

한국 정신분열병 환자에서의 혈중 Homocysteine, 엽산, Vitamin B12 농도 비교연구

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Comparison of Serum Homocysteine, Folate and Vitamin B12 Level in Korean Schizophrenics

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ABSTRACT

Objective : There have been a kind of transmethylation theory that high homocysteine serum concentration affects schizophrenia by neurotoxic mechanism and clinical reports that some schizophrenic patients with high homocysteine were improved by high folate ingestion. This study was done to confirm previous research results and find the clinical characteristics of schizophrenia showing high serum homocysteine and low folate.

Method : We compared the serum levels of homocysteine, folate and vitamin B12 level between 234 schizophrenic patients(male 99, female 135) group and 234 normal controls(male 99, female 135) group. The subjects of two groups were age and sex matched. The evaluated clinical characteristics items were sex, age, onset of disease, hereditary loading, disease course, hallucination and subtype of schizophrenia.

Results : 1) Homocysteine level of the schizophrenia group was significantly higher than the normal control group and folate level of the schizophrenia group was significantly lower than the normal control group. Homocysteine level was more negatively correlated with folate level in the schizophrenia group than the normal control group. 2) The percentage of high homocysteine(above 12.46 μ mol/L ; 90 percentile of normal control) was 33.8% of schizophrenia patients and 51.5% of male schizophrenia. The percentage of low folate(below 3.8nM/L ; bottom tertile of normal control) was 66.2% of schizophrenia. 3) In low folate group and not - low folate group, schizophrenia showed significantly higher homocysteine level than normal control. Especially, low folate schizophrenia group showed significantly higher homocysteine level than low folate normal control group.

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Conclusions : Some schizophrenia patients with high serum homocysteine may be genetic defector and having low folate serum level. In that case, folate ingestion could be a good management for clinical improvement.

KEY WORDS : Schizophrenia · Homocysteine · Folate · Vitamin B12.

서 론
 homocysteine 가가
 (),
 1) homocysteine
 가 2)
 homocysteine DNA
 3)4)
 homocysteine DNA
 (apoptosis) excitotoxicity
 5) homocysteine NMDA(N - methyl - D - aspartate) glycine coagonist glutamate (excitotoxin) 6)7)
 Osmond 8) methyl - carbon methylated
 transmethylation 가
 1970
 homocysteine, homocysteine, methionine, methyl betaine . Spiro 9) homocysteinuria
 methionine 가
 homocysteine me- 10 - 12) me-
 thionine betaine 13)
 1990 homocysteine

가 . Regland
 14) homocysteine 가 45%
 , cobalamine methylation
 . Levine 15) 193
 762
 homocysteine 가
 Virgos 16)
 가
 homocysteine
 homocysteine methionine
 remethylation methylenetetrahydrofolate (MTHFR)
 MTHFR
 가 17 - 19) Mudd
 Freeman 20) 3 MTHFR
 1
 Freeman 17) MTHFR ho-
 mocysteine
 . Regland 19) MTHFR
 cobalamine
 27
 homocysteine MTHFR
 methylenetetrahydrofolate(
 MTHF)가 homocysteine methionine
 remethylation
 homocysteine
 MTHFR
 21 - 24)
 , cobalamine
 가 homocysteine

homocysteine MTHFR
 가
 homocysteine, , vitamin B12 가
 , homocys-
 teine
 homocysteine
 homocysteine

Table 1. Characteristics of subjects

Variables	Schizophrenia (n=234)	Control (n=234)	Significance
Age(years)	40.4 ± 10.5	39.6 ± 13.6	NS
Sex			NS
Male	99	99	
Female	135	135	
Smoking			NS
Yes	61	64	
No	173	170	
Coffee			NS
Yes	71	63	
No	163	171	

n : number of subjects

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1) 대상 환자군

(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition)²⁵⁾

234 (99 , 135)

2) 정상 대조군

234 (99 , 135)

가 가 homocysteine 가
²⁶⁾²⁷⁾

1 : 1

5 , 3

(1).

2. 연구 방법

1) 혈중 homocysteine, 엽산, vitamin B12 측정

10ml

EDTA
 가 2
 cryotube - 70
 Homocysteine
 (IMx, Abbott, USA), vi-
 tamin B12 (Cobra II, Packard, USA)

2) 정신분열병 환자의 임상변인 분류

가 , / , , ,

2 가

3) 통계분석

homocysteine,
 , vitamin B12

T (independent T - test)

homocysteine, , vitamin B12

Pearson

homocysteine 가

chi - square homocysteine,
 , vitamin B12 가

(logistic regression analysis)

p<0.05

Table 2. The plasma concentrations of homocysteine, folate and Vitamin B12

Variables	Schizophrenia(n=234) (mean ± SD)	Control(n=234) (mean ± SD)	p-value
Homocysteine(μM/L)*	14.30 ± 13.10	9.12 ± 6.36	0.000
Folate(ng/ml)*	3.78 ± 2.27	5.70 ± 3.53	0.000
Vitamin B12(pg/ml)*	690.34 ± 314.41	601.78 ± 211.20	0.000

