만성질환 통계

1 치주질환 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

◈ 만 19세 이상 치주질환 유병률(연령표준화)은 2007년 32.1%에서 2016~2018년 23.4%로 지난 10년 동안 8.7%p 감소하였음(남자는 38.4%에서 30.9%로 7.5%p 감소, 여자는 25.9%에서 18.1%로 7.8%p 감소). 2016~2018년 기준 남자가 여자보다 1.7배 높은 유병률을 보였음(그림 1).

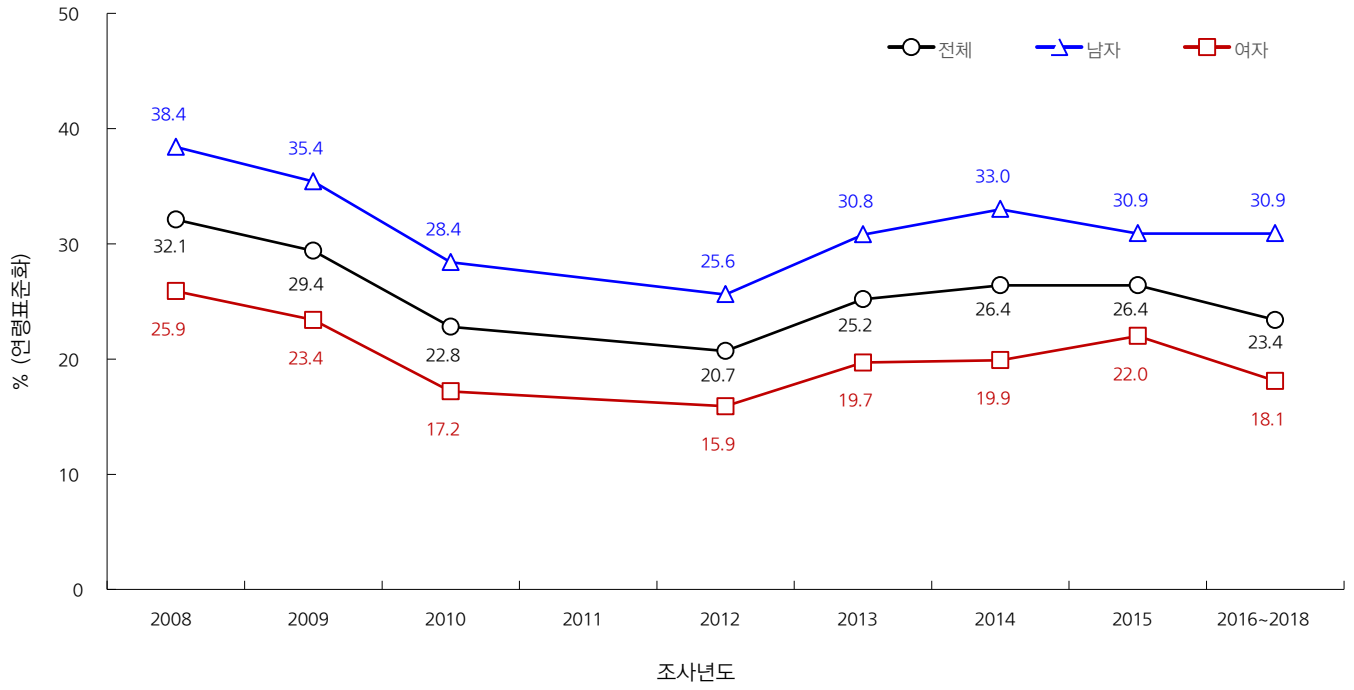

그림 1. 치주질환 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

* 치주질환 유병률: 치주조직병 치료 이상의 치주질환(잇몸병) 치료가 필요한 분율, 만 19세 이상
† 2016~2018년 통합 산출, 2011년 결과 미공개
‡ 그림 1의 연도별 지표값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

2 영구치우식 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

◈ 만 19세 이상 영구치우식 유병률(연령표준화)은 2008년 35.7%에서 2016~2018년 29.1%로 6.6%p 감소하였음(그림2). 2016~2018년을 기준으로 19~29세(32.1%), 30~39세(34.1%)가 다른 연령대보다 높은 수준이었으며, 소득이 높을수록 영구치우식 유병률은 낮은 경향을 보였음(그림 3).

