



## 2022년 심뇌혈관질환 발생통계 주요 결과

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### 초 록

**목적:** 질병관리청이 「심뇌혈관질환법」에 근거하여 생산하는 심뇌혈관질환 발생통계의 생산 방법을 설명하고, 2022년 발생통계 주요 결과를 알리고자 하였다.

**방법:** 본 보고는 심뇌혈관질환 통계 생산의 배경과 자료 수집 체계, 통계 산출 방법을 기술하고, 2022년 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생 건수, 발생률, 치명률을 설명하였다.

**결과:** 2022년 심근경색증과 뇌졸중 발생 건수는 각각 34,969건, 110,574건이며, 두 질환 모두 남성의 비율이 더 높았다. 인구 10만 명당 발생률은 심근경색증 68.2건, 뇌졸중 215.7건, 재발생 비율은 심근경색증 9.6%, 뇌졸중 20.4%였다. 시도별 연령표준화 발생률은 심근경색증이 전남과 광주에서, 뇌졸중은 전북과 충북에서 가장 높았다. 30일 및 1년 치명률은 두 질환 모두 고령층에서 높게 나타났다.

**결론:** 「심뇌혈관질환법」에 따른 국내 심뇌혈관질환 관리 기초자료 및 정책 근거 마련을 위해 생산된 이번 통계에서 2012년 대비 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생률은 증가했으나, 뇌졸중의 연령표준화 발생률은 감소 추세를 보였다. 질환 발생 후 1년 내 사망률은 심근경색증 15.8%, 뇌졸중 20.1%였다. 질병관리청은 2023년 발생통계를 2025년 12월 발표할 예정이며, 질환의 사망 규모, 의료비 부담, 산출 용이성, 정책적 개입 필요성 등을 기준으로 우선순위를 설정하여 통계생산 대상 질환을 확대할 계획이다.

**주요 검색어:** 심혈관질환; 통계; 심근경색증; 뇌졸중

### 서 론

심장질환과 뇌혈관질환은 우리나라 주요 사망원인으로, 2023년 기준 전체 사망자의 16.3%를 차지한다. 심장질환은 전체 사망원인 중 2위, 뇌혈관질환은 4위로 높은 순위를 기록하였다[1]. 선진국에서는 지난 40년간 심혈관질환 연령표준화 사망률이 현저히 감소했으나[2], 허혈성 심장질환과 뇌졸

중은 2021년 기준 전 세계 사망원인 1위와 3위이며, 장애보정생존연수(disability-adjusted life years, DALYs)가 높은 질환으로 허혈성 심장질환은 2위, 뇌졸중은 4위에 해당하는 등 질병부담이 매우 큰 질환이다[3]. 우리나라에서 2021년 심뇌혈관질환으로 인한 DALYs는 뇌졸중이 2위, 허혈성 심장질환이 9위를 차지하며 높은 질병 부담을 보였다.

이에 정부는 심뇌혈관질환으로 인한 개인적 고통과 사회

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**핵심요약**

① 이전에 알려진 내용은?

2023년 기준, 심장질환과 뇌혈관질환은 전체 사망자의 16.3%를 차지하며 우리나라의 주요 사망 원인으로 나타났다.

② 새로이 알게 된 내용은?

2012년 대비 2022년 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생률은 각각 46.7건에서 68.2건, 200.0건에서 215.7건으로 증가하였다. 반면, 30일 치명률은 심근경색증이 9.4%에서 9.0%, 뇌졸중은 8.2%에서 7.9%로 소폭 감소하였다. 특히 뇌졸중의 연령표준화 발생률은 최근 10년간 지속적으로 감소하였으나, 2020년 이후 치명률은 증가하는 경향을 보였다. 지역별 연령표준화 발생률은 최고와 최저 간 차이가 심근경색증 20.4건, 뇌졸중 32.9건이었다.

③ 시사점은?

2022년 통계를 분석하여 심근경색증, 뇌졸중 발생률의 규모, 증가추세와 치명률의 추이를 확인하였다. 특히 지역 간 연령표준화 발생률 차이가 확인되어 원인을 분석하기 위한 추가 연구의 필요성이 제시되었다. 향후 발생통계 결과를 지속적으로 발표하고, 질환의 사망규모와 고령화에 따른 의료비 부담 등을 고려하여 통계 생산 대상 질환을 점진적으로 확대할 계획이다.

적 손실을 줄이기 위해 「심뇌혈관질환법」을 제정하고, ‘제1차(2018-2022), 제2차(2023-2027) 심뇌혈관질환관리 종합계획’을 수립하여 추진하고 있다.

질병관리청은 2021년부터 전국 단위의 심뇌혈관질환 국가통계 생산을 위한 민간위탁사업을 수행하며, 예방 및 관리 정책 수립과 평가를 위한 기초자료를 생산하고 있다. 이 사업을 통해 심뇌혈관질환 중 사망규모가 가장 크고 고령층에서 발생규모가 증가하는 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생 통계를 생산하여 2024년 4월에 2011년부터 2021년 통계를 최초로 공표하고, 2024년 12월에는 2021년 이전 통계의 수정치 및 2022년 통계를 발표하였다. 본 보고에서는 심뇌혈관질환 발생통계 생산을 위한 자료수집 체계 및 통계 산출 방법을 설명

하고, 2022년 발생통계의 주요 결과를 제시하였다.

**방 법**

**1. 자료수집 체계**

심뇌혈관질환 발생통계는 국민건강보험공단 국민건강정보자료와 통계청 사망원인통계 자료를 조건에 맞추어 수집하여 자료를 구성하고, 질환별 발생규모 산출을 위해 개발한 방법론을 적용하여 산출하는 가공통계이다. 국민건강정보자료는 매년 국민건강보험공단에 맞춤형 DB (database)를 신청하여 구축하고, 여기에 사망원인통계 자료를 결합하여 통계 산출을 위한 원자료를 구성하였다.

심뇌혈관질환 중 판정기준이 명확하고 질병부담이 높은 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생 규모를 확인하고자 국민건강정보자료에서 2002년 1월 1일부터 2022년 12월 31일까지 상병코드 I21-I23과 I60-I61, I63-I64로 입원한 모든 환자를 대상으로 자료를 추출하였다. 상병코드에 따른 질환명은 I21은 급성 심근경색증, I22는 후속 심근경색증, I23은 급성 심근경색증 후 특정 현존 합병증, I60은 거미막하출혈, I61은 뇌내출혈, I63은 뇌경색증, I64는 출혈 또는 경색증으로 분류되지 않은 뇌졸중에 해당한다. 수집된 자료는 입원 에피소드 단위로 재구성한 후 알고리즘을 적용하여 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 발생 건수, 발생률, 성별 및 지역별 연령표준화 발생률, 30일 및 1년 치명률 지표를 산출하였다.

건강정보자료는 급여 청구를 목적으로 하기 때문에 분할 청구, 퇴원 후 타 병원 전원, 합병증으로 인한 재입원 등 동일 질환 사례의 중복 청구가 포함될 수 있어, 이를 구분하기 위해 입원 명세서를 특정 조건에 따라 단일 또는 별개의 입원 에피소드로 재구성하였다. 이때 첫 번째와 두 번째 요양개시일 간의 간격이 28일을 초과하는 경우를 조건 1, 첫 번째 요양종료일과 두 번째 요양개시일 간의 간격이 3일 이상인 경우를 조건 2로 정의하였으며, 인접한 입원 명세서가 두 조건을 모두

만족하면 별개의 입원 에피소드로, 하나라도 만족하지 않으면 동일한 입원 에피소드로 간주하였다(그림 1).

