

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Health Examinees (HEXA) Study: Rationale, Study Design and Baseline Characteristics

Health Examinees (HEXA) Study Group*

Abstract

Background: Korea has experienced rapid economic development in a very short period of time. A mixture of traditional and modern risk factors coexists and the rapid change in non-genetic factors interacts with genetic constituents. With consideration of these unique aspects of Korean society, a large-scale genomic cohort study—the Health Examinees (HEXA) Study—has been conducted to investigate epidemiologic characteristics, genomic features, and gene-environment interactions of major chronic diseases including cancer in the Korean population. **Materials and Methods:** Following a standardized study protocol, the subjects were prospectively recruited from 38 health examination centers and training hospitals throughout the country. An interview-based questionnaire survey was conducted to collect information on socio-demographic characteristics, medical history, medication usage, family history, lifestyle factors, diet, physical activity, and reproductive factors for women. Various biological specimens (i.e., plasma, serum, buffy coat, blood cells, genomic DNA, and urine) were collected for biorepository according to the standardized protocol. Skilled medical staff also performed physical examinations. **Results:** Between 2004 and 2013, a total of 167,169 subjects aged 40–69 years were recruited for the HEXA study. Participants are being followed up utilizing active and passive methods. The first wave of active follow-up began in 2012 and it will be continued until 2015. The principal purpose of passive follow-up is based on data linkages with the National Death Certificate, the National Cancer Registry, and the National Health Insurance Claim data. **Conclusions:** The HEXA study will render an opportunity to investigate biomarkers of early health index and the chronological changes associated with chronic diseases.

Keywords: Epidemiology - chronic disease - cohort study - health examinees - Korea

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 16 (4), 1591-1597

Introduction

The spectrum of disease occurrence varies substantially worldwide. The shift from infectious diseases to chronic diseases as the leading causes of death is suspected to be caused by improvements in medical care, population aging, and public health interventions (WHO, 2009; WHO, 2011). Along with the world trend in medicine and public health, Korea has another understanding of the transition: Korea has experienced a rapid economic development in a very short period of time. A mixture of traditional and modern risk factors coexists and rapid changes in non-genetic factors inevitably intersect with genetic constituents. These features have resulted in the burden of diseases—in particular, various types of cancer and cancer-related disorders—and induced to significant challenges in Korea (Han et al., 2011; Cho et al., 2013; You et al., 2013). On the other hand, this provides an opportunity to efficiently examine genetic and environmental factors as well as their interactions, and how this influences the development of diseases including cancers.

There are several unique attributes in Korea that facilitate an opportunity for a new genomic cohort study. First, over the past 50 years, Korea has experienced rapid changes in dietary patterns and energy imbalances. For example, carbohydrate intake has decreased from 80.3% of total energy intake in 1969 to 64.9% in 2012, whereas fat intake has increased from 7.2% to 20.4% during this time period (Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). Although protein intake remained relatively constant (12.5% vs. 14.7%, respectively), the source of protein intake has shifted from rice and soy products in the past to primarily animal sources in the present day (Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). Specifically, statistics reveal that there has been a shift from less than 10% of protein intake per capita per day from animal sources in 1948 to almost 50% in 1995 (Kim et al., 2000). Moreover, consumption of cereals and grain products has decreased from 53% total grams of food intake in 1969 to only 28% in 1995, while the intake of all animal food products increased 10-fold during the same time period

*Details of the study group members are provided in the Acknowledgments. For correspondence: dhkang@snu.ac.kr

(Kim et al., 2000). These transitions in food intake may have led to the substantial contemporary presence of energy imbalances and the associated increases in obesity. Indeed, the prevalence of obese adults has grown from 26% (25.1% among males and 26.2% among females) in 1998 to 32% (36.3% among males and 28.0% among females) in 2012 (Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). The increase in obesity was more prominent in the male population, demonstrating an incremental growth of more than 10% during the same time period (Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). Furthermore, of greatest concern is the dramatic growth in obesity among children, which has increased from 1.7% (among boys) and 2.6% (among girls) in 1979 to 17.9% (among boys) and 10.9% (among girls) in 2002 (Park et al., 2004). These changes in dietary patterns and energy imbalances can be connected with a dramatic increase in cancer incidence and mortality (Woo and Kim, 2011).

