

항고혈압치료와 혈관보호 효과

박 정 배

Antihypertensive Therapy and Vascular Protection

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서 론

고혈압은 전 세계적으로 가장 흔한 만성 질환 중 하나이며, 심혈관 질환의 주요 원인으로 알려져 있다. 고혈압은 동맥경화, 심근경색, 뇌졸중, 만성 신장 질환, 당뇨병, 그리고 기타 합병증과 밀접한 관련이 있다. 고혈압을 효과적으로 치료하는 것은 이러한 합병증의 발생 위험을 줄이고 환자의 삶의 질을 향상시키는 데 중요하다.

고혈압의 병태생리는 복잡하며, 유전적 요인과 환경적 요인이 상호 작용하여 발생한다. 고혈압은 혈관벽에 손상을 입히고, 혈관벽의 두께를 증가시키며, 혈관의 탄력성을 감소시킨다. 이러한 변화는 혈관의 저항을 증가시키고, 결국 고혈압을 악화시킨다.

고혈압의 치료는 일반적으로 혈압을 낮추는 것을 목표로 하며, 이는 심혈관 질환의 위험을 줄이는 데 도움이 된다. 그러나 고혈압 치료는 혈관벽을 보호하고, 혈관의 기능을 개선하는 데도 중요하다. 최근에는 고혈압 치료에 사용되는 약물이 혈관벽을 보호하고, 혈관의 기능을 개선하는 데 도움이 되는 것으로 나타났다.

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11) (plaque) 12)13)

14) 5 6 mmHg 가 15)16)

고혈압의 혈관변화

(atheroma) (lateral tensile stress, longitudinal shear stress, pulsatile stress) (musc- - II, (endothelin), (nitric oxide), (oxidative stress) (humoral factors) (Fig. 2).

(Table 1).

큰 동맥의 혈관변화

(proximal art -

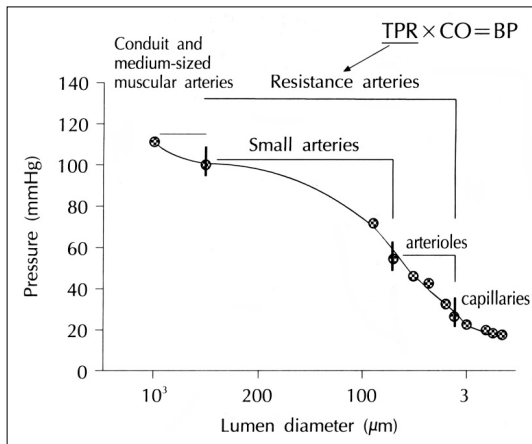


Fig. 1. Profile of blood pressure fall across the vascular tree, showing conduit and mediumsized muscular arteries, and resistance arteries, including small arteries and arterioles, where most of peripheral vascular resistance is generated. TPR, total peripheral resistance ; CO, cardiac output ; BP, blood pressure.

ery) 가 (circumferential wall stress) (Laplace) (Fig. 3).

(outward hypertrophic remodeling)

17)

18)19)

