

CHAPTER 4

METHOD & LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

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Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 1996 - 2000							
Mode of Treatment		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Aust.	PD	APD	129	177	216	267	386
		CAPD	1460	1447	1403	1417	1337
		Total	1589	1624	1619	1684	1723
	HD	Hospital	1360	1480	1529	1639	1712
		Home	641	637	656	699	718
Satellite		1300	1452	1736	1991	2205	
Total		3301	3569	3921	4329	4635	
N.Z.	PD	APD	28	33	35	51	80
		CAPD	532	546	599	621	597
		Total	560	579	634	672	677
	HD	Hospital	180	237	245	295	334
		Home	192	190	201	179	186
Satellite		4	13	49	87	128	
Total		376	440	495	561	648	

AUSTRALIA

During the past year, there has been an increase of 345 (6%) in the total number of dialysis patients, the distribution of these patients across the modalities is still slowly changing. These are shown in Figures 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4.

There were 6,358 patients (332 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at the end of the year to 31st December, 2000. The majority (73%) were out of hospital: 38% were dialysing at home and 35% in satellite centres.

Twenty one percent of all patients were using continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 27% hospital based haemodialysis, 35% satellite haemodialysis, 11% home haemodialysis and 6% automated peritoneal dialysis.

The number of dialysis dependent patients increased by 6% in 2000 (9% in 1999). The actual increase in the number of dialysis patients has been 345 in 2000, 473 in 1999 and 347 in 1998.

Automated peritoneal dialysis increased by 45% (386 patients) this year, (267 patients in 1999) and (216 patients in 1998). Satellite dialysis increased by 11% and Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis decreased by 6% (1337 patients in 2000) from (1417 patients in 1999).

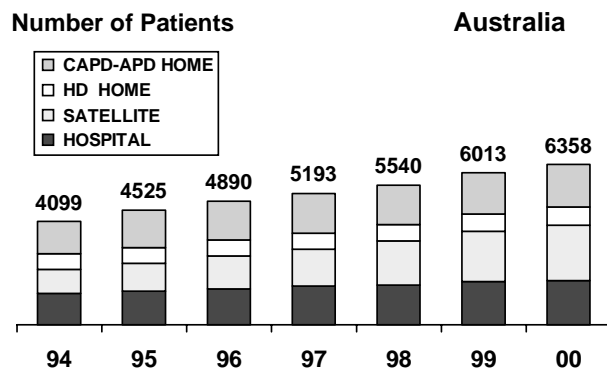
Forty one percent of patients were 65 years and older; 41 patients were 85 years or more. An increase occurred in all age groups 15 years or older, especially in the age group 65-84 years (9%, 205 patients) (fig 4.5).

Figure 4.2

State Distribution of Dialysis Dependent Patients 1996 - 2000					
(per Million Population)					
State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Queensland	734 (219)	802 (236)	875 (253)	953 (271)	1042 (292)
New South Wales	1797 (290)	1857 (296)	1936 (305)	2067 (322)	2127 (329)
Aust. Capital Territory	133 (433)	147 (475)	157 (509)	159 (513)	158 (508)
Victoria	1223 (269)	1325 (288)	1442 (309)	1596 (339)	1700 (357)
Tasmania	98 (207)	110 (232)	102 (216)	100 (213)	121 (257)
South Australia	308 (208)	313 (212)	324 (218)	376 (252)	395 (264)
Northern Territory	130 (731)	149 (796)	161 (847)	165 (855)	172 (880)
Western Australia	467 (265)	490 (273)	543 (296)	597 (321)	643 (341)
Australia	4890 (267)	5193 (280)	5540 (295)	6013 (317)	6358 (332)
New Zealand	936 (252)	1019 (271)	1129 (298)	1233 (324)	1325 (346)

Figure 4.3

Location of Dialysis Patients 1994 - 2000



The effect of age on selection of dialysis method and location is shown in the Appendix. For those <15 years, peritoneal dialysis was used in 78% (70% in 1999), for 25-34 years 17%, and for both age groups 65-84 years and ≥85 years it was 29%.

The number of patients rose in all States except the ACT. The number of dialysis patients in relation to population in each State is shown in Figure 4.2.

In relation to State population, the highest prevalence of dialysis patients was in the Northern Territory (880 per million), followed by the ACT (508 per million), Victoria (357 per million), Western Australia (341 per million), New South Wales (329 per million), Queensland (292 per million), South Australia (264 per million) and Tasmania (257 per million).