Second, Korea has undergone rapid changes in the age of menarche and total fertility rates. Earlier menarche is a phenomenon throughout the world (Okasha et al., 2001). As a decrease of menarcheal age proceeded around 2–3 months every 10 years during the last 150 years in Western countries, age at menarche had decreased approximately two years between 1980 and 1990 birth cohorts in Korea (Cho et al., 1999; Park et al., 2006). At the same time, the total fertility rate has decreased from 4.5 children born per women in 1970 to 1.1 in 2005; and this is accompanied by an increase in women's age at first marriage from 24.8 in 1990 to 28.3 in 2008 (KNSO, 2009). These changes (e.g., early menarche, lower fertility rates, later age at the first full-term pregnancy, and shorter lactation) to the female reproductive system appear to be intimately associated with women's disease etiologies such as those related to breast cancer and cardiovascular diseases in Korea (Yoo et al., 2006).

Third, in terms of infrastructural aspects, Korea has an efficient and unique medical system with regards to the national health checkup services. With the aim of national health promotion and disease prevention, the National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC) provides biannual health examinations to all Korean adults over the age of 40 (Langenberg et al., 2006). The health examinations performed by the NHIC provide the advantages of automatic follow-up and case ascertainment, longitudinal repeated measurements, and a pool of subjects that are representative of the majority of the Korean population. Furthermore, Korea has a unique national identification system, wherein a 13 digit resident registration number assigned to each individual. This facilitates the implementation of a nationwide cohort study with avoidance of duplication of subjects, as well as easy active and passive participant follow-up process.

With these potential strengths in establishing a large scale genomic cohort, the Health Examinees (HEXA) Study is aimed to achieve the followings (Figure 1): First, it aims to establish a large-scale genomic epidemiologic cohort and set up a biorepository system. Second, it can facilitate close examination of genomic risk factors for

major chronic diseases within the Korean population between the living habitual factors affecting the occurrence of disease and the genomic features. Third, it can be utilized to develop more comprehensive, practicable, and individualized preventive guidelines for the common diseases occurring among Koreans. Finally, it provides a foundation that will enable lifetime health monitoring and further, helps to establish cancer prevention strategies in Korea (Yoo et al., 2005). In the present study, we will describe the rationale and study design of the HEXA study with reference to methodological literature from international cohort studies (Alavanja et al., 1996; Riboli and Kaaks, 1997; Konishi et al., 2001; Tsugane and Sobue, 2001; Watanabe et al., 2001; Slimani et al., 2002; Zheng et al., 2005).

Materials and Methods

Subject recruitment

The subjects were adult males and females aged 40–69 who were recruited between 2004 and 2014 at 38 health examination centers and training hospitals located in 8 regions in Korea. The first phase was initiated at 10 hospitals, which was then extended to other regions until a total of 38 sites were participating (Figure 2). The selection criteria for participating centers were as follows: 1) has experience constructing a cohort, 2) has the capacity to recruit over 2,000 participants per year, 3) has a health examinee system that represents the community, 4) has a built-in infrastructure for repeated surveys and likely to have a follow-up rate of 50% or more, and 5) has experience in multicenter network research.

