

Oxide (NO)

Nitric

Nitric
Oxide (NO)

2003 6



	.....	1
I.	.....	4
II.	.....	9
1.	.....	9
2.	.....	10
III.	.....	13
1.	.....	13
2.		
	NO	14
3.		
	NO	15
4.		
	NO	16
5.	NO NO	19
6.	NO	20
7.	NO	20
IV.	.....	21

V.	.....	26
VI.	.....	27
	.....	33

1.	NO	.....	6
2.		NOx	
		.....	15
3.			
	NO	.....	16
4.			
	NOx	.....	17
5.			
	NO	.....	18
6.			
	NO	.....	18
7.	NOx	NOx	
	NO	.....	19

1.	.....	14
2.	.....	20

Nitric Oxide (NO)

Nitric Oxide

NO

NO가 가

가 NO

NO가 가

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

2000 11 2002 12

가

가 84

NO [NOx = nitrite(NO₂) + nitrate(NO₃)]

53.5±9.7

B

68 , C

4 ,

5 ,

가 7

Child-Pugh

Class A 1 , B 28 , C 54

NO

(mean,

82.6 μmole/L ± 14.4)

(mean, 54.6 μmole/L ±

13.0)

36

7

가 250

(n=26)

가 250

(n=12)

NO

NO

(p-

value=0.044).

10

NO

NO

NO

.

, ,

NO

NO가 80 μ mole/L

.

NO

NO가

NO

.

:

, , Nitric

Oxide

Nitric Oxide (NO)

< >

I.

Nitric Oxide(NO) 1979 Furchgott ¹

. NO

NO

가

.²

, ,

, ,

DNA
 가
 NO Nitric oxide synthase(NOS)
 가 가 neuronal NOS(nNOS)
 , endothelial NOS(eNOS)
 , inducible NOS(iNOS)
 가 가 가 NO
 .^{3,4} NOS L-arginine citrulline
 NO
 (1). NO 가
 3-4 Nitrite (NO₂)
 Nitrate (NO₃)
 NO₂ NO₃
 .^{5,6}
 7,8
 NO가 가 가 NO
 NO ATP DNA

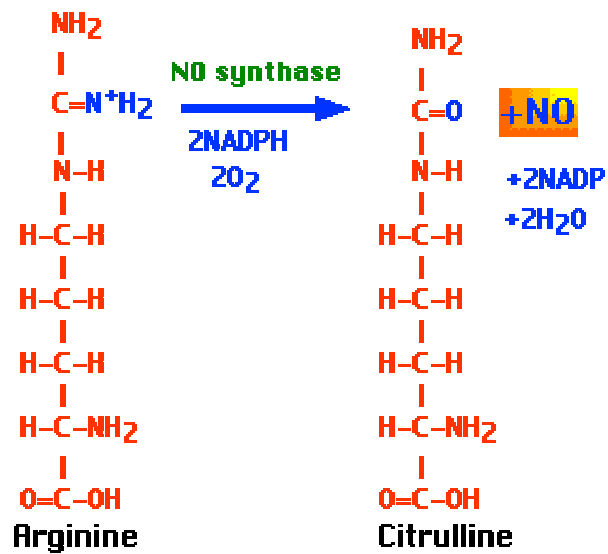
가

iNOS가 가

NO

NO 가

NO



1. NO

.¹²

TNF- , IL-6

가

¹³

가

iNOS

NO

가

.^{14,15}

NO가 가

. Such

16

NO가

. Bories

¹⁷

NO가 가

. Garcia-Tsao

¹⁸

NO

가

NO가 가

.¹⁸

NO가

.¹⁹

NO

.

NO

NO

NO

NO

.

1.

가.

2000 11 2002 12

가 가 84

53.5±9.7

B 68 , C

4 , 5 ,

가 7 Child-Pugh

Class A 1 , B 28 , C 54 .

NOx [NOx = nitrite (NO₂)+nitrate(NO₃)

가 $250/\text{mm}^3$

cefotaxime 2.0g 12 7

.
20,21

7

가 $250/\text{mm}^3$

, 가

가

2.

가.

가

(Day 0),

2 (Day 2)

7 (Day 7)

10ml

(25,000 rpm, 10)

- 70 °C

. Nitric Oxide

NO

Kit (Nitrate/Nitrite)

(6)

NO

NO

SPSS 10.0

, NOx

NO

(repeated measured

ANOVA)

Logistic

regression

p value가 0.05

.
1.