재구성된 입원 에피소드에는 심근경색증과 뇌졸중의 첫 발생과 재발생을 식별하는 알고리즘을 적용하였으며, 첫 발생은 생애 최초로 특정 사건이 발생한 사례, 재발생은 첫 발생 이후 동일 사건이 추가로 발생한 사례로 정의하였다. 전체 입원 에피소드 중 첫 발생 식별 알고리즘을 만족하는 첫 입원 에피소드를 ‘첫 발생 사건’으로, 이후 재발생 식별 알고리즘을 만족하는 모든 입원 에피소드를 ‘재발생 사건’으로 정의하였다(표 1). 맞춤형 DB는 2002년 이후의 청구자료만 포함하고 있어 해당 연도 이전의 심근경색증과 뇌졸중 발생 여부는 파악

이 불가능하였으며, 최근 10년간의 추이를 분석하기 위해 2012년부터 2022년까지의 결과를 산출하였다.

## 2. 통계 산출 방법

심뇌혈관질환 발생통계의 발생 산출 지표로는 발생 건수(전체, 성별), 발생률(전체, 성별, 발생구분별), 연령표준화 발생률, 의료기관 종별 발생률, 지역별 연령표준화 발생률이 있다. 치명 산출 지표로는 30일 치명률과 1년 치명률을 전체, 성별, 연령구간별로 나누어 산출하고 있다.

발생 건수는 첫 발생과 재발생의 총합으로, 첫 발생은 생애 최초로 특정 사건이 발생한 사례이며, 재발생은 첫 발생 이

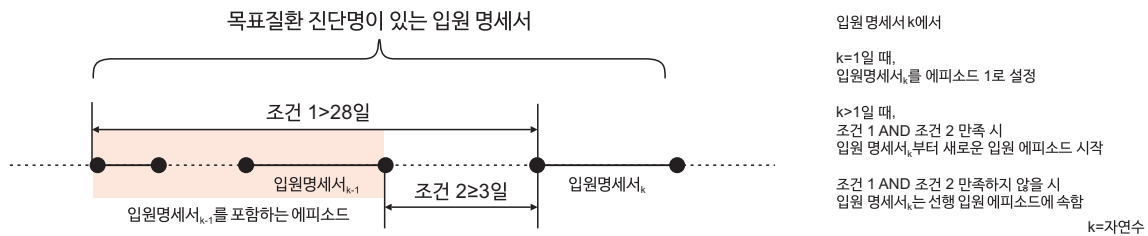


그림 1. 심근경색증 및 뇌졸중 입원 에피소드 정의

표 1. 심근경색증, 뇌졸중 식별 알고리즘

구분	첫 발생 식별 알고리즘	재발생 식별 알고리즘
<b>심근경색증</b>		
주상병 I21 <sup>a)</sup> , I22 <sup>b)</sup> , I23 <sup>c)</sup> (+)	(심전도 OR 심근효소검사 OR 관상동맥조영술 OR 관상동맥중재술 및 관상동맥우회로술) OR 사망	관상동맥중재술 및 관상동맥우회로술 AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)
주상병 I21-I23 (-)	관상동맥조영술 OR 관상동맥중재술 및 관상동맥우회로술	-
부상병 I21-I23 (+)	관상동맥중재술 및 관상동맥우회로술	-
<b>뇌졸중</b>		
주상병 I63 <sup>d)</sup> -I64 <sup>e)</sup> (+)	[(뇌영상검사 OR 치료중재) AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)] OR 사망	[(뇌영상검사 OR 치료중재) AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)] OR 사망
주상병 I63-I64 (-)	[(뇌영상검사 OR 치료중재) AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)] OR 사망	[(뇌영상검사 OR 치료중재) AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)] OR 사망
주·부상병 I60 <sup>f)</sup> -I61 <sup>g)</sup> (+)	(재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망) OR 사망	(재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망) OR 사망
주상병 I63-I64 (-)	치료중재 AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)	-
주·부상병 I60-I61 (-)	-	-
부상병 I63-I64 (+)	-	-
주상병 I63-I64 (-)	-	치료중재 AND (재원일수 ≥3일 OR 사망)
주상병 I60-I61 (-)	-	-
부상병 I60-I61, I63-I64 (+)	-	-

-=not available. <sup>a)</sup>I21: 급성 심근경색증. <sup>b)</sup>I22: 후속 심근경색증. <sup>c)</sup>I23: 급성 심근경색증 후 특정 현존 합병증. <sup>d)</sup>I63: 뇌경색증. <sup>e)</sup>I64: 출혈 또는 경색증으로 분류되지 않은 뇌졸중. <sup>f)</sup>I60: 거미막하출혈. <sup>g)</sup>I61: 뇌내출혈.

표 2. 심근경색증 발생 건수 및 발생률 추이(2012-2022년)

구분	심근경색증 발생 건수(건, %)		심근경색증 발생률(10만 명당 건)	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
전체	23,509 (100.0)	34,969 (100.0)	46.7	68.2
전체(연령표준화) <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	36.2	38.6
성별				
남자	16,186 (68.9)	25,944 (74.2)	64.3	101.6
여자	7,323 (31.1)	9,025 (25.8)	29.1	35.1
연령구간				
0-19세	9 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	0.1	0.0
20-29세	43 (0.2)	77 (0.2)	0.6	1.2
30-39세	494 (2.1)	587 (1.7)	6.1	8.8
40-49세	2,482 (10.6)	2,839 (8.1)	28.5	35.2
50-59세	5,110 (21.7)	6,769 (19.4)	67.8	79.2
60-69세	5,289 (22.5)	9,578 (27.4)	125.4	132.5
70-79세	6,372 (27.1)	8,006 (22.9)	223.9	213.3
80세 이상	3,710 (15.8)	7,109 (20.3)	357.7	327.5
발생구분				
첫 발생	21,973 (93.5)	31,604 (90.4)	43.6	61.7
재발생	1,536 (6.5)	3,365 (9.6)	3.1	6.6
최초 내원 의료기관				
상급종합병원	11,443 (48.7)	14,902 (42.6)	22.7	29.1
종합병원	11,026 (46.9)	19,584 (56.0)	21.9	38.2
병원	798 (3.4)	347 (1.0)	1.6	0.7
기타	242 (1.0)	136 (0.4)	0.5	0.3
지역(연령표준화) <sup>a)</sup>				
서울	3,944 (16.8)	5,573 (15.9)	32.3	34.9
부산	1,856 (7.9)	2,697 (7.7)	37.8	41.7
대구	1,419 (6.0)	1,654 (4.7)	45.4	38.9
인천	1,068 (4.5)	1,866 (5.3)	33.8	38.9
광주	653 (2.8)	1,053 (3.0)	40.2	45.2
대전	683 (2.9)	866 (2.5)	40.1	36.8
울산	406 (1.7)	590 (1.7)	34.6	33.3
세종	-	155 (0.4)	-	33.0
경기	4,415 (18.8)	7,975 (22.8)	33.4	37.9
강원	815 (3.5)	1,175 (3.4)	34.3	37.4
충북	791 (3.4)	1,176 (3.4)	36.2	37.8
충남	1,069 (4.5)	1,466 (4.2)	34.9	35.5
전북	1,022 (4.3)	1,332 (3.8)	35.5	36.4
전남	1,290 (5.5)	2,174 (6.2)	38.9	53.4
경북	1,816 (7.7)	2,303 (6.6)	41.6	41.5
경남	1,895 (8.1)	2,458 (7.0)	42.2	40.8
제주	338 (1.4)	452 (1.3)	45.0	42.0
기타 <sup>b)</sup>	29 (0.1)	4 (0.0)	-	-

--not available. <sup>a)</sup>연령표준화: 2005년 주민등록연앙인구로 연령표준화. <sup>b)</sup>기타: 건강보험 자격정보에 지역정보가 미상인 건을 기타로 분류.

