

CHAPTER 2

NEW PATIENTS

COMMENCING TREATMENT IN 2005

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Figure 2.1

Annual Intake of New Patients 2001 - 2005 (Number Per Million Population)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Queensland	338 (93)	379 (102)	420 (111)	401 (103)	455 (115)
New South Wales	603 (95)	583 (91)	631 (97)	560 (86)	675 (103)
Aust. Capital Territory	34 (66)	49 (95)	39 (75)	44 (84)	46 (87)
Victoria	495 (103)	470 (97)	445 (90)	462 (93)	509 (101)
Tasmania	37 (78)	36 (76)	41 (86)	31 (64)	37 (76)
South Australia	153 (101)	120 (79)	152 (100)	157 (102)	173 (112)
Northern Territory	65 (329)	59 (297)	55 (277)	79 (395)	79 (390)
Western Australia	189 (99)	204 (106)	205 (105)	216 (109)	236 (117)
Australia	1914 (99)	1900 (97)	1988 (100)	1950 (97)	2210 (109)
New Zealand	466 (120)	467 (119)	462 (115)	458 (113)	436 (106)

INTAKE OF NEW PATIENTS

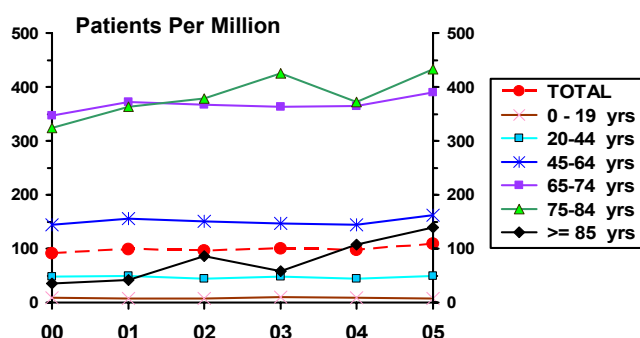
There were 2210 new patients who commenced treatment for end-stage renal failure in Australia in 2005, a rate of 109 per million population per year.

This was an increase of 13% from 2004, after a 2% decrease from 2003. The number for 2005 was the highest ever recorded.

In New Zealand, the number of new patients entering renal failure programs was 436, a rate of 106 per million of population. This was a decrease of 5% from 2004.

Figure 2.2

Acceptance of New Patients 2000 - 2005
Age Specific Rates - Australia



AGE OF NEW PATIENTS

In Australia in 2005, all age groups showed an increase in acceptance of new patients except the 0-19 year group, which decreased from 9 to 7 per million (50 to 39 patients).

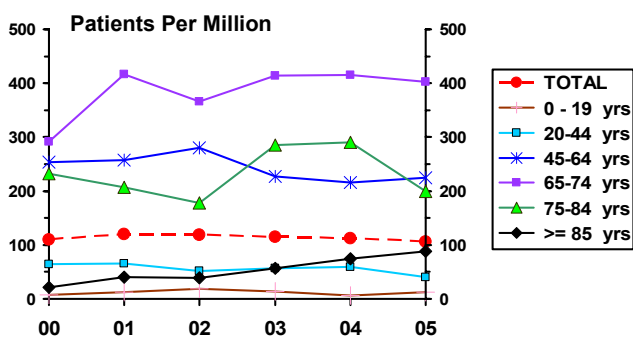
The largest increases were in the group 75-84 years, which rose from 372 to 433 per million (348 to 413 patients) and the ≥ 85 year group, 107 to 140 per million (32 to 44 patients) (Figure 2.2).

The mean age of patients entering programs in Australia in 2005 was 60.3 years and the median 62.5 years (Figure 2.5).

In New Zealand, the mean age of patients entering was 57.6 years and the median 59.6 years (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.3

Acceptance of New Patients 2000 - 2005
Age Specific Rates - New Zealand



The age specific rates of acceptance increased in three groups, 0-19 years from 7 to 13 per million, 45-64 years from 216 to 225 per million and ≥ 85 year group from 74 to 88 per million.

The decreases were in the 20-44 year age group (from 59 to 40 per million), the 65-74 year age group (from 416 to 403 per million) but the largest decrease was in the 75-84 year age group (290 to 199 per million) shown in Figure 2.3.

Within the older age groups in Australia, all groups except the 65-69 year group increased (Figure 2.4). The largest increases were in the 80-84 year group (389 from 264 patients per million) followed by the 70-74 year group (475 from 390 patients per million) in 2004.

In New Zealand there were decreases in the 70-74, 75-79 and 80-84 year age groups.

Rates of new patients aged ≥ 85 years increased from 107 per million in 2004 to 133 per million in 2005 in Australia and from 74 to 88 per million in New Zealand.

