

새로운 고콜레스테롤혈증 치료방침

- NCEP Adult Treatment Panel III를 중심으로 -

정 우 영 · 박 영 배

New Strategy in the Management of Hypercholesterolemia

-Based on National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III -

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ABSTRACT

Hypercholesterolemia is one of major risk factors of coronary artery disease. Although NCEP (National Cholesterol Education Program) ATP III (The Third Adult Treatment Panel) was made in U.S.A., this guideline is useful because the prevalence is increasing in Korea as lifestyle become westernized. As compared with the previous version of ATP, the management of hypercholesterolemia was intensified. Hypercholesterolemia patients are categorized by their risk factors and LDL goal and modality of management is determined. Diabetes, atherosclerotic aortic, carotid, peripheral arterial disease should be regarded as coronary artery disease in the risk of coronary events. With intensive lifestyle changes and/or drug therapy, shortterm and longterm risk of coronary artery disease and cardiovascular mortality would be reduced. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(11): 1093-1102**)

KEY WORDS : Hypercholesterolemia ; Coronary disease.

서론

240 mg/dL

11% 1989 Fr -

amingham Offspring Study (FOS)⁷⁾

21%

가

가

8% FOS

1-5) 19%

1991 6)

: 2001 10 29

: 2001 11 3

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가

가

	가	9)	
	1988 NIH		
	가,	10)	가 200 mg/dL LDL
National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) ⁸⁾	가		
5 3	NCEP	가	
Adult Treatment Panel(ATP)	NCEP	가	고콜레스테롤혈증에 대한 단계적 접근방법
III가	ATP -		
	가		
	가		
	가		
	가		
	가		
	가		
	가		
	가		
ATP III에서 새로워진 것			
ATP - III	ATP - II	12	20 9~
가	가		, LDL
			, HDL
			5
			6 ~6
1)			¹²⁾¹³⁾ LDL
			가 400 mg/dL, Fri -
2)	가	가	edewald formula
	가	Framingham	
cohort group	Framingham point score		Friedewald formula :
10	가		LDL cholesterol(mg/dL)
3)	가		= Total cholesterol(mg/dL) - HDL cholesterol(mg/dL)
	(metabolic syndr -		- [Triglyceride(mg/dL)/5]
ome)	(therpeutic		
lifestyle changes, TLC)			
4) LDL	<100 mg/dL		HDL
5)	HDL	200 mg/dL	HDL
	35 mg/dL	40 mg/dL	LDL
6)	150 mg/dL	ATP III	LDL
150~199 mg/dL	가	HDL	Table 1
7)	HDL		
	LDL		
8)	stanols/sterols		(carotid artery)
	¹⁾		

Table 1. ATP classification of LDL, total, and HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)

LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	
<100	Optimal
100 - 129	Near normal/above optimal
130 - 159	Borderline high
160 - 189	High
190	Very high
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	
<200	Desirable
200 - 239	Borderline high
240	High
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	
< 40	Low
60	High

LDL : low density lipoprotein, HDL : high density lipoprotein

가
가 20%
(coronary event)
(coronary artery disease risk equivalent).

LDL

가
가
ATP III (Table 2).

10 (10 year risk) 가
Framingham point scoring system 10
가 10
가 10
가 (coronary event)
가
10
가 10%
가 20%
가

Table 2. Major risk factors (exclusive of LDL cholesterol)

Smoking (current or exsmoker)
Hypertension (BP 140/90 mmHg or on antihypertensive medication)
Low HDL cholesterol (<40 mg/dL)
Family history of premature CAD (In first degree relative, male <55 years ; female <65 years)
Age (male 45 years, female 55 years)
LDL : low density lipoprotein, HDL : high density lipoprotein, CAD : coronary artery disease

Framingham point scoring system 가
Table 3,
4

가
10 가 20% LDL
가 1
10 가 10% 가 2
10 가 10% 20%
가 1
10 가 10% 10 가

가
3
(carotid artery) ,
가 , 10
가 20%
LDL

Framingham point score 가 10 가 20%
가
10 가 20%
가

Table 3. Estimate of 10-year risk for men (Framingham point scores)

