

관상동맥질환의 일차적 혹은 이차적 예방을 위해 혈청 LDL-콜레스테롤을 얼마나 낮추어야 하는가?

가
손 지 원 · 고 광 곤

How Much to Lower Serum LDL-Cholesterol for the Primary and Secondary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease?

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서 론

관상동맥질환의 일차적 혹은 이차적 예방을 위해 혈청 LDL-콜레스테롤을 얼마나 낮추어야 하는가? 이 질문은 현재까지 명확한 답을 얻지 못한 채로 남아 있다. LDL-콜레스테롤 수치가 낮을수록 관상동맥질환의 위험도가 감소한다는 사실은 여러 대규모 임상시험을 통해 입증되었다. 그러나, LDL-콜레스테롤을 얼마나 낮추어야 하는지에 대해서는 아직까지도 논쟁이 계속되고 있다. LDL-콜레스테롤을 1% 낮추면 관상동맥질환의 위험도가 2% 감소한다는 연구 결과가 나온 반면, 다른 연구에서는 LDL-콜레스테롤을 1% 낮추면 관상동맥질환의 위험도가 1%만 감소한다는 결과가 나온 바 있다. 이러한 모순적인 결과는 LDL-콜레스테롤을 낮추는 것이 관상동맥질환 예방에 얼마나 효과적인지를 판단하기 어렵게 만들고 있다. 따라서, LDL-콜레스테롤을 얼마나 낮추어야 하는지에 대한 명확한 지침을 마련하기 위해서는 더 많은 연구가 필요하다.

(),
(^{5,6}).
LDL -
HMG - CoA reductase inhibitor statin
WOSCOPS(the West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study)⁷ AFCAPS/
TexCAPS(Air Force/Texas Coronary Prevention Study)⁸가
4S(the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study)^{2,9} CARE
(the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events Trials),¹⁰
LIPID(the Long - term Intervention with Pravastatin in Ischemic Disease study)¹¹가

Early primary prevention drug trials

World Health Organization trial of clofibrate

Double - blind, placebo - controlled

30	59	15,745
clofibrate	5	

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가
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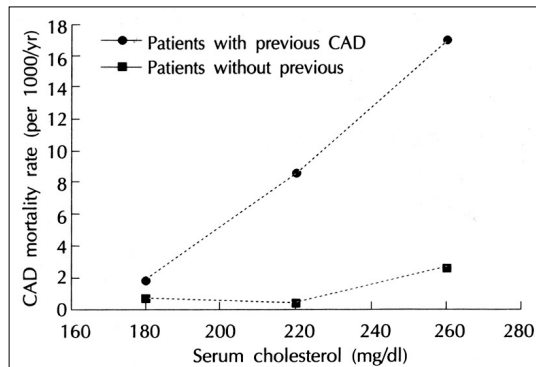


Fig. 1. Relationship between coronary artery disease mortality rate and serum cholesterol. The patients with previous evidence of coronary artery disease (CAD) have steeper relationship compared with those with-out. This data is obtained from the Lipid Research Clinics Program Prevalence Study, in which patients receive no lipid lowering treatment (15).

가 12) 9% , 25%, 20% , clofibrate 47% 13)14) 8 5% 14) , 가 20 clofibrate .

Lipid research clinics coronary primary prevention trials(LRC - CPPT)

가 double - blind, placebo - controlled 35 59 , 가 265 mg/dL 2 3,806 cholestyramine 24 g 7 15) LDL 8%, 13% , 19% 가 ,

