

# 생약재에 의한 간 손상

## Medicinal Herbs and Toxic Hepatitis

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### Abstract

Medicinal herb - induced liver injury reported on the literature ranges from mild elevation of liver enzymes to fulminant liver failure and liver cirrhosis. Medicinal herbs are common ingredients of traditional Chinese herbs. The mechanisms of medicinal herb - induced liver injury are mainly intrinsic hepatotoxicity. In addition to the potential for hepatotoxicity, medicinal herbs frequently induce herb - drug interaction and herb - herb interaction and may affect its own efficacy and safety. Sometimes hepatotoxicity of medicinal herbs originates from the substances of illegal adulterations and contaminations rather than its own indigenous components. Moreover, individual susceptibility to toxic liver injury should be considered in every instance. Two fundamental problems exist in the management of medicinal herbs - induced liver injury. One is a problem on the verification of herbal medicinal prescriptions, because the details of the herbal prescriptions are not usually disclosed to the public in Korea. Another one is a nation - wide prevailed misconception asserting natural products such as medicinal herbs are not harmful.

**Keywords :** Medicinal herbs; Hepatotoxicity; Individual susceptibility

: ; ;

(1~3).

(minerals)

(intrinsic

hepatotoxicity)

(mechanism)

(4)

(idiosyncrasy)

(im-

mune - mediated injury)

(5, 6).

(conventional drugs)

가

(drug interaction)

가

(7~13).

(adulteration)

(individual

susceptibility)

가 . ,  
Reye (14, 15)

“ .  
”

가 . (16)

1. (Toxic Liver Injury) 가 (17 ~ 20).  
(Individual Susceptibility)

,  
 .  
(Intrinsic hepatotoxicity) (idiosyncrasy) glutathione

. 가  
 , (1) .  
 가  
 가 (individual susceptibility) .

, , 2.  
 , , ,  
 . (xenobiotics)  
 50 가  
 가 가

aspirin 가 .  
aspirin Reye  
aspirin .

가 , (21). 가 (Phase III reac- tion) . 3

1) . 1 cytochrome P450 , 1 2 가 2 , 2 . 3 2) 1 3 가 2 (7~13). 3) “ ” skullcap diterpenoid ( (covalent binding) oxidative stress, , DNA , , protein adduct 2 2 . 1 (Phase I reaction) “ ” “ ” “ ” . 2 (Phase II reaction) “ ” ( ) 가 (conjugation) 가 ( ) . “ ”

(mitochondria)가 . pyrrolizidine alkaloids(PA)  
 skullcap diterpenoid(SCD) 가 가  
 (23). , 10 350 . PA  
 SCD CYP3A4 , CYP3A4 pyrrol  
 glutathione (conjugation) . pyrrol DNA  
 DNA - adduct microtubule  
 glutathione 30% . PA alky-  
 thiol bleb , Ca lating agent (27) veno -  
 translocase 가 occlusive disease(VOD)  
 . 가 pore (28), PA  
 megachannel VOD가 가 (29).  
 (mitochondrial permeability transition, MPT) VOD  
 (membrane potential)가  
 가 . APT 가  
 가 cytochrome c가 .  
 . 가  
 caspases system 1% 가가  
 (30). .  
 (31 ~ 33) (34)  
 (24), MPT .  
 , MPT  
 MPT ,  
 가 (25, 26).  
 , Bcl<sub>2</sub> , 가  
 (AIF)가 . (adulteration)  
 Bcl<sub>2</sub>가 가  
 . 24% 가 가  
 (35). 가  
 4)  
 neoclerodane diterpenoid  
 가 .

(*Dictamnus*  
*dasycarpus*) (33).  
 가 (36). 가 .  
 ephedrine 가 가  
 가 가  
 (37). Shou - Wu - Pian  
 (38), 가  
 (Ho - Shou - . “  
 Wu) 가 (39). ” 가  
 anthraquinone ,  
*Polygonum multiflorum* . Jin Bu Huan 가 가 “  
 가 ”  
 (*Lycopodium serratum*) levo - tetra- .  
 hydropalmitine (32).  
 Levo - tetrahydropalmitine berberine  
 levo - alkaloids  
 . (*Coptis chinensis*) 7 ~ 9% berberine  
 alkaloids  
 (40). Berberine (*Cory-*  
*dalis spp.*) .  
 가 . ( ; *Chelidonium majus*)  
 greater celandine 10  
 가  
 (41).  
 (*Psoralea corylifolia*) ( )  
 (42)가 .

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