

정상 성인, 협심증 및 당뇨병 환자에서 고지방 섭취와 비타민 E 복용이 혈관내피 기능에 미치는 효과

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The Effect of Vitamin E on the Endothelial Function Following a Single High-Fat Meal in Normal Subjects, Patients with Coronary Heart Disease and Patients with Diabetes

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The hyperlipidemia by a high-fat diet induce the endothelial dysfunction. We have performed this study to determine the relationship between postprandial hypertriglyceridemia and endothelial function and to know the effects of vitamin E on the endothelial function. **Materials and Method :** Endothelial function was measured by flow-mediated brachial artery vasodilation (FMD) as percent diameter changes. We have serially measured lipid profiles and FMD after a meal in normal subjects (10 males, mean : 26 yr), which test was repeated according to types of meal (high-fat, low-fat and high-fat meal with 800 IU vitamin E). The second stage of this study is consisted of 10 patients with coronary artery disease (CAD, mean : 50 yr) and 10 diabetes (DM, mean : 48 yr). **Results :** The serum triglycerides were significantly increased at 2 and 4 hours after a high-fat meal. The FMD was transiently decreased ($p < 0.001$) to $7 \pm 4\%$ and $7 \pm 2\%$ at 2 and 4 hours only after a high-fat meal from $13 \pm 4\%$ at fasting state. The FMD was inversely related with postprandial hypertriglyceridemia ($r = -0.52$, $p < 0.05$). The baseline FMD in patients with CAD and DM were all lower, $9 \pm 4\%$ and $10 \pm 5\%$ respectively, than $15 \pm 2\%$ of normal subjects. The FMD in patients with CAD were improved to $13 \pm 4\%$, $13 \pm 4\%$ and $11 \pm 6\%$ at 2, 4, and 6 hours after a meal plus vitamin E, respectively. The FMD in diabetic patients were not decreased as same manor in normal subjects. **Conclusion :** The vitamin E can prevent the endothelial dysfunction which is induced by postprandial hypertriglyceridemia in normal subjects and can improve the endothelial dysfunction in patients CAD as well as DM. (**Korean Circulation J 1998; 28(9):1538-1551**)

KEY WORDS : Endothelial dysfunction · Vitamin E · Hypertriglyceridemia.

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서 론

가¹³⁾

1992 Celemajer¹⁷⁾

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가

shear stress가

가

가

가

¹⁾

가 가

가

superoxide (O₂ free radical)
가 (NO)

²⁾³⁾

E

superoxide

가

E 가

가

⁴⁾

가

⁵⁾

재료 및 방법

(, , ,)

연구 대상

⁶⁻¹¹⁾

acet - 10

10

ylcholine, , shear stress

guanylate cy -

clase cyclic guanosine monophosphate
(cGMP)

5

(Table 1).

¹²⁾

, E(- toco -
pherol)

가

¹³⁾

검사 방법

, K

en -

dothelin

가

800 IU

¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾

E(PCCW , Kirkland, USA)

Table 1. Characteristics of the normal subjects and the patients

	Control (n=10)	CAD (n=10)	MD (n=10)	P1	P2
Age (yr)	26 ± 1	50 ± 5	48 ± 8	<0.001	<0.001
Total C (mg/dl)	155 ± 23	224 ± 33	193 ± 41	0.001	0.062
LDL C (mg/dl)	85 ± 24	135 ± 28	114 ± 36	0.004	0.155
HDL C (mg/dl)	47 ± 18	33 ± 7	39 ± 10	0.08	0.487
TG (mg/dl)	115 ± 70	279 ± 97	162 ± 82	0.001	0.530
FBS (mg/dl)	85 ± 10	105 ± 25	229 ± 74	0.658	<0.001
HR (bpm)	65 ± 7	76 ± 8	71 ± 8	0.019	0.294
BP (mmHg) systolic	117 ± 12	112 ± 18	110 ± 10	0.732	0.576
diastolic	77 ± 6	74 ± 12	71 ± 8	0.759	0.386
Brachial artery diameter (mm)	3.59 ± 0.24	3.86 ± 0.62	4.07 ± 0.39	0.461	0.90

All values are mean ± SD, C : cholesterol, HDL : high-density lipoprotein, LDL : low-density lipoprotein, TG : triglyceride, HR : heart rate, BP : blood pressure, FBS : fasting blood glucose, bpm : beats per minute.

