

APCN x TSN 2025

23rd Asian Pacific Congress of Nephrology

Gene, Immunology, Vast, M^Etabolism at its Finest!



**Strategies of CKD Prevention - How to Early Screen CKD Patients?
How to Establish Integrated Care Program?**

Strategies of CKD Prevention in Korea

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1. Provision of National Database for Chronic Kidney Disease

Chronic Disease Surveillance Systems in Republic of Korea

Table 1. Characteristics of Korea's chronic disease investigation system

| Investigation system | Investigation agency | Year of initial creation | Creation cycle | Purpose | Subject | Content |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 1998 | 1 year | To evaluate the health and nutritional status of the Korean people | 192 Survey districts, 4,800 households, approximately 10,000 household members aged 1 year or older | About 500 health behaviors (smoking, drinking, physical activities), nutritional intake, chronic diseases, etc. |
| Community Health Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2008 | 1 year | Production of health statistics at city/ county/district level necessary for establishing health plan and community health plan | Adults aged 19 years or older among household members in the sample household | A total of 138 survey questions and 112 indicators in 19 areas |
| Korea National Children's Oral Health Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2000 | 3 years | Identify children's oral health level, oral-related behavior, and health care utilization status | Children aged 5 and 12 years (first year middle school) | Oral examination: a dentist educated and trained according to WHO recommended standards checks the condition of teeth and gingiva (gum) Survey: subjective oral health, oral health behavior, etc. |
| Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2005 | 1 year | Identify the status of adolescent health behavior and produce monitoring indicators | Approximately 60,000 students from nationwide 800 middle and high schools | Approximately 110 health behaviors including smoking, drinking, physical activity, diet, and others |
| Korea Youth Health Behavior Panel Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2019 | 1 year | Identifying trends and related factors in health behaviors during adolescence | Approximately 5,000 student panel participants | Health behaviors including smoking, drinking, diet, physical activity, and contributing factors |
| Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Surveillance | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2015 | 1 year | Produce basic data to determine the status of SCA, actions, prognosis, and prepare strategies to improve patient survival rate | 119 Ambulance team transport patient with SCA | Demographic characteristics, incident information (cause, witnessing, etc.), emergency measures (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, etc.), treatment details (procedure details, etc.), treatment results (spontaneous circulation, survival, recovery, etc.) |

Table 1. Continued

| Investigation system | Investigation agency | Year of initial creation | Creation cycle | Purpose | Subject | Content |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|---|---|--|
| Korea National Hospital Discharge In-depth Injury Survey | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2005 | 1 year | Produce statistics on damage occurrence and epidemiological characteristics and produce basic data for establishing and evaluating damage prevention and management policies | 9% of discharged patients from 250 sample hospitals with 100 beds or more, approximately 300,000 cases per year | 20 general items (sex/age, disease and treatment information, etc.), 10 damage-in-depth items (intention of damage, mechanism, location of occurrence, activity, etc.) |
| Health Insurance Medical Use Indicators | National Health Insurance Service | 2015 | 1 year | Provide tailored health services to local government residents and workplace workers, and support healthcare planning, evaluation, etc. to improve the health level of health insurance beneficiaries and support rational healthcare use | Health insurance beneficiaries or medical aid beneficiaries for the relevant year | Core indicators based on the sequential process encompassing the distribution of medical resources, healthcare utilization, health examinations, chronic disease management, and health outcomes |
| Cancer Registration Statistics Program | National Cancer Center | 1980 | 1 year | Widely used for policy development and direction of national cancer control programs, outcome evaluation, and cancer research | Diagnosed or treated hospitalized, outpatient, or emergency cancer patients | Cancer incidence, survival, prevalence, etc. |
| Korea National Cardio-Cerebrovascular Disease Statistics | Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency | 2024 | 1 year | Improve the prevention, management, and quality of care for cardiovascular disease | Patients hospitalized with myocardial infarction (I21-I23) and stroke (I60-I61, I63-I64) | Number of incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke, incidence rate (case/100,000), fatality rate (30 days, 1 year) |

WHO=World Health Organization; SCA=sudden cardiac arrest.

National Health Surveys: The Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) utilizes the **Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES)** to monitor CKD prevalence and related health behaviors. This provides essential data for shaping public health strategies and interventions in Korea.

Diabetic Kidney Disease Fact Sheet in Korea 2023

Population



Data from the KNHANES (2019 to 2021, n=2,665) and from the Korean NHIS (2008-2019, n=3,950,857)

Definition of DKD (diabetic kidney disease): albuminuria or low eGFR (<60 mL/min/1.73 m²) in patients with diabetes mellitus

Prevalence of DKD and renoprotective drug use



25.4%
DKD
among DM

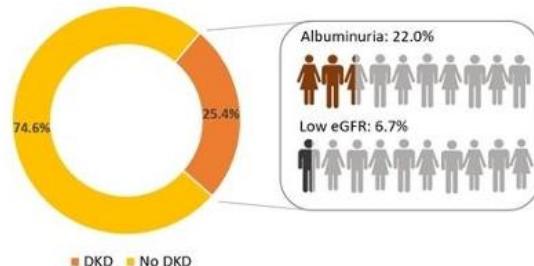


5.9%
SGLT2i
among DKD

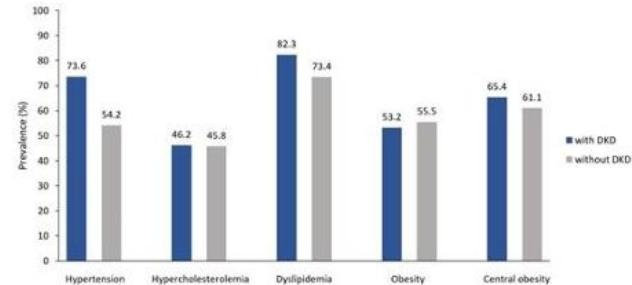


70%
RAS blockers
among DKD

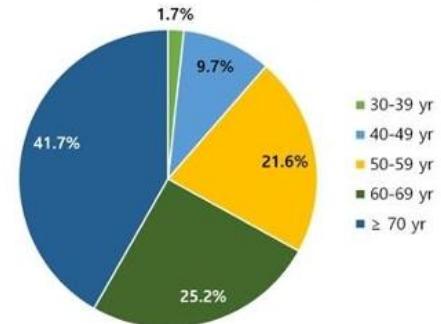
Prevalence of DKD in South Korea



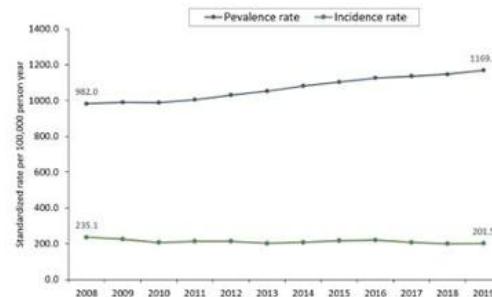
Prevalence of comorbidities according to DKD



Prevalence of DKD by age group



Prevalence and incidence rates of diabetes-related ESKD



Conclusion

DKD is prevalent among Korean patients with diabetes and is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of diabetes-related ESKD has been increasing during the past decade.

