

# 죽상동맥경화와 급성 관동맥폐쇄

오 병 희

## Atherosclerosis and Acute Coronary Closure

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### 서 론

( )

가

8-10)

### 죽상경화증의 발생기전

(chronic inflammatory condi - tion)  
1,2)

가 Russell Ro -  
ss<sup>1)</sup> Response to Injury 가

, 가,  
3)

, T - lymphocyte  
cytokine,

, 1,4),  
(degeneration) 5),  
6)

가

(calcification/ossification) 7)  
8)

1. 혈관내피세포의 손상  
shear stress  
homocysteine

ma) (athero -  
(atheromatous plaque)

2. 지질과 백혈구의 피하조직 내로 침투  
barrier

selectin family

lymphocyte가

### 3. Fatty streak의 형성

cholesterol)

ified LDL, LDL )

ctant

scavenger receptor  
foam cell

monocyte T -

(LDL -

(oxidatively mod -

LDL

chemota -

가

cytokine

T lymphocyte fatty streak

vitamin C, E, probucol

가

LDL

### 4. 혈관 평활근세포의 침투와 Intermediate lesion의 형성

, T - lymphocyte

cytokine

( ) (Fig. 1).

intermedi -

ate lesion

### 5. Fibrous plaque의 형성

collagen, elastin, gl -

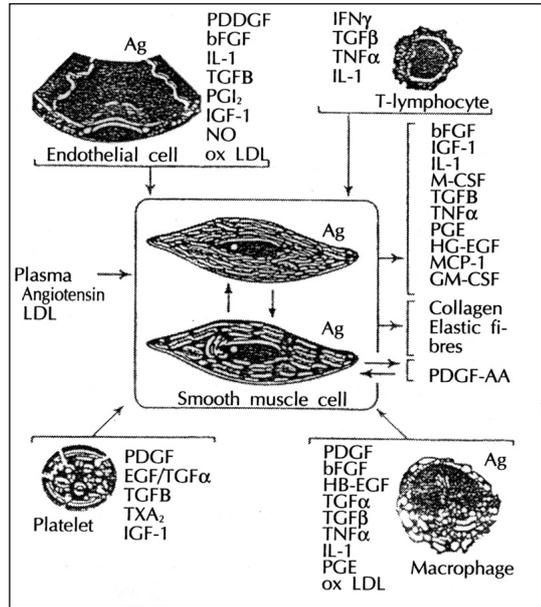


Fig. 1. 죽상경화증에 관여하는 5세포군과 성장인자와 cytokine들의 네트워크. From R Ross(Nature 1993 ; 362 : 101).

ycosaminoglycan

가

(cap)

가

가 (core)

fibrous plaque가

### 6. Complicated plaque(lesion)의 형성

가

가 가

## 죽상경화 병변의 조직학적 분류

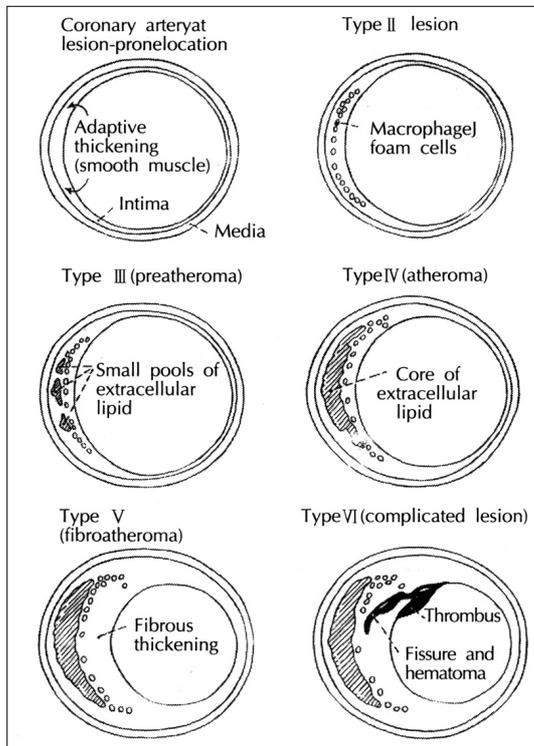


Fig. 2. 관동맥의 단면으로 본 죽상경화 병변의 조직학적 분류, 미국심장학회 분류, 제 6형. From HC Stary (Circulation 1995 ; 92 : 1355).

initial lesion, fatty streak, intermediate lesion (early lesions)

(advanced lesions)  
(American Heart Association)

Fig. 2

11,12) 6가

initial lesion, fatty streak, intermediate lesion

Va(fibroatheroma), Vb (calcific lesion), Vc(fibrotic lesion with minimal lipids)

Nomenclature and main histology	Sequences in progression	Main growth mechanism	Earliest onset	Clinical correlation
Type I (initial) lesion isolated macrophage foam cells		growth mainly by lipid accumulation	from first decade	clinically silent or overt
Type II (fatty streak) lesion mainly intracellular lipid accumulation			from third decade	
Type III (intermediate) lesion Type II changes & core of extracellular lipid				
Type IV (atheroma) lesion Type II changes & core of extracellular lipid				
Type V (fibroatheroma) lesion lipid core & fibrotic layer, or multiple lipid cores & fibrotic layers, or mainly calcific, or mainly fibrotic		accelerated smooth muscle and collagen increase	from fourth decade	
Type VI (complicated) lesion surface defect, hematoma-hemorrhage, thrombus		thrombosis, hematoma		

Fig. 3. 죽상경화증의 진행 양상 및 기전. From HC Stary (Circulation 1995 ; 92 : 1355).

