

Supplementary Table 5. Annual utilization of endoscopy and other diagnostic tests for digestive diseases in South Korea in 2020

Type of test	Digestive diseases	
	Patients (n)	Total number of tests
Endoscopic examination		
Esophagogastroduodenoscopy ^{a)}	2,219,902	2,447,896
Colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy ^{a)}	2,263,854	2,493,798
Diagnostic ERCP	11,150	12,500
Therapeutic ERCP ^{b)}	44,049	57,598
Balloon enteroscopy	650	650
Therapeutic endoscopy ^{c)}	1,352,671	1,383,870
Screening endoscopy ^{d)}		
Esophagogastroduodenoscopy	6,227,456	
Colonoscopy	117,626	
Diagnostic imaging		
Plain X-ray	2,708,782	4,034,644
Contrast study	48,199	56,048
CT	2,059,100	2,848,130
MRI	178,146	220,745
Ultrasonography	2,893,089	3,199,431
Nuclear imaging test	144,796	182,795

ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

^{a)}Underestimated compared to the actual number due to the exclusion of screening endoscopy.

^{b)}Includes sphincterotomy, biliary and pancreatic duct drainage, endoscopic biliary and pancreatic duct stricture dilatation, and biliary or pancreatic stone removal.

^{c)}Includes polypectomy, endoscopic mucosal resection, endoscopic submucosal dissection, endoscopic bleeding control, and endoscopic dilatation using a stent or balloon.

^{d)}Data for screening endoscopy were obtained from the National Cancer Screening Program and are not included in claims-based estimates from the Health Insurance Review and Assessment-National Patient Sample [8]. For screening procedures, only the number of individuals who underwent the procedure was available; the number of tests performed was not reported.