

정상 성인, 협심증 및 당뇨병 환자에서 고지방 섭취와 비타민 E 복용이 혈관내피 기능에 미치는 효과

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The Effect of Vitamin E on the Endothelial Function Following a Single High-Fat Meal in Normal Subjects, Patients with Coronary Heart Disease and Patients with Diabetes

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The hyperlipidemia by a high-fat diet induce the endothelial dysfunction. We have performed this study to determine the relationship between postprandial hypertriglyceridemia and endothelial function and to know the effects of vitamin E on the endothelial function. **Materials and Method** : Endothelial function was measured by flow-mediated brachial artery vasodilation (FMD) as percent diameter changes. We have serially measured lipid profiles and FMD after a meal in normal subjects (10 males, mean : 26 yr), which test was repeated according to types of meal (high-fat, low-fat and high-fat meal with 800 IU vitamin E). The second stage of this study is consisted of 10 patients with coronary artery disease (CAD, mean : 50 yr) and 10 diabetes (DM, mean : 48 yr). **Results** : The serum triglycerides were significantly increased at 2 and 4 hours after a high-fat meal. The FMD was transiently decreased ($p < 0.001$) to $7 \pm 4\%$ and $7 \pm 2\%$ at 2 and 4 hours only after a high-fat meal from $13 \pm 4\%$ at fasting state. The FMD was inversely related with postprandial hypertriglyceridemia ($r = -0.52$, $p < 0.05$). The baseline FMD in patients with CAD and DM were all lower, $9 \pm 4\%$ and $10 \pm 5\%$ respectively, than $15 \pm 2\%$ of normal subjects. The FMD in patients with CAD were improved to $13 \pm 4\%$, $13 \pm 4\%$ and $11 \pm 6\%$ at 2, 4, and 6 hours after a meal plus vitamin E, respectively. The FMD in diabetic patients were not decreased as same manor in normal subjects. **Conclusion** : The vitamin E can prevent the endothelial dysfunction which is induced by postprandial hypertriglyceridemia in normal subjects and can improve the endothelial dysfunction in patients CAD as well as DM. (**Korean Circulation J 1998; 28(9):1538-1551**)

KEY WORDS : Endothelial dysfunction · Vitamin E · Hypertriglyceridemia.

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서 론

가 ¹³⁾

1992 Celemajer ¹⁷⁾

가

가

shear stress가

가

가

가

¹⁾

가 가

가

superoxide (O₂ free radical)
가 (NO)

²⁾³⁾

E

superoxide

가

E

가

가

⁴⁾

가

⁵⁾

재료 및 방법

(, , ,)

연구 대상

⁶⁻¹¹⁾

acet - 10

10

ylcholine, , shear stress

guanylate cy -

clase cyclic guanosine monophosphate

5

(cGMP)

(Table 1).

¹²⁾

pherol)

E(- toco -

가

¹³⁾

검사 방법

, K

en -

dothelin

가

800 IU

¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾

E(PCCW , Kirkland, USA)

(45 Cal), 5.6 gm(75 Cal), 5.2 gm(66.6 Cal), 2.7 gm(200 Cal), 11 gm(150 Cal), 4.9 gm(44.8 Cal), 7.5 gm(71.8 Cal), 6.3 gm(125 Cal) 788 가 60 mmHg 4.6 gm 5% 5 0 mmHg 1 4.0 gm(300 Cal), 가 0.4 gm(87.4 Cal), 0.2 gm(47 Cal), 10 0 gm(184 Cal) 0.07 gm(170 Cal) 2, 4 6

(time velocity integral)

혈관 내피 세포 기능 측정

1992 Celermajer

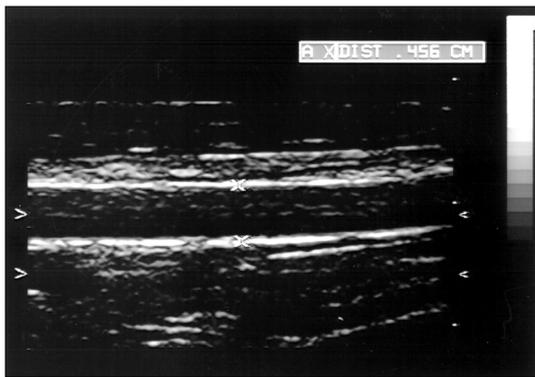


Fig. 2. High-resolution ultrasound of the brachial artery the distance between asterisks in this case is 0.456 cm, which measures the distance from media to opposite media.