Figure 2.4

Acceptance of Elderly New Patients 2001 -2005						
(Number Per Million Population)						
Country	Age Groups	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	60-64 years	208 (253)	193 (228)	192 (221)	189 (209)	226 (239)
	65-69 years	240 (352)	214 (306)	232 (322)	256(344)	247 (320)
	70-74 years	252 (395)	277 (435)	258 (410)	244 (390)	298 (475)
	75-79 years	221 (426)	235 (445)	268 (498)	246 (448)	257 (465)
	80-84 years	88 (267)	97 (278)	117 (318)	102 (264)	156 (389)
	≥ 85 years	11 (41)	24 (87)	17 (59)	32 (107)	42 (133)
	Total	1020 (313)	1040 (312)	1084 (317)	1069 (305)	1226 (339)
New Zealand	60-64 years	67 (416)	79 (469)	63 (368)	65 (368)	66 (366)
	65-69 years	55 (420)	51 (384)	52 (384)	58 (416)	61 (419)
	70-74 years	49 (406)	42 (347)	54 (447)	50 (415)	46 (383)
	75-79 years	24 (249)	21 (215)	38 (380)	38 (375)	26 (254)
	80-84 years	9 (137)	8 (123)	10 (146)	12 (169)	9 (123)
	≥ 85 years	2 (40)	2 (39)	3 (57)	4 (74)	5 (88)
	Total	206 (330)	203 (319)	220 (340)	227 (343)	213 (314)

STATE OF ORIGIN OF NEW PATIENTS

There was an overall increase in the number of new renal replacement therapy patients in Australia in 2005 in all States except the Northern Territory, which remained the same as the previous year (Figure 2.6).

The highest acceptance rates were in the Northern Territory (390 per million) and Western Australia (117 per million) and the lowest in the ACT (87 per million) and Tasmania (76 per million) (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.5

Age and Gender of New Patients 1-Jan-2005 to 31-Dec-2005																				
(n = Number of Patients)																				
Age Groups	Qld (n=455)		NSW (n=675)		ACT (n=46)		Vic (n=509)		Tas (n=37)		SA (n=173)		NT (n=79)		WA (n=236)		Aust (n=2210)		NZ (n=436)	
	Years	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
00-04	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
05-14	2	4	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	11	5	2
15-24	3	6	6	10	1	2	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	19	24	4	10
25-34	12	15	15	22	1	4	12	19	-	1	6	5	2	2	7	6	55	74	9	7
35-44	22	20	17	38	1	3	18	25	4	-	10	8	11	9	10	12	93	115	14	22
45-54	26	45	31	59	1	2	31	46	2	3	14	15	12	10	10	28	127	208	28	56
55-64	33	57	62	76	3	4	47	76	3	3	12	22	16	7	26	25	202	270	48	84
65-74	45	67	85	99	4	5	49	77	2	10	18	26	6	4	15	33	224	321	43	64
75-84	28	53	63	73	2	13	30	61	1	5	12	19	-	-	23	30	159	254	11	24
≥ 85	7	9	7	7	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	4	2	19	25	2	3
Total	178	277	288	387	13	33	196	313	14	23	74	99	47	32	95	141	905	1305	164	272
Mean (yrs)	59.5	60.7	63.0	60.1	58.2	61.0	58.2	61.0	54.4	68.0	57.5	61.7	52.9	51.4	62.4	60.1	60.0	60.5	58.4	56.4
All	60.2		61.4		60.2		59.9		62.8		59.9		52.3		61.0		60.3		57.6	
Median (yrs)	62.5		64.7		66.7		62.0		67.0		61.1		57.5		62.3		62.5		59.6	
Range	2-90.2		1.5-91.3		20.8-82.0		5.5-88.5		21.8-86.8		10.5-85.8		29.4-73.3		1.6-90.2		1.5-91.3		5.2-88.2	



Figure 2.6

Incidence rates (95% confidence intervals) for new RRT patients by State.
 Note different scales for each State.

