

## 은행잎 추출물이 협심증 환자의 내피 세포 기능에 미치는 장단기 효과

배장호<sup>1</sup> · 김기식<sup>2</sup> · 이인규<sup>2</sup> · 김여희<sup>3</sup> · 김민수<sup>2</sup>  
김기영<sup>2</sup> · 남창욱<sup>2</sup> · 김윤년<sup>2</sup> · 김권배<sup>2</sup> · 정시전<sup>1</sup>

### The Short-and Long-Term Effects of Gingko Biloba Extracts on the Endothelial Function in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background :** The ginkgo biloba extracts (GBE) are known to inducing vasodilation by increasing NO or PGI<sub>2</sub>. However, the effects on the endothelial function and clinical symptoms of patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) are not clear. **Methods :** The flow-mediated endothelium-dependent brachial artery vasodilation using high-resolution ultrasound was measured before and 2 hours after intake of GBE (120 mg single PO) and 1 month after regular intake of GBE (80 mg bid PO) in 33 patients (mean ; 60 yrs, 26 males) with CAD who had been diagnosed by coronary angiogram and managed with medication for more than 1 month. **Results :** The only one patient could not continue to take GBE due to severe nausea. The frequency or severity of chest pain was decreased in 31 patients among the other 32 patients. The flow-mediated brachial artery vasodilation (mean  $\pm$ SD) were significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) improved from  $8.9 \pm 3.9\%$  before to  $13.4 \pm 4.5\%$  and  $13.7 \pm 4.0\%$  2 hours and 1 month after taking GBE, respectively. The brachial artery diameter was increased from  $4.42 \pm 0.67$  mm before to  $4.45 \pm 0.66$  mm and  $4.64 \pm 0.60$  ( $p < 0.005$ ) after taking GBE, respectively. The endothelial function in patients with diabetes mellitus (5 from 33) was not improved 2 hours after taking GBE, but improved 1 month after GBE. The improvement of endothelial dysfunction in patients with hyperlipidemia or hypertension was less than patients without it. **Conclusion :** GBE has favorable short- and long-term effects on the endothelial function and clinical symptoms as well as long-term vasodilatation in patients with CAD without serious side effects. (Korean Circulation J 1999;29(2):919-927)

**KEY WORDS :** Gingko biloba extracts · Endothelial function · Coronary artery disease.

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서 론

min E

4% 4%

Lemeshow <sup>8)</sup>

1 5 8 vitamin E가

5 33

<sup>1)</sup> 1960

가 <sup>2)</sup> 50%

가 가 1

33 60

<sup>1)</sup>

가 26 (79%) 33

EDRF PGI<sub>2</sub> 가 10 (31%), 5 (15%), 가 12

<sup>3)4)</sup> <sup>5)</sup> (3 6%)

가

20 55 가 15 (75%)

4 (20%)

<sup>6)</sup>

가 , , , 가

## 재료 및 방법

## 혈관 내피 세포 기능 측정

대상 환자 (Table 1)

1992 Celermajer <sup>9)</sup>

<sup>7)</sup>

vita -

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of the study population

	CAD (n=33)	Control (n=20)	P value
Age (yr)	59.6 ± 9	55.1 ± 6.7	0.058
Sex (male)	26 (79%)	15 (75%)	0.749
Hypertension	10 (31%)	0 ( 0%)	0.006
Diabetes	5 (15%)	0 ( 0%)	0.67
Smoking	12 (36%)	4 (20%)	<0.001
Cholesterol, total (mg/dl)	202 ± 36	197 ± 36	0.743
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	198 ± 142	168 ± 73	0.683
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	39 ± 10	44 ± 10	0.315
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dl)	122 ± 32	123 ± 30	0.981
FBS (mg/dl)	101 ± 33	89 ± 5	0.544

CAD : coronary artery disease, HDL : high-density lipoprotein, LDL : low-density lipoprotein, FBS : fasting blood glucose

(time velocity integral) , 8 , 10 , 2

120 mg 2

300 mmHg 5

0 mmHg 1

160 mg 10

가 10

1

통계 처리

±

p 0.05

QRS 가 7) SPSS 7.5 chi - square, inde - pendent t - test, student paired t - test ANOVA

10)

