

혈관 내피세포 기능 평가에서 내피세포의존성 혈관확장반응의 초기반응이 일어나기까지의 시간과 내피세포의존성 혈관확장반응의 비교

이상준 · 이동욱 · 김기식 · 이인규

Comparison of the Lag Time to Initiation of Flow-Mediated Vasodilation to Endothelium-Dependent Vasodilation in the Early Diagnosis of Endothelial Dysfunction

Sang-Jun Lee, MD, Dong-Wook Lee, MD, Kee-Sik Kim, MD and In-Kyu Lee, MD

Department of Internal Medicine, Keimyung University Dongsan Medical Center, Daegu, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Endothelial dysfunction is an early event in atherogenesis. The conventional non-invasive methods, measuring flow mediated vasodilation at 1 minute after hyperemic condition, has some limitations. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the usefulness of the initial reaction time (IRT) following hyperemic condition as a new parameter of endothelial function. **Method :** Flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation (FMD), endothelium-independent vasodilation (EID) and IRT were measured in 12 young diabetic patients (6 male and 6 female, mean age 26.3) and 12 age-matched healthy controls (6 male and 6 female, mean age 25.6). For the measurement of brachial arterial diameter, 7.5 MHz ultrasound was used and for the continuous monitoring of arterial diameter, a specially designed fixing device was applied to the all subjects. **Result :** There were no significant differences in BMI (body mass index), mean age or blood pressure between the normal control group and the young diabetic group. The FMD of the young diabetic patients was lower than that of the age-matched healthy controls (diabetic patients : $6.3 \pm 2.1\%$, healthy control : $8.9 \pm 2.7\%$, $p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in EID between the normal control and the young diabetic group. The IRT of FMD was significantly shorter in the healthy control group than in the young diabetic group (healthy control : 20.4 ± 2.8 sec, diabetic group : 29.5 ± 5.4 sec, $p < 0.0001$). However, the IRT of EID showed no significant difference between the normal control group and the young diabetic group. The IRT of FMD showed a significant negative correlation with FMD ($r = -0.74$, $p < 0.001$) and HDL cholesterol level ($r = -0.68$, $p < 0.0001$). **Conclusion :** These findings strongly suggest that IRT can be used for the early diagnosis of endothelial dysfunction. (Korean Circulation J 2001;31(9):867-876)

KEY WORDS : Initial reaction time (IRT) · Flow-mediated · Endothelium-dependent vasodilation · Endothelial dysfunction · Vascular ultrasound.

: 2000 9 4
: 2001 7 13
: , 700 - 712 194
: (053) 250 - 7379 · : (053) 250 - 7434
E - mail : kks7379@dsmc.or.kr

서 론

가 . 1980 Furchgott Zawadzki¹⁾ 가 (scanning) (EDRF : endothelial derived relaxing factors) (nitric oxide : NO) 가 가 . , 가 , (pr - ostaglandin),³⁾ (endothelin)⁴⁾ ,⁵⁾⁶⁾ 가 , 7) 8) 9) , 10)11) , 12) 13) 14)

방 법

대상환자 가 , , , , , 가 12 (: 25.6 ± 1.8 , 6) NDDG(National diabetes data group)²³⁾ , C-peptide 1 2 (: 26.3 ± 3.5 , 6) , 19) , , 14 \pm 11 , 20) 방 법 가 가 8

가 30

가

Cermajer ¹⁷⁾

(Fig. 1).

가 22 23

(flow - me -
diated, endothelium - dependent vasodilation : FMD)

15

0.6 mg

(endo -
thelium - independent vasodilation : EID)



Fig. 1. Special device, which was designed for holding transducer and arm in the same position without movement.

가

(Fig. 1).

