

CHAPTER 4

METHOD AND LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

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*Australia &
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AUSTRALIA

Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 2006 - 2010							
Mode of Treatment		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Aust	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	990	1150	1270	1308	1267
		CAPD	1057	987	972	887	797
		Total	2047	2137	2242	2195	2064
	HD	Hospital	2365	2305	2327	2345	2315
		Home	894	949	950	972	964
		Satellite	3954	4338	4641	4913	5247
Total		7213	7592	7918	8230	8526	
NZ	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	218	246	288	336	356
		CAPD	548	500	475	463	477
		Total	766	746	763	799	833
	HD	Hospital	562	615	623	691	727
		Home	322	327	330	377	422
		Satellite	347	383	390	413	396
Total		1231	1325	1343	1481	1545	

During the past year, there was an increase of 165 (1.6%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 10,590 patients (474 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at 31st December 2010.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities continues to slowly change (Figures 4.1 and 4.3). The majority (78%) were out of hospital: 29% were dialysing at home and 50% 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 6% in 2010 after a steady increase over the past years.

Twelve percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using automated peritoneal dialysis, a further 8% continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 22% hospital based haemodialysis, 50% satellite haemodialysis and 9% home haemodialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis decreased in 2010 to 1267 patients as did continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis to 797 patients.

The number of patients receiving dialysis treatment rose in all State/Territories except Tasmania and South Australia in 2010. The number of dialysis patients in relation to population in each state is shown in Figure 4.2.

Forty nine percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were 65 years and older and 445 patients (4%) were 85 years or more, an increase of 24 % in 2010 and 15% in 2009.

Figure 4.2

Prevalence of Dialysis Dependent Patients By State 2006 - 2010 (per Million Population)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Queensland	1704 (417)	1809 (431)	1885 (438)	1957 (442)	1994 (442)
New South Wales*	3025 (458)	3192 (477)	3356 (493)	3408 (493)	3441 (490)
Aust. Capital Territory**	206 (380)	215 (391)	235 (421)	239 (421)	245 (425)
Victoria	2348 (458)	2411 (462)	2482 (466)	2524 (463)	2598 (468)
Tasmania	163 (333)	175 (355)	179 (359)	198 (393)	192 (378)
South Australia	604 (385)	626 (395)	631 (393)	682 (420)	674 (410)
Northern Territory	334 (1586)	368 (1713)	398 (1805)	417 (1844)	439 (1911)
Western Australia	876 (425)	933 (442)	994 (457)	1000 (445)	1007 (439)
Australia	9260 (447)	9729 (462)	10160 (473)	10425 (475)	10590 (474)
New Zealand	1997 (477)	2071 (490)	2106 (493)	2280 (528)	2378 (544)

* 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 74% (76% in 2009), compared to 28% for 15-24 years, 24% for 25-34 years, 19% for 65-84 years and 12% for ≥ 85 years.

Relative to State/Territory population, the highest prevalence rate of dialysis patients was in the Northern Territory (1,911 per million), with rates in other States/Territories ranging from 490 per million in New South Wales to 410 per million in South Australia and 378 per million in Tasmania (Figure 4.2).

The age distribution of Patients is shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.3

