

CHAPTER 2

NEW PATIENTS
COMMENCING TREATMENTS
IN 2010

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Figure 2.1

Annual Intake of New Patients 2006 - 2010 (Number Per Million Population)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Queensland	496 (121)	469 (112)	533 (124)	491 (111)	439 (97)
New South Wales	769 (116)	760 (114)	810 (119)	747 (108)	690 (98)
Aust. Capital Territory	55 (102)	55 (100)	61 (109)	41 (72)	53 (92)
Victoria	566 (110)	544 (104)	538 (101)	546 (100)	563 (101)
Tasmania	51 (104)	55 (112)	54 (108)	57 (113)	47 (93)
South Australia	184 (117)	166 (105)	186 (116)	205 (126)	175 (106)
Northern Territory	76 (361)	76 (354)	90 (408)	72 (318)	64 (279)
Western Australia	235 (114)	257 (122)	273 (125)	243 (108)	226 (98)
Australia	2432 (118)	2382 (113)	2545 (118)	2402 (109)	2257 (101)
New Zealand	499 (119)	469 (111)	497 (116)	583 (135)	503 (115)

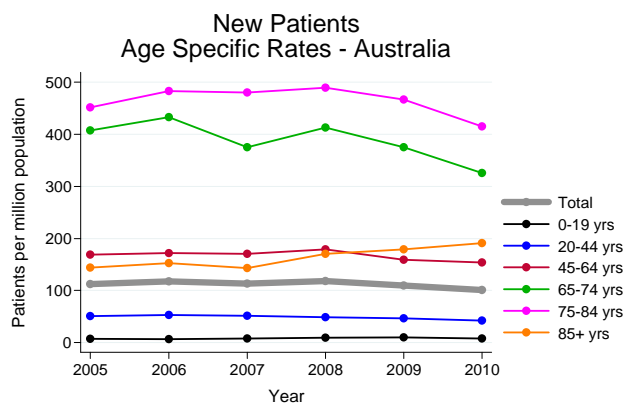
INTAKE OF NEW PATIENTS

There were 2257 new patients who commenced treatment for end-stage renal failure in Australia in 2010, a rate of 101 per million population per year.

Incidence rates have clearly stabilised over the past 5 years, and possibly decreased in the period 2008-2010.

In New Zealand, the number of new patients commencing renal replacement treatment was 503, a rate of 115 per million of population. This rate has been stable since 2006.

Figure 2.2



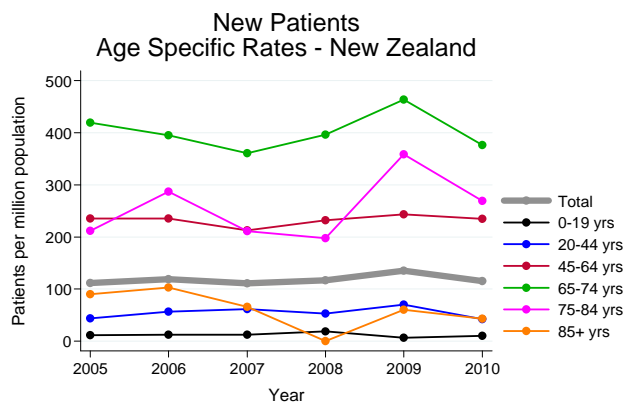
AGE OF NEW PATIENTS

In Australia in 2010, all age groups except ≥85 years showed decreased rates for acceptance of new patients. The largest decreases were in the groups 65-74 years, and the 75-84 year group, from 487 to 464 per million (Figure 2.2). The older age groups are examined in more detail in Figure 2.4.

The mean age of patients entering programs in Australia in 2010 was 60.7 years and the median 62.9 years (Figure 2.5).

In New Zealand, the mean age of patients entering was 58.3 years and the median 60.3 years (Figure 2.5). Incidence rates fell for all age groups ≥65 years in NZ.

Figure 2.3



Within the older age groups in Australia, only the ≥ 85 year age groups increased in numbers in 2010 (Figure 2.4). However, the magnitude of this change (an increase of 12 per million per year) was outweighed by the decreases among younger age groups (for example, the decrease of 50 per million per year among those aged 75-79 years).

In New Zealand there were increases in all age groups in Figure 2.4 in 2010.

Rates in most age groups ≥ 70 years, were higher in Australia than in New Zealand, particularly for those 75 years or older.

Figure 2.4

Acceptance of Elderly New Patients 2006 - 2010
(Number Per Million Population)

Country	Age Groups	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	60-64 years	252 (255)	271 (255)	287 (255)	265 (227)	269 (222)
	65-69 years	280 (358)	249 (308)	302 (363)	286 (329)	244 (268)
	70-74 years	331 (525)	296 (458)	316 (476)	297 (433)	283 (398)
	75-79 years	302 (547)	286 (517)	284 (515)	291 (527)	263 (477)
	80-84 years	161 (397)	179 (431)	194 (457)	168 (389)	148 (337)
	$>=85$ years	49 (152)	49 (143)	61 (170)	67 (179)	76 (191)
	Total	1375 (373)	1330 (347)	1444 (365)	1374 (336)	1283 (304)
New Zealand	60-64 years	62 (331)	59 (298)	65 (308)	72 (325)	89 (386)
	65-69 years	61 (392)	56 (344)	65 (391)	75 (438)	70 (398)
	70-74 years	48 (399)	47 (384)	51 (405)	65 (498)	48 (350)
	75-79 years	29 (280)	29 (278)	29 (277)	50 (477)	32 (304)
	80-84 years	22 (297)	9 (119)	7 (90)	16 (202)	18 (223)
	$>=85$ years	6 (103)	4 (66)	0 (0)	4 (60)	3 (43)
	Total	228 (326)	204 (282)	217 (290)	282 (364)	260 (325)