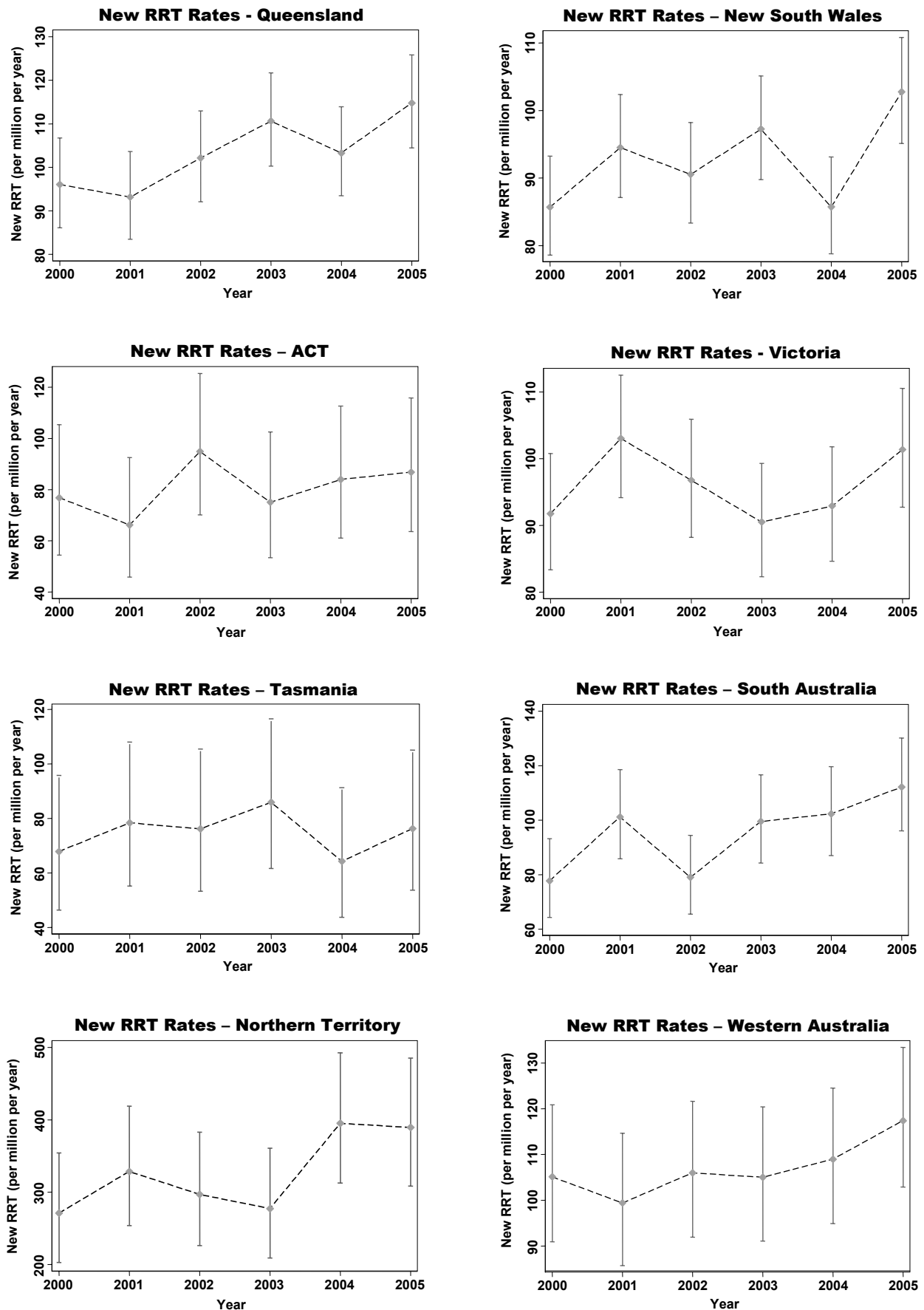
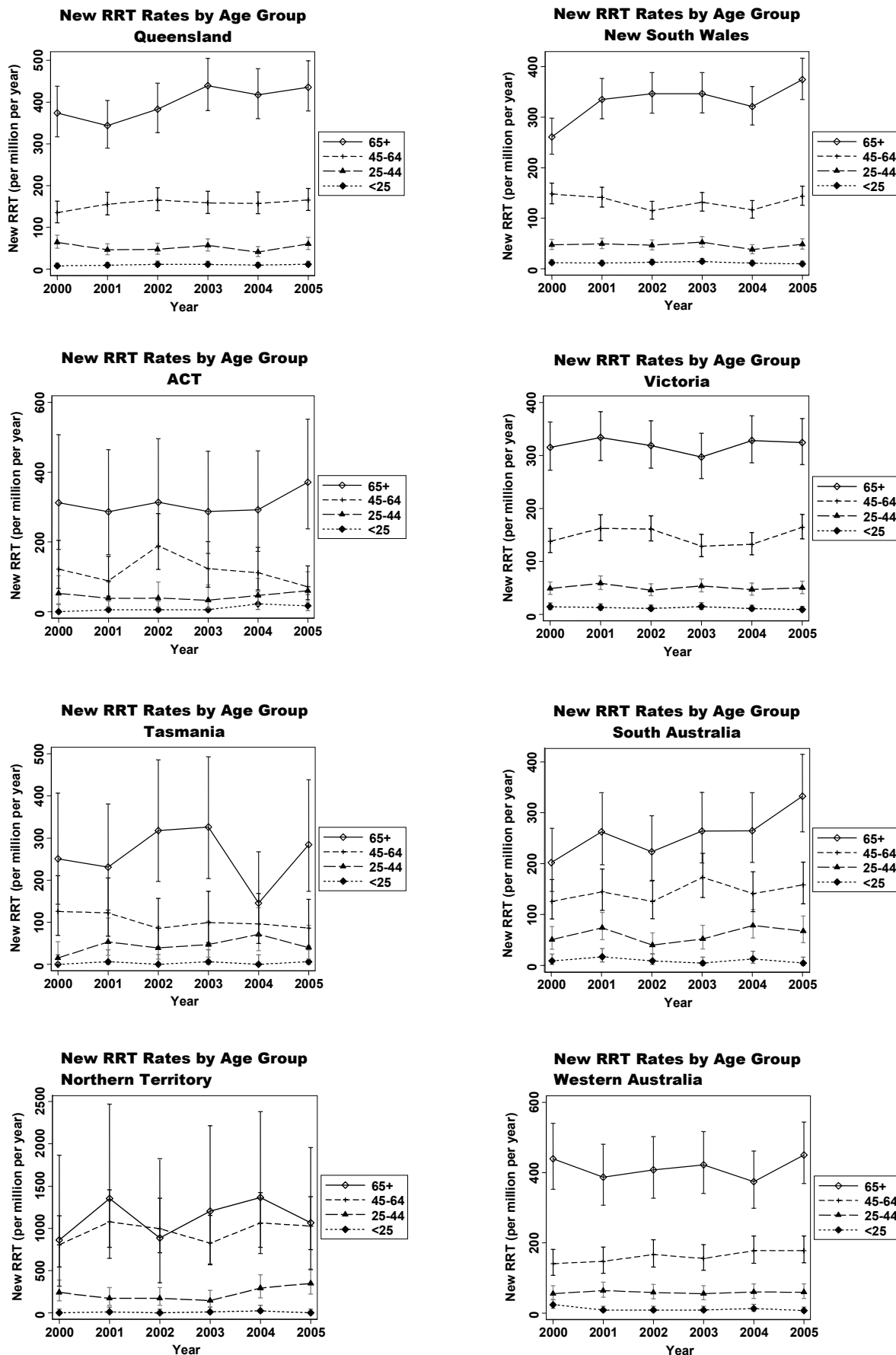


Figure 2.7

Incidence rates (95% confidence intervals) for new RRT patients by State by age group.
 Note different scales for each State.



