

【KSN-TSN-JSDT Joint Symposium 3-1】

Kidney Health Plan 2033: Addressing the Burden of Chronic Kidney Disease in Korea

Sang Youb Han

Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Inje University, Ilsan-Paik Hospital

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) and its progression to end-stage renal disease (ESRD) pose significant public health challenges in Korea and globally. The Kidney Health Plan 2033 outlines a ten-year strategy to reduce this burden through targeted interventions and policy reforms aimed at improving prevention, treatment, and care outcomes. The plan focuses on three key objectives:

1. Reducing the Number of Dialysis Patients by 10%

This objective focuses on increasing public awareness of kidney disease, promoting early diagnosis, and enhancing treatment to prevent CKD progression to ESRD. Efforts include educational campaigns and the implementation of screening programs.

2. Decreasing the Proportion of Diabetes-Related CKD Cases by 10%

As diabetes is a leading cause of CKD, the plan emphasizes self-management education for diabetes, proactive screening for diabetic kidney disease (DKD), and interdisciplinary strategies to prevent and manage diabetic complications.

3. Expanding Home Therapy Adoption to 33% for ESRD Management

This goal involves scaling up the peritoneal dialysis (PD) pilot program, improving reimbursement policies for PD, and expanding kidney transplantation programs to make home-based therapies a key component of ESRD care.

Achieving these ambitious targets requires the integration of public education, early intervention, interdisciplinary collaboration, and policy advocacy. The Kidney Health Plan 2033 in Korea could reduce the burden of CKD and ESKD, enhance patient outcomes, and establish a sustainable healthcare system for the future.