Method and Location of Dialysis

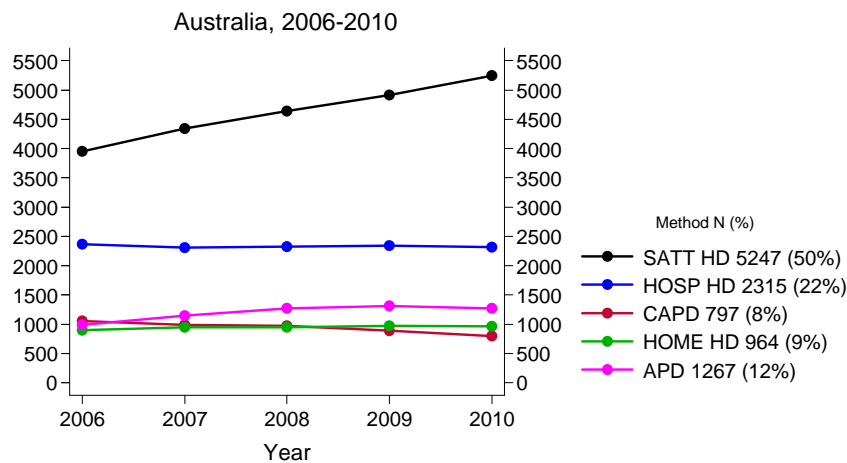


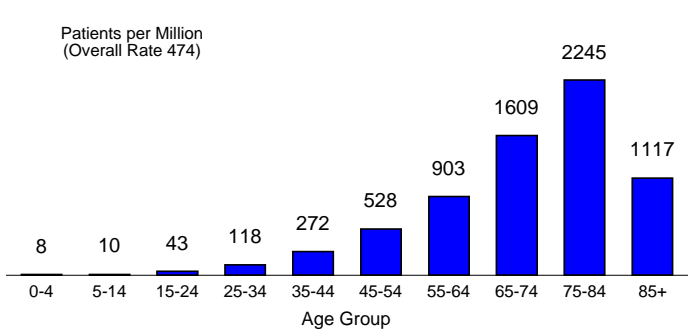
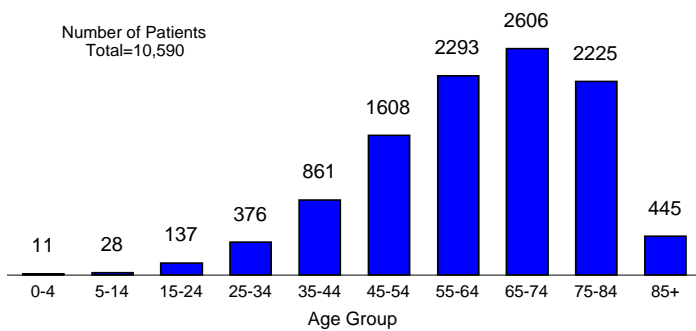
Figure 4.4

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)

31 December 2010

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)

31 December 2010





NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand data are shown in Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6.

There was an 4% increase in dialysis patient numbers in 2010 (2,378 patients), after rises of 8% last year and 2% in 2008.

There were increases in five of the age groups in 2010. The increases ranged from 5% (11 patients) in the 35-44 age group to 8% (50 patients) in the 55-64 year age group.

Fifty three percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (of whom 66% were peritoneal dialysis patients). Automated peritoneal dialysis in 2010 (356 patients), after increases of 6% in 2009 (336 patients) and 17% (288 patients) in 2008.

In 2010, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis increased to 477 patients (compared to 463 in 2009) following a decrease from 475 patients in 2008.

Together, hospital haemodialysis and satellite dialysis accounted for 48% of patients in 2010, the same as the previous two years. Satellite haemodialysis numbers decreased 5% in 2010 (396 patients), after increases of 8% (413 patients) in 2009 and 2% (390 patients) in 2008.

In contrast to Australia a greater percentage of patients are at home. Of those not at home, a greater proportion are in hospital rather than satellite HD.

Figure 4.5

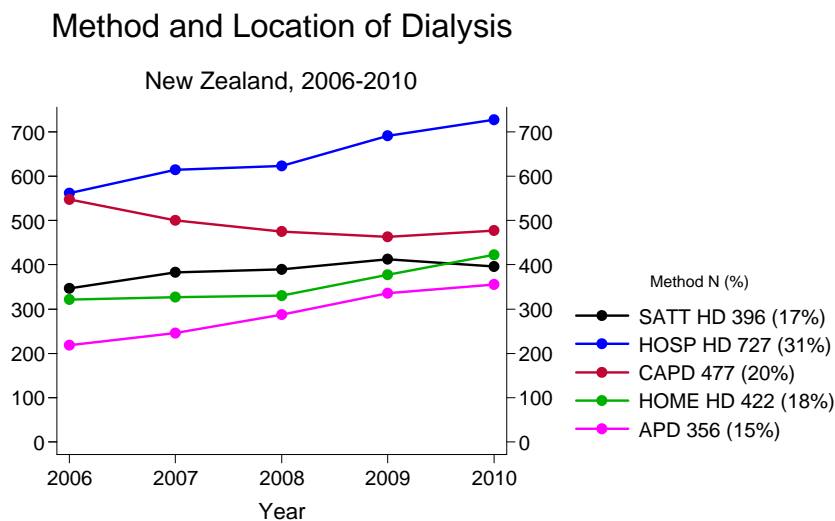
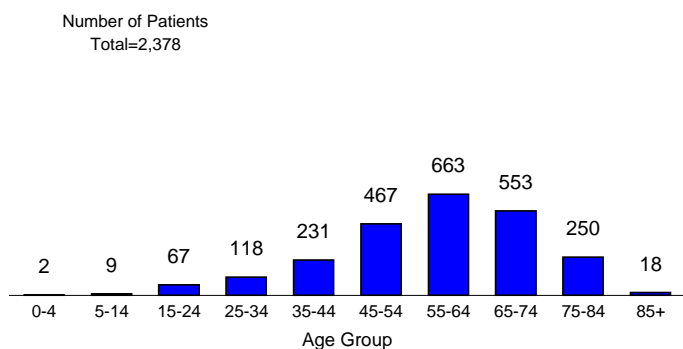


Figure 4.6

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)

31 December 2010



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)

31 December 2010

