

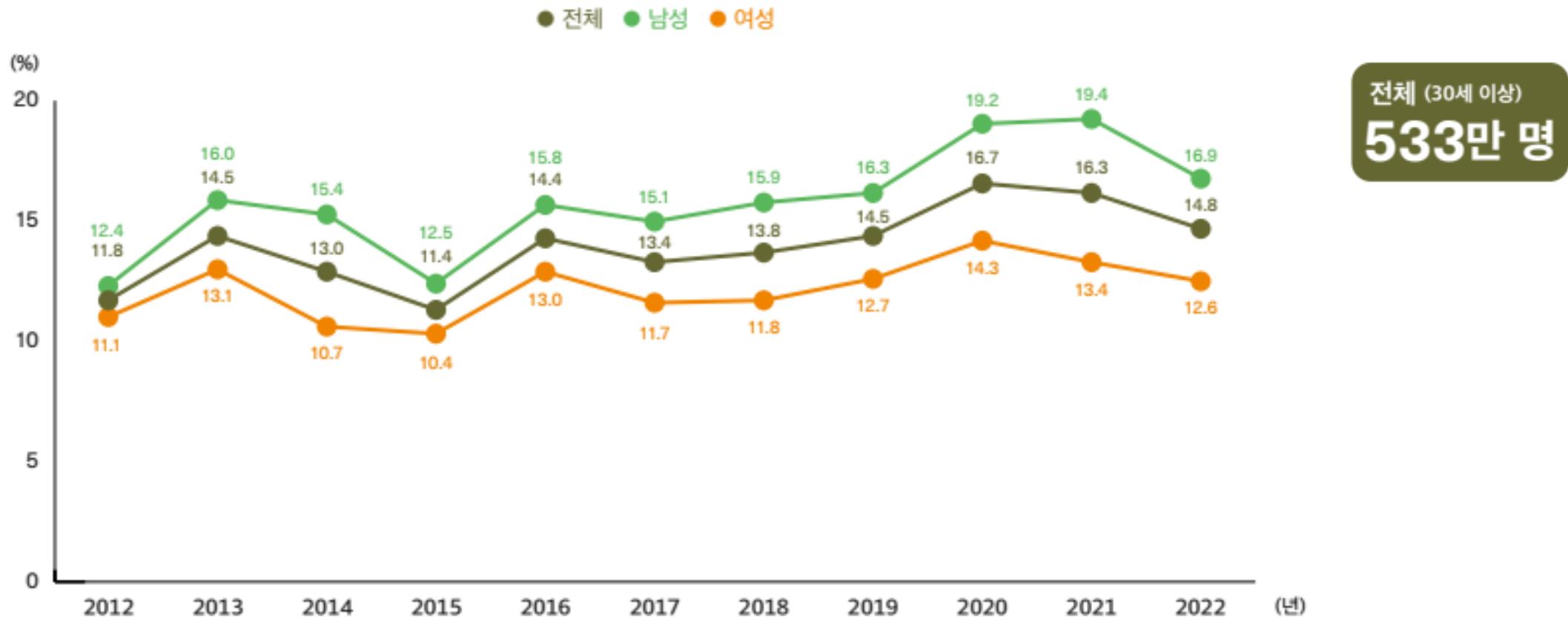
당뇨합병증 예방을 위한 병용약제 선택 전략

가톨릭의대 서울성모병원
내분비내과
이은영

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당뇨병의 유병률



만 30세 이상

당뇨병 진단기준: 4개 경우 중 하나 이상에 해당되는 경우 ① 의사로부터 당뇨병을 진단받은 경우 ② 당뇨병약제로 치료 중인 경우
 ③ 공복혈당이 126 mg/dL 이상인 경우 ④ 당화혈색소가 6.5% 이상인 경우

비만과 당뇨병

Obesity (BMI $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)



1994

2000

2015

□ No Data □ <14.0% □ 14.0%–17.9% □ 18.0%–21.9% □ 22.0%–25.9% □ $\geq 26.0\%$

Diabetes



1994

2000

2015

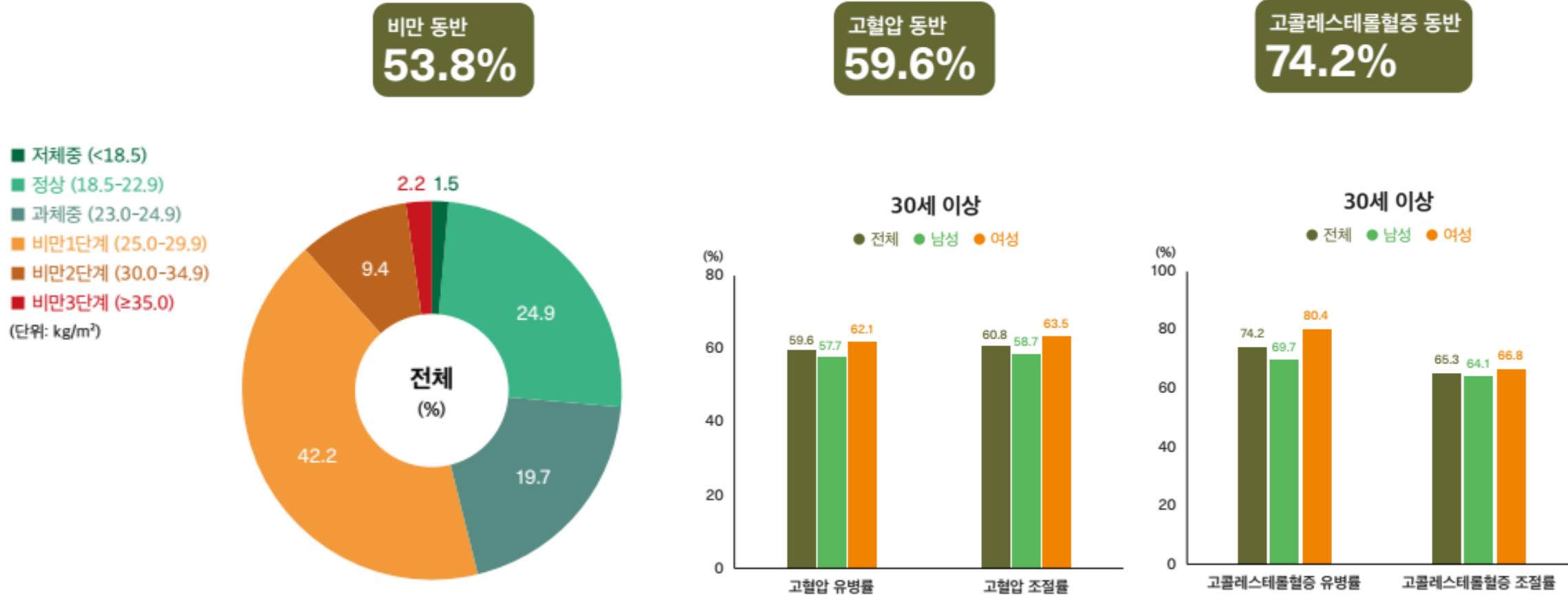
□ No Data □ <4.5% □ 4.5%–5.9% □ 6.0%–7.4% □ 7.5%–8.9% □ $\geq 9.0\%$



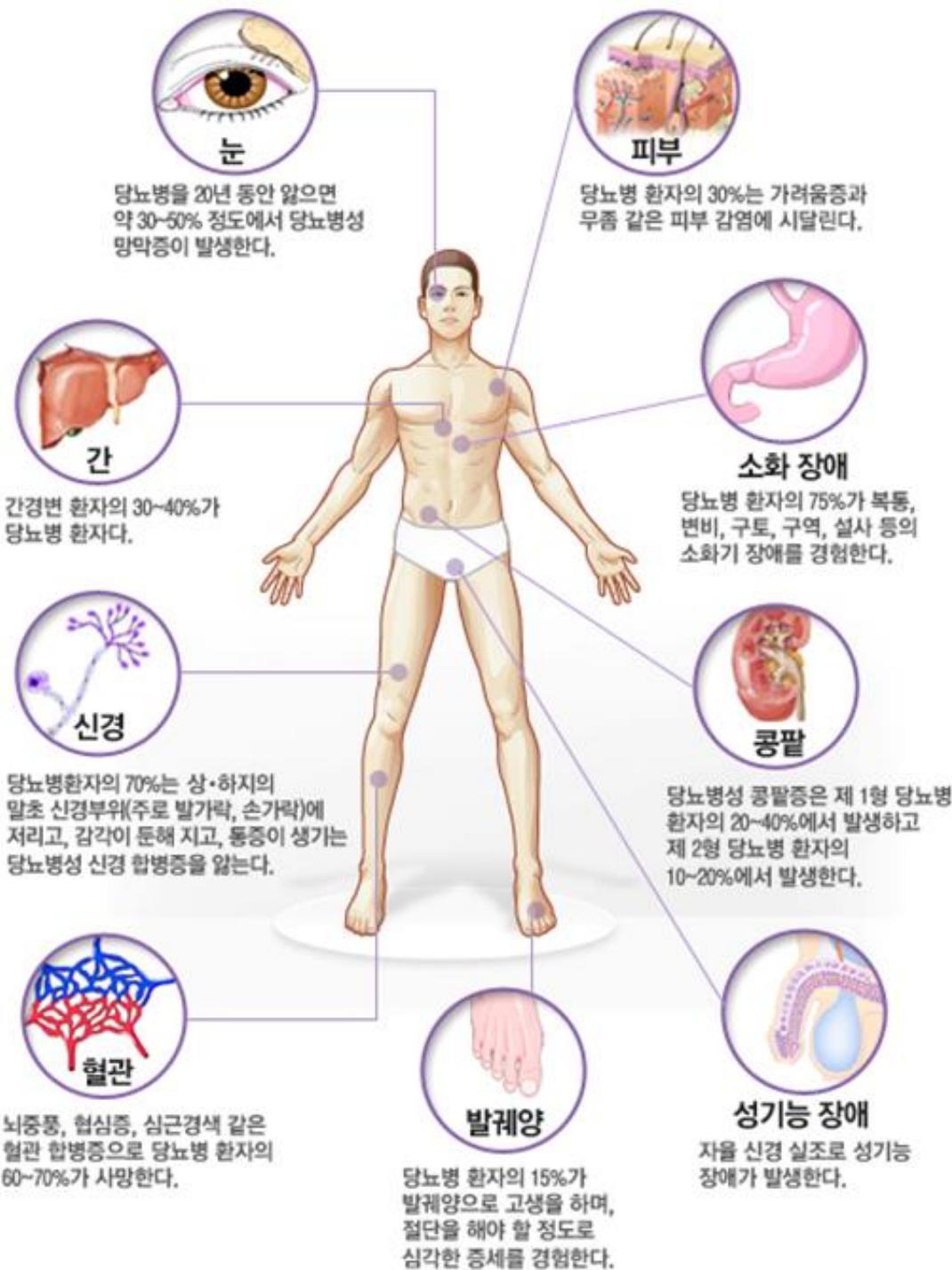
CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. United States Diabetes Surveillance System available at <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data>



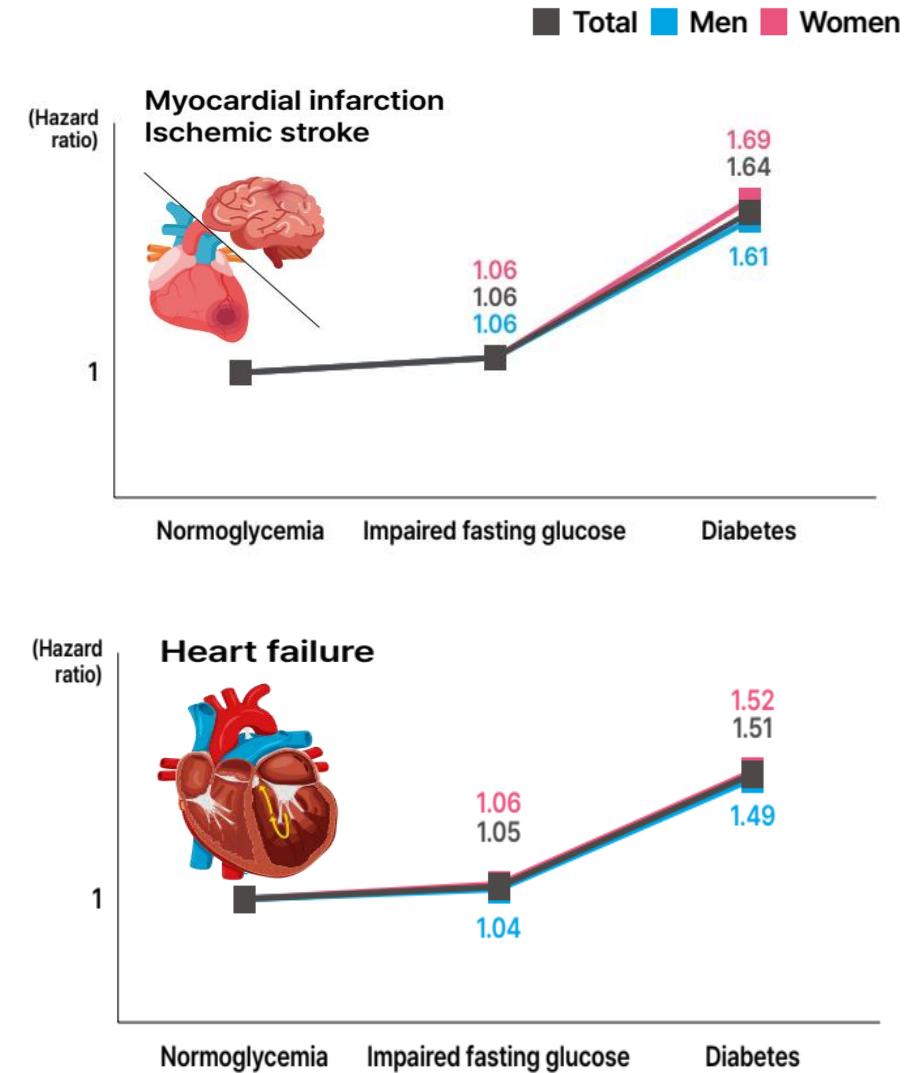
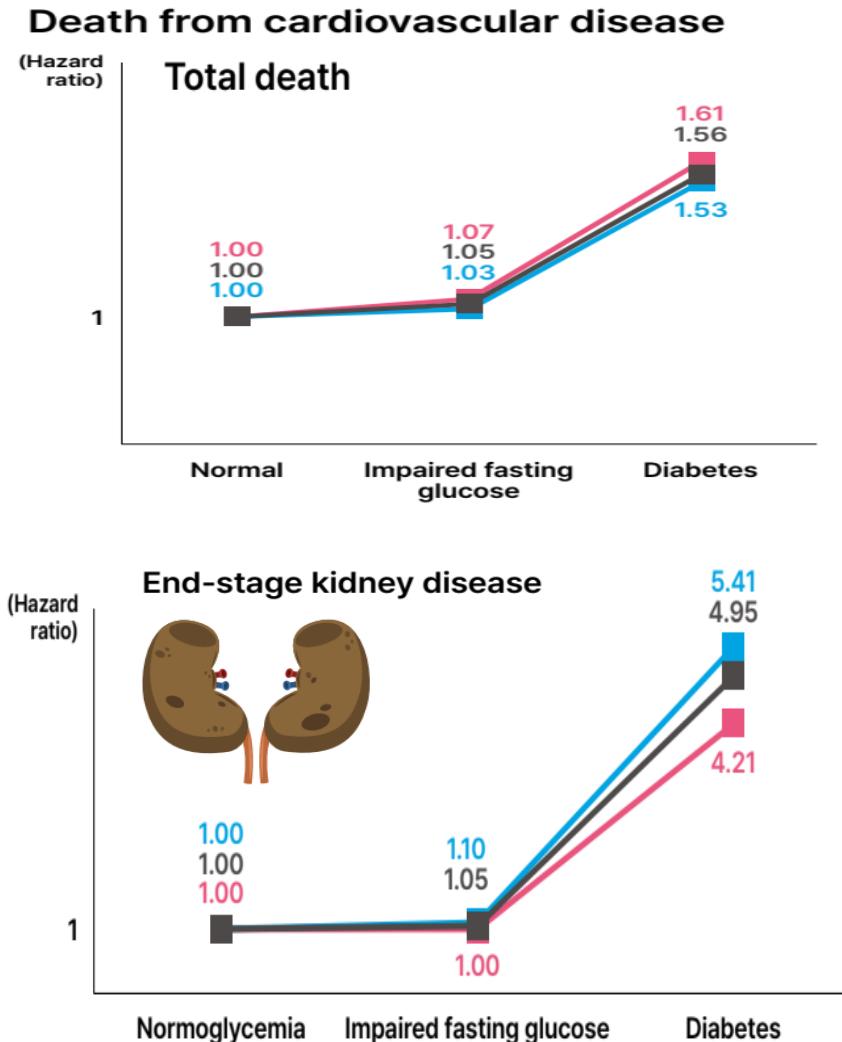
당뇨병의 동반질환



