

만성폐쇄성폐질환 유병률 추이, 2007–2017

Trends in prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) among Korean adults aged ≥ 40 , 2007–2017

[정의] 만성폐쇄성폐질환 유병률 : 폐기능검사 결과 기류제한($FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$)이 있는 분율, 만40세 이상

만40세 이상의 만성폐쇄성폐질환 유병률(연령표준화)은 2007년 15.2%에서 2017년 11.6%로 3.6%p 감소하였으며, 남자의 경우가 여자보다 감소경향이 더 뚜렷하였음. 2017년 기준 남자의 만성폐쇄성폐질환 유병률은 18.2%로 여자(5.9%)에 비해 약 3배 높았음(그림 A).

The prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) among Korea adults aged 40 years and over decreased to 11.6% in 2017, a reduction of 3.6 percentage points (%p) from 15.2% in 2007. The reduction width among men was slightly bigger than that among women. The 2017 data indicated that the prevalence of COPD among men (18.2%) was three folds higher than that among women (5.9%) (Figure A).

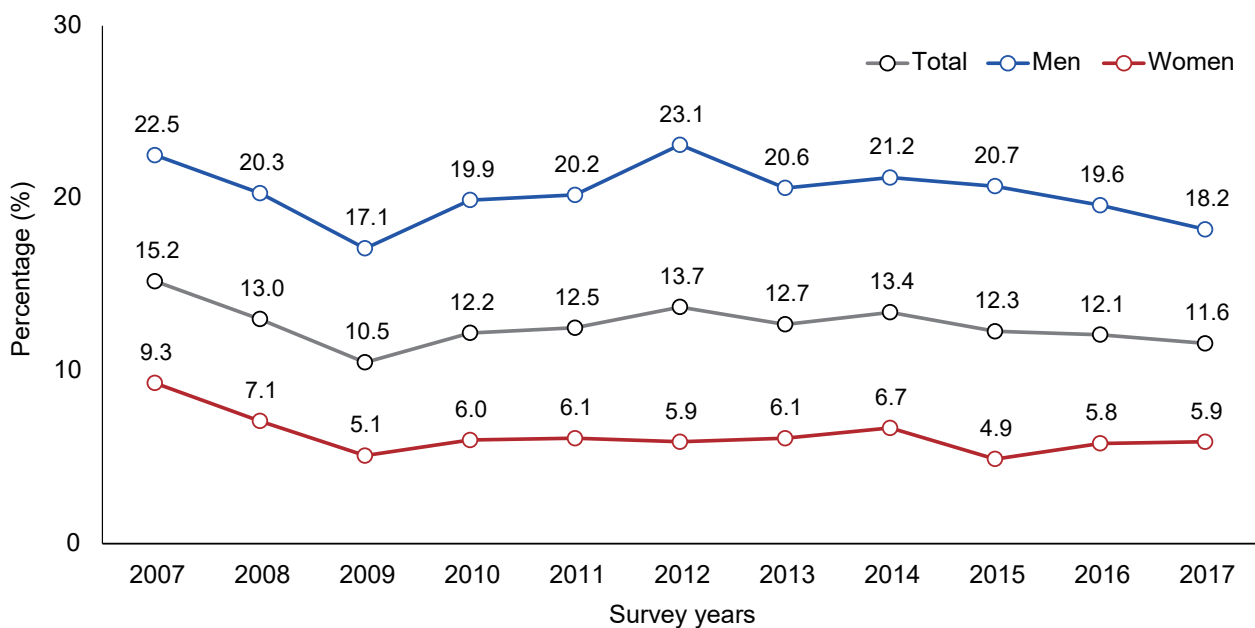


Figure A. Trends in prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease among Korean adults aged ≥ 40 , 2007–2017

* Prevalence of COPD: proportion of people with evidence of obstructive air flow on lung function test ($FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$) among those aged 40 years and over

※ Age standardized rates (%): calculated using the direct standardization method, based on a 2005 population projection

Source: Korea Health Statistics 2017, 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