

폐경후 여성에서 내피세포 의존성 혈관이완 반응에 에스트로겐의 급성효과 및 엔도셀린(Endothelin)-1과의 연관성

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The Acute Effect of Estrogen on Vascular Responses and Plasma Endothelin-1 Level in Postmenopausal Women

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Although estrogen replacement therapy has been associated with reduction of cardiovascular events in postmeno-pausal women (PMW), the underlying mechanisms are poorly understood. Because the beneficial effect of estrogen on vasomotor function and production of vasoconstrictive endothelin-1 may be a mechanism by which cardiovascular disease events are reduced, we accessed the acute effect of estrogen on endothelial dependent, independent vasodilation and plasma endothelin-1 level and investigated whether the acute effect of estrogen on vascular response is related to reduced circulating plasma endothelin-1 level. **Materials and Method :** The diameter of the brachial artery at rest, during reactive hyperemia (FMV) and to response to nitroglycerine (NMV) were measured using high resolution ultrasound. Twenty-one PMW, 523 years old, 8 of whom had hypercholesterolemia were included and randomized to receive placebo, conjugated estrogen 2.5 mg and 5.0 mg with one week between each investigation. FMV and plasma endothelin-1 were assessed before and 30 minutes after iv administration of each substance. Sublingual nitroglycerine (NG) was given at the end of each investigation and NMV was measured. **Results :** FMV and plasma endothelin-1 were not changed after placebo administration. FMV increased significantly only after administration of CE 5.0 mg in healthy PMW and both after administration of CE 2.5 and 5.0 mg in PMW with hypercholesterolemia. NG induced more significant vasodilation after administration of estrogen than placebo in only PMW with hypercholesterolemia. Plasma endothelin-1 level decreased significantly after administration of CE 5.0 mg in PMW with hypercholesterolemia. We could not find direct correlation between increase of FMV and decrease of plasma endothelin-1 level. **Conclusion :** IV administration of conjugated estrogen improves endothelium-dependent vasodilation in PMW and may improve endothelium-independent vasodilation in PMW with hypercholesterolemia. These finding may be partly originated by reduced plasma endothelin-1 level after estrogen administration. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(7):1112-1121**)

KEY WORDS Estrogen · Vasodilation · Endothelium · Menopause · Endothelin-1.

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E - mail : kjho512@samsung.co.kr

가가 가 .

서 론

가 가 .

가

¹⁾²⁾

estrogen(CE)

Conjugated

- 1

³⁾⁴⁾

가

- 1

(EDRF)

Nitric oxide(NO)

Prostacyclin

⁵⁻⁷⁾

대상 및 방법

⁸⁾

⁹⁾

¹⁰⁾

¹¹⁾가

대 상

(Endothelin) - 1

21

. 13

가 8

NO

230 mg/dl

52 ± 2.7

3.7(1 11)

가

¹²⁾

- 1

가

가

- 1

가

(FSH)

6

가

- 1

¹³⁻¹⁵⁾

방 법

(EDRF, Prostacyclin)

21

(Endothelin - 1)

(cross -

over double - blind protocol) Conjugated estrogen

(CE)

(Es -

trone)

Pla -

가

(plaque)

cebo

- 1,

30

- 1,

- 1

1

CE 2.5 mg

1 CE 5.0 mg

- 1

- 1 Human Endothelin - 1 im -
munoassay Kit(R&D System's ET - 1, sandwich
immunoassay)

DSL - 8700 Estrone RIA Kit

내피 의존성 및 비의존성 혈관 이완반응 측정

(flow - mediated vasodilation, FMV)

(NG)

(Nitroglycerine - mediated vasodilation,

NMV)

10

- 1

7.0

MHz lineararray transducer(high resolution ultraso -
und machine)

(media - adventitia interface,

intima - lumen interface)

(antecubial fossa)

4 cm

5

(reactive hyperemia)

5

1

5

5

1

5

(FMV(%))

30

- 1

. 5

(basal condition)

1

(NG)

5

(NMV

(%))

±

FMV(%)

Paired student T test

NMV(%)

ANOVA

FMV(%)

- 1

P<0.05

결 과

폐경후 여성에서 혈관이완반응 (Table 1)