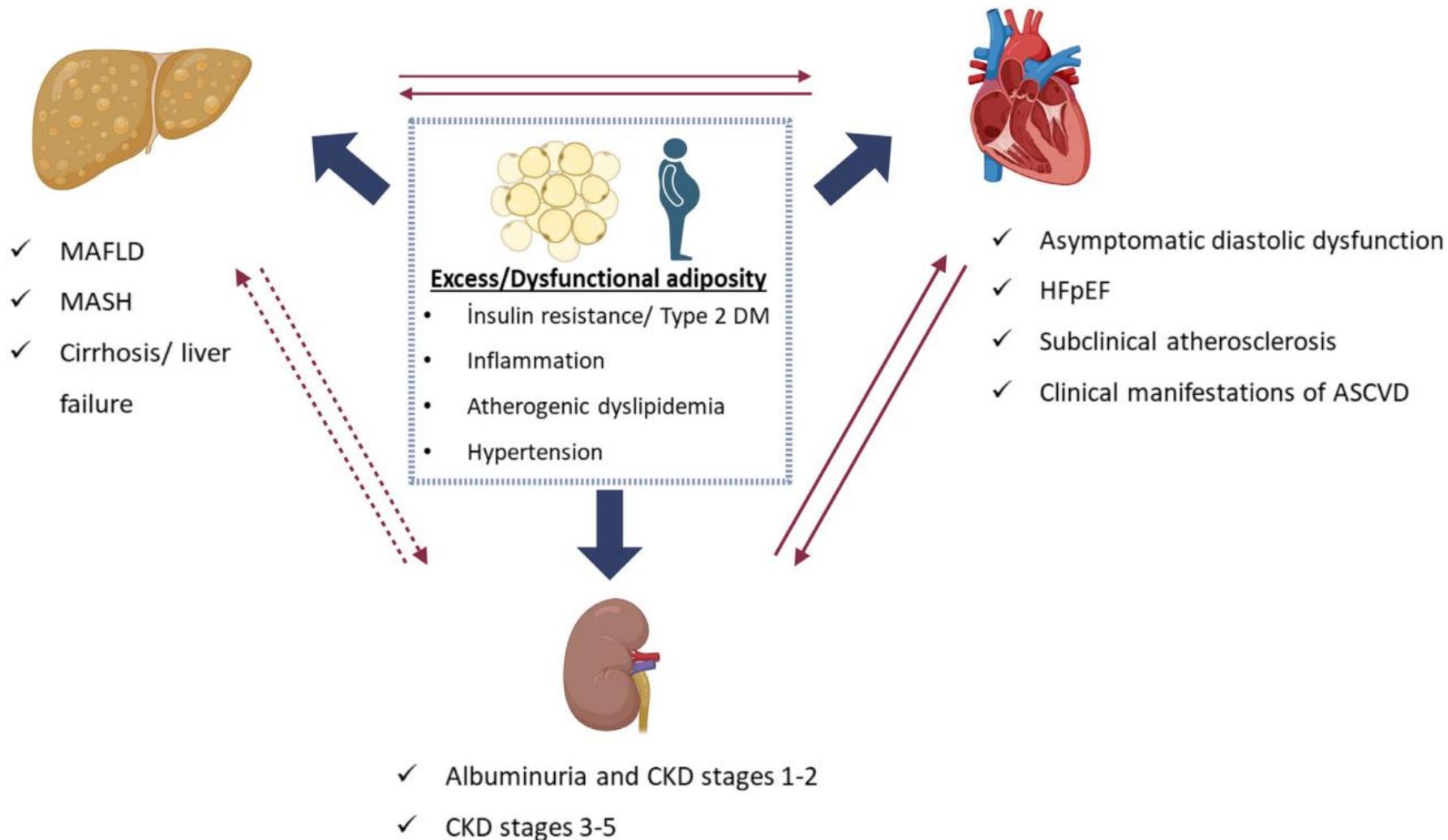
당뇨병의 합병증



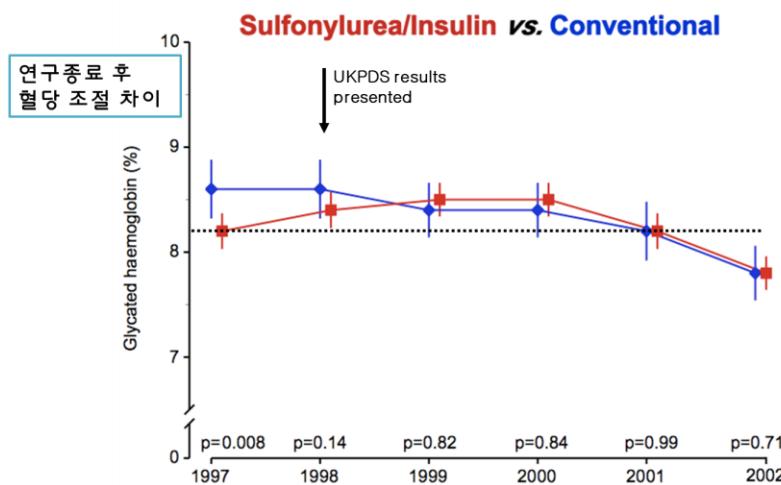
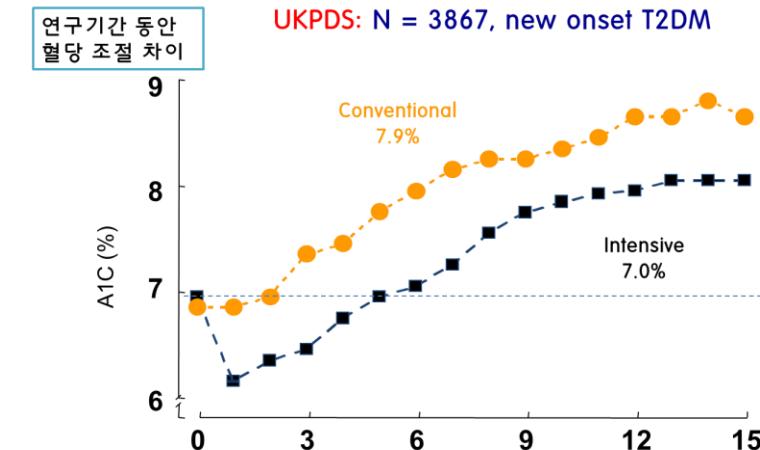
당뇨병의 주요합병증



심장-신장-간-대사증후군



UKPDS



Aggregate Endpoint	1997	2007
Any diabetes related endpoint	RRR: 12%	9%
	P: 0.029	0.040
Microvascular disease	RRR: 25%	24%
	P: 0.0099	0.001
Myocardial infarction	RRR: 16%	15%
	P: 0.052	0.014
All-cause mortality	RRR: 6%	13%
	P: 0.44	0.007

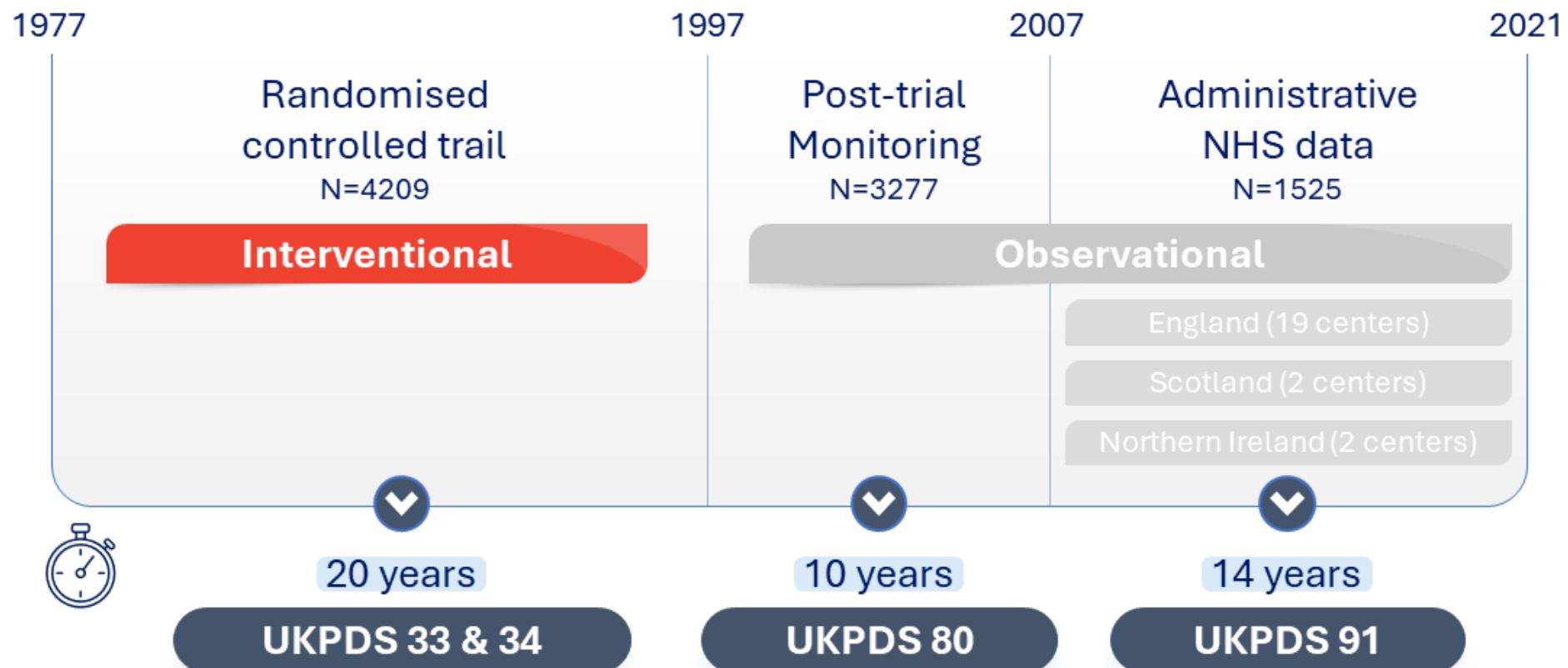
RRR = Relative Risk Reduction, P = Log Rank

- N= 3277, new onset T2DM (mean 53 y-o)
- Median 16.8-17.7-year f/u
- Intensive (SU or insulin, or if overweight, metformin) vs. conventional Tx (primarily diet)

Lancet 1998;352:837-853

NEJM 2008;359:1577-1589

UKPDS 91



Lancet 1998;352:837-853
NEJM 2008;359:1577-1589
Lancet 2024; 404: 145–155

UKPDS 91, 혈당조절의 유산효과

Endpoint	Overall relative risk reductions from baseline					
	SU/insulin group			Metformin group		
	1997 Trial (95% CI) ²	10-year post-trial F/U (95% CI)	24-year post-trial F/U (95% CI)	1997 Trial (95% CI) ³	10-year post-trial F/U (95% CI)	24-year post-trial F/U (95% CI)
Any diabetes related endpoint	-12% (-1, -21)	-9% (-1, -17)	-10% (-2, -17)	-32% (-13, -47)	-21% (-5, -34)	-18% (-2, -31)
Myocardial infarction	-16%*	-15% (-3, -24)	-17% (-6, -26)	-39% (-11, -59)	-33% (-11, -49)	-31% (-12, -46)
Microvascular disease	-25% (-7, -40)	-24% (-11, -36)	-26% (-14, -36)	-29%*	-16%*	-9%*
All-cause mortality	-6%*	-13% (-4, -21)	-10% (-2, -17)	-36% (-9, -55)	-27% (-11, -41)	-20% (-5, -32)

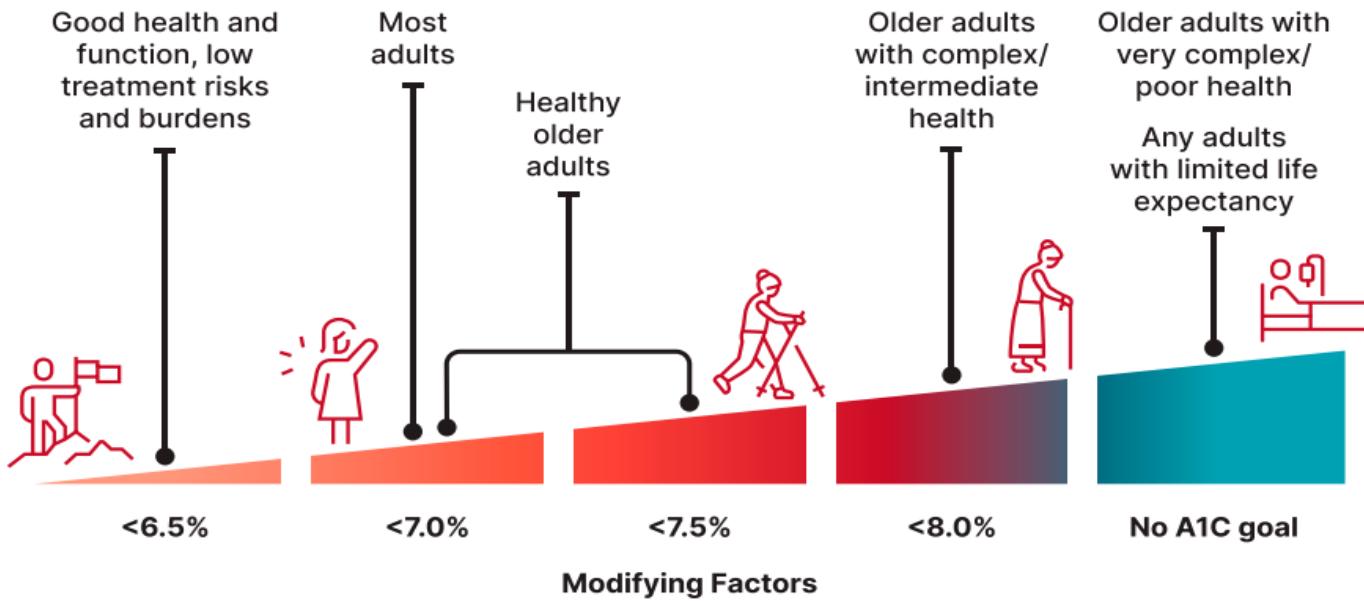
혈당조절과 만성 합병증

	DM	Microvascular	CVD	Mortality
DCCT/EDIC	Type 1	↓	↓ ↔	↓ ↔ ↔
UKPDS	Type 2	↓	↓ ↔	↔ ↓
ACCORD	Type 2	↓	↔	↑
ADVANCE	Type 2	↓	↔	↔
VADT	Type 2	↓ ↔	↓ ↔	↔ ↔



Long-term follow-up

혈당조절목표의 개별화



Favor more stringent goal	Favor less stringent goal
Short diabetes duration	Long diabetes duration
Low hypoglycemia risk	High hypoglycemia risk
Low treatment risks and burdens	High treatment risks and burdens
Pharmacotherapy with cardiovascular, kidney, weight, or other benefits	Pharmacotherapy without nonglycemic benefits
No cardiovascular complications	Established cardiovascular complications
Few or minor comorbidities	Severe, life-limiting comorbidities

고혈압 관리

정상 혈압

$<120/80 \text{ mm Hg}$

병원 방문 시마다 혈압측정 / 가정혈압 또는 활동혈압 측정

혈압
 $\geq 120 / 80$
 mm Hg

혈압
 $\geq 140 / 90$
 mm Hg

혈압
 $\geq 160 / 100$
 mm Hg

생활습관교정 (체중조절, 나트륨 섭취 ↓, 칼륨 섭취 ↑, 운동량 ↑, 음주 최소화)

⊕

항고혈압제 시작
(알부민뇨 또는
관상동맥질환
동반 시 ACE억제제
또는 ARB 권고)

목표 혈압
 $<130/80$
 mm Hg

⊕

초기 2제
병용요법 고려

목표 혈압에 도달하지 않을 경우
타 계열 항고혈압제 추가

지질관리

지질검사(총/LDL/HDL콜레스테롤, 중성지방) : 당뇨병 진단 시/매년 1회 이상 실시

LDL 콜레스테롤

심혈관질환 과거력 및 위험인자 평가

- 심혈관질환 동반: < 55 mg/dL
- 유병기간 10년 이상 또는 심혈관질환 위험인자¹⁾ 동반 또는 표적장기손상²⁾: < 70 mg/dL (선택적* < 55 mg/dL)
- 유병기간 10년 미만이면서 심혈관질환 위험인자 없음: < 100 mg/dL