가

(forearm) (proxi -
(cuff) mal)

(probe) (antecubital fossa)

2 5 cm 가

2

250 mmHg

5

0 mmHg

(SONOS 5500,
Hewlett Packard,) B - mode 7.5 MHz

(Hewlett Packard,)

15 60

(intima) (media)

(interface)

(Fig. 2). 가

R

3

(FMD)

0.6 mg

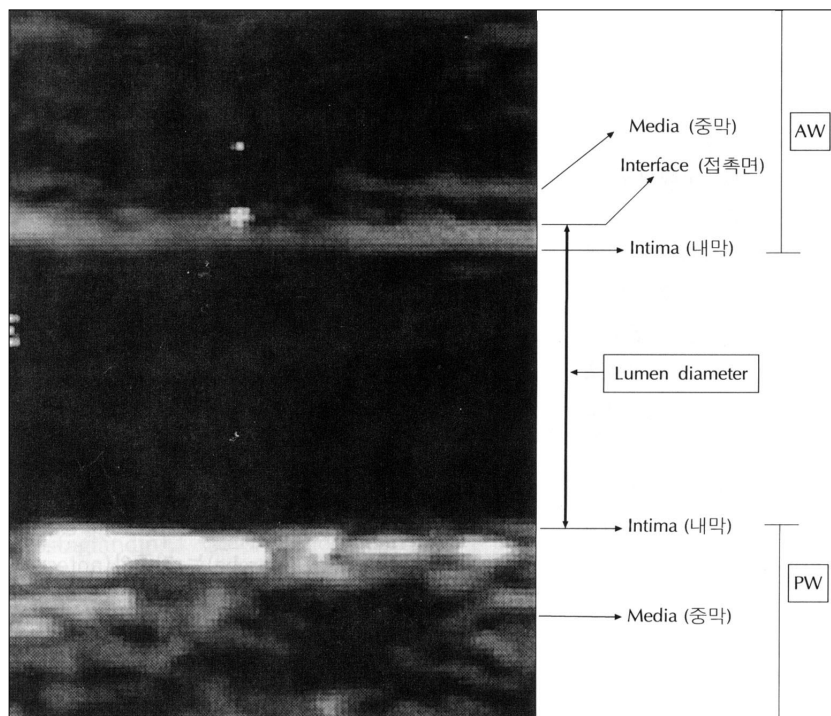


Fig. 2. The luminal diameter was taken from the anterior interface between intima and media to the posterior intima line (AW : anterior wall of brachial artery, PW : posterior wall brachial artery).

3

RIA (RIA kit, TechnoGenetics, Italy)

(EID)

통계처리

(in -

initial reaction time of FMD : IRT of FMD)

SPSS

(version 10.0,

USA)

Student t - test, Pearson correlation

가

. p 0.05

(IRT of EID)

혈액검사

결 과

10 cc (1% EDTA 0.

1 ml/blood 1 ml)

gl -

임상적인 특징

ucose oxidase (747 autoanalyzer, Hitachi, Japan)

20

autoanalyzer, Hitachi, Japan)

80 ± 6.0 mg/dL,

176.

, high - density lipoprotein(HDL)

6 ± 83.1 mg/dL (p<0.005) (Table 1).

low - density lipoprotein(LDL)

143.6 ± 15.1 mg/dL,

(COBAS INTEGRA 700, Roche, Swiss)

166.5 ± 56.7 mg/dL

, HbA1C

(COBAS INTEGRA 700,

48.

Roche, Swiss)

C -

2 ± 18.6 mg/dL,

146.9 ± 124.7 mg/

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of normal controls and diabetic patients

	Control	DM
No (% of male)	12 (50)	12 (50)
Age (yr)	25.6± 1.8	26.3± 3.5
BMI (kg/m ²)	20.5± 1.4	20.7± 5.2
DM duration (mo)	0	13.7± 11.1
FBS (mg/dL)	80.0± 6.0	176.6± 83.1 [†]
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	143.6± 15.1	166.5± 56.7
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	48.2± 18.6	146.9± 124.7*
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	54.6± 9.0	43.3± 12.4*

BMI : body mass index

* : p<0.05 vs control, † : p<0.005 vs control

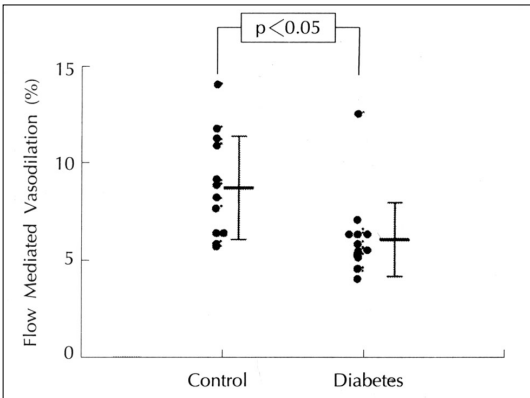


Fig. 3. Comparison of FMD (flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation) between healthy controls and diabetic patients (mean ± SD).

dL 가 (p<0.05),
54.6±9.0 mg/dL,
43.3±12.4 mg/dL
(p<0.05).

