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## **Past, Present, and Future of Policies for Chronic Disease Control**

**Eun kyeong Jeong**

*Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea*

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The burden of NCDs in Korea is increasing due to the aging population. According to the analysis of DALYs in 2020, NCDs accounted for 88.3%, with diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases accounting for 15.6%. The highest DALYs per 100,000 population in 2020 were attributed to diabetes mellitus (10.1%), followed by ischemic stroke (4.2%) and ischemic heart disease (3.9%). Korea has implemented various policies to reduce the burden of NCDs. It has enacted laws to prevent and manage NCDs, including the National Health Promotion Act, the National Nutrition Management Act, the Act on the Prevention and Management of Cardio-Cerebrovascular Diseases, etc. Comprehensive plans are implemented every five years according to these laws, and surveillance and research are being strengthened. The government budget for healthcare is about 17.5 trillion won (2.7% of the government budget, 2024), which is a small proportion. Major NCD policies include health promotion policies, the National Health Checkup Program, chronic disease management program at primary care, patient education, and NCD prevention campaigns. CKD is a major public health problem with a high prevalence (8.4%, among people aged 30 years and older), with an ever-increasing burden of healthcare costs due to the aging population. Therefore, national policies and plan for CKD prevention and management are crucial. To achieve goals of "Kidney Health Plan 2033" it is necessary to establish a national comprehensive plan and budget for CKD, ensure close cooperation between the government and KSN, introduce evidence-based screening guidelines and programs for CKD, strengthen primary healthcare(including CKD prevention education and screening for diabetic patients), expand education on peritoneal dialysis management and improve health insurance coverage, link with community healthcare and care programs, and establish systematic CKD surveillance and research.

**Keywords:** Chronic kidney disease, prevention and management, policy