가 .
H. pylori
CBS(colloidal bismuth subcitrate) BSS (3)
(bismuth subsalicylate : pepto - Bismol) 가
H. pylori .
120 mg 4 . M1

4 ¹³C ¹⁴C

(urea breath test : UBT)

가 . 가가 6

NSAID가

NSAID PPI

1 - 2

가 NSAID 가

가 PPI 가 가

COX - 2

(4) 가 *H. pylori* NSAID

tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, INH, digoxin, warfarin, 가 H2RA PPI 가가

ranitidine 가

가 B₁₂, 가 가 가

ketoconazole 가 가

cytochrome P450 ,

warfarin, phenytoin, theophylline, 90%

valium, propranolol

PPI

가

4) 8~12

H. pylori , NSAID

H. pylori 12

NSAID *H. pylori* 3 8

10 가 - 2

PPI

가 가 가

4~8 *H. pylori* *H. pylori*가

2 , NSAID



8

90%

가

. *H. pylori*가

가

pylori

, NSAID

H.

H. pylori

H. pylori

H. pylori

1. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 15th ed. 2001 ; 1649 - 65
2. Sleisenger & Fordtran's Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease. 7th ed. Chapter 40 : Peptic ulcer disease and its complications, 2002
3. . *Helicobacter pylori* . 2000 ; 58 : 378 - 85
4. . 8, 2002
5. Quan C, Talley NJ. Management of peptic ulcer disease not related to *Helicobacter pylori* or NSAIDs. Am J Gastroenterol 2002 ; 97 : 2950 - 61