Hewlett - Packard Sonos 5500 7. 가

5 MHz inde - pendent t - test

가

결 과

가 임상 증상의 변화 및 부작용

1 33 1

가 가 11) 가 1 32

가 31 가

7) 1 가

혈관 내피 세포 기능 및 상완 동맥 내경 변화

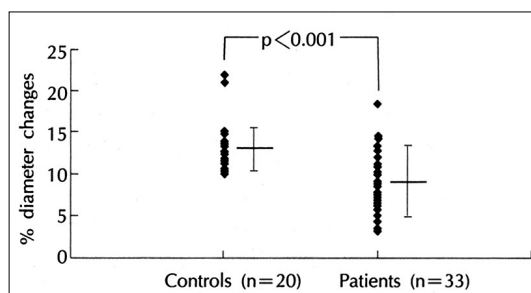
은행잎 추출물 제제와 검사 순서 4.42 ± 0.67 mm

- ® ( 4.46 ± 0.59 mm ,

) , 24% ginkgoflavoneglycoside 가

6% terpenelacton 8.9 ± 3.9% 13.7 ± 3.2%

( $p<0.001$ ) (Fig. 1). , 2 1  
 $4.42 \pm 0.67$  mm,  $4.45 \pm 0.66$  mm,  $4.64 \pm 0.60$  mm  
 2  
 1 ( $p<0.005$ ) 가가  
 .  
 .  
 ( $p<0.005$ ) 가  
 (Table 2). 2 동맥 경화 위험인자에 따른 내피 세포 기능 변화  
 $13.4 \pm 4.5\%$   $8.9 \pm 3.9\%$   
 ( $p<0.001$ ) , 2 , 1  
 1  $13.7 \pm$   $7.3 \pm 2.8\%$ ,  $7.5 \pm 4.3\%$ ,  $11.3 \pm 1.5\%$  ,  
 4.0% ( $p<0.001$ )  $9.2 \pm 4.0\%$ ,  $14.3 \pm 3.9\%$ ,  $14.1$   
 $\pm 4.2\%$  (Fig. 3).  
 2  
 가 (Fig. 2).  
 2 1  
 95% confidence interval  
 $-5.93$   $-3.18$   $-5.70$   $-3.17$  . 1



**Fig. 1.** Comparison of the baseline endothelial function between the patients with coronary artery disease and controls.

, 2 , 1  
 $6.7 \pm 4.2\%$ ,  $11.7 \pm 4.0\%$ ,  $12.1 \pm 3.3\%$  ,  
 $9.9 \pm 3.3\%$ ,  $14.2 \pm$   
 $4.7\%$ ,  $14.3 \pm 4.1\%$  (Fig. 4).

( $p<0.05$ )

**Table 2.** High-resolution ultrasonographic measurement of the study population

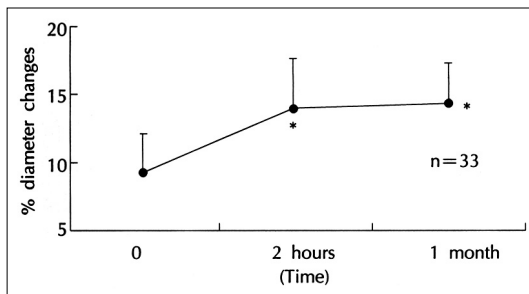
	Before		After 2 hours	After 1 month
	CAD n=33	Control n=20	CAD n=33	CAD n=32
Baseline				
Diameter (mm)	$4.42 \pm 0.67$	$4.46 \pm 0.59$	$4.45 \pm 0.66$	$4.64 \pm 0.60^*$
Flow (ml/min)	$225 \pm 98$	$203 \pm 98$	$225 \pm 102$	$235 \pm 90$
Hyperemic				
Diameter (mm)	$4.80 \pm 0.68$	$5.06 \pm 0.61$	$5.04 \pm 0.68$	$5.26 \pm 0.64$
Flow (ml/min)	$266 \pm 123^\dagger$	$254 \pm 121^\dagger$	$283 \pm 132^\dagger$	$280 \pm 137^\dagger$
% diameter changes	$8.9 \pm 3.9^\S$	$13.7 \pm 3.2$	$13.4 \pm 4.5$	$13.7 \pm 4.0$