LATE REFERRAL

There were 25% (28% in 2004) of all new patients in Australia and 22% 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).

Among the States/Territories, the lowest was 8% in Tasmania ranging to 48% in the ACT. Variation of this rate with age is shown in Figure 2.9, trends over time in Figure 2.10 and by racial origin in Figure 2.11.

Figure 2.8

Late Referral of New Patients 2005
Number of Patients (% Patients)

Primary Renal Disease	Qld	NSW	ACT	Vic	Tas	SA	NT	WA	Aust	NZ
YES										
Analgesic	2 (2%)	6 (4%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 (1%)	-
Diabetes-I Insulin	4 (3%)	5 (4%)	-	3 (3%)	-	2 (4.5%)	-	1 (1%)	15 (2%)	3 (3%)
Diabetes-II Insulin Req	14 (12%)	23 (14%)	3 (20%)	21 (18%)	-	2 (4.5%)	2 (7%)	9 (14%)	74 (14%)	24 (25%)
Diabetes-II Non-Insulin	16 (14%)	11 (7%)	-	12 (10%)	1 (33%)	2 (4.5%)	13 (50%)	10 (15%)	65 (12%)	14 (14%)
Glomerulonephritis	23 (19%)	34 (21%)	2 (13%)	34 (29%)	1 (33%)	17 (39%)	5 (19%)	13 (20%)	129 (24%)	18 (19%)
Hypertension	17 (14%)	24 (15%)	3 (20%)	15 (13%)	-	3 (7%)	-	13 (20%)	75 (14%)	13 (13%)
Miscellaneous	17 (14%)	31 (19%)	1 (7%)	21 (18%)	1 (33%)	8 (18%)	3 (12%)	16 (24%)	98 (18%)	18 (19%)
Polycystic	5 (4%)	9 (6%)	2 (13%)	1 (1%)	-	2 (4.5%)	-	2 (3%)	21 (4%)	-
Reflux	2 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (7%)	1 (1%)	-	3 (7%)	-	-	9 (1%)	-
Uncertain	19 (16%)	14 (9%)	3 (20%)	8 (7%)	-	5 (11%)	3 (12%)	2 (3%)	54 (10%)	7 (7%)
Sub Total	119 (26%)	159 (24%)	15 (48%)	116 (23%)	3 (8%)	44 (25%)	26 (33%)	66 (28%)	548 (25%)	97 (22%)
No										
Analgesic	16 (5%)	33 (6%)	1 (3%)	6 (2%)	-	4 (3%)	-	1 (1%)	61 (4%)	1 (1%)
Diabetes-I insulin	9 (3%)	23 (4%)	1 (3%)	17 (4%)	2 (6%)	4 (3%)	1 (2%)	3 (2%)	60 (3%)	11 (3%)
Diabetes-II Insulin Req	46 (14%)	76 (15%)	6 (19%)	64 (16%)	5 (15%)	19 (15%)	2 (4%)	22 (13%)	240 (14%)	68 (20%)
Diabetes-II Non-insulin	52 (15%)	54 (10%)	3 (10%)	55 (14%)	4 (12%)	11 (9%)	34 (64%)	30 (18%)	243 (15%)	57 (17%)
Glomerulonephritis	81 (24%)	114 (22%)	5 (16%)	105 (27%)	9 (26%)	29 (22%)	7 (13%)	45 (26%)	395 (24%)	80 (24%)
Hypertension	43 (13%)	86 (17%)	6 (20%)	43 (11%)	2 (6%)	20 (16%)	2 (4%)	38 (22%)	240 (14%)	35 (10%)
Miscellaneous	36 (11%)	40 (8%)	4 (13%)	32 (8%)	3 (9%)	15 (12%)	-	15 (9%)	145 (9%)	30 (9%)
Polycystic	21 (6%)	52 (10%)	4 (13%)	39 (10%)	2 (6%)	16 (12%)	1 (2%)	11 (6%)	146 (9%)	32 (9%)
Reflux	7 (2%)	20 (4%)	1 (3%)	20 (5%)	1 (3%)	5 (4%)	-	2 (1%)	56 (3%)	10 (3%)
Uncertain	25 (7%)	18 (4%)	-	12 (3%)	6 (18%)	6 (4%)	6 (11%)	3 (2%)	76 (5%)	15 (4%)
Sub Total	336 (74%)	516 (76%)	31 (67%)	393 (77%)	34 (92%)	129 (75%)	53 (67%)	170 (72%)	1662 (75%)	339 (78%)
Total	455 (100%)	675 (100%)	46 (100%)	509 (100%)	37 (100%)	173 (100%)	79 (100%)	236 (100%)	2210 (100%)	436 (100%)

