

## 관상동맥경화증 환자에서 전곡섭취가 지질과산화 및 혈중 인슐린과 호모시스테인 농도에 미치는 영향

장양수<sup>1</sup> · 이종호<sup>2</sup> · 엄영람<sup>2</sup> · 조은영<sup>2</sup> · 박현영<sup>1</sup> · 황재관<sup>3</sup> · 여익현<sup>4</sup>

### Whole Grain Consumption Reduces Insulin Demand, Lipid Peroxidation and Plasma Homocysteine Concentrations in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background** : Although current dietary guidelines recommend to increase the consumption of whole grain, these recommendations are mainly derived from the belief that replacing fats with carbohydrate may reduce risk of coronary artery disease (CAD) by improving serum lipids. Our objective was to evaluate whether the isocalorical replacement of refined rice with whole grain reduce CAD risk factors such as insulin demand and lipid peroxidation in CAD patients. **Methods** : Thirty-eight male patients with CAD were provided with 70 g powder of whole grain (220 kcal) for 16 weeks, replacing cooked refined rice as a carbohydrate source of breakfast. An oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) was performed in all subjects to determine the effect of whole grain consumption on serum concentrations of insulin and glucose in CAD patients with different degree of glucose tolerance. **Results** : With the substitution of whole grain for refined rice, serum glucose concentrations decreased by 24% without altering body weight and energy intake. Estimates of daily fiber and vitamin E intakes increased by 24% and 50%, respectively. Whole grain consumption in CAD patients without diabetes decreased fasting glucose (22%) and the area under the curve (AUC) for insulin (26%) and glucose (19%) during an OGTT. CAD patients with diabetes also showed reductions in fasting glucose (27%) and AUC for glucose (25%) during the OGTT, compared with baseline values. Whole grain consumption reduced plasma malondialdehyde and homocysteine and urinary 8-epi-prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub> concentrations by about 30%. Lipid-corrected concentrations of  $\alpha$ -carotene, retinol,  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol and lycopene increased by 22 -46%, compared with baseline values. Whole grain consumption decreased the percentage composition of 6 fatty acids of serum phospholipid increased by 14%. **Conclusion** : The replacement of refined rice with whole grain as a carbohydrate source of a meal showed significant beneficial effects on glucose, insulin and homocysteine concentrations and lipid peroxidation in CAD patients. These effects are likely to substantially reduce the risk factors of CAD and diabetes in CAD patients. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(6):693-701**)

**KEY WORDS** : Whole grain · Insulin demand · 8-epi-prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub> · malondialdehyde · Homocysteine.

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당부하 검사와 혈청 유리지방산 농도 측정  
 75 g  
 30, 60, 120  
 INC(Immuno  
 Nucleo Cooperation, Stillwater, MN, USA)  
 kit  
 HOMA(Homeostasis model as -  
 sessment) - cell  
 9)

혈장 호모씨스테인 농도 측정  
 Anderson 10)11)  
 EDTA  
 vacutainer  
 pH 9.0 borate buffer  
 dithiothreitol 가 - S  
 L - norleucine(Sigma Che -  
 mical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) 20% sulphosaicylic  
 acid 가  
 0.2 µm membrane filter(Waters, Millipore,  
 MA, USA) 100 µl Pharmacia Biotech  
 (Cambridge, England) post - column ninhydrin  
 reaction system Bio20 autoloader amino acid  
 analyzer  
 peak  
 D,L - (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis,  
 MO, USA)  
 retention time standard  
 D,L - 가

혈청 retinol, carotenoids 및 tocopherols 농도 측정  
 retinol, carotenoids tocopherols  
 - 70 , 2  
 Yeum 12-14)  
 HPLC . HPLC  
 system reverse phase system Alliance  
 Waters 2690 separating module, Waters 996 Pho -  
 todiod array detector, Waters<sup>TM474</sup> scanning fl -

uorescence detector, C18 Symmetry 3.9 × 15 cm  
 column(Waters, Milford, MA, USA) ,  
 mobile phase solvent A(CH<sub>3</sub>CN : THF : d - H<sub>2</sub>O  
 = 50 : 20 : 30, v/v/v) solvent B(CH<sub>3</sub>CN : THF :  
 d - H<sub>2</sub>O = 50 : 44 : 6, v/v/v) .  
 1.2 ml/min . Tocopherols 294 nm, retinol  
 340 nm, carotenoids 450 nm Waters 996  
 photodiode array detector ,  
 - tocopherol 474 fluore -  
 scence detector(FD) .

