

TREATMENT OF KIDNEY FAILURE FOR ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES OF AUSTRALIA

A summary based on information provided by Australian patients and healthcare teams each year to ANZDATA



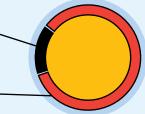
A summary of 2020

- 2471 people were recorded again in the annual survey (prevalent patients). They were treated with haemodialysis (1952), peritoneal dialysis (146) and transplant (373)
- Diabetes was the cause of kidney failure for 69 in 100 patients during 2016-2020
- Cardiovascular disease caused most of the 243 deaths in 2020
- 314 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people started kidney failure treatment.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up 4% of the Australian population, yet were 4 times more likely to have started haemodialysis than non-Indigenous Australians.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 years were 6 times more likely to start kidney failure treatment than other Australians.
- In 2020, about 156 men and 158 women started dialysis.

The First Kidney Failure Treatment

Everyone started with dialysis. No-one had a kidney transplant as their **first** treatment.





Haemodialysis 87%



63 in 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (63%) used a dialysis catheter at the first haemodialysis.

Care Close to Home



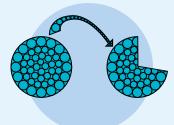
26 in 100 (26%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people received care close to home as

- Home Haemodialysis (5%)
- Peritoneal Dialysis (6%)
- Functioning Transplant (15%)

Kidney Transplantation

3 in 100 (3%) existing kidney transplant recipients and 6 in 100 (6%) new kidney transplant recipients were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.





Kidney transplant function at 5 years was recorded in 74 in 100 (74%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and 83 in 100 (83%) non-Indigenous Australians.

This summary of information for 2020 was produced by ANZDATA. ANZDATA acknowledges the following contributions:



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