

한약재를 첨가한 오소리 발효액이 폐경기 증후군과 Estradiol 농도 및 골대사에 미치는 영향

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Effects of Fermented Liquid of *Meles meles* with Medicinal Plants on the Menopausal Symptoms, Estradiol Content and Bone Health Indices in the Postmenopausal Women

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigated the possibility of *Meles meles* as an edible functional resource. To assess the effects of *Meles meles* fermented liquid(ML) with medicinal plants in postmenopausal women, the menopause symptoms, hematological and serum chemical variables and bone health indices were examined. Twenty five postmenopausal women participated in the study. As a result, in postmenopausal women, ML supplements were effective in reducing the incidence of menopause symptoms, such as insomnia(44.0%), sensitivity(40.0%), headache(34.0%), hot flush and decreased vaginal lubrication(20.0%) after 12 weeks. Also serum estradiol and calcitonin and calcium levels were 23.27 pg/mL, 14.88 pg/mL and 8.86 mg/dL before the ML intake. Levels were significantly increased of estradiol and calcitonin and calcium after ML intake during 12 weeks to 30.36 pg/mL, 21.61 pg/mL and 10.01 mg/dL. Osteocalcin and bone alkaline phosphatase activity were 14.36 ng/mL, 21.55 U/L before the ML intake, but according to ML intake, the levels were significantly decreased. In conclusion, ML play beneficial roles in the prevention of bone loss and menopause symptoms. However current data are not sufficient to determine the effective doses for beneficial effect as well as harmful effect and support dietary recommendation level for ML. Therefore, our results should be viewed with caution. But *Meles meles* fermented liquid with medicinal plants can be used as possible food resources and functional food materials, more studies are needed to identify the proper mechanism of ML.

Key words : *Meles meles*, fermented liquid, menopause symptom, estradiol, decreased bone loss.

서 론

오소리(*Meles meles* L, Arctonyx collaris F. Cuvier, European Badger)는 식육목(食肉目) 족제비과에 속하는 동물로 1998년 인공사육허가에 의해 대량 사육하게 되었고(이 와 한 2001, Park et al 2004) 2003년 7월 14일자 식품의약품안전청 고시 제 2003-33호에서 동물성 식품원료로 지정됨으로써(KFDA 2003) 우리 나라에서도 제약없이 오소리의 사용이 가능하게 되었다. 오소리는 예로부터 환육, 단육 또는 저환이라 불리었

으며 성질은 평하고 맛은 달고 시며 독이 없고 귀경(歸經)은 手足太陰經에 들어가며 고기뿐 아니라 뼈나 지방유(환유)를 약용으로 쓴다고 알려져 있고(중앙대사전 편찬위원회 2002, 황도연 1978, 김 과 홍 1992) 화상, 만성이질, 피로, 결핵, 염증 등에 효능이 있음이 제시되어 있다(이 와 한 2001, 황도연 1978, 김 과 홍 1992). 특히 곰과 동물을 제외한 육식동물의 담즙에는 ursodeoxycholic acid(UDCA)가 거의 없는 반면 오소리 담즙산에는 약 4.5%의 UDCA가 함유되어 있어 담낭의 이용 가능성도 대두되고 있다(이 와 한 2001, 황도연 1978, 김 과 홍 1992). 인공사육과 함께 여러 목적으로 점점 사용량이 증가되고 있는 시점에서 식용자원으로서 영양학적 가치를 판단하는 것은 중요한 부분이라 생각되어 본 연구자들은 오

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(2004년 4월 20일 접수, 2004년 6월 12일 채택)