후 추가로 같은 사건이 발생한 사례이다. 발생률은 발생 건수를 해당 연도의 주민등록연앙인구수로 나눈 후, 10만을 곱한 인구 10만 명당 질환 발생 건수 비율이다. 치명률은 해당 연도 발생 건 중 발생 후 30일 및 1년 이내 사망한 수를 전체 질병 발생 건수로 나눈 후 100을 곱한 비율로 산출하였다. 연령표준화 발생률은 2005년 주민등록연앙인구를 표준인구로 적용하였고, 성별 표준화는 성별별 표준인구를 별도로 적용하여 산출하였다.

## 결 과

### 1. 심근경색증 발생

심근경색증 발생에 대한 2012년과 2022년의 결과는 표 2에 제시되어 있다. 2022년 심근경색증 발생 건수는 34,969건으로, 남자 25,944건(74.2%), 여자 9,025건(25.8%)이었다(표 2). 최초 내원 의료기관은 상급종합병원 14,902건, 종합병원 19,584건, 병원 347건, 기타 136건이었다. 연령대별로는 0-19세 4건, 20-29세 77건, 30-39세 587건, 40-49세 2,839건, 50-59세 6,769건, 60-69세 9,578건, 70-79세 8,006건, 80세 이상 7,109건이었다. 발생구분별로는 첫 발생 31,604건, 재발생 3,365건이었으며, 2022년 전체 심근경색증 중 재발생 비율은 9.6%로, 2012년(6.5%) 대비 증가하였

다.

2022년 심근경색증 발생률(인구 10만 명당 건)은 68.2건이며, 남자 101.6건, 여자 35.1건이었다. 연령대별로는 0-19세 0.0건, 20-29세 1.2건, 30-39세 8.8건, 40-49세 35.2건, 50-59세 79.2건, 60-69세 132.5건, 70-79세 213.3건, 80세 이상 327.5건이었다. 발생률은 남자가 여자보다 높고 연령이 증가할수록 높았다. 남녀 성비는 2012년 2.2에서 2022년 2.9로 증가하였다.

연령표준화 발생률(인구 10만 명당 건)은 2012년 36.2건에서 2022년 38.6건으로 6.6% 증가하였으나, 2020년 이후 감소하는 추세가 지속되고 있다. 시도별 연령표준화 발생률은 전남(53.4건), 광주(45.2건)에서 높았고, 세종(33.0건), 울산(33.3건)에서 낮았다.

2022년 심근경색증의 30일 치명률은 9.0%였으며, 남자 7.5%, 여자 13.2%로 여성에서 더 높았다. 연령이 증가할수록 치명률도 높아졌으며 80세 이상에서는 20.5%로 가장 높았다. 1년 치명률은 15.8%로 남자 13.3%, 여자 23.1%였다. 30일 및 1년 치명률 모두 최근 10년간 큰 변화 없이 유지되었다(그림 2).

### 2. 뇌졸중 발생

뇌졸중 발생에 대한 2012년과 2022년의 결과는 표 3에

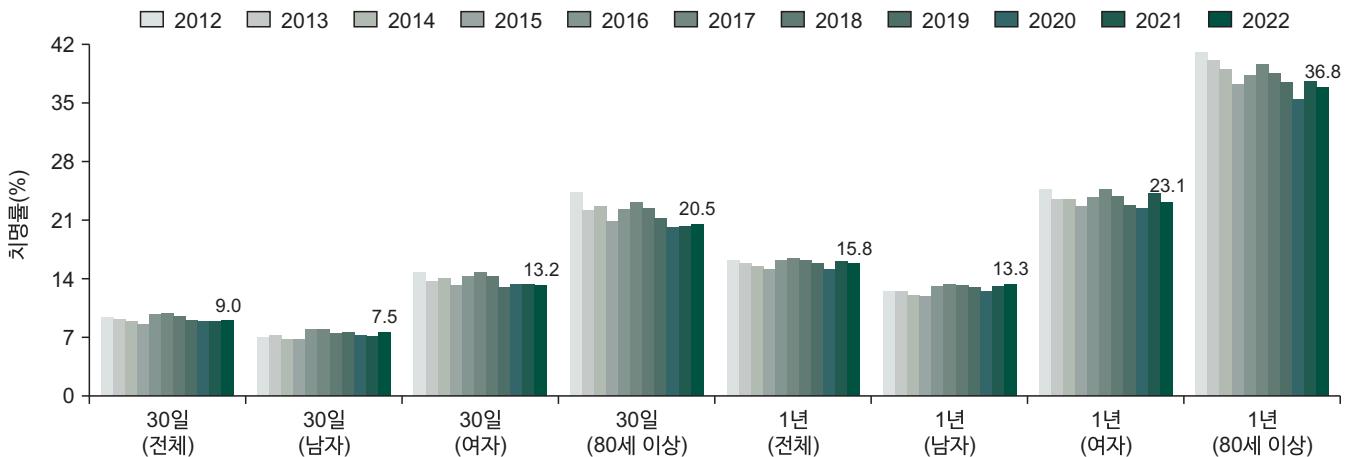


그림 2. 심근경색증 30일, 1년 치명률 추이(2012-2022년)

표 3. 뇌졸중 발생 건수 및 발생률 추이(2012-2022년)