P1=for comparison of controls and patients with coronary artery disease(CAD)

P2=for comparison of controls and patients with diabetes mellitus(DM)

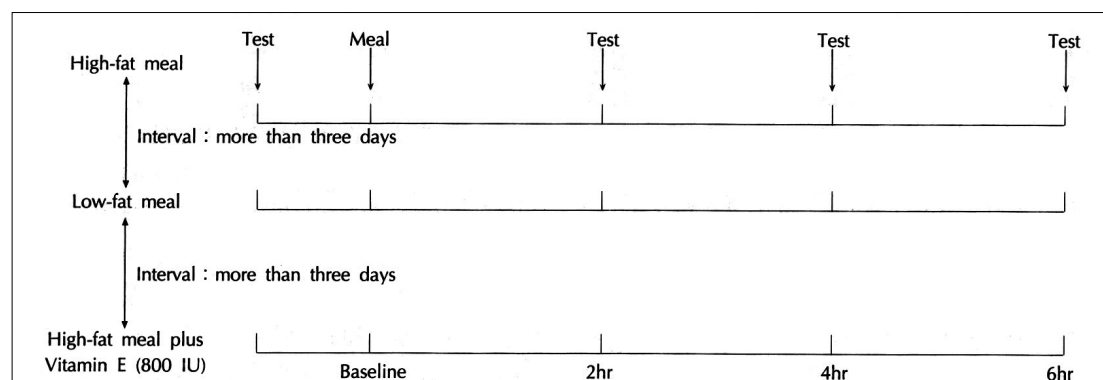
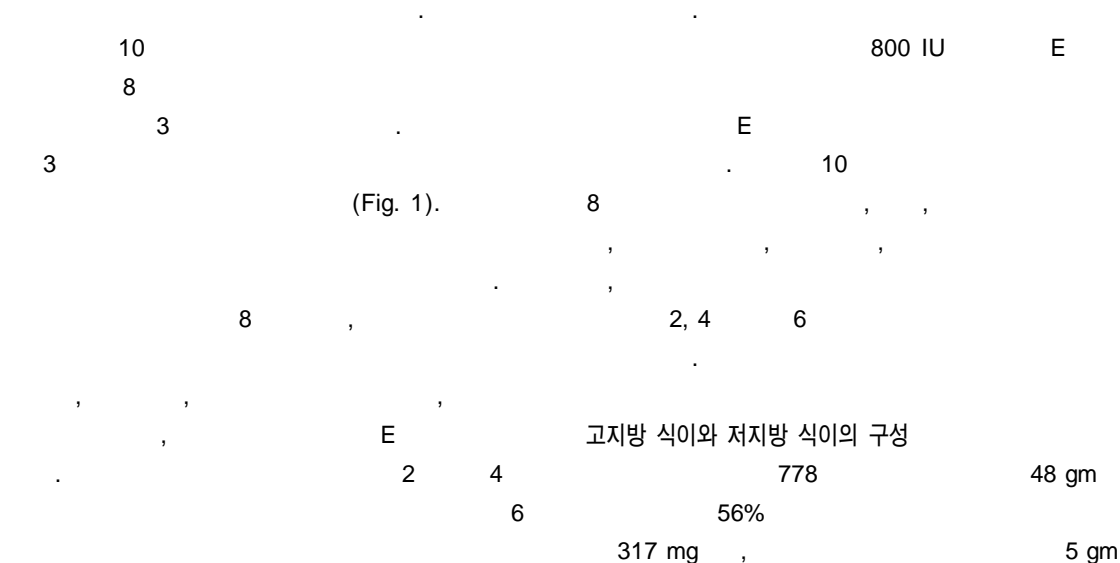


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of time sequence of test in normal subjects.



