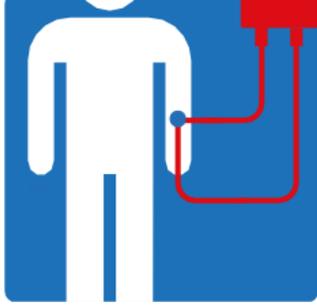


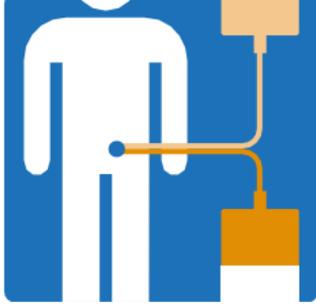
What is Renal Replacement Therapy?

Dialysis is a procedure to remove waste products and excess fluid from the blood when the kidneys stop working properly – this is also known as Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT).
All three of the treatments below are a form of RRT.



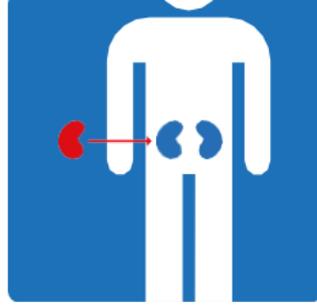
Haemodialysis

A dialysis machine works like an artificial filter to clean your blood. Your blood usually goes from your arm into the machine



Peritoneal dialysis

Sterile cleansing fluid goes into your belly and after the filtering process is finished, leaves your body through a catheter.

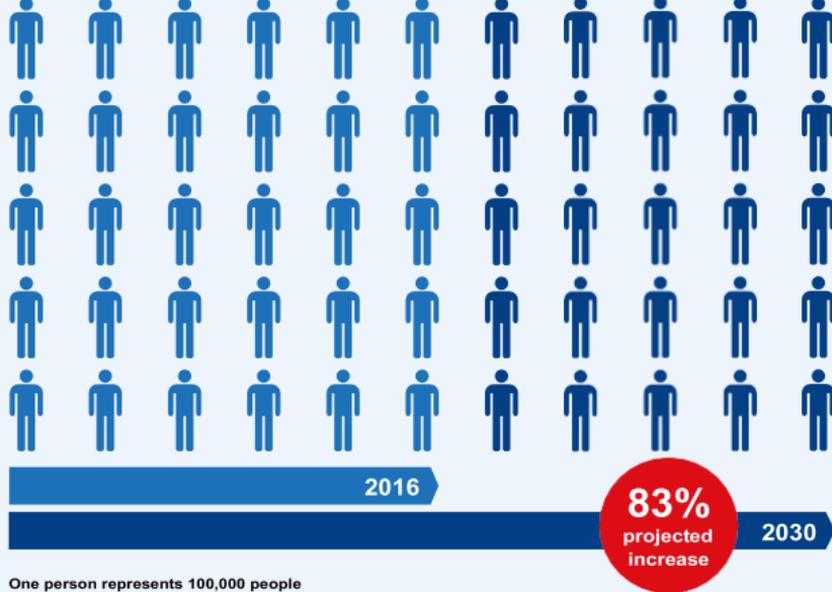


Transplant

You might be able to have a kidney transplant. This is where a kidney donated by someone else, alive or dead, is transplanted into your body.

The global picture

It's estimated that around the world 3 million people are currently receiving Renal Replacement Therapy. This is projected to rise to 5.5 million by 2030.



RRT in the United Kingdom

In 2015 the number of people on RRT in the UK was 61,256.

UK RRT total

23,849 HD = Hospital Haemodialysis
1,175 HHD = Home Haemodialysis
3,608 PD = Peritoneal dialysis
32,624 T = Transplant
61,256 RRT = Renal Replacement Therapy

4% increase from 2014

Northern Ireland

HD 603
HHD 20
PD 84
T 994
RRT 1,701

Wales

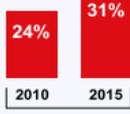
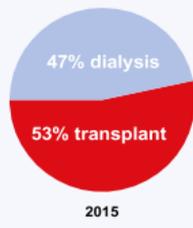
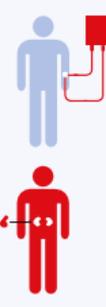
HD 1,051
HHD 91
PD 213
T 1,675
RRT 3,030

Scotland

HD 1,867
HHD 55
PD 222
T 2,709
RRT 4,853

England

HD 20,328
HHD 1,009
PD 3,089
T 27,246
RRT 51,672



Transplant versus dialysis

2014 was the first year that we saw more people with a kidney transplant than receiving dialysis.

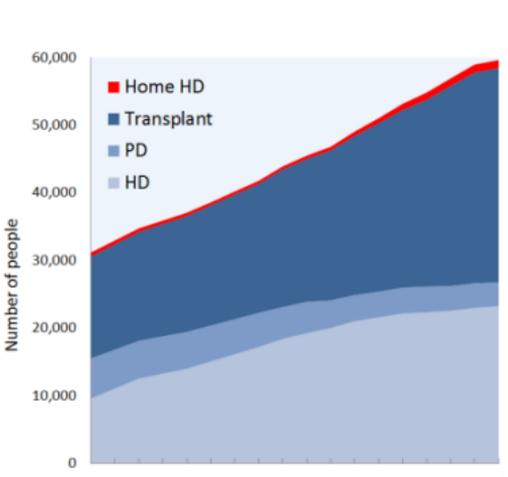
For people aged over 65 in 2010, 24% of people had a transplant and this went up to 31% in 2015

For people aged under 65 in 2010, 62% of people had a transplant and this went up to 66% in 2015.

