

Region-specific Prevalence of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

| Authors | Research Type | Publication year | Study Period | Country | Target population | Age group | Gender | Screened Patients | Diagnostic Criteria | Prevalence |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|---------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| North and South America | | | | | | | | | | |
| K.L. Summers, et al. | Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2021 | 2001 - 2017 | US | General population ¹ | 45-90 years (mean 67) | Men and women | 9,457 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.8% (men 4.6%, women 1.2%) |
| W. Tang, et al. | Prospective Cohort Study | 2016 | 1987 - 2013 | US | General population | 45 - 85 years (mean 54.2) | Men and women | 15,703 (men 44.8%, women 55.2%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (no specified methods) | (men 2.52%, women 0.44%) |
| M. Schermerhorn, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2008 | - | USA | Patients referred to medical centers | ≥ 65 years | Men and women | 2,005 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 1.6% (men 2.8%, women 0.2%) |
| A.B. Newman, et al. | Prospective cohort study | 2001 | 1989 - 1993 | USA | General population | All age groups | Men and women | 4,734 (men 41.3%, women 58.7%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm or infrarenal-to-suprarenal ratio ≥ 1.2 (ultrasound) | 8.8% (men 12.9%, women 5.9%) |
| C. A. Hinojosa, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2022 | 2019 | Mexico | Patients in medical centers for any reason | ≥ 55 years old in a center ≥ 65 years in all others | Men and women | 12,936 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (CT) | 3.08% (men 4.9%, women 1.48%) *calculated based on data provided in referenced study |
| P. Puech-Leão, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2004 | 1999 | Brazil | General population | ≥ 50 years | Men and women | 2,756 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.3% (men 4.6%, women 0.5%) |
| Europe | | | | | | | | | | |
| B.S. Stacey, et al. | Retrospective Cohort Study | 2024 | 1993 - 2015 | UK | General population | 1993 – 2003: men aged 60–80 and women aged 65–80. 2003 – 2005: men and women aged 65–80. 2005 -2015: men aged ≥ 65 . | Men and women | 6,879 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 4.0% (men: 6.0%, women: 1.5%) |
| M.H. Cuong Pham, et al. | Prospective Cohort Study | 2024 | 2010 - 2019 | Denmark | General population | ≥ 40 years (mean 62.0) | Men and women | 7,442 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (CTA) | 1.6% (men 3.5%, women 0.3%) |
| I.B. Koncar, et al. | Pilot Screening Project | 2024 | 2023 | Serbia | General population | ≥ 50 years (mean 68.8) | Men and women | 4,046 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 4.8% (men 8.2%, women 1.3%) |
| C.A. Behrendt, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2023 | 2016 - 2018 | Germany | General population | 45 - 74 years (median 61.0) | Men and women | 10,000 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (no specified methods) | 0.8%(men 1.26%, women 0.15%) |
| E. Altobelli, et al. | Prospective Cohort Study | 2022 | 2015 - 2019 | Italy | General population | 65 - 79 years (mean men 73.6, women 74.3) | Men and women | 2,301 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.7% (men 3.7%, women 0.6%) |
| A.R. de Boer, et al. | Retrospective Cohort Study | 2022 | 1996 - 2018 | Netherlands | Patients with atherosclerotic vascular diseases ⁷ | 40 - 80 years old | Men and women | 7,423 (men 73.3%, women 26.7%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.0% (men 2.5%, women 0.7%), with fall in certain age groups through time periods |
| J. Fite, et al. | Pilot | 2021 | 2017 - 2018 | Spain | General | 65 years | Men | 4,730 (men 50.3%, | Abdominal aortic | Men 1.4%, no |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Screening Study | | | | population | | and women | women 44%) | diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | AAA in women |
| A. Duncan, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2021 | 2016 - 2019 | UK | White women with smoking habit or history of coronary disease | 65 -74 years (mean 69.6) | Women only | 5,169 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | Women 0.3% |
| J. Tkaczyk, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2019 | 2018 | Poland | General population | ≥ 65 years (median 71.4) | Men and women | 1,032 (men 44.9%, women 55.1%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound or CT) | 2.6% (men 4.3%, women 1.2%) |
| F. Gianfagna, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2018 | 2013 - 2016 | Italy | General population | Men:50 - 75, Women:60 - 75 | Men and women | 3,755(men 63.7%, women 32.3%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.3% (men 2.3%, women 0.5%) |
| M. Dahl, et al. | Prospective Observational Study | 2018 | 2011 - 2013 | Denmark | General population | Born in 1936, 1941, 1946, 1951 | Women only | 1,474 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | Women 0.7% |
| T.L. Dereziński, et al. | Prospective Cohort Study | 2017 | 2009 - 2012 | Poland | General population | Men ≥ 60 years Women ≥ 65 years | Men and women | 922 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 4.1% (women 0.8%, men aged 60 - 65 years 1.0%, men aged ≥ 65 years 9.3%) |
| G. Corrado, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2016 | 2010 - 2013 | Italy | General population | 60 - 85 years (mean 62) | Men and women | 1,555(men 48.6%, women 51.4%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 1.4% (men 2.5%, 0.4% women) |