21

3.7±0.5 mm

(reactive hypere -

Table 1. Characteristics of 21 postmenopausal women including 8 hypercholesterolemic women and 13 healthy women

	Healthy subjects	Hyperchol- esterolemic subjects	All
Age	52± 5	51± 3	52± 3
Body mass index	138± 23	127± 12	134± 25
FSH	34± 20	34± 23	34± 20
Systolic BP	119± 9	111± 12	116± 11
Diastolic BP	78± 8	72± 7	76± 7
Total Cholesterol	194± 13	246± 10	214± 28
LDL Cholesterol	109± 16	155± 21	127± 29
HDL Cholesterol	59± 10	61± 12	60± 10
Triglyceride	127± 72	149± 106	135± 83
Baseline vessel size	3.7± 0.4	3.7± 0.5	3.7± 0.5
FMV(%)	15.6± 4.3	12.4± 4.3	14.7± 3.9
NMV(%)	17.1± 7.6	17.6± 6.3	17.4± 7.0

FSH : follicular stimulating hormone, FMV : flow-mediated vasodilation, NMV : nitroglycerine mediated vasodilation

Table 2. Analysis of variables before and after placebo, CE 2.5mg, CE 5.0 mg administration in 21 postmenopausal women

	Placebo		CE 2.5		CE 5.0	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
FMV (%)	14.5 ± 5	14.1 ± 5	15.1 ± 4	17.7 ± 4*	14.8 ± 4	20.2 ± 5*
NMV (%)		17.4 ± 7		19.7 ± 5		21.8 ± 6
ED-1 (pg/dl)	0.87 ± 0.2	0.77 ± 0.2	0.87 ± 0.2	0.84 ± 0.2	0.96 ± 1.0	0.60 ± 0.3
ES (pg/dl)	28.7 ± 27	26.5 ± 23	40.5 ± 71	534.3 ± 254	51.9 ± 89	1094.5 ± 375

FMV : flow-mediated vasodilation, NMV : nitroglycerine-mediated vasodilation, ED-1 : endothelin-1, ES : Estrone, CE : conjugated estrogen *P<0.05

mia) 1.3 , NG 3
가 (peak diameter change)
(FMV(%))
14.7 ± 3.9%, NG (NG)
(NMV(%)) 17.4 ±
7%
FMV (%) 12.4 ± 4.3% 15.6 ± 4.3%

(Table 1).

Conjugated estrogen 주입에 따른 혈관이완반응

Placebo FMV (%) 14.5 ± 5%
14.1 ± 1% 가 Conjugated es -
trogen (CE) 2.5 mg 15.1 ± 4% 17.7
± 4% , CE 5.0 mg 14.8 ± 4% 20.2
± 5% 가
(p<0.001) FMV
(%) Placebo CE
(p<0.001) CE
(2.5 mg, 5.0 mg)
(p=0.34). NG NMV (%) Placebo
17.4 ± 7%, CE 2.5 mg 19.7 ± 5%, CE 5.0 mg 21.8 ±
8% 가

(Fig. 1).

CE 5.0 mg FMV (%) 가가
(p<0.05)
CE 2.5 mg, CE 5.0 mg FMV
(%) 가가 (p<0.05) (Figs.
2 and 3). NG NMV
(%) 가
CE 2.5 mg 가

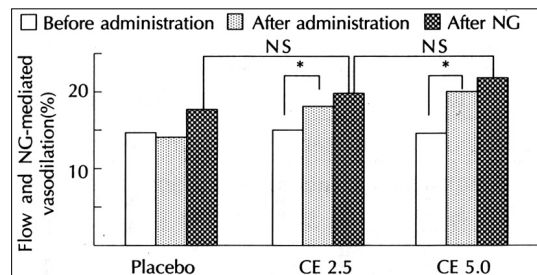


Fig. 1. Bar graph showing flow-mediated vasodilation before and 30 min after administration of Placebo, CE 2.5 mg and CE 5.0 mg and NG-induced vasodilation after sublingual nitroglycerin (NG) in 21 postmenopausal women. CE : conjugated estrogen *p<0.05, NS = non-significant

