

관동맥질환에서 항산화제의 사용

이 원 로

Antioxidant Use in Coronary Artery Disease

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LDL 가 1980
1-3)
4-6) 7-9)

항산화제의 임상적 유용성

(Table 1).

LDL
3)7)8) 가 (oxidative - modifc -
ation hypothesis) ”
“ (oxid - ative
stress) ” 10-12) 가

가 5)6)
E 가
13 C
가 4)
14-16)
17)18)20) E
100~250 iu
가 C
19) C
50 mg
가 가
ATBC (Alpha - Tocopherol Beta
Carotene Cancer Prevention Study)²¹⁾

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Table 1. 관동맥질환에서 항산화제의 효과에 관한 정선된 연구들

Verlangieri et al. ⁵				가
Gey et al. ⁶				가
Riemersma et al. ¹³			-tocopherol	가
Ramirez et al. ⁴			ascorbic acid	가
Salonen et al. ¹⁴				
Kok et al. ¹⁵				
Hense et al. ¹⁶	E			
Nurses health study ¹⁷	-tocopherol			가
Health professionals follow-up study ¹⁸	-tocopherol		가	
NHANES study ¹⁹	Ascorbic acid			가
Losonczy et al. ²⁰	-tocopherol			
ATBC ²¹			-tocopherol	가
Physicians health study ²²			가	
CHAOS ²³	E		77%	
Hodis et al. ²⁵	E			
Anderson et al. ²⁶	Probucol			
Solzbach et al. ²⁷	C	가		
PQRST ^{28, 29}	Probucol	가		
Probucol and restenosis ³⁰	Probucol	PTCA 4		

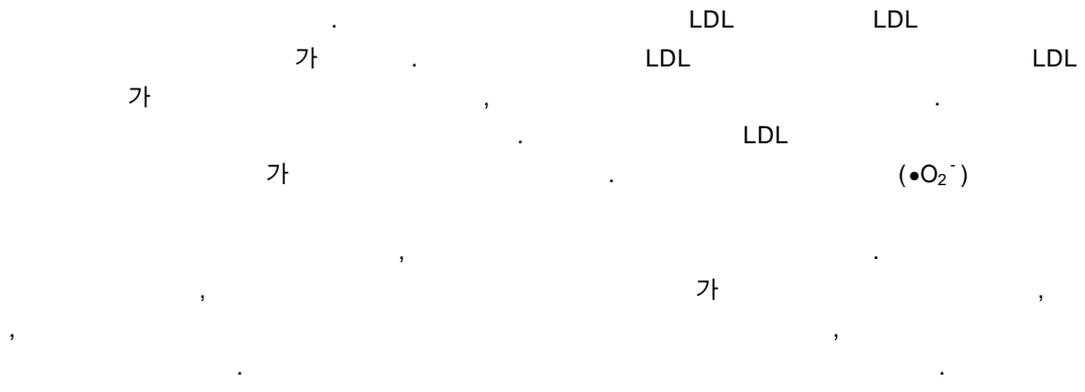


Fig. 1

lov - astatin
amlodipine
가³⁴⁾

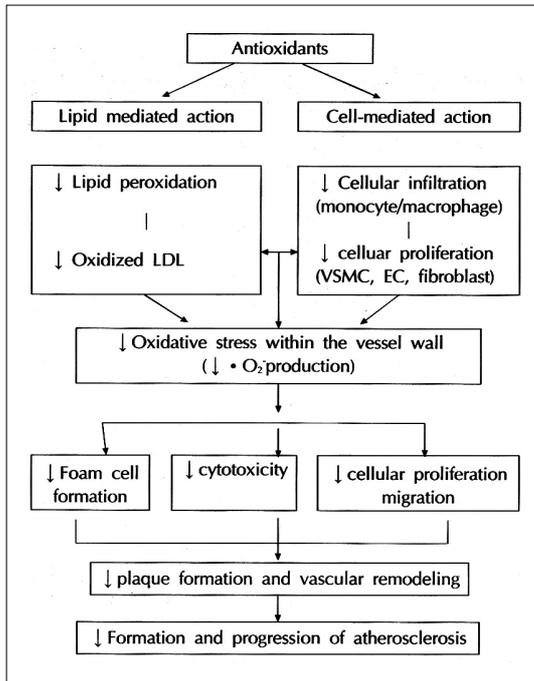


Fig. 1. 죽상종발생과 진행과정 측면에서 본 항산화제의 작용 기전. 항산화제는 지질과 세포대사에 작용하여 혈관벽의 oxidative stress를 해소하므로서 치료효과가 발현된다고 여겨진다. 항산화제는 직접 LDL의 산화를 방지하여 산화-LDL의 형성을 억제하는 동시에 혈관세포들에 작용하여 이들이 LDL을 산화시키는 능력을 감소시킨다. 항산화제는 산화-LDL에 대한 이 세포들의 반응을 억제하므로서 죽상종 발생 과정을 차단한다. 또한 항산화제는 자유산소라디칼(O₂)의 형성을 방해하여 혈액내 세포들의 혈관벽 침윤을 차단하고 혈관벽세포들의 증식을 억제하므로서 혈관개형을 방지한다. VSMC, vascular smooth muscle cells; EC, endothelial cells; ↓, inhibits or decreases

결론

E

가

E

probecol

(•O₂⁻)

가

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