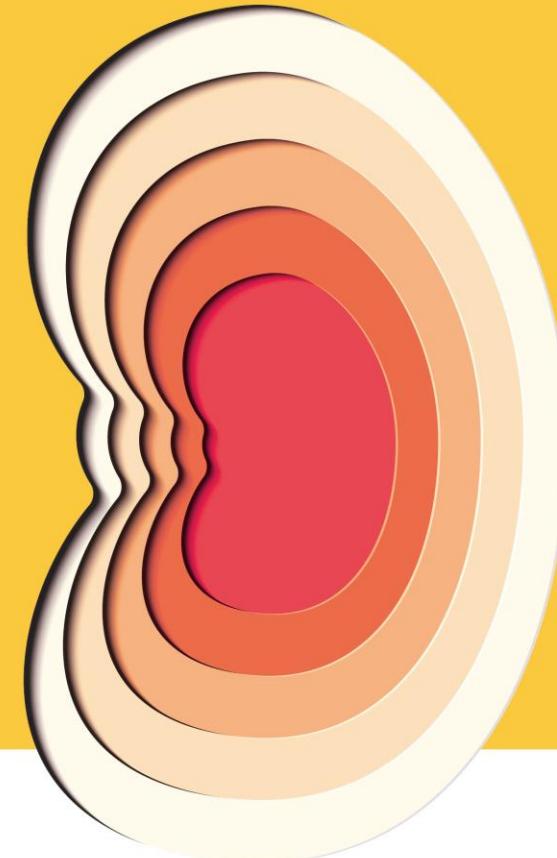
The Korean Renal Data System (KORDS) is a comprehensive, nationwide registry of patients with end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) in Korea, operated by the ***Korean Society of Nephrology (KSN)*** since 1985.

KORDS is a crucial tool for understanding and addressing the epidemiology of ESKD in the country.