비침습적인 혈관내피세포 기능 측정

0.376±0.068 cm,
0.366±0.057 cm
가 . (FMD)
8.9±2.7%, 6.3±2.
1% (p<0.05)(Fig. 3).

(EID) 19.7±
3.8%, 18.5±5.5% 가
(Table 2).

Fig. 4a

3

Table 2. Endothelium-dependent (FMD) and -independent (EID) vasodilation in normal controls and diabetic patients

	Control (n = 12)	DM (n = 12)
L.d (cm)	0.376± 0.068	0.366± 0.057
FMD VA (%)	8.9 ± 2.7	6.3 ± 2.1*
IRT (sec)	20.4 ± 2.8	29.5 ± 5.4 [†]
EID VA (%)	19.7 ± 3.8	18.5 ± 5.5
IRT (sec)	83.4 ± 12.9	86.7 ± 15.7

FMD : flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation, EID : endothelium-independent vasodilation, L.d : lumen diameter, VA : vasoactivity, IRT (initial reaction time) : lag time to initiation of flow-mediated, endothelium dependent vasodilation

* : p<0.05 vs control, † : p<0.0005 vs control

가 20.4±2.8
sec, 29.5±5.4 sec
(p<0.0001)(Fig. 5).

(lag time to peak
reaction of FMD, PRT) 32.5±5.2
sec , 31.5±3.7 sec
가 (p>0.05).

Fig. 4b

0.6 mg
3

가
83.4±12.9 sec,
86.7±15.7 sec .

상관관계

(r = 0.58, p<0.005)(Fig. 6).

(r = - 0.31, p>0.05).

(r = - 0.74, p<0.001)(Fig. 7).

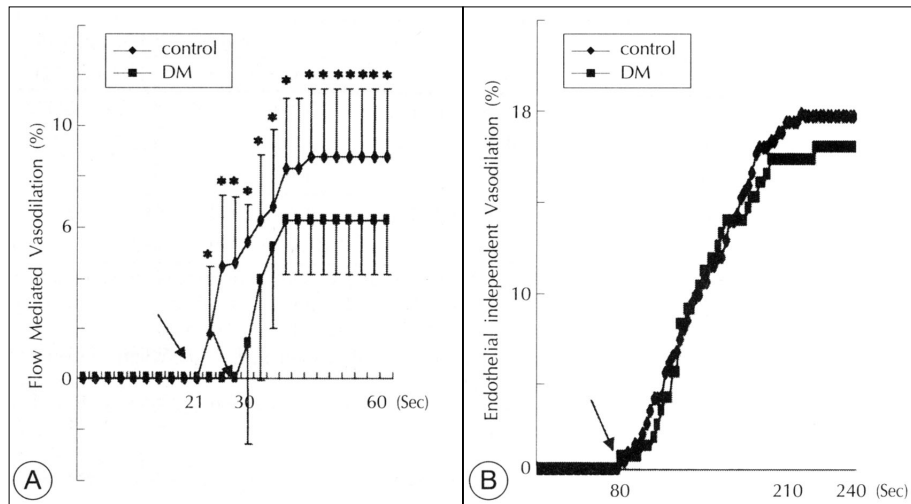


Fig. 4. Continuous analysis of endothelium-dependent (FMD) (A) and -independent (EID) (B) vasodilation. Bald arrows and dotted arrow indicate initial reaction time of FMD and EID, respectively. * : $p < 0.05$ vs control.