STATE OF ORIGIN OF NEW PATIENTS

The age at start of dialysis varied between States (Figure 2.5). There was a decrease in the number of new renal replacement therapy patients in Australia in 2010 in most States except Victoria. The highest acceptance rates were in the Northern Territory (320 per million) (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.5

Age and Gender of New Patients 1-Jan-2010 to 31-Dec-2010
(n = Number of Patients)

Age Groups Years	QLD (n=439)		NSW (n=690)		ACT (n=53)		VIC (n=563)		TAS (n=47)		SA (n=175)		NT (n=64)		WA (n=226)		AUST (n=2257)		NZ (n=503)	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
00-04	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	2
05-14	2	5	2	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	13	1	0
15-24	6	7	6	9	0	1	1	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	4	18	28	6	7
25-34	6	10	19	11	2	1	8	18	0	3	3	3	2	5	3	3	43	54	7	11
35-44	22	29	21	27	1	4	17	28	4	0	5	7	9	6	11	21	90	122	17	25
45-54	27	51	42	63	4	5	29	60	4	3	10	14	13	9	13	17	142	222	39	65
55-64	31	48	49	105	1	7	55	77	5	4	17	30	6	7	18	35	182	313	66	86
65-74	34	60	64	106	4	7	50	97	3	8	15	29	2	5	21	22	193	334	49	69
75-84	30	49	55	72	5	7	29	72	3	10	10	22	0	0	15	32	147	264	13	37
$>=85$	8	13	5	27	1	3	1	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	18	58	0	3
Total	166	273	263	427	18	35	194	369	19	28	64	111	32	32	88	138	844	1413	198	305
Mean	60	60	60.5	62.6	62.7	63.1	59.7	61.5	59.4	66.4	58.6	62.5	49.3	49.4	60.1	60.4	59.6	61.4	57.6	58.8
All	60		61.8		63		60.9		63.6		61.1		49.3		60.3		60.7		58.3	
Median	62.4		64.1		65.6		63.4		69.1		63.2		49.4		61.8		62.9		60.3	
Range	4.8 - 93.2		1.3 - 90.8		21.4 - 87.8		0.2 - 89.3		27.9 - 82.7		0 - 86.3		29 - 71.4		2.1 - 88.7		0 - 93.2		0.8 - 86.5	



Figure 2.6

Incidence rates (95% confidence intervals) for new RRT patients by State. Note the Y axis scales for each State are different. ACT population data includes the adjacent area of NSW (serviced by Canberra).