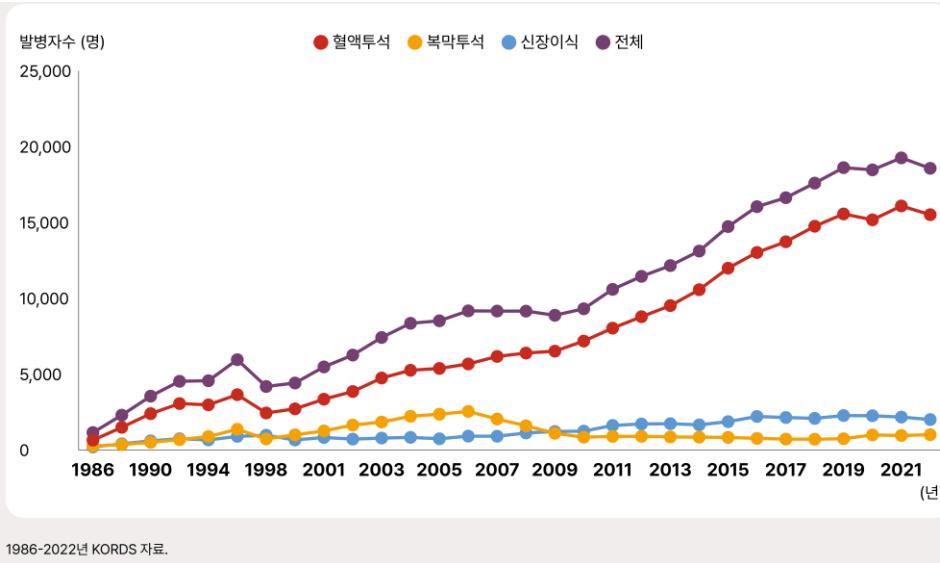
말기콩팥병 팩트시트 2024

END-STAGE
KIDNEY DISEASE
FACT SHEET 2024

대한신장학회 등록위원회

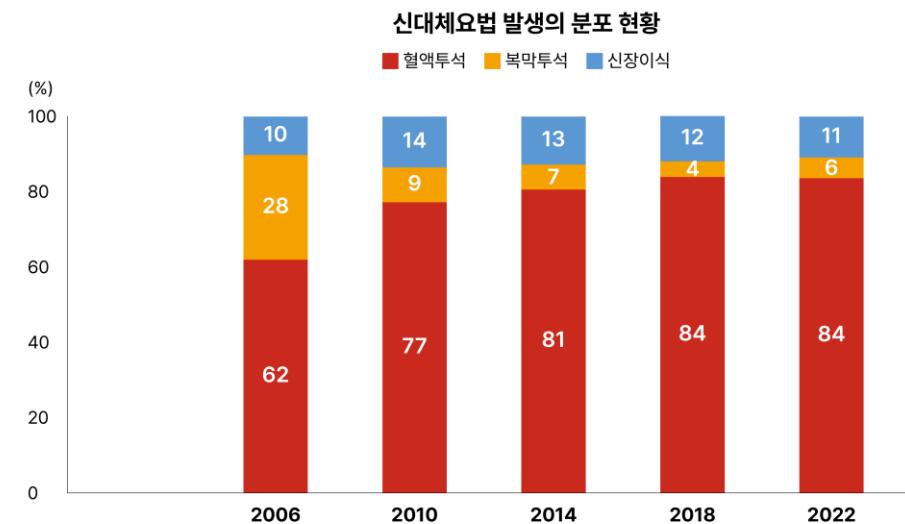


대한신장학회
THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

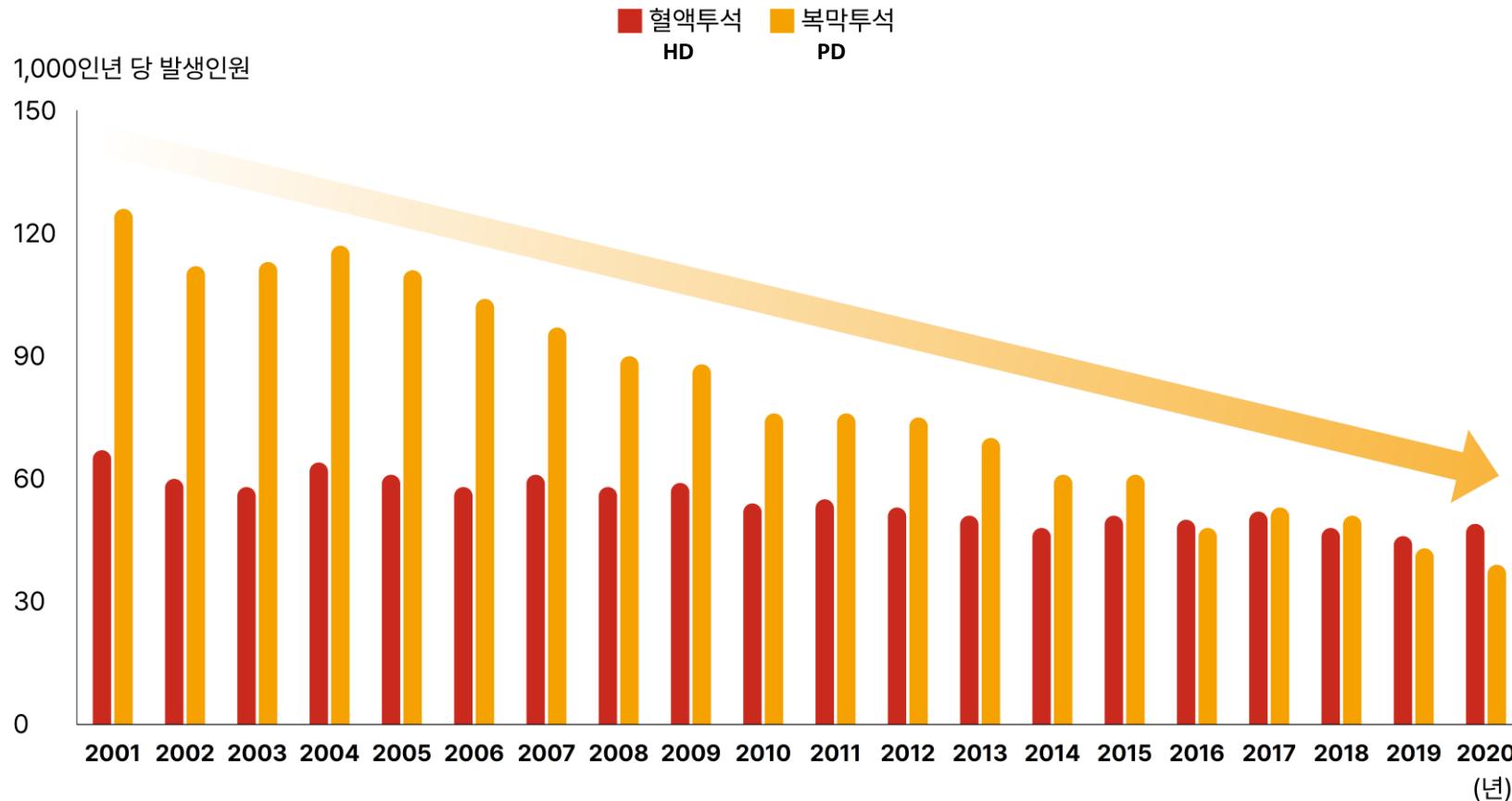


Incidence rate of ESKD by years

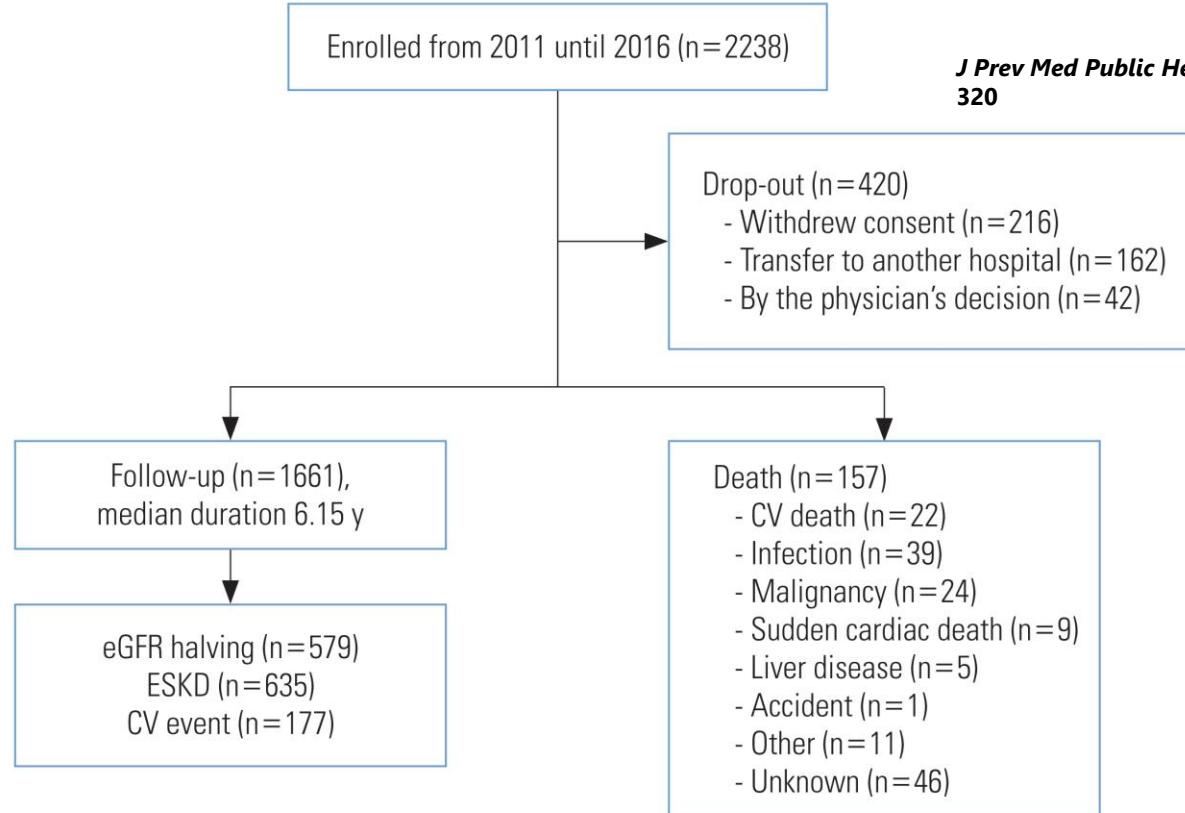
Proportion of modality of KRT by years



Mortality rate according to modality of KRT



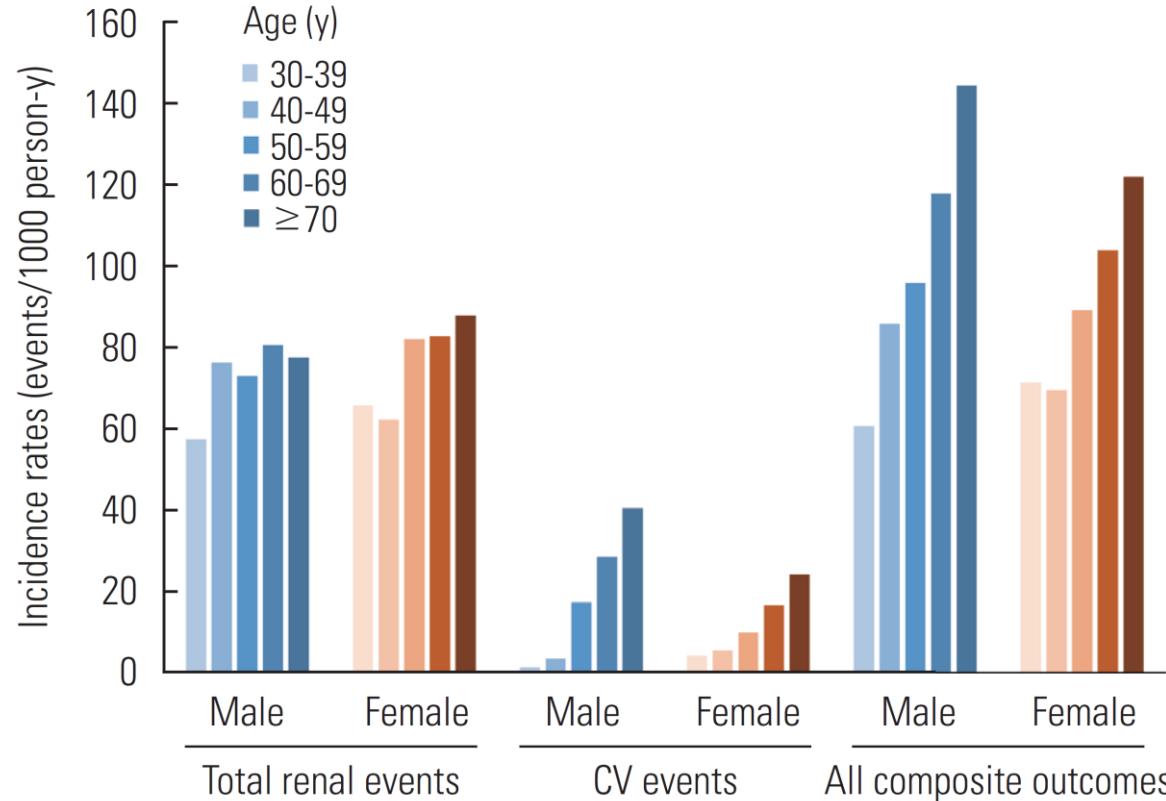
KoreaN Cohort Study for Outcomes in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (KNOW-CKD): This long-term study, supported by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA), tracks CKD patients to identify risk factors for disease progression and to observe the disease course according to underlying diseases. It helps create data-driven public health policies and prediction models for outcomes like end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) and cardiovascular events.



