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제 목	국문	한국인 다기관 암코호트의 8년간 암 발생 추적 중간 결과			
	영문	Eight-year Follow-up of Cancer Occurrence in Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort including Biological Materials Bank (KMCC-I, Interim Report)			
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<p>1. 목적</p> <p>The Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort (KMCC) is a multi-center prospective cohort. In this interim report, we calculated the cancer incidence in the KMCC cohort.</p> <p>2. 방법</p> <p>Data on general lifestyle, physical activity, diet, reproductive factors, and agricultural exposures have been collected by direct interview since 1993. Anthropometric measurements and some clinical laboratory findings have also been recorded. A biological materials bank with blood (serum, plasma, buffy coat, packed erythrocytes) stored at -70°C and urine supernatants at -20°C has been established for future studies on cancer etiology. The number of cancer-free subjects in the cohort at present totals 12,211 adults aged over 35. Follow-up for cancer incidence has been commencing based on an active surveillance system conducted mainly through telephone interview by health personnel or through diagnosis by physicians in each district, and a passive surveillance system through record linkages between the national cancer registry, the national death certificate system, and health insurance medical records databases in Korea. To calculate the incidence rate, prevalent cases at baseline were excluded, and cancer cases, cancer deaths and deaths due to other causes were contributed to 0.5 unit year of person-year observation in the denominator.</p>					

3. 결과

As of December 2000, total number of observation for the cohort with biologic specimen is 45,461 person-years; 20,226 for men, 25,235 for women. Interim results showed that 292 cancer patients were finally identified by the active and passive surveillance, showing an overall incidence rate of 924.6 / 100,000 person-years; 416.1 for men, 642.3 for women. Five leading sites of cancer incidence was stomach, lung, liver, colon, esophagus in men, and stomach, liver, lung, colon, breast in women.

4. 고찰

Along with other cancer cohorts, the KMCC study could provide convincing evidence on new etiologies of cancer and on the cancer prevention strategy in the Asian-Pacific region.