

CHAPTER 4

METHOD AND LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

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Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 2002 - 2006							
Mode of Treatment		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Aust	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	620	737	766	814	969
		CAPD	1168	1107	1027	1039	1052
		Total	1788	1844	1793	1853	2021
	HD	Hospital	1990	2076	2074	2291	2344
		Home	779	778	798	814	876
		Satellite	2709	3026	3343	3662	3941
Total		5478	5880	6215	6767	7161	
NZ	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	135	153	182	186	218
		CAPD	635	615	563	533	546
		Total	770	768	745	719	764
	HD	Hospital	372	442	480	556	552
		Home	230	240	263	295	319
		Satellite	227	265	288	302	336
Total		829	947	1031	1153	1207	

AUSTRALIA

During the past year, there was an increase of 562 (7%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 9,182 patients (446 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at 31st December 2006.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities continues to slowly change (Figures 4.1 and 4.3). The majority (74%) were out of hospital: 31% were dialysing at home and 43% in satellite centres.

The proportion of patients receiving haemodialysis (particularly satellite HD) has steadily increased whereas the proportion receiving peritoneal dialysis (APD and CAPD) has steadily diminished.

Eleven percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, a further 11% automated peritoneal dialysis, 26% hospital based haemodialysis, 43% satellite haemodialysis and 9% home haemodialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis continues to increase each year, rising 19% (969 patients) in 2006. This has been at the expense of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, which remained similar in numbers to last year (1% increases in both 2006 and 2005) after a decrease from 2003. The overall previous increases in automated peritoneal dialysis were 6% (814 patients) in 2005 and 4% (766 patients) in 2004. Satellite haemodialysis increased by 8% in 2006 compared to 10% in both 2004 and 2005.

Forty seven percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were 65 years and older and 218 patients (2%) were 85 years or more, an increase of 26% in 2006. An increase occurred in all age groups 35 years or older, 10% (176 patients) in the 55-64 year age group, followed by increases of 8% in the groups 25-34 years and 75-84 years with the lowest increase 3% (25 patients) in the 35-44 year group.

Figure 4.2

Prevalence of Dialysis Dependent Patients By State 2002 - 2006 (per Million Population)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Queensland	1202 (324)	1338 (352)	1444 (372)	1602 (404)	1690 (417)
New South Wales*	2431 (378)	2543 (392)	2554 (391)	2756 (419)	3010 (454)
Aust. Capital Territory *	178 (345)	187 (360)	185 (353)	192 (362)	205 (385)
Victoria	1930 (397)	1991 (405)	2056 (413)	2185 (435)	2334 (458)
Tasmania	142 (300)	153 (321)	148 (307)	155 (319)	158 (323)
South Australia	457 (301)	505 (331)	512 (334)	568 (368)	599 (385)
Northern Territory	233 (1173)	249 (1255)	279 (1396)	314 (1548)	326 (1577)
Western Australia	693 (360)	758 (388)	830 (419)	848 (422)	860 (419)
Australia	7266 (370)	7724 (389)	8008 (398)	8620 (424)	9182 (446)
New Zealand	1599 (406)	1715 (428)	1776 (437)	1872 (457)	1971 (476)

*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)

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 76% (72% in 2005), compared to 22% for 25-34 years, 22% for 65-84 years and 15% for >=85 years.

The number of patients receiving dialysis treatment rose in all States/Territories in 2006. New South Wales rose by 9%, the ACT and Victoria 7%, Queensland and South Australia 5%, the Northern Territory 4%, Tasmania 2% and Western Australia 1%. The number of dialysis patients in relation to population in each State is shown in Figure 4.2.

In relation to State/Territory population, the highest prevalence rate of dialysis patients was in the Northern Territory (1,577 per million), with rates in other States/Territories ranging from 458 per million in Victoria to 323 per million in Tasmania (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.3