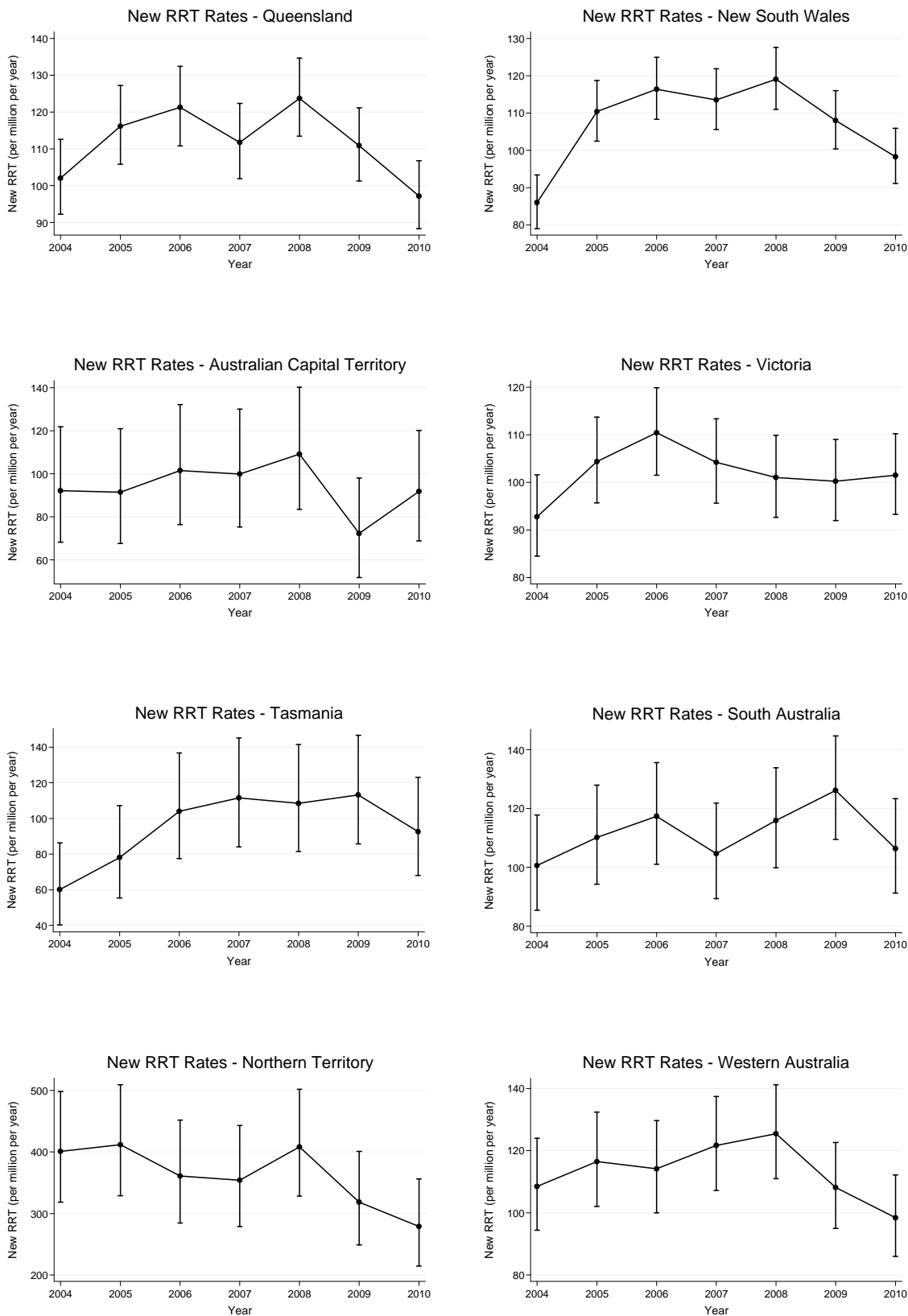
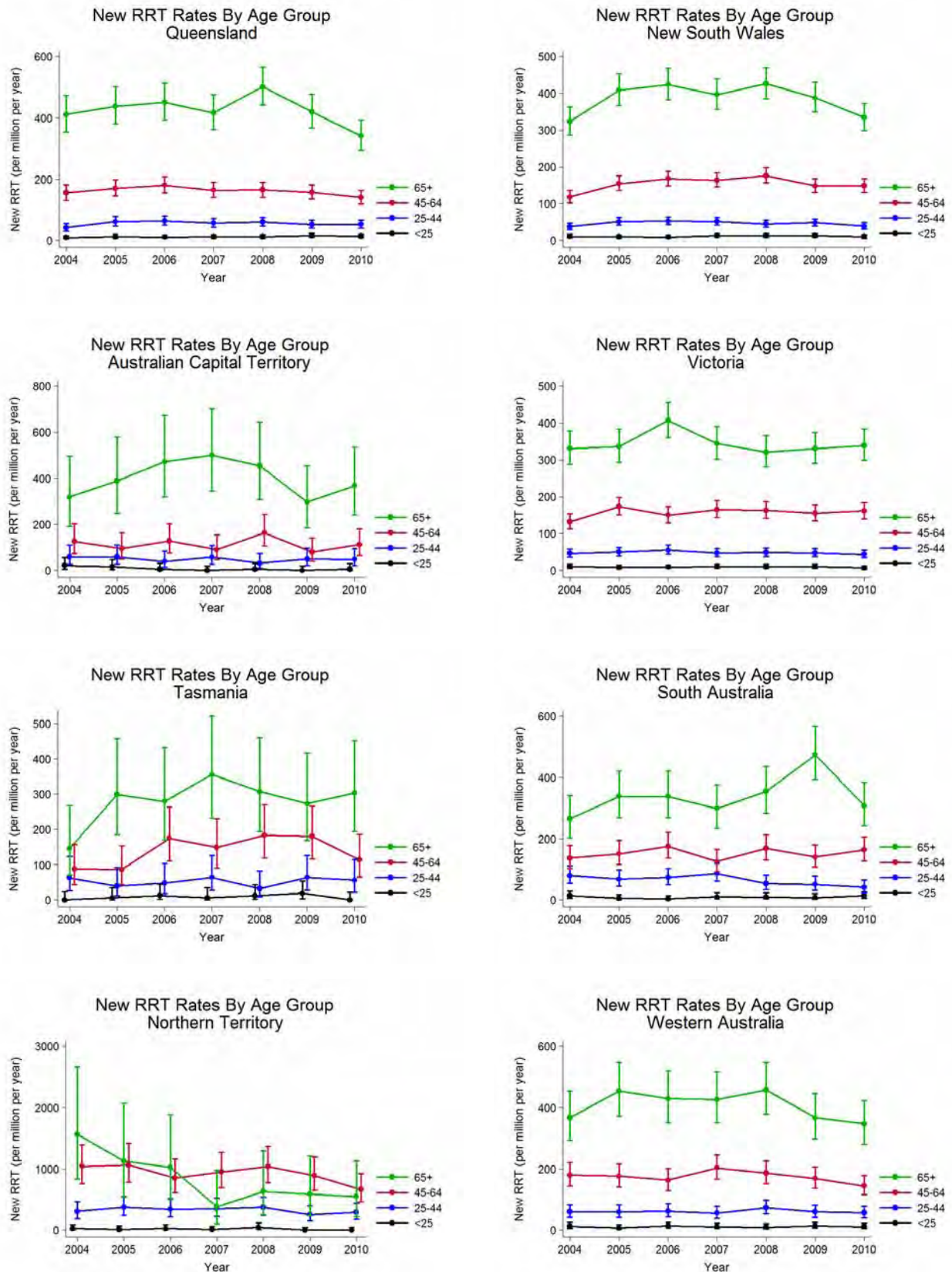


Figure 2.7

Incidence rates (95% confidence intervals) for new RRT patients by State by age group. Note the Y axis scales for each State are different. ACT population data includes the adjacent area of NSW (served by Canberra).





