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제	한국인다기관암코호트 (KMCC) 대상자의 일반적 특성과 일반인구와의 비교 목 Basic Characteristics of the Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort (KMCC) Po A Baseline Data					i
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Objective: The Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort (KMCC) is a multi-center prospective cohort based on four-geographically-defined urban and rural areas in Korea. We assessed basic characteristics of the KMCC population and compared selected characteristics of the KMCC population with those of the Korean population.

Methods: During follow-up period from 1993 to 2004, total 19,688 study subjects who were more than or equal to 20-year-old men and women were recruited and until December 2002, total 537 incident cancer cases were identified by both active and passive surveillance systems. The baseline data of the study subjects were compared with the data of the Korean population from the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Results: The mean age of the study subjects was 51.5 for men and 52.1 for women and the male to female ratio was 0.67. As far as the educational attainment was concerned, the study subjects had much higher proportion of the elementary school graduates of 70.6 than the Korean population. In regards of the marital status, the study subjects had slightly higher proportion of married persons of 68.4 than the Korean population. The assessment of tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking showed the proportions of smokers and drinkers which were 33.6 and 37.3, respectively. In anthropometric measurements, the proportion of the study subjects whose body mass indexes were more than or equal to 25 kg/m2 was 28.8. The proportions of the study subjects who had the history of hypertension and diabetes mellitus were 9.7 and 4.3, respectively. The proportions of tobacco smokers, alcohol drinkers, persons whose body mass indexes were more than or equal to 25 kg/m2 and persons who had the history of hypertension and diabetes mellitus were lower than those of the Korean population.

Conclusions: The data of the Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort is a unique resource that could be used for the genomic epidemiologic researches on cancer. Although there are some differences between the KMCC population and the Korean population, the KMCC as a core member of the Asia Cohort Consortium could provide convincing evidence on new etiologies of cancer in the Asian-Pacific region.