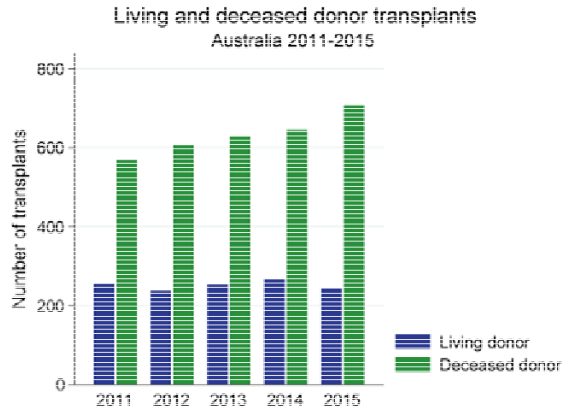
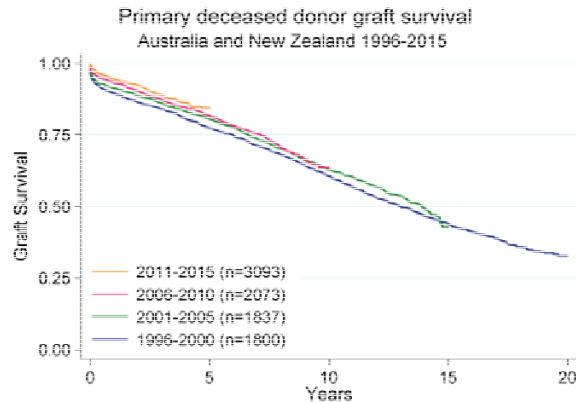




## TRANSPLANTATION



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 2011 to 2015 .



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.

2016 Summary - data to 31 December 2015



## PUBLICATIONS

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

Risk Factors for Stroke in People with End-Stage Kidney Disease: A Cohort Study. *Masson P et al, Cerebrovasc Dis. 2016 Aug 10;42(5-6):428-438.*

Duration of Hemodialysis following peritoneal dialysis cessation in Australia and New Zealand: Proposal for a standardized definition of technique failure. *Lan PG et al, Perit Dial Int. 2016 May 4.*

Relationship between eGFR Decline and Hard Outcomes after Kidney Transplants. *Clayton PA et al, J Am Soc Nephrol. 2016 Apr 8.*

Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Inhibitors and Clinical Outcomes in Adult Kidney Transplant Recipients. *Badve SV et al, Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2016 Jul 21.*

The impact of socioeconomic status and geographic remoteness on access to pre-emptive kidney transplantation and transplant outcomes among children. *Francis A et al. Pediatr Nephrol. 2016 Jun;31(6):1011-9.*

A more complete list is available on our website.

## CONTACT US

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2016 Summary - data to 31 December 2015

ANZ  
DATA



AUSTRALIA &  
NEW ZEALAND  
DIALYSIS & TRANSPLANT  
REGISTRY

The Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry (ANZDATA) records the incidence, prevalence and outcomes of dialysis and transplant treatment for patients with end-stage kidney disease

## COLLECTS

- Data on chronic dialysis and transplantation
  - Indicators of clinical process
  - Outcome Data

## REPORTS

- Outcome of treatment
- Individual Hospital activity
- Australian and New Zealand data

## PROVIDES

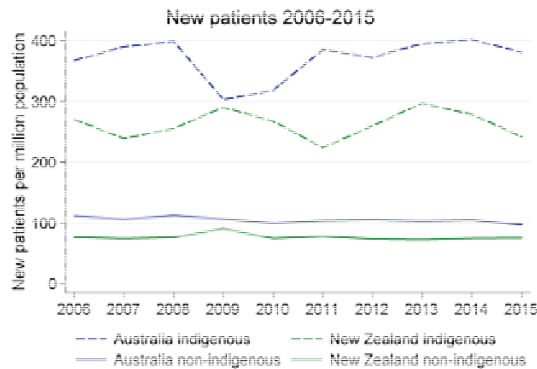
For widespread use of its data for Quality Assurance, Audits, Surveys, Service Planning and Research Projects