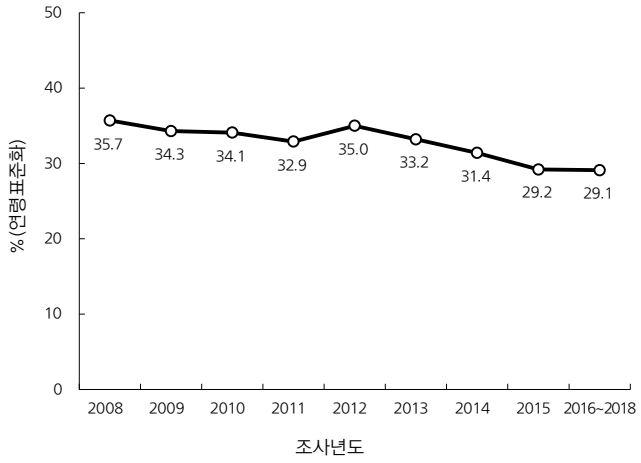

그림 2. 영구치우식 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

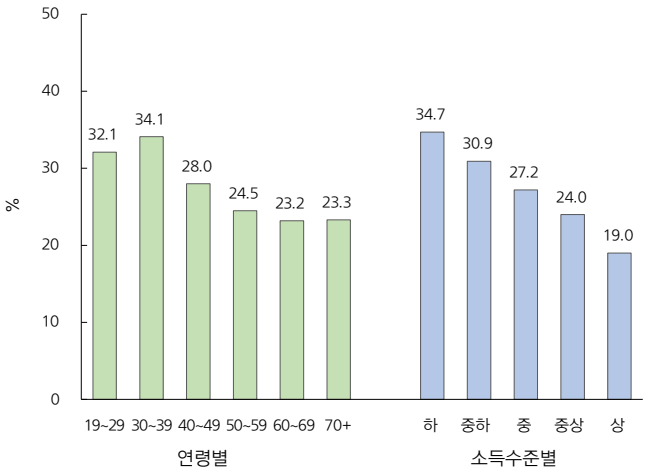

그림 3. 연령별, 소득수준별 영구치우식 유병률, 2016~2018

* 영구치우식 유병률: 치료를 완료하지 않거나 발거하지 않은 영구치 치아우식증(충치)을 현재 1개 이상 보유하고 있는 분율, 만19세 이상
† 2016~2018년 통합산출
‡ 소득수준: 월가구균등화소득(월가구소득/√가구원수)을 성별 · 연령별(5세단위) 5분위로 분류
§ 그림 2의 연도별 지표값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

출처 : 2018년 국민건강통계, http://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/
작성부서 : 질병관리본부 질병예방센터 만성질환관리과

Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

1 Trends in the prevalence of periodontal diseases, 2008–2018

◈ The prevalence of periodontal diseases (age standardization) among those aged 19 years and over decreased 8.7%p over the past 10 years from 32.1% in 2007 to 23.4% in 2016–2018 (decreases 7.5%p from 38.4% to 30.9% in men and 7.8%p from 25.9% to 18.1% in women). As of 2016–2018, men had a 1.7 times higher prevalence than women (Figure 1).

