

음주 습관 Alcoholic Drinking

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Abstract

Alcohol abuse is one of the most significant health - related drug problems in many countries. Although cocaine and other illegal drugs receive much more attention from governments and news media, these drugs affect far fewer people and cause far less health problems than alcohol. Excessive alcohol consumption is also associated with many social and family problems. In addition, alcohol abuse is linked to a long list of medical, psychological, and social problems. Long - term heavy drinking can affect the immune, endocrine, digestive, and reproductive functions and can cause various neurological problems, including dementia, blackouts, seizures, hallucinations, and peripheral neuropathy. Alcoholism can severely disrupt marital and family relationships. One family member's drinking problem can put stress on all the other members, imposing them of mental and emotional suffering and sometimes financial hardships. According to WHO, our country ranked the second in the total amount of alcohol consumption over the last 15 years. So alcohol abuse is apparently the major drug problem in Korea. In developed countries, the goal of alcoholic policy is the regulation of the total alcohol consumption, improving the alcohol quality and regulation of social advertisements of alcohol. However, our country's regulation of alcohol is limited to drunk driving and alcohol consumption by adolescents. Rather, we should be more concerned about public health problems of alcohol.

Keywords : **Alcoholism; Metabolism; Nutrition; Alcoholic related disorder; Social control; Public health**