Flow diagram of KNOW-CKD Phase I as of March 2021

Age-specific incidence rates (per 1000 person-year) for renal events, cardiovascular (CV) events, and all composite outcomes in male and female, respectively

J Prev Med Public Health 2022;55:313-320



2. Public Awareness Campaigns for CKD

World Kidney Day



Do you know your kidney score?
; contact kidney Dr. if less than 60

당신의 콩팥점수,
알고 계신가요?

60점 미만은
신장 전문의와 상담하세요

간호학연구재단 대한신장학회 World Kidney Day JoinYourKidneyOK www.wkd.org

My Kidney Disease Overcoming Story Contest

미래를 위한 준비, 모두에게 건강한 콩팥을!
2023 세계 콩팥의 날 기념

나의 콩팥병 이야기 수기 공모전

접수 기간: 2023.01.30(월) ~ 2023.02.19(일)

공모 주제
나와 주변人们的 콩팥병 친로 과정에서 겪었던
당신의 소중한 경험들을 들려주세요.
당신의 이야기가 유익한 정보로 투병증인 환자와 가족들에게
커다란 격려와 힘을 줄 수 있습니다.

작품 부문
• 콩팥병 환자나 가족
• 콩팥병 치료하는 의료진(의사, 간호사)

접수 방법
온라인으로는 행정부 비자와 참가신청서, 개인정보수집동의서,
참가자이사와 함께 A4 용지 2면 미리하여 수기로 작성한 후
여러 방법 중 한가지로 접수
• 이메일 kidneystorycontest@naver.com
• 우편: 서울특별시 강남구 테헤란로 12-1 카리스마 5층
• 홈페이지 수기 공모전 사이트 04515
제작은 홈페이지(kon.or.kr/general)를 참조해주세요.

문의처 070-4366-7253

합계 발표
2023년 3월 9일 목요일
대한신장학회 SNS 발표 및 개별 통지

시상 및 시상 내역

| 대상 | 구분 | 각 인원(명) | 금액 |
|---------|------|---------|-------|
| 환자·환자자녀 | 최우수상 | 1 | 100만원 |
| | 우수상 | 2 | 50만원 |
| 의료진 | 장려상 | 7 | 10만원 |
| | 최우수상 | 1 | 100만원 |
| 의료진 | 우수상 | 2 | 50만원 |
| | 장려상 | 7 | 10만원 |

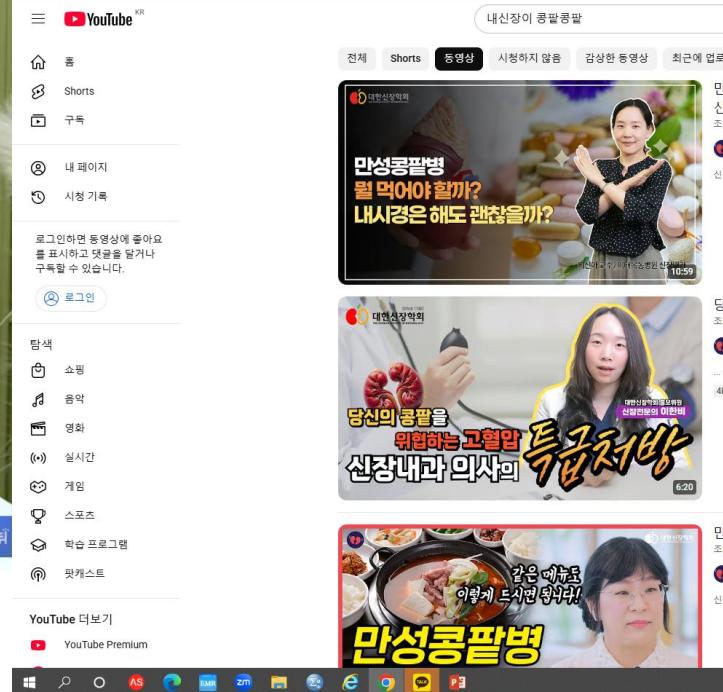
참가자 중 200명 추첨, 스티커와 기프티콘 증정

유의사항
• 모든 공모작은 순수 개인 체험담이어야 하며
다 공모전 수상 및 출판 권익이 있는 작품이어야 함
• 상금에 대한 세제과세금은 수상자 본인이 부담함

YouTube



점을 또 알기 위해서 굉장히 많은 교수님들이 지금 대기중으로 막 그



KSN's own channel “내신장이 콩팥콩팥”

Walk for Kidney Health

세계 콩팥의 날 기념 걸음기부 캠페인
건강한 콩팥을 위한 첫 걸음!
2023. 03. 02 - 04. 30

참여방법

- 1 QR코드 활용하여
비트코인
설치하기
- 2 챌린지하기
- 3 기본 정보 입력하고
다시하기
- 4 챌린지를
선택해주세요
다시하기
- 5 캠페인
선택해주세요
다시하기
- 6 코스를
선택해주세요
다시하기
- 7 후기
선택

bigwalk 걸음기부



2025 Walk for Kidney Health
함께 걷는 콩팥병 예방의 길

① 2025.09.27 | 09:30
▲ 남산공원 백범광장

참가비 무료
참가자 수 500명
지급품 기념 티셔츠, 배설, 미그컵 증정
*신규 수준 500명에게 증정

걷기대회 페이지 바로가기

Public Kidney Health Lectures



Free Laboratory Tests for Kidney Health



sanofi



Campaigns by Pharma Companies

Kidney Health Plan 2033

- Kidney Health Plan 2033: a visionary health initiative declared by KSN in 2023
- Mission and vision
 - leading a healthy society through the improvement of public kidney health, by means of
 - ✓ proactive prevention, treatment, and management of CKD
 - ✓ reduction of socioeconomic burden
 - ✓ Improving patient-centered care



Vision proclamation ceremony for KHP 2033
 KSN 2023 (April 27, 2023)

Special Article

Kidney Res Clin Pract 2024;43(1):8-19
 pISSN: 2211-9132 • eISSN: 2211-9140
<https://doi.org/10.23976/jkcp.23.232>



Kidney Health Plan 2033 in Korea: bridging the gap between the present and the future

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Kidney Health Plan (국민 콩팥 건강 개선안) 2033

대한신장학회는 국민 콩팥 건강 향상에 이바지하기 위하여 국민 콩팥 건강 개선안 (Kidney Health Plan 2033)을 제안합니다.

