

## 고콜레스테롤혈증 환자에서 식물성 스테롤이 혈청 지질농도에 미치는 영향

신민정<sup>1</sup> · 임세중<sup>2,3</sup> · 장양수<sup>2,3</sup> · 최동훈<sup>2,3</sup> · 강석민<sup>2,3</sup>  
조승연<sup>2,3</sup> · 김성순<sup>2,3</sup> · 김동기<sup>4</sup> · 송기준<sup>4</sup> · 정남식<sup>2,3</sup>

### The Effect of Plant Sterol on Serum Cholesterol in Hypercholesterolemia Patients

Min-Jeong Shin, RD<sup>1</sup>, Se-Joong Rim, MD<sup>2,3</sup>, Yangsoo Jang, MD<sup>2,3</sup>, Donghoon Choi, MD<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Seok-Min Kang, MD<sup>2,3</sup>, Seung-Yun Cho, MD<sup>2,3</sup>, Sung-Soon Kim, MD<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Dongkee Kim, PhD<sup>4</sup>, Kijun Song, MS<sup>4</sup> and Namsik Chung, MD<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Dietary Division, <sup>2</sup>Cardiology Division, Yonsei Cardiovascular Center,

<sup>3</sup>Yonsei Cardiovascular Research Institute, <sup>4</sup>Biostatistics, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Phytosterols (Plant sterols) have been known to reduce serum cholesterol concentrations by inhibiting the absorption of both dietary and biliary cholesterol from the small intestines. In consideration of the lack of evaluation in Korea into the hypercholesterolemic effect of plant sterols, this study investigated the effect of plant sterol containing beverage on blood lipid profiles in hypercholesterolemic patients. **Materials and Method** : Forty-five hypercholesterolemic patients (fasting LDL-cholesterol >130 mg/dL) were fed either a placebo beverage for 4 weeks or a test beverage containing plant sterols for 8 weeks in a single-blind, randomized, cross-over study. The subjects were instructed to maintain the same amount of dietary fat and cholesterol intake during the study. After 4 weeks of plant sterols treatment, the dose of plant sterols was doubled (3.2 g/d) for subjects whose LDL-cholesterol reduction rate had not been reduced by 15%. **Results** : The study population consisted of 45 patients (15 males, 30 females, mean age 56) who completed the whole protocol. At baseline, the subjects' mean dietary intake of saturated fat was 11.12 g, and cholesterol was 135.2 mg. After 8 weeks of treatment with plant sterols, serum concentrations of total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol were significantly reduced by 4.38% (p = 0.039), and 8.28% (p = 0.036), respectively. However, the HDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels/concentrations did not change significantly. Two-thirds of the subjects responded to treatment with plant sterols, and the mean reduction rates in LDL-cholesterol and total cholesterol levels/concentrations of those subjects were 14.1% and 9.2%, respectively. **Conclusion** : Our findings indicate that plant sterols significantly reduce serum total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol concentrations and further suggest that plant sterols are also effective for those with low cholesterol intake. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1027-1033**)

**KEY WORDS** : Phytosterols ; Cholesterol ; Lipoproteins, LDL cholesterol.

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: (02) 361 - 7071, 7264 · : (02) 393 - 2041 · E - mail : namsil@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

서 론

(plant sterol, phytosterol)  
<sup>1)</sup> sitosterol campesterol  
 65%, 30% 가 stigmasterol  
<sup>2)</sup> 180 mg,<sup>3)</sup> 400 mg<sup>4)</sup>  
<sup>5)</sup>  
<sup>6-8)</sup>  
<sup>9)</sup> 19 가 7 29%  
<sup>10)</sup> 23%, LDL - 가  
<sup>11)</sup> NCEP(National Cholesterol Education Program) ATP(Adult Treatment Panel)  
<sup>12)</sup> 3 2 g 가  
 LDL -

대상 및 방법

대 상 2000 10 2001 5

53 (baseline) LDL - 가 130 mg/dL , 2 LDL - 가 10% 가 1 가 30  
 방 법 (Chol Zero®, Eugene Science, Korea) (placebo) (cross-over study)  
 8 placebo 4 placebo 8 4 1 1.6 g , 4 LDL - 15% 4 1 3.2 g 100 mL (Table 1). 가 na - nometer

<sup>13)</sup>

Food Processor (Food processor for windows 6.1, Esha Research, USA) 1

**Table 1.** Composition of plant-sterol enriched beverage used in the study

	per 100 mL
Nutrients	
Total calorie (Cal)	57.1
Carbohydrate (g)	2.4
Protein (g)	1.0
Total fat (g)	1.6
Saturated fat (g)	0.54
Plant sterol (g)	0.8
-sitosterol	48%
Stigmasterol	26%
Campesterol	20%

**Table 2.** Baseline characteristics of subjects

Variables	
Sex (M/F)	15 : 30
Age (years)	56.53 ± 10.28
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.14 ± 2.51
PIBW (%)	119.20 ± 12.60
Dietary intake	
Calorie (kcal)	1705.90 ± 330.49
Protein (g)	64.26 ± 18.53
Total fat (g)	40.12 ± 17.26
Saturated fat (g)	11.12 ± 6.13
Dietary cholesterol (mg)	135.20 ± 80.13

Values are Mean ± S.D., M : male, F : female, PIBW : % ideal body weight, BMI : body mass index

## 결 과

### 연구대상자의 일반적 특성

53 (100%)

7 (13.2%)  
45 (84.0%) ( : 15 , : 30 )  
32 (71%)  
5 (11%)

56 (31 75 )  
1 : 2  
119.8%

1705 kcal, 64.3 g, 40 g,  
11.12 g, 135.