* : p<0.05 by independent T-test

Table 3. Correlation of homocysteine, folate, vitamin B12

	Homocysteine-folate	Homocysteine-vitamin B12
Schizophrenia (n=234)	- 0.313*	- 0.285*
Control(n=234)	- 0.276*	- 0.285*

* : p<0.01 by Pearson correlation, * : values represent

Table 4. The difference of homocysteine concentrations between low folate group and not-low folate group

Variables	Homocysteine concentration(μM/L)	
	Low folate*	Not-low folate
Schizophrenia (n=234)	16.88 ± 15.11**1) (n=155)	9.23 ± 4.72**2) (n= 79)
Control (n=234)	12.14 ± 9.88**1) (n= 80)	7.58 ± 2.12**2) (n=154)

* : low folate : 3.8ng/ml, the bottom tertile for controls, **1) : schizophrenia vs control : p<0.05(p=0.004) by independent T-test, **2) : schizophrenia vs control : p<0.05(p=0.004) by independent T-test

SPSS/PC for Window 11.0 version

연구 결과

1. 정신분열병군과 정상 대조군 사이에 homocysteine, 엽산, vitamin B12 혈중 농도 비교

Homocysteine (t=5.44 df=336.5 p=0.000),

(t= - 7.06 df=440.96 p=0.000). Vitamin B12

(t=3.57 df=403.37 p=0.000)

. Vitamin B12가

가

min B (2). vita-

2. 정신분열병군과 정상 대조군에서 homocysteine, 엽산 사이의 상관관계

Homocysteine - 0.313(p<0.01) - 0.276(p<0.01) (3). Homocysteine vitamin B12

3. 낮은 엽산 농도를 보이는 정신분열병군과 정상 대조군에서의 homocysteine 농도 비교

Susser 28)

1/3 3.8ng/ml

155 ,

80 ho-
mocysteine (t=2.89, df=220.25, p=0.004). (3.8ng/ml)

homocys-
teine (t=2.96, df=94.36, p=0.004) (4).

4. 정신분열병 환자에서의 homocysteine 혈중 농도와 임상특성과의 상관관계

Virgos 16) 90 12.46 μM/L

homocysteine, homocys-
teine 26.2%

가 homocysteine

40.4%가

(²=24.19, df=1, p=0.000). , homocysteine

Table 5. Clinical difference between high homocysteine schizophrenia group and not-high homocysteine schizophrenia group

Variables	Not-high* homocysteine (below 12.46 μ M/L) n=155	High homocysteine (above 12.46 μ M/L) n=79	p-value
Sex**			0.000
Male (n=99)	48	51	
Female (n=135)	107	28	
Age (years)			0.808
Below 29 (n=31)	21	10	
30 - 39 (n=68)	42	26	
40 - 49 (n=86)	60	26	
50 - 59 (n=40)	27	13	
Above 60 (n=6)	5	4	
Onset of age	28.0 \pm 10.0	27.1 \pm 10.8	0.524
Family Hx			0.588
Absence (n=191)	125	66	
Presence (n=43)	30	13	
Positive/negative Sx			0.191
Negative (n=56)	36	20	
Positive (n=170)	116	54	
Positive/negative (n=6)	2	4	
Course			0.165
Acute recovered (n=54)	40	14	
Chronic deteriorate (n=180)	115	65	
Prognosis			0.093
Good (n=11)	8	3	
Moderate (n=113)	82	31	
Bad (n=110)	65	45	
Disease subtypes			0.266
Paranoid (n=110)	83	37	
Disorganized (n=33)	22	11	
Undifferentiated (n=77)	46	31	
Residual (n=4)	4	0	
Auditory hallucination			0.563
Absence (n=30)	18	12	
Presence (n=203)	137	66	

* : high homocysteinemia : 12.46 μ M/L, the 90th percentile for the control group, ** : p<0.05 by chi-square test

가 homocysteine 가 가 (5). 0.835 (OR=0.835).

5. 정신분열병 위험 요인에 관한 회귀분석

Homocysteine, , vitamin B12 가 (6).