LATE REFERRAL

There were 22% of all new patients in Australia and 16% of new patients in New Zealand who were referred "late" to nephrological care, i.e. less than three months before first treatment (Figure 2.8). There is some variation with age, although patterns differ between Australia and New Zealand (Figure 2.9). Late referral rates have been stable for a number of years (Figure 12.10)

Among the States/Territories, the lowest rate was 8% in the Northern Territory ranging to 25% in Western Australia.

Variation with racial origin is shown in Figure 2.11. Note in this table, Maori and Pacific Peoples who were resident and commenced treatment in Australia are also shown.

Figure 2.8										
Late Referral of New Patients 2010										
Number of Patients (% Patients)										
Primary Renal Disease	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
YES										
Analgesic	2 (2%)	6 (4%)	1 (13%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	12 (2%)	0 (0%)
T1 diabetes requiring	4 (4%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	4 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (2%)	2 (2%)
T2 diabetes requiring	7 (7%)	25 (15%)	1 (13%)	20 (15%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (9%)	59 (12%)	20 (24%)
T2 diabetes no insulin	18 (18%)	14 (8%)	0 (0%)	21 (16%)	1 (14%)	3 (10%)	2 (40%)	15 (27%)	74 (15%)	16 (20%)
Glomerulonephritis	19 (19%)	47 (28%)	2 (25%)	27 (20%)	0 (0%)	7 (24%)	1 (20%)	21 (38%)	124 (25%)	19 (23%)
Hypertension	18 (18%)	22 (13%)	0 (0%)	16 (12%)	2 (29%)	4 (14%)	0 (0%)	6 (11%)	68 (13%)	7 (9%)
Miscellaneous	15 (15%)	27 (16%)	1 (13%)	27 (20%)	3 (43%)	8 (28%)	1 (20%)	5 (9%)	87 (17%)	10 (12%)
Polycystic	5 (5%)	11 (7%)	0 (0%)	4 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21 (4%)	2 (2%)
Reflux	0 (0%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (1%)	1 (1%)
Uncertain	11 (11%)	8 (5%)	3 (38%)	10 (7%)	1 (14%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	4 (7%)	40 (8%)	5 (6%)
Subtotals	99 (23%)	166 (24%)	8 (15%)	134 (24%)	7 (15%)	29 (17%)	5 (8%)	56 (25%)	504 (22%)	82 (16%)
No										
Analgesic	6 (2%)	13 (2%)	2 (4%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	25 (1%)	2 (0%)
T1 diabetes requiring	8 (2%)	11 (2%)	5 (11%)	24 (6%)	2 (5%)	10 (7%)	2 (3%)	6 (4%)	68 (4%)	10 (2%)
T2 diabetes requiring	62 (18%)	99 (19%)	2 (4%)	76 (18%)	8 (20%)	28 (19%)	13 (22%)	27 (16%)	315 (18%)	133 (32%)
T2 diabetes no insulin	50 (15%)	70 (13%)	7 (16%)	64 (15%)	4 (10%)	25 (17%)	20 (34%)	30 (18%)	270 (15%)	75 (18%)
Glomerulonephritis	63 (19%)	126 (24%)	9 (20%)	90 (21%)	10 (25%)	22 (15%)	6 (10%)	39 (23%)	365 (21%)	90 (21%)
Hypertension	54 (16%)	60 (11%)	11 (24%)	56 (13%)	9 (23%)	14 (10%)	11 (19%)	25 (15%)	240 (14%)	51 (12%)
Miscellaneous	32 (9%)	73 (14%)	4 (9%)	39 (9%)	4 (10%)	15 (10%)	2 (3%)	16 (9%)	185 (11%)	30 (7%)
Polycystic	25 (7%)	40 (8%)	3 (7%)	41 (10%)	2 (5%)	11 (8%)	2 (3%)	15 (9%)	139 (8%)	13 (3%)
Reflux	13 (4%)	14 (3%)	0 (0%)	16 (4%)	1 (3%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	4 (2%)	52 (3%)	7 (2%)
Uncertain	27 (8%)	18 (3%)	2 (4%)	20 (5%)	0 (0%)	19 (13%)	1 (2%)	7 (4%)	94 (5%)	10 (2%)
Subtotals	340 (77%)	524 (76%)	45 (85%)	429 (76%)	40 (85%)	146 (83%)	59 (92%)	170 (75%)	1753 (78%)	421 (84%)
Total (100%)	439	690	53	563	47	175	64	226	2257	503

Figure 2.9

Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment Including Pre-emptive Transplants
New Patients 1-Jan-2006 to 31-Dec-2010