2 mg (Table 2).

### 자료 분석

± SAS  
(for Windows, ver 6.12)  
8 pla -  
cebo LDL - 가  
(treatment effect)가  
(period ef -  
fect), (carry - over effect)  
(general linear model)  
p<0.05

가 (baseline :  
mean 65.24 ± 8.61, 4wks : 65.15 ± 8.68, 8wks : 65.  
79 ± 7.95, 12wks : 65.44 ± 8.19 kg)

(Fig. 1).

246.12 mg/dL , 145.81 mg/dL,  
LDL - 161.90 mg/dL, HDL -  
52.89 mg/dL (Table 3).

혈청 지질농도의 변화

45 4 1.6g  
LDL - 15%  
11 (24%) 4  
1.6 g  
34 (76%) 4 1.6 g  
4 3.2 g  
가 8  
placebo ( ,  
, LDL - , HDL - )  
(period effect), (carry - over effect),  
(treatment effect)  
(p = 0.036)  
(p = 0.039)  
LDL - placebo  
8 가  
HDL - 가  
placebo

(Table 4).

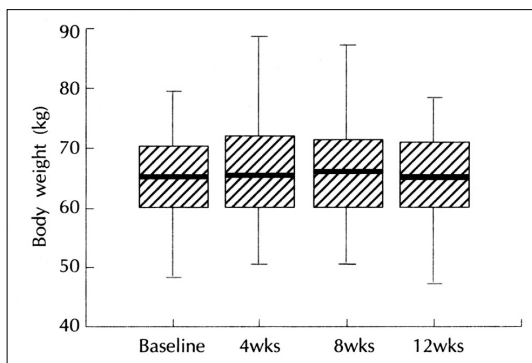


Fig. 1. Distribution of weight of subjects during study period.

Table 3. Serum lipid concentrations of subjects

mg/dL	Baseline (n=45)	Placebo (n=45)	Plant sterol (n=45)
Total cholesterol	246.12 ± 27.61	241.51 ± 32.52	233.51 ± 25.72
Triglyceride	145.81 ± 57.43	155.73 ± 70.64	142.20 ± 58.87
HDL-C	52.89 ± 12.54	51.73 ± 12.72	51.73 ± 12.49
LDL-C	161.90 ± 19.35	154.40 ± 25.43	147.69 ± 21.06

Values are Mean ± S.D., TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol

Placebo 8  
가 LDL -  
placebo 0.92%  
가 4.38%  
LDL -  
8.28%  
placebo 4.10% 가  
HDL -  
placebo  
1.10%, 1.72% 가  
가 placebo 12.05%,  
1.15% 가가  
(Table 5).

Table 4. Significance of treatment effect in placebo and 8 week plant sterol treatment (p-value)

	Period effect	Carry-over effect	Treatment effect
Total cholesterol	0.2685	0.4329	0.0394
TG	0.3658	0.2638	0.0787
HDL-C	0.5530	0.5385	0.8039
LDL-C	0.9204	0.1007	0.0362

TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol

Table 5. Change rate (%) in plasma lipid concentrations during placebo and 8 week plant sterol treatment

	Placebo	Plant sterol
Total cholesterol	- 0.92 ± 17.00	- 4.38 ± 13.54*
TG	12.05 ± 39.84	1.15 ± 31.81
HDL-C	- 1.10 ± 16.97	- 1.72 ± 12.20
LDL-C	- 4.10 ± 14.73	- 8.28 ± 12.26*

Values are Mean ± S.D., TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, \* : p<0.05 compared with the other group

고 찰

( )

non - responder group 14 (31%)  
 - 14.1%(- 38.2 - 4.4%),  
 +4.5%(- 3.8% +34.4%)  
 2/3

가

non - responder group

가

가

responder group non - responder group 가

LDL - cholesterol responder group non - responder group  
 (157.23 ± 95.19 vs 105.04 ± 42.08 mg, p<0.05).

LDL - placebo 8

LDL - 8.28%

340 mg/day) ( , 282 가

가

가

placebo

가 . Hallikainen<sup>18)</sup>

LDL - NCEP step II diet<sup>19)</sup> ( 26%,  
 6.9%, 146 mg/d)  
 , 2 g/d -  
 (plant stanol ester) 가

LDL - placebo responder group 가  
 , Denke<sup>20)</sup> 220 mg  
 3 g

non - responder group - 9.2%

responder group +8.8%

가 2/3 , 11.12 g

LDL - placebo responder group 31 (69%), - 4. 135.2 mg

LDL - 가

가  
21-24)

LDL -

LDL -

방 법 :

nanoparticle

LDL -

가 130 mg/dL

2

가 10%

가

LDL -

8

4.38%, LDL -

4 placebo

8

8.28%

, placebo

4

1 1.6 g

4

가

. Placebo

LDL -

15%

wash - out period가

4

1 3.2 g

(carry - over effect)가

결 과 :

45 ( : =15 : 30, : 56 )

responder group

LDL -

1

14.1%

가

11.12 g, 135.2 mg

가

Placebo 8

(p=0.039)

LDL -

(p=0.036)

가

Placebo 8

(

, HDL -

가

, LDL - )

(period effect),

(carry - over effect)

가

8

4.38%(p=0.039), LDL -

8.

28%(p=0.036)

45

33

, 31

LDL

9.2%

요 약

14.1%

결 론 :

배경 및 목적 :

8

LDL -

LDL -

가

가

중심 단어 : ; ; LDL -

감사문 \_\_\_\_\_

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