가 (Fig. 2). CFM 800 (VingMed, Norway) 7.5 MHz 가 가

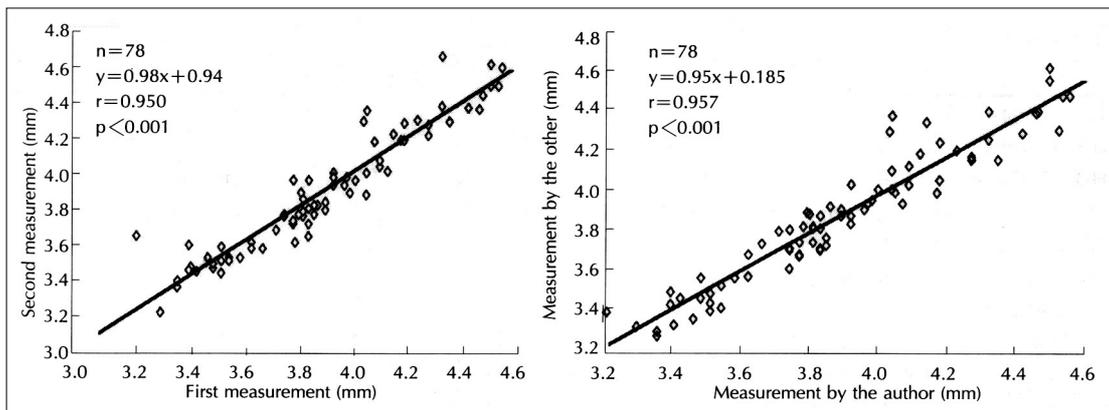


Fig. 3. Graph showing (left) intra-and (right) inter-observer variability in measuring the brachial artery diameter in normal subjects.

80 가 78 4 E .
 E
 E
 E 가 - toc -
 opherol Hewlett - Packard 1050 ser -
 ies High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HP
 LC) system (Merck , USA) Column
 RP - 18 (Merck , USA), UV - visible de -
 tector (Merck , USA) . Mobile phase
 100% methanol acetonitrile 50%
 , 1.2 ml/min
 E .
 가 78
 8.6%
 가
 8.8% ,
 0.950 통계 처리
 (Fig. 3). SPSS p 0.05
 8.6%
 0.957
 (Fig. 3). paired t - test
 혈청 비타민 E 농도 측정 one way ANOVA
 E 800 IU E ,
 t - test

Table 2. Lipoprotein levels, glucose levels, blood pressure, and heart rate in 10 normal subjects before and after eating test meals

	Baseline			2hr			4hr		
	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E	Hi-fat meal	Lo-fat meal	Hi-fat meal with Vitamin E
Total C (mg/dl)	169 ± 45	157 ± 44	155 ± 23	168 ± 36	171 ± 42	156 ± 22	170 ± 42	169 ± 40	157 ± 25
LDC C (mg/dl)	101 ± 40	89 ± 39	85 ± 24	85 ± 34	100 ± 32	71 ± 27	90 ± 41	100 ± 32	72 ± 33
HDL C (mg/dl)	47 ± 10	47 ± 13	47 ± 18	44 ± 10	48 ± 14	41 ± 8	44 ± 11	48 ± 13	40 ± 9
TG (mg/dl)	103 ± 22	108 ± 64	115 ± 70	192 ± 47*	118 ± 32	219 ± 97*	178 ± 62	103 ± 44	225 ± 133*
Glucose (mg/dl)	79 ± 9	81 ± 11	85 ± 10	90 ± 16	90 ± 14	90 ± 11	91 ± 12	81 ± 11	94 ± 8
HR (bpm)	67 ± 8	62 ± 5	65 ± 7	69 ± 7	65 ± 6	65 ± 9	67 ± 7	67 ± 9	65 ± 7
BP (mmHg)									
systolic	117 ± 11	109 ± 7	117 ± 12	116 ± 12	114 ± 11	110 ± 10	113 ± 8	112 ± 12	109 ± 11
diastolic	75 ± 11	70 ± 8	77 ± 6	73 ± 10	72 ± 9	72 ± 10	72 ± 8	71 ± 7	67 ± 8

All values are mean ± SD. C : cholesterol, HDL : high-density lipoprotein, LDL : low-density lipoprotein, TG : triglyceride, HR : heart rate, bpm : beats per minute, BP : blood pressure

* : P < 0.05 compared with baseline and compared with low-fat meal

Hi-fat : high fat, Lo-fat : low fat

가

결 과

건강 성인에서 검사 결과

2 4
(Table 2).

2 4
(Table 2).

103±22 mg/dL 115
±70 mg/dL 2 192±47 mg/dL
219±97 mg/dL, 4 178±62 mg/dL
225±133 mg/dL 가 (Table 2).

13.7±3.4
μmol/l 13.7±3.2 μmol/l 2
13.3±2.9 μmol/l 13.6±3.3 μmol/l
4 13.3±3.1 μmol/l 13.8±3.2 μmol/l

E 800 IU
12.7±2.7 μmol/l(100%)
2 4 14.9±3.6 μmol/l(118%) 17.
7±6.3 μmol/l(140%) E

(Fig. 4).

