

정상인과 관동맥 질환자에서 고지방 식이후 고중성 지방혈증의 비교 : 식후 고중성 지방혈증의 의의와 Fibrate의 효과

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Postprandial Hypertriglyceridemia Following a Single High-Fat Meal in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease and Normal Subjects : The Significance of the Postprandial Hypertriglyceridemia and the Effects of Fibrate on the Postprandial Hypertriglyceridemia

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : It has been recently reported that coronary artery disease (CAD) is more correlated with postprandial triglyceride (TG) levels than fasting TG levels. We performed this study to compare the patients with CAD to age- and sex-matched controls in regard to postprandial TG levels and to know the effects of fenofibrate on postprandial TG levels. **Materials and Method :** Serum TG, total cholesterol (C), HDL-C and LDL-C were measured before, and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 24 hours after a high-fat meal in 22 patients (mean ; 60 yr) with CAD and 12 normal subjects (mean ; 54 yr). The same parameters were also serially measured after the high-fat meal plus fibrate in 10 patients with CAD (mean ; 59 yr). **Results :** The patients group without fibrate showed that more prolonged and exaggerated hypertriglyceridemia following the meal than normal subjects, especially 4 to 8 hours after the meal and that lower HDL-C throughout the test duration. These changes were also persisted when hyperlipidemic patients were excluded out of the patients group. The patients with fibrate did not show such a significant elevation of TG levels 4 to 8 hours after the meal compared when normal subjects. The time to reach the peak TG levels after the meal was 4, 6, and 4 hours

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after the meal in normal subjects, patients with CAD, and fibrate group, respectively. **Conclusion** : Coronary artery disease is clearly related with postprandial hypertriglyceridemia than fasting TG levels and postprandial hypertriglyceridemia can be somewhat prevented by fibrate. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):680-687**)

KEY WORDS : Postprandial hypertriglyceridemia · Coronary artery disease · Fibrate.

서 론

가 , 가 12 54 가 4 , 가 8 BUN, Creatinine, Bilirubin, ALP, AST ALT가 . Fibrate 22 가 가 60 가 12 , 가 10 BUN, Creatinine, Bilirubin, ALP, ALT ¹⁾ AST . Fibrate 10 59 가 3 , ²⁾³⁾가 가 7 4-7) , 8)9) 가

방 법

가 , fibrate fibrate 12 8 , , BUN, creatinine, bilirubin, ALP, AST, ALT , fibrate

Patsch ¹⁰⁾

재료 및 방법

대 상(Table 1) , 110 gm, 50 gm, 20 gm, 50 gm, 25 gm, 200 ml, 8 gm 50 gm . (kcal) 803 kcal 53 gm, rate fibrate 47.8 gm, 14.6 gm . Fibrate 50% fibrate(fenofibrate(lipidil®), 200 mg)

paired t - test ,
 2 , 4 , 6 ,
 chi - square test
 8 24 ,
 Pearson correlation
 coefficients
 2)
 220 mg/dl
 , fibrate
 Abbott spectrum
 EPx(Abbott Co, USA)
 CHEM - 1
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 Abbott spectrum Epx
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 ±
 SPSS 7.5 p 0.05
 ANOVA ,
 공복시 혈중 지질 농도 (Table 2)
 , fibrate
 fibrate 130
 ± 59 mg/dl, 178 ± 74 mg/dl, 162 ± 48 mg/dl
 200 ± 27 mg/dl,
 214 ± 50 mg/dl, 240 ± 56 mg/dl
 가 ,
 52 ± 15 mg/dl, 37 ± 8 mg/dl, 35 ± 7 mg/dl
 120 ± 31 mg/dl, 142
 ± 48 mg/dl, 173 ± 54 mg/dl fibrate
 고지방 식이후 혈중 지질 변화
 , fibrate fibrate
 2
 180 ± 74 mg/dl, 248 ± 81 mg/dl, 225 ±
 88 mg/dl , 4 199 ± 68 mg/dl, 316 ± 120
 mg/dl, 281 ± 136 mg/dl , 6 177 ± 78
 mg/dl, 335 ± 145 mg/dl, 250 ± 129 mg/dl , 8
 110 ± 51 mg/dl, 260 ± 126 mg/dl, 170 ± 74

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of the study population

Group	Control	CAD	Fibrate
Number	12	22	10
Age (yr)	54 ± 6	60 ± 10	59 ± 11
Sex (M : F)	4 : 8	12 : 10	3 : 7
Diagnosis			
Angina pectoris	0	14	4
AMI	0	8	6
BUN (mg/dl)	15.2 ± 2.4	16.8 ± 5.1	16.6 ± 3.7
Creatinine (mg/dl)	1.1 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.5
Bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.7 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.3
ALP (mg/dl)	80 ± 22	79 ± 25	66 ± 15
AST (mg/dl)	20 ± 19	112 ± 187	72 ± 59
ALT (mg/dl)	22 ± 20	39 ± 30	42 ± 36