죽상경화증의 자연경과(Fig. 3)

죽상경화증의 자연경과에 따라 관동맥의 병변은 크게 5가지 단계로 나뉘며, 각각의 단계는 특정한 임상 양상을 나타낸다. 단계 1은 초기 단계로, 콜라겐과 플라크의 침착이 시작된다. 단계 2는 죽상경화증이 진행되어 혈관벽에 플라크가 축적되고, 이는 혈관벽을 두껍게 만든다. 단계 3은 죽상경화증이 더욱 심해져서, 플라크가 혈관벽에서 떨어져 나와 혈관을 부분적으로 막는다. 단계 4는 죽상경화증이 극도로 심해져서, 플라크가 혈관을 완전히 막고, 이는 급성 관상동맥 증후군을 유발한다. 단계 5는 죽상경화증이 만성화되어, 플라크가 혈관을 완전히 막고, 이는 급성 관상동맥 증후군을 유발한다.

관동맥 죽상경화증의 진행과 임상상(Fig. 4)

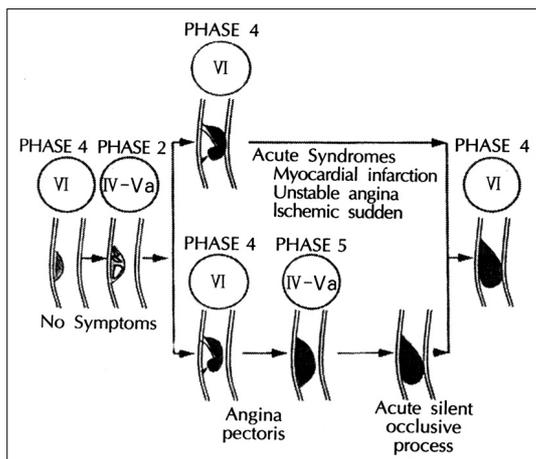


Fig. 4. 병리학적 소견과 임상상에 따른 관동맥 죽상경화증의 진행 양상. From V Fuster(Circulation 1994 ; 90 : 2126).

가  
 8,17).  
 죽상반의 파열 (lipid core) 가  
 (fibrous cap)  
 75%  
 23)

cholesteryl ester가 consistency 가  
 cholesteryl ester 가 22).  
 ( cholest-eryl ester 가 가  
 가)

10,18,19). 가  
 가 가  
 (vulnerability)  
 1. 죽상반의 취약성(vulnerability)  
 가 가 foam  
 cell 가 가  
 (eccentric plaque)  
 shoulder region  
 20). plaque 24,25).  
 consistency,

2) 섬유모자의 두께  
 , cellularity, matrix, stiffness shoulder lesion  
 가 20).

3) 섬유모자의 염증  
 macrophage foam cell eccentric plaque shoulder lesion

1) 죽종 중심부 consistency 26).  
 T lymphocyte INF - collagen, elastin  
 phagocytosis  
 가 plasminogen activator matrix metalloproteinases(MMPs : collagenase, gelatinases, stromelysins)

40% 21).

<sup>24,25)</sup> .  
 가 tryptase chymase shear stress  
 mast cell shoulder 가  
 region

4) 섬유모자의 피로  
 stretching, compression, bending, shear  
 가

<sup>27)</sup> .  
 2. 죽상반 파열의 유발인자  
 1) 섬유모자의 장력(tension)

가 가  
 가  
 가 eccentric plaque  
 가 shoulder region  
 consistency가  
<sup>20)</sup> .  
 가  
 mechanical shear stress가

2) 섬유모자/죽상반의 compression  
 , vasa  
 vasorum ,

3) 기타 기계적 자극  
 Circumferential bending longitudinal flexion  
 가 ec -  
 centric plaque가 pla -  
 que 가 bending  
 flexion 가

4) 혈액학적 인자  
<sup>28)</sup> .  
 3. 죽상반의 파열과 혈전의 형성  
<sup>9)</sup> .  
 1) 국소 인자  
 (1)  
<sup>29)</sup> .  
 (2)  
<sup>29,30)</sup> .  
 (3) Tissue substrate  
 (lipid core)  
 tissue factor - mediated proco -  
 agulant activity  
 가 .  
 (4)  
 (5)  
 serotonin thromboxane

A2가

(adhesion molecules)

2) 전신적 인자

(1) catecholamines

catecholamines

가 17,31)

4) 죽상반 파열의 임상상

(2) Renin - Angiotensin system(RAS)

RAS angiotensin

가

가

ACE

가

DD

ACE

가

30)

가

(3) Lipoprotein(a)

Lp(a) 가

9%

가

homocys -

22%

가

teine

(4)

가

Q

Q

Plasminogen activator inhibitor

가

5) 죽상반 파열의 예방

(1)

3) 취약 죽상반의 진단

가

33)

MRI, spectroscopy, scintigraphy

가

가

) 22%

(

가,

SAVE trial

가

plaque vulnerability

34)

probucol

가

가

### 결 론

(2)

35)

vulnerability

vulnerable plaque

vulnerability

가

36)

vulnerable plaque

가

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plaque vulnerability

가

6) 죽상반 파열의 치료

가

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