At baseline, participants were prospectively recruited following a standardized study protocol that was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Korean Health and Genomic Study of the Korean National Institute of Health and institutional review boards from all participating hospitals. All study participants voluntarily signed a consent form before entering the study. A standardized questionnaire survey was conducted by well-trained research staff, and data collection included gathering information on socio-demographic characteristics,

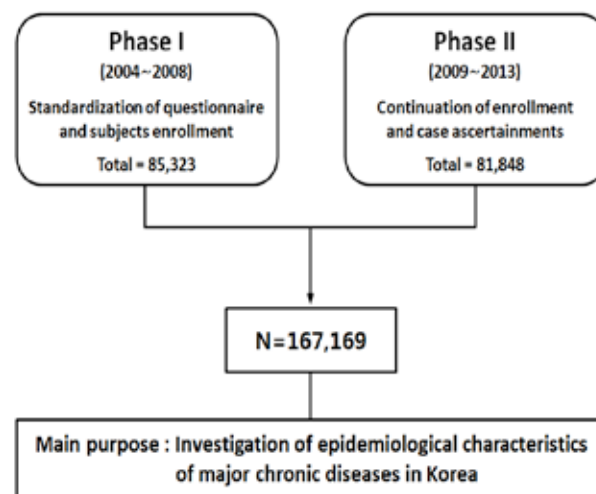


Figure 1. Study schemes of Health Examinees (HEXA) Study, 2004-2013

medical history, medication usage, family medical history, lifetime consumption of alcohol and tobacco, diet, physical activity, and, for women, reproductive factors (Table 1). Biological specimens such as plasma, serum, buffy coat, blood cells, genomic DNA, and urine were also collected. Physical examinations (i.e., height, weight, waist circumference, body composition, blood pressure, and pulse) and laboratory analyses (i.e., clinical blood and urine tests) were also performed by skillful medical staff.

The baseline survey was performed using a two-stage approach: phase I occurred between 2004 and 2008, and phase II between 2009 and 2013. To maximize the study quality and protocol standardization, a centralized system for all of the procedures (other than sample collection) was applied at the beginning of phase II. Moreover, in phase II a computer-assisted personal interviewing system was

Questionnaire development

The questionnaire was developed based on an extensive literature review of National Institute of Health (NIH) funded studies and well-known questionnaires such as the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES), the Taylor's Minnesota Leisure Time Physical Activity Questionnaire (MLTPAQ) for leisure time activity, and the Psychosocial Well-being Index-Short Form (PWI-SF) measuring depression. All the questionnaires were revised twice using the back-translation process established by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). In addition, the iterative process of draft, review, comment, and redraft was utilized. Prior to the study, a pilot study was conducted in order to check the feasibility and efficacy of the questionnaire. For dietary assessment, Ahn et al.'s Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQFFQ) consisting of 106 food items and supplement intake was developed and validated using 12 days of diet record data derived from 124 subjects was utilized (Ahn et al., 2007).

Biospecimen collection, processing, and storage

For each participant, a total sample of at least 19 ccs of blood is drawn into one serum separator tube (SST) tube and two ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) tubes and a sample of urine of more than 12 ml is placed into conical tube for laboratory tests and storage (Figure 3). The biospecimens are given study IDs that are matched to the participants' questionnaires and labeled with 2D bar code stickers. Biospecimens are kept in refrigerators at each medical institution until collected within 24 hours by a courier from the commercial laboratory responsible for all

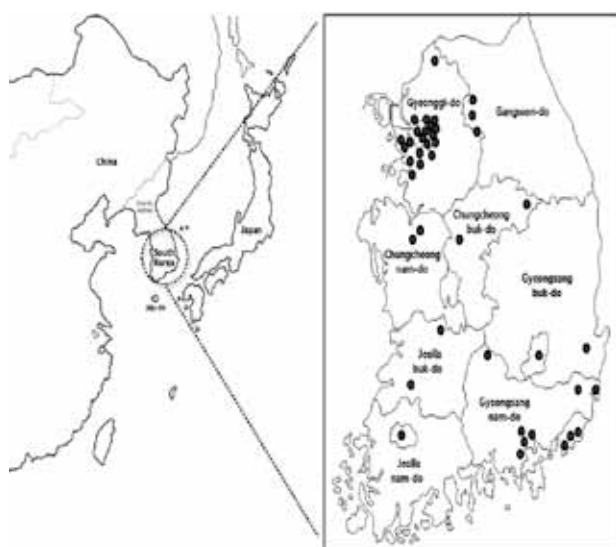


Figure 2. Centers Participating in the Health Examinees (HEXA) Study (Total number of recruit sites: 38)