Method and Location of Dialysis 2001 - 2006

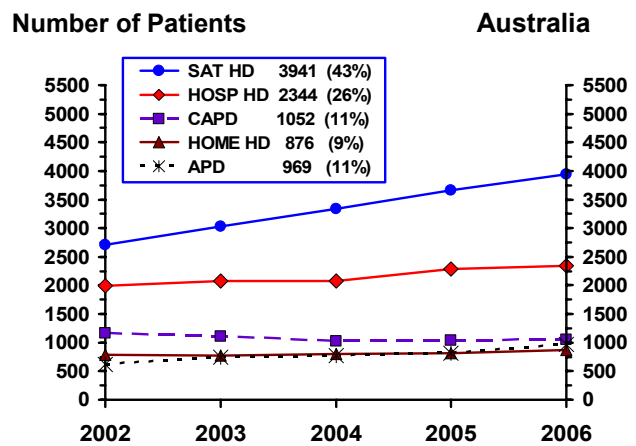
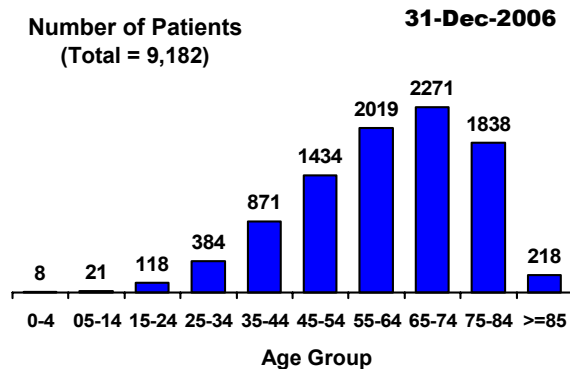


Figure 4.4

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)

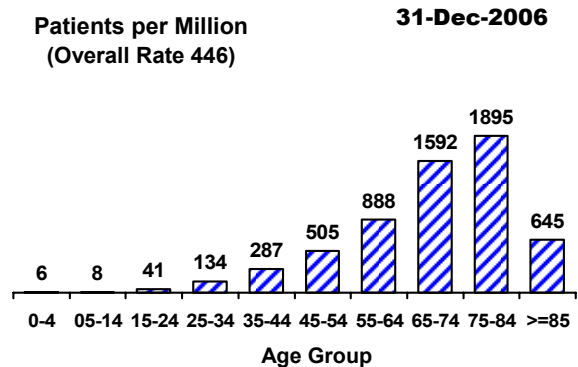
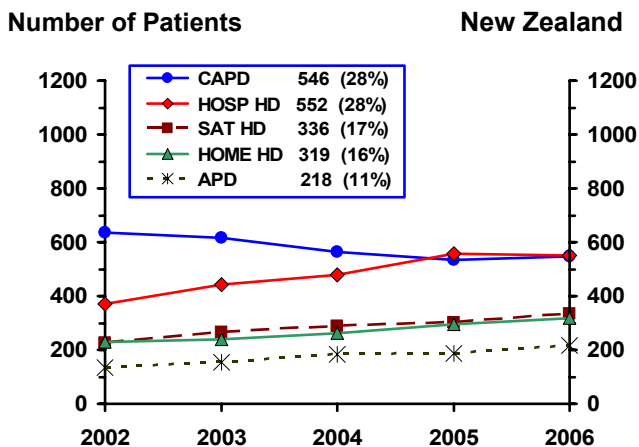




Figure 4.5

Method and Location of Dialysis 2002 - 2006



NEW ZEALAND

Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6.

There was a 5% increase in dialysis patient numbers after a similar rises of 5% last year and 4% in 2004. All age groups 15 years and over increased in 2006. The largest increases were 21% (3 patients) in the >=85 year age group, 14% (25 patients) in the 75-84 year group and 13% (6 patients) in the 15-24 year group. Fifty four percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (of whom 70% were peritoneal dialysis patients).

Home automated peritoneal dialysis increased 19% in 2006 (218 patients), after an increase of only 2% in 2005 (186 patients). There was a 19% increase (153 to 182 patients) in 2004.

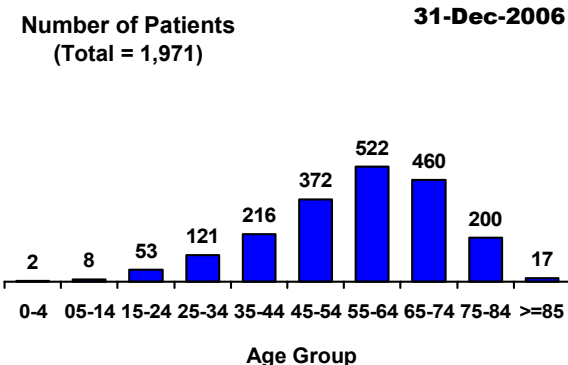
Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis did increase in 2006; 2% (546 patients compared to 533 in 2005) after decreasing over the past four years.

Together, hospital haemodialysis and satellite dialysis accounted for 45% of patients in 2006, decreasing slightly from 46% in 2005.

Satellite haemodialysis numbers increased 11% (336 patients) in 2006, after a 5% increase to (302 patients) in 2005 and a 9% increase (288 patients) in 2004.

Figure 4.6

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)

