

CHAPTER 4

METHOD AND LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

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Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 2005 - 2009							
Mode of Treatment		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Aust	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	817	991	1151	1273	1293
		CAPD	1043	1056	984	964	884
		Total	1860	2047	2135	2237	2177
	HD	Hospital	2308	2365	2301	2323	2351
		Home	820	893	949	948	963
		Satellite	3651	3951	4333	4627	4850
Total		6779	7209	7583	7898	8164	
NZ	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	185	218	246	288	328
		CAPD	533	548	499	474	462
		Total	718	766	745	762	790
	HD	Hospital	559	563	613	619	681
		Home	298	322	328	331	369
		Satellite	303	347	383	390	420
Total		1160	1232	1324	1340	1470	

AUSTRALIA

During the past year, there was an increase of 206 (2%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 10,341 patients (473 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at 31st December 2009.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities continues to slowly change (Figures 4.1 and 4.3). The majority (77%) were out of hospital: 30% were dialysing at home and 47% in satellite centres.

The proportion of patients receiving haemodialysis (particularly satellite HD) continues to steadily increase while the proportion receiving peritoneal dialysis (APD and CAPD) decreased by 3% in 2009 after a steady increase over the past years.

Thirteen percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using automated peritoneal dialysis, a further 9% continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 23% hospital based haemodialysis, 47% satellite haemodialysis and 9% home haemodialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis continues to increase each year, rising 2% in 2009 to 1293 patients. This has been at the expense of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, which decreased by 8% this year, 2% in 2008 and 7% in 2007.

The overall previous increases in automated peritoneal dialysis were 11% (1273 patients) in 2008, 16% (1151 patients) in 2007 and 21% (991 patients) in 2006.

Satellite haemodialysis increased by 5% in 2009 compared to 7% in 2008 and 10% in 2007.

Forty nine percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were 65 years and older and 360 patients (3%) were 85 years or more, an increase of 15% in 2009 and 28% in 2008.

Figure 4.2

Prevalence of Dialysis Dependent Patients By State 2005 - 2009 (per Million Population)					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Queensland	1603 (404)	1704 (416)	1808 (432)	1881 (440)	1944 (441)
New South Wales *	2768 (421)	3025 (458)	3188 (477)	3346 (495)	3374 (490)
Aust. Capital Territory *	192 (362)	206 (380)	215 (392)	235 (422)	239 (422)
Victoria	2188 (436)	2345 (457)	2406 (462)	2476 (467)	2513 (463)
Tasmania	156 (321)	163 (333)	175 (355)	179 (359)	194 (386)
South Australia	569 (369)	604 (385)	626 (395)	629 (393)	670 (413)
Northern Territory	316 (1558)	334 (1586)	368 (1712)	397 (1805)	418 (1859)
Western Australia	847 (421)	875 (425)	932 (443)	992 (459)	989 (442)
Australia	8639 (425)	9256 (447)	9718 (462)	10,135 (474)	10,341 (473)
New Zealand	1878 (454)	1998 (477)	2069 (489)	2102 (492)	2260 (524)

* NSW population excludes residents of the Southern Area Health Service
 * ACT population includes residents of the Southern Area Health Service
 (Medical services in the ACT service the Southern Area Region of NSW)

AUSTRALIA

The differences with age, dialysis method and location are shown in Appendix II (pages 19-25).

For those <15 years, peritoneal dialysis was used in 76% (74% in 2008), compared to 36% for 15-24 years, 24% for 25-34 years, 21% for 65-84 years and 14% for ≥ 85 years.

The number of patients receiving dialysis treatment rose in all States/Territories except Western Australia in 2009. Tasmania rose by 8%, South Australia 7%, the Northern Territory 5%, Queensland 3% and New South Wales and Victoria both by 1%. Western Australia was lower by only 0.3% (three patients). The number of dialysis patients in relation to population in each State is shown in Figure 4.2.

Relative to State/Territory population, the highest prevalence rate of dialysis patients was in the Northern Territory (1,859 per million), with rates in other States/Territories ranging from 490 per million in New South Wales to 413 per million in South Australia and 386 per million in Tasmania (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.3

