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제 목	최근 20년간 우리나라 폐암 사망률의 연령-기간-코호트 효과 분석 모델 Temporal Changes on Lung Cancer Mortality in Korea				
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<p>Lung cancer mortality in Korea has increased remarkably during the last 20 years, and, it became the first leading cause of cancer-related death since 2000. The aim of the current study was to examine time trends of lung-cancer mortality during the period 1984-2003 in Korea, assessing the effects of age, period and birth cohort.</p> <p>Data on the annual number of deaths due to lung cancer and on population statistics from 1984 to 2003 were obtained from the Korean National Statistical Office. A log-linear Poisson age-period-cohort model was used to estimate age, period and birth cohort effects.</p> <p>The standardized mortality rates due to lung cancer for men increased from 15.67 per 100,000 in 1983 to 51.66 in 2003, an increase more than three times during 20 years. Those for women also have been gradually increased from 4.77 per 100,000 in 1983 to 12.86 in 2003. The trends of male and female lung cancer mortality were explained by age-period-cohort and age-cohort model, respectively. The risks of lung cancer mortalities for both genders decline in recent birth cohorts. The decreasing trends begin with the 1939 birth cohort for men and 1959 for women.</p> <p>The mortality pattern of lung cancer was dominantly explained by a birth cohort effect, related with change in smoking pattern, for both a man and woman. Finally, the mortality of lung cancer in Korea is expected to further increase in both men and women for a while.</p>					