Figure 2.9							
Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment Including Pre-emptive Transplants 1-Jan-2001 to 31-Dec-2005							
Country	Age Groups						Total
	0-19	20-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	>=85	
Australia							
Yes	55 (24%)	489 (29%)	866 (24%)	613 (24%)	502 (28%)	38 (30%)	2563 (26%)
No	172 (76%)	1214 (71%)	2733 (76%)	1905 (76%)	1285 (72%)	90 (70%)	7399 (74%)
Total (100%)	227	1703	3599	2518	1787	128	9962
New Zealand							
Yes	30 (40%)	101 (26%)	243 (22%)	126 (24%)	56 (29%)	3 (19%)	559 (24%)
No	45 (60%)	291 (74%)	850 (78%)	392 (76%)	139 (71%)	13 (81%)	1730 (76%)
Total (100%)	75	392	1093	518	195	16	2289

Figure 2.10						
Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment Including Pre-emptive Transplants 2001 to 2005						
Country	Years					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Australia						
Yes	440 (23%)	500 (26%)	522 (26%)	553 (28%)	548 (25%)	
No	1474 (77%)	1400 (74%)	1466 (74%)	1397 (72%)	1662 (75%)	
Total (100%)	1914	1900	1988	1950	2210	
New Zealand						
Yes	116 (25%)	126 (27%)	124 (27%)	96 (21%)	97 (22%)	
No	350 (75%)	341 (73%)	338 (73%)	362 (79%)	339 (78%)	
Total (100%)	466	467	462	458	436	

Figure 2.11							
Late Referral - All Modes of Treatment Including Pre-emptive Transplants By Race 2001 to 2005							
Country	Race						
	Asian	Aboriginal/ TSI	Caucasoid	Maori	Pacific People	Other	
Australia							
Yes	228 (31%)	338 (37%)	1888 (24%)	21 (37%)	65 (44%)	4 (67%)	
No	504 (69%)	579 (63%)	6131 (76%)	36 (63%)	84 (56%)	2 (33%)	
Total (100%)	732	917	8019	57	149	6	
New Zealand							
Yes	23 (17%)	-	210 (19%)	221 (31%)	101 (30%)	4 (67%)	
No	115 (83%)	1 (100%)	881 (81%)	493 (69%)	238 (70%)	2 (33%)	
Total (100%)	138	1	1091	714	339	6	



CO-MORBID CONDITIONS

Co-morbid conditions at entry to RRT are shown in Figures 2.12 - 2.18. The incidence of Type II diabetes continues to be more common in New Zealand (37% of new patients), than in Australia (28% of new patients).

(See Appendix II and III for further analyses of co-morbid conditions)

Figure 2.12

Co-morbid Conditions at Entry to Program 2005
Number of Patients (% Patients)

Country		Chronic Lung Disease	Coronary Artery Disease	Peripheral Vascular Disease	Cerebro-Vascular Disease	Smoking	Diabetes (Including Diabetic Nephropathy)
Australia n=2210	Yes	276 (12%)	731 (33%)	392 (18%)	240 (11%)	Current 254 (11%)	Type I 86 (4%)
	Suspected	731 (33%)	156 (7%)	134 (6%)	60 (3%)	Former 902 (41%)	II-Ins Req 370 (17%)
	No	1873 (85%)	1323 (60%)	1684 (76%)	1910 (86%)	Never 1054 (48%)	II-Non Ins 464 (21%) No 1290 (58%)
New Zealand n=436	Yes	61 (14%)	111 (25%)	64 (15%)	39 (9%)	Current 70 (16%)	Type I 14 (3%)
	Suspected	24 (6%)	51 (12%)	25 (6%)	12 (3%)	Former 178 (41%)	II-Ins Req 99 (23%)
	No	351 (80%)	274 (63%)	347 (79%)	385 (88%)	Never 188 (43%)	II-Non Ins 86 (20%) No 237 (54%)

