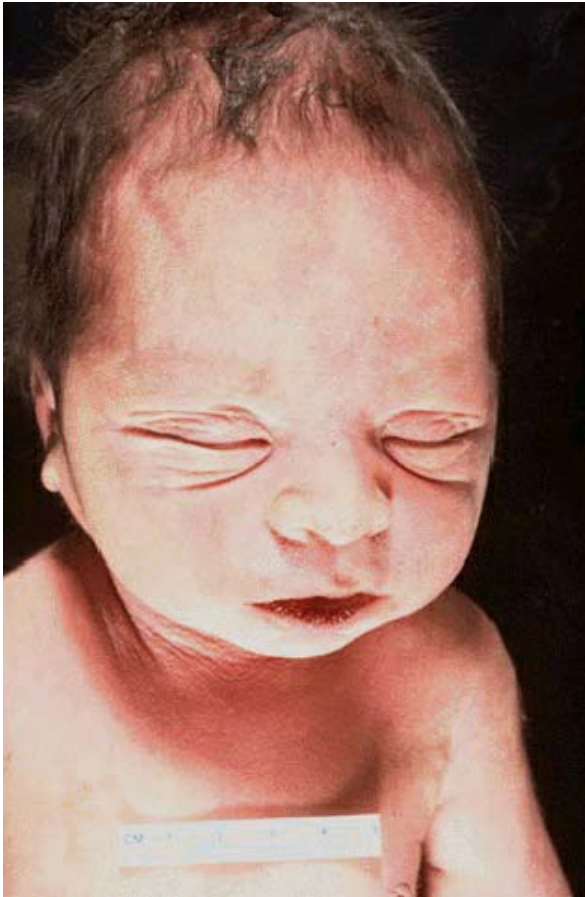


ANZDATA Paediatric Report



Survival in children and adolescents with ESRD

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Background



- Information about the long-term outcomes for children and adolescents with ESRD is lacking
- Dutch cohort study (KI, 2002)
 - 381 patients
 - SMR of 31.0
 - Limited analysis

Aims



- To determine the long-term survival of children and adolescents (<20 years) who develop ESRD
- To determine risk factors for early death
 - Unmodifiable (cause, year of RRT, gender)
 - Modifiable (age at RRT, mode of RRT)

Age and year of RRT commencement

Age (years) Year of entry	0	1	5	10	15	Total
1960-	0	3	4	12	40	59
1970-	0	1	12	36	80	129
1975-	0	1	28	63	133	225
1980-	1	18	37	76	145	277
1985-	3	14	38	79	127	261
1990-	7	28	35	73	134	277
1995-	22	49	66	79	156	372
Total	33	114	220	418	815	1600

Overall survival (standardised mortality ratios)