84 가 53
(63.1%), 가 31 (36.9%) 53.5 (±
9.7) (1). B
가 68 (81%) 가
(5 6%) C (4 , 4.8%) (1).
가 7 (8.3%) .
Child-Pugh C
54 (64.3%) 가 B (28)
A (1)

.
32 38% . 84
45.2 % 38
46 (54.8%)
(1).

가
Child-Pugh C
가 (p=0.044, 1).
가

가 .

1.

	Control(n=46)	SBP(n=38)	P
Mean age(yr)	53.7	53.2	NS
Sex(M/F)	31/15	22/16	NS
Child (AorB/C)	21/24	22/16	0.044
Etiology(B*/C†/alcohol/others)	34/4/4/4	34/0/1/3	NS
Albumin(g/dL)	2.64	2.51	NS
T. Bilirubin(mg/dL)	6.35	8.73	NS
P-Time(%)	57.6	45.7	0.002
Plt(/ $\mu\ell$)	108,000	73,000	0.010
HCC(+/-)	19/27	13/25	NS
Ascites WBC(/mm ³)	160	5103	0.000

NS: Statically non-significant, *: Hepatitis B, †: Hepatitis C

2.

NO

NOx

(mean, 82.6 μ mole/L \pm 14.4)

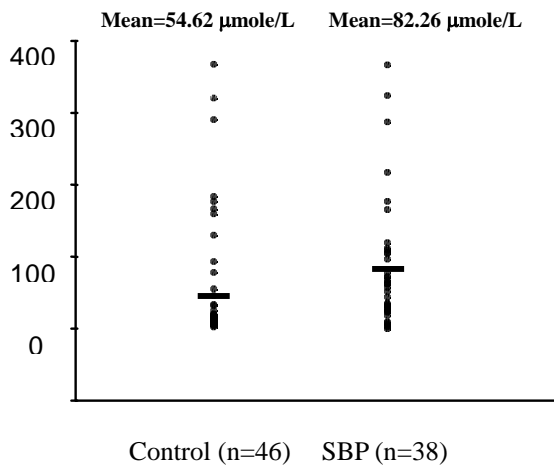
(mean,

54.6 μ mole/L \pm 13.0)

(2, p-

value=0.157).

Ascites NOx ($\mu\text{mole/L}$)



2.

NOx

(independent T - test, $p=0.157$)

3.

NO

36

7

가 250

(n=26)

가

250

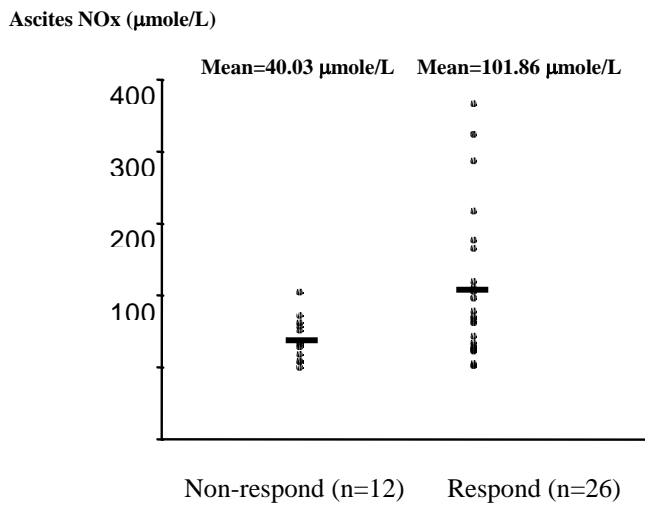
(n=12)

NOx

NOx

(3, 101.86 vs 40.03 $\mu\text{mole/L}$, p-

value=0.044).



3.

NO (independent T - test, $p=0.044$)

4.

NO

36 24

NOx (Day0) 88.4

μmole/L, 2 (Day2)가 82.7μmole/L , 7
 (Day7)가 73.2 μmole/L NOx

(4

5, p-value=0.671).

