

# 대자하무지환의 역할

## Epidemiology of Diseases of the Colo - rectum and Anus

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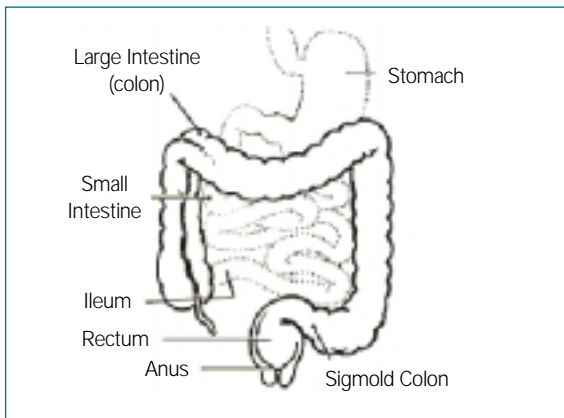
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## Abstract

The incidence of colorectal disease in Korea has been increasing along with the westernization of the lifestyle. More hemorrhoidectomy and anal surgery have been done than ever. Dynamic graciloplasty, artificial bowel sphincter, and sacral nerve stimulation are done to manage anal incontinence. Constipation and irritable bowel syndrome are popular these days. However, there are few effective definite treatments for them. Ulcerative colitis develops in older age groups than in western countries, but Crohn's disease occurs in the same ages as in western countries. The prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease in Korea was 1/10 in ulcerative colitis and 1/20 in Crohn's disease, compared with North America, however, it increases rapidly. The incidence of colorectal cancer was 25.2 per 100,000 in male and 15.9 in female. The relative frequency of colorectal cancer is 10.5% of all sites, and colorectum is the 4th frequent site of cancers following stomach, lung, and liver. The five - year survival rate of colorectal cancer in Korea was 49.4%. The management of anorectal disease should be based on medical evidence.

**Keywords :** Anus; Rectum; Colon; Inflammatory bowel diseases; Colorectal cancer; Epidemiology

• • • • •  
• ; ; ; ;



1.

1.

1. Pelvic floor disorders
  - Incontinence
  - Prolapse of rectum
2. Common benign anal disorders
  - Hemorrhoids
  - Fissure in ano
  - Anorectal suppuration
  - Anal fistula
3. Less common anal disorders
  - Rectovaginal fistula
  - Condyloma acuminata
  - Sexually transmitted disease ; AIDS
  - Hiradenitis suppurativa
  - Crohns disease
4. Neoplastic disorders
  - Anal margin tumors
  - Anal canal neoplasia

( 1).

가

(anal verge : )

.

가

.

가

,

( )

가 (1).

3~5 cm

.

)

가

,

1

.

가

.

.

anoderm

1.

가

.

5%

30

,

가 가 . 2  
가  
. 50 50%  
.  
( 가  
) ( 가  
)  
.  
가  
.  
.  
가

2.	(n = 1,255 cases)
Anal canal origin	75.62%
Fistula in ano	63.6%
Infected fissure	10.5%
Subpectinate glans	0.6%
Lesions due to Crohns	0.3%
Miscellaneous	0.4%
Independent of anorectal area	17.84%
Pilonidal sinus	9.1%
Hiradenitis suppratica	4.7%
Miscellaneous	3.9%
Supra - anal origin	6.53%
Crohns	4.2%
Rectal vaginal fistula	1.1%
Miscellaneous	1.2%

. Anal lump. 2003;19(Suppl 2) : S44 - S9

2/3

1/2

가

가

50%

가

90%

(2).

30%

가

20 ~ 40%

2.

. 가

150

(anal gland)

6 ~ 10 가

(crypt)

가 ( 2). 5. ; , Hirschsprung 2 .

3. 1993 가 7.1%가 5,000 1 . 80% (3). 20% . 40% 가 85:15 Hirschsprung 5,000 0.6~ 2% 가 70~90% 가 18% 가 . dynamic graciloplasty, artificial bowel sphincter, 24 50% (4).

4. 가 가 가 가 가 가 1500 가 . 가 ( - ) 1:6 50 20~30 ( ) ( ) 2 150 cm , , 5~9 cm , , , 7.8~8.5 cm 가

2.5 cm가 (6).

1.

450

200

2. (IBS)

725

3

. 65

가 ( I, II,

5 ~ 20 /

25 ~ 30

Manning)

2.3 ~ 65%

2.4

가 가

- PET

(7).

30%

3. (IBD)

가

10

30

. 가

가

가

가

가

15%

가

가

4

(

(8).

가

),

20 ~ 80%

가

8

1

23 ~ 70%

가

60

(5).

358

가

54

10

6 ~ 12 , 3 ~ 7

10

70 ~ 150 , 30 ~ 100

가 . 가  
10 1.2  
13.5 .  
35~40 , 20~25 . 629  
30~40  
(51.8%), 10~20 (79.5%)  
(9).  
가 가  
1.1~1.3 가  
1.8~2.4  
(10, 11).  
1986~88 가 가  
10 0.2 2001 2.04  
가 . 2001 14.51  
1/10 . 1986~89 가  
10 0.02 2001 .  
1.48 가 . 2001 5.3 가 가  
1/20 . 가 30% .

#### 4.

가 가 95%가  
21 10~20  
800  
29%가 가 가  
35%가 가 10~25%  
NOD2 가

3.			75%,	-	15.3%,	9.7%
Type	Single	Multiple				
<b>neoplastic</b>	adenoma	Adenomatosis, FAP, Gardner's syndrome	5	,	가	
<b>hyperplastic</b>	(tubular, tubulovillous, villous)		10			5 ~ 15%
	hyperplastic	hyperplastic polyposis				
	juvenile polyp	juvenile polyposis coli				
<b>hamartomatous</b>	Peutz - Jeghers polyp	Peutz - Jeghers syndrome				
		Cowden's syndrome			1,120	10
		Cronkhite - Canada			0.4%	14
	inflammatory polyp	inflammatory polyposis				
<b>inflammatory</b>	pseudopolyp	pseudopolyposis				
	lymphoid polyp	lymphoid polyposis				

25.3%, ; 24.2%, 17.8%,  
14.3%, 13.0% .  
39.3% (13).

가 가 (12).

## 6.

## 5.

2002

287/100,000,  
163/100,000 . (69.0), (54.5),  
(47.0), (25.2)  
(26.8), (20.1), (18.0), (15.9),  
(13.0), (12.0) . 1998 ~  
40 40%, 40 75% 2000  
45 가 55  
(14). 2001 134  
가 91,944  
75%, 63% (20.3%), (11.9%),  
(11.8%), (10.5%), (7.1%)  
4,796 , 548 ,  
4,351 , 122 ( 가  
0.1%) .  
80%

12,200 . (social : )  
 2001 60,086 (level of evi-  
 4,580 . dence) I : - , II :  
 1995 case - control , cohort  
 가 55,042 5 , III : 가  
 49.4% 50% .  
 5 (9.6%), (9.6%), 가 가  
 (39.9%) (75.6%) (15).  
 가 ( III) : ,  
 , , , , .  
 (EBM) 2% .  
 , 가  
 가 가  
 (Evidence - Based Medicine) , ( III).  
 가 가 .  
 . 가 가 ( II).  
 가 가 ( II).  
 . ( II). ,  
 ( II).  
 가 ,  
 .  
 가 ,  
 ,  
 가 .  
 가 (professional : 가 .  
 가 가  
 ), (individualistic : , ; 가 . 가  
 / , ), .



가  
가  
10.5%  
가  
가

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