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= Abstract =

**Korean multicenter clinical trial of simvastatin
(KS- 1 study)**

*Korean Simvastatin-1 Investigators
from 25 Hospitals in Korea*

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Background : The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of simvastatin to improved lipid profiles in hypercholesterolemic Korean patients.

Methods : From 25 hospitals in Korea, 478 hypercholesterolemic patients were enrolled from November 1996 to April 1998. The inclusion criteria was hypercholesterolemia over 240 mg/dl after diet therapy for 1 month or hypercholesterolemia over 220 mg/dl in patients with definite evidence of ischemic heart disease. Simvastatin 10mg was started and doubled up to 40mg if total cholesterol level remained higher than 200 mg/dl at monthly check. Of 478 subjects, 344 patients in whom study protocol was not violated were analyzed.

Results : Male to female ratio was 27:73 and 47% of the subjects were in 6th decade. Hypertension, coronary artery disease, and diabetes mellitus were present in 30, 10, and 4% of the subjects. Baseline lipid profile (mean of total cholesterol-LDL-HDL-triglyceride mg/dl) was 274-185-52-188. The dose of simvastatin for 3 months was 10/10/10mg in 61% of subjects, 10/20/20mg in 21%, 10/10/20mg in 7%, and 10/20/40mg in 12%.

The change of total cholesterol level(before-4wk-8wk-12wk-withdrawal 4wk) was 274-209-205-198-250, and the maximal reduction rate was 27%. The change of LDL-cholesterol was 185-123-116-110-159, with maximal reduction rate 39%. The change of HDL-cholesterol was 52-54-56-55-54, with maximal increase rate 9%. The change of tryglyceride was 188-161-164-162-189, with maximal reduction rate 15%. The value before/after treatment of ApoA1, ApoB, and Lp(a) was 129/129, 138/83, and 9.3/10.7, respectively. The level of LDL-cholesterol at the end of treatment was below 100mg/dl in 36% of subjects, 100-130 in 45%, 130-160 in 16%, and over 160mg/dl in 4%. The reduction rate of LDL-cholesterol was different between subjects whose LDL decreased below 100 and those whose LDL did not decrease below 130mg/dl, which suggests the existence of the individual difference of responsiveness to simvastatin. There were only 3 subjects (0.9%) who showed increase of liver enzyme over 3 times as the upper normal limit.

Conclusion: Simvastatin is effective in improving lipid profiles in hypercholesterolemic Korean patients without serious side effects. (Korean. J. Med 57:906-915, 1999)

Key Word : Simvastatin, Hypercholesterolemia, Multicenter trial

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MRFIT

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1).

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1. (Figure 1)

가 240 mg/dl

Figure 1.

가 200 mg/dl 10mg 2 가 3 1 240 mg/dl 3
가 가 1
가 212 309 mg/dl ((Figure 1).
=188 mg/dl) 10mg
(4S)3, 가 200mg/dl
가 240 mg/dl (=139 mg/dl)
(CARE)4, 200mg/dl
2 2
가 344
가 270 mg/dl (61% 10mg 3 , 21%
=192 mg/dl) 10- 20- 20mg, 7% 10- 10- 20mg, 12% 10- 20-
(WOSCOPS)5, 가 222 40mg
mg/dl (=150 mg/dl)
(AFCAPS/TexCAPS)6
1
5 偽藥群
35% 23% 24% 2.
37% (1) 1
가 240mg/dl
(2) 가
가 220mg/dl
50%
25 가 6

, 6 4.

(1) 6 가 SAS for Windows 6.12

(2) , , , paired t-test .

, (3) 500mg/dl 高

, (4)

, (5) 75 高齡 18 低齡, (6)

, (7)

1. Demographic characteristics

334 243 , 91

478 , 30.1% 144 Figure 2 50

, 14.6% 가 가 . 60 가

70 , 55.2% 264 , 40 가 ,

334 가 30%

, 10% , 4%

70 .

, (1)

1가 , (2)

가 , (3)

, (4)

, 70 9

Table 1 脂蛋白-

가 180mg/dl

, 脂蛋白

, 61

3. (Table 2, Figure 3)

Table 2 , 3

25 1996 11 , 274 198mg/dl

, 1997 10 , 1

, 1998 4 , 3

1 250mg/dl ,

1998 5 8 , 가 .

1998 10 脂蛋白 185 110mg/dl

, 1 159mg/dl

Table 1.

