

## 고지혈증 환자에서의 인슐린 저항성과 내장지방비만과의 관계

이혜진 · 신길자 · 박시훈 · 조홍근

## Insulin Resistance and Visceral Fat Obesity in Hyperlipidemia

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## ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Insulin resistance is associated with hyperlipidemia. Recently, visceral fat adiposity is reported to be associated with insulin resistance and hyperlipidemia. We investigated insulin resistance and visceral fat adiposity in hyperlipidemic patients. **Materials and Method** : Hyperlipidemic group included 14 hyperlipidemic patients (total cholesterol 220 mg/dl and triglyceride 400 mg/dl) without hypertension, angina, impaired glucose tolerance and diabetes mellitus (DM). Control group included age, sex and body mass index (BMI) matched 25 healthy volunteers. We measured plasma lipid profiles and the insulin and glucose during the oral glucose tolerance test. We measured visceral fat area and abdominal subcutaneous fat area with computed tomography (CT). **Results** : There were no differences of age, sex and BMI in both group. Total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglyceride increased significantly in hyperlipidemic group. Fasting plasma glucose, insulin, area under curve (AUC) of the glucose and insulin and the Insulin/Glucose (IG) ratio increased significantly in hyperlipidemic group. Significant positive correlations were demonstrated between visceral fat area and the fasting plasma glucose, AUC of glucose and insulin at 120 minutes after glucose load. However, there was no difference in visceral fat area between both groups. After adjustment of visceral fat area, fasting plasma glucose, insulin, area under curve (AUC) of the glucose and insulin and the Insulin/Glucose (IG) ratio still remained increased significantly in hyperlipidemic group. **Conclusion** : We observed significantly increased insulin resistance in hyperlipidemic group. There was partial relationship between visceral fat area and the glucose and insulin profile. However, we did not find increased visceral fat area in hyperlipidemic group. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):673-679**)

**KEY WORDS** : Insulin resistance · Visceral fat adiposity · Hyperlipidemia.

## 서 론

고지혈증은 인슐린 저항성과 밀접한 관련이 있는 것으로 알려져 있다. 최근에는 내장지방비만도 인슐린 저항성과 고지혈증과 관련이 있다고 보고되고 있다. 본 연구는 고지혈증 환자에서 인슐린 저항성과 내장지방비만과의 관계를 조사하였다. **대상** : 고지혈증 환자 14명 (총 콜레스테롤 220 mg/dl, 중성지방 400 mg/dl)과 고지혈증 없이 고혈압, 협심증, 당뇨병, 인슐린 저항성 또는 당뇨병이 없는 건강한 자원자 25명을 대상으로 하였다. **방법** : 고지혈증 환자와 건강한 자원자 모두 연령, 성별, 체질량지수 (BMI)가 일치하였다. 우리는 혈장 지질 프로필과 구강 포도당 내성 시험 중 인슐린과 포도당을 측정하였다. 또한 복부 지방량과 복부 피하 지방량을 컴퓨터 단층촬영 (CT)을 이용하여 측정하였다. **결과** : 두 군 간에 연령, 성별, BMI는 차이가 없었다. 고지혈증 환자군에서 총 콜레스테롤, LDL 콜레스테롤, 중성지방이 유의하게 증가하였다. 고지혈증 환자군에서 공복 혈장 포도당, 인슐린, 포도당과 인슐린의 면적하 (AUC) 및 인슐린/포도당 (IG) 비가 유의하게 증가하였다. 고지혈증 환자군에서 공복 혈장 포도당, 120분 포도당 하중 후의 AUC, 인슐린과 인슐린/포도당 (IG) 비는 내장지방비만과 유의한 양의 상관관계를 보였다. 그러나 두 군 간에 내장지방비만은 차이가 없었다. 내장지방비만을 보정한 후에도 고지혈증 환자군에서 공복 혈장 포도당, 인슐린, AUC, 인슐린과 인슐린/포도당 (IG) 비는 여전히 유의하게 증가하였다. **결론** : 고지혈증 환자군에서 인슐린 저항성이 유의하게 증가하였다. 고지혈증 환자군에서 인슐린 저항성과 내장지방비만은 부분적으로 관련이 있었다. 그러나 고지혈증 환자군에서 내장지방비만이 증가하지 않았다. (**Korean Circulation J 1999;29(7):673-679**)

**키워드** : 인슐린 저항성 · 내장지방비만 · 고지혈증.

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67)

1)

, 2)

가

catheter

, HDL

8 30 75 g  
30, 60, 90, 120

### 대상 및 방법

대 상

41 63  
: 12, : 13)

220 mg/dl  
400 mg/dl 42 67  
14 ( : 6, : 8)  
가

방 법

1

(body mass index : BMI), (IBW),  
CT  
Hounsfield number가 150  
50  
(visceral fat  
area), (subcutaneous fat area),  
(visceral fat to subcu -  
taneous fat area ratio : VS ratio)