구분	뇌졸중 발생 건수(건, %)		뇌졸중 발생률(10만 명당 건)	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
전체	100,673 (100.0)	110,574 (100.0)	200.0	215.7
전체(연령표준화) <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	152.7	114.6
성별				
남자	53,352 (53.0)	61,988 (56.1)	211.8	242.7
여자	47,321 (47.0)	48,586 (43.9)	188.1	188.9
연령구간				
0-19세	537 (0.5)	363 (0.3)	4.8	4.4
20-29세	549 (0.5)	580 (0.5)	8.3	8.9
30-39세	2,146 (2.1)	1,911 (1.7)	26.4	28.8
40-49세	7,717 (7.7)	5,950 (5.4)	88.6	73.8
50-59세	16,956 (16.8)	15,264 (13.8)	225.0	178.6
60-69세	20,546 (20.4)	25,719 (23.3)	487.1	355.7
70-79세	32,131 (31.9)	27,888 (25.2)	1,129.2	743.2
80세 이상	20,091 (20.0)	32,899 (29.8)	1,937.1	1,515.7
발생구분				
첫 발생	83,039 (82.5)	88,011 (79.6)	164.9	171.7
재발생	17,634 (17.5)	22,563 (20.4)	35.0	44.0
최초 내원 의료기관				
상급종합병원	33,229 (33.0)	36,630 (33.1)	66.0	71.5
종합병원	49,947 (49.6)	64,887 (58.7)	99.2	126.6
병원	13,091 (13.0)	6,549 (5.9)	26.0	12.8
기타	4,406 (4.4)	2,508 (2.3)	8.8	4.9
지역(연령표준화) <sup>a)</sup>				
서울	15,549 (15.4)	17,157 (15.5)	127.7	101.6
부산	7,599 (7.5)	7,800 (7.1)	156.5	115.2
대구	5,330 (5.3)	5,409 (4.9)	171.0	119.8
인천	4,633 (4.6)	5,570 (5.0)	147.6	112.4
광주	2,388 (2.4)	2,520 (2.3)	145.5	105.6
대전	2,527 (2.5)	2,730 (2.5)	149.8	109.9
울산	1,696 (1.7)	1,905 (1.7)	151.6	108.0
세종	-	501 (0.5)	-	104.8
경기	18,477 (18.4)	23,983 (21.7)	140.0	109.5
강원	4,149 (4.1)	4,148 (3.8)	169.1	120.0
충북	3,944 (3.9)	4,355 (3.9)	171.1	131.2
충남	5,081 (5.0)	5,221 (4.7)	156.8	115.4
전북	5,662 (5.6)	5,604 (5.1)	179.8	134.5
전남	6,039 (6.0)	5,798 (5.2)	168.5	125.5
경북	8,250 (8.2)	7,853 (7.1)	180.6	127.4
경남	7,879 (7.8)	8,532 (7.7)	170.8	129.8
제주	1,260 (1.3)	1,474 (1.3)	155.0	119.5
기타 <sup>b)</sup>	210 (0.2)	14 (0.0)	-	-

--not available. <sup>a)</sup>연령표준화: 2005년 주민등록연앙인구로 연령표준화. <sup>b)</sup>기타: 건강보험 자격정보에 지역정보가 미상인 건을 기타로 분류.

제시되어 있다. 2022년 뇌졸중 발생 건수는 110,574건으로, 남자는 61,988건(56.1%), 여자는 48,586건(43.9%)이었다. 최초 내원 의료기관은 상급종합병원 36,630건, 종합병원 64,887건, 병원 6,549건, 기타 2,508건으로 심근경색증보다 종합병원 이용이 더 많았다. 연령대별로는 0-19세 363건, 20-29세 580건, 30-39세 1,911건, 40-49세 5,950건, 50-59세 15,264건, 60-69세 25,719건, 70-79세 27,888건, 80세 이상 32,899건이었다. 발생구분별로는 첫 발생 88,011건, 재발생 22,563건이며 2022년 전체 뇌졸중 중 재발생 비율은 20.4%로, 2012년의 재발생 비율(17.5%) 대비 증가하였다.

2022년 인구 10만 명당 뇌졸중 발생은 215.7건으로, 남자는 242.7건, 여자는 188.9건이었다. 연령대별로는 0-19세 4.4건, 20-29세 8.9건, 30-39세 28.8건, 40-49세 73.8건, 50-59세 178.6건, 60-69세 355.7건, 70-79세 743.2건, 80세 이상 1,515.7건으로 80세 이상에서 가장 높았다.

연령표준화 발생률(인구 10만 명당 건)은 2012년 152.7건에서 2022년 114.6건으로 25.0% 감소하였으며, 최근 10년간 남녀 모두에서 지속적으로 감소하는 추세를 보였다. 시도별 뇌졸중 연령표준화 발생률 추이를 보면, 최근 10년간 모든 지역에서 감소하였으며, 경북(180.6→127.4건)과 대구(171.0→119.8건)의 감소폭이 가장 컸다.

2022년 뇌졸중의 30일 치명률은 7.9%이며, 첫 발생 8.2%, 재발생 6.5%였다. 전체 및 첫 발생 치명률은 2012년부터 2019년까지 완만하게 감소하다가 2020년부터 증가하는 추세를 보였다. 재발생보다 첫 발생에서 높았고, 80세 이상 고령층에서 가장 높았다. 1년 치명률은 2022년 전체 20.1%, 첫 발생 19.8%, 재발생 21.2%였으며, 1년 치명률 역시 완만하게 감소하다가 2020년 이후 증가하는 경향을 보인다(그림 3).

## 논 의

질병관리청은 「심뇌혈관질환법」에 근거하여 심뇌혈관질환 관리 기초자료 및 정책 근거 생산을 위해 심뇌혈관질환 통계 생산체계 구축 사업을 추진해 왔다. 2023년부터 심뇌혈관질환 발생통계를 국가통계로 승인받아, 2024년 4월 처음으로 2021년도 발생통계를 공표하였다. 또한 발표 시기를 익히던 2021년도 12월로 조정하여 2024년 12월에 2022년 통계를 발표함으로써 통계 활용성과 시의성을 높였다. 2022년 심근경색증의 연령표준화 발생률은 2012년 대비 6.6% 증가한 반면, 뇌졸중은 25% 감소하였다. 최근 10년간의 추이를 보면 심근경색증은 증가, 뇌졸중은 감소하는 경향을 보이고 있다. 질환 발생 환자의 사망률(치명률)은 심근경색증 발생자의 15.8%, 뇌

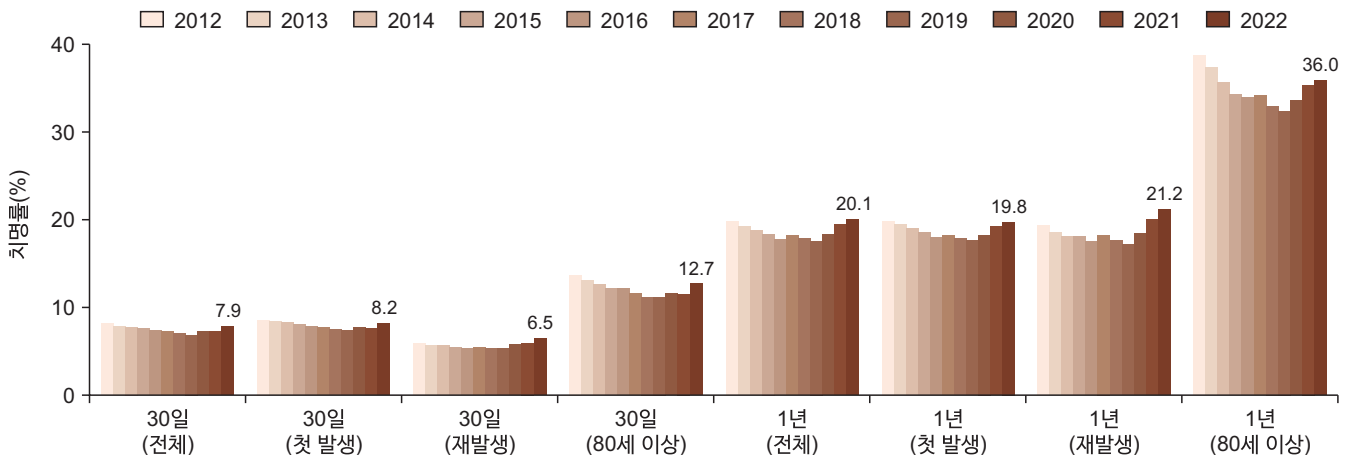


그림 3. 뇌졸중 30일, 1년 치명률 추이(2012-2022년)

졸증 발생자의 19.8%가 1년 이내에 사망하는 것으로 나타났다. 향후에는 매년 심뇌혈관질환의 발생 현황을 지속적으로 생산하고, 그 결과를 질환 관리 분야의 정책 기초자료로 활용할 계획이다.