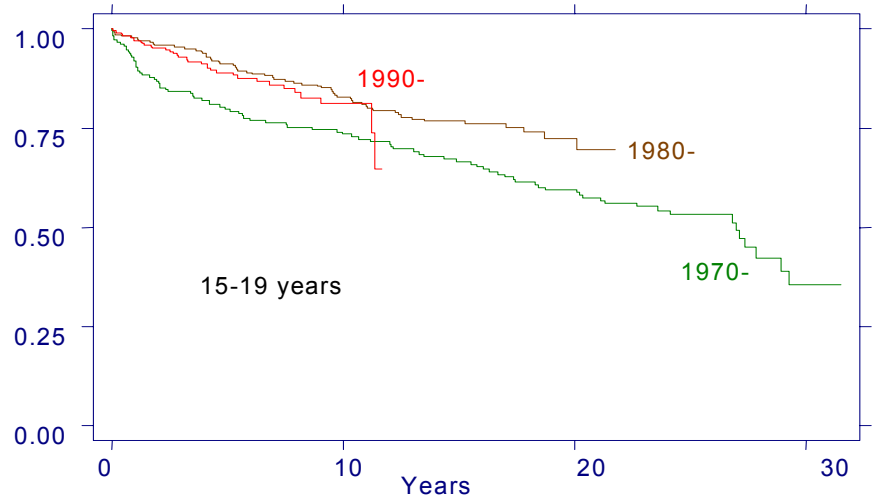
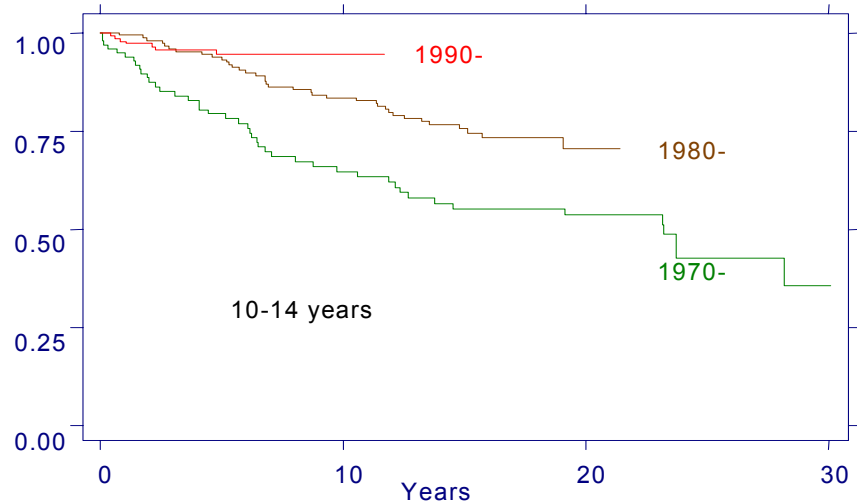
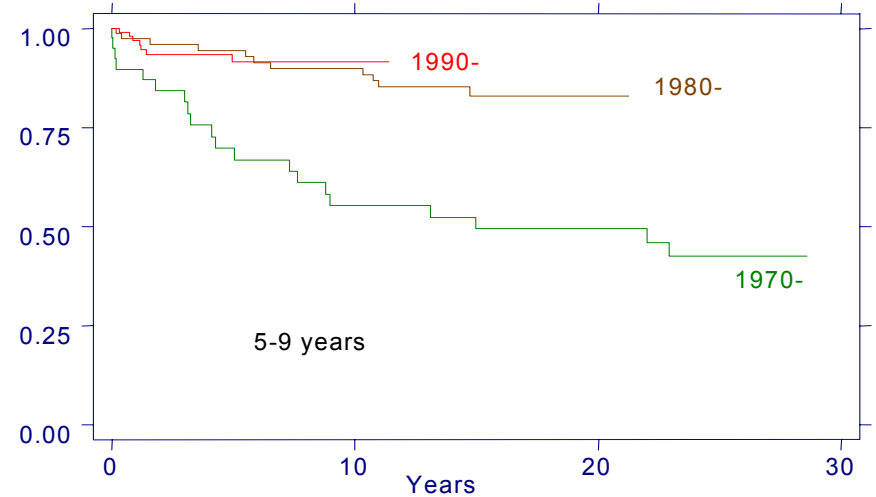
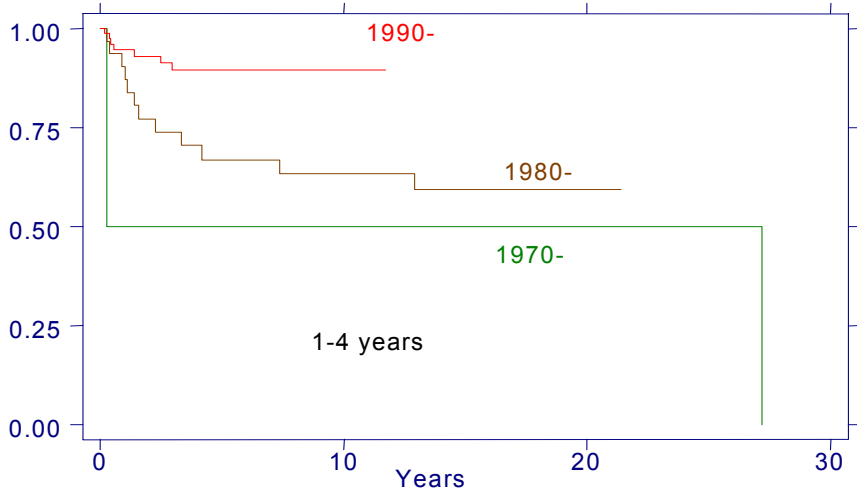
Years Age	5	10	15	20
0-1	77	70	70	
1-4	81 (205)	79 (137)	74 (89)	74 (41)
5-9	89 (182)	82 (90)	75 (46)	75 (26)
10-14	90 (71)	81 (39)	72 (31)	68 (24)
15-19	86 (69)	79 (28)	71 (24)	64 (21)