Young (Young's increase - ntal elastic modulus) 가

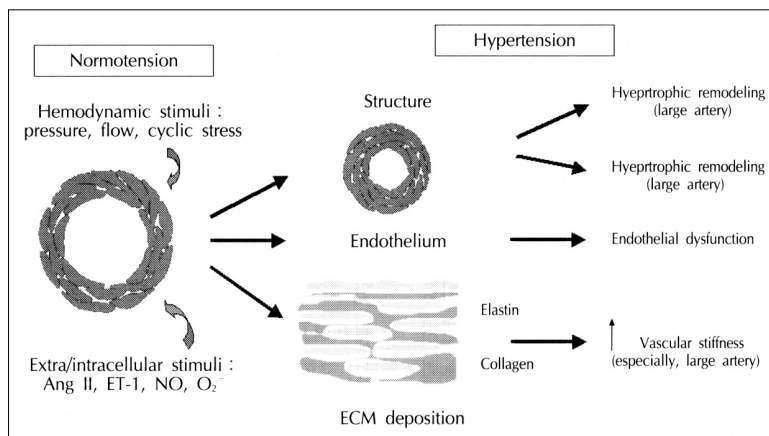


Fig. 2. Hemodynamic effects of tensile stress (pressure-induced), shear stress (flow-induced), cyclic stress (pulse pressure), and intra-/extra-cellular stimuli such as angiotensin II, endothelin-I, nitric oxide, and superoxide anions induce changes in smooth muscle cell structure, endothelium and extracellular matrix. In large arteries, there is media thickening and outward luminal dilation. In small arteries, slight media thickening and inward luminal narrowing, with increased media to lumen ratio and no increase of the cross-sectional area of the media. Endothelial function is impaired, with reduced flow-mediated dilation and decreased response to stimulation by agents like acetylcholine. Hemodynamic and humoral factors influence extracellular matrix deposition and the integrity of elastin lamellae, associated with enhanced collagen deposition. Extracellular matrix changes, cell-fibrillar extracellular attachment and other factors combined to increase vascular stiffness, especially in elastic arteries such as aorta and the carotid.

Table 1. Difference between large and small arterial changes in essential hypertension

	Aorta and other conduit arteries	Resistance (small) arteries
Structure	Increased lumen diameter in large elastic arteries, normal lumen diameter in muscular arteries, increased media thickness increased CSA	Decreased lumen diameter, increased M/L ratio, no change or slight increase of media thickness, no change in CSA
Endothelial function	Normal or decreased	Normal or decreased
Vascular stiffness	Normal or increased	Normal or decreased initially, increased later

CSA = cross sectional area, M/L = media to lumen ratio

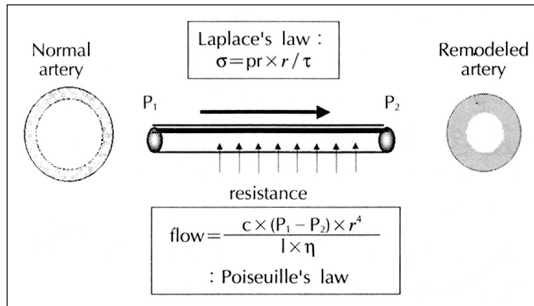


Fig. 3. Relations among pressure, wall stress, resistance and blood flow in a blood vessel segment located anywhere in the circulatory system, especially the small artery and the heart. The structural modifications may be a protective adaptation in the face of elevated blood pressure. To maintain circumferential wall stress (stress = tension/wall width) constant in hypertension, luminal radius decreases and vascular wall thickens. Thus, blood vessel wall thickening may, initially, buffer the damaging effects of high blood pressure on the vascular wall. Overall resistance (pressure/flow) are amplified in inverse proportion to the fourth power of internal radius. σ indicates wall stress ; pr , pressure ; r , radius ; w , wall thickness ; c , constant ; P_1 and P_2 , intraluminal pressure at site 1 and 2 ; l , length of the vessel ; η , viscosity of the blood.

glucose uptake index), 가 ,

ELSA

32)

가 33) Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities(ARIC)

가 34)

35)

(flow-mediated vasodilation ; FMD)

가 36)

(vascular mechanics)

가

(geometry)

20)21) (el- astic fiber)가

22-24) 25-27)

22)28) (ather- eosclerotic plaque)

가 가 29) European Lacidipine Study on Atherosclerosis(ELSA) 30) 95%

80% “ ”(1.3 mm)가

1% - 1.0 mm

IC- ARUS 31)(LIFE substudy)

(whole body 5)6)42)43)

가

(isobaric) 7)

37)

가

가 23)

Pulse wave velocity 38) diastolic decay curve analysis 39)40)

가

(pulse pressure) 41) 가 (,

가 50

가 .⁴⁹⁾⁵⁰⁾ 가 가
 / (wall to lumen) 가 , cytokine, adhesion molecules, chemoat-
⁴⁴⁾⁴⁵⁾ tractants(MCP - 1) , PAI - 1 가,
 matrix metallo - proteinases 가 가 ,
⁴⁶⁾ (fibrous cap)가 ,
 가 , . 가
 (procoagulant factor)
⁴⁷⁾ 가 가 , , ,
¹²⁾¹³⁾ ,
 (coronary reserve) .¹¹⁾ .
 가 . 소동맥의 혈관변화(Table 2)
 (target organ damage)
⁴⁸⁾ , 가 (Fig. 4).