12

8

19G indwelling

hexokinase (International  
Reagent Co., Kobe, Japan),  
(Eiken Chemical Co., Tokyo, Japan)  
(area under curve :  
AUC) 0.25{ +2(30 +60  
+90 )+120 }  
(insulin - glucose ratio : IG ratio)  
AUC of insulin/AUC of glucose  
(Daiichi Co., Tokyo, Japan)  
lipase glycerol kinase(Daiichi  
Co.,Tokyo, Japan) HDL  
(International Reagent Co., Kobe,  
Japan) LDL Fri -  
edwald - ( / 5+HDL  
)

IBM PC SPSSWIN 8.0

Student's t -  
test 가  
ANCOVA  
(Analysis of Covariance) p 0.05  
가

### 결 과

대조군과 환자군의 임상적 특징  
51.9±7.7 , 49.0±6.7  
가  
254.7±24.1 mg/dl, 178.3±30.9 mg/dl  
LDL  
116.4±37.8 mg/dl 109.3±28.4

mg/dl (p<0.0001). HDL  
가 .  
235.0 ± 115.5 mg/dl 132.8 ± 52.1 mg/dl  
(p<0.001, Table 1).

환자군과 대조군의 신체지표

가 .  
90.8 ± 30.5 cm<sup>2</sup> 77.1 ± 34.6 cm<sup>2</sup>  
가 . VS ratio 0.49 ± 0.15  
0.49 ± 0.28 가 (Table 2).

**Table 1.** Clinical features of the hyperlipidemia and control

	Hyperlipidemia (n = 14)	Control (n = 25)
Age (years)	51.9 ± 7.7	49.0 ± 6.7
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	254.7 ± 24.1	178.3 ± 30.9 <sup>†</sup>
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	116.4 ± 37.8	109.3 ± 28.4 <sup>†</sup>
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	41.5 ± 7.3	42.5 ± 16.3
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	235.0 ± 115.5	132.8 ± 52.1*

\*p<0.001, <sup>†</sup> : p<0.0001

**Table 2.** Anthropometric data of the hyperlipidemia and control

	Hyperlipidemia (n = 14)	Control (n = 25)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.9 ± 2.9	24.5 ± 2.2
Waist (cm)	88.9 ± 7.2	84.5 ± 8.2
WHR	0.94 ± 0.09	0.88 ± 0.06
Visceral fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	90.8 ± 30.5	77.1 ± 34.6
VS ratio	0.49 ± 0.15	0.49 ± 0.28

BMI : body mass index

WHR : waist to hip circumference ratio

VS ratio : visceral fat to abdominal subcutaneous area ratio

**Table 3.** Pearson correlation coefficients of the fasting glucose, fasting insulin, glucose at 120 min, insulin at 120 min, AUC of glucose and AUC of insulin with visceral fat area and VS ratio (n = 31)

	Visceral fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	VS ratio
Fasting glucose (mg/dl)	0.489 <sup>†</sup>	NS
Fasting insulin ( μ U/ml)	NS	0.351*
Glucose at 120 min	0.553 <sup>†</sup>	NS
Insulin at 120 min	0.425*	0.385*
AUC of glucose (mg/dl.hr)	0.594 <sup>†</sup>	0.377*
AUC of insulin ( μ U/ml.hr)	NS	NS

AUC : area under curve

\*p<0.05, <sup>†</sup>p<0.01

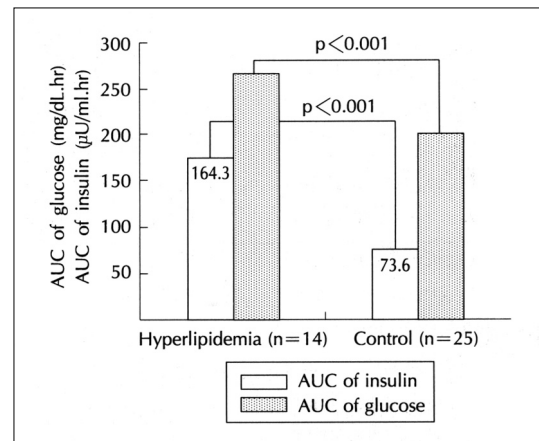
인슐린과 혈당에 대한 지표

93.5 ± 16.6 mg/dl  
77.8 ± 9.4 mg/dl  
30 , 60 , 90 156.0 ±  
23.8 mg/dl, 157.5 ± 27.2mg/dl, 129.8 ± 23.5 mg/dl  
121.8 ± 22.6 mg/dl, 123.6 ± 25.6 mg/dl,  
108.4 ± 24.8 mg/dl (p<0.001),  
120 가 .  
11.9 ± 5.1 μU/ml 6.2 ± 2.9 μU/ml  
(p<0.001). 30 ,  
60 , 90 (89.5  
± 70.4 Vs 41.4 ± 21.4 μU/ml ; p<0.001, 110.7 ±  
80.6 Vs 42.8 ± 24.1 μU/ml ; p<0.0001, 85.1 ± 55.4  
Vs 44.8 ± 29.7 μU/ml ; p<0.01), 120  
가 (p = 0.052).