HDL 콜레스테롤

남자: > 40 mg/dL
여자: > 50 mg/dL

중성지방

< 150 mg/dL

생활습관교정

스타틴

최대 내약용량에도 목표에 도달하지 못하면

에제티미브 추가

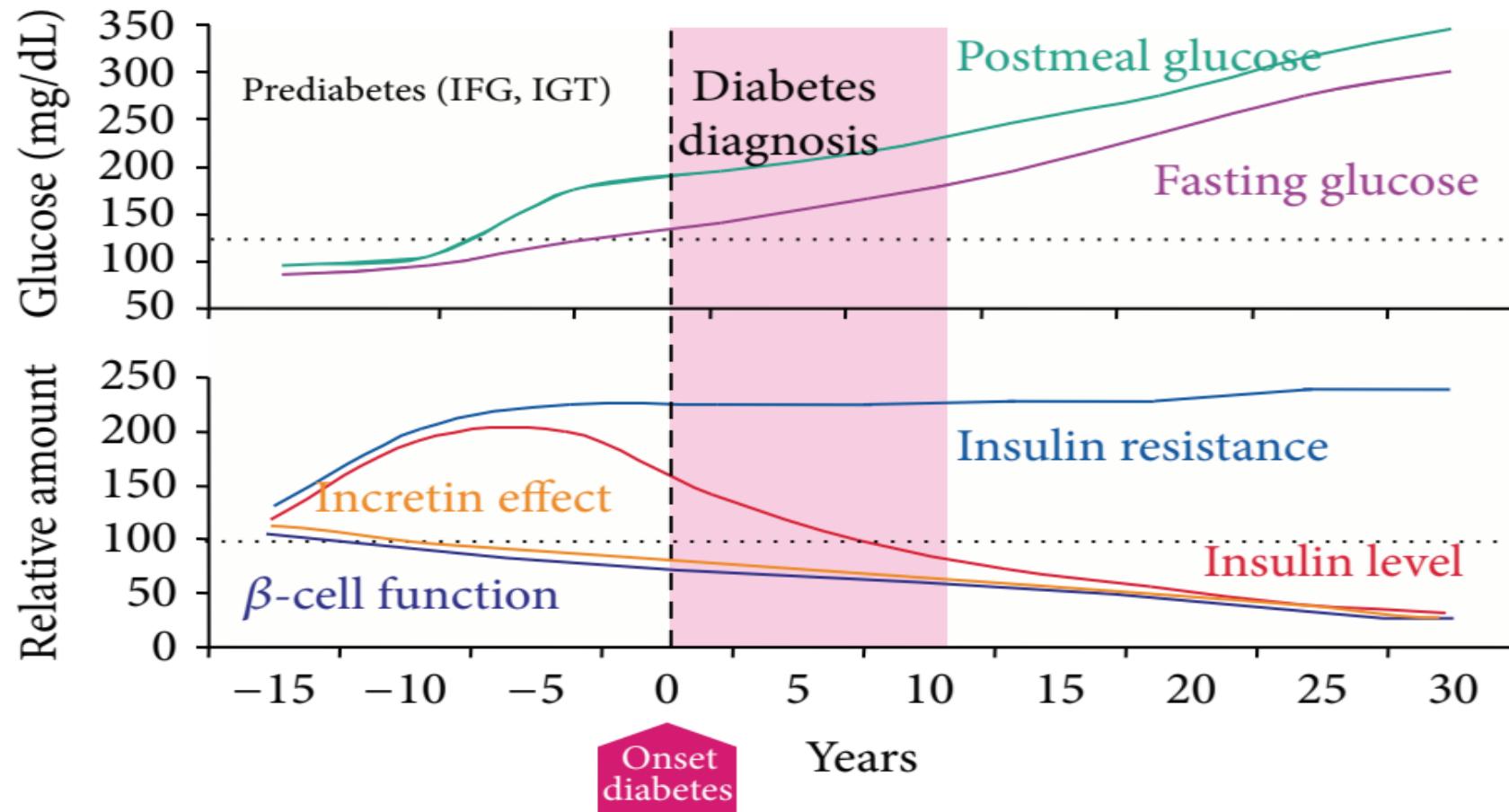
목표에 도달 하지 못하면

스타틴+PCSK9억제제 병용

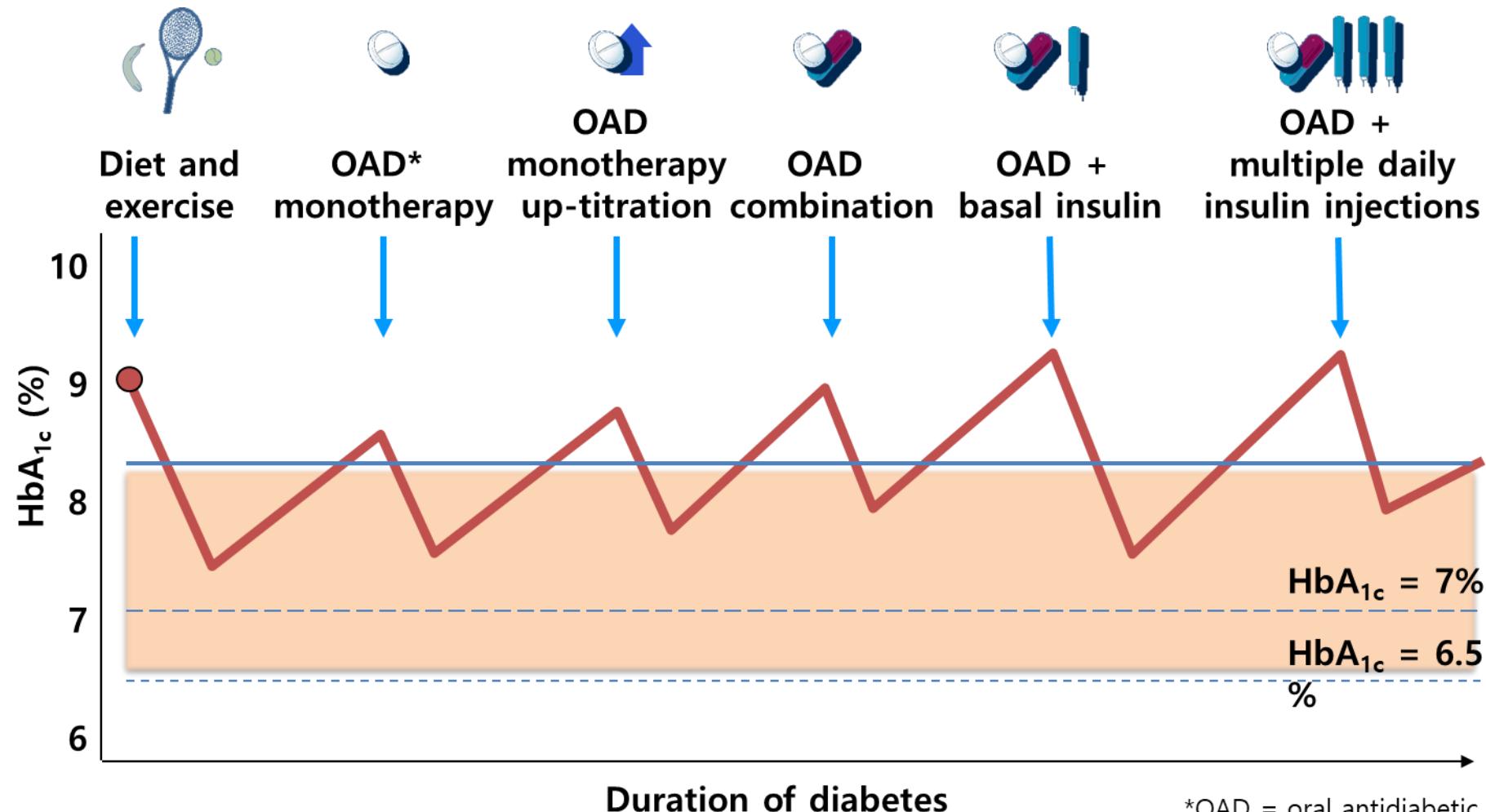
≥ 500 mg/dL

페노파이브
레이트
또는
오메가-3
지방산
치료

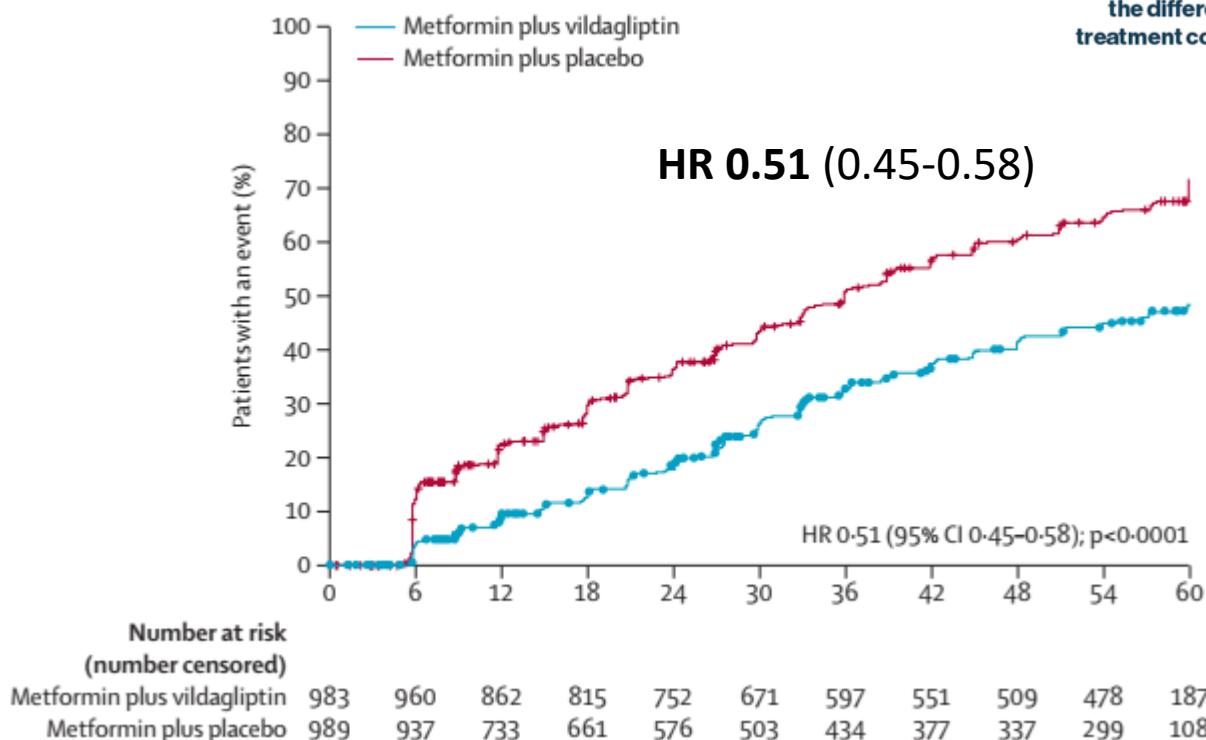
2형당뇨병의 자연경과



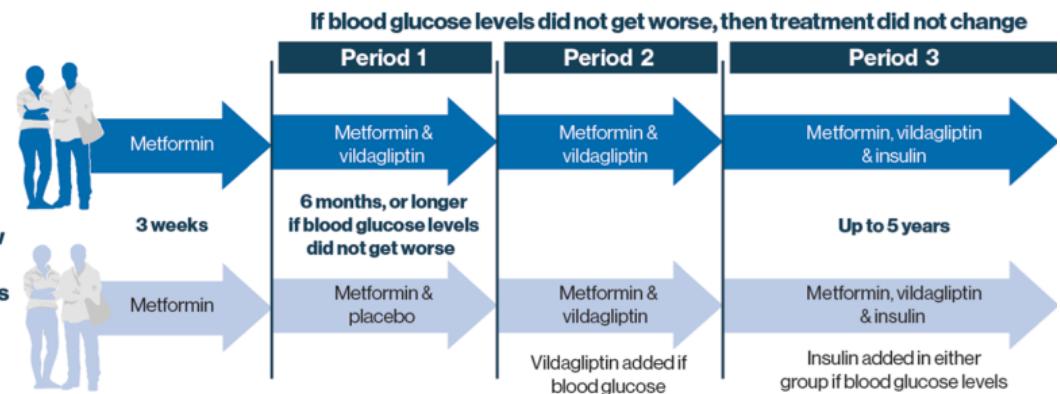
조기 병합요법의 근거



VERIFY

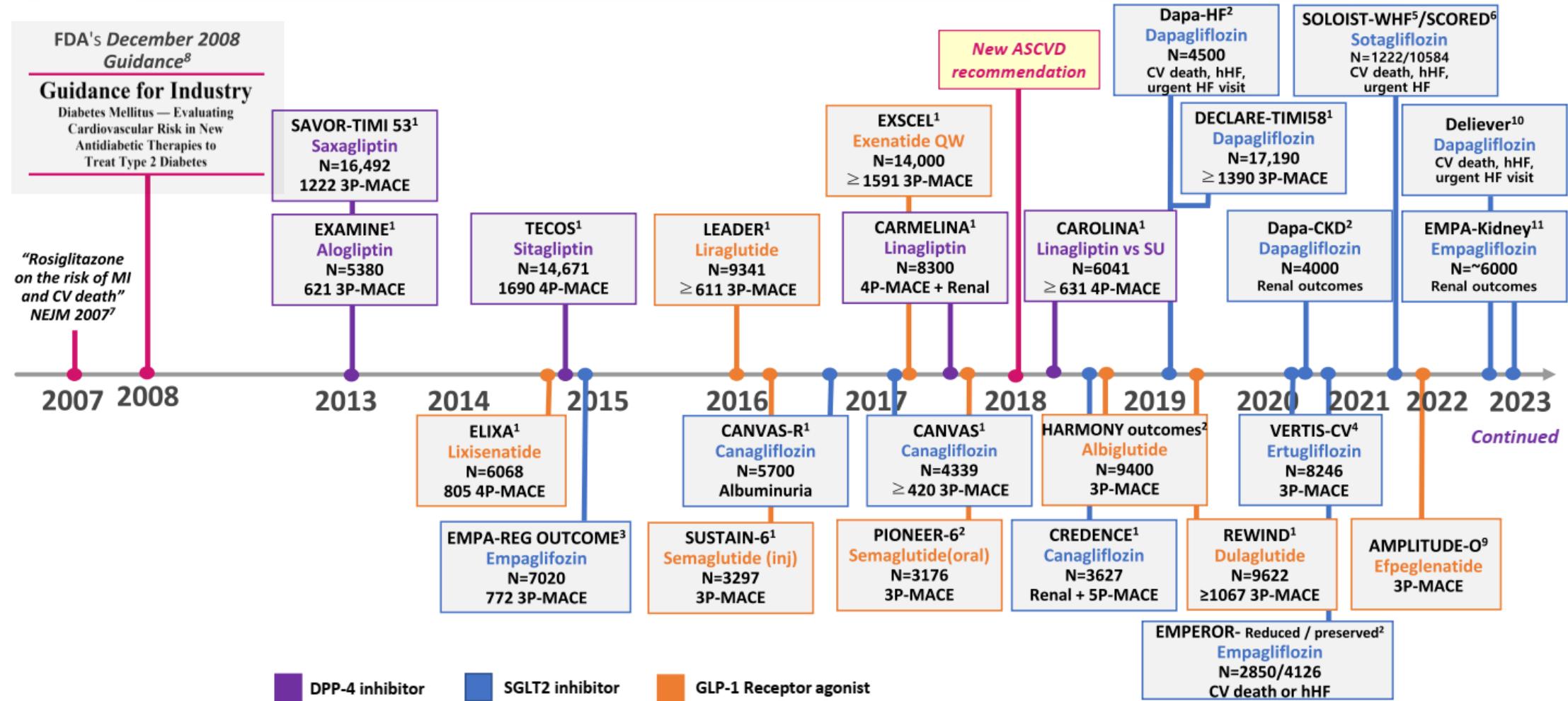


2001 people were split randomly into 2 groups to follow the different treatment courses

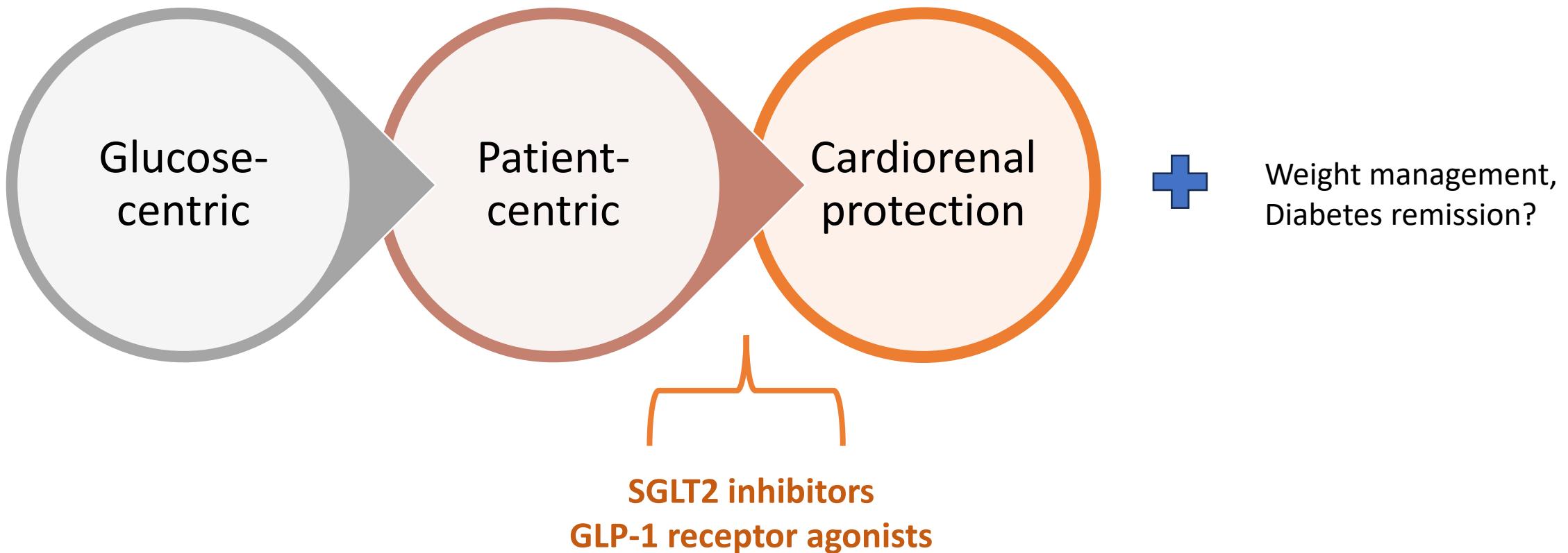


- N=2001, new onset T2DM
- HbA1c 6.5~7.5%
- 5-year f/u
- Treatment failure: HbA1c >7.0% at two consecutive scheduled visits which were 13 weeks apart

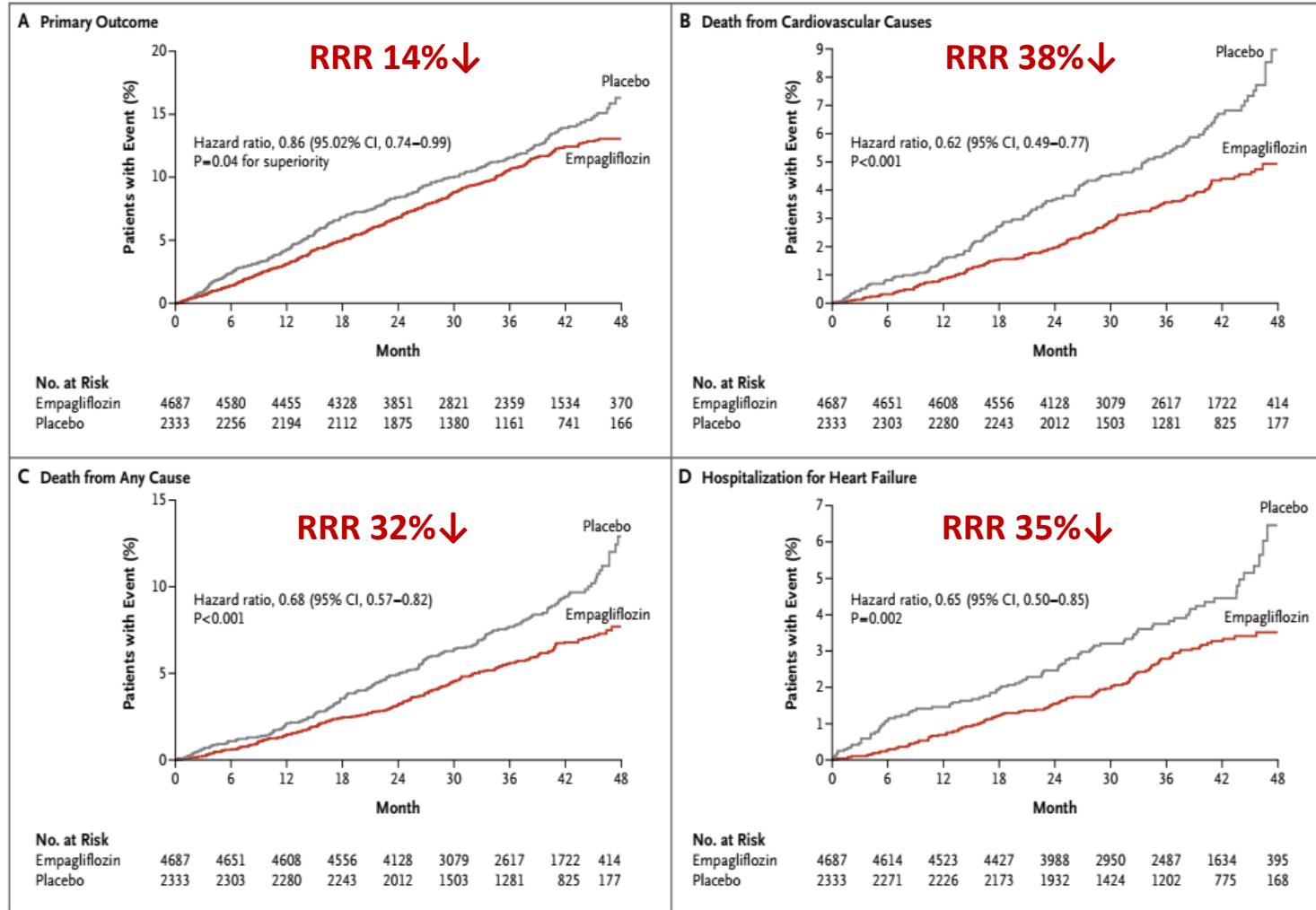
당뇨병치료제의 대규모 심혈관 및 신장 임상연구



당뇨병 치료의 패러다임 변화

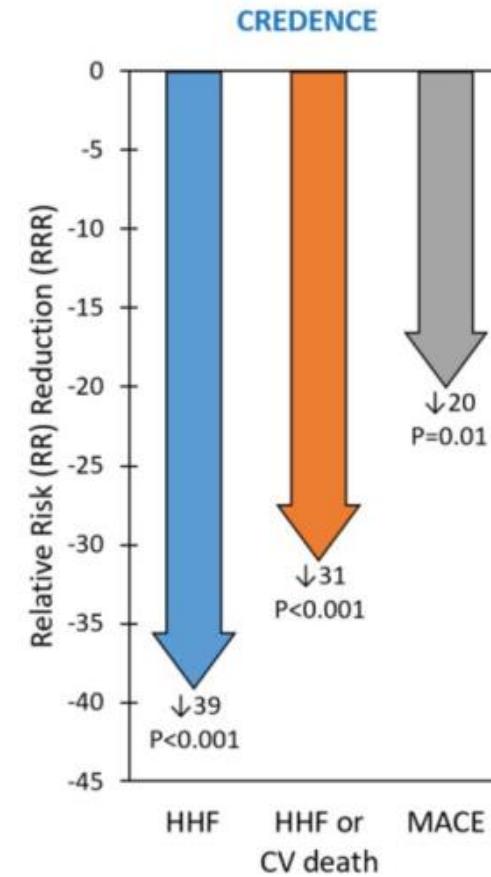
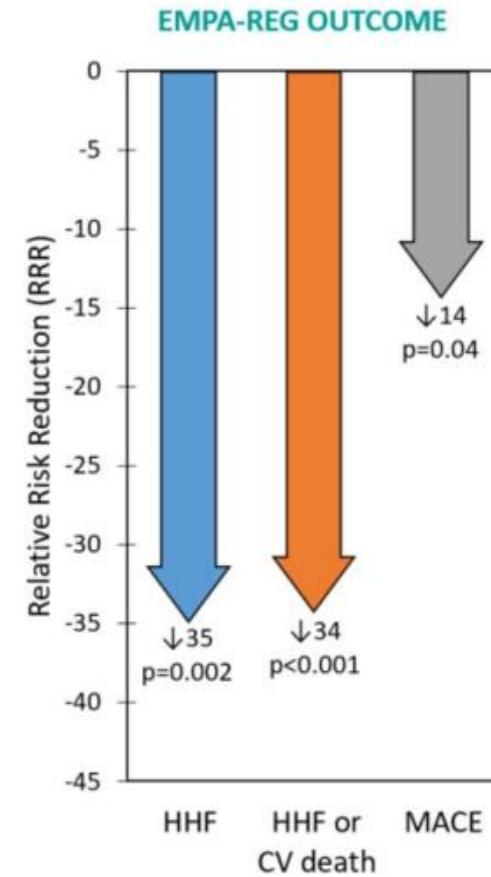
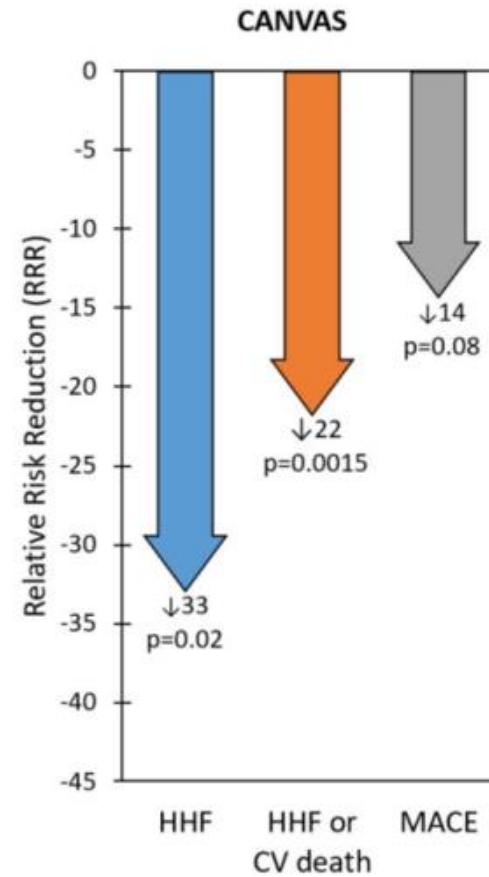
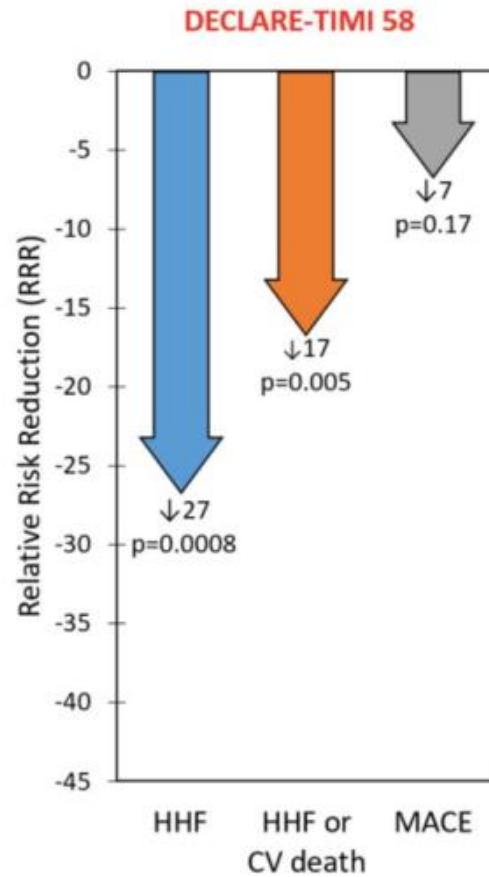


EMPA-REG outcome

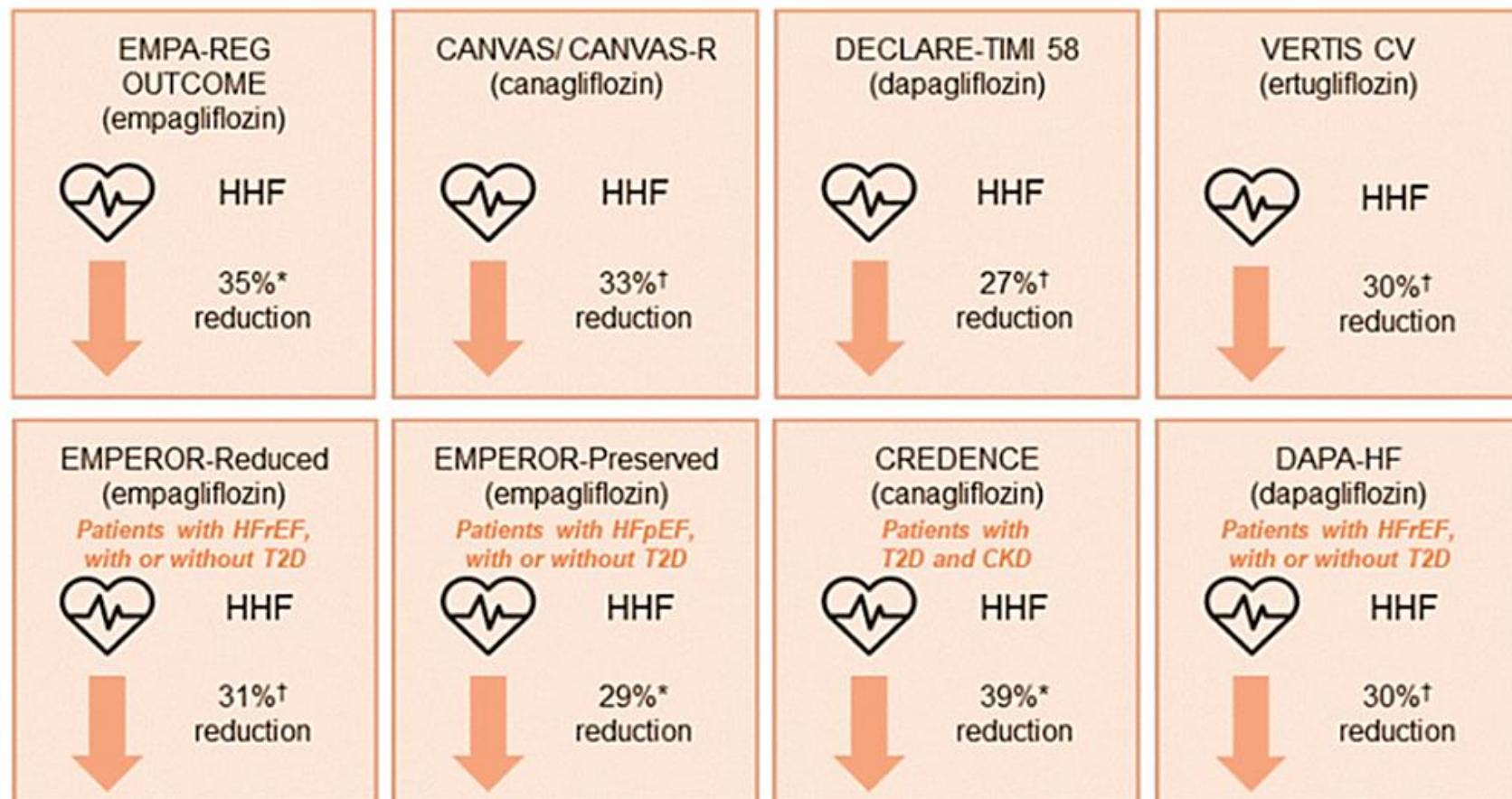


- N= 7020, T2DM with high CV risk
- Median 3.1-year f/u
- Empagliflozin 10mg, 25mg vs. Placebo
- Primary outcome (CV death, nonfatal MI/stroke): **HR 0.86 (0.74-0.99)**
- CV death: **HR 0.62 (0.49-0.77)**
- All cause death: **HR 0.68 (0.57-0.82)**
- HHF: **HR 0.65 (0.50-0.85)**

