

비알코올성 지방간염의 병태생리와 치료

Pathogenesis and Management of Non - alcoholic Steatohepatitis

896

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Abstract

Non - alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has been characterized by a wide spectrum of liver damage that spans from steatosis, non - alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), cryptogenic liver cirrhosis and even to hepatocellular carcinoma. During the last few years, investigation has focused on the group of NASH, a relatively aggressive form of liver disease. One of the main reasons for the explosion of information on NASH provided by clinical and basic science studies is that its risk factors, such as obesity, type II diabetes mellitus, and dyslipidemia, are those of the most prevalent morbidities in the general population. Recently, obesity and type II diabetes mellitus have reached epidemic proportions in Korea. The pathogenesis of NASH is multifactorial. Insulin resistance and increased fatty acid may be important factors in the accumulation of hepatocellular fat, whereas oxidant stress, lipid peroxidation, mitochondrial dysfunction, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) depletion may be important causes of hepatocellular injury in the steatotic liver. Because not all steatotic livers progress to NASH, some other environmental factors or combined genetic factors are thought to be required for progression to NASH and fibrosis. Life style modification continues to be the cornerstone of therapy. Exercise and diet may be effective means of improving insulin sensitivity. Some insulin - sensitizing agents and antioxidants have shown to be promising. Despite recent gains in the understanding of this disease entity, a number of unresolved issues related to its natural history, pathogenesis and treatment remain to be elucidated.

Keywords : NASH; Insulin resistance; Oxidative stress; Management

(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD,)

, 2

(metabolic syndrome)

가 ,

(nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH,

) 1980

Ludwig

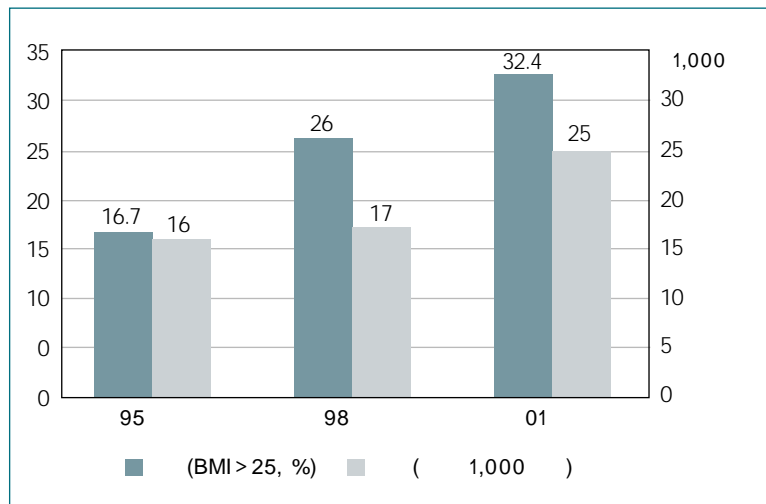
“

”

(1).

가

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1. ()

(metabolic Alkaline phosphatase)
syndrome steatohepatitis, MSSH or MESH)

(2, 3).

가 MRI)

, 2 , 가
가 (, (6).

)

. , 가 (7).

20~

30%, 2~3% (4, 5).

2001 가

(body mass index, BMI, kg/m²)

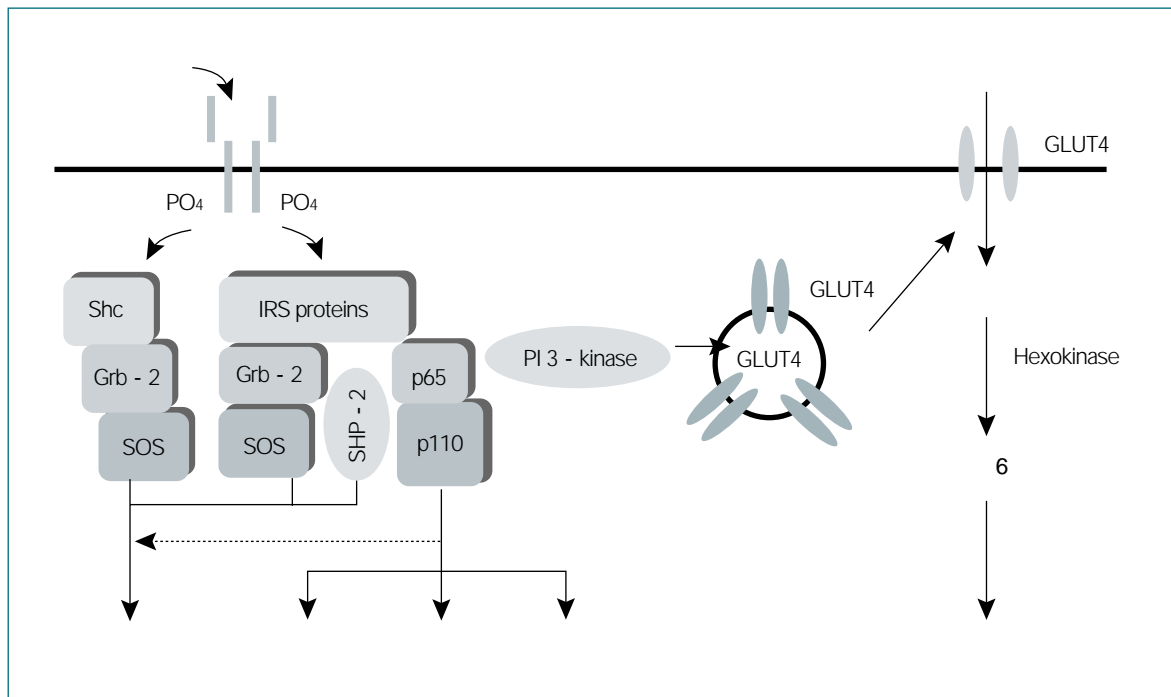
가 25 1995 16.7%, (8, 9).