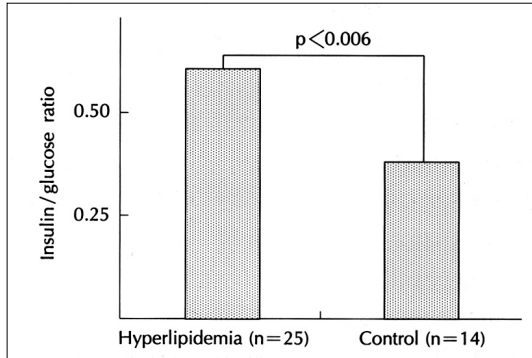
(area under curve(AUC) of glucose),  
(area under curve(AUC) of insulin),  
(insulin to glucose(IG)  
ratio) 275.2 ± 35.5 mg/dl.hr, 164.3 ± 108.7  
μU/ ml.hr, 0.57 ± 0.36 220.6 ± 29.9  
mg/dl.hr, 73.6 ± 30.3 μU/ml.hr, 0.33 ± 0.11  
(p<0.0001, p<0.001, p = 0.006, Figs. 1  
and 2).

혈당 및 인슐린지표와 체지방지표의 상관관계

120



**Fig. 1.** The AUC (Area Under Curve) of insulin and glucose of hyperlipidemia and control.



**Fig. 2.** The insulin/glucose ratio of hyperlipidemia and control.

**Table 4.** Multiple linear regression analyses of the fasting glucose, fasting insulin, glucose at 120 min, insulin at 120 min, AUC of glucose and AUC of insulin with visceral fat area and VS ratio (n = 31)

	Visceral fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	VS ratio
Fasting glucose (mg/dl)	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.253 <sup>†</sup>	NS
Fasting insulin (μ U/ml)	NS	NS
Glucose at 120 min	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.333 <sup>†</sup>	NS
Insulin at 120 min	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.198*	NS
AUC of glucose (mg/dl.hr)	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.353 <sup>†</sup>	NS
AUC of insulin (μ U/ml.hr)	NS	NS

AUC : area under curve  
\*p<0.05, <sup>†</sup>p<0.01

**Table 5.** Pearson correlation coefficients of the total cholesterol, TG, HDL cholesterol with visceral fat area and VS ratio (n = 31)

	Visceral fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	VS ratio
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	0.190	-0.058
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	0.445	0.239
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	-0.534 <sup>†</sup>	-0.448 <sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>p<0.01

**Table 6.** Adjusted means of biochemical characteristics in both groups after adjusted with visceral fat

	Hyperlipidemia (n = 11)	Control (n = 22)	Significance of F
Fasting glucose (mg/dl)	86.5 ± 2.9	78.7 ± 1.9	0.043
Fasting insulin (2 μ U/ml)	10.8 ± 1.3	6.6 ± 0.9	0.013
Glucose at 120 min	110.3 ± 6.6	112.0 ± 4.5	NS
Insulin at 120 min	60.0 ± 12.9	51.0 ± 8.8	NS
AUC of glucose (mg/dl.hr)	260.4 ± 9.1	226.6 ± 6.2	0.006
AUC of insulin (2 μ U/ml.hr)	139.7 ± 19.8	78.5 ± 13.5	0.021
IG ratio	0.56 ± 0.07	0.34 ± 0.25	0.050

AUC : area under curve IG ratio : insulin to glucose ratio

(Table 3). 가

120

가

(Table 4).

지질성분과 체지방의 상관관계

HDL

HDL

(Table 5).

공변수를 보정한 후의 양군의 혈당 및 인슐린지표의 분석

120

ANCOVA

120

가 (Table 6).

고 안

HDL

1)

가

2)3)

가 .<sup>9)</sup> (gluconeogenesis)  
<sup>21) 3)</sup> 가  
 (insulin mediated glucose  
 uptake)가 (Randle cycle)<sup>15)</sup>  
 VLDL uptake)가 VLDL VLDL  
 가 chylomicron VLDL VLDL  
 가<sup>12)</sup> 가 lipoprotein lipase  
 VLDL 가 hepatic lipase 가 HDL  
<sup>13)</sup> 가<sup>22)</sup>  
<sup>14)</sup> 가 가 HDL 가  
<sup>4)5)</sup> 가 가  
 HDL athero -  
 genic dyslipemia<sup>15)</sup> ,<sup>24)</sup> Seo  
 LDL ,<sup>23)</sup> 가  
 HDL , Cho 가  
 가 , IG ratio ,<sup>25)</sup> 가 40  
 50 kg/m<sup>2</sup> 25  
 가 ,  
 가 가  
 가 가  
<sup>16)17)</sup> , ,<sup>26)</sup> ,  
 , HDL , 2 ,  
 , 18 가 , 2 ,  
<sup>19)</sup> ,  
 1) ,  
<sup>20) 2)</sup> ,

결 론 :

가  
가

가

가

가

중심 단어 :

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가

요 약

연구배경 :

- 1)
- 2)

방 법 :

, , 가 14  
25  
CT

결 과 :

- 1) , , LDL
- 2) , , 120

가

3)

가  
120  
가

4)

5)

가

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