Country	Age Groups						Total
	0-19	20-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	>=85	
Australia							
Yes	57 (24%)	466 (25%)	940 (21%)	640 (22%)	487 (21%)	96 (32%)	2686 (22%)
No	180 (76%)	1389 (75%)	3525 (79%)	2245 (78%)	1787 (79%)	206 (68%)	9332 (78%)
Total	237	1855	4465	2885	2274	302	12018
New Zealand							
Yes	29 (40%)	112 (27%)	217 (18%)	94 (16%)	44 (18%)	1 (6%)	497 (19%)
No	44 (60%)	307 (73%)	998 (82%)	492 (84%)	197 (82%)	16 (94%)	2054 (81%)
Total	73	419	1215	586	241	17	2551

Figure 2.10

Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment
Including Pre-emptive Transplants 2006 to 2010

Country	Years				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia					
Yes	557 (23%)	563 (24%)	556 (22%)	505 (21%)	505 (22%)
No	1875 (77%)	1819 (76%)	1989 (78%)	1897 (79%)	1752 (78%)
Total (100%)	2432	2382	2545	2402	2257
New Zealand					
Yes	110 (22%)	96 (20%)	112 (23%)	97 (17%)	82 (16%)
No	389 (78%)	373 (80%)	385 (77%)	486 (83%)	421 (84%)
Total (100%)	499	469	497	583	503

Figure 2.11

Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment
Including Pre-emptive Transplants
By Race 2006 to 2010

Country	Race					
	Asian	Aboriginal/ TSI	Caucasoid	Maori	Pacific People	Other
Australia						
Yes	269 (23%)	380 (29%)	2439 (22%)	28 (26%)	68 (29%)	55 (27%)
No	892 (77%)	941 (71%)	8840 (78%)	81 (74%)	170 (71%)	147 (73%)
Total (100%)	1161	1321	11279	109	238	202
New Zealand						
Yes	32 (15%)	-	223 (17%)	236 (25%)	103 (20%)	0 (0%)
No	180 (85%)	-	1099 (83%)	705 (75%)	423 (80%)	11 (100%)
Total (100%)	212	-	1322	941	526	11



CO-MORBID CONDITIONS

Co-morbid conditions at entry to RRT are shown in Figures 2.12 - 2.18. In Australia, the proportion of people with reported coronary artery disease and peripheral vascular disease at the onset of dialysis is gradually climbing. (See Appendix II and III for further analyses of co-morbid conditions)

Figure 2.12

Co-morbid Conditions at Entry to Program 2010										
Number of Patients (% Patients)										
Country		Chronic Lung Disease	Coronary Artery Disease	Peripheral Vascular Disease	Cerebro-Vascular Disease	Smoking		Diabetes (Including Diabetic Nephropathy)		
Australia n=2257	Yes	317 (14%)	784 (35%)	411 (18%)	257 (11%)	Current	254 (11%)	Type 1	90 (4%)	
	Suspected	89 (4%)	156 (7%)	189 (8%)	65 (3%)	Former	937 (42%)	T2 Ins Req	440 (19%)	
	No	1851 (82%)	1317 (58%)	1657 (73%)	1935 (86%)	Never	1064 (47%)	T2 Non ins	520 (23%)	No 1207 (53%)
New Zealand n=503	Yes	84 (17%)	129 (26%)	67 (13%)	51 (10%)	Current	68 (14%)	Type 1	12 (2%)	
	Suspected	19 (4%)	62 (12%)	32 (6%)	12 (2%)	Former	191 (38%)	T2 Ins Req	160 (32%)	
	No	400 (80%)	312 (62%)	404 (80%)	440 (87%)	Never	244 (49%)	T2 Non ins	110 (22%)	No 221 (44%)