Cause of death

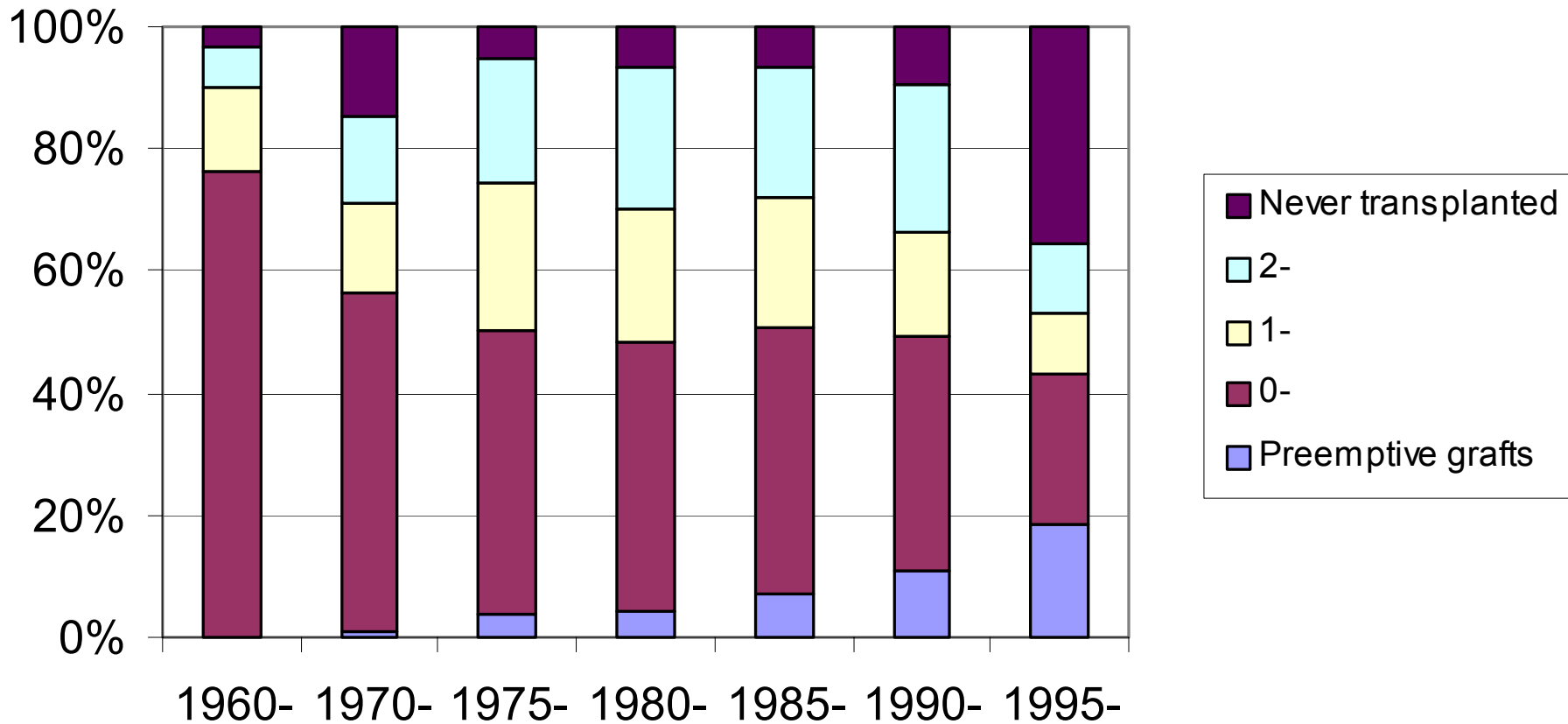


Cause of death	1960-	1970-	1980-	1990-	Total
Cardiac & vascular	11	79	61	27	178
Infective	15	27	27	12	81
Malignant	2	6	8	1	17
Other	5	42	25	22	94
Total	33	154	121	62	370

