

## 만성질환 통계

## 만성콩팥병 유병률 추이, 2011~2020

만19세 이상 만성콩팥병 유병률(연령표준화)은 2019년 8.2%에서 2020년 6.7%로 감소(그림 1). 2020년 기준으로 연령이 증가할수록 만성콩팥병 유병률이 증가하여 60대는 11.1%, 70대 이상은 27.3%임(그림 2).

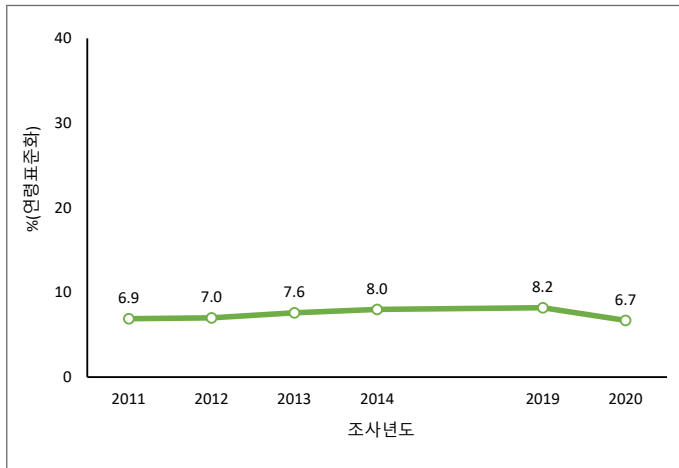


그림 1. 만성콩팥병 유병률 추이, 2011~2020

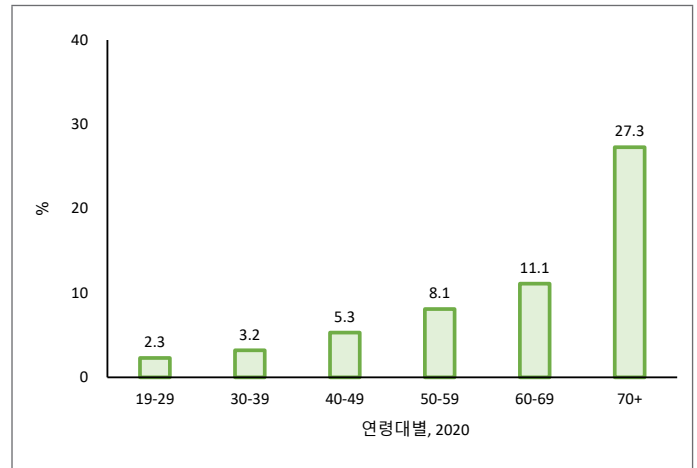


그림 2. 연령대별 만성콩팥병 유병률, 2020

\* 만성콩팥병 유병률 : 사구체여과율(CKD-EPI 공식 적용)이 60 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> 이상이면서 소변 albumin/creatinine 비율이 30 mg/g 이상인 경우 또는 사구체여과율이 60 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> 미만인 경우의 분율, 만 19세 이상

\*\* CKD-EPI: Chronic kidney disease-Epidemiology Collaboration equation

† 2015~2018년에 요알부민을 미분석하여 유병률 미제시

‡ 그림1의 연도별 값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

출처 : 2020년 국민건강통계, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr>

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## Noncommunicable disease statistics

## Trends in prevalence of chronic kidney disease, 2011–2020

6.7% of Korean adults aged 19 years or older are estimated to have chronic kidney disease (CKD). Prevalence of CKD decreased from 8.2% in 2019 to 6.7% in 2020 (Figure 1).

In 2020, prevalence of CKD increased sharply with age. An estimated 27.3% of people aged 70 years or older and 11.1% of their 60s have CKD (Figure 2).

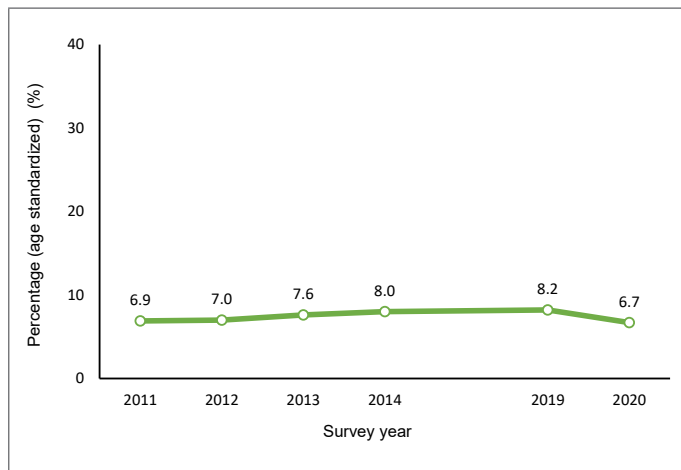


Figure 1. Trends in prevalence of chronic kidney disease, 2011–2020

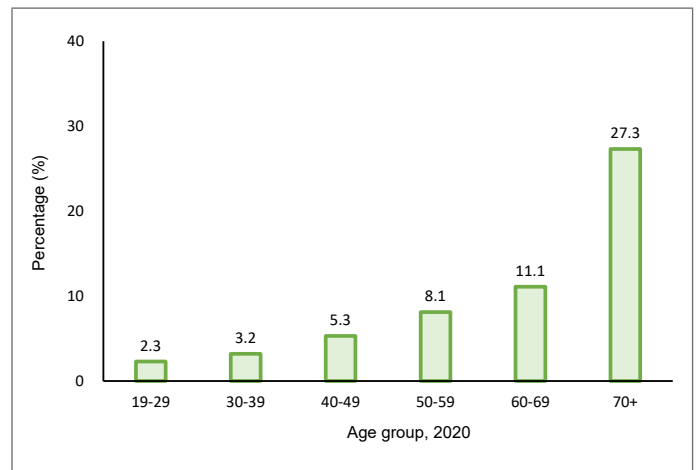


Figure 2. Prevalence of chronic kidney disease by age group, 2020

\* Chronic kidney disease: Glomerular filtration rate (CKD–EPI equation)  $\geq 60$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> and urine albumin/creatinine ratio  $\geq 30$  mg/g, OR Glomerular filtration rate (CKD–EPI equation)  $< 60$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> among those aged 19 years and over

\*\* CKD–EPI: Chronic kidney disease–Epidemiology Collaboration equation

† Results from 2015 to 2018 are not shown due to the absence of albuminuria

‡ Age-standardized prevalence was calculated using the 2005 Population Projections for Korea

Source: Korea Health Statistics 2020, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr>

Reported by: Division of Health and Nutrition Survey and Analysis, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency