

enhanced the amount of itraconazole absorbed. When six healthy male received single 100 mg dose of itraconazole, both the mean maximum concentration of itraconazole in plasma and AUCinf after the standard meal (bread meal with milk and bacon) were approximately a three-fold increase compared with that after the fasting. As the kinds of food for Asian are mainly non-fat carbohydrates and different from fatty western food, the pharmacokinetics of itraconazole was studied with healthy Korean volunteers. In a cross-over study, single itraconazole capsule (100 mg) was administered with and without Korean standardized breakfast (rice meal with vegetable soup and vegetable side dish) after an overnight fast. Plasma samples were obtained up to 72 hr after intake of each drug. Measurement of itraconazole plasma concentrations was performed by HPLC. In results, non-fat rice meal appeared to decrease the absorption rate and extend of itraconazole significantly, tmax being doubled from about 3 hr to 6 hr and Cmax decreased to half. The corresponding AUCinf also decreased to half with rice meal. The rate of elimination was not affected (terminal half-life, approximately 19 hr). These results indicate that the kinds of food influence the absorption of itraconazole significantly by increasing the absorption with fatty meal and rather decreasing the absorption of itraconazole with non-fat carbohydrates meal. Therefore, it shows that the indication of itraconazole in Asian countries should be reconsidered.

[PF1-2] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D]

Nested case-control study on the association between histamine-2-receptor antagonist and gastric cancer in the Korean elderly.

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Gastric cancer is the most common cancer in the Korean elderly. Some epidemiological studies suggested that histamine-2-receptor antagonist (H₂-RA) increase the risk of gastric cancer. But little has been known about the association between H₂-RA and gastric cancer in the elderly. The goal of this study was to estimate whether H₂-RA increases the risk of gastric cancer in the elderly. The study population were members of the Korean Elderly Pharmacoepidemiology Cohort (KEPEC:n=23,649), aged 65 years or more. The information on drug exposure including H₂-RA was collected from the claims data of hospitals between 1993 and 1994. The information on the potential gastric cancer cases was collected from the claims data between 1993 and 1998. The hospital survey was conducted to confirm the final diagnoses of the potential cases. The information on confounders was collected by questionnaire survey. Every gastric cancer patient was matched with 4 non-gastric cancer controls of the same age and gender in the KEPEC. Conditional logistic regression model was used to evaluate the risk of gastric cancer after controlling for potential confounders. 52 cases were identified as the final gastric cancer. 208 controls were selected. 8 cases (15.4%) and 9 controls (4.3%) were exposed to H₂-RA. The crude odds ratio was 4.0 (95% CI: 1.47-11.00). After adjusting for existence of heart burn, body shape, total smoking dose, insomnia and medication history, adjusted OR was 5.1 (95% CI=1.72-14.99). The use of H₂-RA might increase the risk of gastric cancer in the Korean elderly. This finding supports the hypothesis that achlorhydria induced by H₂-RA increases the risk of gastric cancer.

[PF1-3] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D]

Drug Utilization Review for the Antiulcerative Agents in the Elderly Inpatients

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