E
7±4% 7±2% 13±4%
(p<0.01) 6

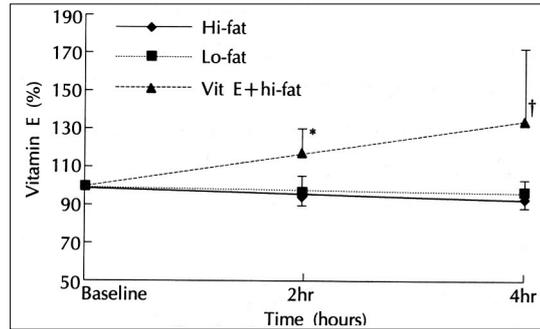


Fig. 4. The percent changes of the serum vitamin E level at various time after taking three type of test meals. Hi-fat : high fat, Lo-fat : low fat. * : p<0.001, † : p<0.005 compared with other meals

13±3% (Table 3).

2 4
(p<0.001) (Fig. 5).

가
(r = -0.52, p<0.05)
(Fig. 6).

환자군에서 검사 결과

가
(Table 1).

가
(Table 1).

9±4%
10±5% 15±2%
(p<0.05)(Table 4).
2, 4 6 13±4%, 13
±4% 11±6% 9±4% 가
(p<0.05)

(Fig. 7).

가 E 고 찰
2 (p<0.05) 4 6

Table 3. Brachial artery diameter, baseline and hyperemic blood flow, and % diameter change before and after eating test meals

	Baseline	2 hr	4 hr	6 hr
High-fat meal				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.58 ± 0.27	3.72 ± 0.23	3.78 ± 0.24	3.68 ± 0.23
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	255 ± 69	552 ± 294	301 ± 81	455 ± 239
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	335 ± 66	711 ± 346	303 ± 57	545 ± 282
% diameter change	13 ± 4	7 ± 4* [†]	7 ± 2* [†]	13 ± 3
Low-fat meal				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.63 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.25	3.68 ± 0.22	3.65 ± 0.25
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	264 ± 64	432 ± 276	282 ± 69	381 ± 300
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	323 ± 80	505 ± 289	321 ± 55	443 ± 295
% diameter change	15 ± 2	14 ± 3	14 ± 3	13 ± 3
High-fat meal with vitamin E				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.59 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.26	3.66 ± 0.30	3.68 ± 0.27
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	234 ± 39	429 ± 347	292 ± 73	270 ± 67
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	307 ± 75	553 ± 364	360 ± 70	348 ± 73
% diameter change	15 ± 2	15 ± 2	13 ± 2	15 ± 3

All values are mean ± SD * : P<0.001 compared with each of the other meals † : P<0.01 compared with baseline

Table 4. Comparison of brachial artery diameter, baseline and hyperemic blood flow, and % diameter changes between patients and normal subjects before and after a high-fat meal with vitamin E

	Baseline	2 hr	4 hr	6 hr
Control				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.59 ± 0.24	3.66 ± 0.26	3.66 ± 0.30	3.68 ± 0.27
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	234 ± 39	429 ± 347	292 ± 73	270 ± 67
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	307 ± 75	553 ± 364	360 ± 70	348 ± 73
% diameter change	15 ± 2	15 ± 2	13 ± 2	15 ± 3
Coronary artery disease				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	3.86 ± 0.63	3.89 ± 0.56	3.89 ± 0.55	3.91 ± 0.54
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	230 ± 98	268 ± 103	276 ± 101	255 ± 80
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	284 ± 100	352 ± 118	336 ± 89	314 ± 86
% diameter change	9 ± 4*	13 ± 4 [†]	13 ± 4 [†]	11 ± 6 [†]
Diabetes				
Baseline arterial diameter, mm	4.07 ± 0.39	4.15 ± 0.43	4.19 ± 0.45	4.32 ± 0.45*
Baseline blood flow, mL/min	245 ± 68	322 ± 92	323 ± 91	327 ± 88
Hyperemic blood flow, mL/min	303 ± 99	387 ± 113	398 ± 148	402 ± 176
% diameter change	10 ± 5*	11 ± 3*	13 ± 4	10 ± 3

All values are mean ± SD * : P<0.05 compared with control † : P<0.05 compared with baseline

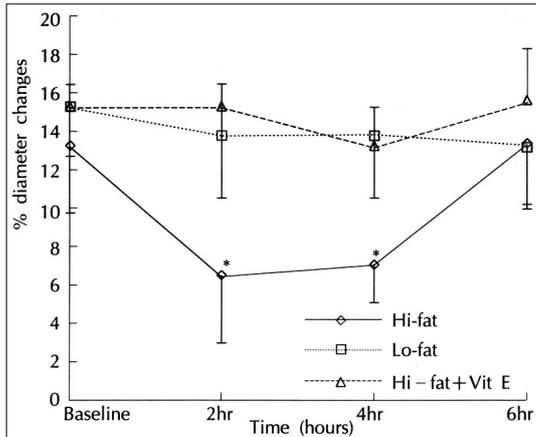


Fig. 5. Flow-mediated endothelium-dependent vasodilation expressed as percent changes in diameter for 6 hours following eating a test meal * : $p < 0.01$ compared with baseline and with each of the other meals. Hi-fat : high-fat, Lo-fat : low fat.