Table 2. Small arteries in mild to moderate essential hypertension

	Normotensive	Hypertensive	Effect of Antihypertensive drugs
Wall stress	Normal	Normal	Unchanged
Structure (M/L)	Normal	Increased	Reversed with CCB, ACEI, AT1RA ; unaffected by BB
Endothelial function (Acetylcholine response)	Normal	Normal or decreased	Improved by CCB, ACEI, AT1RA ; unaffected by BB
Vascular stiffness	Normal, increase with aging	Unchanged, decreased or increased depending on stage of HBP	Decreased stiffness with AT1RA ; unaffected by BB

M/L : media to lumen ratio, CCB : calcium channel blocker, ACEI : angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, AT1RA : angiotensin type 1 receptor antagonist, BB : beta blocker, HBP : hypertension

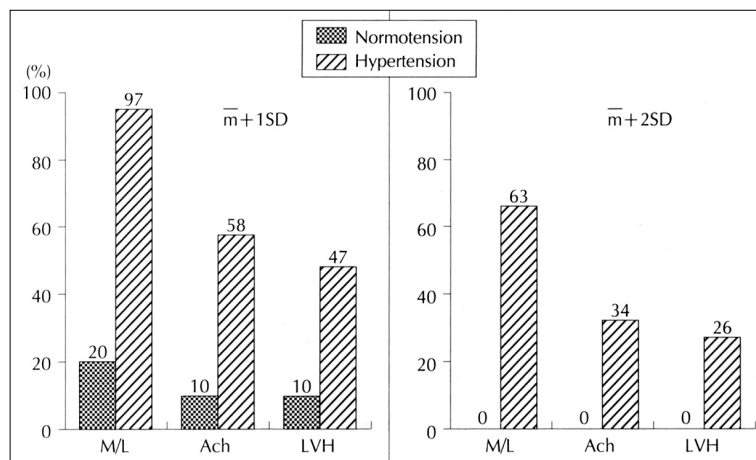


Fig. 4. Prevalence of structural changes (media to lumen ratio or M/L), endothelial dysfunction (impaired maximal acetylcholine-induced relaxation) and LVH by ECG in human resistance arteries from hypertensive patients. In this group, cardiac hypertrophy by ec-hocardiogram was 34%. Abnormality was defined as greater than the mean of normotensive subjects' resistance artery M/L ratio, or lower than their mean maximal acetylcholine relaxation, + 1SD or 2SD for the parameter examined.⁵¹⁾

2 가 lecules,⁵⁴⁾ extracellular matrix , (spo-
 51) 가 가 ntaneously hypertensive rat)⁵⁴⁾⁵⁵⁾
 가 , 가 , eutrophic rem-
 가 . Fig. 1 (- II (Fig. 5).⁵³⁾
 300 μm) 가 , (apoptosis) 가 .⁵⁷⁾
 Poiseuille (4 가 .¹⁾
) , 60)61) 61)62)
 (Fig. 3). (1, 2) 가 .⁶³⁾
 (eutrophic remodeling ;
) ,⁴⁵⁾⁵¹⁾⁵²⁾
 (ne-
 phro-angiosclerosis)가 . Eut-
 rophic remodeling⁵³⁾
 가⁵²⁾ adhesion mo-

항고혈압약물의 혈관에 대한 효과

큰 동맥에서의 항고혈압치료 효과

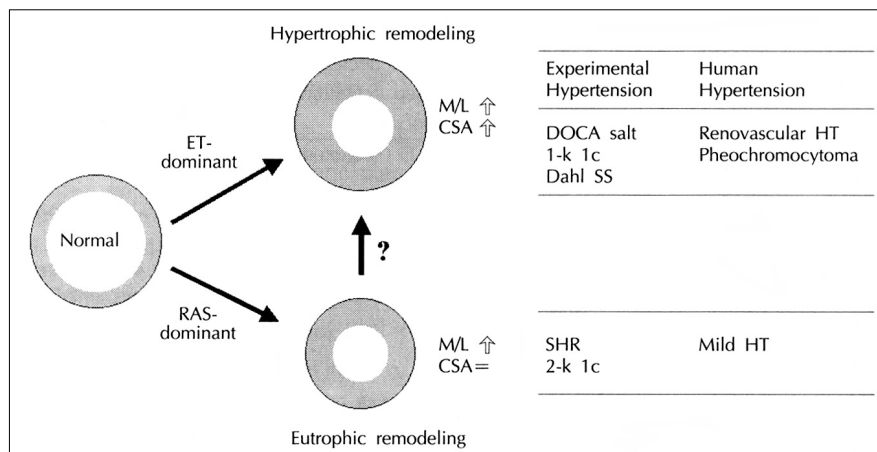


Fig. 5. Schematic drawing depicting eutrophic remodeling and hypertrophic remodeling of resistance arteries in hypertension and potential agents playing roles in determining the nature of remodeling. As hypertension progresses, it is possible but unproven that eutrophic remodeling may evolve toward hypertrophic remodeling under the combined influence of angiotensin II endothelin-1, other growth factors, and high blood pressure. Eutrophic remodeling is commonly seen in the experimental hypertensive rats, such as SHR, and 2-kidney 1 clip hypertensive rats and mild human hypertension. Hypertrophic remodeling in small arteries are observed in relative severe form of hypertension, like DOCA-salt, 1-kidney 1 clip, and Dahl salt-sensitive experimental rats and renovascular hypertension and pheochromocytoma in human. M/L indicates media-to-lumen ratio ; CSA, cross-sectional area.

(ACE) , - II(AT₁) . 1

55)64)

65)66) ACE , AT₁ ($r^2=0.57, p<0.001$).⁷²⁾
 Taddei S

67)68) ACE ⁷³⁾

가

57) 1) 2)

Multicenter Isradipine Diuretic Atherosclerosis Study(MIDAS) , - II

isradipine 가 ⁶⁹⁾ 가

VHAS (verapamil or chlorthalidone on carotid intima-media thickness)