2025년에는 통계 생산 질환을 확대하기 위해, 심근경색증과 뇌졸중 다음으로 사망 규모가 크고 최근 증가 속도가 가장 빠른 질환을 선정하고 발생률 또는 유병률을 산출할 방법을 검토할 예정이다. 향후 사망 규모, 고령화에 따른 의료비 부담, 데이터 산출 용이성, 정책적 개입 필요성 등을 종합적으로 고려하여 점진적으로 통계 생산 질환을 확대할 계획이다. 질병관리청은 앞으로도 통계 이용자의 수요와 활용도를 높이기 위한 개선방안을 지속적으로 마련하고, 국내 심뇌혈관질환 발생 현황을 보다 다양하게 분석할 수 있는 새로운 통계 결과표를 개발하여 공표하기 위해 노력할 것이다.

## Declarations

**Ethics Statement:** Not applicable.

**Funding Source:** None.

**Acknowledgments:** None.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization: YHY, HWJ, CSP. Data curation: YHY. Supervision: CSP. Writing – original draft: YHY, HWJ. Writing – review & editing: YHY, HWJ, CSP.

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## Surveillance Report

# Key Findings from 2022 Korean National Cardio-cerebrovascular Disease Statistics

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** This study aimed to describe the methodology used by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) in producing cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease incidence statistics based on the Act on the Prevention and Management of Cardio-cerebrovascular Diseases and to present key findings from the 2022 incidence data.

**Methods:** This report describes the context and process of generating cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease statistics, the data collection system, and the statistical methodology; moreover, the number of cases, incidence rates, and fatality rates for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and stroke in 2022 are presented herein.

**Results:** The numbers of AMI and stroke cases in 2022 were 34,969 and 110,574, respectively, with higher incidences of both conditions among males. The incidence rates per 100,000 population were 68.2 for AMI and 215.7 for stroke; the recurrence rates were 9.6% and 20.4%, respectively. The highest age-standardized AMI incidence rates were observed in Jeonnam and Gwangju, and those for stroke in Jeonbuk and Chungbuk. The 30-day and 1-year fatality rates were highest among older adults for both conditions.

**Conclusions:** These statistics, produced to support evidence-based policies under the Act on the Prevention and Management of Cardio-cerebrovascular Diseases, revealed increased AMI and stroke incidence rates compared with 2012. However, stroke showed a decreasing trend in age-standardized incidence. The 1-year fatality rates for AMI and stroke were 15.8% and 20.1%, respectively. The results for 2023 are scheduled to be published in December 2025. The KDCA plans to expand the scope of statistical production by prioritizing diseases based on mortality burden, healthcare costs, data feasibility, and policy relevance.

**Key words:** Cardiovascular disease; Statistics; Myocardial infarction; Stroke

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## Introduction

Heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases are the leading causes of death in the Republic of Korea (ROK), accounting for

16.3% of all deaths as of 2023. Heart disease is ranked as the second leading cause of death, while cerebrovascular diseases are ranked as the fourth [1]. The age-standardized mortality rate for heart disease has remarkably decreased over the last

### Key messages

#### ① What is known previously?

In 2023, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases caused 16.3% of deaths in the Republic of Korea, underscoring their major impact.

#### ② What new information is presented?

Compared to 2012, the incidence rates in 2022 increased from 46.7 to 68.2 per 100,000 for acute myocardial infarction and from 200.0 to 215.7 for stroke. In contrast, the 30-day fatality rates slightly decreased, from 9.4% to 9.0% for myocardial infarction and from 8.2% to 7.9% for stroke. Notably, the age-standardized incidence rate of stroke showed a steady decline over the past decade, while its fatality rate has increased since 2020. Regional differences in age-standardized incidence rates were significant, with gaps of 20.4 for myocardial infarction and 32.9 for stroke.

#### ③ What are implications?

The 2022 statistics confirmed the scale and upward trend of incidence rates and fatality patterns for acute myocardial infarction and stroke. Significant regional differences in age-standardized incidence rates were identified, indicating the need for further research to analyze underlying causes. The agency plans to continuously publish incidence statistics and gradually expand the scope of target diseases, taking into account factors such as mortality burden and healthcare costs associated with population aging.

four decades in developed countries [2]. Despite this decrease, ischemic heart disease and stroke were still the first and third leading causes of death, as well as the second and fourth causes of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in 2021, respectively, remaining the primary cause of disease burden [3]. In ROK, stroke and ischemic heart disease were ranked as the second and ninth leading diseases among all cardio-cerebrovascular disease DALYs, resulting in a high disease burden.

Therefore, the government has enacted the Act on the Prevention and Management of Cardio-cerebrovascular Diseases to alleviate personal suffering and reduce the social burden caused by cardio-cerebrovascular diseases. They have outlined the first (2018–2022) and second (2023–2027) comprehensive plans for managing cardio-cerebrovascular diseases.

In 2021, the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) outsourced a project to a private entity to collect essential data for developing and evaluating prevention and management policies related to cardio-cerebrovascular diseases at a national level. The project focused on generating statistics for the incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke, which have the highest mortality and morbidity rates among older adults among cardio-cerebrovascular diseases. The statistics for 2011–2021 were announced in April 2024, followed by updated statistics for 2021 and previous years, as well as statistics for 2022 in December 2024. This report outlines the methods for data collection and statistical analysis used to generate statistics on the incidence of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases and presents major findings for 2022.

## Methods

### 1. Data Collection

Statistics on the incidence of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases were generated by collecting data from the national health information database of the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) and causes of death statistics from Statistics Korea based on conditions. The methodology for calculating disease incidence was applied to process the data. The raw data for statistical analysis were generated by combining data from the

personalized national health information database annually offered by the NHIS and causes of death statistics.

The national health information database was used to extract data from all patients with claims assigned I21–I23, I60–I61, and I63–I64 codes, and admitted between January 1, 2002, and December 31, 2022, to identify the incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke with a definite diagnosis and high disease burden among cardio-cerebrovascular diseases. In the classification of diseases, I21, I22, I23, I60, I61, I63, and I64 represent acute myocardial infarction, subsequent myocardial infarction, certain current complications following acute myocardial infarction, subarachnoid hemorrhage, intracerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, and stroke (not specified as hemorrhage or infarction), respectively. The extracted data were reconstructed as a hospitalization episode unit to calculate the number of cases of myocardial infarction and stroke, incidence rates, age-standardized incidence rates by sex and region, and 30-day and 1-year case fatality rates using algorithms.

The health information database uses claims data, which can lead to duplicate claims for the same disease due to splitting medical insurance claims, transferring to another hospital after discharge from the current hospital, and readmission owing to complications. To differentiate duplicate information, details on medical bills were reconstructed to form a single or separate hospitalization episode based on certain conditions: condition 1 was defined as when the time interval between the

first and second admissions was  $>28$  days, and condition 2 was defined as when the time interval between the first discharge and the second admission was  $\geq 3$  days. Two medical bills with consecutive dates that met both conditions were considered as two separate hospitalization episodes; if they met only one condition, they are treated as a single hospitalization episode (Figure 1).

