

재활정책

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 08:30-12:30 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 11:00-11:30 Room G(3F)

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Comparison of Incidence Risk of chronic diseases in the Disabled and the Non-disabled

Seung Yeon Rhee^{1*}, Seong Woo Kim¹, Hae Yong Park², Ha Ra Jeon^{1†}

National Health Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation¹, National Health Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital, Research Analysis Team²

Introduction

It is reported that the number of disabled people in Korea increased from 1134177 in 2001 to 2511051 in 2016. The proportion of people with disabilities is also reported to have increased from 2.4% to 4.9%, which has more than doubled over the past 15 years. It is also known that people with disabilities have a higher prevalence of chronic diseases than people without disabilities. Health problems are more likely to occur in the disabled than the non-disabled. In this study, we aimed to investigate the incidence risk of chronic diseases among the disabled persons (brain lesion disability or people with physical disability) and non-disabled persons.

Materials & Methods

Data were obtained from 2002 to 2016 from the National Health Information Database (NHID). The disabled who were first enrolled as brain lesion disability or people with physical disability from 2009 to 2011 and the non-disabled who were matched using propensity score matching were enrolled. The incidence of chronic diseases in the disabled persons was confirmed when chronic diseases were diagnosed after registration as brain lesion disability or people with physical disability. The incidence risk of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, and obesity were compared among the disabled and the non-disabled. The hazard ratios were calculated using the Cox proportional hazards model to investigate the association of chronic diseases in the disabled and the non-disabled.

Results

The incidence risk of hypertension was 1.51 times (95% CI: 1.487-1.523) higher in the disabled than in the non-disabled, and the incidence risk of diabetes was not significantly different between the disabled and the non-disabled. The incidence risk of dyslipidemia was 1.30 times higher (95% CI: 1.271-1.322) in the disabled than the non-disabled and the incidence risk of obesity was 1.16 times (95% CI: 1.141-1.179) higher in the disabled persons.

Conclusion

The incidence risk of chronic diseases such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, and obesity is higher in people with disabilities than non-disabled people. Therefore, active health care is needed to prevent and manage the chronic diseases of the disabled.