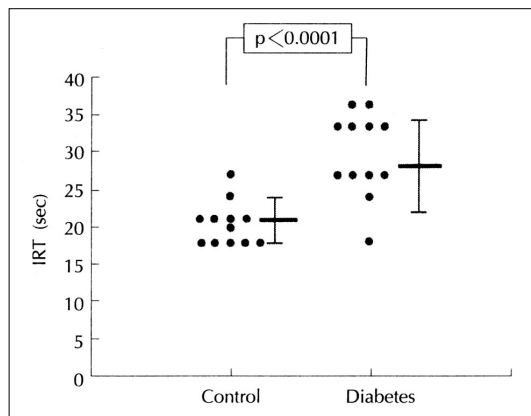


Fig. 5. Comparison of IRT (initial reaction time : lag time to initial reaction of flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation) between control and diabetes (mean \pm SD).

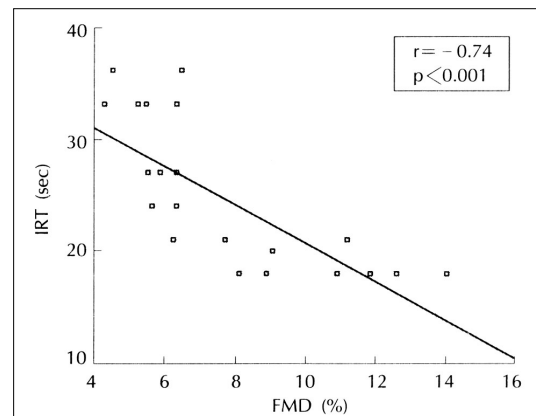


Fig. 7. Correlation between IRT (initial reaction time : lag time to initial reaction of flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation) and FMD (flow-mediated vasodilation).

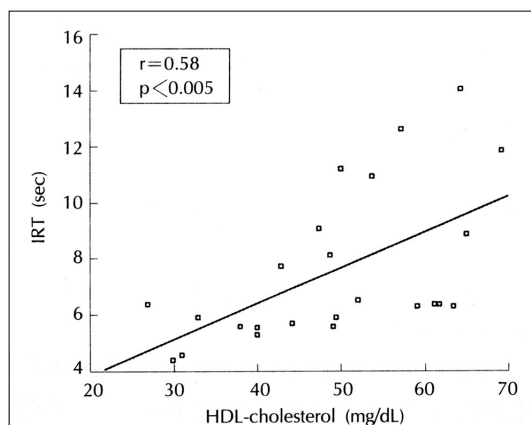


Fig. 6. Correlation between FMD (flow-mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation) and HDL-cholesterol level.

(HDL cholesterol)

($r = -0.68$, $p < 0.0001$)(Fig.

8a),

($r = 0.44$,

$p < 0.05$)(Fig. 8b).

고 찰

25

가

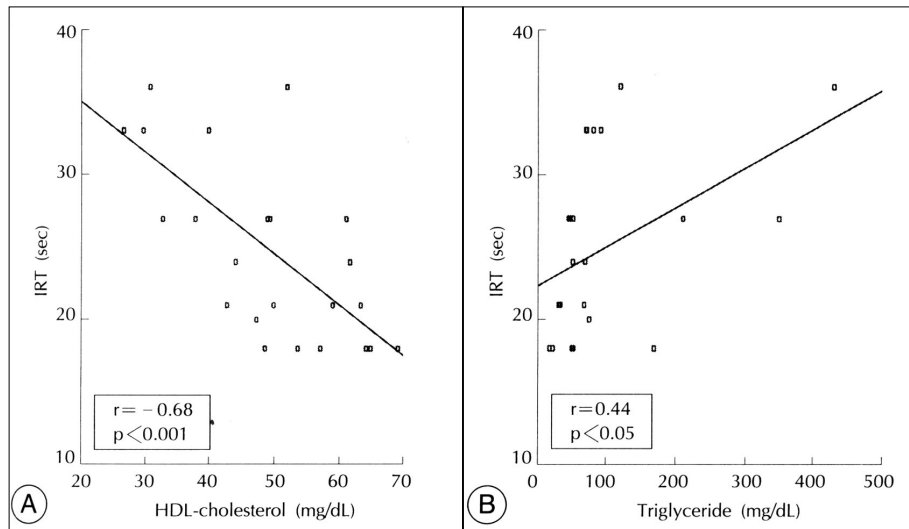
가

Celer -

majer 17)