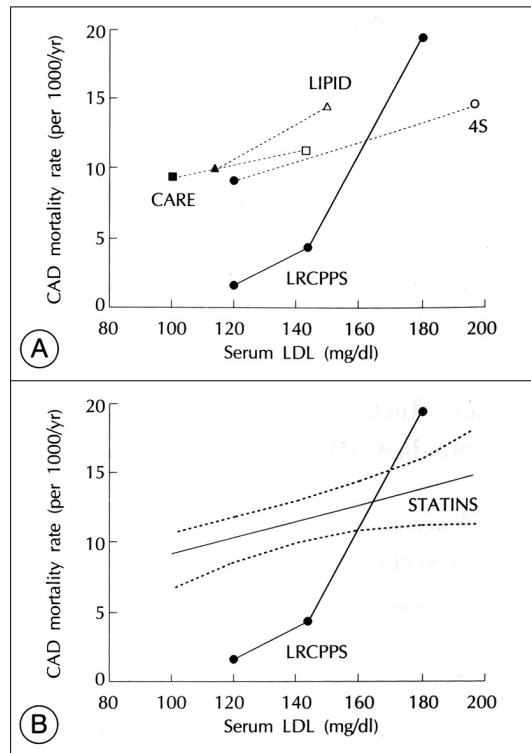


Fig. 2. A : The effect of statins on serum LDL and coronary artery disease (CAD) mortality in three clinical trials, 4S (2), CARE (10), and LIPID (31). In each instance, the open symbols (, ,) represent the placebo-treated groups and the closed symbols (, ,) represent the drug-treated group. The interrupted line is the data from LRCPPS (15), showing the relationship between serum cholesterol and CAD mortality, **B :** Comparison of the regression lines in the relationship between statin-treated groups (the solid regression line) and data from LRCPPS (interrupted line[15]). The confidence intervals for the statins also are shown. At serum LDL concentrations of approximately 100 mg/dL there appears to be six-fold increase in risk in the statin-treated group compared with LRCPPS cohort.

7% , 16) , cholestyramine 가 24 g , 1 68% 가 14 g .

Helsinki heart study(HHS)
Double - blind, placebo - controlled

40 55 4,081 , non - 31%
high - density lipoprotein(non - HDL) 22% (p=0.051).
가 200 mg/dL gemfi - end points
brozil 5
. ¹⁷⁾ Non - HDL LDL, , pravastatin
IDL, VLDL , apolipoprotein B가 6
. ⁷⁾ pravastatin
, LDL
11%, 10%, 43% (LDL -
, HDL 11% 가 HDL -
)
34% LDL - 가
LRC - CPPT 155 mg/dL , screening test
174 mg/dL 232 mg/dL
530 mg/dL
LDL -
192 mg/dL National Cholesterol Education Pr -
ogram(, NCEP)
24) 77%가 (Table 1).²⁵⁾
가
10% 65
25%, 12%, 22%
¹⁸⁾ meta - analysis 8%
¹⁹⁾
WHO trial, LRC - CPPT, HHS
Air force/texas coronary prevention study
6,605 (997 , 65 75
1,416) lovastatin
5
²⁰⁾²¹⁾
가 가
²²⁾²³⁾

The primary prevention trials

West of scotland coronary prevention study

45 64
6595 pravastatin
5
. Pravastatin 26%
,

Table 1. Comparison of Pertinent Clinical Data in the WOSCOPS Patients With AFCAPS/TexCAPS

	WOSCOPS	AFCAPS/TexCAPS
Variable		
Age (yr)	45 - 64	45 - 73
Male/Female	100 : 0	85 : 15
Number	6595	6605
F/U (yr)	5	5
Lipid lowering meds (%)	Pravastatin	Lovastatin
Total cholesterol (mg%)	270	221
LDL (mg%)	192	150
HDL (mg%)	48	38
Endpoint	Death/1,000/yr	Death/1,000/yr

⁸⁾ LDL - 25%, 15% , HDL - 6% 110 mg/dL Lovastatin
 가 . 20 mg 40 mg
 tatin (, 30 mg/day) (AFCAPS/TexCAPS 가
 , ,) 37%, 가 HDL -
 40%, LDL - 가
 32%, 33%
 . end point 1 SCOPS NCEP
 , 가 17% (Table 1).
 .
 ,
 . Lo -
 vastatin 가 . lovastatin 35 70
 (Table 1). 가 215 mg/dL
 WOSCOPS 310 mg/dL
 . WO - 가 4444
 SCOPS 가 가 5%, ²⁾ LDL -
 가 가 3% 261 mg/dL, 192 mg/dL
 , , , . Simvastatin
 , , 가 20 mg 37%
 40 mg 2 10
 mg 5.4 .
 LDL - 35%, 10%
 HDL - 8% 가 .
 30% , (²⁾
) 34% 42%
 . 60
 Th - ird National Health and Nutrition Examination
 Survey(NHANES : 1988 1994) 51 60
 percentile ²⁶⁾
 HDL - ()
 45 mg/dL, 47 mg/dL , 가 .
 36 mg/dL, 40 mg/dL NH -
 ANES 16 25 percentile ²⁶⁾ alysis . Subsequent an -
 65 , LDL - ,
 45 73 , 55 73 simvastatin
 30% 가
 (Table 2).⁹⁾

Table 2. Comparison of Pertinent Clinical Data in the LRCPPS patients (15) With Those of Three Statin Trials-4S (2), CARE (10), LIPID (31)