Table 1. Composition of the HEXA Questionnaire

Category (Total number of items=1,303)
Socio-demographic factors (N=52) Age, sex, education level (examinee and his/her parents), marital status, average monthly household income, number of family members, information on current/past residence, current occupation, occupational history (type, duration etc.), employment condition
Past medical history, drug usage, and family history (N=501) Diseases diagnosed by a doctor (diagnosis of various chronic diseases, age at first diagnosis, treatment), treatment methods (medication, surgery, anti-cancer therapy etc.), operation history, use of complimentary alternative medicine, family history of diseases (first degree family members diagnosed with major chronic diseases, age at first diagnosis), etc.
Smoking and alcohol drinking (N=60) Smoking habit (frequency, amount, duration, lifetime tobacco exposure, etc.), information on indirect smoking at home and/or workplace, drinking habit (type of alcohol, amount, frequency, duration, etc.)
Physical activity and weight change (N=245) Information on sleeping pattern (time, duration, snoring etc.), physical activity (level, duration, frequency, type, etc.), occupation related physical activity, sedentary activity, perceived height and weight at current age, weight at various ages, age at maximum and minimum weight, etc.
Socio-psychological factors (N=87) Information on stress, depression (18 PWI-SF questions), self-rated health status, social network and support, social relationship, social activity (frequency, type), etc.
Reproductive factors (for women) (N=51) Menstruation (age, duration, frequency, menopause etc.), pregnancy history (age, labor, lactation etc.), contraception, gynecological surgery, etc.
Dietary habits (N=241) Dietary habits (frequency of meals, cooking pattern, oil usage, etc.), semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (average intake frequency and amount of 106 selected food items)
Clinical test and physical examination (N=66) Blood and urine test, anthropometry (height, weight, waist circumference, and body composition, etc.), medical checkup, etc.

transportation, processing, and storage. At the laboratory, specimens are processed using various laboratory tests of liver function (AST, ALT, ALP, albumin, bilirubin, γ -GTP), lipid profile (total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL, LDL), blood panel (WBC, RBC, Hb, Hct, MCV, MCH, MCHC, platelet), and others (BUN, creatinine, calcium, uric acid, glucose). The remainder is distributed into 10 vials of plasma (0.3 ml/cryovial) aliquots and 10 vials of serum aliquots (0.3 ml/cryovial), and is also separated for DNA extraction (100 ug/3 vials). The laboratory conducts quality controls tests on DNA, in which 260/280, 260/230 ratios are checked for testing purity in all the samples. For integrity, 10% of DNA is randomly selected to perform 16 S rRNA PCR for detecting mycobacteria and electrophoresis. Blood test results are uploaded onto the Korean Center for Disease Control's (KCDC) web-based database system. The extracted DNA, plasma and serum aliquots, and urine are transported to and stored at the National Biobank of Korea. The transported specimens are then stored in liquid nitrogen or ultra-low temperature freezers.

Data editing and quality control procedures

Interviewers were selected from a pool of nurses and other medical professionals. They are educated using standardized training more than twice a year. All interviewers participated in fieldwork for the baseline survey and sample collection and entered data utilizing a standardized method.

The entering and management system is a client/server-based database accessible via Internet, and it is used for data entry including the questionnaire, blood test results, and body composition analysis results. Thus, work activities such as entering, reading, searching, and analyzing data can be done anytime regardless of location.

