

CHAPTER 4

METHOD AND LOCATION OF DIALYSIS

**Stephen McDonald
Leonie Excell**



Figure 4.1

Method and Location of Dialysis 2003 - 2007							
Mode of Treatment		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Aust	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	737	766	815	990	1126
		CAPD	1108	1028	1044	1057	980
		Total	1845	1794	1859	2047	2106
	HD	Hospital	2082	2082	2301	2357	2286
		Home	779	801	819	892	942
		Satellite	3017	3331	3654	3955	4308
Total		5878	6214	6774	7204	7536	
NZ	Peritoneal Dialysis	APD	153	182	186	219	244
		CAPD	615	563	534	548	497
		Total	768	745	720	767	741
	HD	Hospital	443	482	560	564	614
		Home	240	264	296	317	320
		Satellite	264	288	304	348	389
Total		947	1034	1160	1229	1323	

AUSTRALIA

During the past year, there was an increase of 391 (4%) in the total number of prevalent dialysis patients. There were 9,642 patients (459 per million) receiving dialysis treatment at 31st December 2007.

The distribution of these patients across the modalities continues to slowly change (Figures 4.1 and 4.3). The majority (76%) were out of hospital: 31% were dialysing at home and 45% 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 remained similar since 2004.

Twelve percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were using automated peritoneal dialysis, a further 10% continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, 24% hospital based haemodialysis, 45% satellite haemodialysis and 10% home haemodialysis.

Automated peritoneal dialysis continues to increase each year, rising 14% in 2007 to 1126 patients. This has been at the expense of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, which decreased by 7% this year, after a 1% increase in 2006 and 2% in 2005.

The overall previous increases in automated peritoneal dialysis were 21% (990 patients) in 2006 and 6% (815 patients) in 2005. Satellite haemodialysis increased by 9% in 2007 compared to 8% in 2004 and 10% in 2005.

Forty seven percent of all prevalent dialysis patients were 65 years and older and 247 patients (3%) were 85 years or more, an increase of 14% in 2007.

Increases occurred in most age groups, except the in the 0-4 year and 25-34 year groups, which decreased by 25% and 2% respectively. The largest increases were in the 5-14 year group (57%), ≥ 85 year group (14%), 75-84 year group (7%), 35-44, 45-54 year groups both (5%), 65-74 year group (3%), 55-64 year group (2%) and the 15-24 year group (1%).

Figure 4.2

Prevalence of Dialysis Dependent Patients By State 2003 - 2007 (per Million Population)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Queensland	1339 (353)	1443 (372)	1604 (405)	1705 (417)	1788 (428)	
New South Wales*	2542 (392)	2556 (391)	2764 (421)	3023 (457)	3169 (474)	
Aust. Capital Territory*	187 (360)	185 (353)	192 (362)	205 (381)	213 (391)	
Victoria	1991 (405)	2056 (413)	2187 (435)	2347 (458)	2402 (461)	
Tasmania	152 (319)	147 (305)	156 (321)	162 (331)	173 (351)	
South Australia	505 (331)	512 (334)	568 (368)	603 (385)	620 (391)	
Northern Territory	249 (1255)	279 (1396)	315 (1553)	332 (1576)	361 (1679)	
Western Australia	758 (388)	830 (419)	848 (422)	874 (424)	916 (435)	
Australia	7723 (388)	8008 (398)	8634 (425)	9251 (447)	9642 (459)	
New Zealand	1715 (426)	1779 (435)	1880 (455)	1996 (477)	2064 (488)	

* 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 87% (76% in 2006), compared to 20% for 25-34 years, 22% for 65-84 years and 13% for ≥ 85 years.

The number of patients receiving dialysis treatment rose in all States/Territories in 2007. The Northern Territory rose by 9%, Tasmania 7%, Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia 5%, the Australian Capital Territory 4%, South Australia 3% and Victoria 2%.

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 (1,679 per million), with rates in other States/Territories ranging from 474 per million in New South Wales to 391 per million in South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.3

Method and Location of Dialysis 2003 - 2007

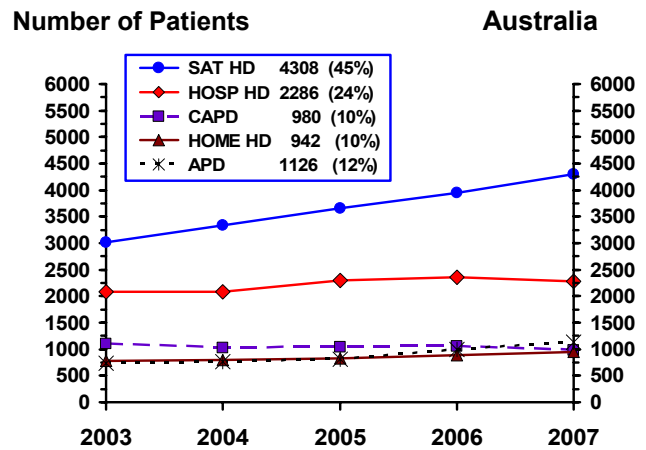
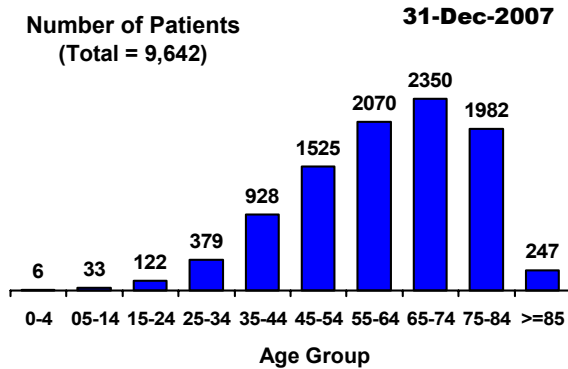