Figure 4.4

Method and Location of Dialysis 1994 - 2000

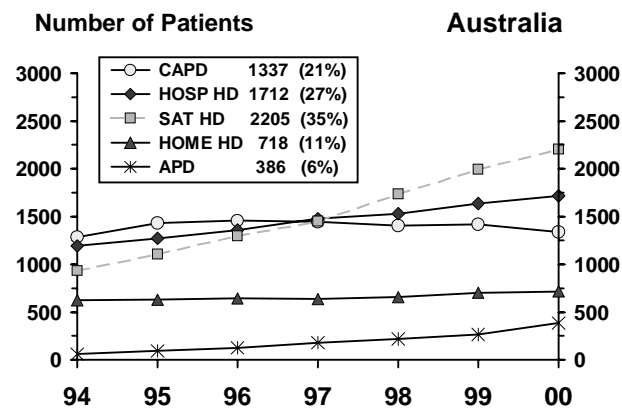
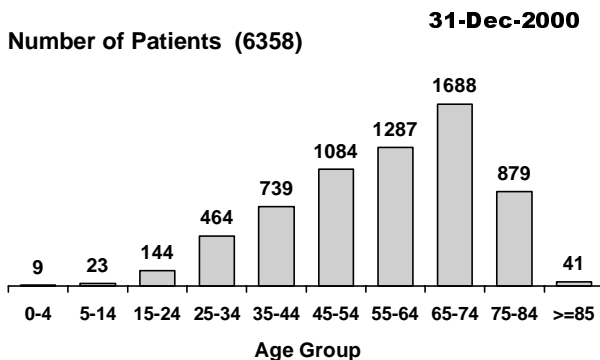


Figure 4.5

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)

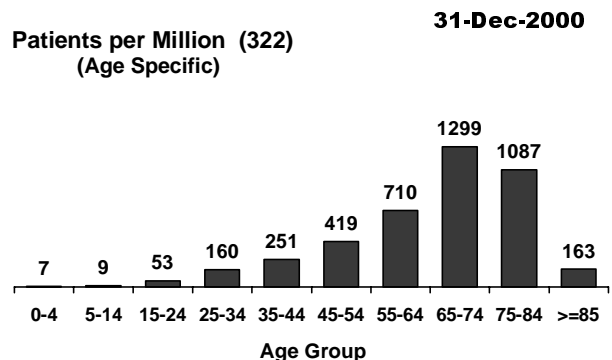
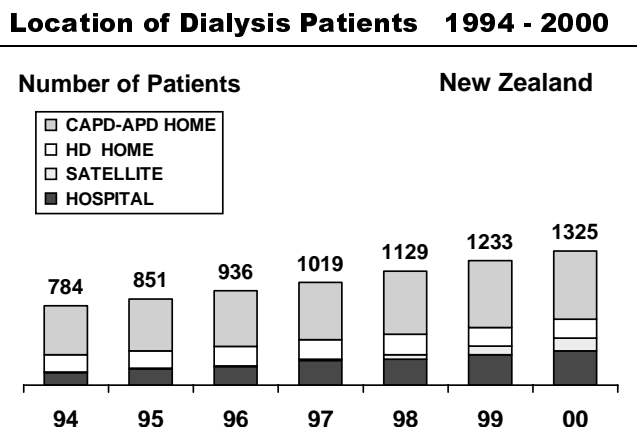




Figure 4.6



NEW ZEALAND

Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.6-8.

There was a 7.4% increase in dialysis patients (1,325 patients, 346 per million), mainly in the age groups 45-54, 55-64 and 75-84 years. There was a decrease in the 65-74 year group. Sixty five percent of patients used some form of home dialysis (79% as PD patients).

Home APD continues to become more popular, the number increasing by 55% (79 patients in December 2000) from 51 patients in 1999. PD remains the dominant mode of dialysis (51% in 2000, and 55% in 1999). Together satellite and hospital HD accounted for 35% of patients in 2000, compared to 31% in 1999. Satellite HD has increased 47% (128 patients in 2000, from 87 patients in 1999).

Figure 4.7

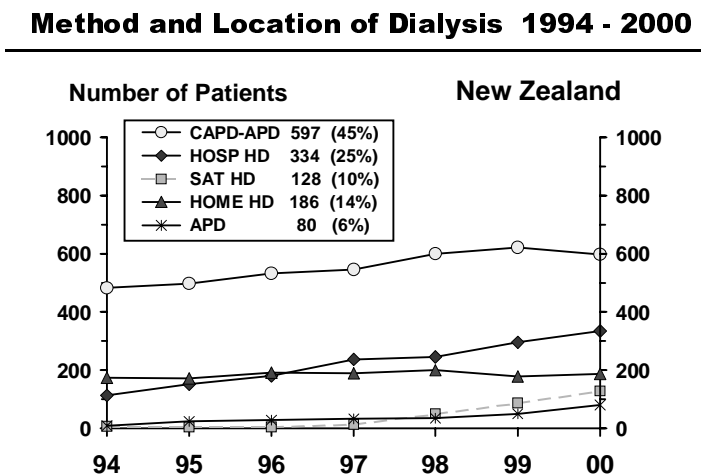
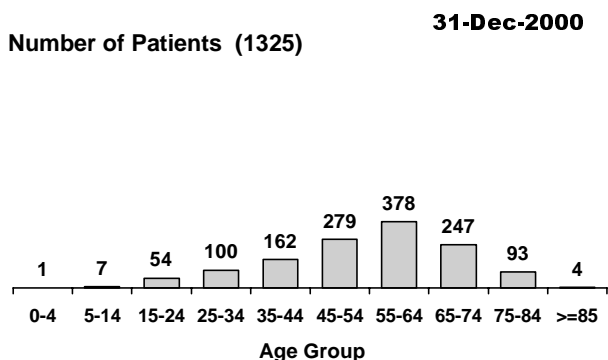


Figure 4.8

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)