	Female	Male	T otal
(mg/dl)	(N=243)	(N=91)	(N=334)
T C	275 ± 31	270 ± 27	274 ± 30
LDL- C	186 ± 36	180 ± 35	185 ± 36
HDL- C	54 ± 13*	47 ± 11*	52 ± 13
T G	178 ± 81	215 ± 113	188 ± 92

*p<0.01, female vs male

Table 2. , 3 , 1

(mg/dl)	Total- C	LDL- C	HDL- C	TG
Pre Tx	274 ± 30	185 ± 36	52 ± 13	188 ± 92
4wk	209 ± 36	123 ± 35	54 ± 14	161 ± 81
8wk	205 ± 31	116 ± 34	56 ± 20	164 ± 97
12wk	198 ± 28	110 ± 27	55 ± 15	162 ± 79
Withdrawal 1mo.	250 ± 37	159 ± 38	54 ± 16	189 ± 91

Figure 2. , 40 가 , 50 가 가 . 60 가 ,

188 162 mg/dl 가,
1 189 .
, Figure3 ,
27% , 脂蛋白
39% , 脂蛋白 9% ,
15% .
가 .

Figure 3. 3 , 4. Lp(a) (Figure 4)

27% , 39% , 15% . 9% , 97 3
Lp(a) 가 , A 1
脂蛋白 52 56 mg/dl 129 ± 26 mg/dl 129 ± 30
가 1 54 mg/dl 1.4% , B 138 ±

Figure 4. 3, Lp(a)
A1, Lp(a)
B 30%
24mg/dl 83 ± 24mg/dl 30.4%

Figure 6. 4
LDL-C 가
LDL-C 가
130 가 45%, 130- 160 가
16%, 160 가 4%

5. (Figure 5, 6)

3 脂蛋白 가
100mg/dl 가 36%, 100-

脂蛋白 가
, Figure5

가 가
脂蛋白 가

Figure 5. 4 3 LDL-C
LDL-C 가

Table 3. 3

	Female(N=243)		Male(N=91)		Total(N=334)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Clinical Adverse Effects	8	3.3	5	5.5	13	3.9
Myalgia	1	0.4	2	2.2	3	1.0
Dyspnea	1	0.4			1	0.3
Gastrointestinal symptoms indigestion, anorexia, nausea, constipation, diarrhea, flatulence	5	2.1	1	1.1	6	1.8
Body as a Whole fatigue, headache, dizziness, edema, sweating	5	2.1	3	3.3	8	2.4

가 , 가

가 , Figure6 , 0.9%

脂蛋白 가 가 3 ,

가 落幅 50% 가 .

脂蛋白 ,

가 가 가

落幅 26% .

6. (Table 3) , '4S' 3), 'CARE' 4), 'WOSCOPS' 5), 'AFCAPS/TexCAPS' 6) / 가 3617/817, 3583/576, 6595/0, 5608/997 .

, SGOT/SGPT 가 3 58

가 3 0.9% , 가 Table 가 . ,

3 , 3.9% 가 58

, 2.4%, 1.8%, 7), 55 74

1% . 가 20mg/dl 220

mg/dl .

2 8 , 45 64

가 10

3 mg/dl 280 mg/dl

.

3 , 脂蛋白

27% , 脂蛋白 39% 가 ,

, 脂蛋白 9% , 가 脂蛋白

15% . B 30% .

, A Lp(a) 가 , 脂蛋白

. 가 . ,

129/129, 138/83, 9.3/10.7 ApoB 가 30%
 , '4S' , 8)
 , 0.25% , 61% 10/10/10mg 3
 , 21% 10/20/20mg , 7% 10/10/
 20mg , 12% 10/20/40mg . 9) 3
 27% , 脂蛋白 -
 39% , 脂蛋白 9% ; 100 , 100-
 , 15% , 가 130 , 130- 160 , 160
 가 가 36%, 45%, 16%, 4% .
 가 가 0.9% , 가
 . 가 가
 , 脂蛋白
 가 가 高
 : 25 500 血症 가
 , . 10) , 3
 가 3 (0.9%),
 .
 : 1 :
 가 240mg/dl
 220mg/dl ,
 10mg 3 .
 가 200mg/dl 가
 2 (10> 20> 40mg/d). 3
 1
 . , ,
 . 96 11 98 4
 478 334 .
 :
 1) 27:73 , 50- 60 가
 47%, 60- 70 가 30% . 30%,
 10%, 4% . 2)
 (; - LDL-
 HDL- TG mg/dl), 274- 185- 52- 188 . 3)
 (- 4 - 8 - 12 -
 4) 274- 209- 205- 198- 250 3 27%
 . 4) -
 185- 123- 116 - 110- 159 39%
 . 5) 52- 54-
 56- 55- 54 9% . 6)
 188- 161- 164- 162- 189 15%
 . 7) / ApoA1, ApoB, Lp(a)

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