CAD : coronary artery disease, Before : baseline study before taking EGB, After 2 hours : study performed 2 hours after taking EGB, After 1 month : study performed 1 month after regularly taking EGB, \* :  $p=0.001$  compared with data performed at before or 2 hours after taking EGB in patients with CAD, † :  $p<0.005$  compared with baseline flow, ‡ :  $p<0.01$  compared with baseline flow, § :  $p<0.001$  compared with controls, :  $p<0.001$  compared with data performed at before taking EGB

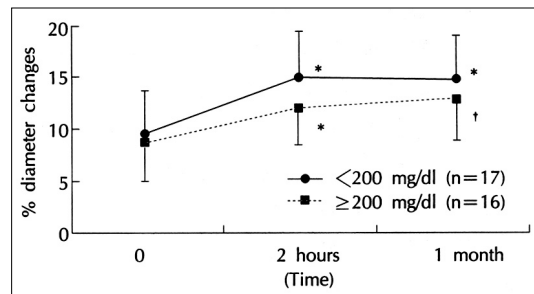
200 mg/dl  
 $8.4 \pm 3.7\%$ ,  $12.0 \pm 3.9\%$ ,  $12.6 \pm 3.6\%$   
 200 mg/dl

$9.5 \pm 4.1\%$ ,  $14.9 \pm 4.9\%$ ,  $14.8 \pm 4.2\%$

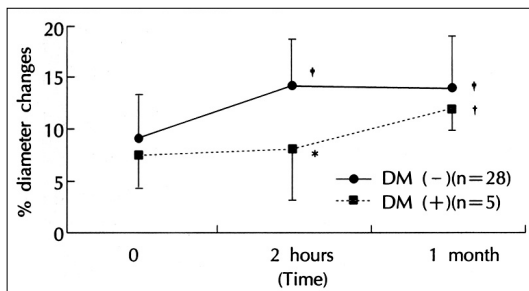
(Fig. 5).



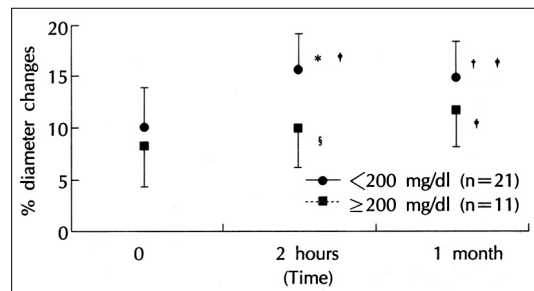
**Fig. 2.** Serial changes of the endothelial function, expressed as percent diameter changes, after taking EGB in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD). \*:  $p < 0.001$  compared with data performed at before taking EGB.



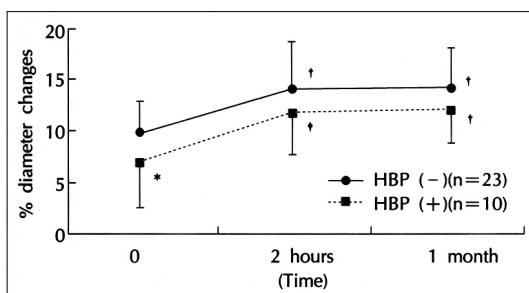
**Fig. 5.** Comparison of the serial endothelial function changes according to the level of serum total cholesterol. \*:  $p < 0.001$  compared with baseline, †:  $p < 0.001$  compared with baseline.



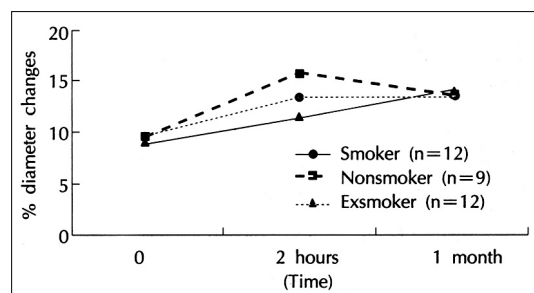
**Fig. 3.** Comparison of the serial endothelial function changes according to the presence of diabetes (DM). \*:  $p < 0.003$  compared with patients without diabetes, †:  $p < 0.018$  compared with baseline, ‡:  $p < 0.001$  compared with baseline.



**Fig. 6.** Comparison of the serial endothelial function changes according to the level of serum triglyceride. \*:  $p = 0.002$  compared with hypertriglyceridemic patients, †:  $p < 0.046$  compared with hypertriglyceridemic patients, ‡:  $p < 0.001$  and §:  $p = 0.032$  compared with baseline.