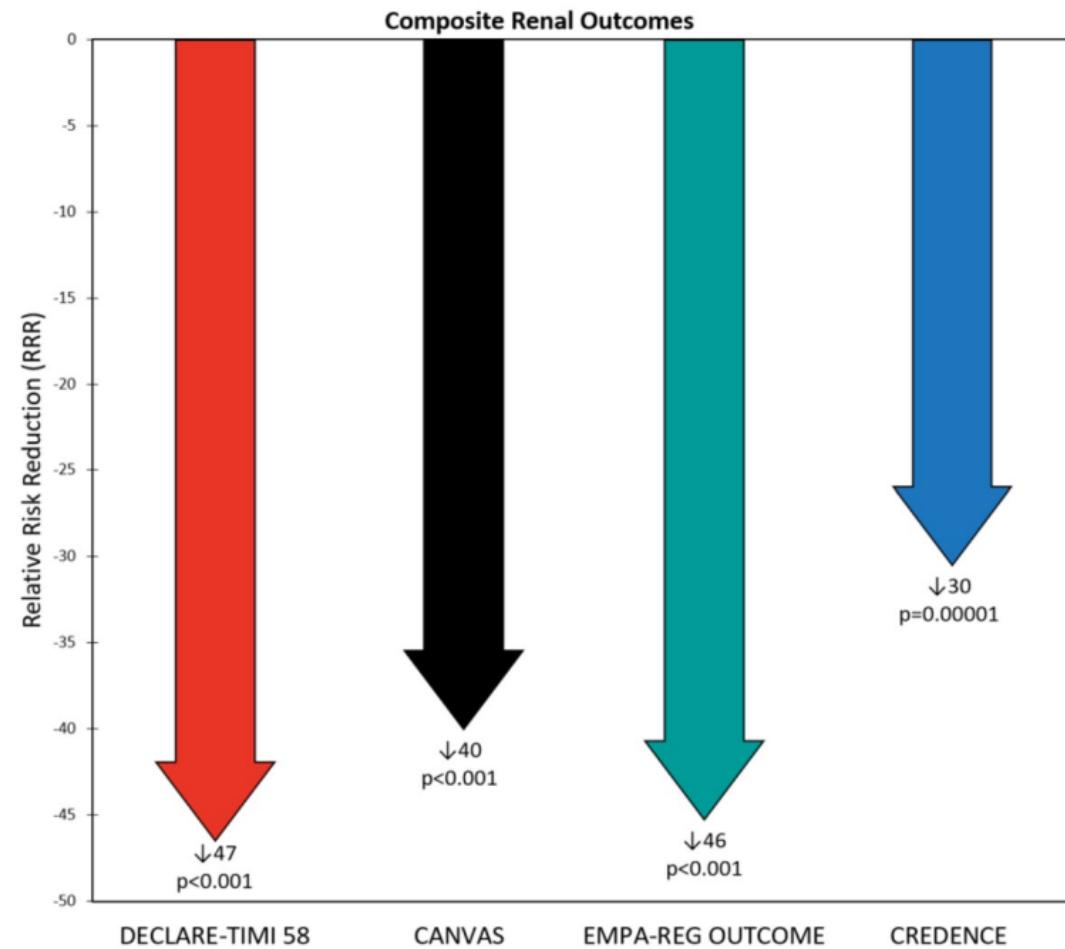
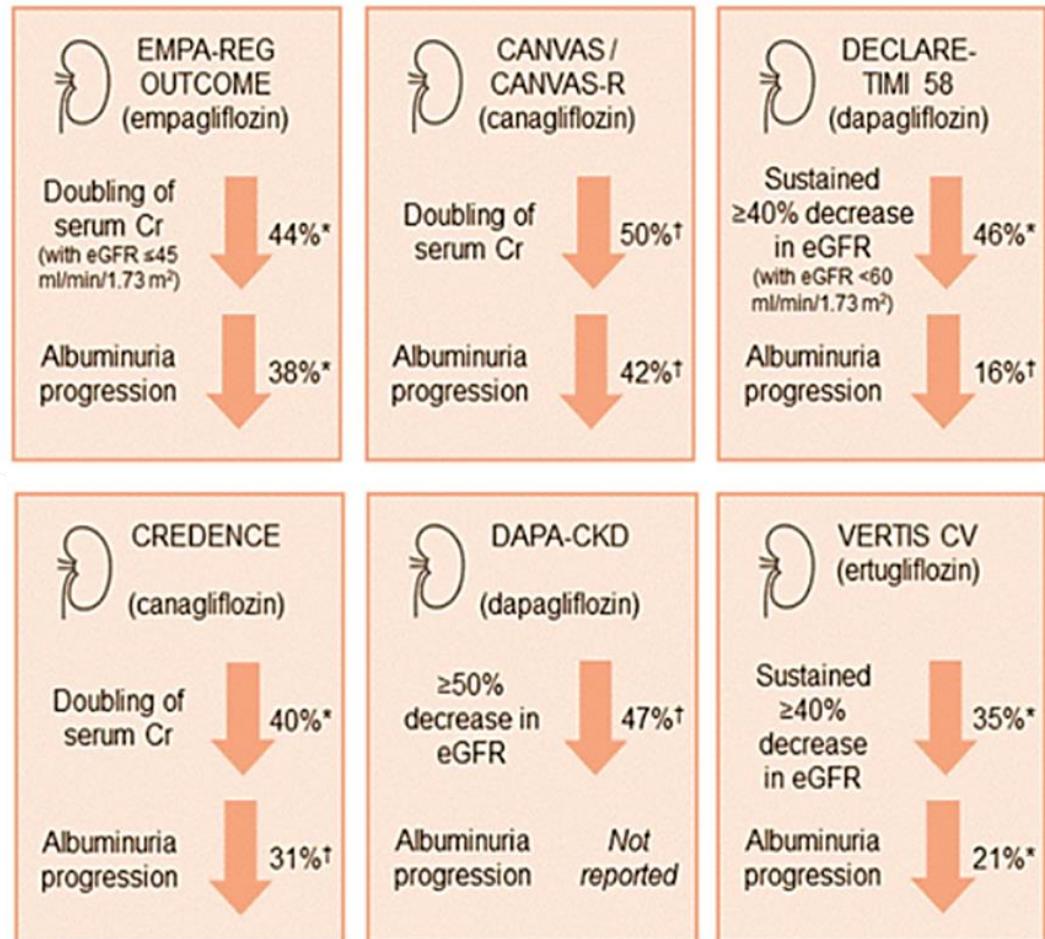
SGLT2 억제제의 심혈관계 임상결과