Statistically not significant among any group in the above variables

Table 2. Baseline lipid profiles of the study population

Group	Control (n = 12)	CAD (n = 22) hyperlipidemia		CAD total (n = 22)	Fibrate (n = 10)
		+(n = 11)	-(n = 11)		
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	130 ± 59	227 ± 65*	128 ± 46	178 ± 74	162 ± 48
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	200 ± 27	246 ± 49	182 ± 24	214 ± 50	240 ± 56
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	52 ± 15	35 ± 7*	39 ± 10	37 ± 8*	35 ± 7*
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	120 ± 31	166 ± 56	118 ± 22	142 ± 48	173 ± 54*

Hyperlipidemia means serum triglyceride > 220 mg/dl or total cholesterol > 220 mg/dl

* : p < 0.05 compared with data of control

mg/dl, 24 121 ± 40 mg/dl, 164 ± 72 mg/dl, 133 ± 28 mg/dl (Fig. 1). Fibrate

가 2 4 8 , 24 . , 4 6

6 (Fig. 2). , fibrate 가

4 ,

(Fig. 1).

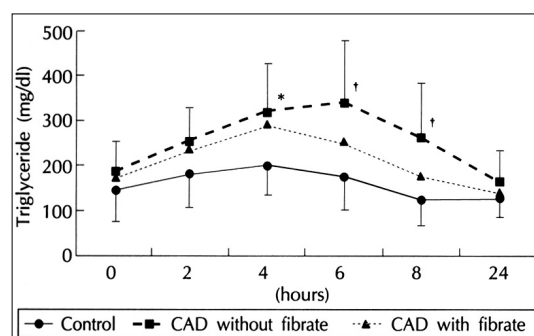


Fig. 1. Serial changes of triglyceride concentration according to the study groups after single high-fat meal. * : $p < 0.05$ and † : $p < 0.01$ compared with data of the control.

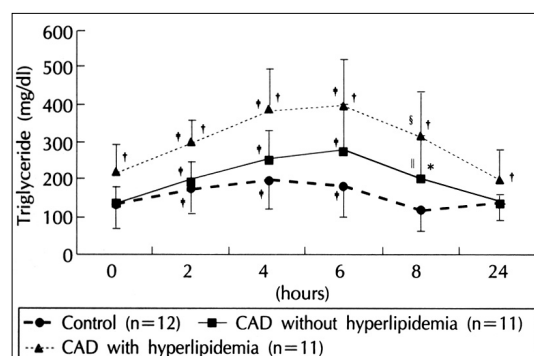


Fig. 2. Serial changes of triglyceride concentration according to the study groups after single high-fat meal. * ; $p < 0.05$ and † ; $p < 0.005$ compared with the data of control, ‡ ; $p < 0.01$ and § ; $p = 0.019$, and ¶ ; $p = 0.066$ compared with the baseline data in each group.

, fibrate

, fibrate

2 198 ± 27 mg/dl, 214 ± 50 mg/dl, 240 ± 56 mg/dl , 4 197 ± 28 mg/dl, 211 ± 52 mg/dl, 238 ± 58 mg/dl , 6 194 ± 26 mg/dl, 204 ± 51 mg/dl, 222 ± 55 mg/dl , 8 194 ± 25 mg/dl, 191 ± 31 mg/dl, 219 ± 55 mg/dl , 24 192 ± 23 mg/dl, 203 ± 47 mg/dl, 216 ± 55 mg/dl .

(Fig. 3).

, fibrate

, fibrate

2 47.9 ± 14.5 mg/dl, 33.9 ± 7.9 mg/dl, 33.6 ± 6.5 mg/dl , 4 47.9 ± 13.4 mg/dl, 32.0 ± 6.9 mg/dl, 31.3 ± 6.9 mg/dl , 6 47.1 ± 13.4 mg/dl, 29.7 ± 7.0 mg/dl, 29.1 ± 6.0 mg/dl , 8 50.1 ± 13.7 mg/dl, 29.4 ± 8.4 mg/dl, 31.7 ± 6.5 mg/dl , 24 51.6 ± 14.9 mg/dl, 36.0 ± 8.2 mg/dl, 34.4 ± 5.9 mg/dl .

fibrate

(Fig. 4).

