



UK RENAL REGISTRY
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

Analyses of adult data to the end of 2019

THE RENAL
ASSOCIATION
founded 1950



INTRODUCTION

In my first year as Chair of the UK Kidney Association Patient Council I am delighted to introduce this latest Summary of the UK Renal Registry Annual Report.* For the first time, the Report includes information about adults with advanced chronic kidney disease with eGFR** less than 30 ml/min, who are not receiving kidney replacement treatment. What should they know about their treatment options as their kidney function declines?



Sue Lyon
Chair

UK Kidney Association Patient Council

Kidney failure is a life-changing and a life-shortening condition. A well-functioning transplant is not a cure, but I know from personal experience that it is the best treatment for many people. The good news is that around six in 10 people already on kidney replacement treatment now have a working kidney transplant. However, the number of people starting kidney replacement treatment with a transplant varies greatly between centres, and for most people their first and ongoing treatment remains three times weekly in-centre haemodialysis. Not everyone is suitable for a kidney transplant and some people may prefer to dialyse in a kidney centre; but everyone should receive information throughout their treatment journey about the choice of home dialysis, whether haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

Preparing the Annual Report is always a complex task for the UK Renal Registry, but it has been made even more challenging by the coronavirus pandemic. Since March 2020, the Registry has collected and analysed data on positive tests and, sadly, Covid-19 related deaths among people on kidney replacement treatment. By highlighting the severe impact of Covid-19 on people with kidney disease, these data have supported the wider UK kidney community's activities in ensuring that kidney patients have been protected during the pandemic.

On behalf of the Patient Council, my heartfelt thanks to everyone at the UK Renal Registry and to our NHS kidney teams for helping to keep us safe.

*For more information on the Annual Report or the UK Renal Registry, visit www.ukkidney.org

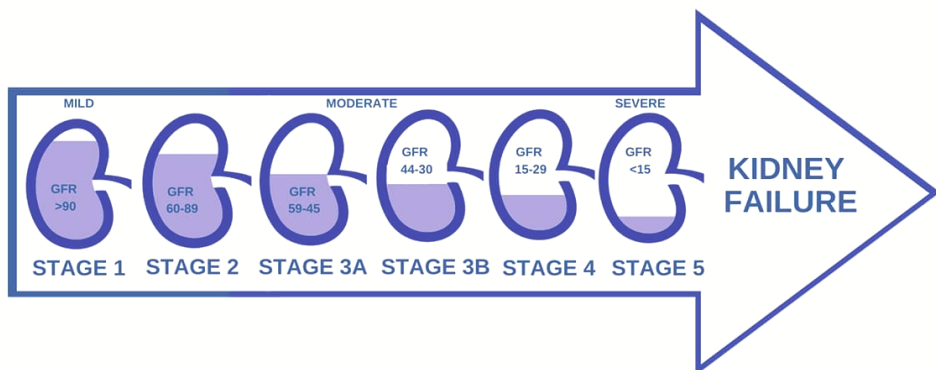
**eGFR is a blood test that measures kidney function. In young healthy adults this typically exceeds 90 mL/min, but it does tend to decline with age.

ADVANCED CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

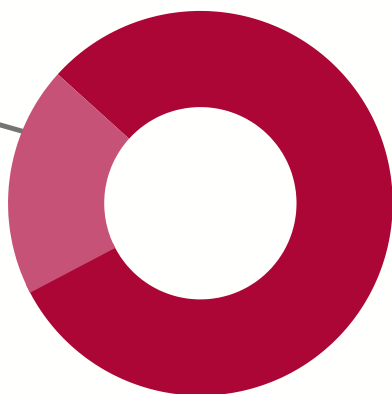
(e-GFR* < 30 mL/min)

NOT ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

At the end of 2019, 17 kidney centres reported that they were caring for **20,943** adults with advanced **chronic kidney disease (CKD)** not on kidney replacement therapy.

