

## 관상동맥경화증 환자에서 체지방분포와 항산화체계의 변화

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## Changes in Body Fat Distribution and Antioxidant System in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease

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## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Changes in body fat distribution and antioxidant status can be shown in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) and these changes may be more pronounced in CHD patients with than those without diabetes. This study was undertaken to determine the discrimination of body fat distribution, hormones and antioxidants among healthy male and CHD male patients with and without diabetes. **Methods :** An oral glucose tolerance test was performed in 64 healthy males and 56 CHD male patients. CHD group was subdivided into patients with and without diabetes. Adipose tissue and muscle areas were calculated from computed tomography scans made at four body levels, L1, L4 and mid portion of thigh and calf. Fasting serum levels of lipids, hormones and antioxidants and plasma level of homocysteine were determined. **Results :** 28% of healthy males, 33% of CHD patients without diabetes and 15% of CHD patients with diabetes were current smokers. 56% of healthy males, 30% of CHD patients without diabetes and 46% of CHD patients with diabetes supplemented their diet with synthetic vitamin preparation. There were no differences among groups in means of age, body mass index and blood pressure. While CHD patients without diabetes showed an increase in visceral fat area at only L1 level, CHD patients with diabetes showed an increase at both L1 and L4 levels, compared with healthy males. CHD patients with diabetes showed the lowest mean value of HDL-cholesterol and testosterone. The mean response area of insulin and C-peptide during OGTT was higher in CHD patients without diabetes than healthy males. CHD patients with and without diabetes showed higher plasma level of homocysteine and lower serum levels of IGF-1, superoxide dismutase (SOD) and  $\beta$ -carotene, compared with healthy males. Serum levels of cryptoxanthin and lycopene were lower in CHD patients with diabetes than healthy males. **Conclusion :** Visceral fat accumulation, an increase in insulin and homocysteine levels and a decrease in IGF-1, SOD and  $\beta$ -carotene levels in CHD patients indicate a difference in body fat distribution, hormones and antioxidant systems between CHD patients and healthy males. In addition, a further increase in visceral fat and a decrease in the serum levels of HDL-cholesterol, testosterone and carotenoids in CHD patients with diabetes show the increased risk in the simultaneous presence of CHD and diabetes. Thus, the life-style modification of these CHD patients such as quitting smoking, reducing abdominal fat and taking antioxidant-rich foods is recommended. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(1):55-66**)

**KEY WORDS :** Coronary heart disease · Visceral fat · Antioxidant system.

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방 법

(body mass index : BMI) (kg) (m)

CT(Hispeed Advantage, GE me - dical system, USA) 1 ( )

4 ( ) 가

Hounsfield number - 150 - 50

(visceral fat area), (subcutaneous fat area)

가 Hounsfield number - 49~ +100 (thigh mu - scale area) (calf muscle area)

, Hounsfield number - 150 - 50 (thigh fat area) (calf fat area)

, LDL (Autoanalyzer Hitachi 7150, Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) , HDL (chylomicron), (low density lipoprotein ; LDL), (very low density lipoprotein ; V - LDL) HDL

30, 60, 120 , C - peptide INC (Immuno Nucleo Cooperation, Stillwater, USA) kit , C - peptide , C - peptide,

(sex hormone - binding gl - obulin) Orion Diagnostica(Finland) kit . Test - osterone Immuchem direct testosterone kit(ICN Biomedical, Inc. Comp., USA) androgen (free androgen index) testosterone (nmol/L) (nmol/L)

<sup>19)</sup> IGF - 1 Diagnostic Systems Laborat - ories(Texas, USA) kit (immunoradiometric assay, IRMA)

homocysteine homocysteine Anderson <sup>20)21)</sup> 500 μl pH 9.0 borate buffer dithiothreitol 가 homocysteine - S internal stand - ard L - norleucine(Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, USA) 20% sulphosaicylic acid 가 3300 rpm 15 0.2 μm membrane filter(Wat - ers, Milford, MA, USA) 100 μl Phar - macia Biotech (Cambridge, England) post - column ninhydrin reaction system Bio20 autoloader amino acid analyzer DL - homocysteine(Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) homocysteine retention time plas - ma sample standard DL - homocysteine 가