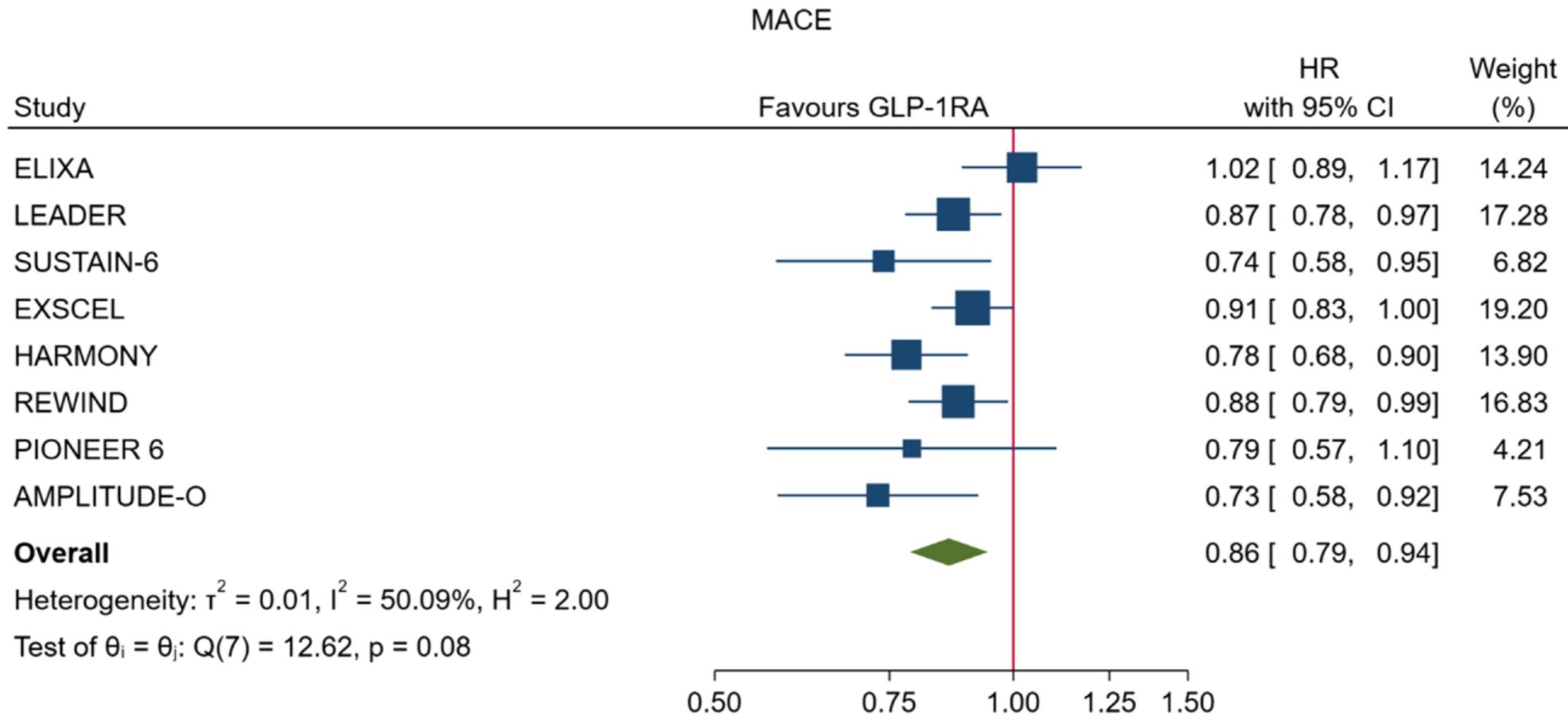
SGLT2 억제제의 심혈관계 임상결과



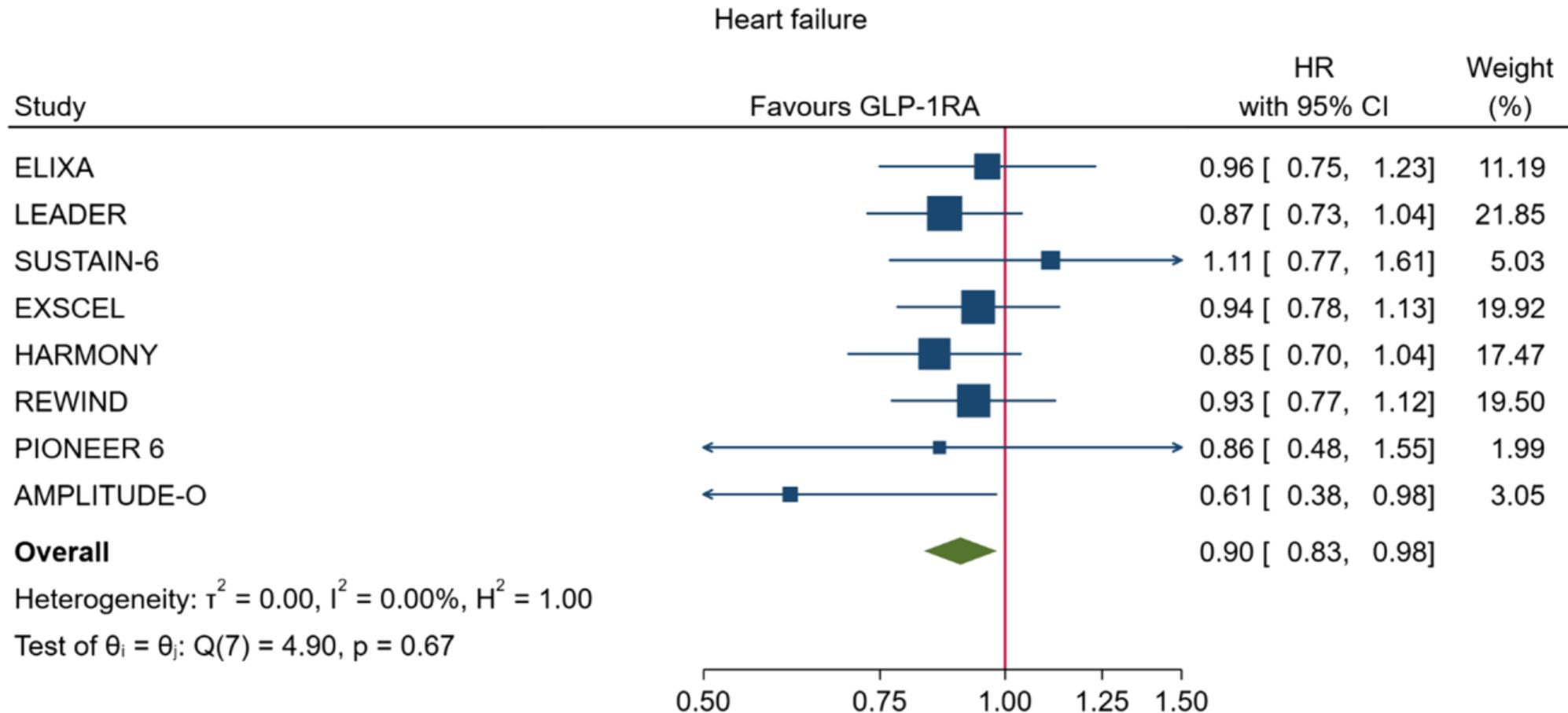
SGLT2 억제제의 신장 임상결과



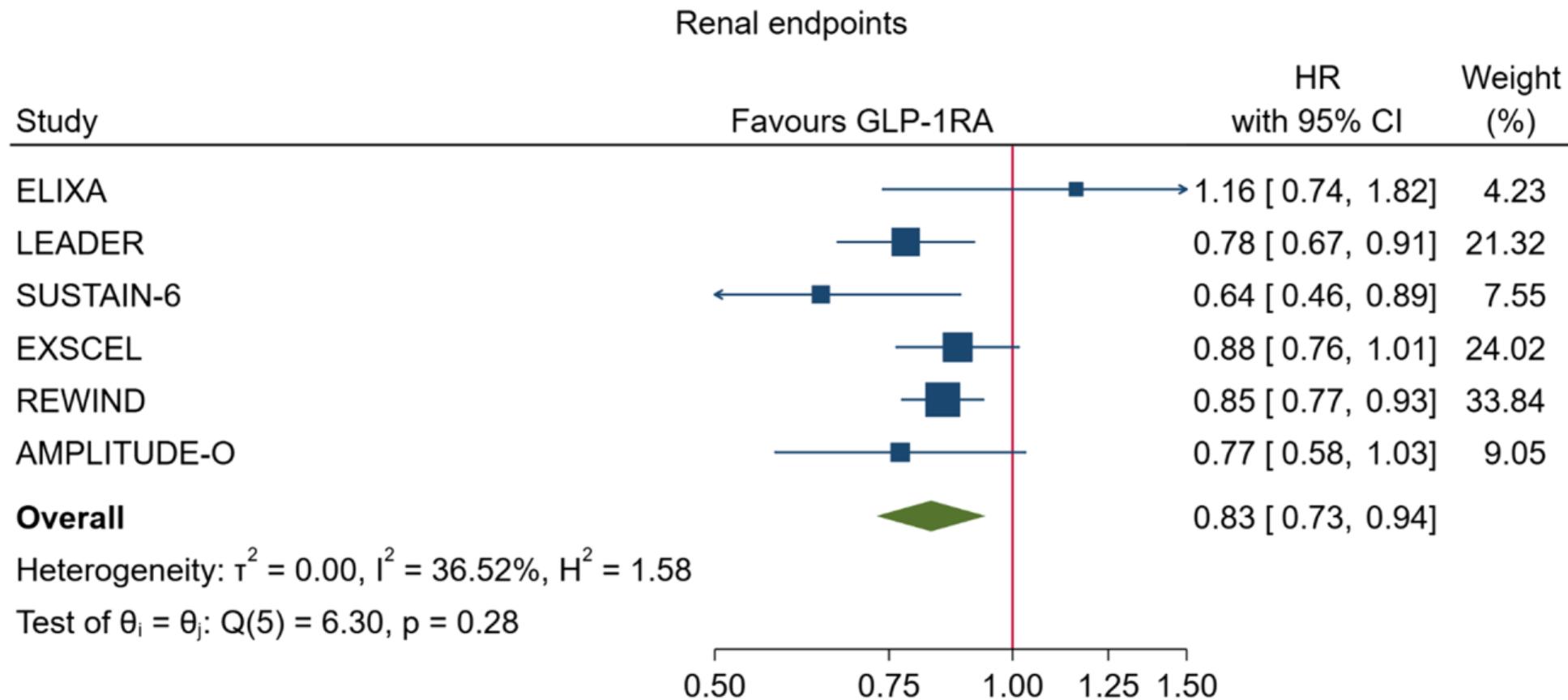
GLP-1 수용체작용제의 심혈관계 임상결과



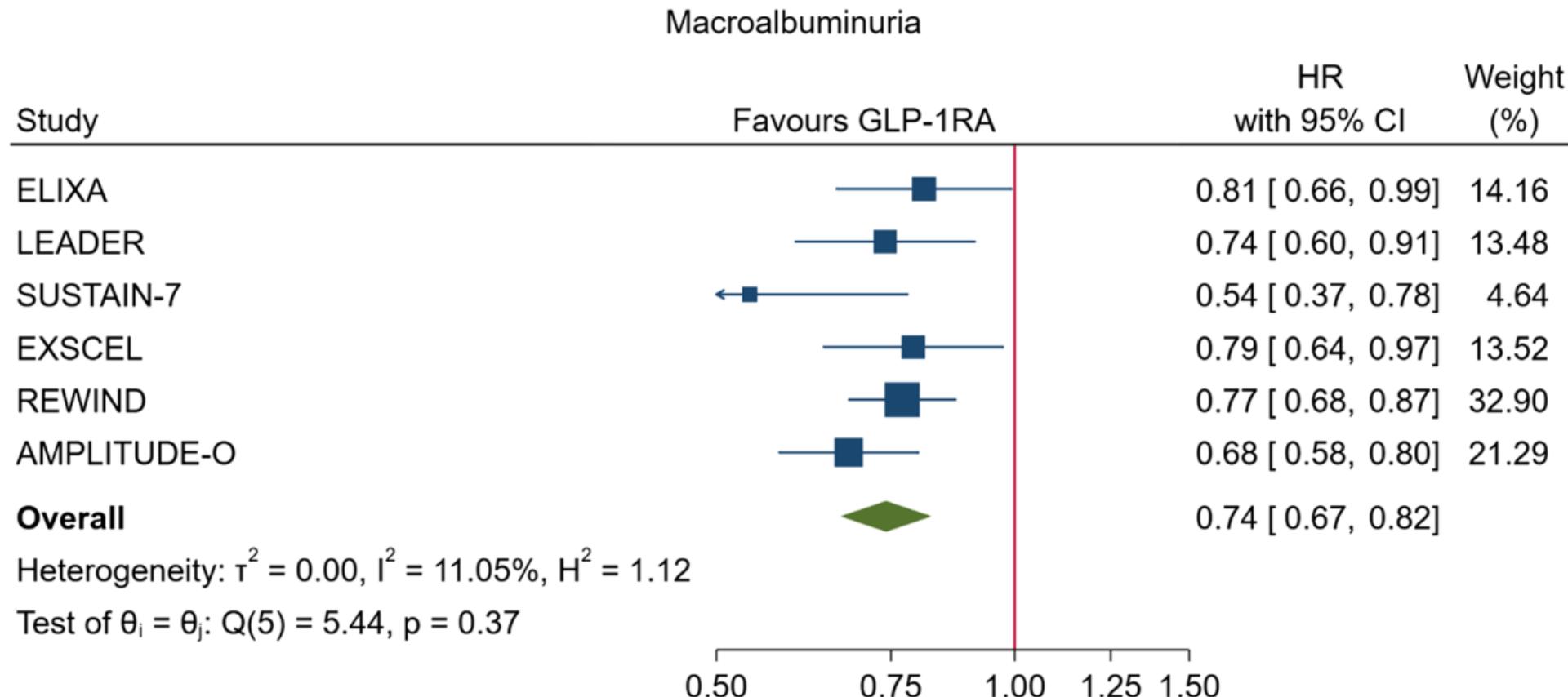
GLP-1 수용체작용제의 심혈관계 임상결과



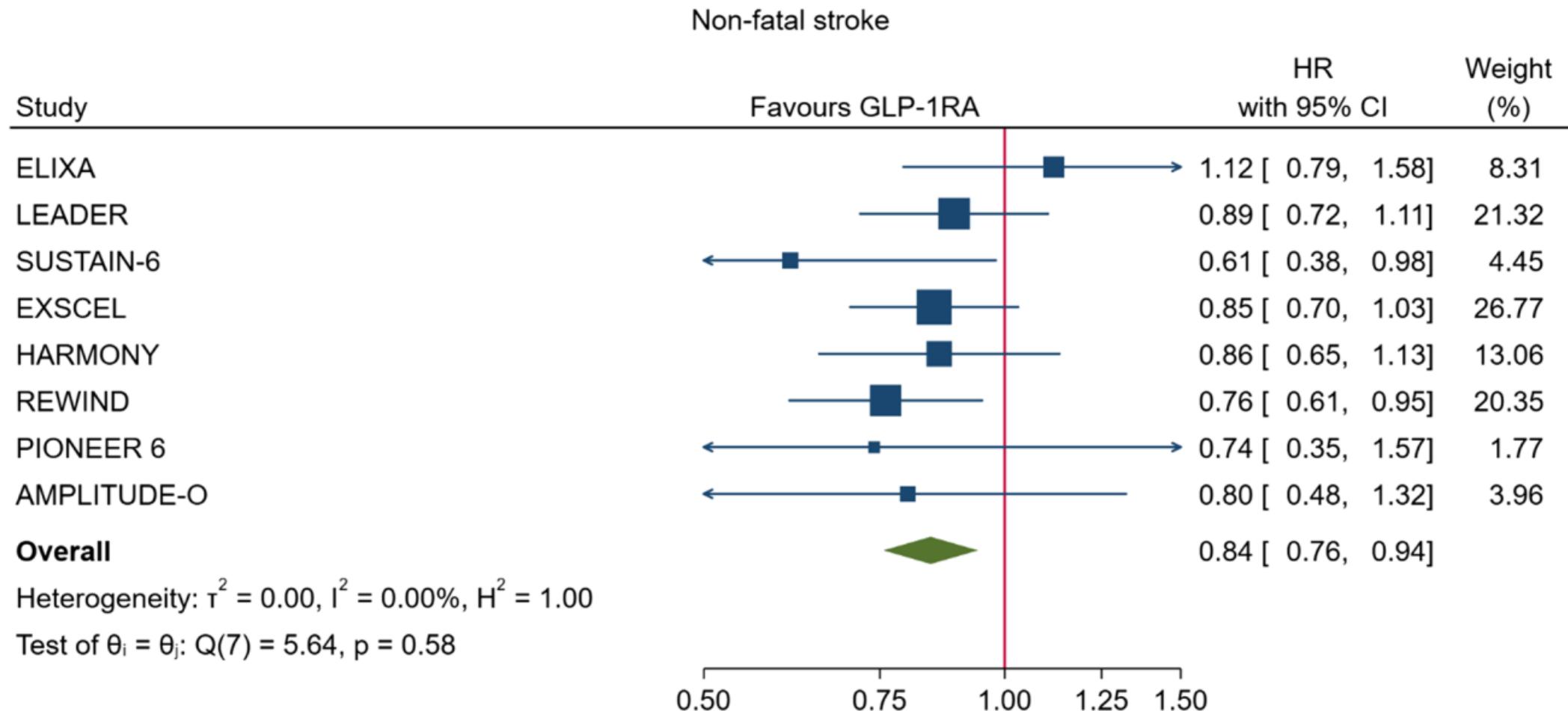
GLP-1 수용체작용제의 신장 임상결과



GLP-1 수용체작용제의 신장 임상결과



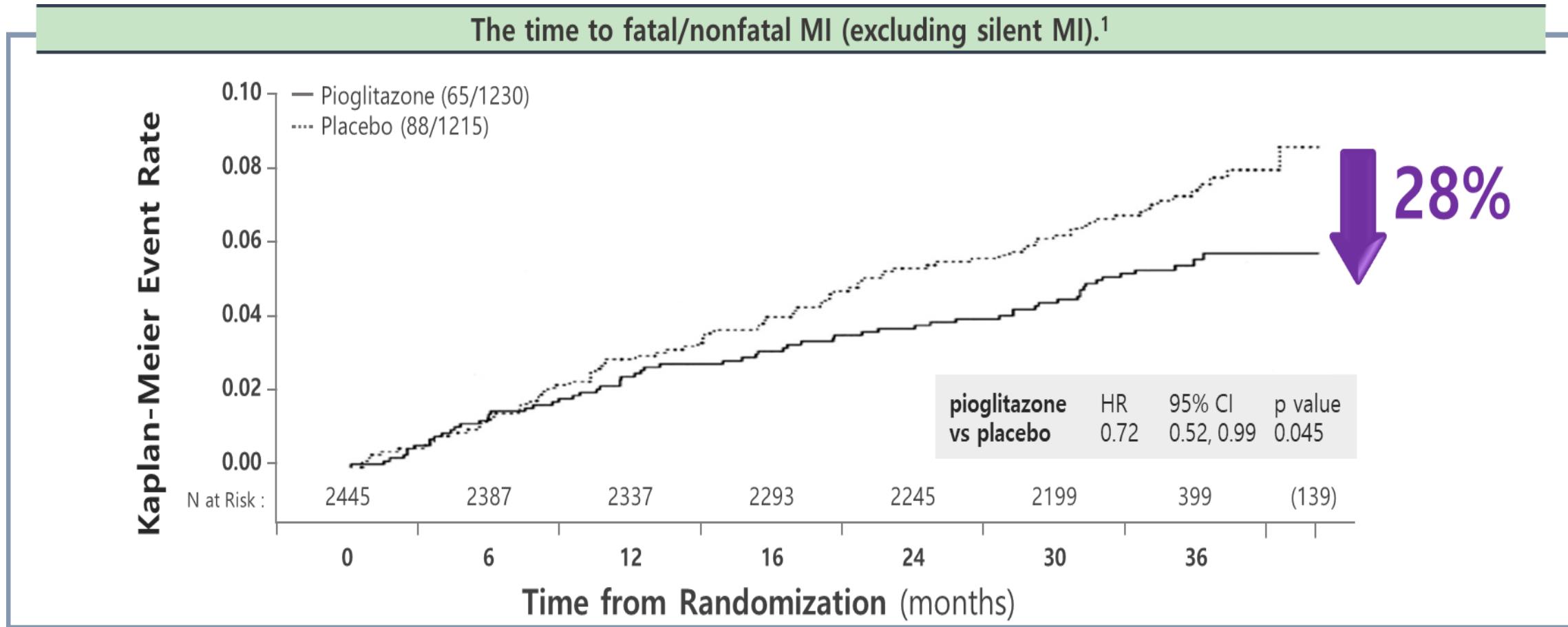
GLP-1 수용체작용제의 뇌졸중 임상결과



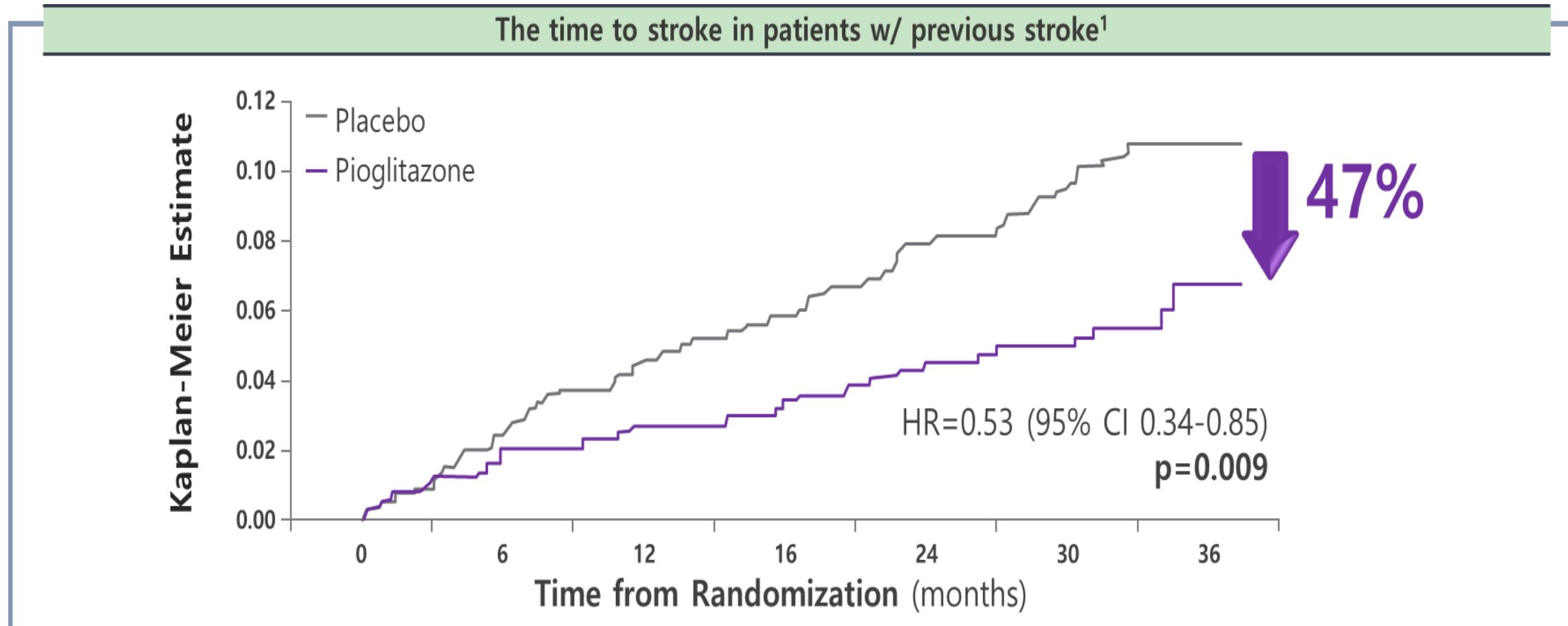
SGLT2 억제제와 GLP-1 수용체작용제의 임상결과 비교

	GLP-1RA	SGLT2i
MACE	✓	✓
CV mortality	✓	✓
Total Mortality	✓	✓
Stroke	✓	X
HHF	✓	✓ ✓
Kidney Outcomes	✓	✓ ✓

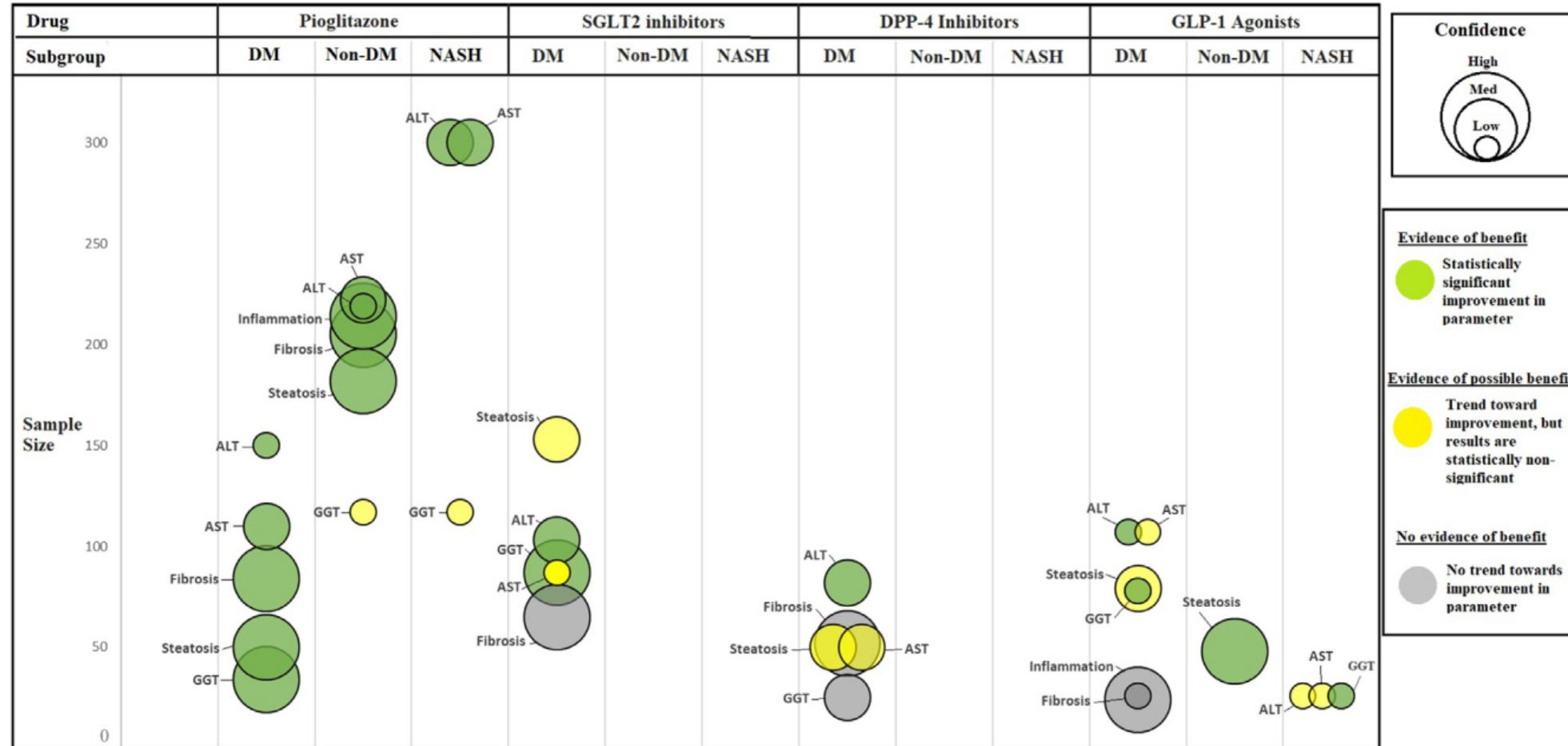
TZD의 심혈관계 임상결과 (2차 예방)