Figure 2.13

Comorbid Conditions at Entry to RRT Australia

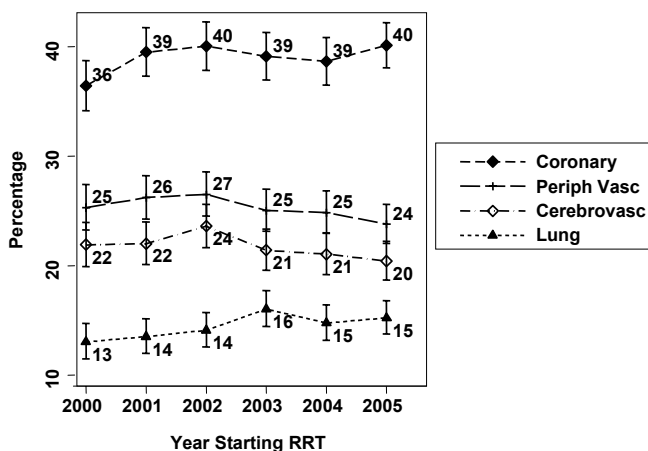


Figure 2.14

Comorbid Conditions at Entry to RRT New Zealand

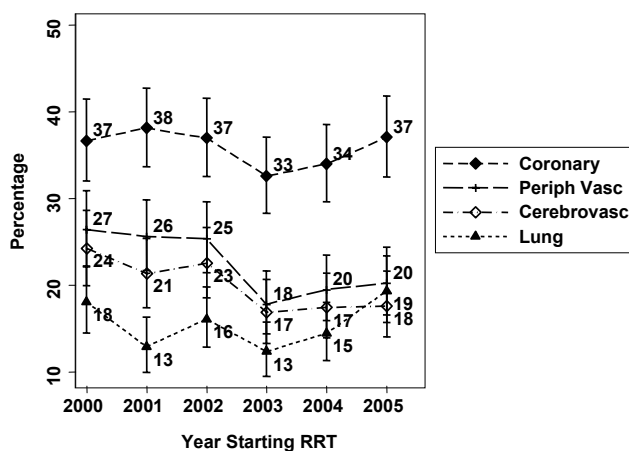


Figure 2.15

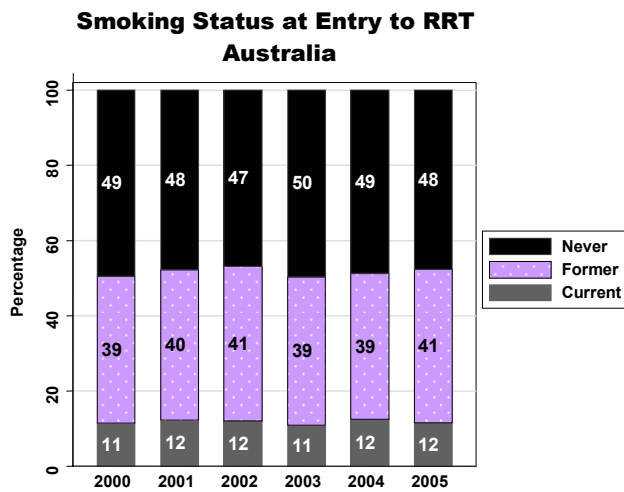


Figure 2.16

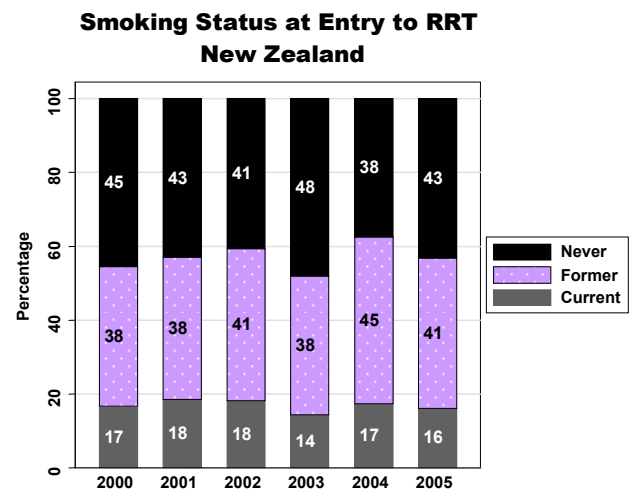


Figure 2.17

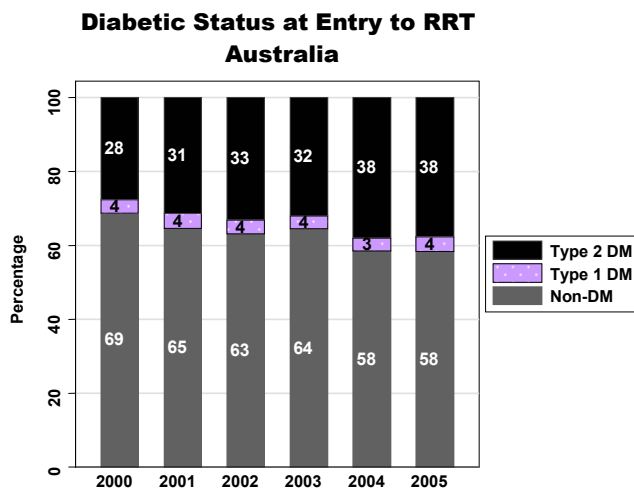
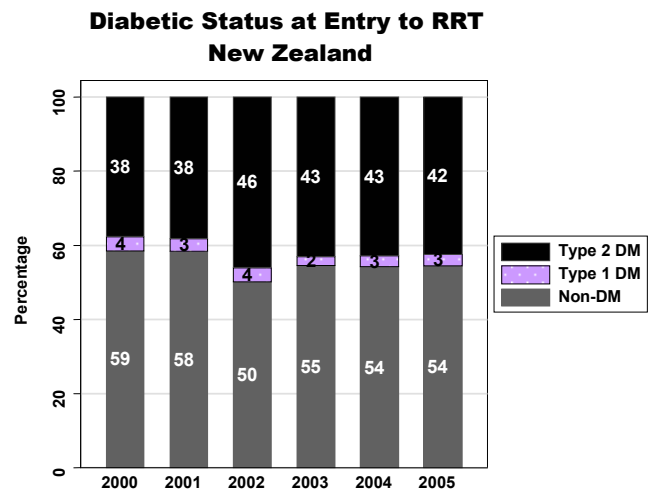


Figure 2.18





PRIMARY RENAL DISEASE OF NEW PATIENTS

AUSTRALIA

Diabetic nephropathy (32% of all new patients), continues for the second year in Succession as the most common cause of primary renal disease (Figure 2.19).

Glomerulonephritis (24%) was the next most common cause of ESRD, followed by hypertension (14%), polycystic kidney disease (7%), reflux nephropathy (3%) and analgesic nephropathy (3%). The number of **analgesic nephropathy** patients rose from 46 to 69 patients in 2005.