2016 Summary - data to 31 December 2015

## INTRODUCTION

This brochure provides an introduction to ANZDATA and includes data collected to the end of 2015, and reported in the 2016 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

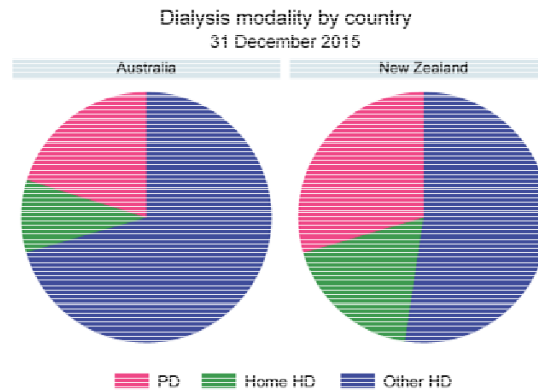
There were 2654 patients who commenced treatment for end-stage kidney disease in Australia in 2015, a rate of 112 per million population. In New Zealand, the number of new patients commencing renal replacement treatment was 527, a rate of 115 per million of population.

Rates of treated end-stage kidney disease are substantially higher in Indigenous than non-Indigenous populations in both Australia and New Zealand.

## PREVALENT PATIENTS

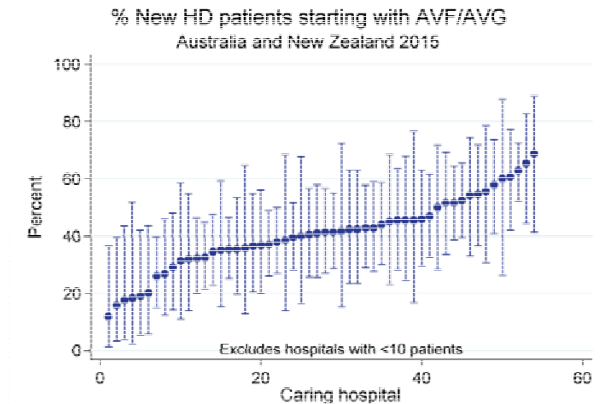
<b>Australia Total</b>	<b>23,012 (968)</b>
No. Functioning Transplants	10,551 (444)
No. Dialysis Patients	12,461 (524)
Proportion Home Haemodialysis	9.3%
Proportion Facility Haemodialysis	70.5%
Proportion Peritoneal Dialysis	20.2%
<b>New Zealand Total</b>	<b>4,368 (950)</b>
No. Functioning Transplants	1,694 (369)
No. Dialysis Patients	2,674 (582)
Proportion Home Haemodialysis	18.0%
Proportion Facility Haemodialysis	52.4%
Proportion Peritoneal Dialysis	29.6%

At the end of 2015 there were just over 23,000 patients receiving renal replacement therapy in Australia and around 4,300 in NZ.

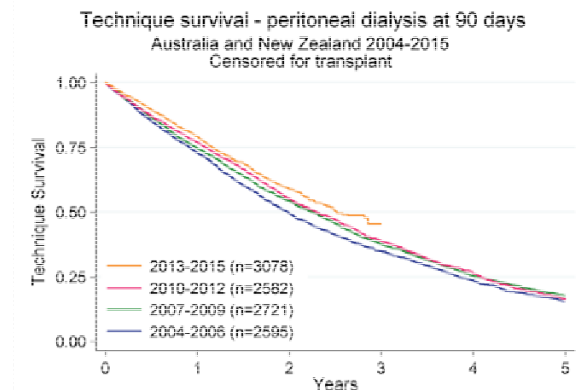


Australia and New Zealand have a strong focus on home dialysis, with 29.5% of Australian and 47.6% of New Zealand dialysis patients receiving dialysis at home.

## 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.



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.