

번호 12-5

제 목	국문	맥압(pulse pressure)과 뇌졸중 발생 위험: KMIC Study			
	영문	Is pulse pressure a predictor for the incidence of stroke in men? The Korean Medical Insurance Study			
저 자 및 소 속	국문	김현창, 서일*, 지선하, 남정모*, 김일순*, Appel LJ** 연세대학교 보건대학원, 연세대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실*, 존스홉킨스대학교 의학 연구소**			
	영문	Hyeon Chang Kim, Il Suh, Sun Ha Jee, Chung Mo Nam, Il Soon Kim, Lawrence J Appel Graduate School of Helath Science and Management, Yonsei University			
분 야	보건관리 () 역 학 (O) 환 경 ()	발 표 자	일반회원 (O) 전 공 의 ()	발표 형식	구 연 (O) 포스터 ()
진행 상황	연구완료(O), 연구중() → 완료 예정 시기 : 년 월				

1. Objective

To examine whether pulse pressure(PP) is an independent risk factor for stroke in male Koreans, a population which has high stroke mortality, and to determine whether blood pressure(BP) levels modify the relationship between PP and incidence of stroke

2. Methods

We followed 106,745 Korean men, aged-35-59, who attended both 1990 and 1992 Korean Medical Insurance Corporation health examinations. Over a period of 6 years (1993-1998), 1,627 developed stroke (469 hemorrhagic and 620 thrombotic). Cox proportional hazard models were used to assess the independent effect of PP on the incidence of stroke after controlling for age, smoking, alcohol consumption, total serum cholesterol, fasting blood sugar and body mass index.

3. Results

The Cox proportional hazards models revealed significant hazards ratios(HR) for each 10 mmHg increment of PP (1.69; 95%CI, 1.60-1.78). Stroke incidence was nearly four-fold greater in the highest level of PP(>55 mmHg) than lowest (<40mmHg). This significant association between PP and stroke was shown both in hypertensives and normotensives. the HRs for each 10mmHg increment of PP for hypertensives and normotensives were 1.46(95%CI, 1.37-1.56) and 1.37(95%CI, 1.18-1.58), respectively

4. Conclusions

In a large population of Korean men, a wide pulse pressure was a significant independent predictor for the incidence of stroke and the association was not modified according to BP level.