IgA mesangioproliferative GN (24% of all GN) was the most common histologically proven form of glomerulonephritis (31% of biopsy proven glomerulonephritis), followed by **focal sclerosing GN, including primary and secondary focal sclerosing** (16%) (Figure 2.20).

Amongst the **miscellaneous diseases** causing end stage renal failure, there were 15 cases of haemolytic uraemic syndrome, eleven cases attributed to lithium toxicity and ten to cyclosporin nephrotoxicity (Figure 2.21).

A **renal biopsy** based diagnosis was reported in 30% of cases: glomerulonephritis 77%, hypertension 16%, analgesic nephropathy 12%, diabetes (types I and II) 11%, reflux 9% and polycystic kidney disease 2% (Figure 2.22).

The biopsy rate in Australia continues to decline (Figure 2.23), although it remains steady for those with a primary diagnosis of glomerulonephritis.

NEW ZEALAND

Diabetic nephropathy (41%) was the most common cause of ESRD followed by glomerulonephritis (22%) and hypertension (11%).

Diabetes Type II (non-insulin and insulin requiring) represented 92% of diabetic nephropathy.

Focal sclerosing GN, including primary and secondary focal sclerosing (20%) and **IgA mesangioproliferative** (13%), represented 45% of biopsy proven glomerulonephritis (Figure 2.20).

Biopsy rates (27%) were lower than those in Australia (30%) in 2005.

Figure 2.19

Causes of ESRD 2002 - 2005				
Number of Patients (% Patients)				
Disease	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia				
Glomerulonephritis	509 (27%)	534 (27%)	492 (25%)	524 (24%)
Analgesic Nephropathy	79 (4%)	72 (4%)	47 (2%)	69 (3%)
Polycystic Kidney	109 (6%)	113 (5%)	127 (7%)	167 (7%)
Reflux Nephropathy	73 (4%)	74 (4%)	55 (3%)	65 (3%)
Hypertension	302 (16%)	304 (15%)	260 (13%)	315 (14%)
Diabetic Nephropathy	507 (27%)	512 (26%)	586 (30%)	697 (32%)
Miscellaneous	208 (11%)	238 (12%)	251 (13%)	243 (11%)
Uncertain Diagnosis	113 (5%)	141 (7%)	130 (7%)	130 (6%)
Total	1900 (100%)	1988 (100%)	1950 (100%)	2210 (100%)
New Zealand				
Glomerulonephritis	110 (24%)	117 (25%)	108 (24%)	98 (22%)
Analgesic Nephropathy	2 (<1%)	-	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Polycystic Kidney	20 (4%)	22 (5%)	24 (5%)	32 (7%)
Reflux Nephropathy	17 (3%)	10 (2%)	12 (3%)	10 (2%)
Hypertension	40 (9%)	44 (10%)	72 (16%)	48 (11%)
Diabetic Nephropathy	208 (45%)	190 (41%)	185 (40%)	177 (41%)
Miscellaneous	52 (11%)	47 (10%)	30 (7%)	48 (11%)
Uncertain Diagnosis	18 (4%)	32 (7%)	23 (5%)	22 (5%)
Total	467 (100%)	462 (100%)	458 (100%)	436 (100%)

Figure 2.20

Types of Glomerulonephritis		
1-Jan-2005 to 31-Dec-2005		
Number (% of all GN)		
	Australia	New Zealand
Presumed GN - No Biopsy performed	112 (21%)	19 (20%)
Focal Sclerosing	63 (12%)	9 (9%)
Primary Focal Sclerosing	15 (3%)	11 (11%)
Secondary Focal Sclerosing	8 (1%)	-
MCGN - Type I	16 (3%)	6 (6%)
MCGN - Type II	5 (1%)	-
Membranous GN	27 (5%)	7 (7%)
Rapidly Progressive GN	11 (2%)	1 (1%)
Mesangioproliferative IgA +	125 (24%)	13 (13%)
Mesangioproliferative IgA -	10 (2%)	-
Mesangioproliferative No I.F.	3 (<1%)	-
Focal & Segmental Proliferative GN	24 (5%)	6 (6%)
Advanced GN (end-stage type)	14 (3%)	8 (8%)
Goodpasture's Syndrome	7 (1%)	-
Systemic Lupus	21 (4%)	6 (6%)
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura	1 (<1%)	1 (1%)
Wegener's Granulomatosis	14 (3%)	3 (3%)
Microscopic Polyarteritis	14 (3%)	1 (1%)
Scleroderma	6 (1%)	1 (1%)
GN Other	10 (2%)	2 (2%)
Familial GN (including Alports)	12 (2%)	-
Anti GBM (no haemoptysis)	2 (<1%)	1 (1%)
GN (with systemic disease)	4 (<1%)	3 (3%)
Total	524 (100%)	98 (100%)