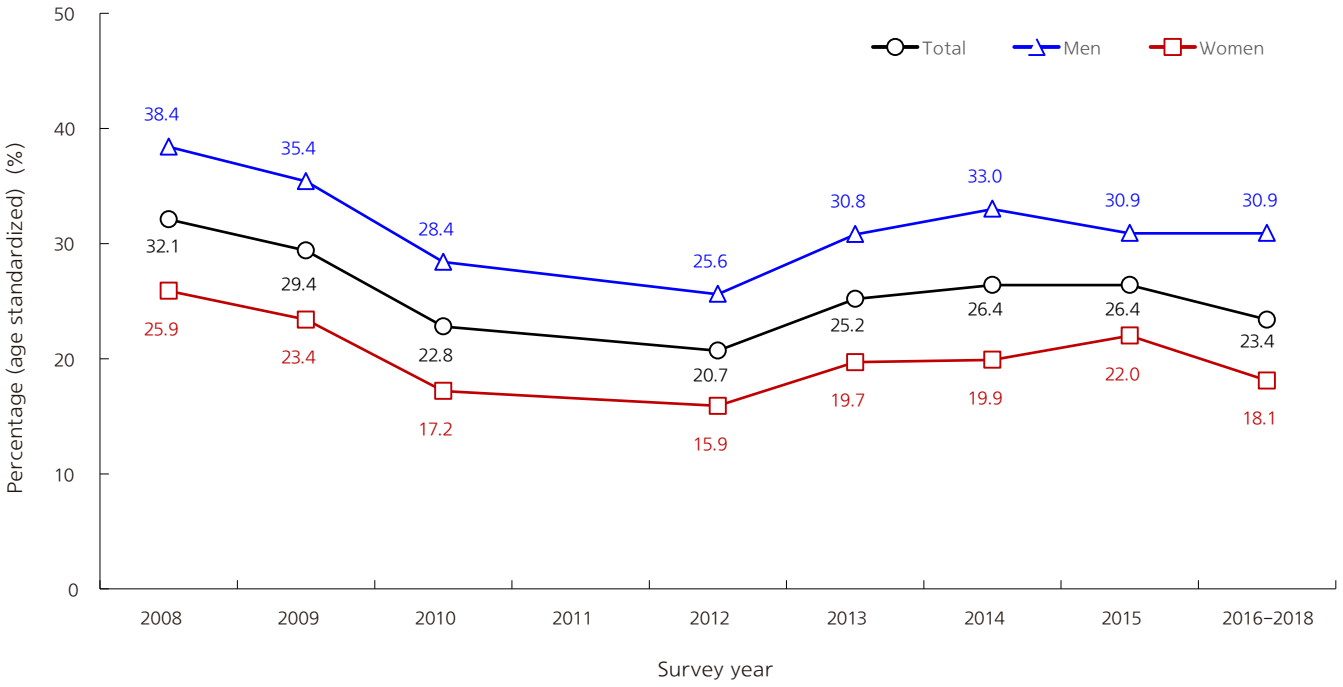

Figure 1. Trends in the prevalence of periodontal diseases, 2008–2018

* Prevalence of periodontal diseases: The proportion that needs to be treated for periodontal disease (gum disease) beyond the treatment of periodontal tissue disease, aged 19 years and over

† Integrated output from 2016 to 2018 and unreleased results from 2011

‡ The mean in figure 1 was calculated using the direct standardization method based on a 2005 population projection.

❷ Trends in the prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth, 2008–2018

◈ The prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth among those aged 19 years and over (age standardization) decreased 6.6%p from 35.7% in 2008 to 29.1% in 2016–2018 (Figure 2). As of 2018, 19–29 age group (32.1%) and 30–39 age group (34.1%) were higher than other age groups. Also the higher the income level, the lower the prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth (Figure 3).

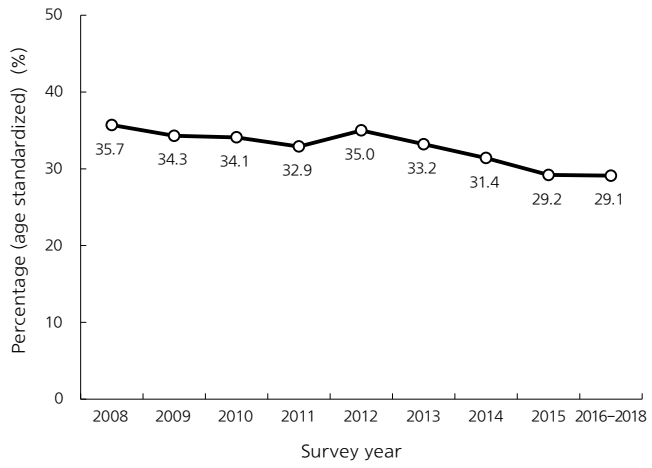

Figure 2. Trends in the prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth, 2008–2018

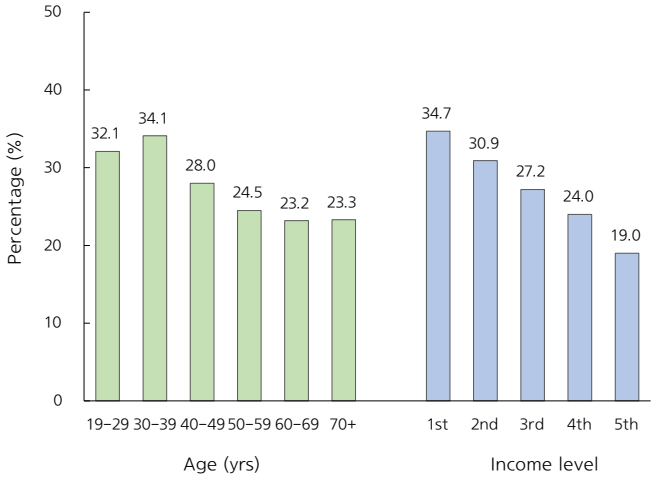

Figure 3. Prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth by age and income level, 2016–2018

* The prevalence of dental caries for permanent teeth: A proportion that currently has more than one permanent tooth caries(tooth decay) that has not treated or has not extracted, aged 19 years and over

† Integrated output from 2016 to 2018

‡ According to the equivalent income of household (monthly household income $\sqrt{\text{No. of a household members}}$), subjects were divided into quintile groups within sex and each 5-year age stratum.

§ The mean in figure 2 was calculated using the direct standardization method based on a 2005 population projection

Source: Korea Health Statistics 2018, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, http://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/

Reported by: Division of Chronic Disease Control, Korea Centers for disease Control and Prevention