An algorithm was applied to the reconstructed hospitalization episode to identify the first occurrence and recurrence of myocardial infarction and stroke. An initial occurrence was defined as the onset of a specific event for the first time in a person’s life, whereas recurrence was defined as the subsequent onset of the same event after the initial onset. Of the total hospitalization episodes, the “first event” was determined as the initial occurrence identified by the algorithm in the total hospitalization episodes, and all hospitalization episodes identified by the algorithm as subsequent recurrences were classified as “recurrent event” (Table 1). This study could not investigate the incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke before 2002 because the customized database only contains claims data after 2002. To examine trends over the past decade, data from 2012 to 2022 were analyzed for myocardial infarction and stroke.

## 2. Statistical Calculations

The number of cases by total and sex, incidence rates by

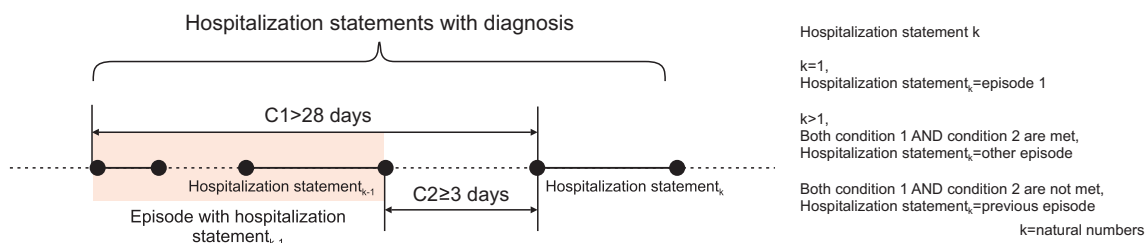


Figure 1. Definition of myocardial infarction and stroke hospitalization episodes

**Table 1.** Identification algorithms for AMI and stroke events

Category	First identification algorithm	Recurrent identification algorithm
<b>AMI</b>		
Primary I21 <sup>a)</sup> , I22 <sup>b)</sup> , I23 <sup>c)</sup> (+)	(ECG OR Cardiac enzyme test OR CAG OR PCI/CABG OR Death)	PCI/CABG AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)
Primary I21-I23 (-)	CAG OR PCI/CABG	-
Secondary or lower I21-I23 (+)		
<b>Stroke</b>		
Primary I63 <sup>d)</sup> -I64 <sup>e)</sup> (+)	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death) OR Death]	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)] OR Death
Primary I63-I64 (-)	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death) OR Death]	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)] OR Death
All I60 <sup>f)</sup> -I61 <sup>g)</sup> (+)	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death) OR Death]	[(Brain imaging OR Therapeutic intervention) AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)] OR Death
Primary I63-I64 (-)	Therapeutic intervention AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)	-
All I60-I61 (-)		
Secondary or lower I63-I64 (+)		
Primary I63-I64 (-)	-	Therapeutic intervention AND (Episode length ≥3 days OR Death)
Primary I60-I61 (-)		
Secondary or lower I60-I61, I63-I64 (+)		

AMI=acute myocardial infarction; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; CAG=coronary angiography; ECG=electrocardiogram; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; -=not available. <sup>a)</sup>I21: AMI. <sup>b)</sup>I22: subsequent myocardial infarction. <sup>c)</sup>I23: certain current complications following AMI. <sup>d)</sup>I63: cerebral infarction. <sup>e)</sup>I64: stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction. <sup>f)</sup>I60: subarachnoid hemorrhage. <sup>g)</sup>I61: intracerebral hemorrhage.

total, sex, and classification of incidence, age-standardized incidence rates, incidence rates by types of medical institutions, and age-standardized incidence rates by region were used as the calculation index for incidence. Case fatalities of 30-day and 1-year cases, by total, sex, and age group, were calculated for case fatality.

The number of cases was the sum of the first occurrence and the number of subsequent recurrences. An initial occurrence was defined as the onset of a specific event for the first time in a person's life, whereas a recurrence was defined as the subsequent onset of the same event after the initial onset. The incidence rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases by the registered central resident population for the specific year and then multiplying by 100,000. In other words, it is a

ratio of the number of disease cases per 100,000 population. The case fatality rate was calculated by dividing the number of deaths within 30 days and 1 year after the disease onset for the specific year by the total number of disease cases and then multiplying by 100. The 2005-registered central resident population was used as the standard population to calculate age-standardized incidence rates. Sex-standardized rates were calculated separately based on the standard population of each sex.

## Results

### 1. Incidence of Myocardial Infarction

The incidence of myocardial infarction in 2012 and 2022 is shown in Table 2. In 2022, 34,969 cases of myocardial

**Table 2.** Trends in the number of MI cases and incidence rate (2012–2022)

Category	MI number of cases (cases, %)		MI incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population)	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	23,509 (100.0)	34,969 (100.0)	46.7	68.2
Total (age-standardized) <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	36.2	38.6
Sex				
Male	16,186 (68.9)	25,944 (74.2)	64.3	101.6
Female	7,323 (31.1)	9,025 (25.8)	29.1	35.1
Age group (yr)				
0–19	9 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	0.1	0.0
20–29	43 (0.2)	77 (0.2)	0.6	1.2
30–39	494 (2.1)	587 (1.7)	6.1	8.8
40–49	2,482 (10.6)	2,839 (8.1)	28.5	35.2
50–59	5,110 (21.7)	6,769 (19.4)	67.8	79.2
60–69	5,289 (22.5)	9,578 (27.4)	125.4	132.5
70–79	6,372 (27.1)	8,006 (22.9)	223.9	213.3
80+	3,710 (15.8)	7,109 (20.3)	357.7	327.5
Type of event				
First	21,973 (93.5)	31,604 (90.4)	43.6	61.7
Recurrent	1,536 (6.5)	3,365 (9.6)	3.1	6.6
First hospitalization				
Tertiary hospital	11,443 (48.7)	14,902 (42.6)	22.7	29.1
General hospital	11,026 (46.9)	19,584 (56.0)	21.9	38.2
Community hospital	798 (3.4)	347 (1.0)	1.6	0.7
Others	242 (1.0)	136 (0.4)	0.5	0.3
Local (age-standardized) <sup>a)</sup>				
Seoul	3,944 (16.8)	5,573 (15.9)	32.3	34.9
Busan	1,856 (7.9)	2,697 (7.7)	37.8	41.7
Daegu	1,419 (6.0)	1,654 (4.7)	45.4	38.9
Incheon	1,068 (4.5)	1,866 (5.3)	33.8	38.9
Gwangju	653 (2.8)	1,053 (3.0)	40.2	45.2
Daejeon	683 (2.9)	866 (2.5)	40.1	36.8
Ulsan	406 (1.7)	590 (1.7)	34.6	33.3
Sejong	-	155 (0.4)	-	33.0
Gyeonggi	4,415 (18.8)	7,975 (22.8)	33.4	37.9
Gangwon	815 (3.5)	1,175 (3.4)	34.3	37.4
Chungbuk	791 (3.4)	1,176 (3.4)	36.2	37.8
Chungnam	1,069 (4.5)	1,466 (4.2)	34.9	35.5
Jeonbuk	1,022 (4.3)	1,332 (3.8)	35.5	36.4
Jeonnam	1,290 (5.5)	2,174 (6.2)	38.9	53.4
Gyeongbuk	1,816 (7.7)	2,303 (6.6)	41.6	41.5
Gyeongnam	1,895 (8.1)	2,458 (7.0)	42.2	40.8
Jeju	338 (1.4)	452 (1.3)	45.0	42.0
Other <sup>b)</sup>	29 (0.1)	4 (0.0)	-	-

MI=myocardial infarction; -=not available. <sup>a)</sup>Age-standardized: age-standardized based on the 2005 mid-year registration population.