24

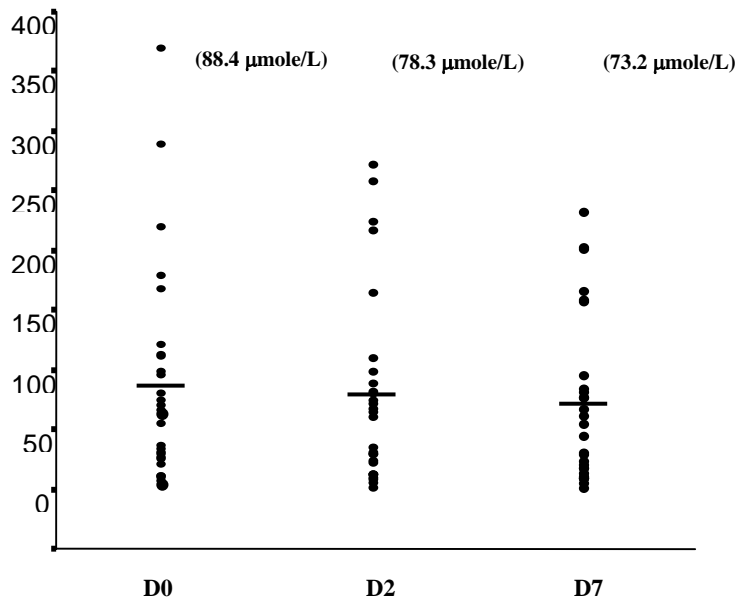
(n=18)

(n=6)

(Day 7) NOx

(6. mean, 93.55 vs 24.52 μmole/L, p-value=0.040)

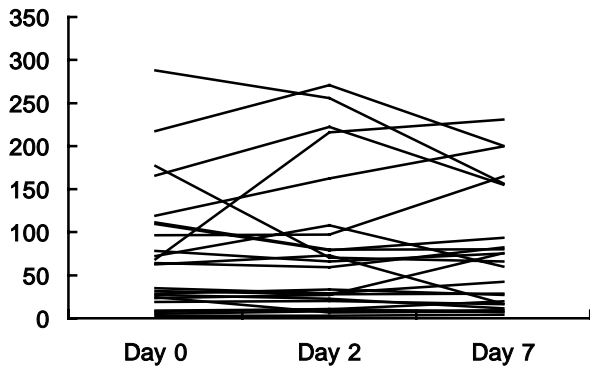
Ascites NOx (μmole/L)



4.

NOx (repeated measured ANOVA, p=0.671)

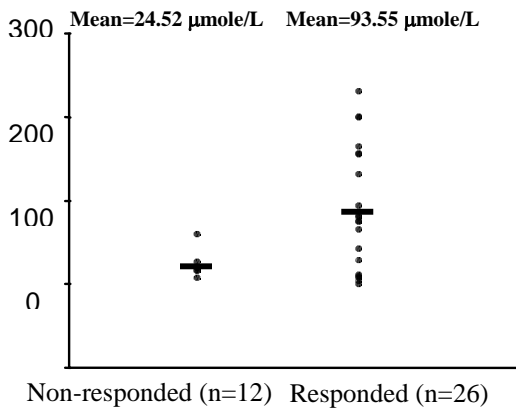
Ascites NO ($\mu\text{mole/L}$)



5.

NO

Ascites NO ($\mu\text{mole/L}$)



6.

NO (Mann-Whitney U - test, p=0.04)

5. NO NO
17

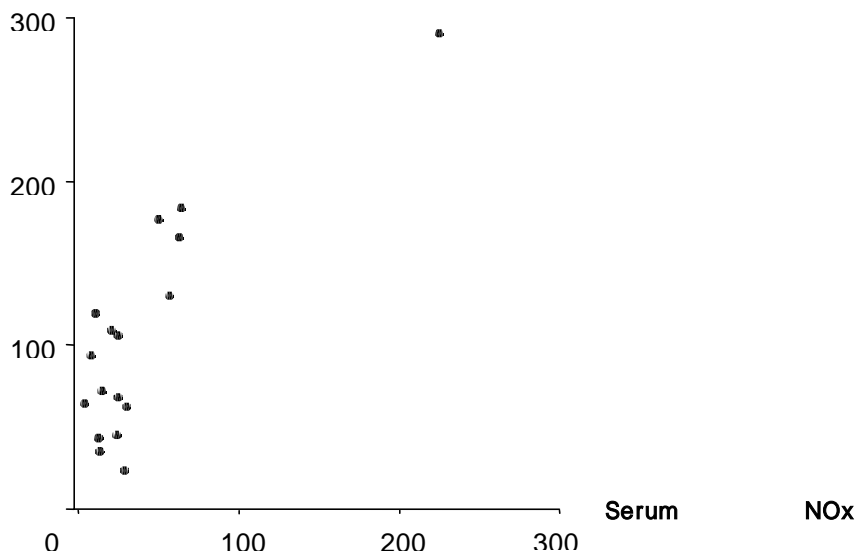
NOx

NOx

NOx

(7, $r^2=0.86$, p - value=0.001).