HPLC chromatogram peak area  
 standard response factor  
 Millennium analysis system(Waters, Milford, MA,  
 USA) ,  
 extraction sample in -  
 ternal standard tocopheryl acetate  
 . tocopherols, retinol carotenoids  
 (mmol),  
 (mmol) 15)

혈장 malondialdehyde(MDA)와 엽산 농도 측정  
 malondialdehyde(MDA) Buckingham<sup>16)</sup>  
 , luminescence spectropho -  
 tometer(Aminco Bowman Series, NY, USA)  
 excitation 500 nm, emission 553 nm  
 fluorescence intensity  
 . Immuno Nucleo  
 Corporation Phamaceuticals(Costa Mesa, CA, USA)  
 kit 17)

소변 8-epi-PGF<sub>2α</sub> 측정  
 12 1% butylated hydroxy -  
 toluene polyethylene  
 foil - 70 .  
 8 - epi - PGF<sub>2</sub> Pratico<sup>18)</sup> Mori<sup>19)</sup>  
 gas chromatography(GC, Hewlett Packard  
 6890, Wilmington DE, USA) mass selective de -  
 tector(MS, Hewlett Packard 3973, Wilmington DE,  
 USA) . GC/MS 10 /min  
 190 to 310 , retention  
 time 8.5 . peak

, alkaline picrated(Jeffe) reaction<sup>20)</sup> 0 8  
 creatinine , 16 paired t - test ,  
 혈청 인지질의 분리 및 지방산 조성 분석 - cell student t - test  
 Folch <sup>21)</sup> GC , - tocopherol  
 . Injection port detector port 8 - epi - PGF<sub>2</sub>  
 280 , retention time 40 . de - pearson's correlation .  
 tector flame ionization detector(FID) , gas  
 0.7 ml/min .  
 87A, PUFA2(Supelco, Bellefonte, PA, USA) 체중, 열량 및 영양소 섭취량 및 에너지소비량  
 retention time . fraction 8 , 16 ,  
 Chemstation software version 2.0 , 1 ,  
 (area % of total fatty acids) (Table 1).  
 acids) , 3 6 E 24% 50%  
 가 가 .  
 8 , 16  
 통계 처리 가 (Table 1).  
 Window SPSS package(Statistical Package for the Social Science, SPSS Ins., Chicago, IL, USA) 혈당과 혈청 인슐린 농도  
 , ±  
 , p<0.05 8 25%

**Table 1.** Body mass index, blood pressure and estimates of daily nutrient intakes on CAD male patients

	Total subjects (n = 38)		
	0 week	8 week	16 week
Weight (kg)	71.0 ± 1.54	70.9 ± 1.51	70.4 ± 1.49
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.4 ± 0.42	25.3 ± 0.41	25.2 ± 0.42
Systolic BP (mmHg)	132 ± 3	128 ± 4	132 ± 7
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	85 ± 1	83 ± 3	83 ± 2
Glucose (mg/dl)	112.3 ± 3.47	84.8 ± 2.24 <sup>‡</sup>	85.2 ± 2.98 <sup>‡</sup>
Insulin ( μ U/ml)	14.6 ± 2.22	12.9 ± 1.5	11.1 ± 0.73
Estimates of daily nutrient intakes <sup>1)</sup>			
TCI <sup>2)</sup> (Kcal/d)	2178 ± 47	2224 ± 45	2159 ± 36
Percent carbohydrate	63 ± 2	61 ± 1	61 ± 1
Percent protein	18 ± 1	19 ± 1	19 ± 1
Percent fat	19 ± 1	20 ± 1	20 ± 1
Vitamin E (mg/d)	6 ± 1	8 ± 9	9 ± 1 <sup>†</sup>
Folate ( μ g/d)	71 ± 8	76 ± 9	78 ± 10
Fiber (g/d)	21 ± 2	25 ± 1*	26 ± 1 <sup>†</sup>
TEE <sup>3)</sup> (Kcal/d)	2356 ± 33	2381 ± 33	2373 ± 39
TEE/TCI	1.09 ± 0.03	1.08 ± 0.03	1.10 ± 0.02

Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM

\*p<0.05, † p<0.01, ‡ p<0.001, compared with initial value in each group

1) : Nutrient intakes, obtained from weighed food records and calculated using the database of the computerized Korean food-code, 2) : Total calory intake, 3) : Total energy expenditure

16

(Table 1).

(Table 2).

