

## Diabetes in Korea

Tae-Hyun Yoo

Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus has increased as a result of extended average life expectancy and the higher rate of obesity. It showed an incremental prevalence rate of 8 times in the 2000s compared to the 1960s, and it is expected two-times more numbers of people with diabetes by 2030, which is 360 million patients. In Korean population, about 3.2 million people older than 30 years had diabetes in 2010 and 6.0 million people will be affected by diabetes by 2050, which will be twice higher than that of 2010. Diabetic kidney disease (DKD), characterized by albuminuria and reduced renal function, is significantly associated with high patient mortality and morbidity accompanied with cardiovascular disease (CVD). In addition, DKD is the leading cause of end stage renal disease (ESRD) in Korea, which is almost 50% in incident dialysis population. Since there is relatively high incidence of ESRD and high morbidity and mortality rate in patients with DKD, the aim of this presentation is to show the incidence of diabetes and diabetic complications in Korean population. We will also demonstrate the prevalence and risk factors of CVD in diabetic patients maintained with dialysis.