

폐쇄성 뇌혈관 질환의 역학적 · 임상적 특성

Epidemiological and Clinical Features of Occlusive Cerebrovascular Disease

896

Byung Chul Lee, M.D. · Jin Hyouk Kim, M.D.

Department of Neurology

Hallym University College of Medicine

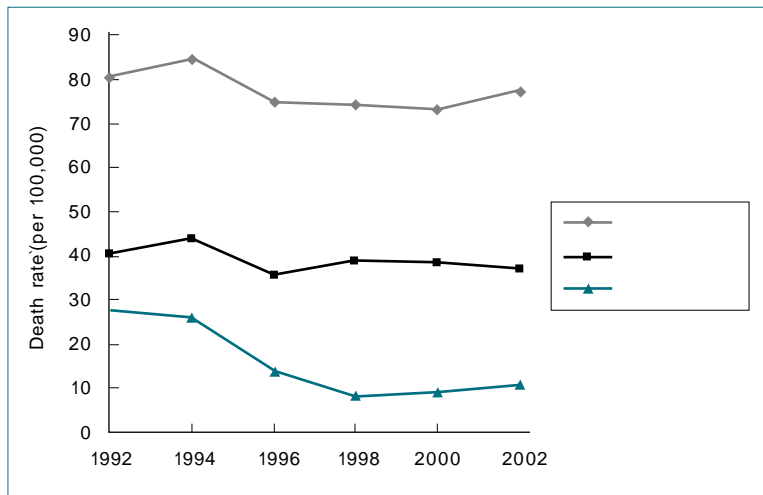
Sacred Heart Hospital

E - mail : ssbrain@hallym.ac.kr · neukjh@hanmail.net

Abstract

Stroke is one of the leading causes of deaths in Korea. According to the report from Korean National Statistical Office, the mortality rate of stroke was 77.2/100,000 persons in 2002. In the past, hemorrhagic stroke was more prevalent than ischemic stroke in Korea. However, the ratio of hemorrhagic to ischemic stroke has been reversed since late - 1980s. This trend might be due to the westernization of lifestyle as well as better control of stroke risk factors such as hypertension and diabetes. Of ischemic stroke, the incidence of cardioembolism is relatively low in Korea compared with in Western countries, especially in posterior circulation disorders. This observation reflects the epidemiologic characteristic of stroke in Korea where the prevalence of cardiac diseases is relatively low. The case fatality rate from one of the largest hospital - based stroke registries was 7.7% within 30 days after the onset of acute ischemic stroke, which is similar to those from other series in western countries with advanced medical care systems. However, the delay of hospital visit after the onset of stroke and the lower compliance for secondary prevention remain obstacles in managing stroke patients in Korea.

Keywords : Ischemic stroke; Epidemiology; Case fatality rate; Korea



1. (, 2002)

(1).

222 , 149 40
517 , 299 .

100 , 82 , 40
332 , 241 .

(6~10).

1960 1980

가

1980

1960

46.1%

1970 39.1%, 1980

33.2%

1960

33.9%, 1970

34.1%, 1980

32.9%

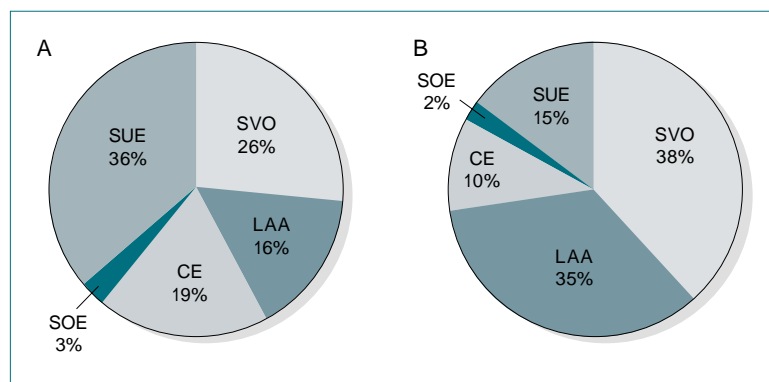
(6). 1989

1992

1980

1999

(7, 8).



A) Distribution of ischemic stroke subtype among 992 patients in Northern Manhattan Stroke Study

B) 937

SVO=small vessel occlusion, LAA=large artery atherosclerosis
CE=cardioembolism, SOE=stroke of other determined etiology
SUE=stroke of undermined etiology

2.

16.5%, 가
21.5%, 18.3%
(12).

(2).

(HSDB)

가

가 66.3%,

(HSDB) ,

가 32.4% , 1.3%

1981 2000 20

1981

(32.3%),

(entire

78%,

22%

MCA, 25.4%),

(20%)

(9).

1990

58.5%, 41.5%, 1995

47.5%, 52.5%

(9).

1990

CT

(10).

1993

가

1998

5

. 2003 HSDB

1,129

36.5%가

(large artery atherosclerosis)

, 3.3%

35.4%,

(small vessel occlusion)가 37.0%,

(cardioembolism) 10.4%

5%

(9).

1994

1999

1,000

(6~8).

가 .

HSDB

61.3% 가 , 50.5%, 33.6%,
32.3%, 26.6%, 19.3% (case fatality rate)
64.3% 가 1981
(1)(9, 12). (6~8).
20~30%, 50%
10 mmHg, 가 ,
5 mmHg
38% (16).
HSDB
30
7.7% 가 가 ,
(9, 17).
56% , 10 Rochester 1945~1979
44% , 25
10 (19). Hisayama
(1961~1983)
1981 Bounds
69% 가
(20). , Brain CT MRI
(18).
4
가 ,
가
가
가 FDA가

48
43%
(5, 21). HSDB
30 3 12%
7.7 % ,
(9, 17). 가
가
가 41.4% ,
가 51.8%
가
(23, 24).
3 1
1997
가 1,000
(community - based stroke registry) 45.8% (25).
가
2 가
(Korean Stroke Registry)
가 ,
가 (22).

1. , 2002

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