16

12

가 22%

(23.1 mg/dl)

19%

-

(58.9 mg/dl × hr),

26%(32.7

-

μU/ml × hr)

27%(35.8 mg/dl)

**Table 2.** Glucose and insulin responses on 75g oral glucose tolerance test in CAD male patients with and without diabetes before and after 16 weeks of whole grain consumption

	Non-diabetic CAD (n = 26)		Diabetic CAD (n = 12)	
	0 week	16 week	0 week	16 week
Fasting level				
Glucose (mg/dl)	103.5 ± 2.63	80.4 ± 3.14 <sup>‡</sup>	131.3 ± 6.81 <sup>§</sup>	95.5 ± 5.62 <sup>‡</sup>
Insulin (μ U/ml)	16.2 ± 3.22	11.4 ± 0.92	11.2 ± 1.04 <sup>§</sup>	10.3 ± 1.18
Response area				
Glucose (mg/dl × hr)	307.3 ± 10.2	248.4 ± 8.12 <sup>‡</sup>	427.3 ± 18.7 <sup>§</sup>	321.5 ± 21.2 <sup>‡</sup>
Insulin (μ U/ml × hr)	128.2 ± 14.2	95.5 ± 11.2 <sup>‡</sup>	71.1 ± 10.6 <sup>§</sup>	62.9 ± 10.4
HOMA equation				
-cell function %	158.2 ± 27.7	326.9 ± 40.8*	63.2 ± 5.99 <sup>§</sup>	140.0 ± 18.5 <sup>‡</sup>
Insulin resistance	4.22 ± 0.88	2.27 ± 0.20*	3.71 ± 0.48	2.58 ± 0.45

Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM

\*p&lt;0.05, †p&lt;0.01, ‡p&lt;0.001 compared with initial value in each group, §p&lt;0.05, compared with non-diabetic CAD patients at baseline

**Table 3.** Effects of whole grain consumption on plasma malondialdehyde and homocysteine, urinary 8-epi-PGF<sub>2</sub>, serum vitamins and carotenoids and fatty acids of serum phospholipid in CAD male patients

	Total subjects (n = 38)		
	0 week	8 week	16 week
Malondialdehyde (nmol/ml)	4.82 ± 0.33	4.63 ± 0.30	3.38 ± 0.27 <sup>‡</sup>
8-epi- PGF <sub>2</sub> (pmol/mmol creatinine)	571.8 ± 66.9	516.2 ± 69.7	375.8 ± 50.7 <sup>‡</sup>
Homocysteine (μ mol/L)	12.8 ± 0.53	12.0 ± 0.64	8.75 ± 0.44 <sup>‡</sup>
Folate (ng/mL)	4.69 ± 0.37	4.47 ± 0.32	4.08 ± 0.24
Lipid-corrected levels			
-carotene (μ g/mmol)	4.79 ± 0.51	5.87 ± 0.68*	5.83 ± 0.51 <sup>‡</sup>
-carotene (μ g/mmol)	32.7 ± 5.20	33.7 ± 4.39	36.6 ± 4.59
Retinol (μ g/mmol)	190.1 ± 15.7	220.8 ± 16.9 <sup>†</sup>	232.7 ± 17.0 <sup>‡</sup>
-tocopherol (μ g/mmol)	0.49 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.04*	0.68 ± 0.05 <sup>‡</sup>
-tocopherol (μ g/mmol)	0.13 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02*	0.19 ± 0.01 <sup>‡</sup>
Cryptoxanthin (μ g/mmol)	73.6 ± 8.54	80.8 ± 8.68	65.9 ± 7.86
Lycopene (μ g/mmol)	39.4 ± 4.01	39.3 ± 5.61	52.1 ± 5.71 <sup>‡</sup>
Serum phospholipid fatty acids			
-6% (of total fatty acids) <sup>2)</sup>	18.1 ± 0.61	20.9 ± 0.60 <sup>‡</sup>	20.7 ± 0.77 <sup>‡</sup>
-3% (of total fatty acids) <sup>3)</sup>	5.80 ± 0.38	6.09 ± 0.32	5.77 ± 0.34