Ascites NOx ($\mu\text{mole/L}$)



7. NOx NOx

(Pearson correlation, $r^2=0.86$, p-value=0.001)

17 10 가 가

NOx

6. NO

NO가

NOx

(p-value=1.0).

7. NO

NOx

NOx가 80 $\mu\text{mole/L}$

(p-value=0.05).

NOx

(80 $\mu\text{mole/L}$)

2.

			p-value
Child (A/B/C)	0/3/9	0/5/21	0.340
Cause (B/C/Alc/Other)	10/0/1/1	24/0/0/2	0.590
HCC(/ /)	5/7	8/18	0.566
Ascites NOx ($\leq 80\mu\text{mole/L}$ / $80\mu\text{mole/L} <$)	11/1	15/11	0.050

Nitric oxide nitric oxide synthase L-arginine
citrulline

NO

2,5,10

NO

가

⁷ Such ¹⁶

NO가

NO

Bories ¹⁷

NO가 가

가 NO

가 Siber ⁸

가 NO가

가 NO

(apoptosis)

²²

NO

²³

NO가

NO

ATP DNA

5,9,10 Jimenez 24

NO

가 가

NOx 가

가

Ruiz 11

NO

iNOS

iNOS

iNOS

NO가

가

가

Jimenez 24

NO가

가

Garcia-Tsao 18

NO 가
가 . NO 가
NO NO
NO .
NO가 가 가 .
가
iNOS (priming)가
16
NO
38
46 .
24
NO 가
가 10 NO NO
NO가
24

NO

7

cefotaxime

(26)

(12)

NO

가

가 가

24

NO

(p-

value=0.072).

7

NO가

NO가

NO

iNOS

NO

NO가 가

NO

NO가 가

NO가

가

NO

10

NO

NO 가
($r^2=0.86$, P-value=0.001) Garcia-Tsao

14

NO가 NO

NO

NO

가

NO

가

NO

가

NO

NO

iNOS

가

NO

가

NO

NO가

가

7

NO가

NO

NO가

NO

.

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

가

NO가

NO

NO

NO가

NO

NO가

NO

iNOS

NOx

가

.

VI.

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Abstract

Changes of ascites nitric oxide according to the treatment course in cirrhotic patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

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Nitric oxide (NO) is a molecule involved in vascular dilatation and pathogen suppression. It also has immunologic and regulatory function. Cirrhosis is characterized by an increased risk for infections, including spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP). The role of NO in SBP which develops in cirrhosis has not been clearly established.

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of NO in the treatment of SBP and its clinical usefulness. This study was designed to investigate the changes of ascites NO in the

course of treatment. NO is an extremely unstable molecule and is rapidly converted to in vivo to nitrite (NO₂) and nitrate (NO₃). Therefore nitric oxide metabolite (nitrites + nitrates [NO_x]) was measured by chemiluminescence in 84 ascites samples obtained from 84 cirrhotic patients. Among them 38 patients with SBP were treated with cefotaxime 2.0g, q12hr for 7 days. In 24 of SBP patients ascites was obtained consecutively before treatment (day 0), during treatment (day 2), and after treatment (day 7). Ascites NO levels were not significantly different between patients with SBP (n=38; mean, 82.3 μM ± 14.4) and patients with sterile ascites (n=46; mean, 54.6 μM ± 13.0). And the change of ascites during treatment was not significant. In SBP patients ascites NO_x from patients responded to antibiotics (n=26; mean 101.86 μM) was significantly higher compared with ascites from non-responded patients (n=12; mean, 40.03 μM) before treatment (p=0.044). A very significant direct correlation was found ascites and serum NO_x levels before treatment (Pearson correlation, $r^2=0.86$, P-value=0.001). Among SBP patients with SBP, treatment response rate to antibiotics was

significant higher in those with NO levels $\geq 80 \mu\text{M}$ in multivariate analysis. In conclusion, ascites NO was not different between ascites from SBP patients and ascites from cirrhotic patients with sterile ascites. There was no change of ascites NOx in SBP patients during the course of treatment. Therefore ascites NO was not useful to determine the progress of SBP. However, ascites NO levels reflect serum NO levels, and patients with higher NO level before treatment may have better response to antibiotics.

Key words: Liver cirrhosis, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, ascites, nitric oxide