

가와사키병에서 고밀도지단백(HDL) 콜레스테롤치 및 혈청 총콜레스테롤치의 변화와 의의

최 석 민 · 최 주 현

= Abstract =

Levels of Serum HDL-cholesterol and Total Cholesterol in Kawasaki Disease and Their Significance

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Background : The value of serum lipid in children after recovery of Kawasaki disease may be important because of the predilection of this disease for the coronary artery.

Methods : To determine the alterations in serum total cholesterol(TC) and high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol levels in Kawasaki disease(KD), we measured serum HDL-cholesterol and TC in 35 patients(mean age 36.8 ± 22.0 months, range 6 to 93 months) with Kawasaki disease(KD) during 10 days or less after the onset(group A) and 2 months later after recovery. TC and HDL-cholesterol were also measured in an acute febrile respiratory illness group(group B) and a nonfebrile respiratory illness group(group C) to compare with those of KD.

Results : HDL-cholesterol levels in group A were depressed(29.6 ± 11.0 mg/dl) compared with groups B and C(47.3 ± 13.3 mg/dl and 45.1 ± 12.4 mg/dl, respectively, $p < 0.01$). TC levels in group A (145.1 ± 33.1 mg/dl) were not significantly different from those of group B(146.8 ± 33.4 mg/dl) and C (157.1 ± 29.6 mg/dl). Also the level of serum HDL-cholesterol in the acute phase of KD was significantly lower when compared with that after recovery(30.2 ± 13.2 mg/dl vs 50.0 ± 10.2 mg/dl, $p < 0.05$). In KD patients, TC levels were not significantly different between the acute & recovery phases(145.0 ± 26.6 mg/dl, 153.4 ± 32.6 mg/dl). Echo-cardiography confirmed coronary artery aneurysms in 11 patients(31.4%) and otherwise, normal findings($n = 24$) in the KD group. There were no significant difference in TC level(140.7 ± 27.6 mg/dl vs. 146.9 ± 35.4 mg/dl, $p = \text{NS}$) and HDL cholesterol level(30.1 ± 12.5 mg/dl vs. 29.2 ± 10.7 mg/dl, $p = \text{NS}$) between patients with and without coronary aneurysms.

Conclusions : HDL-cholesterol levels were significantly depressed only in the acute phase of KD but TC levels did not change significantly. Both levels were not related to coronary artery aneurysm.

KEY WORDS : Kawasaki disease · HDL-cholesterol · Coronary aneurysm.

서론
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10 40%
paired unpaired t - test
p - value가 0.05

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결 과
5 - 9). 1982 Okada 가
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± 13.3mg/dl, C ; 45.1 ± 12.4mg/dl)
(p<0.01), 가
가 (Table 1).
2 22 가
30.2
± 13.2mg/dl 50.0 ± 10.2mg/dl

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2. 방 법
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p - value가 0.05

결 과
가 (A)
29.6 ± 11.0mg/dl (B ; 47.3
± 13.3mg/dl, C ; 45.1 ± 12.4mg/dl)
(p<0.01), 가
가 (Table 1).
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30.2
± 13.2mg/dl 50.0 ± 10.2mg/dl
가 (Table 2).
11 (31.4%)
24

Table 1. Serum total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol levels(Mean±S.D.) in Kawasaki disease & control groups

Cholesterol (mg/dl)	A (n=35)	B (n=32)	C (n=20)
Total	145.1 ± 33.1	146.8 ± 33.4	157.1 ± 29.6
HDL	29.6 ± 11.0	47.3 ± 13.3*	45.1 ± 12.4**

A : Kawasaki disease group
B : febrile illness group
C : non-febrile illness group
HDL : high density lipoprotein
*p<0.01 compared with B value
**p<0.01 compared with C value

Table 2. Serum total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol levels(Mean±S.D.) in Kawasaki disease during admission and about 2 months after the onset of illness(n = 22)

Cholesterol (mg/dl)	At Admission	After 2 months
Total	145.0 ± 26.6	153.4 ± 32.6
HDL	30.2 ± 13.2*	50.0 ± 10.2

HDL : high density lipoprotein
* p<0.05

Table 3. Serum total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol levels(Mean±S.D.) according to the presence of coronary aneurysm in Kawasaki disease during admission(n = 35)

Cholesterol (mg/dl)	Aneurysm	
	Present (n=11)	Absent (n=24)
Total	140.7 ± 27.6	146.9 ± 35.4
HDL	30.1 ± 12.5	29.2 ± 10.7

HDL : high density lipoprotein

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(p>0.05, Table 3).

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요 약

연구배경 :
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대상 및 방법 :
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가 35
2
(TC), (HDL)
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결 과 :
가 A
(HDL) $29.6 \pm 11.0\text{mg/dl}$
B , C ($47.3 \pm 13.3\text{mg/dl}$; $45.1 \pm 12.4\text{mg/dl}$)
가 (HDL)
2 ($30.2 \pm 13.2\text{mg/dl}$)
vs $50.0 \pm 10.2\text{mg/dl}$.
가 . 가
(HDL)
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가 .
결 론 :
가 (HDL)
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