Figure 4.4

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (Australia)

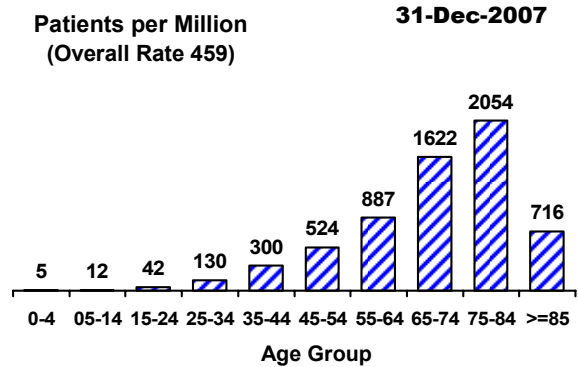
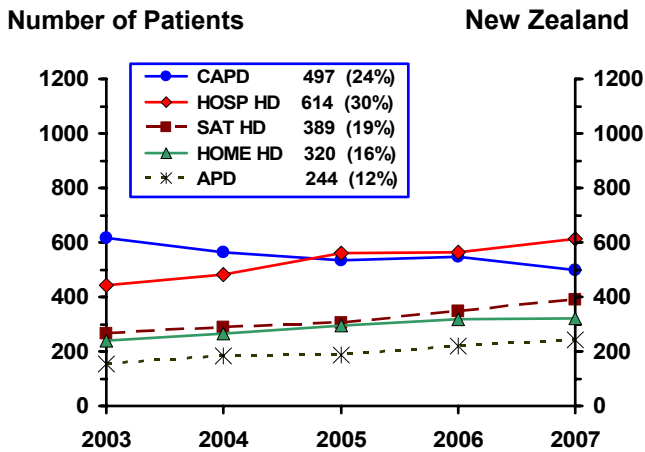




Figure 4.5

Method and Location of Dialysis 2003 - 2007



NEW ZEALAND

Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6.

There was a 3% increase in dialysis patient numbers after rises of 6% last year and in 2005.

There were increases in most age groups in 2007. The largest increases were 59% (ten patients) in the ≥ 85 year age group, 50% (two patients) in the 0-4 year group, 17% (nine patients) in the 15-24 year group, 5% (24 patients) in the 55-64 year group, 3% in the 35-44, 75-84 year groups (six patients) and the 65-74 year group (16 patients) and a 1% increase in the 45-54 year group (five patients).

There were decreases of 25% (two patients) in the 5-14 year group and 7% (eight patients) in the 25-34 year group. Fifty one percent of patients were treated with a form of home dialysis (of whom 70% were peritoneal dialysis patients).

Home automated peritoneal dialysis increased 13% in 2007 (244 patients), after an increase of 16% in 2006 (215 patients) and 2% (185 patients) in 2005.

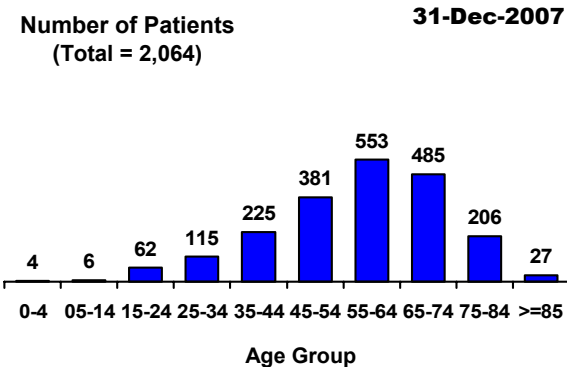
In 2007, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis decreased by 9% in (497 patients compared to 548 in 2006) after a 3% increase in 2006 from 534 patients and decreases of 5% in 2004 and 8% in 2003.

Together, hospital haemodialysis and satellite dialysis accounted for 49% of patients in 2007, increasing from 46% in 2006.

Satellite haemodialysis numbers increased 12% (389 patients) in 2007, after a 14% increase (348 patients) in 2006 and a 6% increase (304 patients) in 2005.

Figure 4.6

Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)



Prevalent Dialysis Patients (New Zealand)