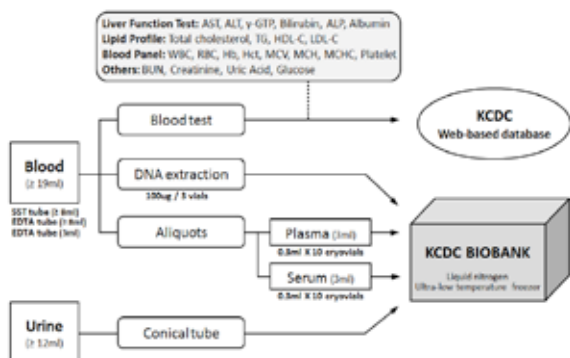


Figure 3. Process of Sample Collection and Storage

An entering error is controlled at the entering stage. When a survey respondent provides a contradictory response or the person entering data makes a mistake, a computer program developed to detect the error can identify it at the time. In addition, data is entered again at the verification screen after finishing the initial entry. After confirming entry and other errors, the data manager sends the relevant data back to the interviewer in each area. The interviewers then phone subjects to confirm the data and reenter it.

Follow-up and outcome ascertainment

The study is organized so that it continuously maintains mutual communication between community-based

Table 2. The Baseline Characteristics of Cohort Subjects in 2004-2012 (N=162,142)

	Male (N=55,078) N (%)	Female (N=107,064) N (%)
Age, years (mean±SD)	53.7±8.2	52.6±7.6
40 - 49	18,763 (34.1)	40,287 (37.6)
50 - 59	20,802 (37.8)	44,281 (41.4)
60 - 69	15,513 (28.2)	22,496 (21.0)
Education		
Middle school or below	12,716 (23.1)	42,037 (39.3)
High school graduate	21,872 (39.7)	43,974 (41.1)
College degree or higher	19,467 (35.3)	18,946 (17.7)
Unknown	1,023 (1.9)	2,107 (1.9)
Marital Status ^a		
Married	53,180 (96.6)	103,751 (96.9)
Single	1,277 (2.3)	2,180 (2.0)
Unknown	621 (1.1)	1,133 (1.1)
Smoking status ^b		
Never smoker	15,792 (28.7)	102,283 (95.5)
Ex-smoker	21,502 (39.0)	1,229 (1.2)
Current smoker	17,300 (31.4)	2,320 (2.2)
Unknown	484 (0.9)	1,232 (1.2)
Alcohol drinking		
Never drinker	10,833 (19.7)	70,625 (66.0)
Ex-drinker	4,040 (7.3)	2,350 (2.2)
Current drinker	39,793 (72.3)	33,010 (30.8)
Unknown	412 (0.7)	1,079 (1.0)
Regular exercise		
No	23,552 (42.8)	52,114 (48.7)
Yes	31,057 (56.4)	54,028 (50.5)
Unknown	469 (0.8)	922 (0.8)
BMI, kg/m ² (mean±SD)	24.4±2.7	23.7±2.9
< 18.5	662 (1.2)	1,912 (1.8)
18.5 ~ 23.0	15,332 (27.8)	43,854 (41.0)
23.0 ~ 25.0	16,372 (29.7)	28,655 (26.8)
25.0 ~ 30.0	20,856 (37.9)	28,831 (26.9)
≥ 30.0	1,509 (2.7)	3,249 (3.0)
Unknown	347 (0.6)	563 (0.5)

a. Married peoples including cohabits and single status including separated or divorced peoples; b. Defined by lifetime smoking of more than 400 cigarettes or more

Table 3. Estimated Number of Incident Cases of Selected Diseases in 2018-2023

Disease Group	2018			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All-site cancers	5,597	3,575	9,172	8,162	5,228	13,390
Stomach cancer	1,153	478	1,631	1,692	702	2,394
Colorectal cancer	936	491	1,427	1,373	721	2,094
Lung cancers	829	276	1,105	1,218	405	1,623
Liver cancer	652	187	839	958	274	1,232
Breast cancer	-	888	888	-	1,303	1,303
Ischemic heart disease	3,472	3,141	6,613	5,079	4,593	9,672
Cardiovascular accident	4,395	3,751	8,146	6,419	5,484	11,903
Diabetes mellitus	15,959	13,514	29,473	22,933	19,488	42,421

medical institutions and cohort members. In addition, it is designed to facilitate mutual online interaction. It also utilizes a flexible operating system that adapts to the various situations of each community-based medical institution. The participant follow-up will be performed using both active and passive follow-up methods.

Medical institutions have conducted active follow-up and recruit existing cohort members at 2-year intervals. To do so, they send an information leaflet by mail and make phone calls about the follow-up study. At follow-up, cohort members are examined by questionnaire, laboratory tests, and provide blood and urine samples.

The principal purpose of passive follow-up is to ascertain cases by employing Korean health-related databases. HEXA researchers can identify changes in health status of cohort members for comparison using the NHIC and the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA). In addition, the occurrence of cancer can be verified through National Cancer Registration data from the National Cancer Center (NCC). In cases of deaths during follow-up, the National Statistical Office confirms the cause of death.

Results

At the end of the HEXA baseline survey in 2013, a total of 167,169 participants aged 40–69 years were successfully recruited. However, the procedure of data editing and quality control for new enrollments in 2013 has not yet been completed. Consequently, analysis of subjects' basic characteristics was restricted only to those recruited between 2004 and 2012, whose data was fully cleaned according to standardized protocol (N = 162,412).

The distribution of the selected characteristics of the 162,142 participants is shown in Table 2. Females were recruited almost twice as frequently as males. The mean age was 53.7 for males and 52.6 for females. Males were more highly educated than females. Marital status did not differ between the groups. Seventy percent of the males were either ex-smokers or current smokers, while 95.5% of the females were never smokers. The proportion of participants who never consumed alcohol was 19.7% among males and 66.0% among females. Males engaged in regular exercise more frequently than females. Females had lower BMIs than males (mean±SD, 24.4±2.7 among males, 23.7±2.9 among females). Finally, females reported to have more family histories of major diseases (diabetes, hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, and cancer at any site) than males.

Table 3 shows the estimated number of incident cases of selected major diseases during the future follow-up period between 2018 and 2023, based on cancer statistics from 2011 and statistics for other diseases derived from literature (Center for Genome Science and Korea National Institute of Health, 2008; Hong et al., 2013). Incident cases of all sites of cancer are estimated to increase by 9,172 (5,597 among males and 3,575 among females) and 13,390 (8,162 among males and 5,228 among females) by 2018 and 2023, respectively. For ischemic heart disease, cardiovascular accident, and diabetes mellitus,

Discussion

The HEXA study is built on the existing health examination system of the NHIC in Korea and has the advantages of the nation's healthcare system in addition to its own strengths. The subjects were the health examination participants from 38 health examination centers and training hospitals throughout the country. HEXA has several advantages. First, a large number of individuals voluntarily participate in biannual health examinations at health examination centers. Thus, a study conducted in conjunction with the existing system will enable researchers to build-up a large-sized cohort in a relatively short period of time. Second, the information on the interviewer-administered questionnaires can be obtained every 2 years because it coincides with the biannual cycle of the health examinations implemented by the government. Since the medical institutions participating in HEXA are primarily training hospitals or large general hospitals located in major cities in Korea, study participants will also be most likely visit the same hospitals for diagnosis and for treatment during the follow-up time period and it will be easier to confirm their medical records. Finally, since Korea has a nationwide health insurance system and a good quality central cancer registry (Seo et al., 2012), active and passive follow-up methods can proceed more efficiently. Moreover, passive follow-up based on record linkages with population-based cancer registries is a reliable and efficient way to ascertain disease outcomes (Cho et al., 2009).

