

만성질환 통계

고콜레스테롤혈증 유병률 추이, 2007~2018

◆ 만 30세 이상 고콜레스테롤혈증 유병률(연령표준화)은 2007년 10.7%에서 2018년 21.4%로 10.7%p 증가하였음(남자는 9.3%에서 20.9%로 11.6%p 증가하였고, 여자는 11.5%에서 21.4%로 9.9%p 증가). 남녀 모두 지속 증가하는 경향을 보였고, 2007년에 비해 2018년에 2배 증가하였음(그림 1).

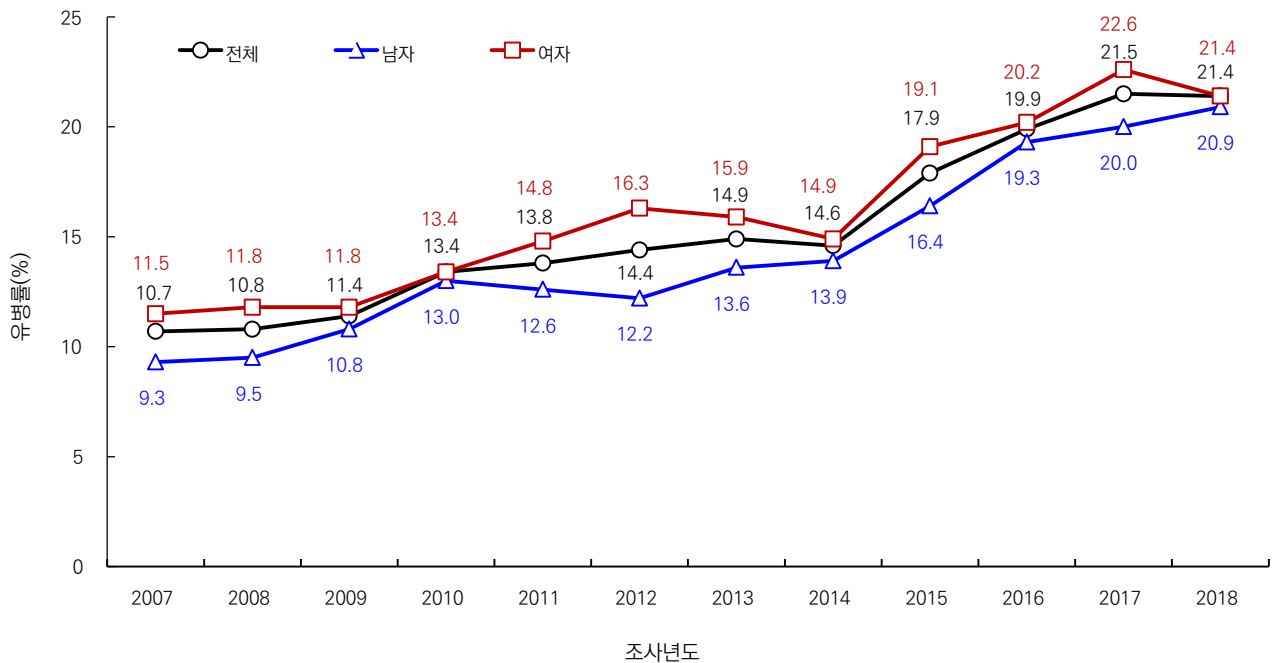


그림 1. 고콜레스테롤혈증 유병률 추이, 2007~2018

* 고콜레스테롤혈증 유병률 : 총콜레스테롤이 240 mg/dL 이상이거나 콜레스테롤강하제를 복용한 분율, 만 30세 이상

※ 그림1에 제시된 통계치는 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

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

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Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

Trends of hypercholesterolemia among Korean adults aged 30 years and over, 2007–2018

◆ Prevalence (age standardized) of hypercholesterolemia among Korean adults aged 30 years and over increased by 10.7%p, from 10.7% in 2007 to 21.4% in 2018. (men showed 11.6%p from 9.3% to 20.9%, and women showed 9.9%p increase from 11.5% to 21.4%). Both men and women showed increasing tendency and the value in 2018 was double that of 2007 (Figure 1).

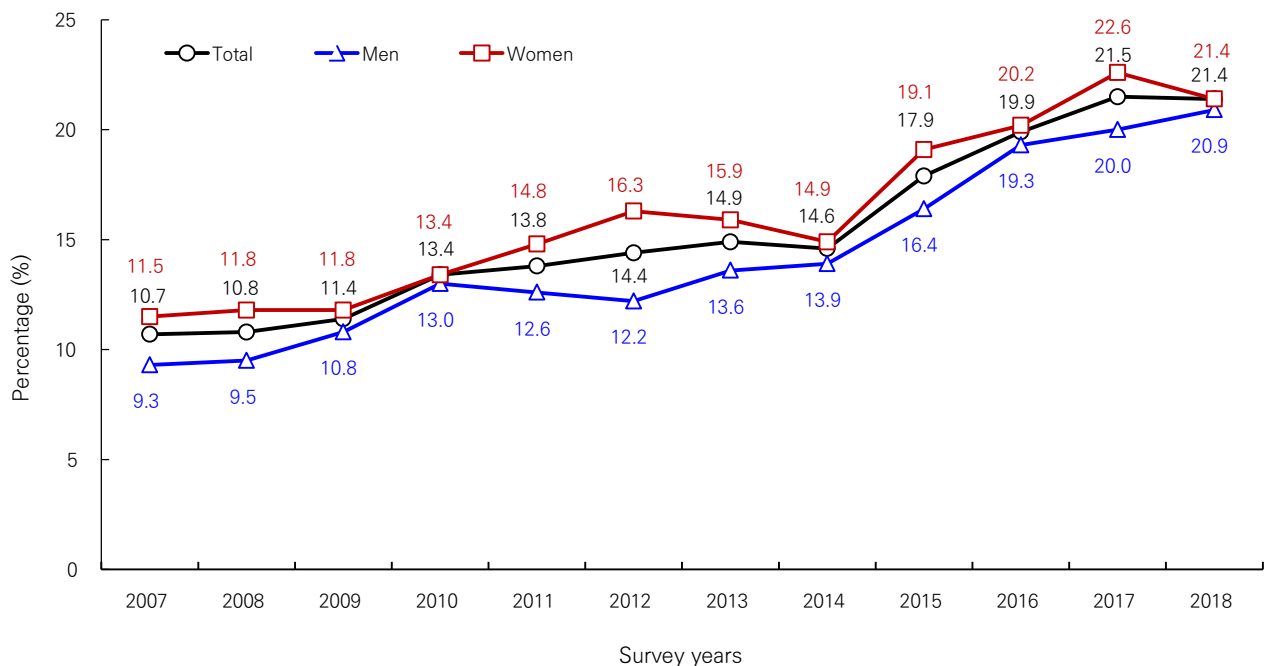


Figure 1. Trends of hypercholesterolemia among those aged 30 years and over, 2007–2018

* Prevalence of hypercholesterolemia: percentage of people who either have total cholesterol level equal to or more than 240 mg/dL, or who are taking cholesterol-lowering medication, amongst 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/>

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