고 찰

. Homocysteine 가 1.069 (OR=1.069), homocysteine methionine cys-

teine . homocysteine MTHFR

. Homocysteine 가

remethylation , 가

. Homocysteine vitamin B12 , , , vitamin B6, vitamin B12, ,

methionine methionine , creatinine, homocysteine

. MTHF , 가 .²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ ho-

MTHF MTHFR homocysteine 5~15 μM , homocys-

. trans - sulfation cysteine teine CSF 0.5~10 μM

. Vitamin B6 cystathionine .³⁰⁾

- synthase homocysteine cysteine homocysteine

(1). remethyla- . Kruman ⁵⁾ homo-

tion 가 .²⁹⁾ MTHFR cysteine DNA

methyl

MTHF homocysteine

methionine 가 homocysteine (astrocyte) homocysteine

Table 6. Logistic regression analysis for schizophrenia risk factor

Variables	Odds ratio (OR)	95% confidence interval (CI)
Homocysteine*	1.069	1.033 - 1.107
Folate*	0.835	0.759 - 0.918
Vitamin B12*	1.003	1.002 - 1.004

* : p<0.05

teine NMDA

가 가

glycine 가 homocysteine

homocysteine NMDA glutamate

glycine coagonist , glycine 가

Lipton ⁷⁾ homocys-

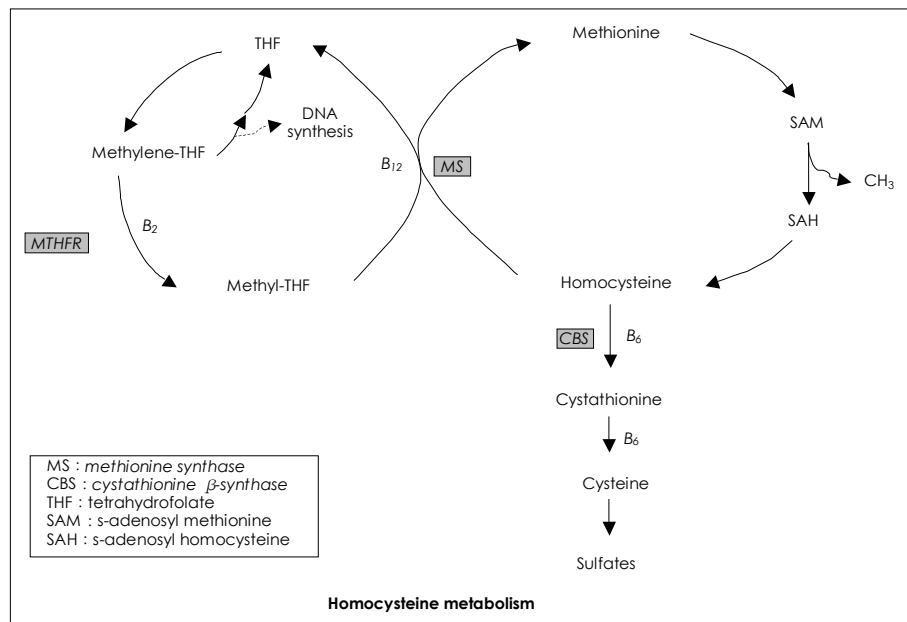


Fig. 1. Homocysteine metabolism.

. homocysteine 가 17-19) . Regland 33)
 가 . 1990 homo- homocysteine
 cysteine 7 Vitamin B12
 가 . Regland 14) 가 homocysteine
 homocysteine . Susser 28)
 가 45%(20 9)
 , cobalamine homocysteine 가
 methylation
 . Virgos 16) homocysteine 가
 210 218 homocysteine
 가 10% homocysteine .
 homocysteine
 가 58 .
 . Levine 15) 193 homocysteine
 762 homocysteine
 homocysteine 가
 가 homocysteine .
 BBB(Blood Brain Barrier) 가
 가 homocysteine 가
 homocysteine Susser 28)
 . 16) 10% Virgos
 90 homocysteine cysteine 10% homo-
 가 33.7% 51.5% homocysteine
 가 homocysteine 45% 가
 Regland 14) homocysteine 가 Levine 15)
 homocysteine homocysteine
 . Homocysteine 가
 . Regland 33) homocys-
 homocysteine methionine remethylation teine ,
 MTHFR 가
 homocysteine
 homocysteine Homocysteine
 21)23)31)32) 가 1.07 vitamin B12
 MTHFR 가 1.003
 homocysteine .

가 0.84 가 -0.313

Regland ³³⁾ 2) 90 ho-
 homocysteine mocysteine(12.46 μ M/L) 가
 가 가 33.8% , 51.5% .
 homocysteine (3.8ng/ml)
 가 155 , 80

3) homocysteine
 (t=2.89, df=220.25, p=0.004).
 (3.8ng/ml)

teine homocys-
 homocysteine homocysteine (t=2.96,
 PANNS df=94.36, p=0.004).
 가 , MT- 4) Homocysteine
 HFR homocysteine 1 p=0.000), , , 가 ,
 homocysteine homocysteine
 가 Homocysteine

결론

(r = - 0.343, p=0.000).
 5) Homocysteine
 가 1.07
 가 0.84
 homocysteine ,
 가

homocysteine homo-
 234
 (99, 135)
 , , ,
 1 : 1 234 ()
 99 , 135)
 homocysteine, , vitamin B12

중심 단어 : Homocysteine · Vitamin B12.

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