

PRIMARY RENAL DISEASE

AUSTRALIA

Glomerulonephritis 34% remained the most common cause of renal failure (of these GN cases 24% were diagnosed without biopsy). Diabetic nephropathy (excludes diabetics with renal failure due to other causes) was the second most common condition (18%) followed by "hypertension" (12%) and polycystic kidney disease (7%). See Table 13.

The fall in incidence of analgesic nephropathy again continued, reaching the lowest proportion of new patients in the past 20 years. The population incidence was 5.0 per million. New South Wales after a fall in 1995, rose to 12% of new patients (10.1 per million) in 1996. See Table 19, and Figures 36 and 37.

IgA mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis (24%) was the most common histologically proven form of glomerulonephritis (32% of biopsy proven glomerulonephritis), followed by focal sclerosing glomerulonephritis. As recorded in previous years, the label "glomerulonephritis" has been recorded for many elderly patients, without biopsy confirmation. See Table 14.

The frequency of cases attributed to "hypertension" continued the steady increase of recent years, reflecting the increasing age of many new patients (in which it was the most common cause of renal failure).

"Hypertension" is a diagnosis frequently without clear definition or proof. It represents a varied group with hypertension as a concomitant observation, but not necessarily the prime causative factor. Vascular disease or atherosclerotic renal disease may be more suitable terms to employ. Certainly no meaningful comment can be based on changes in the reported incidence of hypertensive renal failure amongst the middle aged and elderly patients.

Amongst the miscellaneous diseases, obstructive nephropathy, multiple myeloma, haemolytic uraemia, medullary cystic disease, interstitial nephritis, lead nephropathy, congenital lower urinary tract abnormalities, renal calculi, amyloid, and renal malignancy are prominent. There was only one case of lithium toxicity reported in the past year. See Table 15.

Diabetic nephropathy has increased over the past six years, increasing from 14% in 1992, to 18% as a proportion of all new patients. The majority of cases (75%) were reported to be type II, 194 of 260, with 86 of 194 cases reportedly "insulin requiring". There was a much higher racial incidence of diabetic nephropathy amongst non Caucasoid patients, particularly Aborigines, Maoris and Pacific Islanders, many of whom had type II diabetes.

For detail of age and primary renal disease see Appendix II. The modal age for hypertension was 65-74 years.

NEW ZEALAND

Diabetic nephropathy (36%) was again the most common cause of renal failure; glomerulonephritis (25%) and hypertension (12%) were common. Diabetes type II represented 94% of diabetic nephropathy. See Table 16.

Biopsy proof was lacking for 24% of glomerulonephritis cases; IgA glomerulonephritis was the most common biopsy proven type (15%). Focal sclerosing type represented 13% of biopsy proven glomerulonephritis. See Table 17. Miscellaneous causes of primary renal disease are shown in Table 18.

Table 13**Australia****Primary Renal Disease 1992 - 1996**

Primary Renal Disease	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Glomerulonephritis	38% (414)	33% (380)	35% (457)	35% (483)	34% (475)
Analgesic Nephropathy	9% (100)	11% (124)	7% (96)	7% (94)	7% (93)
Polycystic Kidney Disease	8% (85)	7% (87)	7% (88)	8% (115)	7% (96)
Reflux Nephropathy	6% (62)	6% (69)	6% (76)	5% (61)	4% (63)
Hypertension	8% (91)	9% (104)	10% (136)	8% (117)	12% (173)
Diabetic Nephropathy	14% (155)	16% (181)	17% (228)	20% (277)	18% (260)
Miscellaneous	12% (124)	11% (132)	10% (133)	11% (154)	11% (151)
Uncertain Diagnosis	5% (55)	7% (82)	8% (100)	6% (82)	7% (94)
Total	100% (1086)	100% (1159)	100% (1314)	100% (1383)	100% (1405)

() Number of Patients

Table 14**Australia****Types of Glomerulonephritis 1-Jan-96 to 31-Dec-96
(475 patients)**

