

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **METHOD & LOCATION OF DIALYSIS**

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**Figure 4.1**

		<b>Method and Location of Dialysis 1997- 2001</b>					
		<b>Mode of Treatment</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Aust.</b>	PD	APD	177	217	264	390	501
		CAPD	1446	1402	1414	1347	1310
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>1811</b>
	HD	Hospital	1479	1529	1639	1734	1825
		Home	637	654	702	732	756
		Satellite	1451	1735	1997	2199	2420
<b>Total</b>		<b>3567</b>	<b>3918</b>	<b>4338</b>	<b>4665</b>	<b>5001</b>	
<b>N.Z.</b>	PD	APD	33	36	52	79	109
		CAPD	545	598	619	601	602
		<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>711</b>
	HD	Hospital	238	246	295	337	368
		Home	189	200	179	188	200
		Satellite	13	49	88	130	181
<b>Total</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>749</b>	

**AUSTRALIA**

During the past year, there has been an increase of 410 (6%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 6,812 patients (351 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at the end of the year to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2001.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities is slowly changing (fig 4.1, 4.3). The majority (73%) were out of hospital: 37% were dialysing at home and 36% in satellite centres.

Nineteen percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 27% hospital based haemodialysis, 36% satellite haemodialysis, 11% home haemodialysis and 7% automated peritoneal dialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis increased by 28% (501 patients) this year (390 patients in 2000). This represents close to a doubling of patient numbers every two years for this modality. Satellite haemodialysis increased by 10% and continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis decreased by 3% (1310 patients in 2001 from 1347 patients in 2000).

Forty two percent of all dialysis patients were 65 years and older but only 41 patients (0.6%) were 85 years or more. An increase occurred in all age groups 35 years or older, especially in the age groups 65-84 years (9%, 243 patients) (fig 4.4).

**Figure 4.2**

<b>State Distribution of Dialysis Dependent Patients 1997 - 2001</b>					
<b>(Number Per Million Population)</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Queensland	802 (236)	876 (253)	954 (272)	1046 (293)	1089 (300)
New South Wales *	1855 (304)	1935 (314)	2069 (332)	2150 (342)	2304 (363)
Aust. Capital Territory *	147 (300)	157 (321)	159 (323)	162 (327)	160 (318)
Victoria	1324 (288)	1439 (309)	1595 (338)	1707 (358)	1851 (383)
Tasmania	110 (232)	102 (216)	101 (215)	121 (257)	124 (264)
South Australia	314 (212)	324 (218)	377 (252)	395 (264)	433 (288)
Northern Territory	148 (791)	161 (847)	165 (855)	178 (911)	209 (1058)
Western Australia	490 (273)	543 (296)	596 (320)	643 (341)	642 (336)
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5190 (280)</b>	<b>5537 (295)</b>	<b>6016 (317)</b>	<b>6402 (334)</b>	<b>6812 (351)</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>1018 (271)</b>	<b>1129 (298)</b>	<b>1233 (324)</b>	<b>1335 (348)</b>	<b>1460 (379)</b>

\* 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)

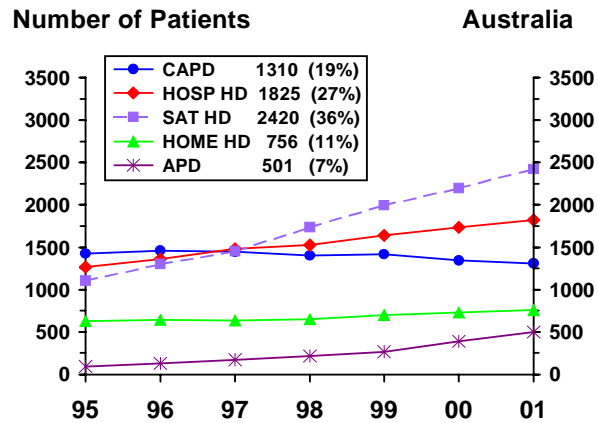
**Figure 4.3**

**Method and Location of Dialysis 1995 - 2001**

The effect of age on selection of dialysis method and location is shown in the Appendix (page 6). For those <15 years, peritoneal dialysis was used in 63% (78% in 2000), for 25-34 years 23%, and for 65-84 years 28% and ≥85 years 29%.