(45 Cal), 5.6 gm(75 Cal), 5.2 gm(66.6 Cal), 2.7 gm(200 Cal), 11 gm(150 Cal), 4.9 gm(44.8 Cal), 7.5 gm(71.8 Cal) , (time velocity integral)
 6.3 gm(125 Cal) 788 가 60 mmHg
 4.6 gm 5% 5 0 mmHg
 1
 4.0 gm(300 Cal), 가 0.4 gm(87.4 Cal), 0.2 gm(47 Cal), 10
 0 gm(184 Cal) 0.07 gm(170 2, 4 6
 Cal)

혈관 내피 세포 기능 측정

1992 Celermajer

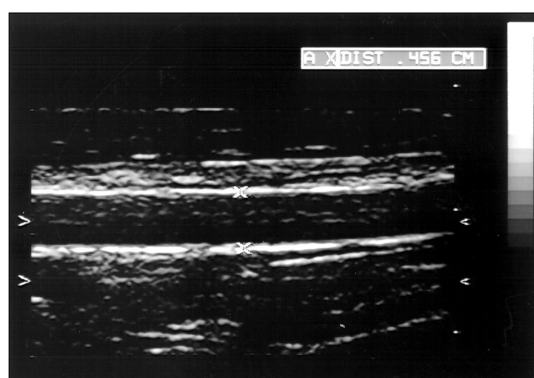


Fig. 2. High-resolution ultrasound of the brachial artery the distance between asterisks in this case is 0.456 cm, which measures the distance from media to opposite media.

가 , (Fig. 2).
 CFM 800 (VingMed
 , Norway) 7.5 MHz
 가 ,
 가

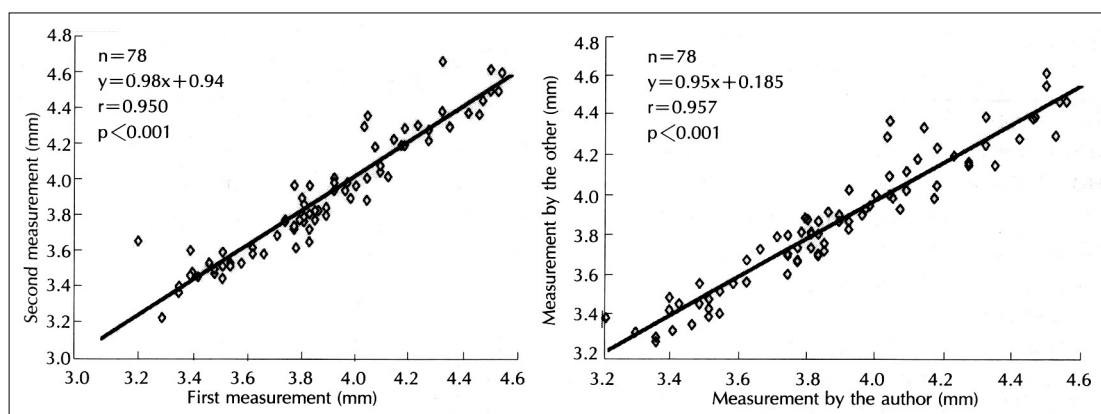


Fig. 3. Graph showing (left) intra-and (right) inter-observer variability in measuring the brachial artery diameter in normal subjects.

80 가 78 4 E .

E

E

E 가 - toc -

opherol Hewlett - Packard 1050 ser -

ies High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HP

LC) system (Merck , USA) Column

RP - 18 (Merck , USA), UV - visible de -

tector (Merck , USA) . Mobile phase

100% methanol acetonitrile 50%

, 1.2 ml/min

E

가

8.6%

0.950

통계 처리

(Fig. 3).