가

가

[illegible]

(IMT : intima - media thickness),²¹⁾ (arterial stiffness) 가 (Plethysmography)²²⁾ (flow - mediated vasodilation)¹⁷⁾ (re - modelling) , 가 , 가 , 가 . , , , ,²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ ,²⁸⁾ , , , ,²⁹⁾ , 가 가 1992 Ce - 가 lemajor¹⁷⁾ 가 ,³⁰⁾ 10 , , , 가 가 가 ,²⁰⁾ 가 요 약 연구목적 : , , , 가 , 가 (sh - ear stress)

중심 단어 :

3

가

방 법 :

12 (25.6 ± 1.8)
 12 (26.3 ± 3.5)

결 과 :

($p > 0.05$).
 $8.9 \pm 2.7\%$, $6.3 \pm 2.1\%$
 ($p < 0.05$).
 $19.7 \pm 3.8\%$, 18.
 $5 \pm 5.5\%$ 가 ($p > 0.05$).
 20.
 4 ± 2.8 sec, 29.5 ± 5.4 sec
 ($p < 0.0001$).
 $32.5 \pm$
 5.2 sec , 31.5 ± 3.7 sec
 가 ($p > 0.05$).
 (HDL cholest-
 terol)
 ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.005$),
 ($r = -0.31$, $p > 0.05$).
 ($r = -0.74$, $p < 0.001$).
 (HDL cholesterol)
 ($r = -0.68$, $p < 0.0001$).

결 론 :

REFERENCES

- 1) Furchgott RF, Zawadzki JV. *The obligatory role of endothelial cells in the relaxation of arterial smooth muscle cell by acetylcholine*. *Nature* 1980;288:373-6.
- 2) Palmer RM, Ashton DS, Moncada S. *Vascular endothelial cells synthesize nitric oxide from L-arginine*. *Nature* 1988;333:664-6.
- 3) Moncada S. *Biological importance of prostacyclin*. *Br J Pharmacol* 1982;76:3-31.
- 4) Yanagisawa M, Kurihara H, Kimura S, Tomobe Y, Kobayashi M, Mitsui Y, et al. *A novel potent vasoconstrictor peptide produced by vascular endothelial cells*. *Nature* 1988;332:411-5.
- 5) Palmer RM, Ferrige AG, Moncada S. *Nitric oxide release accounts for the biological activity of endothelium-derived relaxing factor*. *Nature* 1987;327:524-6.
- 6) Ignarro LJ, Buga GM, Wood KS, Byrns RE, Chaudhuri G. *Endothelium-derived relaxing factor produced and released from artery and vein is nitric oxide*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 1987;84:9265-9.
- 7) Kubes P, Suzuki M, Granger DN. *Nitric oxide: An endogenous modulator of leukocyte adhesion*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 1991;88:4651-5.
- 8) Radomski MW, Palmer RM, Moncada S. *An L-arginine/nitric oxide pathway present in human platelets regulates aggregation*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 1990;87:5193-7.
- 9) Grag UC, Hassid A. *Nitric oxide-generating vasodilators and 8-bromo-cyclic guanosine monophosphate inhibit mitogenesis and proliferation of cultures rat vascular smooth muscle cells*. *J Clin Invest* 1989;83:1774-7.
- 10) Williams SB, Cusco JA, Roddy MA, Johnstone MT, Creager MA. *Impaired nitric oxide-mediated vasodilation in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus*. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1996;27:567-74.
- 11) Johnstone MT, Creager SJ, Scales KM, Cusco JA, Lee BK, Creager MA. *Impaired endothelium-dependent vasodilation in patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus*. *Circulation* 1993;88:2510-6.
- 12) Barenbrock M, Hausberg M, Kosch M, Golubev SA, Kisters K, Rahn K. *Flow-mediated vasodilation and distensibility in relation to intima-media thickness of large arteries in mild essential hypertension*. *Am J Hypertens* 1999;12:973-9.
- 13) Sorensen KE, Celermajer DS, Georgakopoulos D, Hatcher G, Betteridge DJ, Deanfield JE. *Impairment of endothelium-dependent dilation is an early event in children with familial hypercholesterolemia and is related to the lipoprotein (a) level*. *J Clin Invest* 1994;93:50-5.
- 14) Steinberg HO, Chaker H, Johnson A, Brechtel G, Baron A. *Obesity/insulin resistance is associated with endothelial dysfunction*. *J Clin Invest* 1996;97:2601-10.
- 15) Tesfamariam B. *Free radicals in diabetic endothelial cell*