<sup>b)</sup>Other: cases with unknown regional information in the national health insurance eligibility data are classified.

infarction occurred, with 25,944 (74.2%) cases in males and 9,025 (25.8%) cases in females (Table 2). Regarding the types of hospital where patients were diagnosed initially, 14,902 cases were diagnosed in upper-level general hospitals, followed by 19,584 in general hospitals, 347 in hospitals, and 136 in other medical facilities. In terms of age groups, 4 cases were in the 0–19 years age group, 77 in 20–29 years age group, 587 in 30–39 years age group, 2,839 in 40–49 years age group, 6,769 in 50–59 years age group, 9,578 in 60–69 years age group, 8,006 in the 70–79 years age group, and 7,109 in the ≥80 years age group. Of the total cases, 31,604 cases were first events and 3,365 were recurrent events. The recurrence rate of myocardial infarction increased from 6.5% in 2012 to 9.6% in 2022.

In 2022, the incidence rate of myocardial infarction per 100,000 population was 68.2 cases, with 101.6 cases in males and 35.1 cases in females. Regarding age groups, 0.0 cases were in the 0–19 years age group, 1.2 in 20–29 years age group, 8.8 in 30–39 years age group, 35.2 in 40–49 years age group, 79.2 in 50–59 years age group, 132.5 in 60–69 years age group, 213.3 in 70–79 years age group, and 327.5 in the ≥80 years age group. The incidence was higher in males than

in females and increased with age. The male-to-female ratios increased from 2.2 in 2012 to 2.9 in 2022.

Although the age-standardized incidence rate per 100,000 population increased by 6.6%, from 36.2 cases in 2012 to 38.6 cases in 2022, the rate has been decreasing since 2020. The highest rates were reported in Jeollanam-do (53.4 cases) and Gwangju (45.2 cases), whereas the lowest rates were reported in Sejong (33.0 cases) and Ulsan (33.3 cases).

In 2022, the 30-day case fatality rate of myocardial infarction was 9.0%, with a higher rate for females (13.2%) than for males (7.5%). The case fatality rate increased with age and was the highest among older adults aged ≥80 years, accounting for 20.5%. The 1-year case fatality rate was 15.8%, with 13.3% for males and 23.1% for females. Both 30-day and 1-year case fatality rates have remained stable for the past decade without any significant changes (Figure 2).

## 2. Incidence of Stroke

The incidence of stroke in 2012 and 2022 is shown in Table 3. In 2022, there were 110,574 cases of stroke, with 61,988 (56.1%) cases in males and 48,586 (43.9%) in females. Patients were initially diagnosed in different types of hospitals:

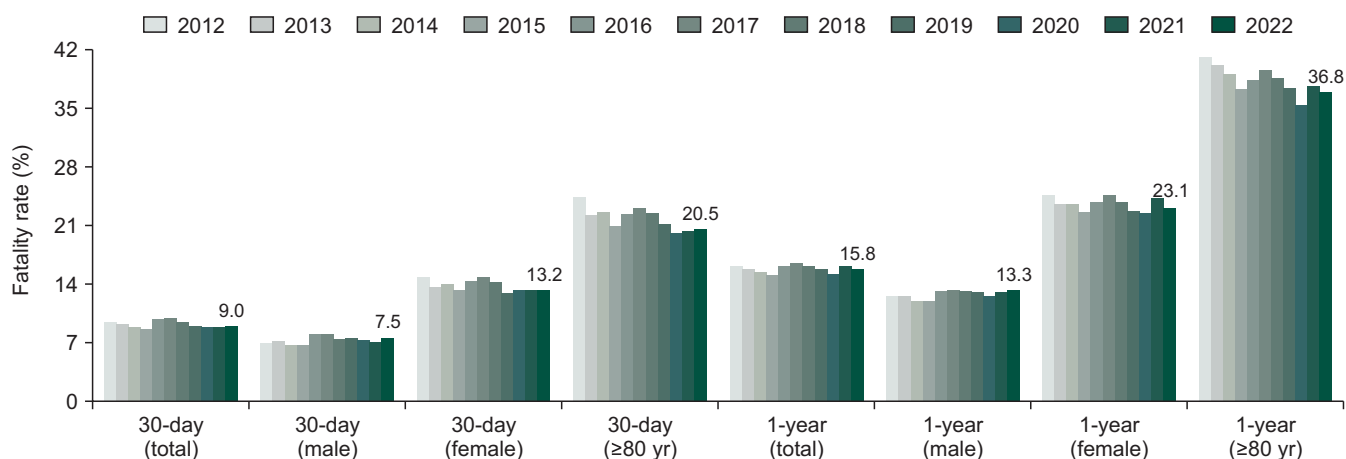


Figure 2. Trend in 30-day and 1-year fatality rates of acute myocardial infarction (2012–2022)

**Table 3.** Trends in the number of stroke cases and incidence rate (2012–2022)

Category	Stroke number of cases (cases, %)		Stroke incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population)	
	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	100,673 (100.0)	110,574 (100.0)	200.0	215.7
Total (age-standardized) <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	152.7	114.6
Sex				
Male	53,352 (53.0)	61,988 (56.1)	211.8	242.7
Female	47,321 (47.0)	48,586 (43.9)	188.1	188.9
Age group (yr)				
0–19	537 (0.5)	363 (0.3)	4.8	4.4
20–29	549 (0.5)	580 (0.5)	8.3	8.9
30–39	2,146 (2.1)	1,911 (1.7)	26.4	28.8
40–49	7,717 (7.7)	5,950 (5.4)	88.6	73.8
50–59	16,956 (16.8)	15,264 (13.8)	225.0	178.6
60–69	20,546 (20.4)	25,719 (23.3)	487.1	355.7
70–79	32,131 (31.9)	27,888 (25.2)	1,129.2	743.2
80+	20,091 (20.0)	32,899 (29.8)	1,937.1	1,515.7
Type of event				
First	83,039 (82.5)	88,011 (79.6)	164.9	171.7
Recurrent	17,634 (17.5)	22,563 (20.4)	35.0	44.0
First hospitalization				
Tertiary hospital	33,229 (33.0)	36,630 (33.1)	66.0	71.5
General hospital	49,947 (49.6)	64,887 (58.7)	99.2	126.6
Community hospital	13,091 (13.0)	6,549 (5.9)	26.0	12.8
Others	4,406 (4.4)	2,508 (2.3)	8.8	4.9
Local (age-standardized) <sup>a)</sup>				
Seoul	15,549 (15.4)	17,157 (15.5)	127.7	101.6
Busan	7,599 (7.5)	7,800 (7.1)	156.5	115.2
Daegu	5,330 (5.3)	5,409 (4.9)	171.0	119.8
Incheon	4,633 (4.6)	5,570 (5.0)	147.6	112.4
Gwangju	2,388 (2.4)	2,520 (2.3)	145.5	105.6
Daejeon	2,527 (2.5)	2,730 (2.5)	149.8	109.9
Ulsan	1,696 (1.7)	1,905 (1.7)	151.6	108.0
Sejong	-	501 (0.5)	-	104.8
Gyeonggi	18,477 (18.4)	23,983 (21.7)	140.0	109.5
Gangwon	4,149 (4.1)	4,148 (3.8)	169.1	120.0
Chungbuk	3,944 (3.9)	4,355 (3.9)	171.1	131.2
Chungnam	5,081 (5.0)	5,221 (4.7)	156.8	115.4
Jeonbuk	5,662 (5.6)	5,604 (5.1)	179.8	134.5
Jeonnam	6,039 (6.0)	5,798 (5.2)	168.5	125.5
Gyeongbuk	8,250 (8.2)	7,853 (7.1)	180.6	127.4
Gyeongnam	7,879 (7.8)	8,532 (7.7)	170.8	129.8
Jeju	1,260 (1.3)	1,474 (1.3)	155.0	119.5
Other <sup>b)</sup>	210 (0.2)	14 (0.0)	-	-

