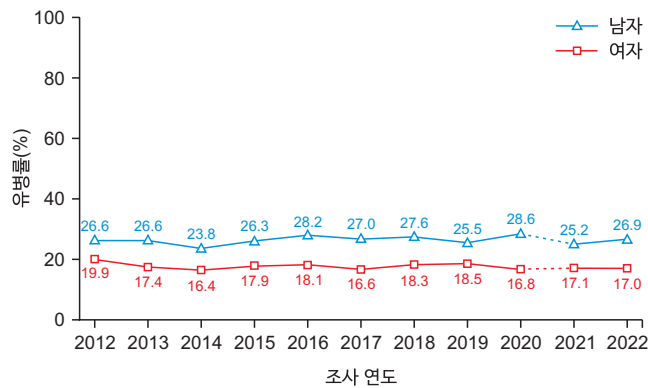


## 고혈압 유병률 추이, 2012-2022년

19세 이상 고혈압 유병률(연령표준화)은 남자 26.9%, 여자 17.0%로, 최근 10년 동안 큰 변화는 없었다(그림 1). 남녀 모두 나이가 많을수록 유병률이 높았고, 특히 여자 70세 이상(71.9%)에서 가장 높았다(그림 2).



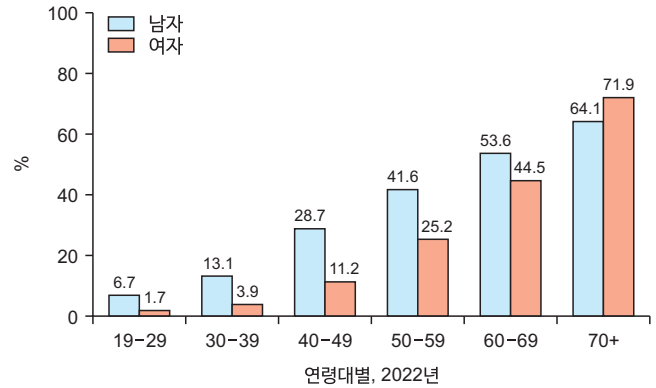
**그림 1.** 고혈압 유병률 추이, 2012-2022년

\*고혈압 유병률: 수축기혈압이 140 mmHg 이상이거나 이완기혈압이 90 mmHg 이상 또는 고혈압 약물을 복용하는 분율, 19세 이상

†연도별 지표값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

§혈압계 변경사항: 1998-2019년 수은혈압계, 2020년 비수는 청진형혈압계(Greenlight 300), 2021년~ 비수는 진동형혈압계(Microlife)로 변경

※혈압(수축기, 이완기) 차이가 오차범위 내이므로 전환식 없이 측정값을 사용하여 통계 산출, 추이 비교 시 유의 필요



**그림 2.** 연령별 고혈압 유병률, 2022년

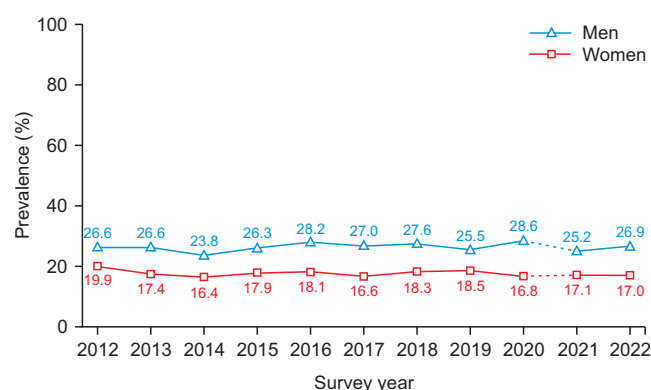
**출처:** 2022년 국민건강통계, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/>

**작성부서:** 질병관리청 만성질환관리국 건강영양조사분석과

## QuickStats

# Trends in Prevalence of Hypertension, 2012–2022

The age-standardized prevalence of hypertension in Korean adults aged  $\geq 19$  years was 26.9% for men and 17.0% for women in 2022 data. There have been no significant changes over the past 10 years (Figure 1). The prevalence increased with age among men and women, and it was the highest in women aged  $\geq 70$  years (71.9%; Figure 2).



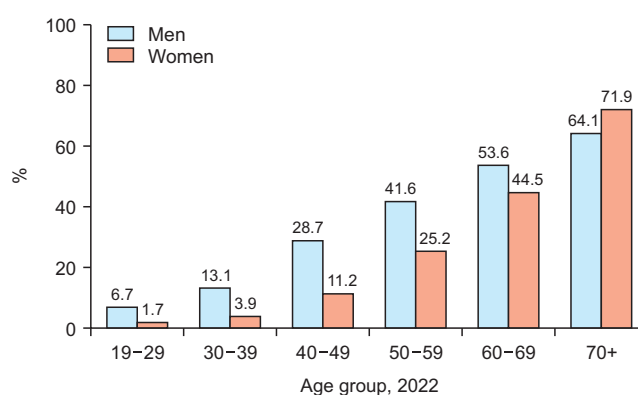
**Figure 1.** Trends in prevalence of hypertension, 2012–2022

\*Prevalence of hypertension: proportion of people with systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg or more, diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg or more, or taking anti-hypertensive medications, among those aged 19 years and over.

†The mean was calculated using the direct standardization method based on a 2005 population projection.

§Changes in blood pressure devices: changed to mercury sphygmomanometer (MS) from 1998 to 2019, non-mercury sphygmomanometers include auscultatory device (AD, Greenlight 300) in 2020, change to automated oscillometric devices (OD, Microlife) from 2021.

※Systolic and diastolic blood pressure differences were within the error range, thus, statistical calculations were conducted using the measurement values without any correction formula. It is important to note the significance when comparing trends.



**Figure 2.** Prevalence of hypertension by age group, 2022

**Source:** Korea Health Statistics 2022, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, <https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/>

**Reported by:** Division of Chronic Disease Control, Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency