

관동맥질환에서 항산화제의 사용

이 원 로

Antioxidant Use in Coronary Artery Disease

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LDL 가 1980 항산화제의 임상적 유용성

1-3) 4-6) 7-9)

(Table 1).

LDL

3)7)8) 가 5)6)

“ 가 (oxidative - modifc - E 가

ation hypothesis) ” 13 C 4)

가

“ (oxid - ative 10-12) 가

stress) ”

14-16) 17)18)20) E

가

100~250 iu

가 C

19) C

50 mg

가 가

가

ATBC (Alpha - Tocopherol Beta Carotene Cancer Prevention Study)²¹⁾

: , 50

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E

. Probucol and Restenosis³⁰⁾

50iu

E
17)¹⁸⁾

Physicians

12

CHAOS²³⁾

2002

E
400~800 iu

77%

Hodis²⁵⁾

E, probucol,

C

가

(31)(32)

향산화제의 작용기전

가

LDL 가

LDL

LDL G -

Anderson²⁶⁾

probucol

LDL

PQRST²⁸⁾⁽²⁹⁾

probucol

yramine

cholest -

Nunes¹⁰⁾

(•O₂⁻) 가

probucol HDL

probucol 가 HDL

24%

Solz -

bach²⁷⁾

C

가

/

| 연구명 | 연구설계 | 비교군 | 결과 |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 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 | . |

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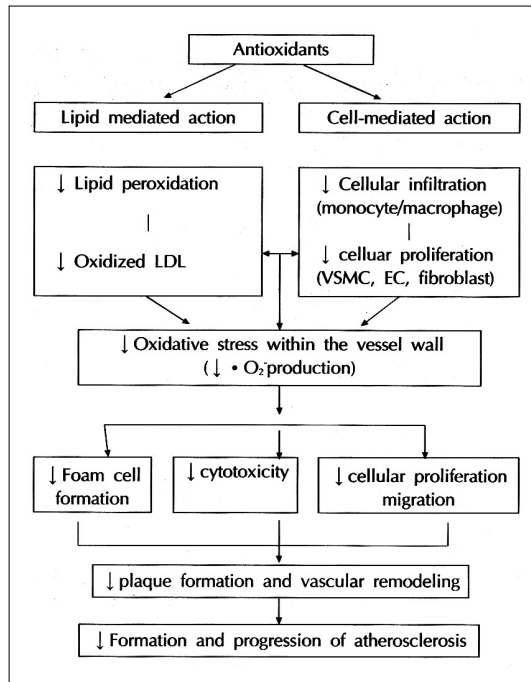


Fig. 1. 죽상종발생과 진행과정 측면에서 본 항산화제의 작용 기전. 항산화제는 지질과 세포대사에 작용하여 혈관벽의 oxidative stress를 해소함으로써 치료효과가 발현된다고 여겨진다. 항산화제는 직접 LDL의 산화를 방지하여 산화-LDL의 형성을 억제하는 동시에 혈관세포들에 작용하여 이들이 LDL을 산화시키는 능력을 감소시킨다. 항산화제는 산화-LDL에 대한 이 세포들의 반응을 억제하므로써 죽상종 발생 과정을 차단한다. 또한 항산화제는 자유산소라디칼(O_2^{\bullet})의 형성을 방해하여 혈액내 세포들의 혈관벽 침윤을 차단하고 혈관벽세포들의 증식을 억제하므로써 혈관개형을 방지한다. VSMC, vascular smooth muscle cells; EC, endothelial cells; ↓, inhibits or decreases

결론

E

가

E

probucol

($\bullet O_2^{\bullet}$)

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