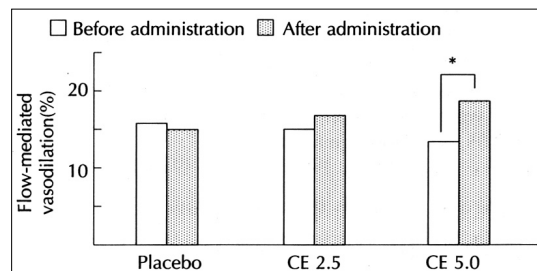


Fig. 2. Bar graph showing flow-mediated vasodilation before and 30 minutes after administration of Placebo, CE 2.5 mg and CE 5.0 mg in healthy postmenopausal women. *p<0.05, CE : conjugated estrogen

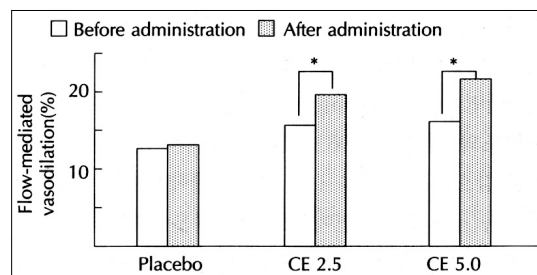


Fig. 3. Bar graph showing flow-mediated vasodilation before and 30 minutes after Placebo, CE 2.5 mg and CE 5.0 mg postmenopausal women with hypercholesterolemia. CE : conjugated estrogen. *p<0.05

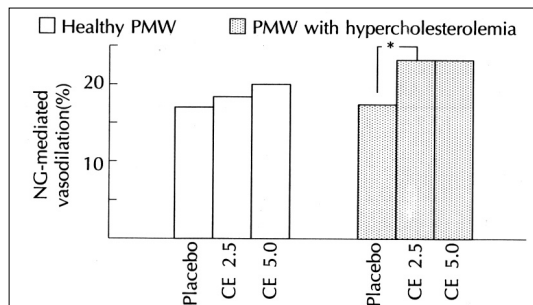


Fig. 4. Bar graph showing NG-mediated vasodilation in healthy postmenopausal women (PMW) and postmenopausal women (PMW) with hypercholesterolemia before and 30 minutes after administration. *P<0.05

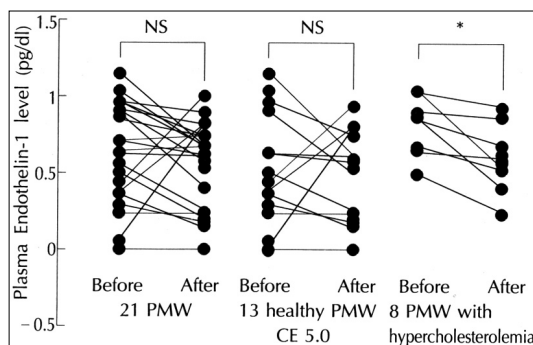


Fig. 5. Endothelin-1 change before and 30 minutes after administration of CE 5.0 mg in 21 PMW, 13 healthy PMW and 8 PMW with hypercholesterolemia. PMW : postmeno-pausal women, CE : conjugated estrogen. *P<0.05, NS : non-significant

(P<0.01) CE 5.0 mg 가
p 0.07

(Fig. 4).

에스트로겐 주입에 따른 엔도셀린-1 혈중 농도의 변화

Placebo	-1
0.87 ± 0.2 pg/dl	0.77 ± 0.2 pg/dl, CE 2.5 mg
	0.87 ± 0.2 pg/dl 0.84 ± 0.2
pg/dl	
CE 5.0 mg	-1
0.96 ± 1.0 pg/dl	0.60 ± 0.3
pg/dl	
(p=0.2).	

5.0 mg 가 CE
(p<0.01)(Fig. 5).

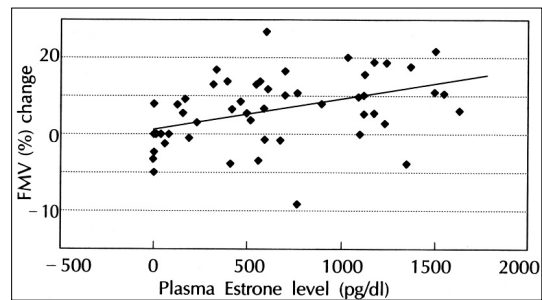


Fig. 6. Linear regression analysis of FMV (%) change before and after administration and plasma estrone level after administration of Placebo, CE 2.5 mg, and 5.0 mg in 21 postmenopausal women with coefficient of 0.494 : P<0.001.