목표:

- 1) 만성콩팥병의 주요 원인질환인 당뇨병으로 인한 말기콩팥병의 발생을 예방
- 2) 재택치료의 비율을 증가시켜서 투석의 사회경제적 부담 절감
- 3) 환자중심치료의 질 향상

미션과 비전

Kidney Health Plan 2033 (국민 콩팥 건강 개선안 2033)



KHP (Kidney Health Plan) 2033

“국민 콩팥 건강 개선안 2033”

예상 만성콩팥병 환자 10% 감소

약 460만명 → 414만명

(대한신장학회 추정
만성콩팥병 환자 기준)



당뇨병 말기콩팥병 환자 비율 10% 감소

47% → 42.3%

(2022 KSN registry 기준)

말기콩팥병 환자의 재택치료 (복막투석+신장이식) 비율 33%까지 증가

21.9% (복막투석 4.4% + 신장이식 17.5%) → 33%
(2022 KSN registry 기준)



3. Nationwide Health Screening Programs

National Health Screening Program (NHSP) in Korea

- Mandatory health check-ups for all eligible citizens
- Operated by the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS)
- Aims to detect diseases early and promote healthy lifestyles
- Covers a wide range of screenings from general health to specific cancers
- Largely funded by the government and NHIS

Eligibility and Coverage of NHSP

- **Infant & Child Health Check-ups:**
 - Regular check-ups for children from birth up to age 6.
 - 1st (2wks ~ 5wks after birth) to 8th (66mo ~ 71mo after birth)
 - Routine check-ups & dental inspections, educations for health literacy
- **School Age:**
 - from age 7 to up to age 19
 - **At 1st grader & at 4th grader of elementary school** (2 times)
(during the interim periods; only dental inspections)
 - **At 1st grader of middle school** (1 time)
 - **At 1st grader of high school** (1 time)
 - general exam: growth rate, chest X-ray (middle/high schooler), vision, auditory test, blood pressure, nose/throat exam, skin exam
 - **urine dipstick test; blood, albumin**
 - blood tests only in overweight/obese schooler from 4th grader: glucose, lipid, AST/ALT
 - Hemoglobin test in female 1st degree high schooler

- **General Health Check-up:**
 - Eligible citizens and dependents (**age 20 and above**).
 - Offered **every two years**.
 - Includes physical examination, blood tests, urine tests, chest X-ray, and more: Hb, glucose, AST/ALT/GGT, **Scr & CKD-EPI eGFR**, **urine dipstick for albumin**, dental inspections
 - Lipid, HBV/HCV, DEXA (female), mental health at specific age points
- **Cancer Screenings:**
 - **Stomach Cancer:** Age 40+, every 2 years (EGD)
 - **Liver Cancer:** High-risk group age 40+, every 6 months (USG)
 - **Colorectal Cancer:** Age 50+, every year (FOBT)
 - **Breast Cancer:** Women age 40+, every 2 years (Mammography)
 - **Cervical Cancer:** Women age 20+, every 2 years (Pap smear)

4. Integrated Primary Health Care System

Primary Care Chronic Disease Management Program

The Korean government introduced a **Primary Care Chronic Disease Management Program (CDMP)** to enhance continuity of care for patients with hypertension and diabetes at 2019 as a pilot program, and advanced to regular program at 2024.

1) Patient Registration and Management: Patients with hypertension or DM can voluntarily register for the program at participating primary care clinics. Doctors then create a personalized treatment and education plan for each patient.

2) Non-Face-to-Face Consultations: The program incorporates technology to support patient self-management. Patients can send their blood pressure or blood sugar data to healthcare professionals, who then provide continuous monitoring and phone consultations. This non-face-to-face approach is particularly useful for encouraging consistent self-care.

3) Incentives: To encourage participation, patients in the program receive reduced co-payments. Physicians also receive financial incentives for registering patients and providing ongoing management services.

Effect of a Primary Care-Based Chronic Disease Management Program for Hypertension Patients in South Korea

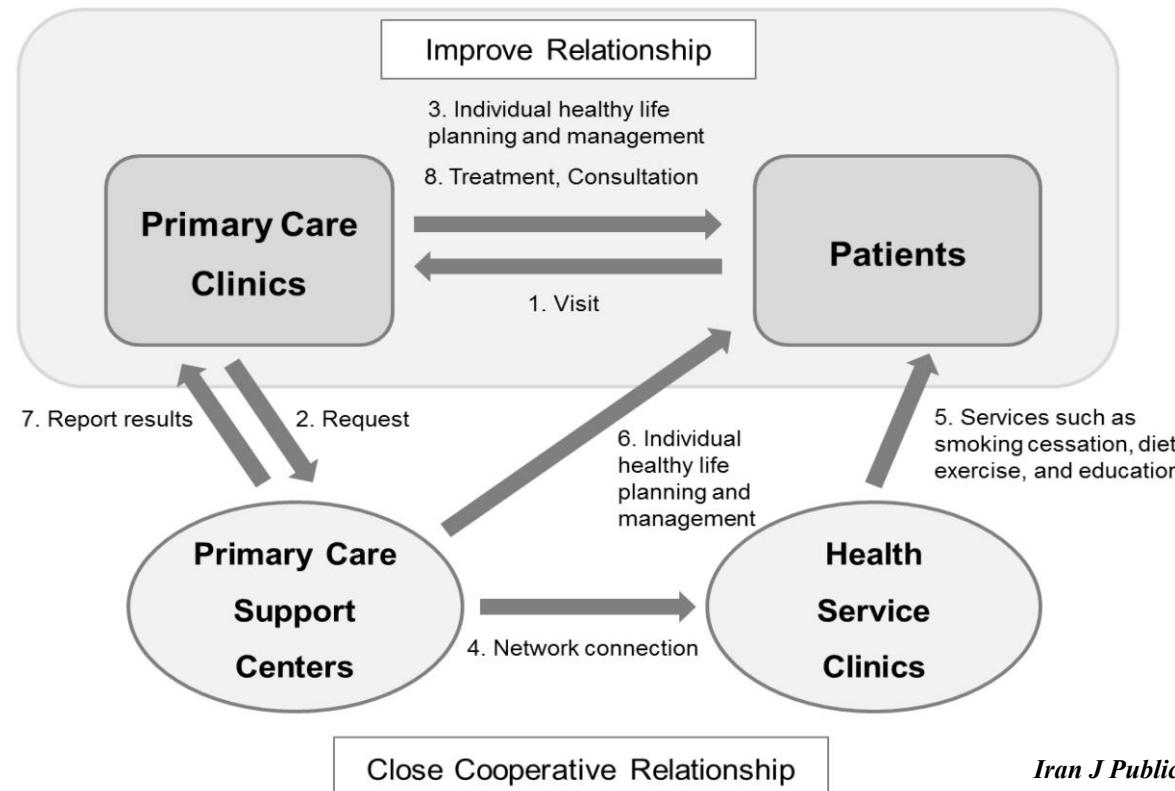


Table 3: Changes in health behavior and duration of physician consultation before and after participating in the program (unit: %, mean \pm SD)

| <i>Survey items</i> | <i>Before</i> | <i>After</i> | <i>P-value *</i> |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Changes in health behavior | | | |
| Smoking (Yes) | 11.4% | 8.5% | .001 |
| Smoking amount (number of cigarettes per day) | 17.05 \pm 8.49 | 12.34 \pm 6.15 | .001 |
| Drinking (Yes) | 32.0% | 30.4% | .021 |
| Drinking frequency (per week) | 3.28 \pm 2.01 | 2.52 \pm 1.69 | .001 |
| Engaging in exercise (Yes) | 69.5% | 85.1% | .001 |
| Exercise frequency (per week) | 3.70 \pm 2.03 | 4.23 \pm 1.90 | .001 |
| Use of medical service | | | |
| Consultation duration (min) | 5.23 \pm 3.56 | 9.58 \pm 5.00 | .001 |