SPSS p 0.05

8.6%

0.957

(Fig. 3).

paired t - test

혈청 비타민 E 농도 측정

one way ANOVA

E

t - test

Table 2. Lipoprotein levels, glucose levels, blood pressure, and heart rate in 10 normal subjects before and after eating test meals

	Baseline			2hr			4hr		
	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E
Total C (mg/dl)	169 ± 45	157 ± 44	155 ± 23	168 ± 36	171 ± 42	156 ± 22	170 ± 42	169 ± 40	157 ± 25
LDC C (mg/dl)	101 ± 40	89 ± 39	85 ± 24	85 ± 34	100 ± 32	71 ± 27	90 ± 41	100 ± 32	72 ± 33
HDL C (mg/dl)	47 ± 10	47 ± 13	47 ± 18	44 ± 10	48 ± 14	41 ± 8	44 ± 11	48 ± 13	40 ± 9
TG (mg/dl)	103 ± 22	108 ± 64	115 ± 70	192 ± 47*	118 ± 32	219 ± 97*	178 ± 62	103 ± 44	225 ± 133*
Glucose (mg/dl)	79 ± 9	81 ± 11	85 ± 10	90 ± 16	90 ± 14	90 ± 11	91 ± 12	81 ± 11	94 ± 8
HR (bpm)	67 ± 8	62 ± 5	65 ± 7	69 ± 7	65 ± 6	65 ± 9	67 ± 7	67 ± 9	65 ± 7
BP (mmHg)									
systolic	117 ± 11	109 ± 7	117 ± 12	116 ± 12	114 ± 11	110 ± 10	113 ± 8	112 ± 12	109 ± 11
diastolic	75 ± 11	70 ± 8	77 ± 6	73 ± 10	72 ± 9	72 ± 10	72 ± 8	71 ± 7	67 ± 8

All values are mean ± SD. C : cholesterol, HDL : high-density lipoprotein, LDL : low-density lipoprotein, TG : triglyceride, HR : heart rate, bpm : beats per minute, BP : blood pressure

* : P < 0.05 compared with baseline and compared with low-fat meal

Hi-fat : high fat, Lo-fat : low fat

가

결 과

건강 성인에서 검사 결과

E
2 4
(Table 2).

2 4
(Table 2).

E
103±22 mg/dL 115
±70 mg/dL 2 192±47 mg/dL 가
219±97 mg/dL, 4 178±62 mg/dL
225±133 mg/dL 가 (Table 2).

E
E 13.7±3.4
μmol/l 13.7±3.2 μmol/l 2
13.3±2.9 μmol/l 13.6±3.3 μmol/l ,
4 13.3±3.1 μmol/l 13.8±3.2 μmol/l

E
E 800 IU
12.7±2.7 μmol/l(100%)
2 4 14.9±3.6 μmol/l(118%) 17.
7±6.3 μmol/l(140%) E
E (p<0.001)
(Fig. 4).

E
7±4% 7±2%
(p<0.01)

2
13±4%
6

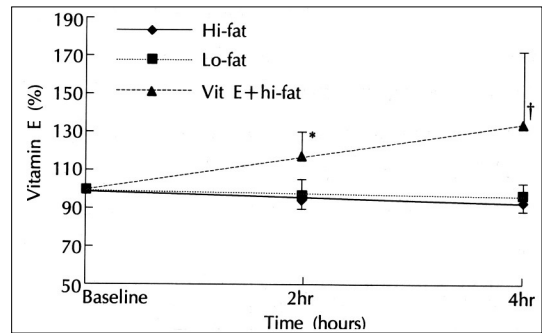


Fig. 4. The percent changes of the serum vitamin E level at various time after taking three type of test meals. Hi-fat : high fat, Lo-fat : low fat.
* : p<0.001, † : p<0.005 compared with other meals

13±3% (Ta-
ble 3).

2 4
(p<0.001) (Fig. 5).
가

2
(r = - 0.52, p<0.05)

(Fig. 6).

환자군에서 검사 결과

(Table 1).

가
(Table 1).

9±4%
10±5% 15±2%
(p<0.05)(Table 4).
2, 4 6 13±4%, 13
±4% 11±6% 9±4% 가
(p<0.05)

(Fig. 7).