No Biopsy	24% (113)	GN with Systemic Disease	1% (5)
Focal Sclerosing	15% (70)	Goodpasture's Syndrome	<1% (2)
MCGN - Type I	3% (14)	Anti GBM (no haemoptysis)	<1% (2)
MCGN - Type II	<1% (2)	Systemic Lupus	4% (17)
Membranous GN	5% (26)	Henoch Schonlein Purpura	<1% (3)
Rapidly Progressive GN	5% (23)	Wegener's Granulomatosis	1% (4)
Mesangioproliferative IgA+	24% (116)	Microscopic Polyarteritis	2% (11)
Mesangioproliferative IgA-	1% (7)	Scleroderma	1% (6)
Mesangioproliferative No I.F.	<1% (3)	GN Other	1% (5)
Focal & Segmental Proliferative GN	3% (12)	Familial GN	2% (11)
Advanced GN (end-stage type)	5% (23)		

Table 15**Australia****Miscellaneous Causes of Primary Renal Disease
1-Jan-96 to 31-Dec-96
(151 patients)**

Interstitial Nephritis	17	Medullary Cystic Disease	7
Lead Nephropathy	3	Infantile/Juvenile Polycystic Disease	1
Cyclosporin Nephrotoxicity	2	Calculi	9
Hepato-Renal Syndrome	2	Cystinosis	2
Sarcoidosis	2	Nephrocalcinosis	2
Lithium Toxicity	1	Amyloid	18
Malakoplakia	1	Light Chain Nephropathy - Benign	5
Oxalosis	1	Congenital Renal Hypoplasia and Dysplasia	5
Obstructive Nephropathy	11	Congenital Nephrotic Syndrome	2
Posterior Urethral Valves	6	Multiple Myeloma	10
Bladder Neck Obstruction	4	Renal Cell Carcinoma	7
Neuropathic Bladder	1	Transitional Cell Carcinoma	5
Pelvi-ureteric Junction Obstruction	1	Lymphoma	1
Ureteric Obstructive Nephropathy	1	Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome	12
Spina Bifida or Myelomeningocele	1	Cortical Necrosis	9
		Loss Single Kidney Trauma/Surgery	2

Table 16**New Zealand****Primary Renal Disease 1992 - 1996**

Primary Renal Disease	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Glomerulonephritis	30% (74)	26% (61)	26% (64)	28% (82)	25% (72)
Analgesic Nephropathy	1% (2)	1% (1)	1% (3)	0% (0)	1% (1)
Polycystic Kidney Disease	7% (16)	7% (16)	4% (10)	6% (17)	6% (18)
Reflux Nephropathy	8% (19)	6% (15)	3% (7)	3% (9)	5% (15)
Hypertension	15% (37)	13% (29)	13% (32)	13% (36)	12% (35)
Diabetic Nephropathy	25% (61)	31% (72)	38% (94)	37% (107)	36% (102)
Miscellaneous	11% (28)	11% (26)	11% (28)	9% (26)	10% (29)
Uncertain Diagnosis	3% (9)	5% (12)	4% (11)	4% (10)	5% (13)
Total	100% (246)	100% (232)	100% (249)	100% (287)	100% (285)

() Number of Patients

Table 17**New Zealand****Types of Glomerulonephritis 1-Jan-96 to 31-Dec-96
(72 patients)**

No Biopsy	24% (17)	Advanced GN (end-stage type)	6% (4)
Focal Sclerosing	13% (9)	Goodpasture's Syndrome	4% (3)
MCGN - Type I	3% (2)	Anti GBM (No Haemoptysis)	3% (2)
MCGN - Type II	4% (3)	Systemic Lupus	10% (7)
Membranous GN	4% (3)	Henoch-Schonlein Purpura	1% (1)
Rapidly Progressive	1% (1)	Microscopic Polyarteritis	3% (2)
Mesangioproliferative IgA +	15% (11)	GN Other	3% (2)
Mesangioproliferative IgA -	1% (1)	Familial GN (Including Alports)	1% (1)
Focal and Segmental Proliferative	4% (3)		

Table 18**New Zealand****Miscellaneous Causes of Primary Renal Disease
1-Jan-96 to 31-Dec-96
(29 patients)**

Interstitial Nephritis	4
Calculi	3
Bilateral Wilm's Tumour	2
Gout	2
Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome	2
Myeloma	2
Posterior Urethral Valves	2
Spina Bifida or Myelomeningocele	2
Bladder Neck Obstruction	1
Congenital Renal Hypoplasia and Dysplasia	1
Cortical Necrosis	1
Infantile/Juvenile Polycystic Kidney Disease	1
Lithium Toxicity	1
Lymphoma	1
Medullary Cystic Disease	1
Neuropathic Bladder	1
Other Lower Urinary Tract Abnormalities	
Congenital Absent Bladder	1
Renal Cell Carcinoma	1