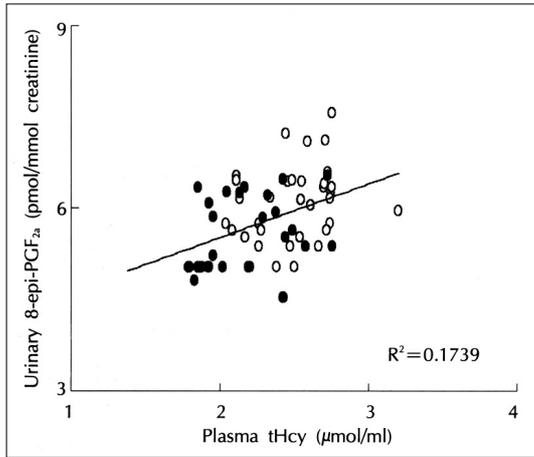
Data are expressed as Mean ± SEM

\*p&lt;0.05, †p&lt;0.01, ‡p&lt;0.001 compared with initial value in each group

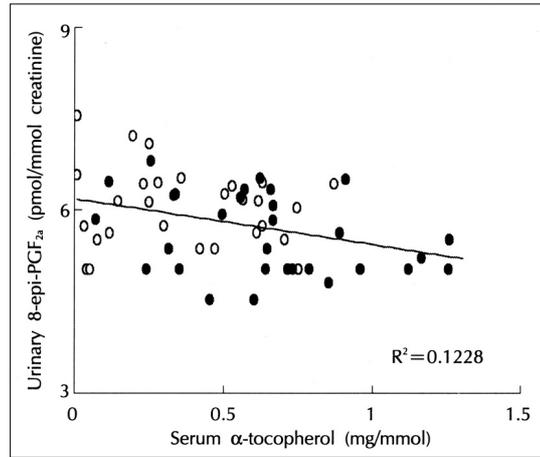
1) : Each level of vitamins and carotenoids is divided by sum of cholesterol and triacylglycerol (mmol/L)

2) : Sum of C18 : 2 6, C18 : 3 6, C20 : 3 6, C20 : 4 6, C22 : 4 6, C22 : 5 6

3) : Sum of C18 : 3 3, C20 : 3 3, C20 : 5 3, C22 : 5 3, C22 : 6 3



**Fig. 1.** Relationship between urinary 8-epi-PGF<sub>2</sub> concentration and plasma total homocysteine concentration before and after whole grain powder ingestion in CAD male patients (open circles = before ingestion, closed circles = after ingestion). Regression equations and r values :  $\text{Ln}(y) = 0.875 \text{Ln}(X) + 3.78$ ,  $r = 0.42$ ,  $p = 0.001$ .



**Fig. 2.** Relationship between urinary 8-epi-PGF<sub>2</sub> concentration and serum lipid corrected α-tocopherol concentration before and after whole grain powder ingestion in CAD male patients (open circles = before ingestion, closed circles = after ingestion). Regression equations and r values :  $\text{Ln}(y) = -0.75 \text{Ln}(X) + 6.21$ ,  $r = -0.351$ ,  $p = 0.007$ .

25%(105.8 mg/dl × hr) . HOMA

(Table 2).

혈장 MDA, 호모씨스테인, 소변 8-epi-PGF<sub>2α</sub> 농도 및 혈청 비타민과 carotenoids 농도

MDA	8-epi-PGF <sub>2</sub>
8	가
30% 가	(Table 3).
8	가 16 31%
가	.
- tocopherol,	- carotene, retinol,
- tocopherol	8 16
46% 가	16 가 ly-
copene	24% 가 (Table 3).
가 가	8-epi-PGF <sub>2</sub>
가 가	( $\text{Ln}(y) = 0.875 \text{Ln}(x) + 3.78$ , $r = 0.42$ , $p = 0.001$ , Fig. 1)

- tocopherol 8-epi-PGF<sub>2</sub>

( $\text{Ln}(y) = -0.75 \text{Ln}(x) + 6.21$ ,  $r = -0.351$ ,  $p = 0.007$ , Fig. 2)

혈청 인지질 지방산

6	가	16
8	15%	가
가	(Table 3).	3
가		가

고 찰

16

가

가

5)



방 법 : 38 가 (220 kcal) (70 g)  
 94.4% +5.6% ) 16  
 결 과 : 16 24% E  
 1 24%, 50% 가  
 16 22%, 26%가  
 19%, 27%, 25%가  
 16 malondialdehyde  
 , 8 - epi - PGF<sub>2</sub> 30% 가  
 가 - carotene, retinol,  
 - tocopherol, - tocopherol lycopene 가  
 22 46% 가 , 6  
 14% 가  
 결 론 :  
 중심 단어 : 8 - epi - prostaglandin  
 F<sub>2</sub> · Malondialdehyde ·  
 감사문 \_\_\_\_\_  
 ( : (whole grain)  
 )

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