Figure 2.13

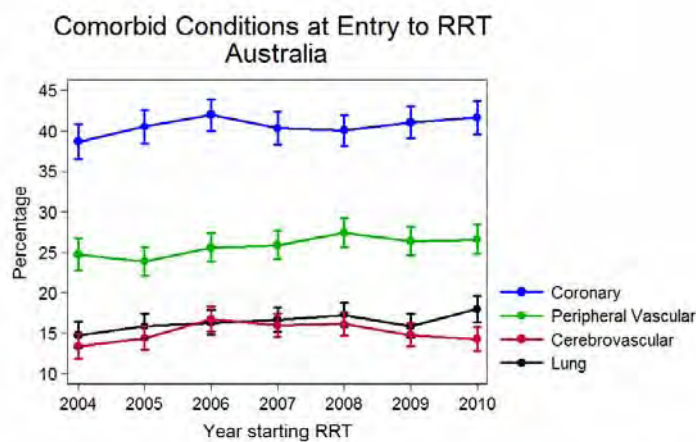


Figure 2.14

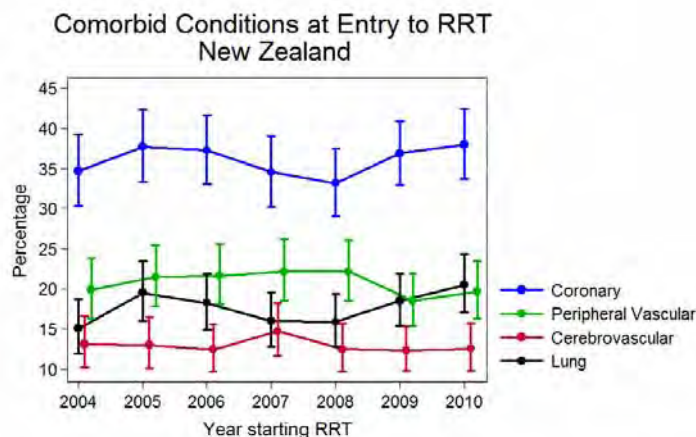


Figure 2.15

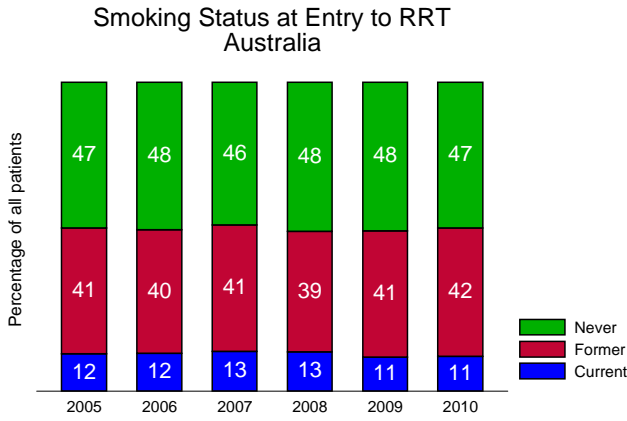


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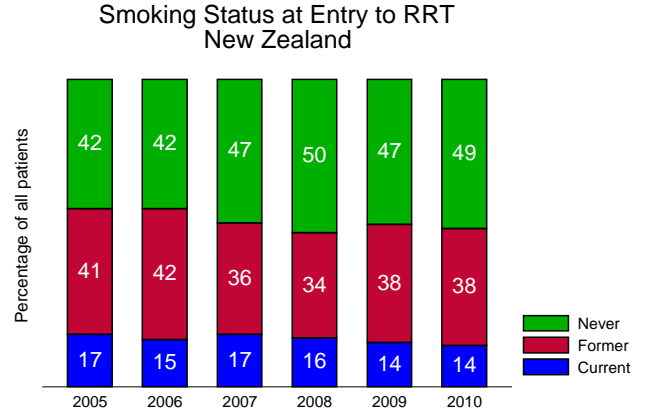


Figure 2.17

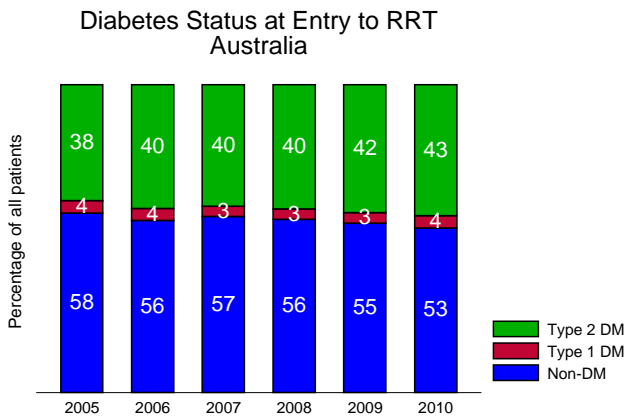
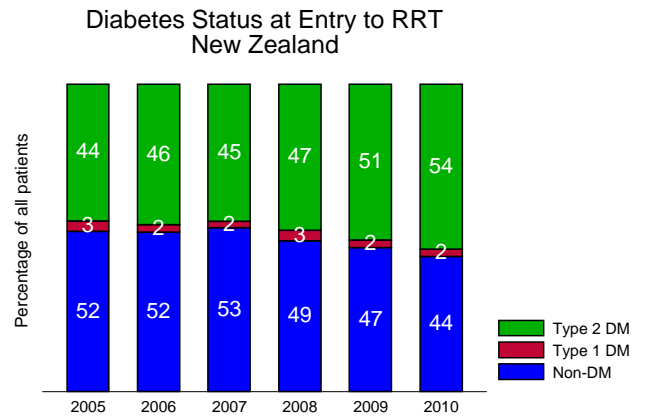


Figure 2.18





PRIMARY RENAL DISEASE OF NEW PATIENTS

The coding of primary renal disease in ANZDATA has remained unchanged for many years. During that time, a number of new disease entities have emerged, and the understanding of others considerably evolved. To better reflect this, a project is underway to review and modify the categories used to report primary renal disease in future reports. It is likely the introduction of these codes will be staged over several years.

AUSTRALIA

Diabetic nephropathy (35% of all new patients), continues as the most common cause of primary renal disease (Figure 2.19).

Diabetes Type II (non-insulin and insulin requiring) represented 90% of diabetic nephropathy, similar to 2009 at 91%.

Glomerulonephritis (22%) was the next most common cause of ESRD, followed by hypertension (14%), polycystic kidney disease (7%), reflux nephropathy (3%) and analgesic nephropathy (2%).

IgA + mesangioproliferative GN (24% of all GN) was the most common histologically proven form of glomerulonephritis (32% of biopsy proven glomerulonephritis), followed by focal sclerosing GN, including primary and secondary focal sclerosing (15%) (Figure 2.20).

Miscellaneous diseases causing end stage renal failure are tabulated in Figure 2.21.

A renal biopsy based diagnosis was reported in 31% of cases: glomerulonephritis 76%, hypertension 21% and diabetes (types I and II) 15%, (Figure 2.22).

NEW ZEALAND

Diabetic nephropathy (51%) was the most common cause of ESRD followed by glomerulonephritis (22%) and hypertension (12%).