	LRCPPS	4S	CARE	LIPID
Variable				
Age (mean/yr)	52	59	59	62
Male/Female	100 : 0	81 : 19	86 : 14	83 : 17
BMI	26.6 ± 0.19	26.0 ± 3.3	28	?
History of MI (%)	18	62	62	64
History of angina/ + ETT (%)	68	?	?	36*
History of smoking (%)	33	30	43	73
History of hypertension (%)	45	26	43	42
History of hyperlipidemia (%)	100	100	100	100
Diabetes mellitus (%)	0	4	14	9
Medication				
Lipid lowering meds (%)	0	zocor	pravachol	pravachol
Beta-blockers (%)				48
Ca ⁺⁺ blockers (%)				36
Nitrates (%)				36
ACE inhibitors (%)				16
Anti-platelet drugs (%)				82
Total cholesterol (mg%)	227 ± 2.0	270	209	218
LDL (mg%)	151 ± 1.6	195	139	150
HDL (mg%)	47 ± 0.8	48	39	36
Endpoint	Death/1,000/yr	Death/1,000/yr	Death/1,000/yr	Death/1,000/yr

Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable? indicates that a reliable estimate could not be made from the information in the published report. * = unstable angina

Cholesterol and recurrent events trial

21 75 20% ,

(, 86%) 가 240 59 23%

mg/dL LDL - 가 115 mg/dL (46%, 20%).

174 mg/dL 3 20

가 4159 가 .

.¹⁰⁾ . Subgroup an - alysis

가 , , , ,

240 mg/dL (27 30)

. LDL - statin (Table 2).¹⁰⁾

209 mg/dL, 139 mg/dL .

Pravastatin 40 mg 5 The long - term intervention with pravastatin in isc -

가 . LDL - hemic disease study(LIPID)

28%, 14% HDL -

5% 가 .¹⁰⁾ 4.0 mmol/L(155 mg/dL) 7.0 mmol/L

.¹⁰⁾ 24% (271 mg/dL), 5.0 mmol/L(443

mg/dL) (64%)

가 9014 가 115 mg/dL(3.0 mmol/L)
³¹⁾ 25% LDL 가 500 mg/dL
 - 196 mg/dL, 131 mg/dL (>40%)
 . Pravastatin 40 mg (Canadian Cardiova-
 6 5 scular Society class or)
 18%, LDL - 341
 25%, 11% HDL - atorvastatin 80 mg
 5% 가 24% 164
 22% , 177
 22% (Table 2). ³³⁾ 18
 Post - coronary artery bypass graft trial
 1 11 atorvastatin
 1351 LDL - 46%
 2가 LDL (77 mg/dL, 2.0 mmol/L), 22 (13%)
 (LDL - 85 LDL - 18%
 mg/dL ; LDL (119 mg/dL, 3.0 mmol/L), 33 (21%)
 140 mg/dL)
 atorvastatin
 가 ³²⁾ 4.3 36%
 lovastatin 40 mg , ,
 80 mg cholestyramine 가 가
 , lovastatin 2.5 mg 5 atorvastatin
 mg end point
 LDL - 100 mg/dL ³³⁾
 가 , 가
 (27% vs 39%). ,
 29% ³²⁾ 가 Meta-analysis of primary and secondary prevention
 CARE trials
 LDL - 100 mg/dL 가 ²⁾
 LDL -
¹⁰⁾
 Atorvastatin versus revascularization treatment study
 (AVERT) the second Adult Treatment Panel
 LDL - of NCEP (Table 3)³⁴⁾

Table 3. National cholesterol education program guidelines

	LDL goal (mg/dL)	Initial diet therapy (mg/dL)	Initial drug (mg/dL)
With CHD or diabetes	< 100	100	130
Without CHD but with 2 risk factors*	< 130	130	160
Without CHD but with <2 risk factors	< 160	160	190

*Risk factors include age gender (male 45 years, female 55 years), family history of heart disease, cigarette smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and low high-density lipoprotein level (<35 mg/dL)

LDL - 가 130 mg/dL

Framingham

Gould ³⁵⁾

(odds ratio)

⁴³⁾

가

Am -

threshold

erican Heart Association

⁴⁴⁾

가

NCEP

curve - linear(exponential)

³⁶⁾

Adult Treatment Panel guideline

AFCAPS/TexCAPS

가

. Chen ³⁷⁾

3.5 mmol/L(136 mg/dL)

statin

가

threshold

결 론

Cost-effectiveness of lipid lowering treatment

AFCAPS/TexCAPS 가

1)

1000

lovastatin 5

:

12

, 7

, LDL -

, 17

130 mg/dL

, LDL -

⁸⁾

,

가

(

NCEP

110 mg/dL

, AF -

CAPS/TexCAPS

2)

600

:

)

LDL -

100 mg/dL

. Statin

중심 단어 : LDL -

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^{38 - 41)} WOSCOPS

가

⁴²⁾

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