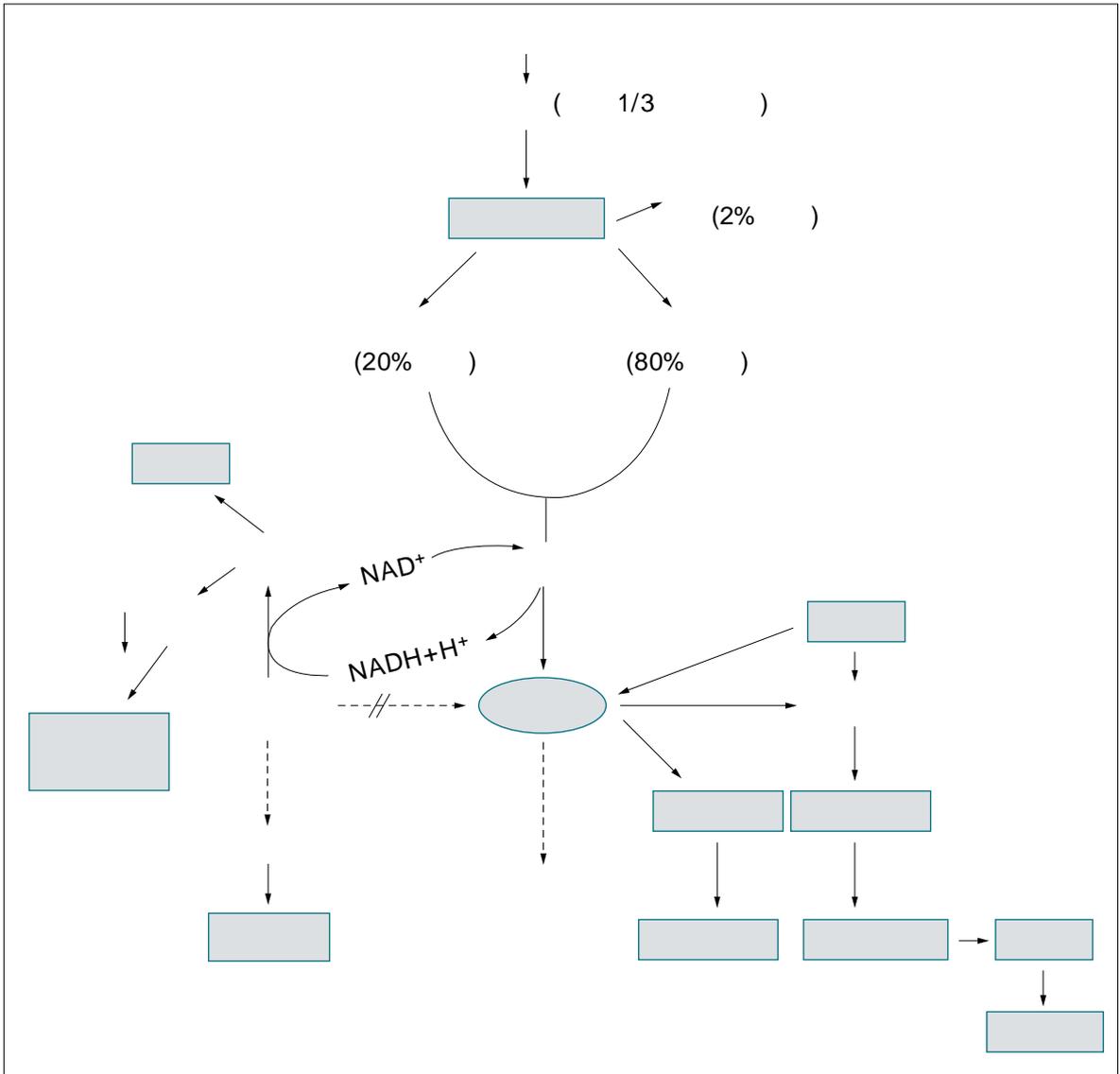
가 가
가 . 15 1
2 가

가

가

가

tase, , NADPH oxidase su-
peroxide anion oxidative stress
(2). Oxidative stress
, glutathione, S - adenosylmethionine,
(alco- E free radical (an-
hol dehydrogenase)가 tioxidant) . oxi-
dative stress가 free radical
가
(endotoxin) 가 가
가 Kupffer Interleukin - 1(IL - 1),
TNF - cytokines . Kupffer
cytokines(TNF - , IL - 1)
IL - 6, IL - 8, ICAM(intercellular adhesion mole-
cule) , hepatic stellate cell(Ito cells,
fat - storing cells, perisinusoidal cells, vitamine A
storing cells) , matrix , vitamin A
cytochrome , - smooth muscle actin 가 stellate
P450IIE1(CYP2E1) catalase cell (3).
(1).
(zone 3, centrilobular region) 가
acetaldehyde - protein , arachidonic
adducts (lipid peroxidation) acid, phosphatidylcholine
ad-
ducts (tubulin) , cellular redox state(NAD+ /NADH
ratio) (beta - oxidation)가
triacylglycerol 가
가
CYP2E1, P450 reduc-



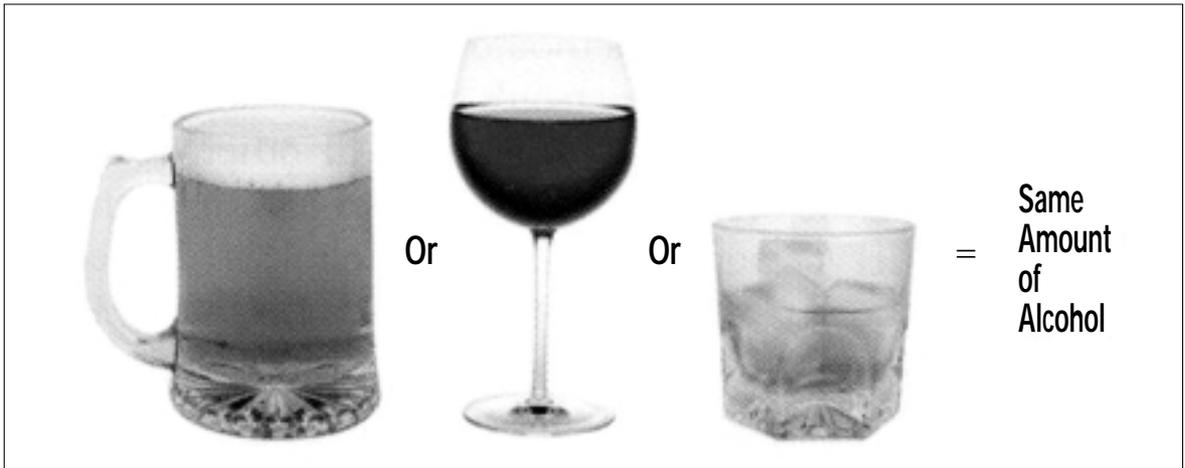
1.