Table 4: Changes in mean blood pressure (mmHg) from baseline to 3- and 6-month follow-ups

| <i>Blood pressure</i> | <i>Time</i> | <i>Mean (SD)</i> | <i>P-value</i> | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Paired t-test | Repeated-measures ANOVA* |
| Mean SBP | Baseline | 130.00 (12.07) | | <.001 |
| | 3 months | 126.14 (10.13) | <.001 | |
| | 6 months | 124.53 (10.80) | <.001 | |
| Mean DBP | Baseline | 79.12 (8.59) | | <.001 |
| | 3 months | 77.74 (7.24) | <.001 | |
| | 6 months | 76.85 (7.79) | <.001 | |

5. Kidney Health Plan (KHP) 2033

Mission

Leading a healthy society by improving people's kidney health

Vision

- Proactive prevention, treatment, management
- Reduce social and economic burden
- Improving the quality of patient-centered treatment

Goals

10% decrease

Expected CKD patients

10% decrease

%DM ESKD Patients

Increase by 33%

Home therapy (PD + KT)

Action Plans

Patients

- Increase awareness of Kidney disease
- Strengthening patient self-management
- Development and dissemination of educational materials

Practice

- Early detection and treatment of DM-CKD
- Development of local treatment guideline
- Introduction of new treatments and medicines

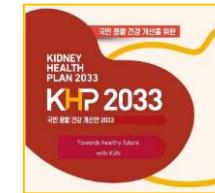
Partner

- Partnership with related academic societies
- Patient care through medical and interdisciplinary cooperation
- Partnership with industry to develop new treatments and improve reimbursement policy

Policy

- Provide scientific data for developing new policy of ESKD
- Policy proposals for developing chronic disease health care policy

Kidney Health Plan 2033



Specific action plans for each action goal

| Action goal | Action plan | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | Patients | Practice | Partner | Policy |
| 10% reduction in the number of patients with CKD | Education program in KSN YouTube channel (I) Distribution of education material (I) | CKD guideline update (S) | Promotion for early nephrology referral (I) Cooperation in clinical trials with pharmaceutical companies (I) | KORDS data analysis (D) CKD fact sheet (D) Policy forum for the legislation of the CKD Management Act (D) |
| 10% decrease in the proportion of DKD in ESKD | DKD self-management education (S) | Cooperative study on DKD (I) Development and distribution of DKD guideline (D) | Survey on DKD awareness and practice pattern (D) Multidisciplinary joint symposium (I) Rapid introduction of new DKD drug (I) | Big data analysis for DKD epidemiology in Korea (I) |
| 33% of home therapy (PD + transplant) in ESKD | SDM aid for dialysis modality selection (D) Education for home therapy (S) | Cooperative study on SDM for dialysis modality selection (I) Medical staff training for PD (I) | ISPD-KSN MOU (S) Cooperation with PD providers for remote patient management program (I) | Cooperation with the government for pilot project for home management of PD patients (I) Rationalization of PD reimbursement fee (S) |

Status: D, done; I, in progress; S, suggested; SDM, shared decision-making.

CKD, chronic kidney disease; DKD, diabetic kidney disease; ESKD, end-stage kidney disease; ISPD, International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis; KSN, Korean Society of Nephrology; KORDS, Korean Renal Data System; MOU, memorandum of understanding; PD, peritoneal dialysis.

Three main goals and plans

KHP 1.

Reduction of expected
 CKD patients
 ▼ 10%



Public awareness of kidney disease

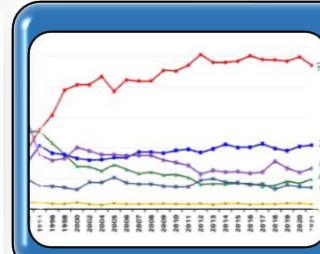
Early diagnosis & treatment to prevent progression to ESKD

Cooperation for early referral and overcoming barriers against
 application of effective therapies

Policy proposal for legislation of the CKD management Act

KHP 2.

Reduction of %DM-
 ESKD
 ▼ 10%



Education for comprehensive self-management of diabetes

Screening for DKD and proactive prevention to ESKD

Prevention and management of diabetic complications through a
 interdisciplinary cooperation

Policy proposal for establishing national comprehensive diabetes care system

KHP 3.

Expansion of home
 therapy
 ▲ 33%



Expansion of educational opportunities for home therapy for both patients and physician: expansion of SDM program for KRT modality selection

Expansion of the home PD pilot project and conversion to a main program

Policy proposal for appropriate reimbursement of PD

Expansion of kidney transplantation program

KSN Home page: separate chapter for the general populations



Since 1980
대한신장학회
THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

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오신 것을 환영합니다.

