

만성질환 통계

만성콩팥병(중등도 이상) 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

◆ 만 30세 이상 중등도 이상의 만성콩팥병 유병률(연령표준화)은 2008년 3.8%에서 2018년 2.4%로 1.4%p 감소(남자는 3.5%에서 3.1%로 0.4%p 감소, 여자는 3.9%에서 1.7%로 2.2%p 감소) 하였으며 2018년 기준으로 남자는 3.1%, 여자는 1.7%로 나타났음(그림 1).

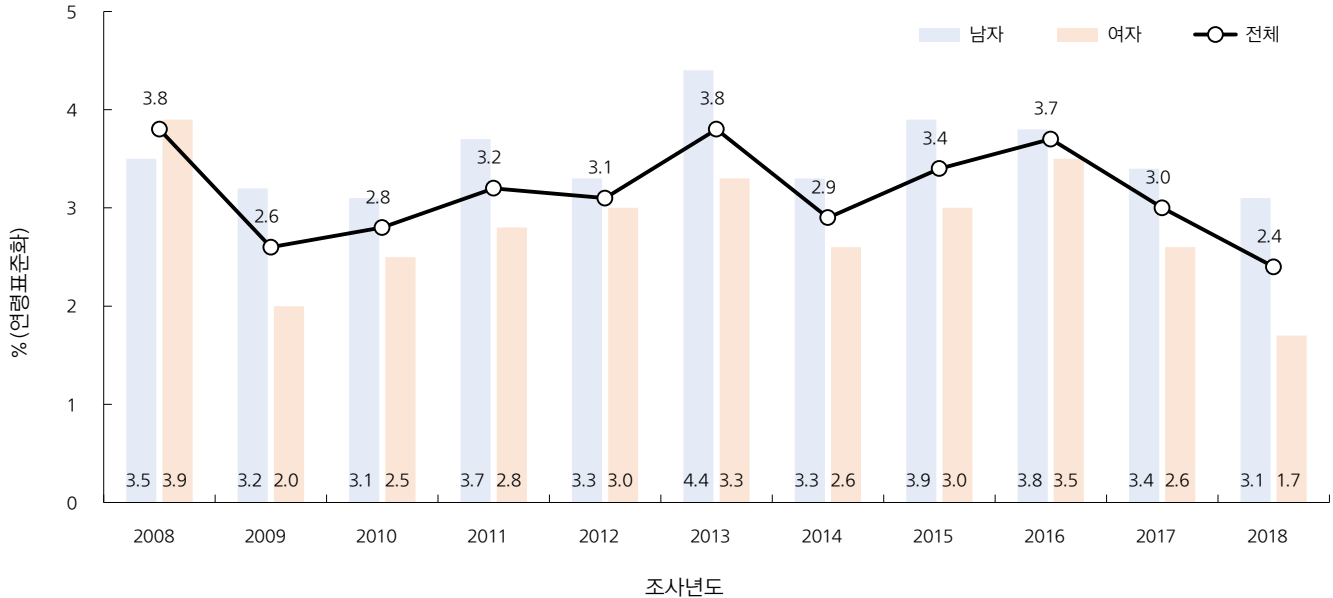


그림 1. 만성콩팥병(중등도 이상) 유병률 추이, 2008~2018

* 만성콩팥병(중등도이상) 유병률 : 사구체 여과율(MDRD-GFR)이 60mL/min/1.73m² 미만인 분율, 만 30세 이상

† 그림1의 연도별 지표값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

출처 : 2018년 국민건강통계, <http://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/>

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Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

Trends in prevalence of chronic kidney disease (moderate to severe), 2008–2018

◆ The prevalence of moderate to severe chronic kidney disease among those aged 30 years and over (age standardized) decreased by 1.4%p, from 3.8% in 2008 to 2.4% in 2018 (men by 0.4%p from 3.5% to 3.1% and women by 2.2%p from 3.9% to 1.7%). In 2018, the prevalence was 3.1% in men and 1.7% in women (Figure 1).

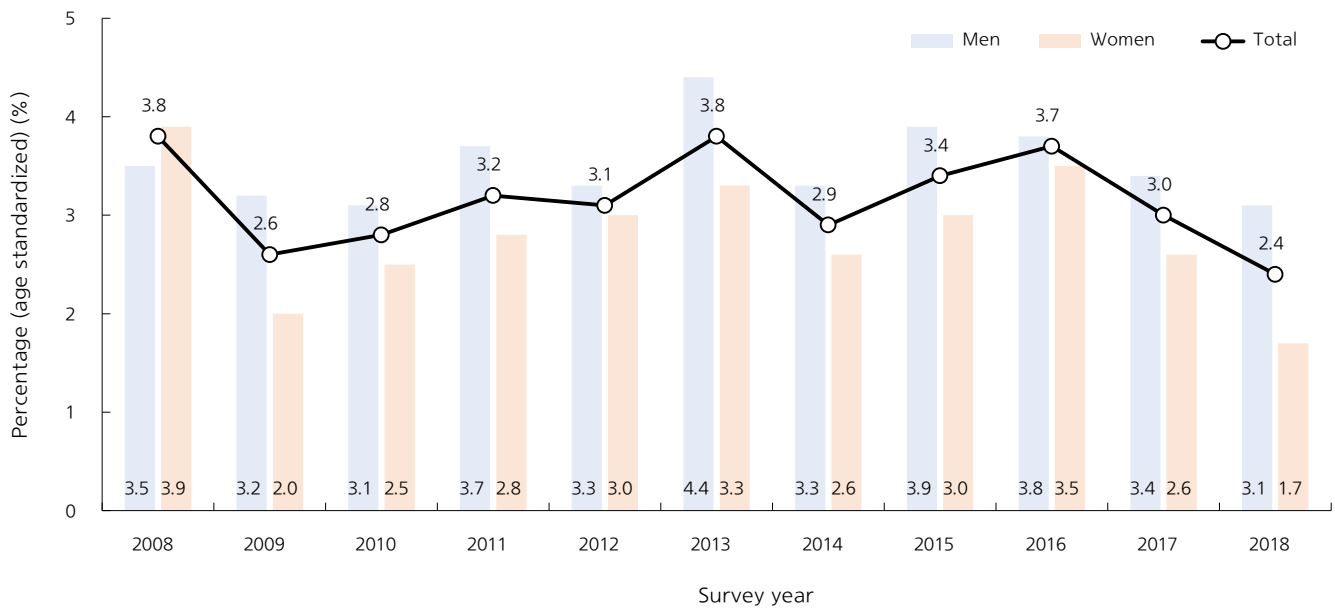


Figure 1. Trends in prevalence of chronic kidney disease (moderate to severe), 2008–2018

* Chronic kidney disease (moderate or severe): MDRD–GFR (glomerular filtration rate) < 60mL/min/1.73m², among those aged 30 years and over

† The mean in figure 1 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