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제 목	지역사회에 거주하는 남자 성인에서 발기부전 유병률과 위험요인 : 한림노년연구 Prevalence and risk factors for erectile dysfunction in a community-based study in Korea: Hallym Aging Study (HAS)				
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<p><b>Introduction:</b> Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a serious public health problem affecting a quality of life among aging men. This study aims to estimate the prevalence of ED in a population-based sample of Korean men aged 45 or over, and to study its correlation with socio-demographic, medical and lifestyle factors.</p> <p><b>Material and Methods:</b> The survey was conducted among persons enrolled in Hallym Aging Study(HAS). which was performed based on a population-based cohort of 2,529 aged 45 and over which in 2002-2003 in Seoul and Chunchon. The 385 men in Chunchon city among this cohort were invited to the hospital and evaluated for clinical measures and questionnaires by trained interviewers in 2004. All the participants were evaluated for erectile dysfunction using a self-administrated five-item version of the international index of erectile function (IIEF-5). In conjunction with this evaluation, all men were asked to complete the international prostate symptom score (IPSS), and underwent health examinations including blood pressure, body mass index, waist hip ratio, laboratory tests including fasting blood glucose, BUN/Cr, and serum total cholesterol levels. In evaluations using the IIEF-5, subjects are considered to have moderate severe ED if they have a score of less than 16 points.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Out of the 385 men who visited our hospital, 285 completed the questionnaires. The prevalence of moderate or severe ED (&lt;16 IIEF-5 score) increased from 5.3% in men aged 45 to 54 years to 87% in men aged 75 or over. The age-adjusted prevalence of ED was 41.5%. The increased risk of ED was observed among those with high total cholesterol (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] of more than 240mg/dl vs less than 240mg/dl = 1.8, 95% Confidence Interval [CI] =1.1, 7.8), hypertension (systolic BP&gt;140mmHg or diastolic BP&gt;90mmHg) (aOR =4.8, 95% CI=1.4, 4.5) compared to a normal blood pressure group, ex-smokers (aOR=4.5 95% CI=1.0, 9.2) compared to non-smokers, after adjusting for potential covariates.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The findings of this community-based study confirmed the strong correlation between advancing age and the prevalence of ED. Risk factors which are considered to be associated with cardiovascular disease, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels and ex-smoker conditions also appeared the predictors of ED.</p>					