CHAPTER 4

METHOD AND LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

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Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 1998 - 2002

Mode of Treatment			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Aust.	PD	APD	217	264	389	501	607
		CAPD	1402	1413	1347	1308	1163
		Total	**1619**	**1677**	**1736**	**1809**	**1770**
	HD	Hospital	1528	1636	1733	1837	2032
		Home	657	705	737	767	763
		Satellite	1735	1998	2200	2429	2640
		Total	**3920**	**4339**	**4670**	**5033**	**5435**
N.Z.	PD	APD	36	52	81	112	133
		CAPD	598	619	599	603	634
		Total	**634**	**671**	**680**	**715**	**767**
	HD	Hospital	246	295	339	373	368
		Home	200	179	188	199	224
		Satellite	49	88	129	183	227
		Total	**495**	**562**	**656**	**755**	**819**

Figure 4.2

State Distribution of Dialysis Dependent Patients 1998 - 2002

(Number Per Million Population)

State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Queensland	876 (254)	954 (272)	1045 (293)	1093 (301)	1187 (320)
New South Wales *	1937 (315)	2071 (332)	2155 (342)	2321 (363)	2392 (371)
Aust. Capital Territory *	157 (320)	159 (321)	162 (324)	159 (313)	172 (333)
Victoria	1439 (310)	1594 (340)	1705 (360)	1854 (386)	1934 (397)
Tasmania	102 (216)	101 (214)	121 (257)	124 (263)	143 (303)
South Australia	324 (218)	376 (251)	396 (263)	435 (288)	456 (300)
Northern Territory	161 (848)	165 (856)	178 (910)	210 (1061)	232 (1172)
Western Australia	543 (298)	596 (322)	644 (344)	646 (340)	689 (357)
Australia	**5539 (296)**	**6016 (318)**	**6406 (334)**	**6842 (352)**	**7205 (366)**
New Zealand	**1129 (296)**	**1233 (321)**	**1336 (346)**	**1470 (379)**	**1586 (403)**

* 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)

AUSTRALIA

During the past year, there was an increase of 363 (5%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 7,205 patients (366 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at the end of the year to 31st December, 2002.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities continues to slowly change (fig 4.1, 4.3). The majority (71%) were out of hospital: 35% were dialysing at home and 37% in satellite centres.

Sixteen percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 28% hospital based haemodialysis, 37% satellite haemodialysis, 11% home haemodialysis and 8% automated peritoneal dialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis continues to increase each year. In 2002 the increase was 21% (607 patients) compared to 501 patients in 2001 and 389 patients in 2000. Satellite haemodialysis increased by 9% and continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis continues to decrease; 11% (1,163 patients) in 2002 from 1,308 patients in 2001.

Forty four percent of all dialysis patients were 65 years and older and 75 patients (1%) were 85 years or more, an increase of 83% in 2002. An increase occurred in all age groups 45 years or older, especially in the age groups 65-84 years (8%, 236 patients) (fig 4.4).

Figure 4.3

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 69% (63% in 2001), for 25-34 years 19%, for 65-84 years 26% and >85 years 35%.

The number of patients rose in all States. 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 (1,172 per million), with rates in other states similar; range 300 to 397 per million (fig 4.2).

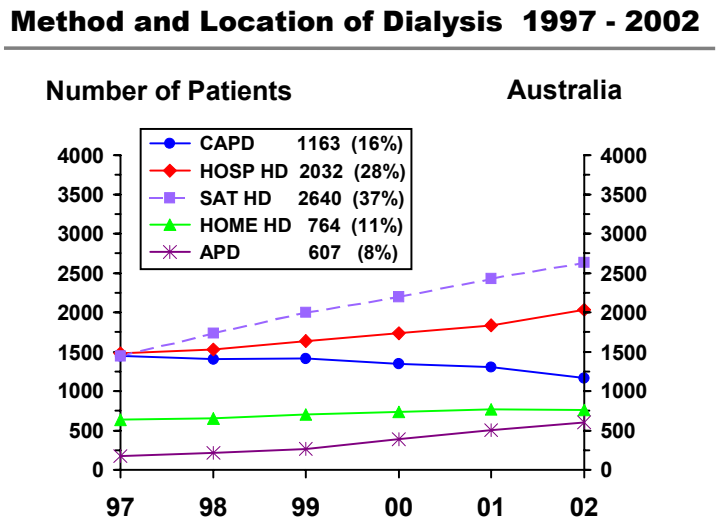
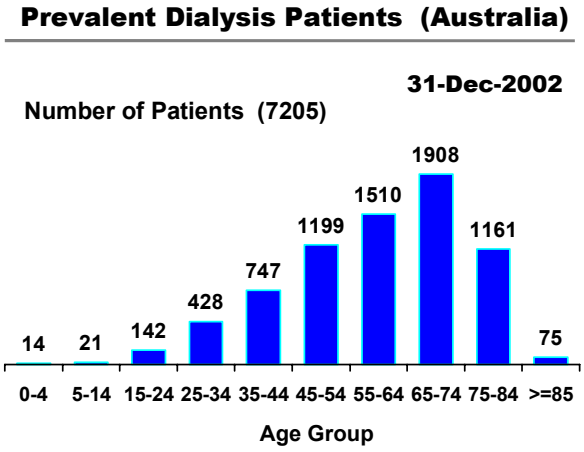
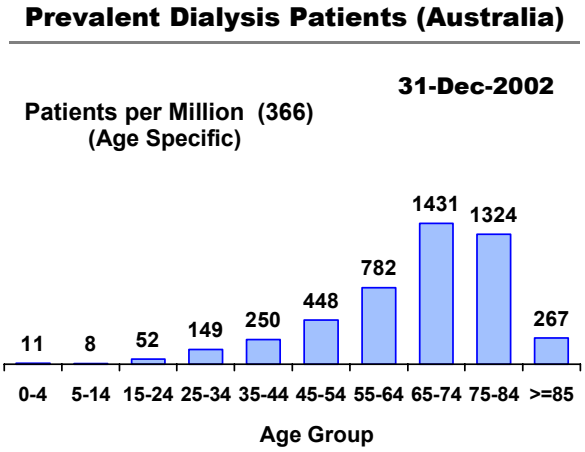