1. Survival by age and year of RRT

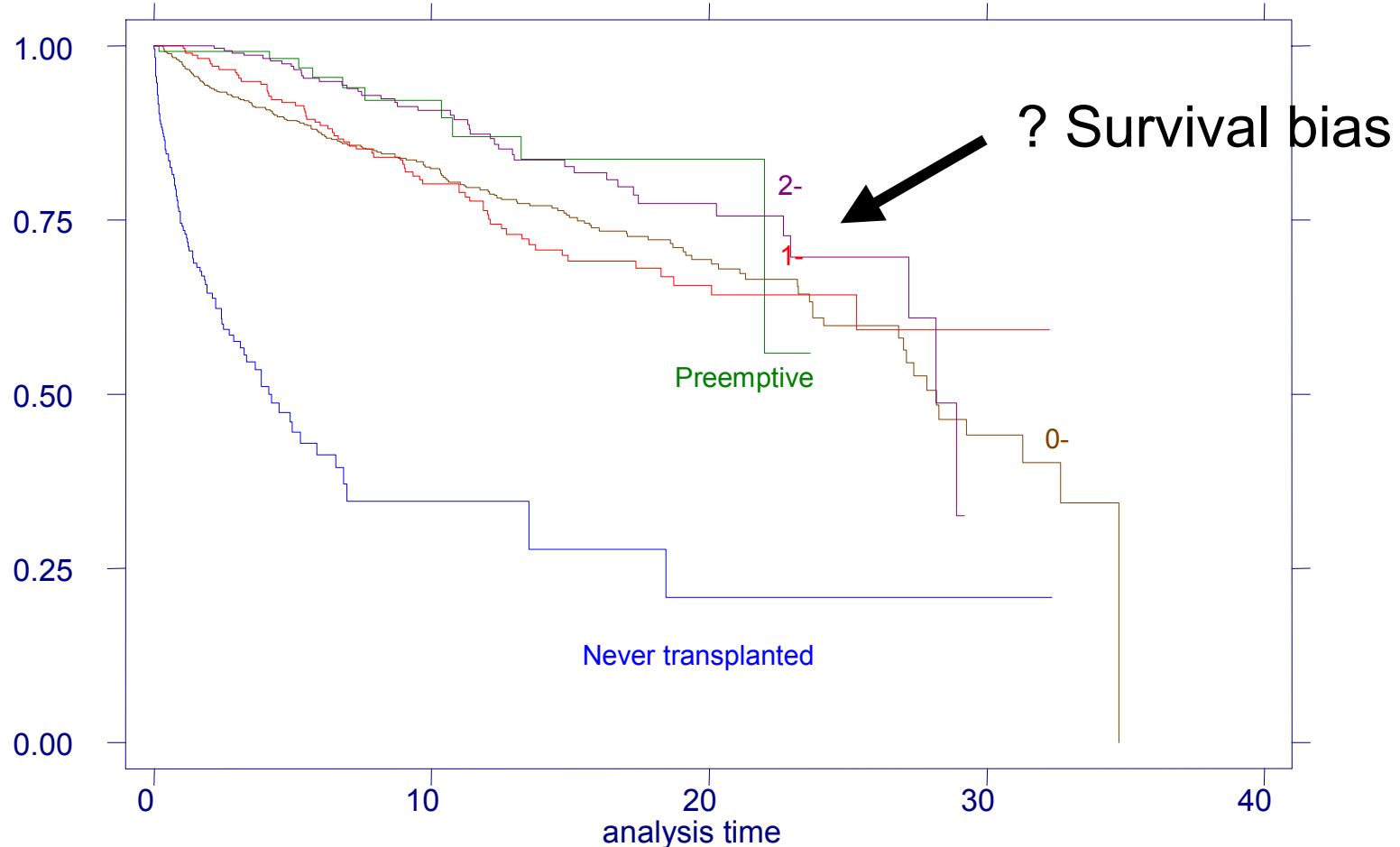


2. Time to transplantation



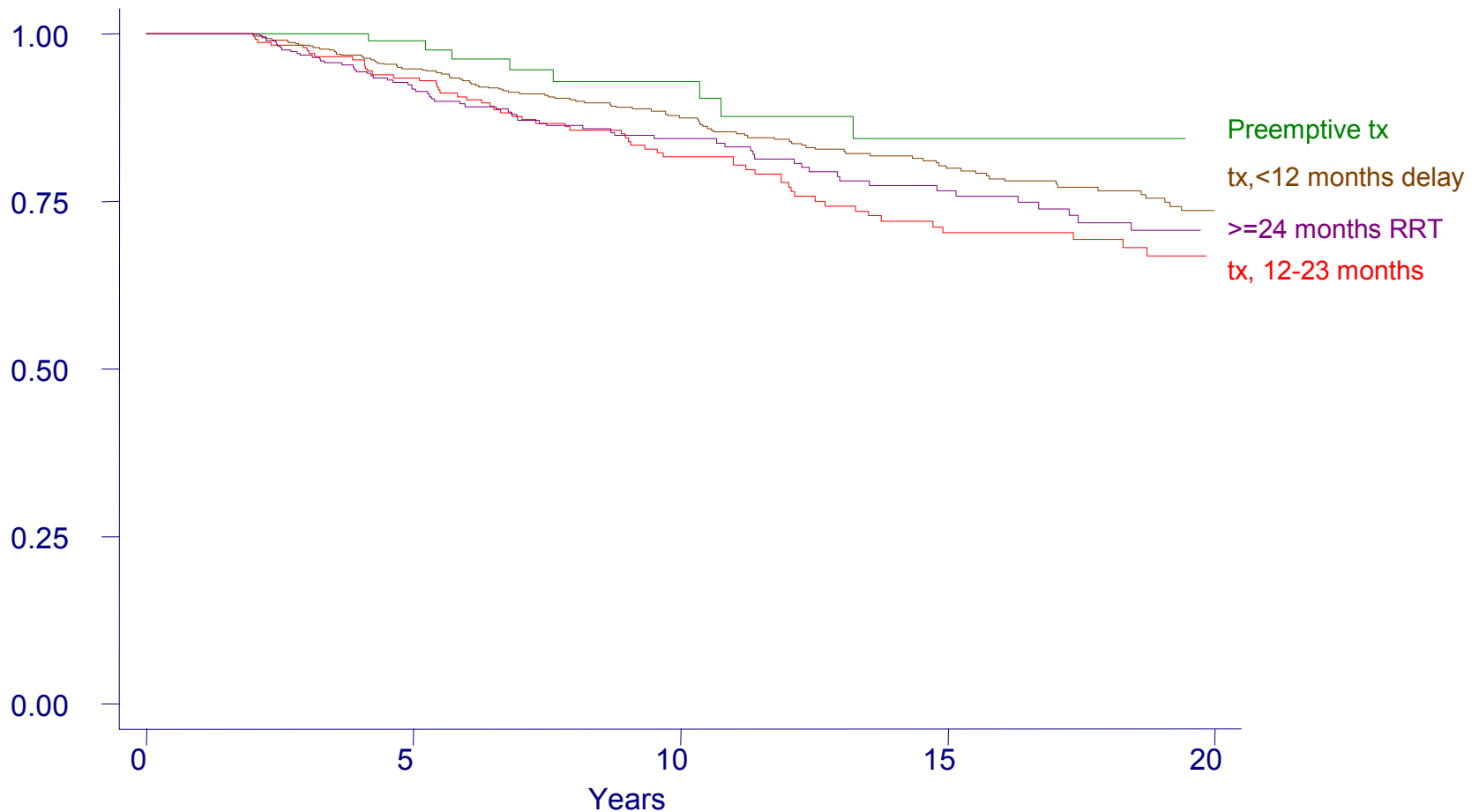
2. Survival and time to transplantation

Kaplan-Meier survival estimates, by txdelaycat



2. Survival and time to transplantation: exclusion of early (<2 years) deaths

Kaplan-Meier survival estimates, by txdelaycat3



Risk factors for early death