Diabetes Type II (non-insulin and insulin requiring) represented 95% of diabetic nephropathy.

IgA nephropathy and focal sclerosis are the most common forms of GN in New Zealand (causing end-stage kidney disease).

Biopsy rates (27%) were lower than those in Australia (31%) in 2010.

Figure 2.19

Causes of ESRD 2007 - 2010 Number of Patients (% Patients)				
Disease	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia				
Glomerulonephritis	582 (24%)	574 (23%)	585 (24%)	489 (22%)
Analgesic Nephropathy	44 (2%)	50 (2%)	40 (2%)	37 (2%)
Polycystic Kidney Disease	145 (6%)	161 (6%)	175 (7%)	160 (7%)
Reflux	69 (3%)	76 (3%)	79 (3%)	59 (3%)
Hypertension	379 (16%)	366 (14%)	340 (14%)	308 (14%)
Diabetic Nephropathy	750 (31%)	864 (34%)	776 (32%)	798 (35%)
Miscellaneous	261 (11%)	263 (10%)	264 (11%)	272 (12%)
Uncertain diagnosis	152 (6%)	191 (8%)	143 (6%)	134 (6%)
Australia Total	2382	2545	2402	2257
New Zealand				
Glomerulonephritis	116 (25%)	103 (21%)	124 (21%)	109 (22%)
Analgesic Nephropathy	3 (1%)	2 (0%)	2 (0%)	2 (0%)
Polycystic Kidney Disease	29 (6%)	23 (5%)	34 (6%)	15 (3%)
Reflux	10 (2%)	14 (3%)	9 (2%)	8 (2%)
Hypertension	49 (10%)	44 (9%)	63 (11%)	58 (12%)
Diabetic Nephropathy	193 (41%)	227 (46%)	278 (48%)	256 (51%)
Miscellaneous	53 (11%)	62 (12%)	54 (9%)	40 (8%)
Uncertain diagnosis	16 (3%)	22 (4%)	19 (3%)	15 (3%)
NZ Total	469	497	583	503

Figure 2.20

Types of Glomerulonephritis 1-Jan-2010 to 31-Dec-2010 Number (% of all GN)		
	Australia	New Zealand
Presumed GN - No Biopsy Performed	98 (20%)	25 (23%)
Focal Sclerosing	37 (8%)	8 (7%)
Primary Focal Sclerosing	31 (6%)	12 (11%)
Secondary Focal Sclerosing	6 (1%)	0 (0%)
MCGN - Type 1	15 (3%)	3 (3%)
MCGN - Type 2	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
Membranous GN	33 (7%)	5 (5%)
Rapidly Progressive GN	10 (2%)	3 (3%)
Mesangioproliferative IgA+	117 (24%)	19 (17%)
Mesangioproliferative IgA-	7 (1%)	0 (0%)
Mesangioproliferative No I.F. Studies	6 (1%)	1 (1%)
Focal and Segmental Proliferative GN	16 (3%)	4 (4%)
Advanced GN (end-stage type)	16 (3%)	11 (10%)
Goodpasture's Syndrome	13 (3%)	0 (0%)
Systemic Lupus	24 (5%)	6 (6%)
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura	4 (1%)	0 (0%)
Wegener's Granulomatosis	18 (4%)	4 (4%)
Microscopic Polyarteritis	12 (2%)	1 (1%)
Scleroderma	7 (1%)	0 (0%)
Other GN	3 (1%)	5 (5%)
Familial GN (including Alports)	5 (1%)	1 (1%)
Anti GBM (no haemoptysis)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)
GN (with systemic disease)	2 (<1%)	1 (1%)
Total	489	109

Figure 2.21

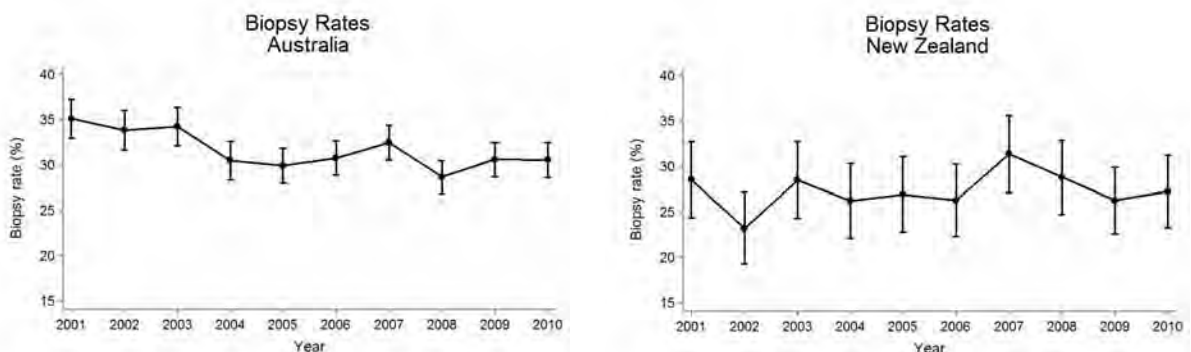
Miscellaneous Causes of ESRD 1-Jan-2010 to 31-Dec-2010