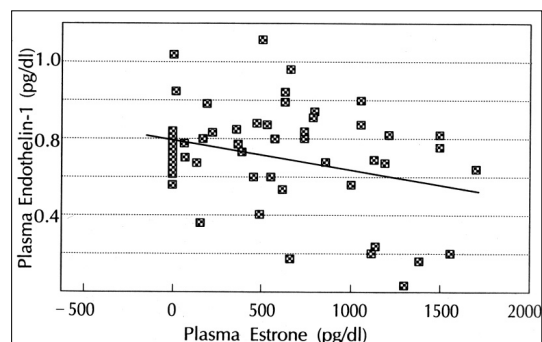


Fig. 7. Linear regression analysis of plasma endothelin-1 level (pg/dl) and plasma estrone level (pg/dl) before and 30 minutes after administration of Placebo, CE 2.5 mg, CE 5.0 mg. Correlation coefficient : - 0.28, P<0.05.

에스트론의 혈중 농도에 따른 FMV(%) 및 엔도셀린-1
의 변화

CE

(FMN(%))
(Correlation coefficient 0.494, P value<
0.001)(Fig. 6).

가

(Correlation coefficient - 0.28, P
value<0.05)(Fig. 7).

엔도셀린-1의 혈중농도의 변화에 따른 FMV(%)의 변화

CE	-1	FMV
(%)	가	
(P value = 0.75)		
-1		FMV(%)
가		

AngiotensinII 10
- 1 가 가
endothelin type B receptor NO 가
²¹⁾
가
²²⁾ CE 5.0 (NO) (Endothelin - 1) 가
mg 가 - 1 가
가
- 1 가 (mitoge -
John ¹³⁾ nic effect) - 1
가 가
가 - 1 가 (platelet aggregation), (mo -
- 1 nococyte adhesion), (vascular thrombosis)
- 1 , 가
가 가
1 가 가 ²³⁾
가 ¹³⁾
- 1
FMV(%) - 1
가 가
(conductance vessel function)
NO 가
Amir ¹²⁾ 가 blood cuff -
induced hyperemia(reactive hyperemia)
가 high frequency ultrasound
가 (flow - mediated va -
NO second messenger cGMP가 sodilation)
가
1992 Davis ²⁴⁾
가
NO FMV(%) 11%(7 18%)
(reactive hyperemia) 60
가 1980
Furchgott Zawadzki가 EDRF 90
FMV(%) Lerberman ²⁵⁾
(reactive hyperemia)
가 Prostacyclin, 가 7%
Hyperpolarizing factor 14%
- 1, Thromboxan, Prostaglandin H2 (reactive hyperemia) 3

FMV(%) 가 가

가

FMV(%) 가 가

FMV

(%) 가 요 약

(resistance vessel function)

연구배경 :

가 . 26)

Conjugated estrogen

가 가 - 1

Tood 27)

- 1

가 . Lieberman 방법 및 대상 :

25) 1 mg 2 mg Estradiol 21 (13 ,

9 placebo Jane 28) 5 8% 가 8)

FMV(%) 가 2% 가 estrogen Placebo, Conjugated estrogen 2.5 mg, Conjugated estrogen 5.0 mg 1

30 , - 1

3% 가 가 가

가 가

결 과 :

1) Conjugated estrogen 가 (p<0.001)

가 CE 5.0 gm

가 CE 2.5 mg, CE 5.0 mg

2) 가

가 Conjugated estrogen 가 (p<0.05).

3) Conjugated estrogen 5.0 mg 가

- 1

가 (p<0.01).

4) 가 가

가 (Correlation coefficient 0.494, P value<0.001) - 1

(Correlation coefficient - 0.28, p value <0.05).

5) - 1

결 론 :

가
- 1
가 가
- 1
() 가

중심 단어 :

감사문

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