Careful standardization of survey methodology and quality control are essential for multicenter recruitment designs. By centralizing all of the procedures (other than sample collection in phase II), human errors at various stages were minimized, the length of the process was reduced, and the quality of specimens will be increased. HEXA has put special effort into educating and training each participating medical institution, interviewers, and nurses by regularly holding training workshops every 6 months. In addition to the intensive workshops, trainees' field performance is evaluated by selected examiners from the coordinating centers or using questionnaires. In addition, the participant questionnaire used during phase I was validated before the study began. Furthermore, to fulfill international standards and to prepare for pooled analyses with other studies and consortia, few changes have been made for phase II of the study and regular inspections and revisions by expert groups are conducted.

In summary, over the past few years, we have successfully established a community-based cohort of 167,169 subjects for long-term epidemiologic studies of various chronic diseases. By utilizing a longer follow-up period, the HEXA should provide a valuable opportunity to investigate biomarkers and their changes in association with the major chronic diseases prevalent in the Korean population.

Acknowledgements

Daehee Kang, Department of Preventive Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Dong-Hyun Kim, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Hallym Research Institute of Clinical Epidemiology, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Korea; Dae-hwan Kim, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, College of Medicine, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan, Korea; Dong Ho Lee, Division of Gastroenterology/Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam, Korea; Duk-Hee Lee, Department of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea; Hyun Jae Lee, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Changwon Fatima Hospital, Changwon, Korea; Jai-Dong Moon, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Chonnam National University Hwasun Hospital, Hwasun, Korea; Jong-Han Leem, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Inha University School of Medicine, Incheon, Korea; Jong-koo Lee, Department of Family Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Jong-Tae Lee, Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Inje University, Busan, Korea; Kun-Ho Lee, Family Medicine, Daegu Catholic University Medical Center, Daegu, Korea; Keun-Young Yoo, Department of Preventive Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Man-suck Park, Department of Preventive Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Na Gyung Han, Hanaro Medical Foundation, Seoul, Korea; Sang-ah Lee, Department of Preventive Medicine, Kangwon National University School of Medicine, Chunchon, Korea; Sangchul Roh, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Dankook University College of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea; Sang Gon Lee, Department of Urology, Chuncheon Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Korea; SeongJoon Kim, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, College of Medicine, Inje University Sanggye Paik Hospital, Seoul, Korea; Seung-Joon Lee, Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea; Sue Kyung Park, Department of Preventive Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Sung-hi Kim, Family Medicine, Daegu Catholic University Medical Center, Daegu, Korea; Yangho Kim, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Ulsan, Korea; WoonKee Lee, Departments of General Surgery, School of Medicine, Gachon University of Medicine and Science, Incheon, Korea; Yong-Hwan Lee, Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Kosin University, Busan, Korea; YongJin Lee, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, College of Medicine, Soon Chun Hyang University Hospital Cheonan, Korea; Young Seoub Hong, Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Dong-A

University, Busan, Korea; Young-Su Ju, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University College of Medicine, Anyang, Korea; Young-Wook Kim, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Samsung Changwon Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Changwon, Korea; Yun-Chul Hong, Department of Preventive Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea;