11.0% , 2001 32.4%,

29.4% 가 가 ,

가 (1).

가



Fatty acids impair the tyrosine phosphorylation of IRS - 1. Tyrosine phosphorylation of insulin receptor substrates is a general mechanism of insulin action. Deactivating insulin receptor substrates such as IRS - 1, leading to insulin resistance.

2.

, 5 15%
가 (10, 11).
30~50%가
가 (12). 가
29%가
50%
"burned-out" (19).
(13~15). 가 가 (20).
가? 67%, 59% (21).
가

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1.

가 (25).

Membrane disruption(detergent effect) at very high concentrations
 Inhibition of Na^+/K^+ ATPase
 Inhibition of glycolysis
 Uncoupling of mitochondrial - oxidation
 Overall disruption of mitochondrial function(dicarboxylic fatty acids)
 Protein kinase C activation
 Dysregulation of intracellular Ca^{++} homeostasis
 Sustained PPAR activation
 Promiscuous nuclear receptor activation(e.g., THR, SSHR, Fos/Jun)
 Genotoxicity of lipid - peroxidation - derived reactive aldehydes
 Formation of toxic fatty acid ethyl esters
 MAP kinase activation?

가 (26).

2.

(Lipid Peroxidation and Oxidative Stress)

THR: thyroid hormone receptor
 SSHR: sex steroid hormone receptor
 MAP: mitogen - activated protein

(microsome) (peroxisome),
 (27).

(reactive oxygen species, ROS)가 , 가

P450 2E1(CYP2E1)

가

1.

(28).

가

가

- 1(insulin recep-

tor substrate 1, ISR - 1)

가 (29).

, 가

(glu- 3.

cose transporter protein, GLUT4)

가

(2)

(22~24).

(cytokine) TNF - (tumor necrosis factor)

- 1

가 (1)(3).

4. VLDL(Very Low - Density Lipoprotein)

ATP (35).
 ATP (uncoupling, uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation)가
 (triglyceride) VLDL (uncoupling protein, UCP - 2)
 VLDL 가 (36).
 , 가 가
 . VLDL
 (apolipoprotein) apoB100 (30). DNA
 apoB100 *APOB* VLDL
 apoE VLDL - apoB *APOE* 6.
 (31, 32). apoB100 TNF - , -6, TGF -
 (endoplasmic reticulum) 가 TNF -
 MTP(microsomal
 triglyceride transfer protein)
 (33, 34). , TNF - promoter (poly-
 (phos- morphism) 가
 phatidylinositol - 3, PI - 3 kinase) VLDL (susceptibility)
 (2). (37, 38). (adipokine)
 (adiponectin), (resistin)

5.

ATP(adenosine (26).
 triphosphate) . ATP
 ATP ,

Continuing Education Column

가 (39, 40).

cedure)

(50).

(41, 42).

TNF -

2.

가 2

가

,

.

sulfonylurea

(43, 44).

가 , metformin thi-

azolidinedione(rosiglitazone, pioglitazone)

(45, 46).

가

(51). Thiazolidinedione

(nuclear transcription factor)

PPAR (peroxisome proliferator activated receptor

가

)

(GLUT4)

.

(가

,

) 가

.

,

,

(central

,

가

,

obesity)

(52, 53).

thiazolidine-

dione

가

.

6

1

가 ALT

1. (Life Style Modification)

6 10%

.

(54, 55). Metformin biguanide

가 가

가

(25~29.9) 500kcal ,

(51, 56).

(30~34.5) 500~1,000kcal

- glucosidase inhibitor acarbose

1 0.5kg (47).

3 , 1 60~

(57).

90

.

가

3.

orlistat 2 (48, 49).

(bariatric surgery)

(gastric bypass)

(malabsorptive pro-

,

가

E 가

(58). Betaine, N - acetylcysteine, S - adenosyl-methionine(SAM)

(59, 60). Silymarin histamin

(61). UDCA(urso-deoxycholic acid) 가 , 가 (62).

4.

Fibrate PPAR

(63). Gemfibrozil ALT

reductase inhibitor atorvastatin

ALT

(65). statin 가

(66).

가

가

가

가

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