The Korean Society of Nephrology

KOR 회원
자세히보기

KOR e-Learning Platform
자세히보기

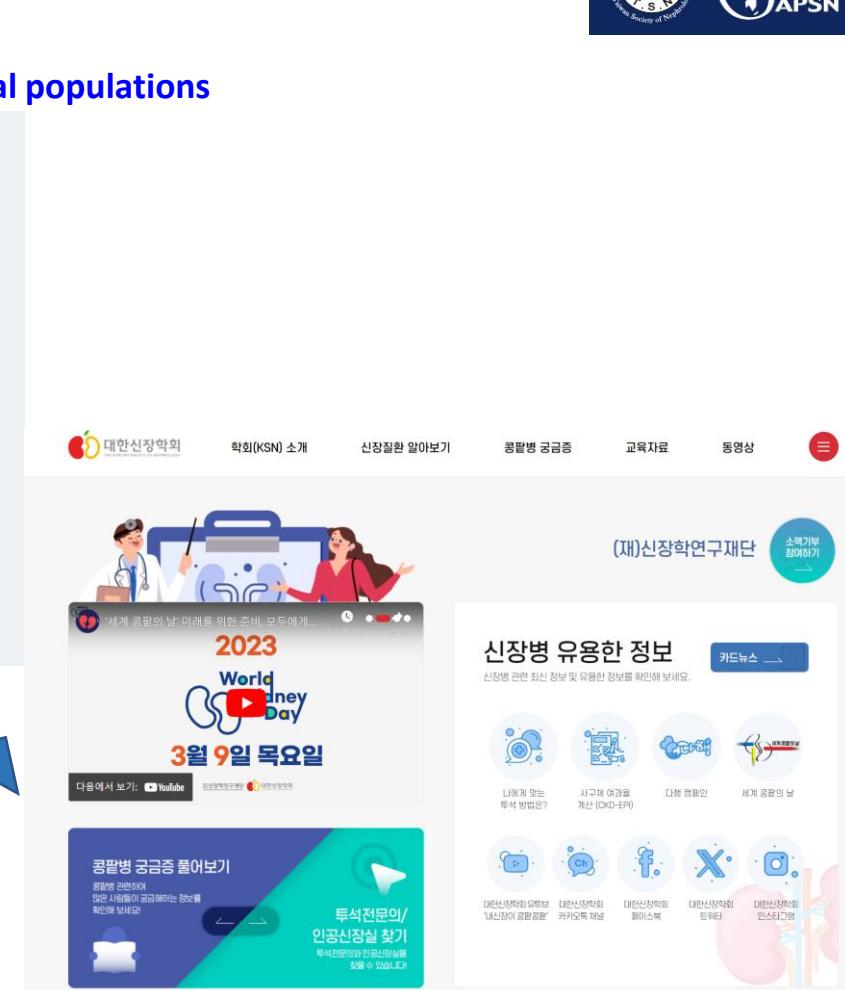
JOURNAL KRCP
자세히보기

KOR 연구재단
자세히보기

KOR General population
자세히보기

ENC KSN-English Site
자세히보기

신청



대한신장학회
학회(KSN) 소개
신장질환 알아보기
콩팥병 궁금증
교육자료
동영상

(재)신장학연구재단
소액기부 참여하기

세계 콩팥의 날' 미래를 위한 준비, 모두에게...
2023
World Kidney Day
3월 9일 목요일

다음에서 보기: YouTube

콩팥병 궁금증 풀어보기
콩팥병 관련하여 많은 사람들이 궁금해하는 정보를
찾아보세요

투석전문의/ 인공신장실 찾기
투석전문의와 인공신장실을
찾을 수 있습니다

신장병 유용한 정보
카드뉴스

나에게 맞는
투석 방법은?
사구체(여과)를
제거(CKD-EPO)
다용 캡슐인
세계 콩팥의 날

다음
대한신장학회 유튜브
대한신장학회 카카오톡 채널
대한신장학회 페이스북
대한신장학회 트위터
대한신장학회 인스타그램

Social media

https://www.youtube.com/@kidney_KSN

Official YouTube
channel for KSN



Let you know KHP 2033!

PD at home by myself, but correctly

All tips for PD, Don't worry

Safe travel for dialysis patients

Exercise for dialysis patients

Diet recipes for CKD patients

Too much medication! How can I take?

Contents: Campaign,
educational materials, health
talks

Information of drugs, diet and
exercise for CKD patients

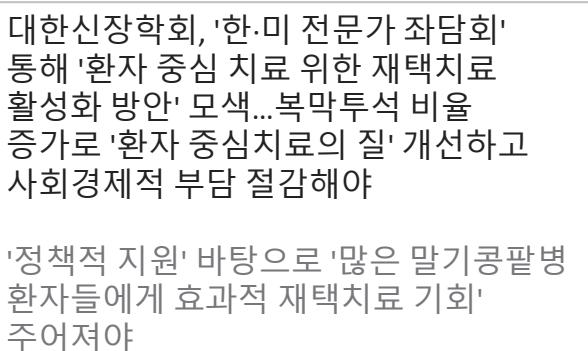
Press release

국민 콩팥 건강 개선 10개년 비전 'KHP 2033' 대한신장학회 선포, 말기 콩팥병 감소·자택치료 활성화 모색

Dailymedi



KHP 2033 proclamation ceremony



메디컬헤럴드



Korea-U.S. Expert roundtable meeting

만성 콩팥병 조기 진단 위한 콩팥 건강 확인 가능 캠페인 진행
500여곳 의료기관 내원한 고혈압·당뇨병 환자 대상 키트지 배포

[메디칼업저버 박선혜 기자] 대한신장학회(이사장 임춘수, 서울의대)가 약 10만명을 대상으로 만성 콩팥병 조기 진단을 위한 '자가콩팥검사 키트지 배포 캠페인'을 진행했다고 23일 밝혔다.

이번 캠페인은 국민 콩팥 건강 개선안 2033 달성을 위한 조기 진단 사업의 일환으로, 지난해에 이어 올해도 진행됐다.

지난 4월 학회는 국제학술대회(KSN 2023)에서 국민 『2033 KHP』 위한 10개년 비전인 KHP-2033(Kidney Health Plan)을 선포하며, 2033년까지 『기증필환 환자 비율 10% 감소』 및 『기증필환 환자 수 10% 감소』 △당뇨병 및 △기증필환 환자 비율 10% 감소△말기 콩팥질환 △복막 투석 및 장기이식 비율 33%를 미션으로 제언한 바 있다.

이어 5월 대한신장학회 훙기^{한국신장학회}에서 신장기^{신장기}를 신청한 500여 곳의 의료기관에 내원하는 당뇨병, 고혈압 환자의 콩팥 건강^{콩팥 건강}을 (요단백 검출 확인) 자가콩팥검사 키트지를 배포했다.

검사기지 배포 캠페인에 참여한 병의원 설문조사 결과에 따르면, 참여 병원 89%에서 이번 요스틱 배포가 환자에게 만성 콩팥병의 중요성을 알리는 데 도움이 됐다고 답했다. 응답자의 54%는 요스틱 배포로 새롭게 발견된 만성 콩팥병 환자가 있었거나 응답했다.

현재 요스틱에서 음성이나오는 경우에 한해 미량알부민검사 급여가 되고 있다. 응답자의 98.5%는 요스틱 검사 이후 미량알부민검사까지 필요하다고 답했다.

아울러 신장검사에서 신장기능 저하가 의심됐을 때 약제를 통한 조기치료를 실행하는 경우는 60.2%, 한번 진단으로 확인하지 않고 향후 검사 결과까지 지켜보는 경우는 39.8%였다. 응답자의 약 73%는 국내외 진료지침에 따라 신장기능이 떨어진 당뇨병 환자에게 SGLT-2 억제제를 임상 현장에서도 적용해 봤다고 답했다.

한편 '자가공팔검사카트지 배포 캠페인'에 참여한 병원에게는 대한신장학회에서 주최하는 '국민 콩팥 건강 개선안 2033-조기 진단사업' 협력 사업에 참여했다는 인증서를 제공했다.

MEDICAL Observer

Distribution of self-testing urine kits

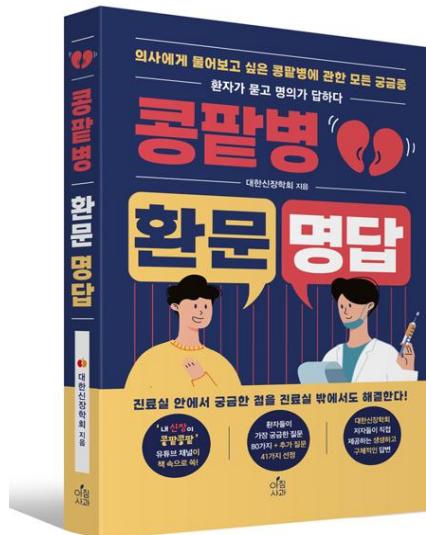
the Public Relation committee. KSN

Book release

'PA & DA' on kidney disease

Patients Ask and Doctors Answer

Publication for patients and general population



[환문명답]



콩팥은 혈액을 깨끗하게 정수해 줍니다. 또한 산, 염기 상태와 전해질 균형 유지, 체액량과 혈압을 조절하며, 적혈구 생성에 도움을 주고, 비타민 D를 활성화하여 뼈를 튼튼하게 해주는 등 다양한 기능을 하고 있습니다.