가
2
(p<0.05) 4 6
고 찰

Table 3. Brachial artery diameter, baseline and hyperemic blood flow, and % diameter change before and after eating test meals

	Baseline	2 hr	4 hr	6 hr
High-fat meal				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.58 ± 0.27	3.72 ± 0.23	3.78 ± 0.24	3.68 ± 0.23
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	255 ± 69	552 ± 294	301 ± 81	455 ± 239
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	335 ± 66	711 ± 346	303 ± 57	545 ± 282
% diameter change	13 ± 4	7 ± 4* [†]	7 ± 2* [†]	13 ± 3
Low-fat meal				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.63 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.25	3.68 ± 0.22	3.65 ± 0.25
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	264 ± 64	432 ± 276	282 ± 69	381 ± 300
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	323 ± 80	505 ± 289	321 ± 55	443 ± 295
% diameter change	15 ± 2	14 ± 3	14 ± 3	13 ± 3
High-fat meal with vitamin E				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.59 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.26	3.66 ± 0.30	3.68 ± 0.27
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	234 ± 39	429 ± 347	292 ± 73	270 ± 67
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	307 ± 75	553 ± 364	360 ± 70	348 ± 73
% diameter change	15 ± 2	15 ± 2	13 ± 2	15 ± 3

All values are mean ± SD * : P<0.001 compared with each of the other meals [†] : P<0.01 compared with baseline

Table 4. Comparison of brachial artery diameter, baseline and hyperemic blood flow, and % diameter changes between patients and normal subjects before and after a high-fat meal with vitamin E

	Baseline	2 hr	4 hr	6 hr
Control				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.59 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.26	3.66 ± 0.30	3.68 ± 0.27
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	234 ± 39	429 ± 347	292 ± 73	270 ± 67
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	307 ± 75	553 ± 364	360 ± 70	348 ± 73
% diameter change	15 ± 2	15 ± 2	13 ± 2	15 ± 3
Coronary artery disease				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.86 ± 0.63	3.89 ± 0.56	3.89 ± 0.55	3.91 ± 0.54
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	230 ± 98	268 ± 103	276 ± 101	255 ± 80
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	284 ± 100	352 ± 118	336 ± 89	314 ± 86
% diameter change	9 ± 4*	13 ± 4 [†]	13 ± 4 [†]	11 ± 6 [†]
Diabetes				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	4.07 ± 0.39	4.15 ± 0.43	4.19 ± 0.45	4.32 ± 0.45*
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	245 ± 68	322 ± 92	323 ± 91	327 ± 88
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	303 ± 99	387 ± 113	398 ± 148	402 ± 176
% diameter change	10 ± 5*	11 ± 3*	13 ± 4	10 ± 3

All values are mean ± SD * : P<0.05 compared with control [†] : P<0.05 compared with baseline

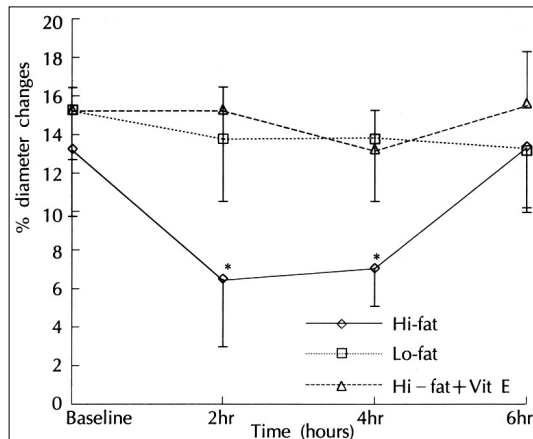


Fig. 5. Flow-mediated endothelium-dependent vasodilation expressed as percent changes in diameter for 6 hours following eating a test meal *: $p < 0.01$ compared with baseline and with each of the other meals. Hi-fat : high-fat, Lo-fat : low fat.