Figure 2.21

Miscellaneous Causes of ESRD 1-Jan-2005 to 31-Dec-2005 Number (% of all GN)					
Renal Disease	Aust (243)	NZ (48)	Renal Disease	Aust (243)	NZ (48)
Interstitial Nephritis	21	4	Calculi	10	3
Lithium Toxicity	11	2	Medullary Cystic	4	-
Cyclosporin Nephrotoxicity	10	1	Cystinosis	1	-
Loss Single Kidney	3	-	Gout	-	1
Thrombotic Microangiopathy	3	-			
Balkan Nephropathy	2	-	Amyloid	21	4
Hepatorenal Syndrome	2	-	Congenital Renal Hypoplasia and Dysplasia	6	1
Pyelonephritis	2	1	Congenital Nephrotic Syndrome	-	1
Sarcoidosis	2	-	Light Chain Nephropathy (Benign)	1	-
Bartter's Syndrome	1	-			
Calcineurin Toxicity	1	2	Multiple Myeloma	39	6
Contrast Nephropathy	1	-	Renal Cell Carcinoma	17	5
Gentamycin Toxicity	1	-	Transitional Cell Carcinoma	5	1
Lead Nephropathy	1	-	Acute Myeloid Leukaemia	1	-
Non Diabetic Nodular Glomerulosclerosis	1	-	Bilateral Oncocytoma	1	-
Oxalosis	1	1	Bone Marrow Transplant Nephropathy	1	-
Primary Hyperparathyroidism	1	-	Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome	1	-
Renal Tuberculosis	-	1	Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinaemia	1	-
Senior-Loken Syndrome	1	-	Wilm's Tumour	1	1
Severe Cardiomyopathy	1	-			
Vater Syndrome	-	1	Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome	15	1
			Cortical Necrosis	12	4
Obstructive Nephropathy	11	1			
Posterior Urethral Valves	9	1			
Ureteric Obstructive Nephropathy	9	2			
Bladder Neck Obstruction	4	-			
Neuropathic Bladder	3	1			
Pelvic Ureteric Junction Obstruction	2	-			
Lower Urinary Tract Abnormalities (R) Nephrectomy (L) Ileal Conduit (1)	-	1			
Megaureter	1	-			
Spina Bifida or Myelomeningocele	1	1			



Figure 2.22

Biopsy of New Patients 2005

Biopsy	Primary Renal Disease	Qld	NSW	ACT	Vic	Tas	SA	NT	WA	Aust	NZ
Yes	Analgesic	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-
	Diabetes-I Insulin Dependent	3	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	10	-
	Diabetes-II Insulin Requiring	4	12	-	11	-	3	1	1	32	9
	Diabetes-II Non-Insulin	5	11	-	12	-	2	4	3	37	10
	Glomerulonephritis	86	113	5	108	7	39	5	38	401	74
	Hypertension	10	19	1	12	-	3	-	4	49	4
	Miscellaneous	17	28	1	25	1	12	-	15	99	17
	Polycystic	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	1
	Reflux	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	1
	Uncertain	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	8	3
	Sub Total	129	192	8	178	9	65	12	62	655	119
No	Analgesic	16	35	1	4	-	4	-	1	61	1
	Diabetes-I Insulin Dependent	10	27	1	17	1	5	1	3	65	14
	Diabetes-II Insulin Requiring	56	87	9	74	5	18	3	30	282	83
	Diabetes-II Non-insulin	63	54	3	55	5	11	43	37	271	61
	Glomerulonephritis	18	35	2	31	3	7	7	20	123	24
	Hypertension	50	91	8	46	2	20	2	47	266	44
	Miscellaneous	36	43	4	28	3	11	3	16	144	31
	Polycystic	26	58	6	39	2	17	1	13	162	31
	Reflux	9	21	2	17	1	7	-	2	59	9
	Uncertain	42	32	2	20	6	8	7	5	122	19
	Sub Total	326	483	38	331	28	108	67	174	1555	317
	Total	455	675	46	509	37	173	79	236	2210	436

Sixteen per cent of all patients with diabetic nephropathy in Australia (675/4222) and 6% (94/1497) in New Zealand, have had a biopsy proven diagnosis since this data was first collected by the Registry from 1st April, 1997.

Figure 2.23

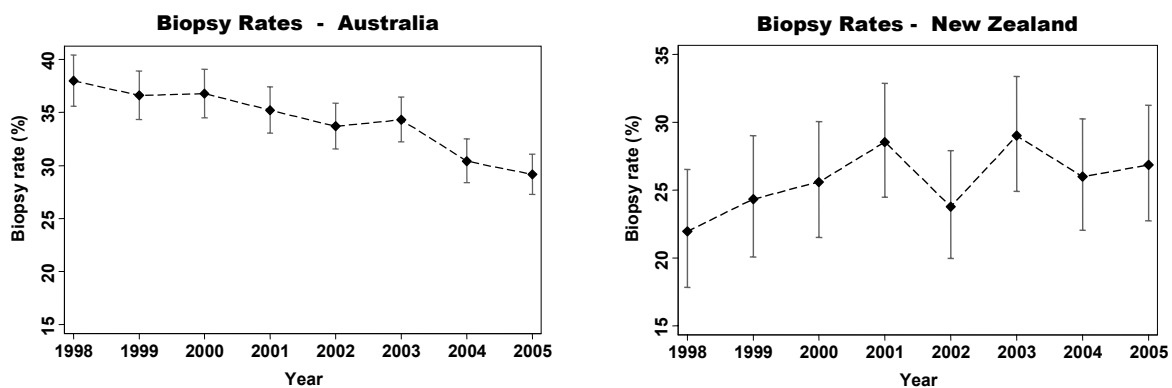


Figure 2.24