Age			Points		
20 - 34			- 9		
35 - 39			- 4		
40 - 44			0		
45 - 49			3		
50 - 54			6		
55 - 59			8		
60 - 64			10		
65 - 69			11		
70 - 74			12		
75 - 79			13		
Total			Points		
Cholesterol	Age 20 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79
<160 (mg/dL)	0	0	0	0	0
160 - 199	4	3	2	1	0
200 - 239	7	5	3	1	0
240 - 279	9	6	4	2	1
280	11	8	5	3	1
			Points		
	Age 20 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79
Nonsmoker	0	0	0	0	0
Smoker	8	5	3	1	1
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)			Points		
60			- 1		
50 - 59			0		
40 - 49			1		
<40			2		
Systolic BP (mmHg)			If untreated		If treated
<120			0		0
120 - 129			0		1
130 - 139			1		2
140 - 159			1		2
160			2		3
Point total	10-year risk %		Point total	10-year risk %	
<0	<1		9	5	
0	1		10	6	
1	1		11	8	
2	1		12	10	
3	1		13	12	
4	1		14	16	
5	2		15	20	
6	2		16	25	
7	3		17	30	
8	4				

HDL : high density lipoprotein, BP : blood pressure

Table 4. Estimate of 10-year risk for women (Framingham point scores)

Age			Points		
20 - 34			- 7		
35 - 39			- 3		
40 - 44			0		
45 - 49			33		
50 - 54			6		
55 - 59			8		
60 - 64			10		
65 - 69			12		
70 - 74			14		
75 - 79			13		
Total			Points		
Cholesterol	Age 20 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79
<160 (mg/dL)	0	0	0	0	0
160 - 199	4	3	2	1	1
200 - 239	8	6	4	2	1
240 - 279	11	8	5	3	2
280	13	10	7	4	2
			Points		
	Age 20 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79
Nonsmoker	0	0	0	0	0
Smoker	9	7	4	2	1
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)			Points		
60			- 1		
50 - 59			0		
40 - 49			1		
<40			2		
Systolic BP (mmHg)			If untreated		If treated
<120			0		0
120 - 129			1		3
130 - 139			2		4
140 - 159			3		5
160			4		6
Point total	10-year risk %		Point total	10-year risk %	
<9	<1		17	5	
9	1		18	6	
10	1		19	8	
11	1		20	11	
12	1		21	14	
13	2		22	17	
14	2		23	22	
15	3		24	27	
16	4		25	30	

HDL : high density lipoprotein, BP : blood pressure

가 10% , , HDL 가 가

가 2) (Life habbit risk factor) emerging risk factor

(Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes, TLC) 3) 10 가 10%

LDL (Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes, TLC)

LDL

TLC, LDL

Table 5

TLC 3 TLC

LDL

TLC ,

3 TLC LDL

가 ,

가 3

TLC LDL 100~129 mg/dL

TLC

25~35%가

ATP III

Table 6 , Dietary Guideline for Ame- rican 2000¹⁴⁾

III , ATP

trans fatty acid

Table 6. Nutrient composition of the TLC diet

Nutrient	Recommended Intake
Saturated fat	Less than 7% of total calories
Polyunsaturated fat	Up to 10% of total calories
Monounsaturated fat	Up to 20% of total calories
Total fat	25 - 35% of total calories
Carbohydrate	50 - 60% of total calories
Fiber	20 - 30 gram/day
Protein	Approximately 15% of total calories
Cholesterol	Less than 200 mg/day
Total calories	Balanced energy to maintain de- sirable body weight/prevent we- ight gain

TLC : therapeutic lifestyle changes

Table 5. LDL cholesterol goals and cutpoints for therapeutic lifestyle changes (TLC) and drug therapy in three risk categories

Risk category	LDL goal	Ix of TLC	Ix of drug therapy
CAD or CAD risk equivalents (10-year risk 20%)	<100 mg/dL	100 mg/dL	130 mg/dL (100 - 129 mg/dL : optional)
More than two risk factors (10-year risk 20%)	<130 mg/dL	130 mg/dL	130 mg/dL, 10-year risk 10 - 20% 160 mg/dL, 10-year risk 10%
0 - 1 risk factor	160 mg/dL	160 mg/dL	190 mg/dL (160 - 189 mg/dL : optional)

LDL : low density lipopnyein, CAD : coronary artery disease, TLC : therapeutic lifestyle changes, Ix : indication

TLC , 6 LDL Table 7
 , TLC
 12 가 .
 가
 LDL
 (Metabolic syndrome) LDL
 LDL
 5가 3 TLC LDL 가
 ,
 가 가
 가 가
 (life habit risk factors) , 가
 (emerging risk factor)
 HDL
 가 HDL
 (at -
 herogenic diet) , lipoprotein(a),
 homocystein,
 (subclinical atheroscle -
 rotic disease) .
 가
 가 가
 가 . 가 가
 statin HMG CoA reductase in -
 hibitor . nicotinic acid
 OTC(Over The Counter)
 statin bile acid sequestrant FDA OTC
 Table 7 3가 Ta -
 가 ble 8
 (insulin resistance)
 기타 특별한 문제

Table 7. Definition of metabolic syndrome

Risk factor	Defining level
Abdominal obesity	Waist circumference
Men	>102 cm (>40 in)
Women	> 88 cm (>35 in)
Triglyceride	150 mg/dL
HDL cholesterol	
Men	< 40 mg/dL
Women	< 50 mg/dL
Blood pressure	130/85 mmHg
Fasting glucose	110 mg/dL

HDL : high density lipoprotein

가 LDL
 가, HDL
 meta analysis ,
 60%가
 (retinoid),

Table 8. Characteristics of various lipid lowering agents

Drug class	Lipoprotein effects	Side effects	Contraindication
HMG Co A reductase inhibitor	LDL 18 - 55%	Myopathy	Absolute :
Lovastatin	HDL 5 - 15%	Increased liver enzyme	Active or chronic liver disease
Simvastatin	TG 7 - 30%		Relative :
Pravastatin			Concomitant use of certain drug*
Atorvastatin			
Fluvastatin			
Bile acid sequestrants	LDL 15 - 30%	Gastrointestinal distress	Absolute : dysbetalipoproteinemia
Cholestyramine	HDL 3 - 5%	Constipation	TG >400 mg/dL
Colestipol	TG No change or increase	Decreased absorption of other drug	Relative :
Colesevelam			TG >200 mg/dL
Nicotinic acid	LDL 5 - 25%	Flushing,	Absolute :
	HDL 15 - 35%	Hyperglycemia	Chronic liver disease, severe gout
	TG 20 - 50%	Hyperuricemia, upper GI distress hepatotoxicity	Relative : diabetes, hyperuricemia, peptic ulcer
Fibric acid	LDL 5 - 20% †	Dyspepsis, gallstones	Absolute :
Gemfibrozil	HDL 10 - 20%	Myopathy, unexplained non-CAD deaths in WHO study	Severe renal disease
Fenofibrate			
Clofibrate			
Bezafibrate			
	TG 20 - 50%		Severe hepatic disease

* : cyclosporin, macrolide antibiotics, antifungal agent, cytochrome P450 inhibitors (fibrate and niacin should be used with appropriate caution), † : LDL-cholesterol may be increased in patients with high TG, HMG Co A : hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A, LDL : low density lipoprotein, HDL : high density lipoprotein, TG : triglyceride, WHO : world health organization, CAD : coronary artery disease

(familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial hypertriglyceridemia, familial dysbetalipoproteinemia)

- Normal triglyceride <150 mg/dL (remnant lipoprotein)
- Borderline - high triglyceride 150~199 mg/dL degrade VLDL
- High triglyceride 200~499 mg/dL (atherogenic)
- Very high triglyceride 500 mg/dL VLDL VLDL

LDL 3 TLC HDL , LDL , HDL
LDL VLDL 30 mg/dL 가
가 가 LDL LDL 30 (Table 9).

Table 9. LDL cholesterol and non-HDL cholesterol goals for three risk categories

Risk category	LDL goal (mg/dL)	Non-HDL goal (mg/dL)
CAD and CAD risk equivalent (10-year risk for CAD >20%)	<100	<130
More than two risk factors (10-year risk >20%)	<130	<160
0 - 1 risk factor	<160	<190

LDL : low density lipoprotein, HDL : high density lipoprotein, CAD : coronary artery disease

LDL + VLDL =
HDL

VLDL
LDL VLDL
(secondary target)
HDL

HDL

150~199 mg/dL

499 mg/dL
가, LDL
nicotinic acid, fibrate

500 mg/dL

15%
nicotinic acid fibrate

500 mg/dL

LDL HDL

HDL

HDL

ATP III 40 mg/dL
10 가
HDL

HDL

, HDL 가

HDL

가, , 2 , ,

가

HDL

LDL ,

가 . ,
200 mg/dL ,

HDL
fibrate, nicotinic acid HDL
가

요 약

statin 가

200~

가

NCEP Adult
Treatment Panel III(ATP III)
ATP III가

중심 단어 :

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