Table 19

Australia

Analgesic Nephropathy 1989 - 1996**Number of New Patients**

State	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Queensland	26	21	25	22	34	20	24	16
New South Wales/ACT	65	54	71	61	71	65	55	66
Victoria	5	8	8	6	10	5	4	5
Tasmania	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Australia	3	10	11	7	5	4	3	0
Northern Territory	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Western Australia	5	6	4	4	4	1	7	4
Australia	106	104	119	100	124	96	94	93

Percentage of New Patients

State	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Queensland	18%	13%	16%	12%	17%	9%	10%	7%
New South Wales/ACT	18%	16%	19%	14%	16%	14%	11%	12%
Victoria	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Tasmania	10%	15%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
South Australia	5%	10%	12%	8%	7%	4%	3%	0%
Northern Territory	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%
Western Australia	6%	8%	5%	4%	4%	1%	5%	3%
Australia	12%	11%	12%	9%	11%	7%	7%	7%

Patients per million Population

State	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Queensland	9.1	7.2	8.4	7.2	10.9	6.2	7.3	4.7
New South Wales/ACT	10.7	8.7	11.4	9.7	11.2	10.2	8.5	10.1
Victoria	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.1
Tasmania	4.4	8.7	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
South Australia	2.1	6.9	7.5	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.0	0
Northern Territory	0	6.3	0	0	0	0	5.7	11.2
Western Australia	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.5	4.0	2.2
Australia	6.2	6.0	6.8	5.6	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.0

Figure 36

Analgesic Nephropathy 1989 - 1996

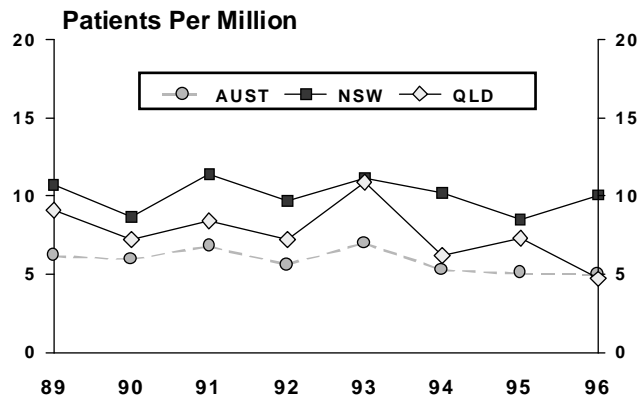
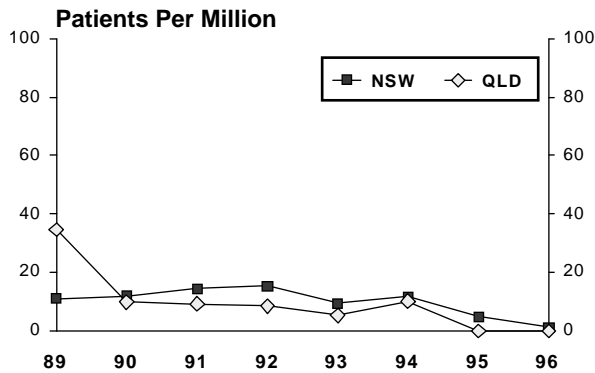
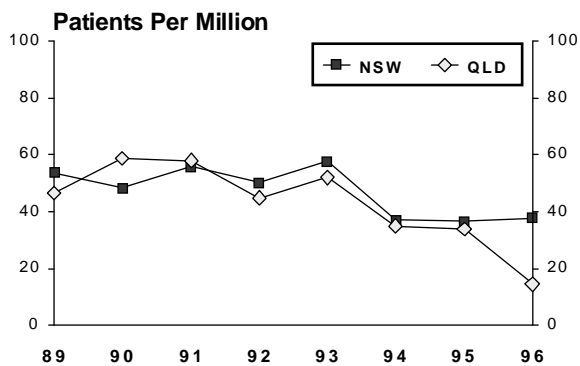


Figure 37

45-54 Years



55-64 Years



65-74 Years

