



만성콩팥병 유병률 추이, 2013-2023년

만성콩팥병 유병률(19세이상, 연령표준화)은 2023년 5.5%로 2022년 5.8%에 비해 큰 차이가 없었다(그림 1). 2023년 기준 만성콩팥병 유병률은 연령이 증가할수록 증가하여 70대 이상은 25.1%이다(그림 2).

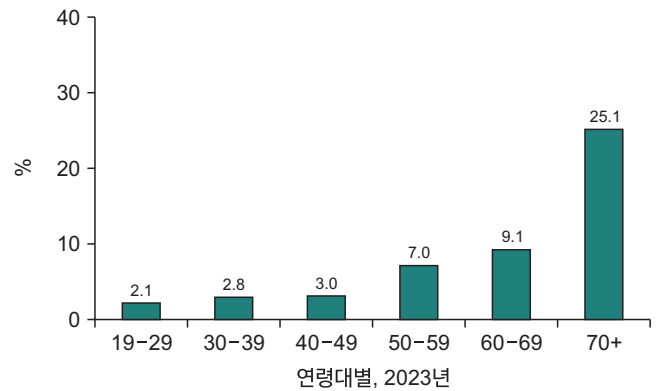
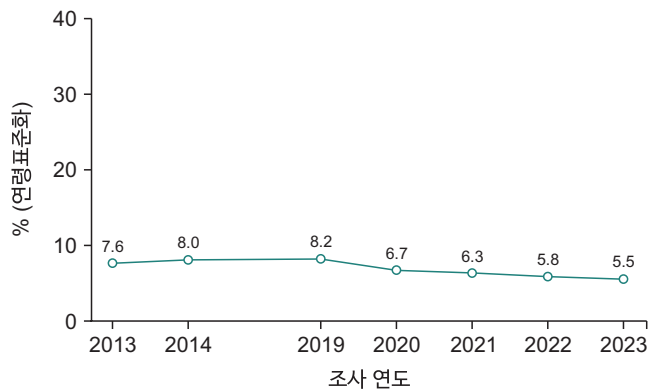


그림 1. 만성콩팥병 유병률 추이, 2013-2023년

그림 2. 연령대별 만성콩팥병 유병률, 2023년

*만성콩팥병 유병률: 사구체여과율(CKD-EPI 공식 적용)이 60 ml/min/1.73 m² 이상이면서 소변 albumin/creatinine 비율이 30 mg/g 이상인 경우 또는 사구체여과율이 60 ml/min/1.73 m² 미만인 경우의 분율, 19세 이상

**CKD-EPI: chronic kidney disease-epidemiology collaboration

†2015-2018년에 요알부민을 미분석하여 유병률 미제시

‡그림 1의 연도별 값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

출처: 2023년 국민건강통계, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/>

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QuickStats

Trends in Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease, 2013–2023

The age-standardized prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Korean adults aged ≥ 19 years was 5.5% in 2023, which was similar to the prevalence of 5.8% in 2022 (Figure 1). In 2023, the prevalence of CKD was observed to be associated with age: the prevalence was 25.1% in people aged ≥ 70 years (Figure 2).

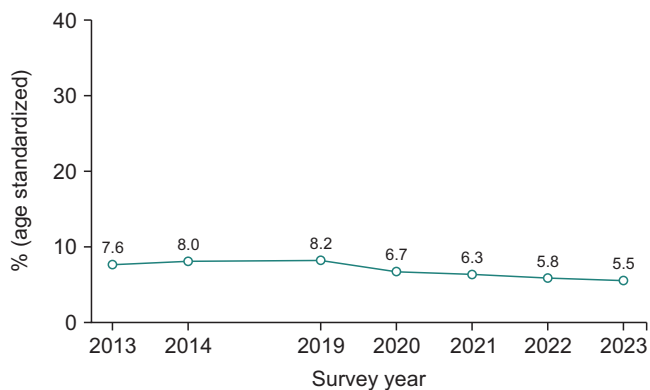


Figure 1. Trends in prevalence of chronic kidney disease, 2013–2023

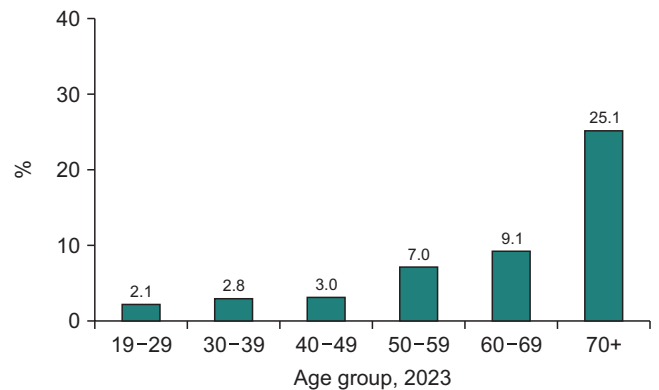


Figure 2. Prevalence of chronic kidney disease by age group, 2023


*Chronic kidney disease: glomerular filtration rate (CKD-EPI equation) ≥ 60 ml/min/1.73 m² and urine albumin/creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg/g, or glomerular filtration rate < 60 ml/min/1.73 m² among those aged ≥ 19 years.

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†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 2023, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/>

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