

Moyamoya Disease Epidemiology

- The role of systemic inflammation in the formation and rupture of intracranial aneurysms in moyamoya disease: a retrospective cohort study
- Long-Term Outcomes in Patients With Hemorrhagic Moyamoya Disease Combined With Hypertension After Encephaloduroarteriosynangiosis
- Disease progression, transient ischemic attack, and de novo parenchymal lesions in asymptomatic moyamoya disease: results of a 5-year interim analysis of the AMORE study
- Treatment strategies and prognostic analysis of moyamoya disease associated with single intracranial aneurysm
- Impact of Anesthesia on Brain Functional Networks in Moyamoya Disease and Spinal Lesions
- Exploring Intersectionality in the Medical Care of a Latino Child With Autism
- Safety analysis of STA-MCA bypass combined with EDAS in the treatment of patients with moyamoya disease
- Natural history of endogenous collateral vessels after revascularization surgery in patients with moyamoya angiopathy

For an unknown reason, [Moyamoya Disease](#) is relatively common in people living in East Asian countries such as [Korea](#) and [Japan](#), as compared to those in the Western Hemisphere.

According to a [survey](#) performed in [Japan](#) in [1995](#), the [prevalence](#) of MMD was approximately 3.16/100,000, with an estimated incidence of 0.35/100,000 ¹⁾.

A subsequent survey in [2004](#) showed that the number of patients considerably increased, with an estimated incidence of 0.54/100,000, and prevalence of 6.03/100,000 in 2003

Another study performed in Hokkaido, Japan ²⁾, showed that the incidence and prevalence were 0.94/100,000 and 10.5/100,000, respectively, based on 267 newly diagnosed MMD patients between 2002 and 2006. The male-to-female ratio was 1:1.8 or 1:2.2 in these surveys, and approximately 10%-15% of patients had a family history. The risk of having MMD in family members is about 30-40 times higher than the general population ^{3) 4)}.

There were two peaks of incidence, at 10-20 and 35-50 years old.

Sometimes as a [conditions associated with aneurysms](#)

Moyamoya Disease Epidemiology outside of Asia

[Moyamoya Disease Epidemiology outside of Asia.](#)

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Kuriyama S, Kusaka Y, Fujimura M, et al. Prevalence and clinicoepidemiological features of moyamoya disease in Japan: findings from a nationwide epidemiological survey. Stroke. 2008;39(1):42-47. doi:10.1161/STROKES.107.490714

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:54**