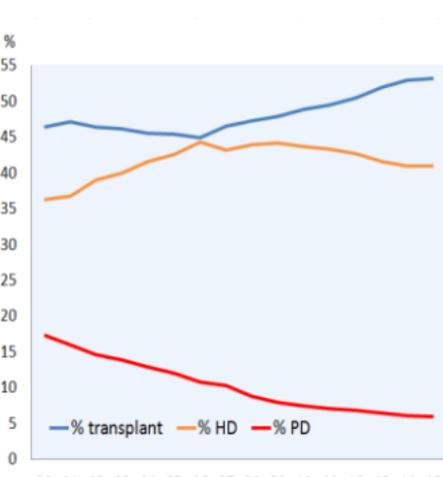
More transplants mean that people with kidney failure are living longer. There are now more people alive with a transplant than are on dialysis.

How the therapies have changed over the years

Growth in numbers by RRT type

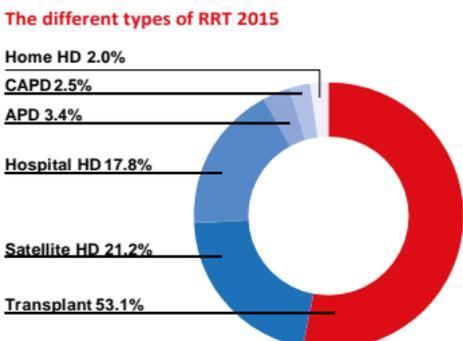


How RRT therapy has changed over the years



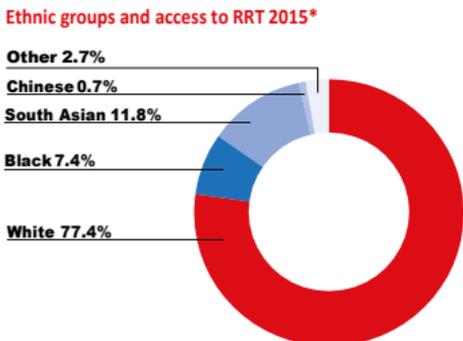
This shows the increase in transplants and reduction in peritoneal dialysis. The number on haemodialysis is relatively stable.

The different types of RRT 2015



Key
Home HD Haemodialysis at home
CAPD* Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
APD* Ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
Hospital HD Haemodialysis in hospital
Satellite HD Haemodialysis in clinical setting, but not in hospital
*APD and CAPD involve pumping dialysis fluid into the space inside the abdomen to draw out waste products from the blood passing through vessels lining the inside of the abdomen.

Ethnic groups and access to RRT 2015*

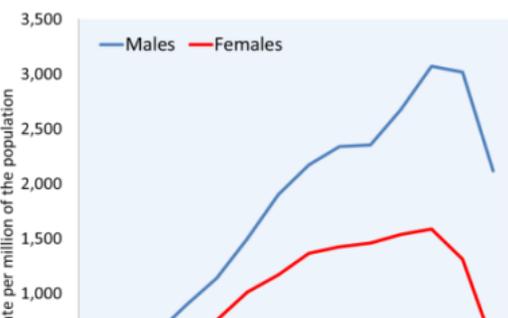


14% of the UK population were from minority ethnic groups. In the last seven years the proportion of people receiving RRT who belong to an ethnic group has gone from 19.2% to 22.6%

*6.7% of the total number of 61,256 is excluded from the analysis because of missing ethnicity-data from the hospital

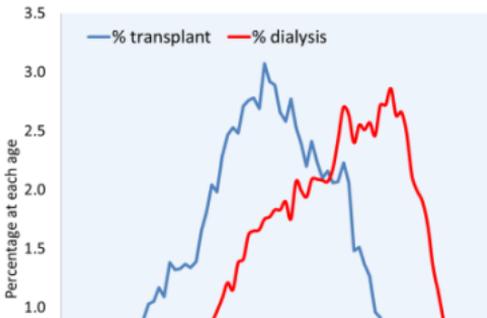
Age, sex and RRT

How RRT relates to the patient population

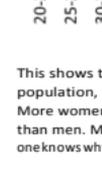


This shows the number of people, per million of the population, who are receiving RRT by age and sex. More women are diagnosed with chronic kidney disease than men. More men start or are on RRT than women – no one knows why but research is being done to find out.

Age and type of RRT (%)



Most people receiving a transplant are between the ages of 45 and 55, while the largest percentage of people having dialysis are between 65 and 80.



Data about RRT is gathered by the UK Renal Registry from all 71 adult kidney units in the UK. The data is used by clinicians and policy makers to plan for the future and to make sure people who need renal replacement therapy have it. The data are also used for research. This information has been developed with the help of the UK Renal Registry's Patient Council.

For more information visit www.renalreg.org