tocopherol, retinol carotenoid  
 carotenoid  
 - 70  
 , 2  
 Yeum<sup>22-24)</sup> HPLC  
 . HPLC system Alli -  
 ance Waters 2690 separating module, Waters 996  
 Photodiode array detector, Waters<sup>TM</sup>474 scanning  
 fluorescence detector, C18 Symmetry 3.9 × 15 cm  
 column(Waters, Milford, MA, USA)  
 ,  
 mobile phase solvent A(CH<sub>3</sub>CH : THF : d - H<sub>2</sub>O  
 = 50 : 20 : 30, v/v/v) solvent B(CH<sub>3</sub>CH : THF :  
 d - H<sub>2</sub>O = 50 : 44 : 6, v/v/v) . 1.2  
 ml/min , - tocopherol - tocopherol 294  
 nm, retinol 325 nm - carotene, - caro -  
 tene, cryptoxanthin 455 nm, lycopene 446 nm  
 . Extraction sample  
 internal standard tocopheryl acetate  
 carotenoids, retinol  
 tocopherols  
 (mmol), (mmol)  
 .<sup>25)</sup>  
 GSH - Px Paglia<sup>26)</sup> Deagen<sup>27)</sup>  
 , hydrogen peroxide coupled  
 enzyme procedure . Enzyme 1 unit  
 1 ml 1 NADPH nmole  
 , specific activity 1 mg albumin  
 enzyme unit . SOD Markl -  
 und<sup>28)</sup> Sheri<sup>29)</sup> pyrogallol aut -  
 oxidation SOD가 . Enz -  
 yme 1 unit pyrogaroll autoxidation 50%  
 , specific activity 1  
 mg albumin enzyme unit .  
 malondialdehyde Bucki -  
 ngham<sup>30)</sup> , luminescence sp -  
 ectrophotometer(Aminco Bowman Series, NY, USA)  
 excitation 500 nm, emission 553 nm  
 fluorescence intensity

통 계  
 Window SPSS package(Statistical  
 Package for the Social Scinece, SPSS Ins., Chicago,  
 IL, USA)  
 ± , p<0.05  
 (64 )  
 - (30 ) -  
 (26 )  
 Student's t - test  
 Student's t - test

결 과

대조군과 당뇨병 유무에 따른 관상동맥경화증 환자군과  
 의 비교

64	18 (28%),	-
30	10 (33%)	-
26	4 (15%)	.
	가 1	
	13 (20%),	-
	11 (37%),	-
	14 (47%)	37
(58%),	-	14 (47%),
-		10 (38%)
.	36 (56%),	-
9 (30%),	-	12 (4
6%)		.
,	,	-
가		-
(Table 1). L1		
-		-
가	, L4	

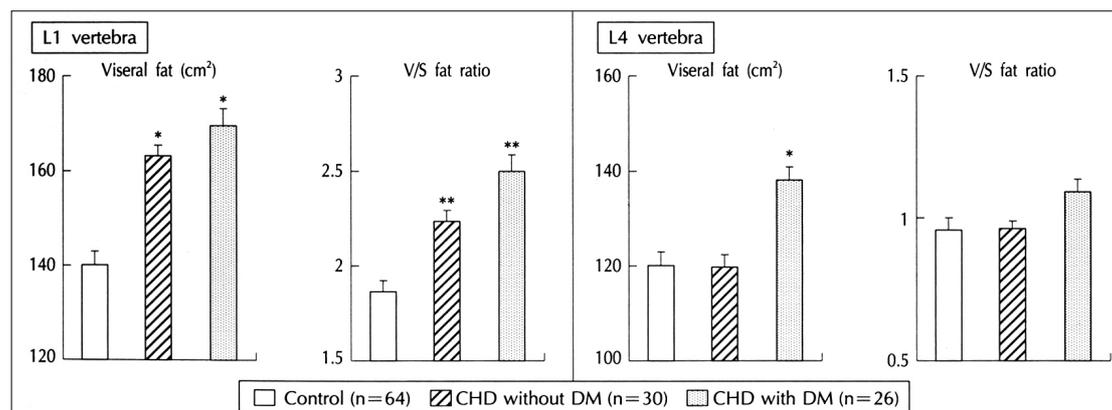
가 (Fig. 1). (Fig. 2). , LDL  
 , C - peptide  
 (Table 2).  
 HDL  
 HDL C - peptide

**Table 1.** Age, anthropometries, blood pressure and fat and muscle areas at different levels of body in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes

	Control (n=64)	CHD without DM (n=30)	CHD with DM (n=26)
Age	52.9 ± 0.93	53.2 ± 1.37	55.0 ± 1.50
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.3 ± 0.37	24.8 ± 0.46	25.1 ± 0.40
Waist hip ratio	0.92 ± 0.01	0.93 ± 0.01	0.95 ± 0.01*
Systolic BP (mmHg)	126.8 ± 2.66	132.8 ± 2.43	134.4 ± 2.82
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	86.2 ± 2.71	82.6 ± 2.38	84.5 ± 2.03
1st lumbar (L1) vertebra			
Total fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	216.1 ± 10.6	241.6 ± 12.0	243.7 ± 12.0
Visceral fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	139.3 ± 7.40	164.6 ± 8.75*	169.6 ± 10.3*
Subcutaneous fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )			
4th lumbar (L4) vertebra			
Total fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	76.8 ± 4.20	77.0 ± 4.43	74.1 ± 4.10
Visceral fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	252.0 ± 9.25	257.4 ± 9.80	271.4 ± 11.1
Visceral fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	120.6 ± 5.46	120.1 ± 5.59	137.9 ± 8.6*
Subcutaneous fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	131.4 ± 5.30	137.3 ± 7.40	133.5 ± 6.10
Mid thigh			
Fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	41.9 ± 1.56	41.8 ± 2.51	1.2 ± 2.20
Muscle (cm <sup>2</sup> )	141.5 ± 2.41	139.9 ± 3.31	140.5 ± 3.76
Calf			
Fat (cm <sup>2</sup> )	14.3 ± 0.53	14.1 ± 0.89	13.5 ± 0.73
Muscle (cm <sup>2</sup> )	77.2 ± 1.49	75.9 ± 2.38	76.7 ± 2.37

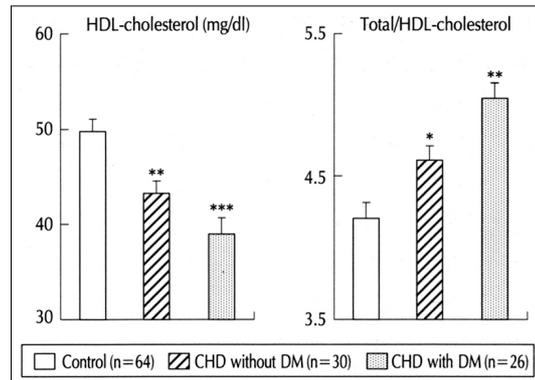
Data are expressed as mean ± SEM

\*p<0.05, compared with control



**Fig. 1.** Visceral fat areas and visceral/subcutaneous fat area at L1 and L4 levels in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM \*p<0.05, \*\*<0.01, compared with control

(Table 2).  
 steine  
 testosterone  
 IGF - 1  
 (Table 3).  
 mal -  
 androgen  
 GSH - Px  
 ,  
 가



**Fig. 2.** Serum HDL-cholesterol level and Total/HDL-cholesterol in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM  
 \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control

**Table 2.** Serum lipids, glucose, insulin, C-peptide and responses on 75g oral glucose tolerance test in healthy males and CHD patients with without diabetes

	Control (n=64)	CHD without DM (n=30)	CHD with DM (n=26)
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	148.1 $\pm$ 8.66	157.6 $\pm$ 14.3	158.7 $\pm$ 21.1
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	198.8 $\pm$ 4.77	189.5 $\pm$ 6.42	185.6 $\pm$ 6.89
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	119.5 $\pm$ 3.98	115.4 $\pm$ 6.11	115.1 $\pm$ 6.96
Atherogenic Index <sup>†</sup>	3.16 $\pm$ 0.13	3.63 $\pm$ 0.20*	4.05 $\pm$ 0.26**
LDL/HDL cholesterol	2.52 $\pm$ 0.11	2.81 $\pm$ 0.16	3.12 $\pm$ 0.22*
Fasting level			
Glucose (mg/dl)	98.1 $\pm$ 1.76	98.8 $\pm$ 3.07	124.3 $\pm$ 6.03***
Insulin ( $\mu$ U/ml)	8.28 $\pm$ 0.65	8.56 $\pm$ 0.77	10.8 $\pm$ 1.87
C-peptide (ng/ml)	0.85 $\pm$ 0.04	0.97 $\pm$ 0.08	1.03 $\pm$ 0.11
Response area			
Glucose (mg/dl $\times$ hr)	292.2 $\pm$ 6.79	307.4 $\pm$ 8.91	416.7 $\pm$ 14.7***
Insulin ( $\mu$ U/ml $\times$ hr)	84.6 $\pm$ 4.42	132.3 $\pm$ 22.5*	89.7 $\pm$ 10.2
C-peptide (ng/ml $\times$ hr)	3.24 $\pm$ 0.25	4.58 $\pm$ 0.60*	3.69 $\pm$ 0.63

Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM<sup>†</sup> (total cholesterol-HDL cholesterol)/HDL cholesterol  
 \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control