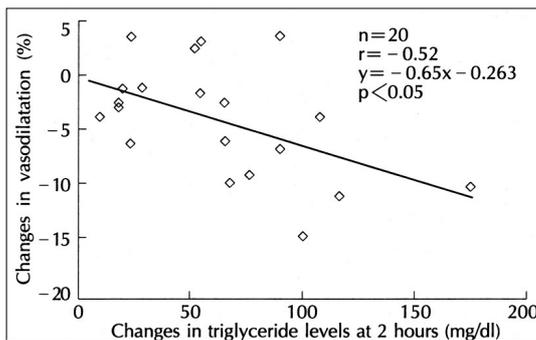


Fig. 6. Correlation between changes in vasodilatation and changes in triglyceride levels at 2 hours after eating high- and low-fat meal in normal subjects.

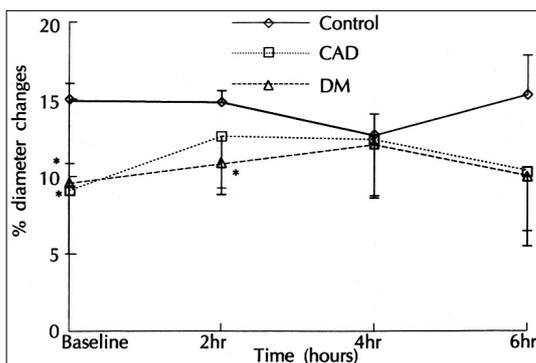


Fig. 7. Flow-mediated endothelium-dependent vasodilation expressed as percent changes in diameter for 6 hours following 778 Calorie high-fat meal with Vitamin E. * : $p < 0.05$ compared with control group. CAD : patients with coronary artery disease, DM : patients with diabetes mellitus.

1) 가 . 1980

Furchgott Zawadzki 18) 가 .

7) , 10) , 9) 11) 6) 8) ,

20) 가 21) .

Acetylcholine 가

calmodulin NO synthase arginine O₂ citrulline

late cyclase heme group guanylate cy - clase가 guanosine triphosphate(GTP) cyclic guanosine monophosphate(cGMP)가

2 30 12) .

shear stress가

가

가 1) .

acetylcholine, 가, 가, , shear stress, adenosine diphosphate thrombin 18)22)23)

가¹⁸⁾, 6 mm, ¹⁷⁾

oline 가 acetylch- 10% 20%
가¹⁷⁾²⁸⁾ 가

shear stress 가 13% 15% ²⁹⁾
가

가¹⁷⁾²⁴⁾ ³⁰⁾³¹⁾

²⁵⁾ ⁵⁾

²⁶⁾

가 Celermajer ¹⁷⁾ 가

가

(compliance) ²⁷⁾ 가

가

가

beam 가 가

6 mm Plotnick ⁵⁾
10% 6 mm 가

superoxide
 가
 2)3) superoxide
 가
 32) 6
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 Oxidative stress 가
 superoxide
 E
 E 2, 4
 가
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 가
 superoxide
 oxidative stress가
 34)
 E
 K
 endothelin
 14-16)35)
 가
 6)10)
 40
 0.21%
 가
 38)
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 4) Plane 36)
 37)
 E
 E 가 39)40)
 가

가 11) 44) E 800 IU E
 2 118%, 4 140% 가
 41) 42) Superoxide E 800 IU
 E 144%
 가 ,
 135% 가 45) E
 E, -carotene C가 800 IU E
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 Stephen 13) E
 Elliott 43) E
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 E
 300 IU 1200 IU E
 300 IU E

요약

연구배경 : 가

가가

9 ± 4% 10 ± 5% 15 ± 2%

2, 4
가

E(Alpha - tocopherol)

결 론 :

E가

가 , E

가 , E

방 법 :

가

(: 26) , 3 E

2, 4 6

E

가

10 (: 50) 10

(: 48) E

결 과 :

E

가

2

4 7 ± 4% 7 ± 2% 13 ± 4%

6 13 ± 3%

E

2 4

가

(r = - 0.52, p < 0.05)

E

9 ± 4% 10 ± 5% 15 ± 2%

2, 4
가

결 론 :

가

E

E

가

E

중심 단어 :

E

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