, fibrate

, fibrate

2 106 ± 32 mg/dl, 132 ± 54 mg/dl, 159 ± 52 mg/dl , 4 109 ± 30 mg/dl, 116 ± 53 mg/dl, 150 ± 53 mg/dl , 6 112 ± 29 mg/dl, 107 ± 55 mg/dl, 143 ± 56 mg/dl ,

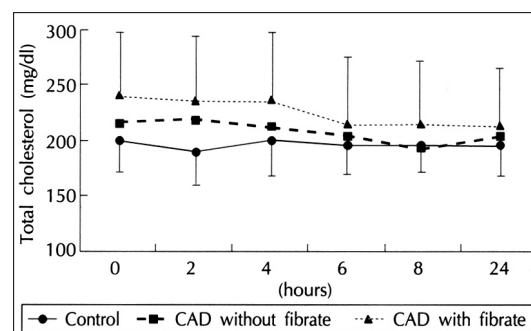


Fig. 3. Serial changes of total cholesterol concentration according to the study groups after single high-fat meal.

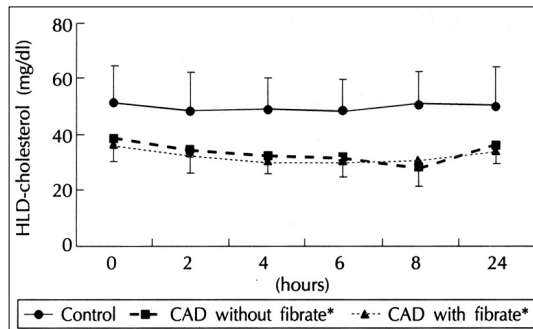


Fig. 4. Serial changes of HDL-cholesterol level according to the study groups after single high-fat meal.
*: $p < 0.01$ compared with control.

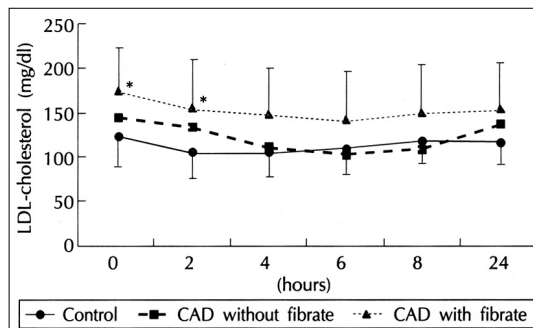


Fig. 5. Serial changes of LDL-cholesterol level according to the study groups after single high-fat meal.
*: $p < 0.05$ compared with control.

8 122 ± 25 mg/dl, 109 ± 30 mg/dl, 153 ± 52 mg/dl, 24 116 ± 22 mg/dl, 135 ± 45 mg/dl, 155 ± 54 mg/dl. Fibrate

가

. Fibrate

2

4

(Fig. 5).

지질 검사치간 상관 관계

- 0.389 (p

= 0.009)

(Fig. 6).

가

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8

- 0.33

(p =

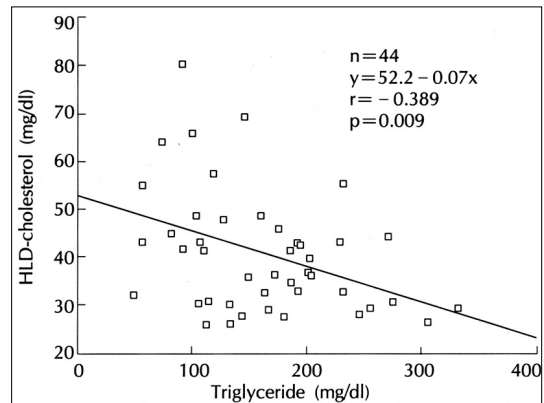


Fig. 6. The correlation between fasting triglyceride (TG) levels and HDL-cholesterol levels in study subjects.

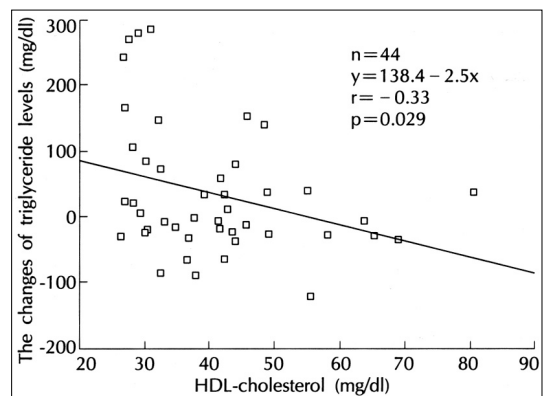


Fig. 7. The correlation between the fasting HDL-cholesterol levels and the changes of triglyceride levels 8 hours after the meal in study subjects.

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(Fig. 7),

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중심 단어 : Fibrate.

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- 16) Patsch 17) HDL₂
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HDL₂가 , cholesteryl
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12) HDL₂가 lipoprotein
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