70) 71) 8 ACE

perindopril (compliance) 가 , ⁷⁴⁻⁸⁰⁾ AT₁ ⁸⁰⁾⁸¹⁾ ACE

(FMD) 가 , ⁵⁴⁾⁵⁶⁾ ACE

가 , - II () ,

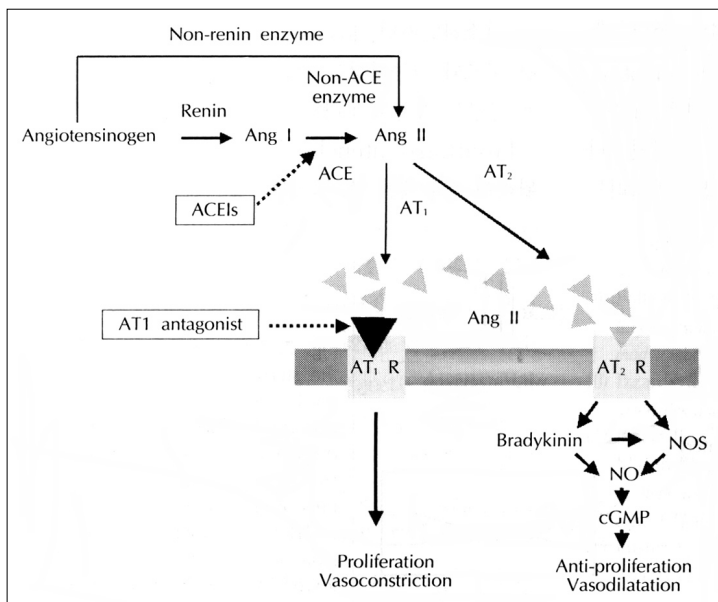


Fig. 6. Pathways of angiotensin II (Ang II) generation and action sites of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor and angiotensin II type 1 (AT₁) receptor antagonist. There are dual pathways for generation of Ang II in human resistance arteries, mediated by ACE and by a chymostatin-sensitive enzyme, presumably chymase. AT₁ receptor antagonist act via blockade of Ang II-induced growth, and unblocked AT₂ may stimulate NO production, which has antigrowth and proapoptotic effects.

bradykinin () (Fig. 6). losartan 5 27%)

AT₁ - II) , endothelin

가 82) AT₁ 가 .

가 83) , 84) 가 85) (Fig. 가 .

6). propranolol,⁷⁷⁾ minoxidil,⁸⁶⁾ hydralazine⁸⁷⁾⁸⁸⁾ 0.5 × 0.5 × 0.5 cm³

가 carvedilol stro- (pres- keprone (SHRsp) surized myograph wire myograph)(Fig. 7).

89) vasopep- tidase inhibitors(ACE neutral endope- ptidase natriuretic peptide, bradykinin, 가) SHRsp cilazapril, 1 93) 2 94) ACE ate- 가 , ACE

89) endothelin , endothelin ACE 가 , endothelin ET_A ET_B . ET_A/ ACE 가 93)96) ET_B ET_A (sal- , lisinopril 93)96) tsensitive) , 90) 3 97) losartan SHPsp endothelin atenolol 1 2 1

91)92) 150/99 mmHg 130/84 mmHg , endothelin , losartan , ate- 98)

nolol

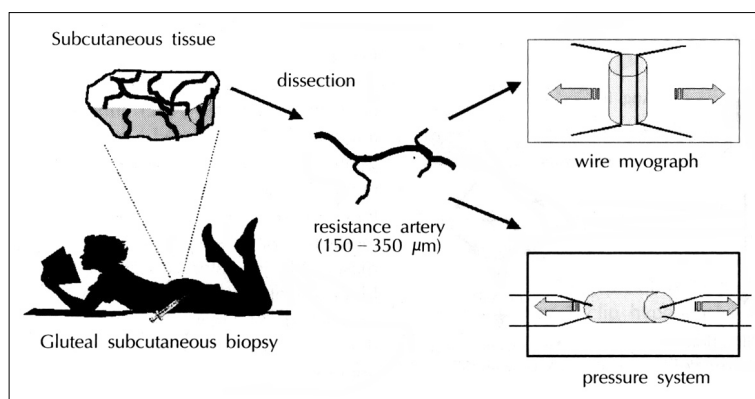


Fig. 7. Two different techniques for the study of human small vessel remodeling in vitro : one is the wire myograph method (which is initially designed for functional studies of small vessels), and the other is the pressurized artery preparation (which is lately developed and more physiologic), both of which can be followed by histological examination of fixed vessels.

Losartan atenolol
가 가
- II ACE chymost -
atin - sensitive (chymase) 가
, - II 가
. ⁹⁹⁾ Losartan

가
HOPE¹¹¹⁾ -
가
Glasgow Blood
Pressure Clinic¹¹²⁾
ACE

(nifedipine GITS)
¹⁰⁰⁾
¹⁰¹⁾
/

¹⁰²⁾

¹¹⁾ Enalapril
ACE quinapril ⁶⁷⁾
(TREND ; Trial on Reversing Endothelial Dysfun -
ction) 가

lacidipine¹⁰⁶⁾

결 론

가
UK
Prospective Diabetes Study Group(UKPDS)¹⁰⁸⁾
captopril atenolol
Captopril Prevention Project(CAPPP)¹⁰⁹⁾
captopril cap -
topril
captopril

감사문
IRCM(Clinical Research Institute of Mont -
real) Dr Ernesto L Schiffrin

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