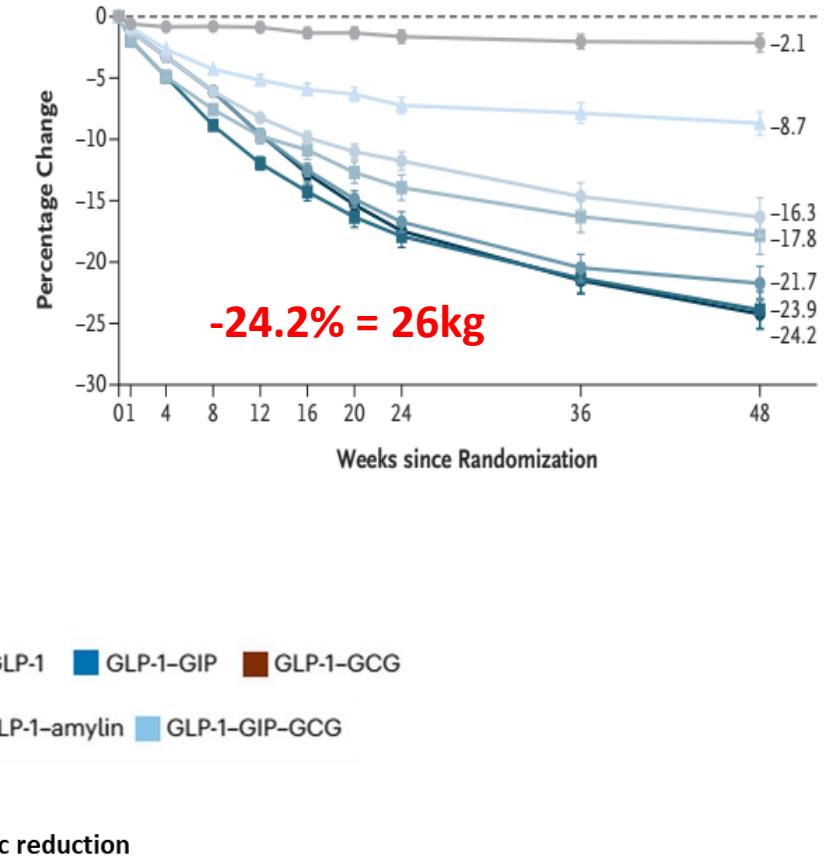
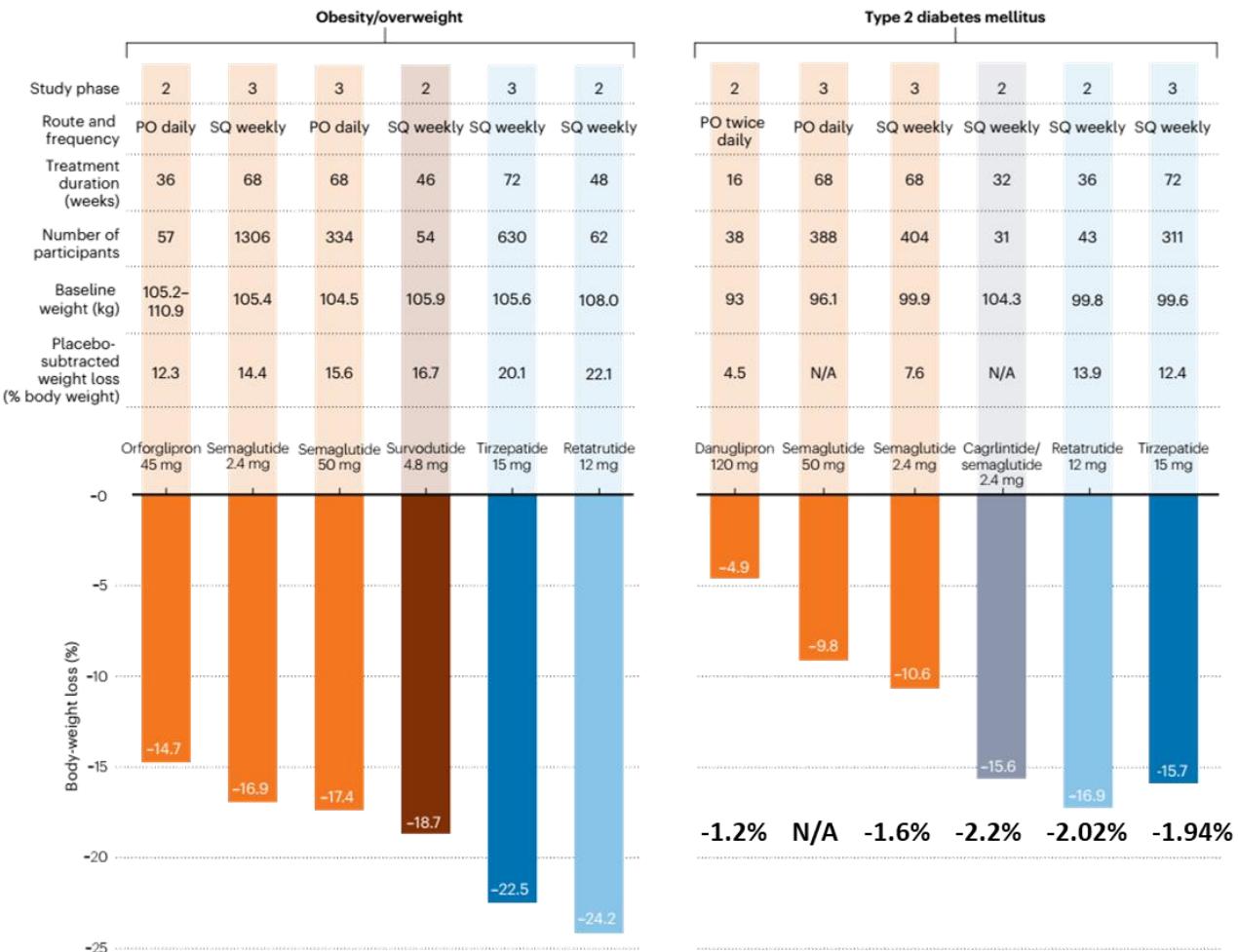
TZD의 뇌졸중 임상결과 (2차 예방)



당뇨병약제의 대사이상지방간 임상결과



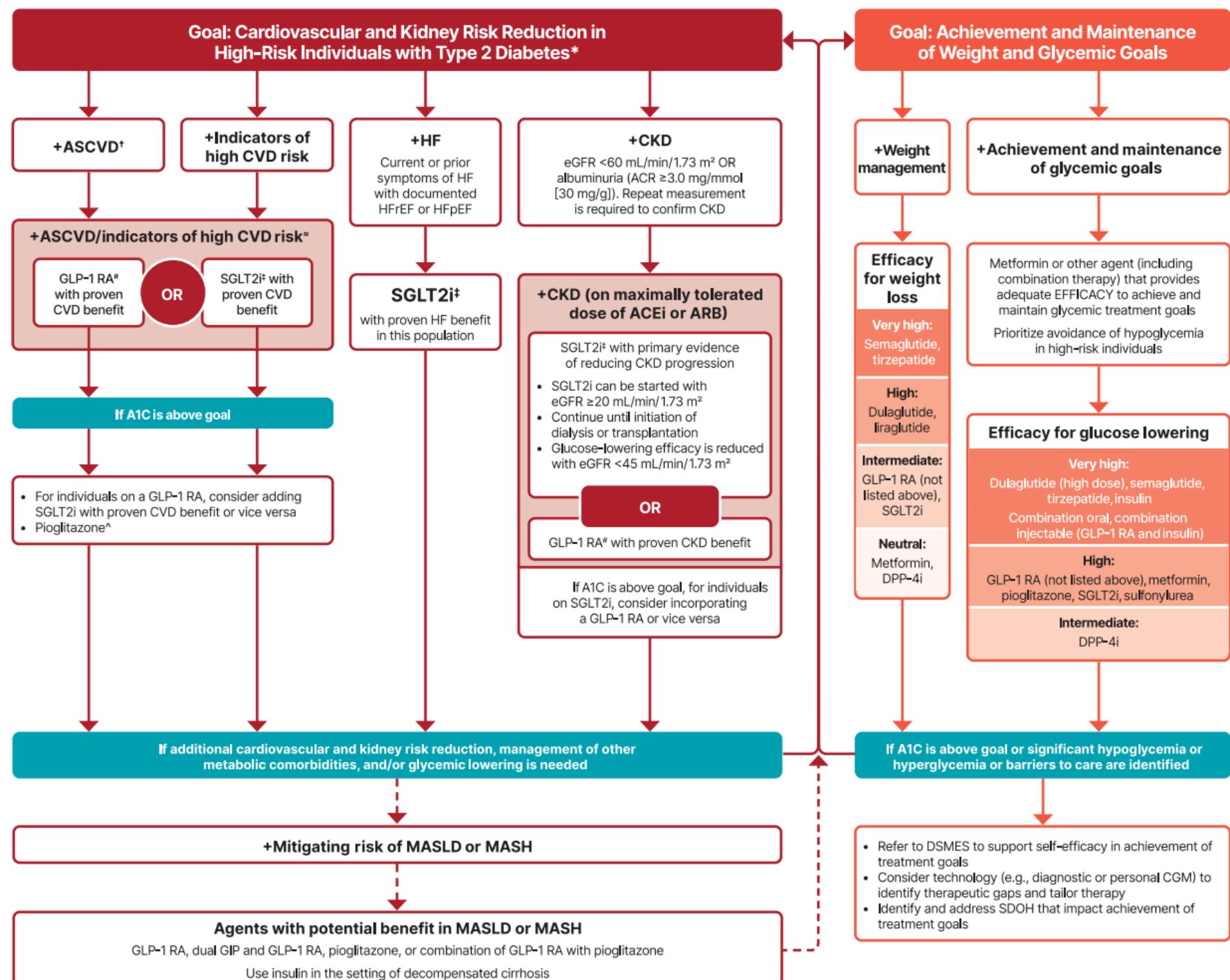
Incretin 기반 치료, 비만과 당뇨병 치료의 혁명



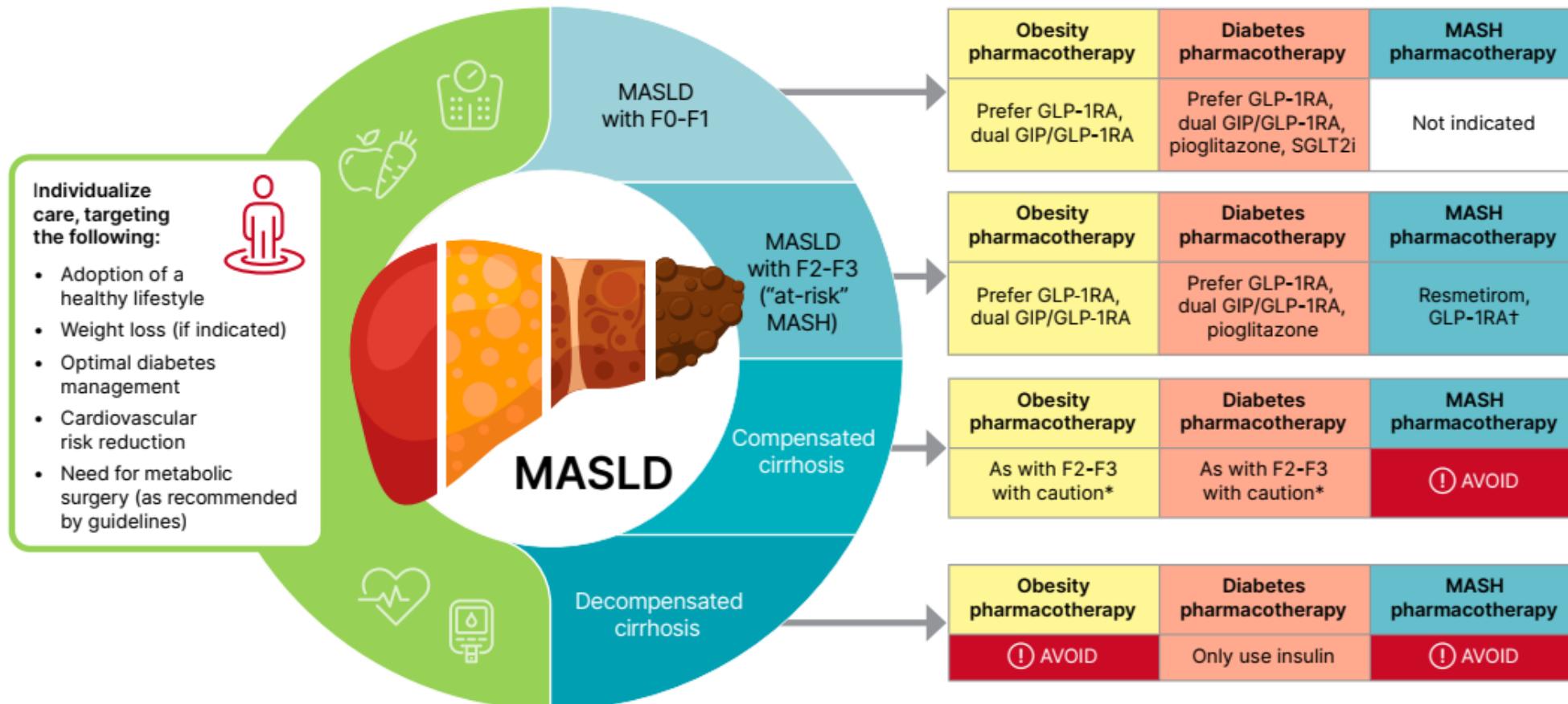
미국당뇨병학회

진료지침

- ASCVD: MI, stroke, arterial revascularization, TIA, UA, amputation, symptomatic or asymptomatic CAD
- Indicators of high risk: age ≥ 55 years + two or more additional risk factors (obesity, HTN, smoking, dyslipidemia, albuminuria)