내 신장이 콩팥콩팥



콩팥의 역할



사구체마과를

Campaign and influential ambassador

Campaign

- : Big walk*
- : For CKD awareness and public outreach
 - distribution of urine stick for proteinuria screening



*Offline Big walk campaign (April, 2024): cancelled

Famous musical actor and actress as ambassadors



Overcoming barriers

Policy forum

: Proposal of policy for establishing national CKD care system

1. Legislation for a registry system by government
2. Implementation of the CKD management act (tentative name)
3. Proposal for a national dialysis accreditation system

1st proposal in 2019

REJECTED

Policy forum in 2023

→ Fail to advance due to the limitation of single disease

Need for a proposal for Integrative act including multiple chronic diseases



진료비 지출 1위, 만성콩팥병

**당뇨병 콩팥병 및 만성콩팥병의
국가 중점 관리체계 수립을 위한**

정책토론회

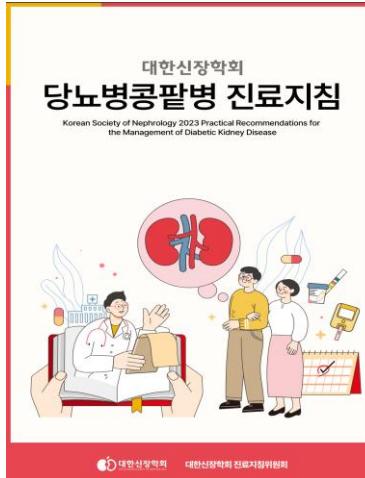
2023. 5. 19. [금] 14:00~16:00

국회의원회관 제7간담회의실



Release of guideline

Practical recommendations for the management of diabetic kidney disease



- Current status
- Diagnosis and referral
- Glucose monitoring and target for glycemic control
- Non medical treatment
- Medical treatment
- Comprehensive care for DKD
- Complication management for DKD
- RRT for DKD patients
- Diagnosis and management of pediatric DKD



Prevalence of DM and DKD in KOREA

국내 당뇨병 인구 현황 (2020년)



605만명
유병자

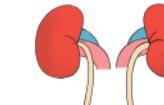


16.7%

Prevalence (≥ 30 years)

당뇨병증상 (2014년)

전체 당뇨병 환자 중



12.5%

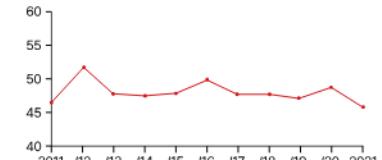
Diabetic kidney diseases



23.9%

albuminuria

말기콩팥병 (2021년)



47.0%

말기콩팥병 원인 중 당뇨병 비율

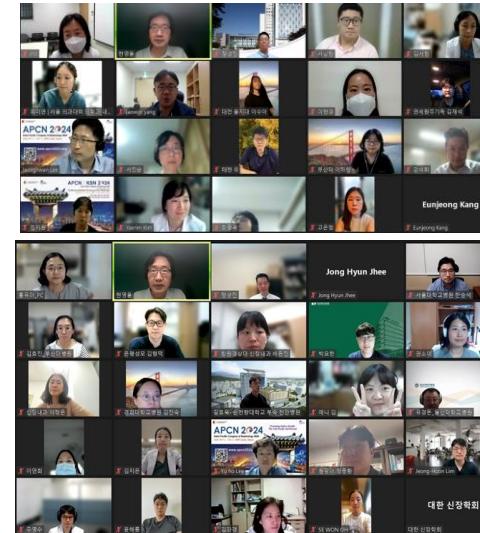
the Guideline committee, KSN

Guardians for kidney health program



Online symposium for guardians

- Educator training
- Certification

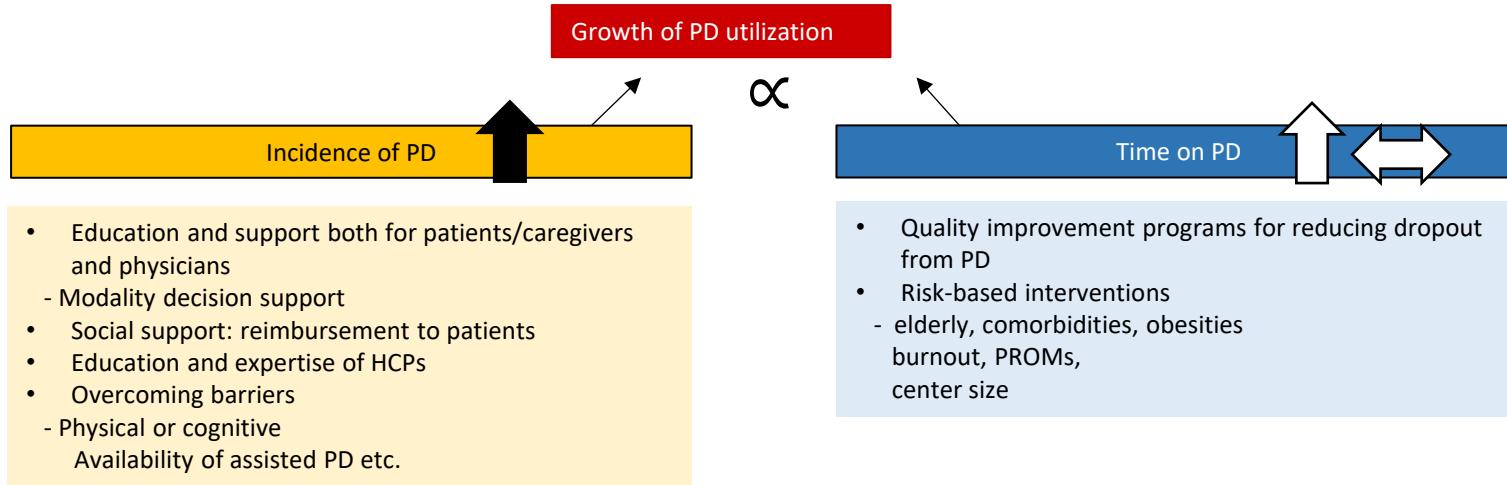


Role as guardians for kidney health

- Speakers to propagate guidelines, to primary physician, academic societies etc.
- educators for DKD prevention and awareness for the general population



For growth of PD utilization



For a change in policy

Research of healthcare policy

Aims

- Identifying key issues through the analysis of the current status of management of ESKD in Korea
- Investigating the overseas ESKD management and payment system
- Suggestion of integrated management plan at the national level for the prevention and management of CKD
- Proposal of policy and roadmaps to revitalize home treatment (esp., peritoneal dialysis)

Exploration of PD policy in Hong Kong and Singapore
(2024)

- by Prof. Seok-Jun Yoon, collaborative team

1. Prince of Wales Hospital/Queen Mary Hospital
2. Singapore General Hospital

Contents

Medical Staff's Workflow / Consultation and Decision Making for Peritoneal Dialysis Patients
Reimbursement Policies and Pricing
Current Status of Telemedicine Platforms

