

노인재활

발표일시 및 장소 : 10 월 27 일(토) 10:20-10:30 Room C(5F)

OP2-3-3

Incidence of Aspiration Pneumonia in South Korea: A 12-Year Nationwide Population-Based Study

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Introduction

Pneumonia is one of the leading causes of hospitalization and death in the elderly. Aspiration pneumonia is one of the common presentations of pneumonia. The incidence of aspiration pneumonia is important for understanding disease burden and helping public health plan. This study aims to investigate the incidence in South Korea between 2002 and 2013.

Method

This retrospective, longitudinal population-based study used National Health Insurance Service-National Sample Cohort Database which is a representative sample cohort of 1,025,340 participants by random selection, comprising 2.2% of the total eligible Korean population in 2002, and followed for 11 years until 2013 unless participants' eligibility was disqualified due to death or emigration. Pneumonia and aspiration pneumonia diagnosis was identified based on Korean Classification of Diseases code J10-J18 and J69 respectively. Participants with claim for hospitalization and chest radiography were included. Annual incidence and age-group incidence were calculated.

Results

The incidence of aspiration pneumonia per 100,000 of population was 13.0 in 2002 and 45.7 in 2013, and there was 11.0% yearly increase over the 12 years (Figure 1). On the other hand, the overall incidence of pneumonia did not show a dramatic increase. Incidence rates increased with advancing age, showing the highest rates among those who were 75 and older as 0.925 cases per 100 person-year.

Conclusions

Our data show that there was an increasing trend in the incidence of aspiration pneumonia from 2002 to 2013, particularly in 75 years and older. Continuing trends of increasing incidence of the aspiration pneumonia warrant full attention from the public health authorities.

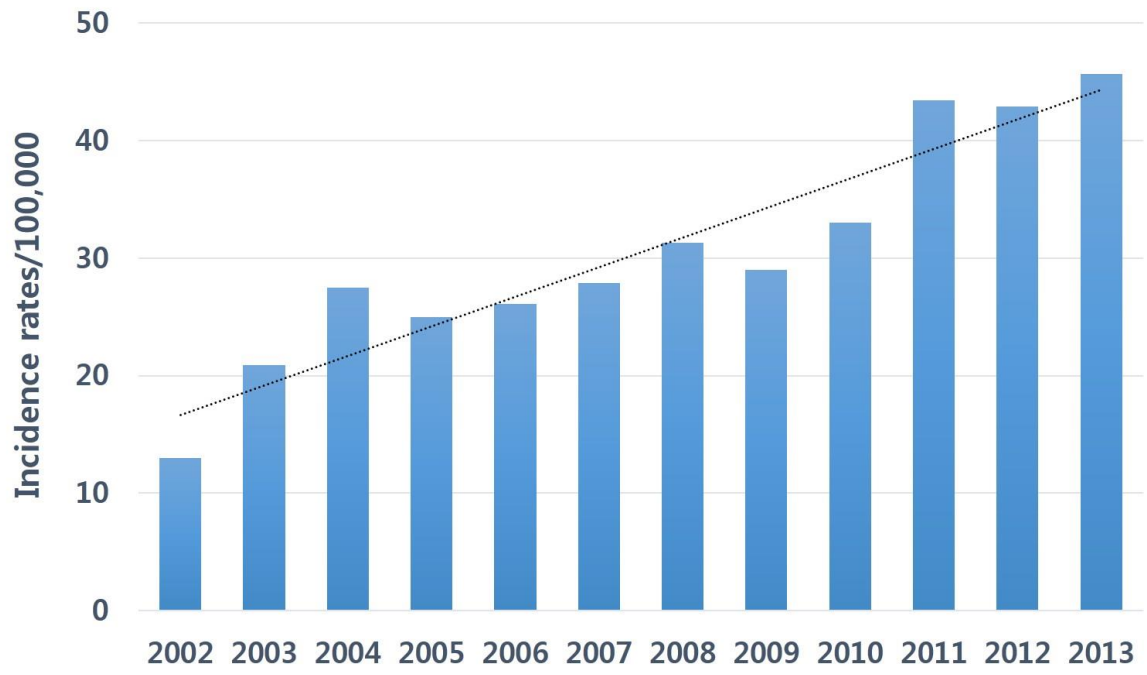


Fig1. Annual incidence rates of aspiration pneumonia