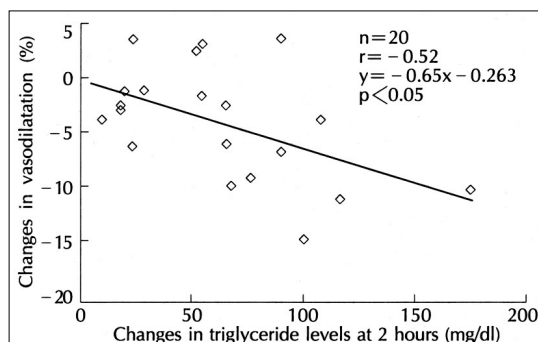


Fig. 6. Correlation between changes in vasodilation and changes in triglyceride levels at 2 hours after eating high- and low-fat meal in normal subjects.

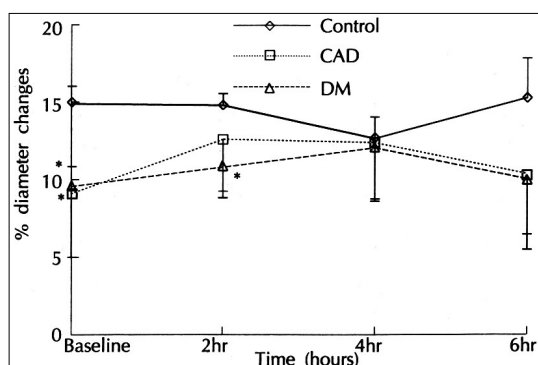


Fig. 7. Flow-mediated endothelium-dependent vasodilation expressed as percent changes in diameter for 6 hours following 778 Calorie high-fat meal with Vitamin E. *: $p < 0.05$ compared with control group, CAD : patients with coronary artery disease, DM : patients with diabetes mellitus.

1) 가 . 1980

Furchgott Zawadzki 18) 가

7) , 10) , 9) 11) 6) 8) ,

20) 가

21) .

Acetylcholine

가

calmodulin NO

synthase arginine O_2

citrulline

late cyclase heme group guanylate cy -

clase가 guanosine

triphosphate(GTP) cyclic guanosine monoph -

osphate(cGMP)가

2 30

12) .

shear stress가

가

가

1) .

acetylcholine, 가,

가, , shear stress, adenosine

diphosphate thrombin

18)22)23)

가¹⁸⁾, 6 mm, .¹⁷⁾

oline 가 acetylch- 10% 20%
가¹⁷⁾²⁸⁾ 가

shear stress 가 13% 15%²⁹⁾
가

가¹⁷⁾²⁴⁾ 30)31)

가²⁵⁾ 5)

가²⁶⁾

가 Celermajer¹⁷⁾ 가

가

(compliance) ,

가²⁷⁾ 가 ,
가

가

beam 가 가

6 mm 6 mm Plotnick⁵⁾
10% 가

superoxide
superoxide
가
superoxide
2)3)
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32)
6
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oxidative stress가
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14 - 16)35)
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38)
가
4)
Plane 36)
37)
E
E
가
39)40)

superoxide
superoxide
E
E
2, 4
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superoxide
가
가
가
가
6)10)
40
0.21%
가
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가

가¹¹⁾ .⁴⁴⁾ E 800 IU E
2 118%, 4 140% 가
⁴¹⁾ ⁴²⁾ . E 800 IU
Superoxide E 144%
가 ,
135% 가⁴⁵⁾ E
E, - carotene C가 800 IU
, ,
가
Stephen¹³⁾ .
E Elliott⁴³⁾ E
E
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가 E 가 E
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6 E
E
가 , 가
가 , 800 IU E 가
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E
300 IU 1200 IU
300 IU E
E

요 약

연구배경 :

가

가

9 ± 4% 10 ± 5% 15 ± 2%

2, 4

6

E(Alpha - tocopherol)

결

론 :

E가

가

가

E

가

방

법 :

10

(: 26)

3

E

2, 4 6

E

가

10 (: 50)

10

(: 48)

E

결

과 :

E

가

2

4 7 ± 4% 7 ± 2% 13 ± 4%

6 13 ± 3%

E

2 4

가

(r = - 0.52, p<0.05)

E

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