Renal Disease	Aust (272)	NZ (40)	Renal Disease	Aust (272)	NZ (40)
Lead Nephropathy	1	0	Medullary Cystic Disease	3	0
Interstitial Nephritis	32	2	Calculi	16	2
Loss Of Single Kidney (Trauma-Surgery)	2	0	Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome	4	2
Oxalosis	1	0	Cortical Necrosis	12	1
Cystinosis	1	0	Congenital Renal Hypoplasia And Dysplasia	18	2
Balkan Nephropathy	1	0	Megaureter	1	0
Lithium Toxicity	13	4	Amyloid Disease	16	4
Post Partum Nephropathy	2	0	Paraproteinaemia (Including Multiple Myeloma)	53	7
Calcineurin Inhibitor Toxicity	6	2	Light Chain Nephropathy (Not Malignant)	2	0
Pyelonephritis	1	0	Renal Cell Carcinoma (Grawitz)	10	1
Gout	1	0	Transitional Cell Carcinoma Urinary Tract	4	1
Posterior Urethral Valves	4	0	Other	31	5
Pelvi-Ureteric Junction Obstruction	1	0			
Neuropathic Bladder	3	1			
Spina Bifida Or Myelomeningocele	0	1			
Bladder Neck Obstruction (Incl. Prostatomegaly)	4	1			
Other Lower Urinary Tract Abnormalities (With 2Nd.Reflux)	1	0			
Ureteric Obstructive Nephropathy	7	0			
Obstructive Nephropathy	21	4			

RENAL BIOPSY RATES

Renal biopsy rates vary widely with different types of disease (Figure 2.23). This year in Australia, 31% of patients were biopsied (40% of people with non-diabetic and 12% of people with diabetic kidney disease) Biopsy rates in New Zealand are similar (45% amongst people with non-diabetic kidney disease and 9% amongst people with diabetic kidney disease (Figure 2.25).

Figure 2.22





Biopsy of New Patients 2010											
Biopsy	Primary Renal Disease	Qld	NSW	ACT	Vic	Tas	SA	NT	WA	Aust	NZ
Yes	Analgesic Nephropathy	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
	Diabetes T1 Insulin Depend-	2	1	1	5	0	5	0	3	17	1
	Diabetes T2 Insulin Requiring	11	20	1	12	0	1	1	4	50	16
	Diabetes T2 Non-Insulin	9	20	1	10	1	6	1	8	56	6
	Glomerulonephritis	64	125	10	90	8	25	5	44	371	82
	Hypertension	16	15	3	18	3	5	3	2	65	13
	Miscellaneous	13	42	2	27	1	8	2	6	101	17
	Polycystic Kidney Disease	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	0
	Reflux	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	1
	Uncertain diagnosis	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	12	1
	Sub Total	125	231	18	165	14	55	12	69	689	137
No	Analgesic Nephropathy	5	18	3	4	0	0	1	1	32	2
	Diabetes T1 Insulin Depend-	10	12	4	23	2	7	2	3	63	11
	Diabetes T2 Insulin Requiring	58	104	2	84	8	28	12	28	324	137
	Diabetes T2 Non-Insulin	59	64	6	75	4	22	21	37	288	85
	Glomerulonephritis	18	48	1	27	2	4	2	16	118	27
	Hypertension	56	67	8	54	8	13	8	29	243	45
	Miscellaneous	34	58	3	39	6	15	1	15	171	23
	Polycystic Kidney Disease	29	51	3	45	1	9	2	15	155	15
	Reflux	12	14	0	17	1	2	2	4	52	7
	Uncertain diagnosis	33	23	5	30	1	20	1	9	122	14
	Sub Total	314	459	35	398	33	120	52	157	1568	366
	Total	439	690	53	563	47	175	64	226	2257	503

Figure 2.24

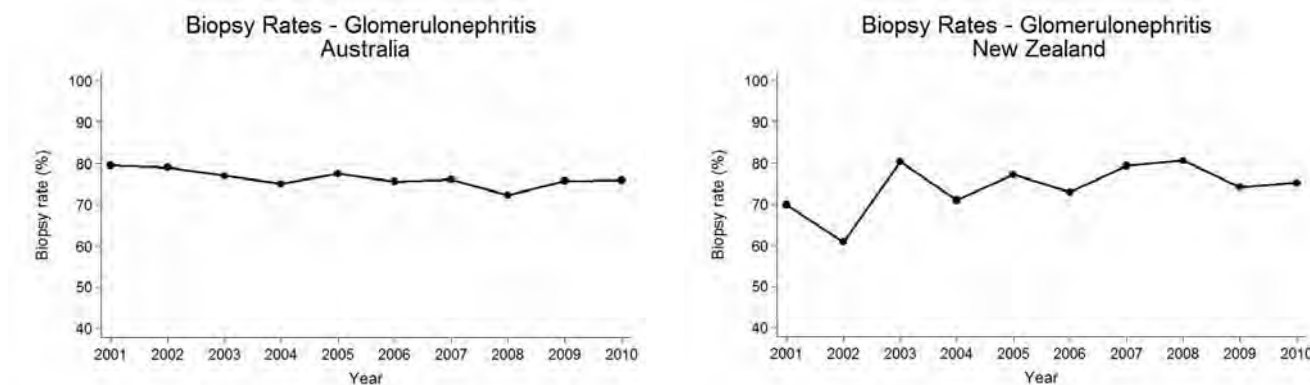


Figure 2.25

