### **조록번호 03-5**

		국 -	문	한국 어린이-청소년의 '	알레르기질	한 중상유병율	
제	목	<b>3</b> 0	문	Prevalence of Symptoms of Asthma and Other Allergic Diseases in Korean Children: Nationwide Questionnaire Survey			
저	자	국 문					
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발표	형식	구 연			발표 시간	15 분	
진행	상황	연구완료 ( O ), 연구중 (  ) → 완료 예정 시기 : 년 월					

## 1. 연구 목적

The purpose of this study was to estimate the national prevalence of childhood asthma and other allergic diseases in South Korea, and to determine if there were age, sex, and regional variations in it.

## 2. 연구 방법

Stratified random sample of 34 elementary schools and 34 middle schools were selected from Seoul and eight provincial cities nationwide. With overall response rate of 94.3%, the final study subjects were 24,174 aged 6-12 yrs in elementary schools and 14,781 aged 12-15 years in middle schools. The Korean version of The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) written questionnaire was administered to the parents of the children in elementary schools and to the student in middle schools. The questionnaire questioned on the symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinitis(AR), eczema, allergic conjunctivitis(AC), food allergy(FA), and drug allergy(DA).

### 3. 연구결과

The 12-month prevalences of the symptoms of asthma, AR, and eczema were 8.7%, 10.5%, 7.3%, in 6-12 year olds, and 8.2%, 10.0%, 3.9% in 12-15 year olds. The 12-month prevalences of the symptoms of AC, FA, and DA were 11.2%, 6.5%, 1.5%, in 6-12 year olds, and 17.8%, 7.4%, 1.5% in 12-15 year olds. As per AC, FA, and DA, lifetime prevalences of the doctor's diagnosis were more reliable, and the respective prevalences were 10.3%, 4.2%, 1.1% in 6-12 year olds, and 5.5%, 3.8%, 0.9% in 12-15 year olds. Prevalences in 6-12 year olds were higher than in 12-15 year olds for the symptoms of asthma, AR(in boys), eczema, and AC(in Dr's diagnosis), were similar for DA, and were similar to lower for FA. Asthma and AR symptoms were more common in boys in younger ages, and Seoul had higher prevalences for all allergic diseases than provincial cities.

# 4. 고찰

In conclusion, the first nationwide questionnaire survey in Korea estimated the prevalence of symptoms of allergic diseases in a standardized way. The prevalence was higher than previously speculated, and had age, sex, and regional variation depending on the type of allergic diseases.