**Fig. 4.** Comparison of the serial endothelial function changes according to the presence of hypertension (HBP). \*:  $p = 0.03$  compared with patients without hypertension, †:  $p < 0.001$  compared with baseline, ‡:  $p < 0.002$  compared with baseline.



**Fig. 7.** Comparison of the serial endothelial function changes according to the smoking history. \* $p = 0.005$ , †:  $p = 0.002$ , ‡:  $p = 0.004$ , and §:  $p < 0.05$  compared with baseline, there were no statistical significance among any group at the same time.

32  
200 mg/dl<sup>7)9)</sup>  
2, 1  
7.7 ± 3.3%, 10.1 ± 4.1%, 11.9 ± 3.8%<sup>16)</sup> 가  
200 mg/dl 9.7 ±  
4.1%, 15.3 ± 3.8%, 14.9 ± 3.8% (Fig. 6). E  
<sup>7)17)18)</sup>  
가 (p<0. 가 E  
05)  
2, 1 가  
9.3 ± 4.3%, 13.6 ± 3.4 %, <sup>19)</sup> ACE inhibitor  
13.3 ± 4.5% , 9.2%  
± 3.4%, 15.5 ± 4.9%, 13.6 ± 3.0% , <sup>20)</sup>  
1 8.5  
± 4.0%, 11.8 ± 5.0%, 14.0 ± 4.3% ,  
2  
(p<0.01) 가  
가 (Fig. 7). , 가  
고 찰 inhibitor nitrate, aspirin, ACE  
2)12) 1 가  
2 ,  
flotte <sup>3)</sup> Dela -  
<sup>13)</sup> 가 가 가 <sup>14)</sup> ,  
가 가 가 <sup>12)</sup> ,  
(organic brain NO 가  
syndrome) <sup>6)</sup> 가  
hydroxyl radical superoxide anion <sup>21)</sup> NO  
<sup>5)</sup> NADPH - oxidase 가 가  
<sup>15)</sup> 가 <sup>22)</sup> NO 가  
<sup>5)</sup> NO 가

NO nitrite NO NO<sup>1)24)25)</sup> flavonoids superoxide anion  
<sup>5)</sup> NO<sup>26)</sup> terpenes  
 NO가<sup>23)</sup> 가가 xide anion supero -  
 NO superoxide anion terpenes  
 NO<sup>5)</sup> 120  
 NO 가 160 mg , 4 6  
<sup>1)</sup> 2 1 2 1  
 가가 가<sup>4)</sup>  
 NO PGI<sub>2</sub> 가 PGI 2<sup>1)</sup>  
 , carbachol NO 33 1 (3%)  
<sup>4)</sup> - adrenergic - adren -  
 ergic<sup>4)</sup> (ad - 1  
 ventitia) cat -  
 echolamine  
<sup>4)</sup> 1  
 가 cium - channel blocker  
 NO PGI<sub>2</sub> 가<sup>27)</sup> nitrate  
 ACE inhibitor cla -  
 ginkgoflavone - ACE inhibitor  
 glycosides 24% terpenelacton 6%가 quinapril 8  
<sup>20)</sup> flavonoid  
 glycosides terpenoids가<sup>18)</sup>  
<sup>1)</sup> 가 flavonoids kaemferol, querc -  
 etin isorhamnetin , terpenoids ginkgolides 1  
 bilobalides ginkgolides 32 31  
 (species)<sup>1)</sup>  
 Ginkgolides

GBE 160mg 1

가 .

결 과 :

1

가

32 31

가

50%

가 ,

GBE , 2 , 1

8.9±3.9%, 13.4±4.5%, 13.7±4.0% GBE 2

(p<0.001) 가 ,

4.42±0.67 mm, 4.45±0.66 mm, 4.

64±0.60 mm GBE 1

(p=0.001)

가

GBE

2 (7.3±2.8% vs 7.5

±4.3%) 1 (7.3±2.8%

vs 11.3±1.5%, p=0.018),

가

결 론 :

가

가

요 약

중심 단어 :

연구배경 :

(Ginkgo Biloba Extract, GBE) NO

PGI<sub>2</sub>

방 법 :

1

33

( : 60 , : 26 )

10

120 mg GBE

2

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