1

2

가

가 .



2.

1.

Moderate drinking

Men : < 2 drinks/day

Women : < 1 drink/day

Over 65 (men and women) : < 1 drink/day

2.5

4.

At risk drinking

Men : > 14 drinks/week, or > 4 drinks/occasion

Women : > 7 drinks/week, or > 3 drinks/occaion

1 drink : 12 gm of alcohol (1 , 1.3)

Kupffer

1 (drink) ,

2

1). 1 1.3 , 1
1 (5) , 1 (1.5)

3.

가

가

12~14 g (2). 100%

1 ml 0.79 gm

80% 가

30~40 gm (3~4)

가

가

7

가

가

가

가

1.

가

2.

가

3가

B

(Wernicke - Korsakoff

가

가

nitric oxide, free radical, catecholamine (5). nitric oxide (endotoxin)가 glial cell

90%

10~35%

10~20%

Wernicke - Korsakoff

120 gm

25

B

2)

가 catecholamine 가,
HDL 가
HDL(high density lipoprotein)
가 3가
25 percentile 가
3~4 50% 가
가 6~7 100%
(small eye slit), 가
(flattened mid - face, flat nasal bridge),
가
(thinned upper lip)
(6).
sarcolemma 4가
catecholamine 가
3 (40 g)
- adrenergic 1 가
, G - protein
가

가 (Prostaglandin E2 and Prostaglandin F2)

가 가

A 가 가 가 parietal cell 가

1 3~6

가

folic acid 가

lysosomal enzyme acinar cell 가 D 가 nar cell , acinar cell , folate villus 가 B12, folic acid,

(3)(7).

가 (8).

C 가 C , , 가 , , 12
anti - HCV EIA 7~45% , , 가 C , , 가
, 30% . , 가
C ,
50~70% 가 ,
. C 가 12
. C 10 gm
HCV RNA 가 가 가(ALT)가 가
. C
4 가 . 가
HCV anti - 가
HCV EIA 8 .
. (70%가 3
.), 가
. , 1 , 가
. 가 .
. , , 1995 9 5750
(GNP 2.75%, 3.9%)
. , ,
9.5%, 58.9%, 31.0%
. (57.3%),
, , , , , (85%), (93%) ,
, , , , , 21.7%(45.6%) 가
, , , , , , 가
. 15 1 1996 2 .

2.

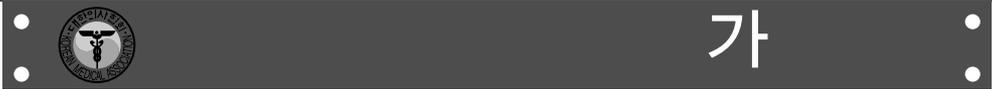
| Durg | Dangerous interaction |
|--|---|
| Acetaminophen(Tylenol, Anacin - 3) | Moderate use plus alcohol can cause liver damage. |
| Aspirin(Anacin, Excedrin) | Heavy use plus alcohol can cause bleeding of stomach wall and GI tract. |
| Antihistaminers(Chlor - Trimeton, Benadryl) | Drowsiness and loss of coordination increased by alcohol. |
| Tranquilizers, sedatives(Valium, Dalmane, Miltown) | Alcoholincreases their effects. |
| Painkillers(codeine, Percodan, morphine) | Alcohol increases sedation and reduces ability to concentrate. |
| Barbiturates(Amytal, Seconal, phenobarbital) | Potentially FATAL. NEVER use with alcohol. |

5. .
 6. (2).
 7. 가 가 .
 8. 가 .
 9. () .
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