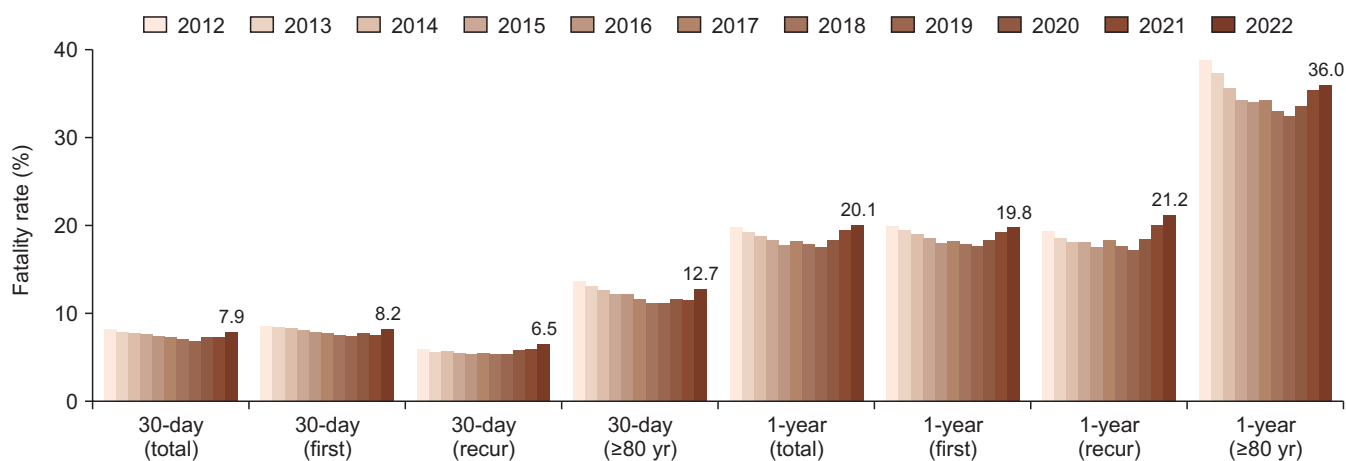
--not available. <sup>a)</sup>Age-standardized: age-standardized based on the 2005 mid-year registration population. <sup>b)</sup>Other: cases with unknown regional information in the national health insurance eligibility data are classified.

36,630 in upper-level general hospitals, followed by 64,887 in general hospitals, 6,549 in hospitals, and 2,508 in other medical facilities. A higher number of cases of stroke were observed at general hospitals than that of cases of myocardial infarction. In terms of age groups, 363 cases were in the 0–19 years age group, 580 in 20–29 years age group, 1,911 in 30–39 years age group, 5,950 in 40–49 years age group, 15,264 in 50–59 years age group, 25,719 in 60–69 years age group, 27,888 in 70–79 years age group, and 32,899 in the ≥80 years age group. Of the total cases, 88,011 were first events and 22,563 were recurrent events. The recurrence rate of stroke increased from 17.5% in 2012 to 20.4% in 2022.

In 2022, the incidence rate of stroke per 100,000 population was 215.7 cases, with 242.7 cases in males and 188.9 cases in females. In terms of age groups, 4.4 cases were in the 0–19 years age group, 8.9 in 20–29 years age group, 28.8 in 30–39 years age group, 73.8 in 40–49 years age group, 178.6 in 50–59 years age group, 355.7 in 60–69 years age group, 743.2 in 70–79 years age group, and 1,515.7 in the ≥80 years age group. The rate was the highest among older adults aged ≥80 years.

The age-standardized incidence rate per 100,000 population decreased by 25.0%, from 152.7 cases in 2012 to 114.6 cases in 2022, and has continued to decline in both males and females for the past decade. The trend in the age-standardized incidence rate of stroke by region was analyzed and showed a reduction for all regions over the past decade; the greatest reduction in the rate was seen in Gyeongsangbuk-do (180.6→127.4 cases) and Daegu (171.0→119.8 cases).

In 2022, the 30-day case fatality rate of stroke was 7.9%, including 8.2% for first events and 6.5% for recurrent events. The total case fatality rate and case fatality rate for the first stroke decreased gradually from 2012 to 2019, followed by an increase since 2020. The case fatality rate was higher for first events than for recurrent events, with the highest rates among older adults aged ≥80 years. The 1-year case fatality rates were 20.1% for total, 19.8% for first events, and 21.2% for recurrent events in 2022, which have gradually decreased, followed by an increase since 2020 (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** Trend in 30-day and 1-year fatality rates of stroke (2012–2022)  
recur=recurrent.

## Discussion

The KDCA conducted a project to generate statistics for cardio-cerebrovascular diseases based on the Act on the Prevention and Management of Cardio-cerebrovascular Diseases and to establish preliminary data and a basis for cardio-cerebrovascular disease management policy. The statistics on the incidence of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases were approved as national statistics in 2023, with the 2021 statistics being announced for the first time in April 2024. In addition, the 2022 statistics were announced in December 2024 by adjusting the announcement date to December of the second following year, which improved the utilization and timeliness of statistics. Compared with the rates in 2012, the age-standardized incidence rate of myocardial infarction increased by 6.6% in 2022, whereas the rate of stroke decreased by 25%. In the last decade, the incidence of myocardial infarction increased, whereas that of stroke decreased. The annual mortality rate was 15.8% for patients with myocardial infarction and 19.8% for stroke patients. There is a proposal to generate annual statistics for the incidence of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases and use it as a basis for developing disease management policies.

In 2025, to include statistics on additional diseases, a disease with high mortality rates following myocardial infarction and stroke that increases substantially will be selected, and methods for calculating incidence or prevalence rates will be reviewed. A plan has been developed to gradually include statistics on additional diseases in the comprehensive analysis of death rate, medical cost burden from an aging population,

availability of calculated data, and required political intervention. The KDCA will continue to establish plans to improve demand and utilization among statistics users and will strive to develop and announce new statistical tables for analyzing the incidence of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases in ROK.

## Declarations

**Ethics Statement:** Not applicable.

**Funding Source:** None.

**Acknowledgments:** None.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization: YHY, HWJ, CSP. Data curation: YHY. Supervision: CSP. Writing – original draft: YHY, HWJ. Writing – review & editing: YHY, HWJ, CSP.

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