- dysfunction. *Free Radic Biol Med* 1994;16:383-91.
- 16) Gryglewski RJ, Palmer RM, Moncada S. Superoxide anion is involved in the breakdown of endothelium-derived vascular relaxing factor. *Nature* 1986;320:454-6.
 - 17) Celermajer DS, Sorensen KE, Gooch VM, Spiegelhalter DJ, Miller OJ, Sullivan ID, et al. Non-invasive detection of endothelial dysfunction in children and adults at risk of atherosclerosis. *Lancet* 1992;340:1111-5.
 - 18) Fish RD, Nabel EG, Selwyn AP, Ludmer PL, Mudge GH, Kirshenbaum JM, et al. Responses of coronary arteries of cardiac transplant patients to acetylcholine. *J Clin Invest* 1988;81:21-31.
 - 19) Ludmer PL, Selwyn AP, Shook TL, Wayne RR, Mudge GH, Alexander RW, et al. Paradoxical vasoconstriction induced by acetylcholine in atherosclerotic coronary arteries. *N Engl J Med* 1986;315:1046-51.
 - 20) Nabel EL, Selwyn AP, Ganz P. Large coronary arteries in humans are responsive to changing blood flow: An endothelium dependent mechanism that fails in patients with atherosclerosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;16:349-56.
 - 21) Pignoli P, Tremoli E, Poli A, Oreste P, Paoletti R. Intimal plus medial thickness of the arterial wall: A direct measurement with ultrasound imaging. *Circulation* 1986;74:1399-406.
 - 22) Farrar DJ, Bond MG, Riley WA, Sawyer JK. Anatomic correlates of aortic pulse wave velocity and carotid artery elasticity during atherosclerosis progression and regression in monkeys. *Circulation* 1991;83:1754-63.
 - 23) National Diabetes Data Group. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and other categories of glucose intolerance. *Diabetes* 1979;28:1039-57.
 - 24) Ross R. The pathogenesis of atherosclerosis: an update. *N Engl J Med* 1986;314:488-500.
 - 25) Lehmann ED, Riley WA, Clarkson P, Gosling RG. Non-invasive assessment of cardiovascular disease in diabetes mellitus. *Lancet* 1997;350(suppl 1):S114-9.
 - 26) Wofford JL, Kahl FR, Howard GR, McKinney WM, Toole JF, Crouse JR 3rd. Relation of extent of extracranial carotid artery atherosclerosis as measured by B-mode ultrasound to the extent of coronary atherosclerosis. *Arterioscler Thromb* 1991;11:1786-94.
 - 27) Niskanen L, Rauramaa R, Miettinen H, Haffner SM, Mercuri M, Uusitupa M. Carotid artery intima-media thickness in elderly patients with NIDDM and in nondiabetic subjects. *Stroke* 1996;27:1986-92.
 - 28) Adams MR, Nakagomi A, Keech A, Robinson J, McCrerie R, Bailey BP, et al. Carotid intima-media thickness is only weakly correlated with the extent and severity of coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 1995;92:2127-34.
 - 29) Karamanoglu M, O'Rourke MF, Avolio AP, Kelly RP. An analysis of the relationship between central aortic and peripheral upper limb pressure waves in man. *Eur Heart J* 1993;14:160-7.
 - 30) Anderson TJ, Uehata A, Gerhard MD, Meredith IT, Knab S, Delagrang D, et al. Close relation of endothelial dysfunction in the human coronary and peripheral circulations. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;26:1235-41.