Figure 4.4





New Zealand

Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6.

There was an 8% increase in dialysis patient numbers from 2001 to 2002, mainly in the age groups 55-64, 65-74 and 75-84 years. Sixty two percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (including 77% peritoneal dialysis patients).

Home automated peritoneal dialysis continues to become more popular (133 patients in December 2002 from 112 patients in 2001).

Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, whilst still the dominant mode of all dialysis, decreased from 41% in 2001 to 40% in 2002.

Together, satellite and hospital haemodialysis accounted for 38% of patients in 2002, the same as the previous year. Satellite haemodialysis has increased 24% (227 patients in 2002, from 183 patients in 2001).

Figure 4.5

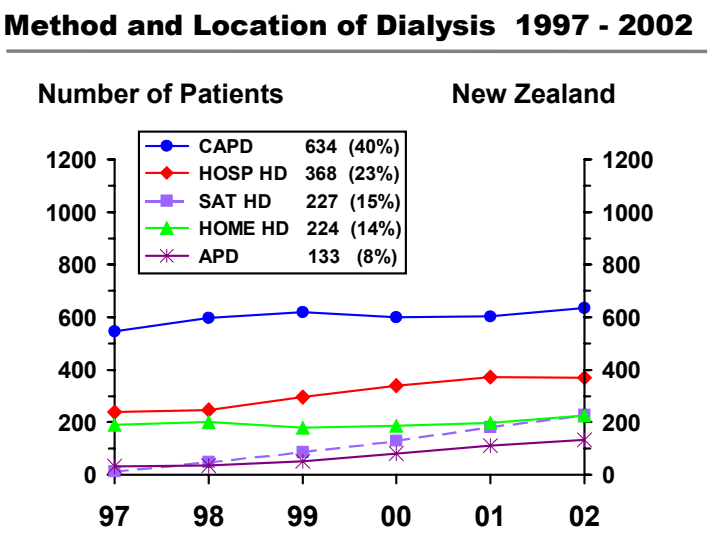
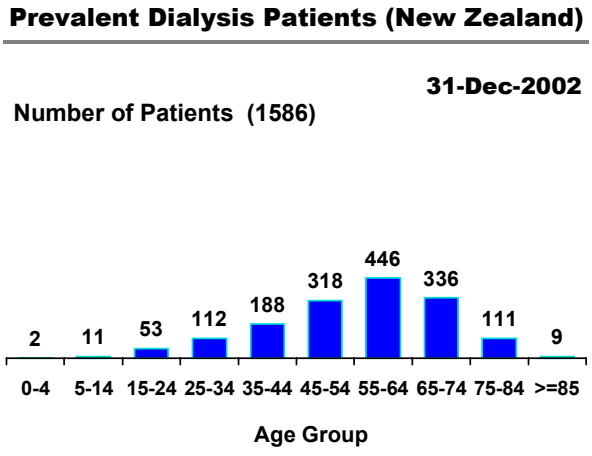
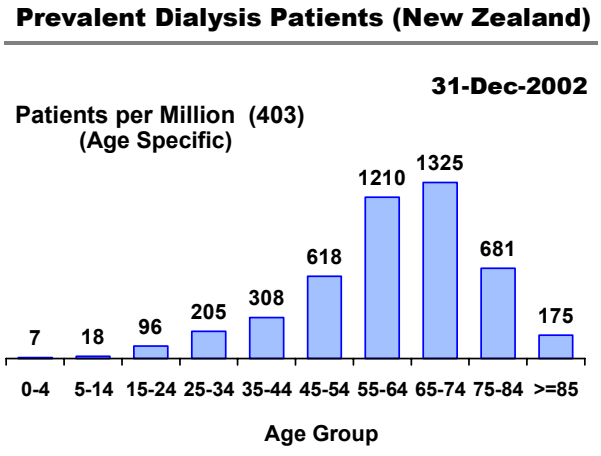


Figure 4.6





Late Referral Related to Treatment at 90 Days

Figure 4.7 shows the association of late referral with survival outcomes. The numbers for New Zealand are too small to draw conclusions, however, late referral to a nephrologist in Australia is associated with poorer survival.

Figure 4.7