

전립선 비대증의 약물요법

Medical Treatment of the Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

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Abstract

The search for non - hormonal pharmacological agents capable of reducing outflow obstruction caused by benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) began in the 1970s when alpha - adrenergic receptors were demonstrated within the smooth muscle element of prostatic adenomas, the prostatic capsule, and the bladder neck. Recently, many studies have confirmed that the alpha - adrenoceptor blockade subjectively and objectively reduces symptoms and urodynamic parameters in bladder outflow obstruction. Very long - term effects of the alpha blockade upon the prostate are not yet known. There is no direct evidence of a decrease in the stromal smooth muscle bulk or in the total prostate volume after long - term treatment with alpha - adrenoceptor blockers in man. The endocrine - based therapies, such as stilbestrol, luteinizing hormone - releasing hormone analogues, antiandrogens flutamide, and cyproterone acetate, have sometimes been used to treat BPH, but with a limited efficacy and prominent side - effects such as loss of libido, impotence, hot flushes, and gynecomastia. Although it has been shown that some of these therapies may shrink the prostate, the side - effects are intolerable to most patient. On the other hand, new 5 alpha - reductase - inhibiting agents are able to block the effects of androgen within the prostate without a systemic antiandrogen activity. Since the effects of androgens are particularly directed at the glandular element of the prostate rather than at the smooth muscle, the combined use of alpha - adrenoceptor blockers and 5 alpha - reductase inhibitors could theoretically produce an additive effect in the treatment of BPH. The indications of medical treatment for BPH include patients with mild to moderate symptoms, especially if they are reluctant to undergo surgery, and those who are not medically eligible to surgery.

Keywords : Prostate; Benign prostate hyperplasia;

Medical treatment; Alpha - blocker;

5 - alpha - reductase inhibitor

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가

20 g

가 가

30

가

가

, 가

30

8 ~ 10%

70

80%

1.

Agent	Mechanism	Side Effects*
Androgen ablation		
GnRH agonists(e.g., nafarelin, leuprolide, buserelin)	inhibits pituitary LH secretion, decreases T and DHT	Hot flashes, loss of libido/impotence, gynecomastia
True antiandrogens (e.g., Flutamide, Casodex, Zanolterone)	Androgen receptor inhibition	Gynecomastia/nipple tenderness, no significant incidence of impotence
5 alpha - reductase inhibitors (e.g., finasteride and episteride)	Decreases DHT, no alteration in T or DHT	3% to 4% incidence of impotence and decreased libido
Mixed mechanism of action		
Progestins(e.g., megestrol acetate, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, medrogestone)	Inhibits pituitary LH secretion, decreases T and DHT, androgen receptor inhibition	Loss of libido / impotence, heat intolerance
Cyproterone Acetate	Androgen receptor inhibition, pituitary LH secretion, variable decreases in T and DHT	Loss of libido/impotence (variable)

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testosterone

가

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5 - alpha - reductase
dihydrotestosterone(DHT) hor-

mone

DHT

5 - alpha - reductase

가

가

5 - alpha - reductase

가

가

,

type II

type I

.

,

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가

가

3가

alpha - adrenergic blocking agent , hormonal ,

(

(tension of prostatic smooth muscle) alpha - adrenoreceptor

laser , , stent , alpha - adrenoreceptor

alpha - adrenoreceptor

가

가

(non - invasive treatment method)

alpha - adrenergic blocking agent

gold standard

가 rationale가

가

가

10%

testosterone 5 -

alpha - reductase DHT

가

DHT 가 testosterone

gold standard DHT

“ ”

hormonal therapy

DHT 5 - alpha -

reductase 가

Alpha Blockade

1) Phenoxybenzamine

10 mg 1 2 14

placebo()

가

30%

phenoxybenzamine

82%

가

alpha blocker

phenoxybenzamine

(retrograde ejaculation)

가

가

가

가

2) Prazosin

50 ~ 80

80

prazosin 2 mg	1
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59%가

1. Alpha - blocker

3) Terazosin

alpha - blocker

Multicenter study

1 1

receptor - subtype selectivity

terazosin 2, 5, 10 mg

- Non - selective alpha - blocker

Phenoxybenzamine

- Selective alpha - 1 - blocker

0.5 ~ 1.3%

Prazosin

Alfuzosin

Indoramin

- Selective long - acting alpha - 1 - blocker

10 mg 6

Terazosin

가

9.5 5.5

Doxazosin

(placebo)

9.4 6.4

Tamsulosin(YM617)

가

가 .

7.5 ml/sec

6.6 ml/sec

Hormonal Treatment

(true antiandrogens)

testosterone DHT

5) Tamsulosin (YM617)

, (1).

Tamsulosin alpha - 1C - adrenoreceptor

(sexual dysfunction)

alpha -

1 - adrenoreceptor

terazosin

doxa-

antiandrogen and androgen abla-

zsin

tion activities

alpha blocker

vascular effect

1. (Medical Castration)

Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone(GnRH)

agonists

GnRH(LHRH) agonist()

gonadotropin

6) Doxazosin

Doxazosin

(long acting)

alpha - 1

가

Peter and Walsh nafarelin acetate 6

testosterone castrate level

24.2%

(impotence)가

가

6

doxazosin finasteride

Bosch

buserelin 12

가

가

30%

가

가

7)

Eri Tveter , leuprolide

Minneman alpha - 1 - adrenoreceptor

가 34.5%

5 - methylurapidil(5MU), WB4101 chloroethyl-

clonidine(CEC)

가 가

2. Progestational Agents

gonadotropin

가 .

megestrol acetate 20

78%

57%

70%

cyproterone acetate chlormadinone ace-

tate(CMA)가 .

3. True Antiandrogens

가

flutamide

testosterone DHT

. Antigonadotropic

progestational activity가

testos-

terone 가

가 .

up - regulation

가 Caine

flutamide

Stone 3

가 23%

Bicalutamide

nilu-

tamide

26%

가 .

zano-

terone .

4. 5 - Alpha - Reductase

1) Finsteride

5 - alpha - reductase

() testosterone DHT

DHT

tase

DHT

5 - alpha - reduc-

가

Merk Research Laboratories

5 - alpha - reductase

finasteride

64%

가

testosterone

DHT

가

5 ~ 40 mg

DHT level 65%

DHT 80 ~ 90%

DHT castration level

testosterone

DHT

type I

International Multicenter phase III trials

5 mg 12

DHT 70%

19%

1.6 ml/sec

Finasteride 5 mg

placebo

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