References

- Ahn Y, Kwon E, Shim JE, et al (2007). Validation and reproducibility of food frequency questionnaire for Korean genome epidemiologic study. *Eur J Clin Nutr*, **61**, 1435-41.
- Alavanja MC, Sandler DP, McMaster SB, et al (1996). The Agricultural Health Study. *Environ Health Perspect*, **104**, 362-9.
- Cho KH, Park S, Lee KS, et al (2013). A single measure of cancer burden in Korea from 1999 to 2010. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **14**, 5249-55.
- Cho LY, Kim CS, Li L, et al (2009). Validation of self-reported cancer incidence at follow-up in a prospective cohort study. *Ann Epidemiol*, **19**, 644-6.
- Cho SH, Kim KD, Kim SR, et al (1999). Adolescent menstrual disorders: Comparison Between 1988 and 1998. *Korean J Obstet Gynecol*, **42**, 2043-7.
- Han MA, Choi KS, Park JH, et al (2011). Midcourse evaluation of the second-term 10-year plan for cancer control in Korea. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **12**, 327-33.
- Hong KS, Bang OY, Kang DW, et al (2013). Stroke statistics in Korea: part I. Epidemiology and risk factors: a report from the Korean stroke society and clinical research center for stroke. *J Stroke*, **15**, 2-20.
- Kim S, Moon S, Popkin BM (2000). The nutrition transition in South Korea. *Am J Clin Nutr*, **71**, 44-53.
- KNSO. 2009. Korean Statistical Information System (KOSIS). On-Line Statistics Database. [Online]. Korea National Statistical Office. Available: <http://www.kosis.kr/>.
- Konishi M, Kondou H, Okada K (2001). Health status, life habits, and social background among the JPHC study participants at baseline survey. Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study on Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases. *J Epidemiol*, **11**, 57-74.
- Langenberg C, Kuh D, Wadsworth ME, et al (2006). Social circumstances and education: life course origins of social inequalities in metabolic risk in a prospective national birth cohort. *Am J Public Health*, **96**, 2216-21.
- Okasha M, McCarron P, McEwen J, et al (2001). Age at menarche: secular trends and association with adult anthropometric measures. *Ann Human Biol*, **28**, 68-78.
- Park MJ, Lee IS, Shin EK, et al (2006). The timing of sexual maturation and secular trends of menarchial age in Korean adolescents. *Korean J Ped*, **49**, 610-6.
- Park YS, Lee DH, Choi JM, et al (2004). Trend of obesity in school age children in Seoul over the past 23 years. *Korean J Ped*, **47**, 247-57.
- Riboli E, Kaaks R (1997). The EPIC Project: rationale and study design. European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition. *Int J Epidemiol*, **26**, 6.
- Seo HJ, Oh IH, Yoon SJ (2012). A comparison of the cancer incidence rates between the national cancer registry and insurance claims data in Korea. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **13**, 6163-8.
- Slimani N, Kaaks R, Ferrari P, et al (2002). European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration

- study: rationale, design and population characteristics. *Public Health Nutr*, **5**, 1125-45.
- Tsugane S, Sobue T (2001). Baseline survey of JPHC study-- design and participation rate. Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study on Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases. *J Epidemiol*, **11**, S24-9.
- Watanabe S, Tsugane S, Sobue T, et al (2001). Study design and organization of the JPHC study. Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study on Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases. *J Epidemiol*, **11**, 3-7.
- WHO. 2009. Global health risks: mortality and burden of disease attributable to selected major risks. [Online]. Available: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalHealthRisks_report_full.pdf [Accessed June 30 2014].
- WHO. 2011. The Fact Sheet : The Top Ten Causes of Death [Online]. Available: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310_2008.pdf [Accessed June 30 2014].
- Woo HD, Kim J (2011). Nutritional epidemiology of cancer in Korea: recent accomplishments and future directions. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **12**, 2377-83.
- Yoo KY, Kim Y, Park SK, et al (2006). Lifestyle, genetic susceptibility and future trends of breast cancer in Korea. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **7**, 679-82.
- Yoo KY, Shin HR, Chang SH, et al (2005). Genomic epidemiology cohorts in Korea: present and the future. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **6**, 238-43.
- You CH, Kang S, Kwon YD, et al (2013). Time trend of out-of-pocket expenditure among cancer inpatients: evidence from Korean tertiary hospitals. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **14**, 6985-9.
- Zheng W, Chow WH, Yang G, et al (2005). The Shanghai Women's Health Study: rationale, study design, and baseline characteristics. *Am J Epidemiol*, **162**, 1123-31.