**Table 3.** Sex hormones, antioxidant enzyme activities in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes

	Control (n=64)	CHD without DM (n=30)	CHD with DM (n=26)
Testosterone (ng/ml)	5.31 $\pm$ 0.19	4.99 $\pm$ 0.32	4.47 $\pm$ 0.35*
SHBG (nmol/L)	52.8 $\pm$ 2.60	55.7 $\pm$ 5.38	48.1 $\pm$ 3.88
Free androgen index	39.7 $\pm$ 2.74	35.3 $\pm$ 2.40	34.0 $\pm$ 2.42
IGF-1 (ng/ml)	142.4 $\pm$ 7.68	72.3 $\pm$ 15.5***	77.4 $\pm$ 17.1***
Glutathione peroxidase (NADPH nmole/mg alb)	38.9 $\pm$ 1.23	38.9 $\pm$ 1.49	35.9 $\pm$ 1.59
Malondialdehyde (nmol/ml)	4.32 $\pm$ 0.19	4.45 $\pm$ 0.41	4.56 $\pm$ 0.45

Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM SHBG : sex hormone-binding globulin, IGF-1 : insulin like growth factor-1  
 \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control

homocysteine (Fig. 3).

SOD

tocopherols, retinol - carotene

30% (Fig. 4).

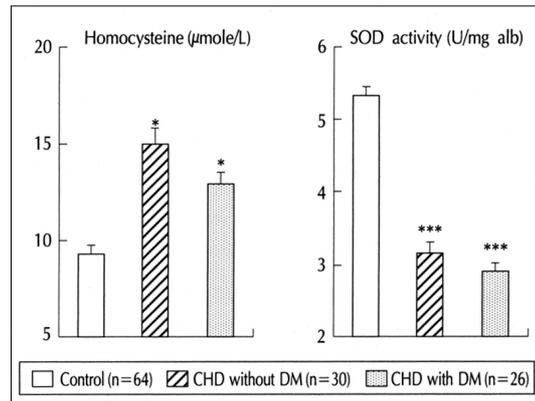
carotenoids

cryptoxanthin 15%, 40%가

lyco - pene 15%,

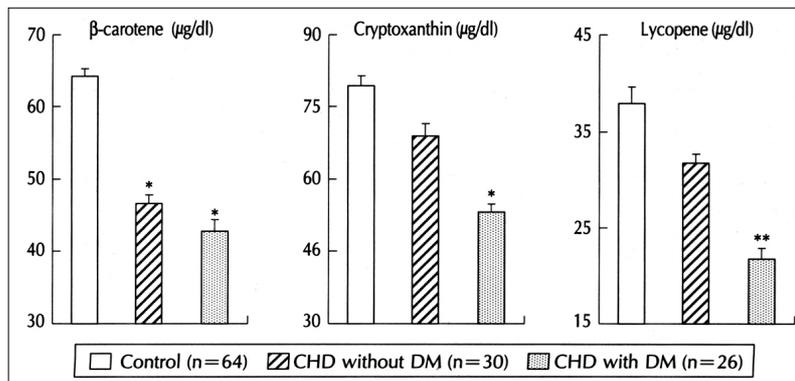
carotene, retinol, - tocopherol

가 (Table 4).



**Fig. 3.** Plasma homocysteine and serum total SOD activity level in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.01$ , compared with control

retinol, carotenoid, tocopherols



**Fig. 4.** Serum levels of carotenoids in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , compared with control

**Table 4.** Serum concentrations of retinol, tocopherol and carotenoid in healthy males and CHD patients with and without diabetes

	Control (n=64)	CHD without DM (n=30)	CHD with DM (n=26)
Uncorrected levels			
-carotene (μg/dl)	3.45 $\pm$ 0.33	3.23 $\pm$ 0.41	2.65 $\pm$ 0.44
Retinol (μg/dl)	129.8 $\pm$ 11.1	140.5 $\pm$ 11.1	118.1 $\pm$ 11.5
-tocopherol (μg/ml)	10.6 $\pm$ 0.81	11.1 $\pm$ 1.26	12.9 $\pm$ 1.35
-tocopherol (μg/ml)	1.27 $\pm$ 0.13	1.39 $\pm$ 0.25	1.22 $\pm$ 0.20
Lipid-corrected levels			
-carotene (μg/mmol)	5.31 $\pm$ 0.51	4.98 $\pm$ 0.64	4.10 $\pm$ 0.80
-carotene (μg/mmol)	99.4 $\pm$ 9.41	73.7 $\pm$ 10.3	66.6 $\pm$ 9.39*
Retinol (μg/mmol)	206.9 $\pm$ 21.5	217.8 $\pm$ 20.2	183.6 $\pm$ 19.2
Cryptoxanthin (μg/mmol)	124.2 $\pm$ 13.0	106.8 $\pm$ 12.6	82.1 $\pm$ 13.4*
Lycopene (μg/mmol)	61.2 $\pm$ 6.59	50.0 $\pm$ 9.36	34.9 $\pm$ 6.78*
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	1.68 $\pm$ 0.14	1.75 $\pm$ 0.22	2.03 $\pm$ 0.24
-tocopherol (μg/mmol)	0.20 $\pm$ 0.02	0.22 $\pm$ 0.04	0.19 $\pm$ 0.03

Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM

Lipids corrected level : each level of vitamins and carotenoids is divided by sum of cholesterol and triglyceride (mmol/L)

\* $p < 0.05$ , compared with control

과거 심근경색증 유무에 따른 관상동맥 경화증 환자의 비교

37 19 (51%)  
19 7 (37%)

**Table 5.** Age, body mass index, serum levels of lipids and hormones, serum antioxidant enzyme activities and plasma homocysteine levels in CHD patients with and without previous MI

	Non MI (n=19)	MI (n=37)
Age	56.3 ± 1.72	53.6 ± 1.26
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.5 ± 0.62	24.6 ± 0.33
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	154.1 ± 17.6	160.2 ± 16.5
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	195.2 ± 8.51	183.8 ± 5.51
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	43.0 ± 2.03	39.6 ± 1.81
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	121.3 ± 8.24	112.1 ± 5.46
Total/HDL-cholesterol	4.72 ± 0.28	4.89 ± 0.19
Testosterone (ng/ml)	4.42 ± 0.33	4.93 ± 0.32
SHBG (nmol/L)	51.6 ± 6.10	52.7 ± 4.29
Free androgenic index	34.4 ± 3.41	34.9 ± 1.93
IGF-1 (ng/ml)	71.0 ± 18.8	107.3 ± 19.3
GSH-Px (NADPH nmole/mg alb)	38.3 ± 2.39	37.3 ± 1.16
Serum SOD (U/mg alb)	3.44 ± 0.27	3.65 ± 0.20
Malondialdehyde (nmol/ml)	4.32 ± 0.52	4.59 ± 0.37
Total homocysteine (μmol/L)	13.9 ± 2.63	14.1 ± 1.48

Data are expressed as mean ± SEM  
SHBG : sex hormone-binding globulin  
IGF-1 : insulin like growth factor-1  
GSH-Px : glutathione peroxidase  
SOD : superoxide dismutase

IGF - 1  
homocysteine 가 (Table 5).

- carotene 30%, - carotene 34%, lycopene 50% (Fig. 5).  
retinol, cryptoxanthin - - tocopherol 가 (Table 5). / - tocopherol

가  
retinol, carotenoids, tocopherols

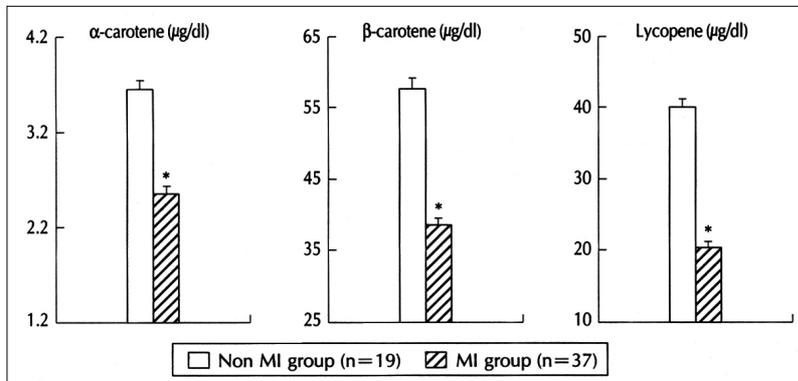
고 안

가

L1

L1, L4

가



**Fig. 5.** Serum levels of carotenoids in CHD patients with and without previous MI. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM  
\*p<0.05, compared with non MI group





(26 )

L1, L4

, C - peptide

, testosterone, IGF - 1, tocopherol, retinol, carotenoid, GSH - Px, SOD malondialdehyde

total homocysteine

결 과 :

28%, 33%,

15%가

56%,

30%, 46%가

가 . L1

, L4

HDL testosterone

C - peptide

IGF - 1

homocysteine

SOD - carotene

cryptoxanthin lycopene

결 론 :

homocysteine 가 SOD , IGF - 1, - carotene 가

sterone carotenoid HDL , testo -

가 life - style

modification

중심 단어 :

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