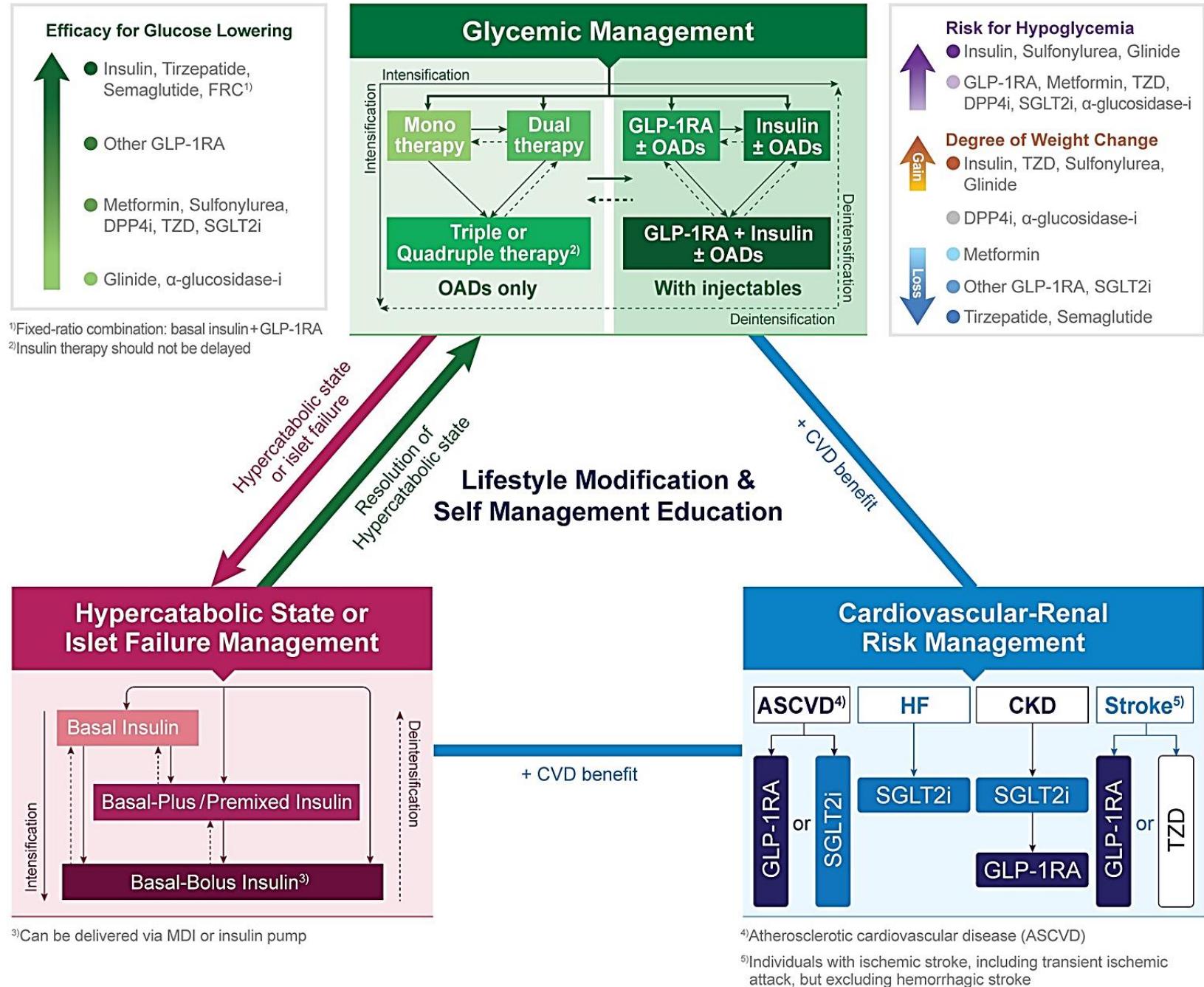


대사이상지방간질환 권고안



대한당뇨병학회

진료지침



혈당강하제의 작용기전

- Sulfonylurea
- Meglitinide
- DPP-IV inhibitor
- GLP-1 analogue

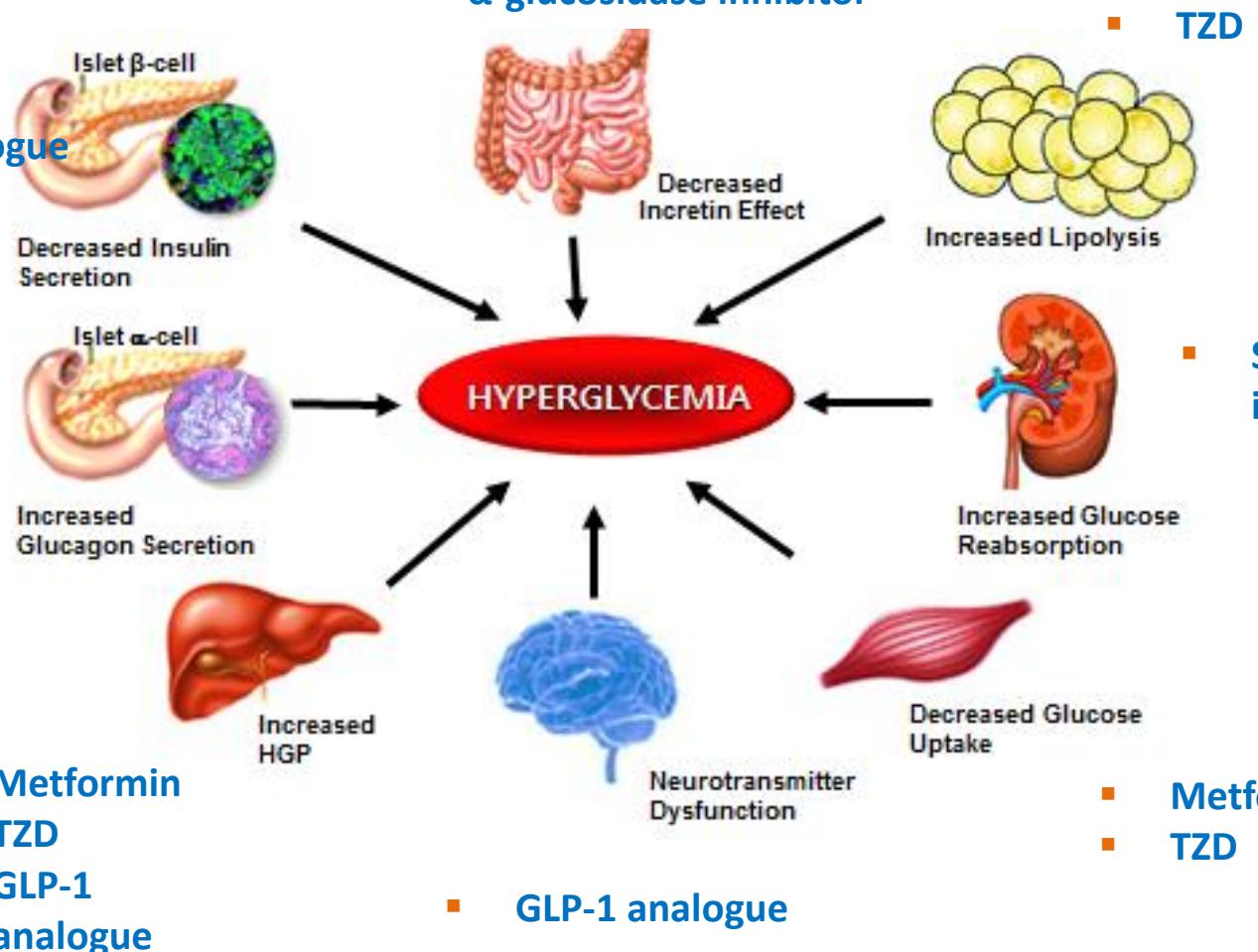
- DPP-IV inhibitor
- GLP-1 analogue

- Metformin
- TZD
- GLP-1 analogue

- GLP-1 analogue
- DPP-IV inhibitor
- α -glucosidase inhibitor

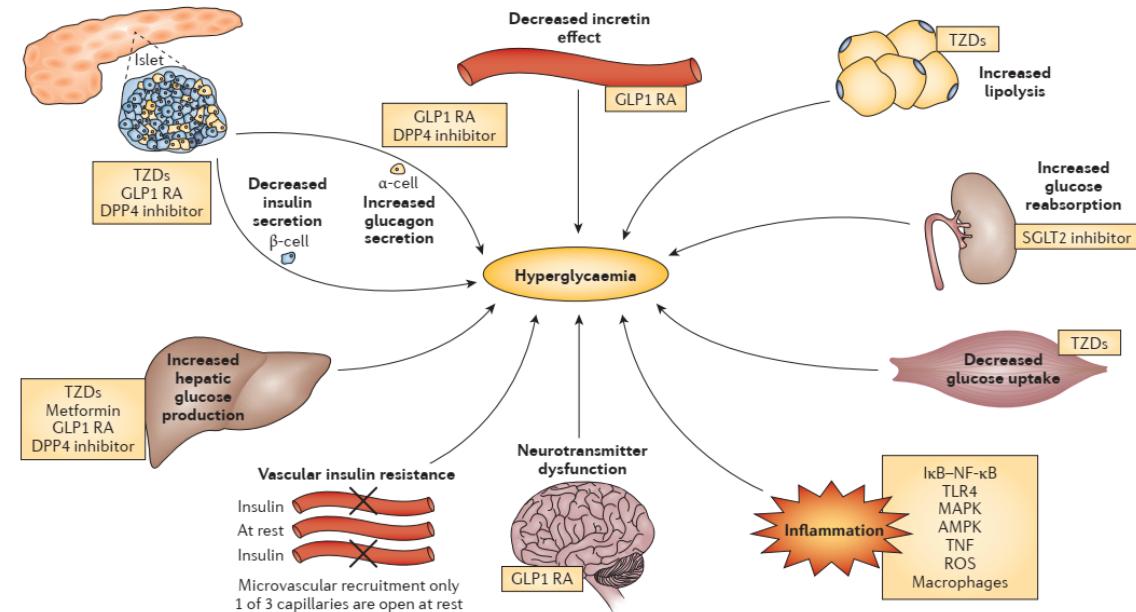
- Metformin
- TZD

- SGLT2 inhibitor

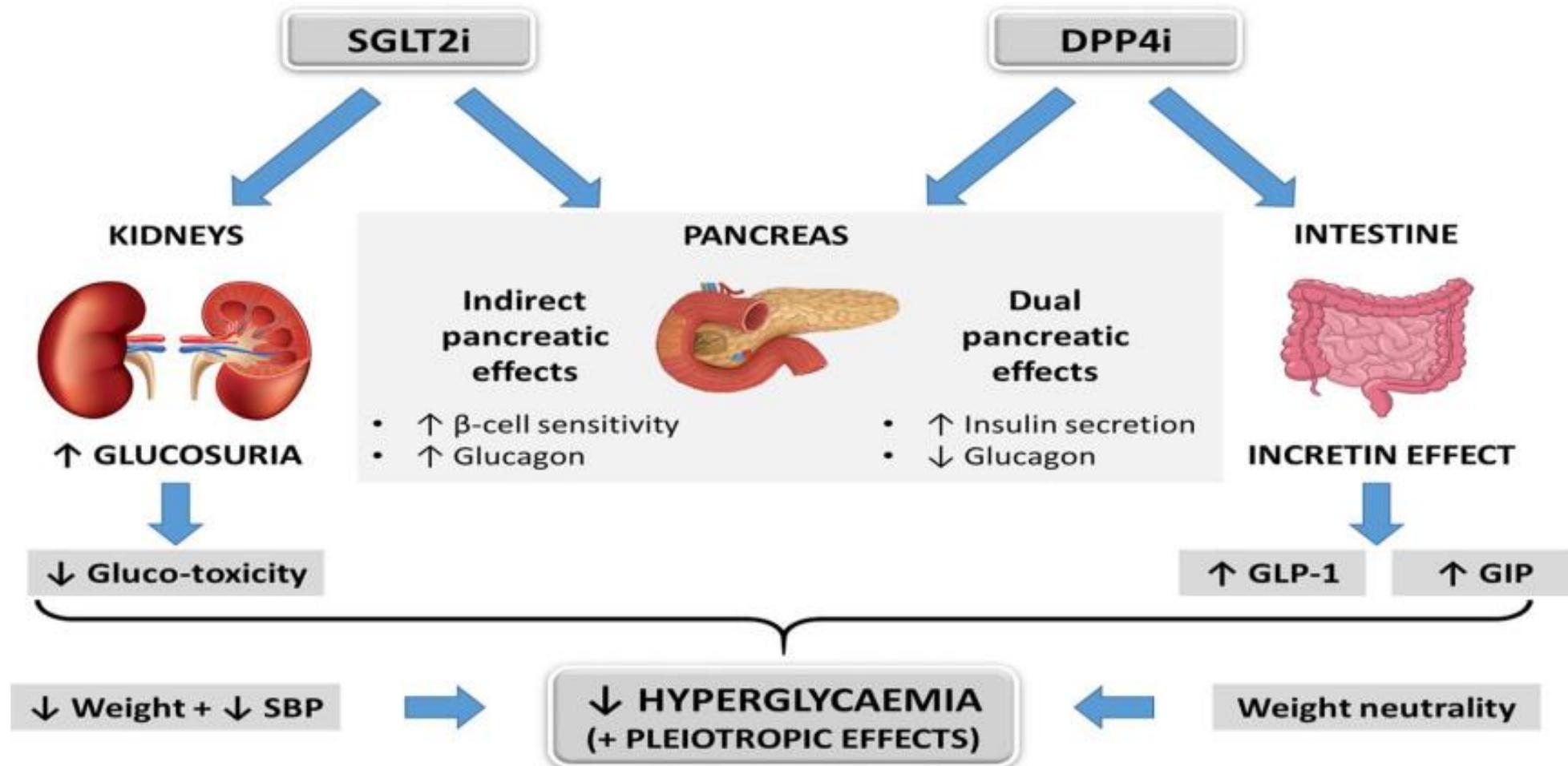


병용요법 시 고려할 점

- 상보적인 기전
- 혈당강하효과
- 체중 감소 효과
- 동반질환 및 심혈관 위험인자
- 저혈당 위험
- 신기능, 간기능
- 부작용
- 비용



SGLT2 억제제와 DPP-4 inhibitor 억제제 병용 시 상보적 기전



SGLT2 억제제와 DPP4 억제제 병용 시 임상적 기대 효과

	DPP4 억제제	SGLT2 억제제	병용
Hypoglycemia	-	-	-
Weight	-	↓	↓
MACE	-	↓	↓
HF	-	↓↓	↓↓
Renal disease	Limited evidence	↓	↓

SGLT2 억제제와 TZD 병용 시 상보적 기전

	TZD	SGLT2 억제제	병용
Blood pressure	↓	↓	↓↓
HbA1c	↓	↓	↓↓
Insulin sensitivity	↑↑	↑	↑↑↑
Beta cell function	↑↑	↑	↑↑↑
Renal disease	↓	↓↓	↓↓
Fat weight gain	↑	↓	-

SGLT2 억제제와 TZD 병용 시 임상적 기대 효과

	TZD	SGLT2 억제제	병용
Stroke	↓↓	↑	↓↓
Myocardial infarction	↓↓	↓	↓↓
Cardiovascular death	↓	↓↓	↓↓
Heart failure	↑	↓↓	↓
Fluid retention	↑	↓	-

SGLT2 억제제와 GLP-1 수용체작용제 병용 시 상보적 기전

	SGLT2 억제제	GLP-1 수용체작용제	병용
Beta cell function	↑↑	↑↑↑	↑↑↑↑
Insulin sensitivity	↑	↑	↑↑
Atherogenesis	-	↓	↓
Natriuresis	↑↑	↑	↑↓
HbA1c	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓↓
Weight	↓	↓↓	↓↓↓
Blood pressure	↓	↓	↓↓
Lipid profile	↑	-	↑

SGLT2 억제제와 GLP-1 수용체작용제 병용 시 임상적 기대효과

	SGLT2 억제제	GLP-1 수용체작용제	병용
MACE	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓↓
HHF	↓↓	↓	↓↓↓
Stroke	-	↓	↓
Renal events	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓↓
Hemodynamic benefit	↑↑	↑	↑↑
Visceral fat	↓	↓	↓↓
MAFLD, MASH	- ↓	↓	↓

약제별 주의점

약제	주의점
SGLT2 억제제	<ul style="list-style-type: none">주의:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 케토산증, 체액량 감소, 요로성 패혈증 및 신우신염, 회음괴사성근막염 (Fournier's Gangrene), 생식기 진균감염- eGFR1)< 45인 경우 혈당강하효과 감소금기: 투석
GLP-1 수용체작용제	<ul style="list-style-type: none">주의: 췌장염, 급성신장손상, 중증간장애, 신장장애, 중증위마비를 포함한 중증 위장관질환(권장되지 않음), 당뇨병망막병증, 급성담낭질환금기: 갑상선수질암 또는 MEN22)의 과거력 또는 가족력
TZD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">주의: 심부전악화, 부종, 골절위험 증가금기: NYHA Class III/IV 심부전, 활동성 방광암 (pioglitazone)

요약

- 당뇨병 합병증 예방의 핵심은 조기, 적극적, 다요인 관리이다.
- 초기 병용요법은 장기적인 합병증 위험을 줄일 잠재력이 있다.
- 치료 관성을 줄이고 치료 목표를 달성하기 위한 적극적 치료 강화 및 조기병합요법이 필요하다.
- 동반 질환에 따라 SGLT2 억제제, GLP-1 수용체 작용제, TZD 등을 전략적으로 선택한다.

동반 질환	우선 고려 약제	근거 및 권고
심부전	SGLT2 억제제	심부전 입원 및 심혈관 사망 감소 효과 입증. HbA1c 와 무관하게 우선 사용 권장.
만성신장질환(알부민뇨 또는 eGFR 감소)	SGLT2 억제제	신장보호 효과 입증. HbA1c와 무관하게 우선 사용. 금기·부작용 없으면 유지.
죽상경화성 심혈관질환	GLP-1 수용체작용제, SGLT2 억제제	주요 심혈관 사건 감소 효과 입증.
대사이상지방간질환	TZD, GLP-1 수용체작용제 (SLLT2 억제제)	간 대사 개선 효과 보고. 환자 상태에 따라 일차 치료 제로 고려 가능.

A wide-angle photograph of a park during autumn. The foreground is a paved path or clearing covered with fallen yellow and orange leaves. Several large trees with thick trunks are prominent, their branches heavy with leaves in shades of orange, red, and yellow. In the background, more trees are visible, some with green leaves and others with autumn colors. The sky is clear and blue.

경청해주셔서 감사합니다