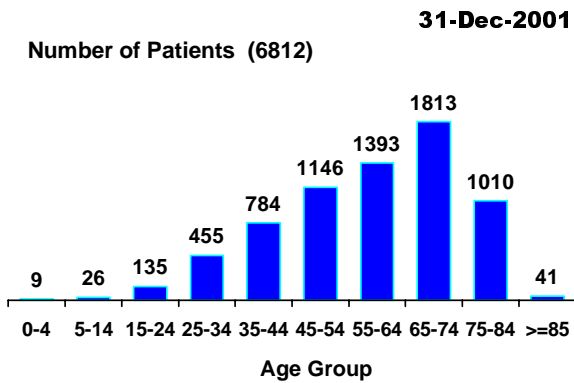
The number of patients rose in all States (except the ACT). The number of dialysis patients in relation to population in each State is shown in Figure 4.2.

In relation to State population, the highest prevalence rate of dialysis patients was in the Northern Territory (1058 per million), with rates in other states similar (fig 4.2).

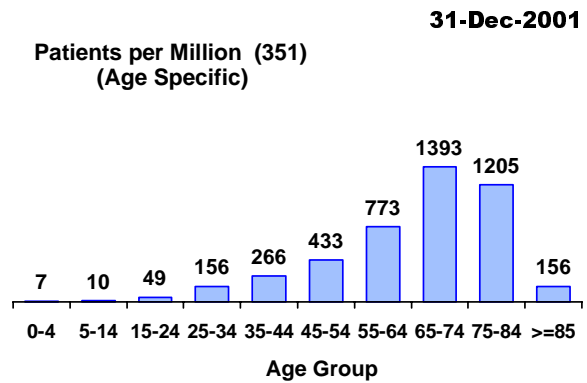


**Figure 4.4**

**Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)**



**Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)**





**NEW ZEALAND**

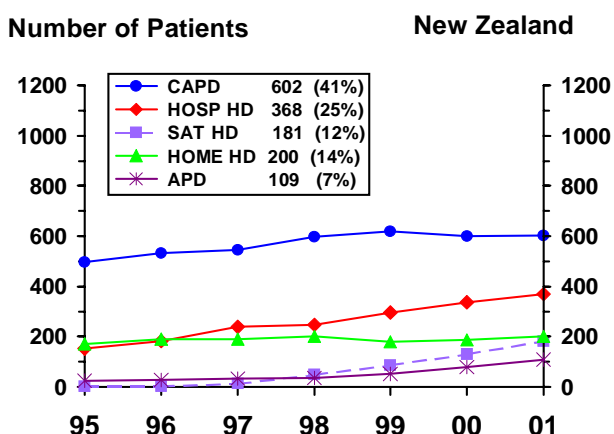
Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6.

There was a 9% increase in dialysis patients from 2000 to 2001 (fig 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8), mainly in the age groups 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75-84 years. Sixty two percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (including 78% peritoneal dialysis patients).

Home automated peritoneal dialysis continues to become more popular (109 patients in December 2001 from 78 patients in 2000). Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, whilst still the dominant mode of all dialysis, decreased from 51% in 2000 to 49% in 2001. Together satellite and hospital haemodialysis accounted for 38% of patients in 2001, compared to 35% in 2000. Satellite haemodialysis has increased 39% (181 patients in 2001, from 130 patients in 2000).

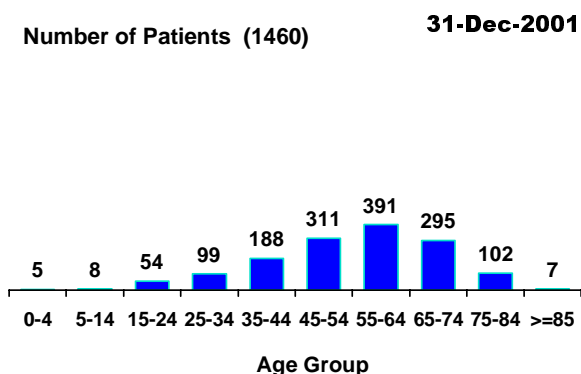
**Figure 4.5**

**Method and Location of Dialysis 1995 - 2001**



**Figure 4.6**

**Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)**



**Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)**