| M. Ålund, et al. | Retrospective cross-sectional study | 2008 | 1993 - 2005 | Sweden | Patients registered in a hospital | All age groups (mean 66.5) | Men and women | 5,924 (men 55.0%, women 45.0%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 3.0% (men 4.2%, women 1.5%) |
| RAP Scott, et al. | Randomized control trial | 2002 | 1998 | UK | General population | 65 - 80 years | Men and women | 9,485 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | men 7.6%, women 1.3% |
| K. Singh, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2001 | 1994 - 1995 | Norway | General population | 55 - 74 years | Men and women | 6,386 (men 46.4%, women 53.6%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.5 cm or infrarenal aortic diameter ≥ 5 mm larger than renal aortic diameter or a localized dilatation of aorta (ultrasound) | 4.2% (men 8.9%, women 2.2%) |
| M.H. Seelig, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2000 | 1993 - 1997 | Germany | Patients undergoing transthoracic echocardiography | All ages groups (mean 68.5) | Men and women | 13,166 (men 52.8%, women 47.2%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 0.82% (men 1.3%, women 0.2%) |
| Eastern Asia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y. Funamizu, et al. | Prospective Observation Study | 2024 | 2016 - 2017 | Japan | Patients scheduled for ultrasound other than AAA | All age groups | Men and women | 9,791 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 1.3% (men 1.75%, women 0.64%) |
| H. Kim, et al. | Prospective Cohort Study | 2023 | 2008 - 2019 | South Korea | General population | ≥ 50 years (mean 69.0) | Men and women | 3,124 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm in men or ≥ 2.8 cm in women (ultrasound) | 0.7% (men 1.5%, women 0.1%) |
| W. Li, et al. | Prospective Observational Study | 2017 | 2014 - 2015 | China | Patients undergoing coronary angiography for suspected or known coronary artery disease | All age groups (median 64) | Men and women | 1,541 (male 70.7%, female 29.3%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound or echocardiography) | 1.6% (men 2.0%, women 0.7%) |
| S. Fukuda, et al. | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2015 | 2012 - 2013 | Japan | Patients with hypertension | ≥ 60 years (mean 75.0) | Men and women | 1,692 | Physical & pocket-echo examinations ¹⁷ | Mmen 5.2%, women 2.8% *calculated based on data provided in referenced study |
| W. Guo, et al. | Prospective | 2014 | 2008 -? | China | Patients with or | 45 - 80 years | Men | 23,810 (men 37.7%, | Abdominal aortic | 0.07% (13 cases |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Cohort Study | | | | without hypertension | (mean 62) | and women | women 62.3%) | diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | in men, 3 cases in women) |
| S.H. Oh, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2010 | 2009 | South Korea | Patients undergoing transthoracic echocardiography | All age groups (mean 60.7) | Men and women | 4,939 (men 47.9%, women 52.1%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 0.5% (men 0.97%, women 0.16%) |
| K. Adachi, et al. | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2000 | - | Japan | General population | All age groups (mean 68.5) | Men and women | 1,591 (men 43.1%, women 56.9%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 0.3% (4 cases in men, none in women) |
| Oceania | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. Kee | Retrospective Cohort Study | 2024 | 2018 - 2019 | New Zealand | General population | ≥ 50 years (mean 68.0) | Men and women | 811 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (CT) | 5.2% (men 7.1%, women 3.1%) |
| P. Sandiford | Prospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2020 | 2016 - 2018 | New Zealand | Māori population only | Men: 54 - 74 years. Women: 65 - 74 years. | Men and women | 2,503 (47% male, 53% female) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 2.8% (men 3.8%, women 1.5%) |
| R. Claridge | Retrospective Cohort Study | 2017 | 2013 - 2014 | New Zealand | Patients performed with CTs | All age groups (mean 70.5) | Men and women | 3,246 (male 47.3%, female 52.7%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (CT) | 5.8% (men 8.7%, women 3.1%) |
| K.A. McCaul | Randomized Clinical Trial | 2016 | 1996 - 1999 ¹⁴ | Australia | General population | 64 - 83 years | Men only | 12,203 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (ultrasound) | 7.2% (men aged 65 - 74 6.6%) |
| K. Majeed | Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study | 2015 | 2005 - 2011 | New Zealand | Patients undergoing transthoracic echocardiography | ≥ 50 years | Men and women | 10,403 (male 54.1%, female 45.9%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (transthoracic echocardiography) | 3.5% (men 6.8%, women 2.0%) |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. C. Sevil | Retrospective Cohort Study | 2022 | 2020 | Turkey | Patients performed with CTs | All age groups (mean 53.7) | Men and women | 5,396 | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (CT) | 1.9% (men 3.3%, women 1.6%) |
| O. Celebi | Retrospective Observational Study | 2021 | 2014 - 2019 | Turkey | patients referred for echocardiography | ≥ 18 years (mean 58.0) | Men and women | 5,138 (female 43.1%, male 56.9%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 3.0 cm (echocardiography) | 2.2% (men 3.3%, women 0.75%) |
| F. Roshanali | Prospective cross-sectional study | 2007 | 2002 - 2004 | Iran | Patients undergoing transthoracic echocardiography | All age groups (mean 40.7) | Men and women | 1,175 (men 43.4%, 56.6%) | Abdominal aortic diameter ≥ 4.0 cm (ultrasound) | 4.0% (men 4.5%, women 3.6%) |