The majority of kidney transplants performed in Australia are from deceased donors. In recent years there has been a large increase in the deceased donor rate. The living donor rate has been relatively stable over 2010 to 2014.

Transplant outcomes in Australia and New Zealand are excellent, and getting even better over time. In the above graph, graft failure includes both death and loss of function.

PUBLICATIONS
ANZDATA is the source of a large number of scientific and other publications. Some selected recent publications are listed here.


A more complete list is available on our website.

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INTRODUCTION
This brochure provides an introduction to ANZDATA and includes data collected to the end of 2014, and reported in the 2015 Annual Report. The ANZDATA Registry collects information on renal replacement therapy (dialysis and transplantation) for end-stage kidney disease in Australia and New Zealand.
Much more information can be found at our website, including our Annual Report, data forms and dictionaries, list of publications and guidelines for requesting data.

NEW PATIENTS
There were 2610 patients who commenced treatment for end-stage kidney disease in Australia in 2014, a rate of 111 per million population. In New Zealand, the number of new patients commencing renal replacement treatment was 547, a rate of 122 per million population.
Rates of treated end-stage kidney disease are substantially higher in Indigenous than non-Indigenous populations in both Australia and New Zealand.

PREVALENT PATIENTS
New Zealand.
At the end of 2014 there were just over 22,000 patients receiving renal replacement therapy in Australia and around 4,300 in NZ.

DIALYSIS
ANZDATA has been reporting real-time and annual “key process indicators” (KPIs) for haemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD) since 2011. At present for HD we report the proportion of new patients starting HD with a fistula or graft. There is a large variation between treating hospitals.

Australia and New Zealand have a strong focus on home dialysis, with 30% of Australian and 49% of New Zealand dialysis patients receiving dialysis at home.

A relatively large proportion of dialysis patients in Australia and New Zealand use PD. The main reasons for technique failure are death, infective complications and inadequate dialysis.