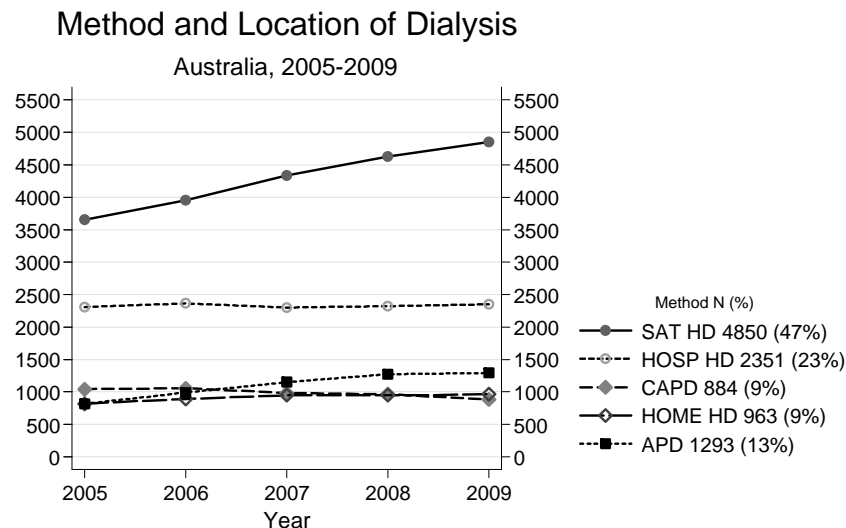
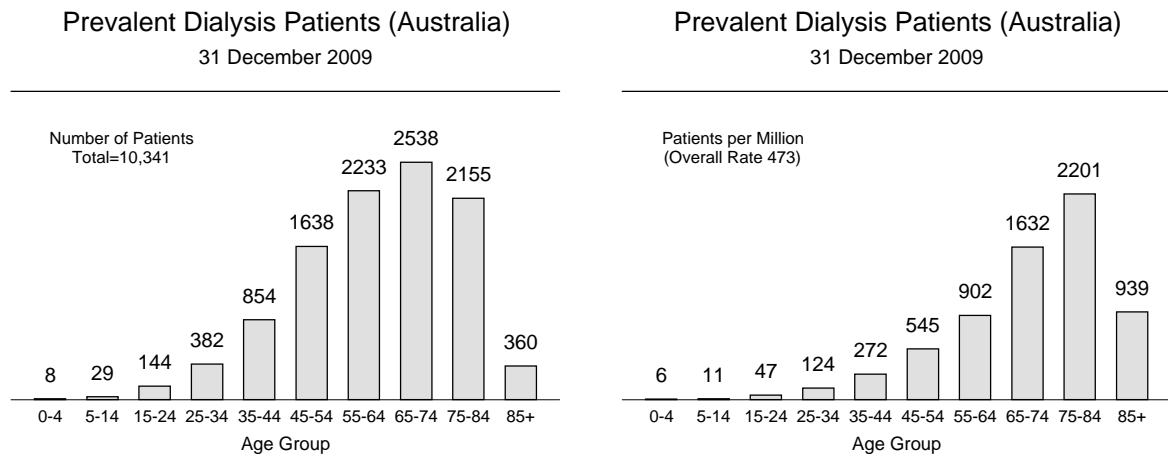


Figure 4.4





NEW ZEALAND (Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6)

There was an 8% increase in dialysis patient numbers in 2009 (2,260 patients), after rises of 2% last year and 4% in 2007.

There were increases in seven of the age groups in 2009. The increases ranged from 16% (17 patients) in the 25-34 age group to 3% (two patients) in the 15-24 year age group. The 5-14 year group remained the same. There were decreases in only two of the age groups; 50% (three patients) in the 0-4 year age group and 9% (two patients) in the ≥ 85 year group.

Fifty one percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (of whom 68% were peritoneal dialysis patients). Automated peritoneal dialysis increased 14% in 2009 (328 patients), after increases of 17% in 2008 (288 patients) and 13% (246 patients) in 2007.

In 2009, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis decreased by 3% (462 patients compared to 474 in 2008) following a 5% decrease from 499 patients in 2007.

Together, hospital haemodialysis and satellite dialysis accounted for 49% of patients in 2009, compared to 48% in the previous two years. Satellite haemodialysis numbers increased 8% in 2009 (420 patients), after increases of 2% (390 patients) in 2008 and 10% (383 patients) in 2007.

Figure 4.5

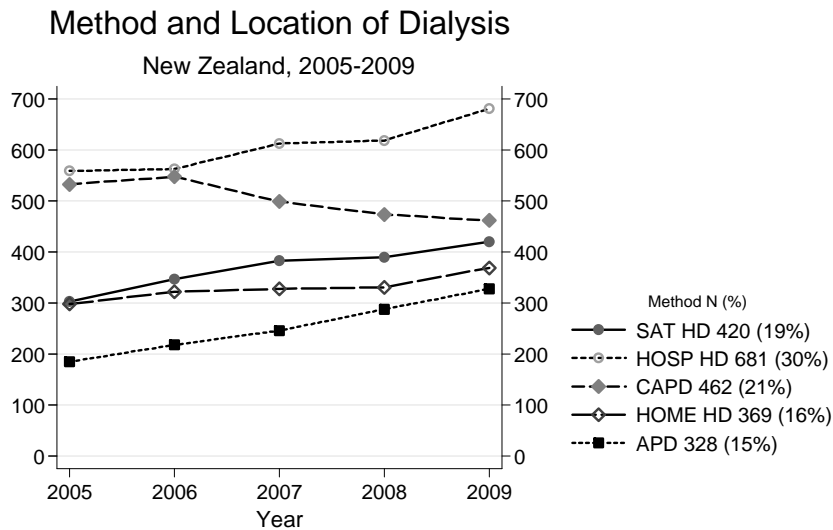


Figure 4.6