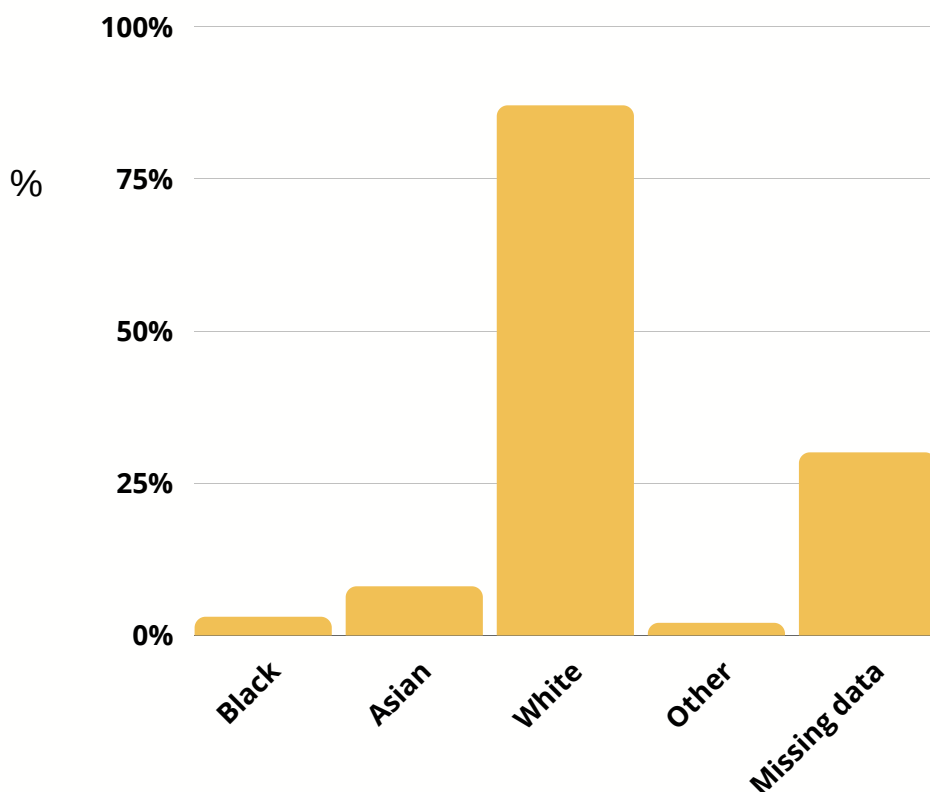


CKD stage 5**
(4,062 people)
19.4%



CKD stage 4
(16,517 people)
80.6%

Characteristics of people with advanced chronic kidney disease not on kidney replacement treatment reported to the UKRR in 2019



5.5/10
MALE

78 YEARS
average age

*eGFR is a blood test that measures kidney function. In young healthy adults this typically exceeds 90 mL/min, but it does tend to decline with age.

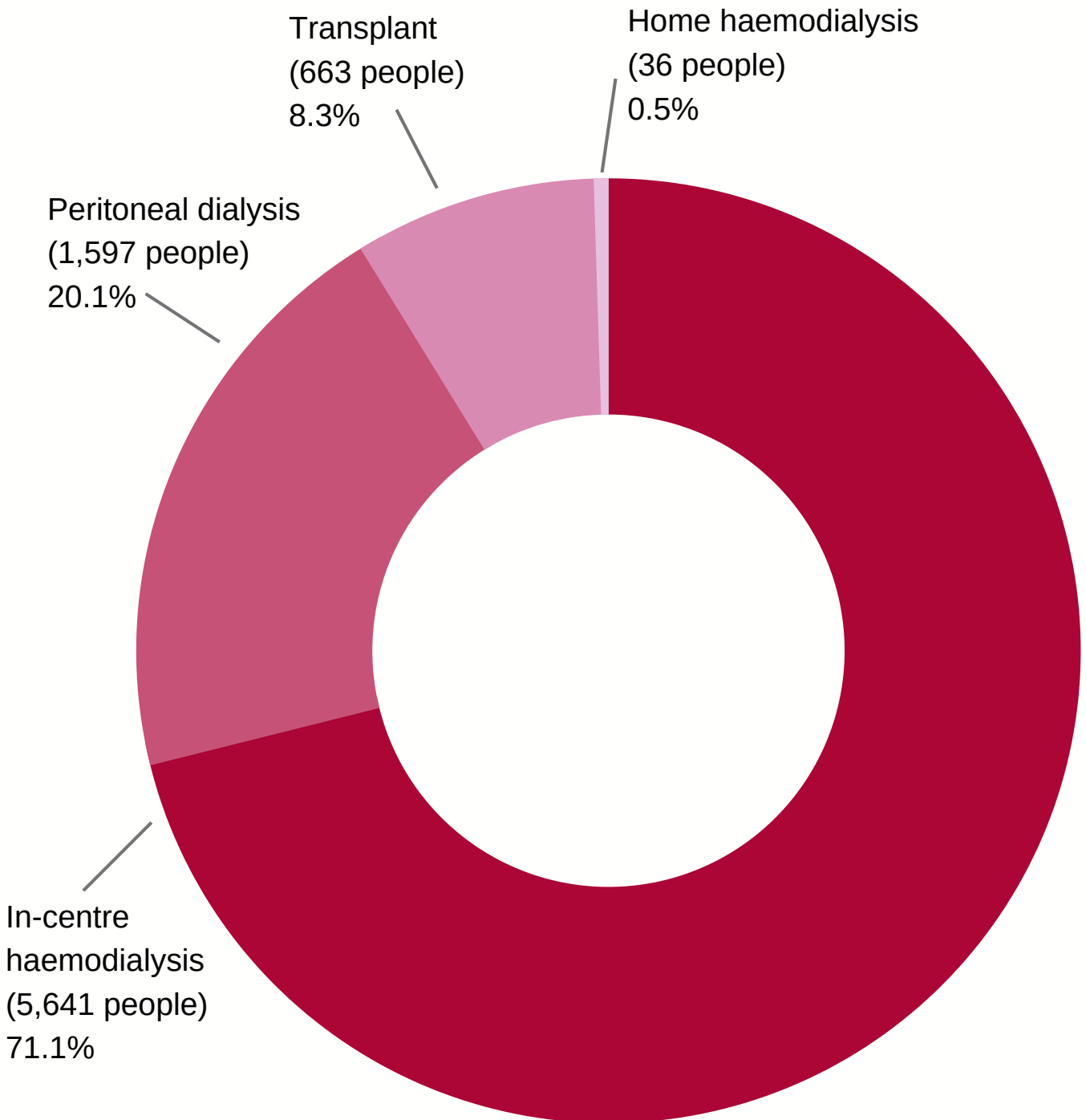
**People with stage 5 CKD may include those who have decided not to start kidney replacement treatment and continue conservative medical treatment.

STARTING KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

Just under **8,000 adults** started kidney replacement treatment in 2019.

Their **average eGFR*** was **7.3 mL/min**.

Most people started on in-centre haemodialysis.

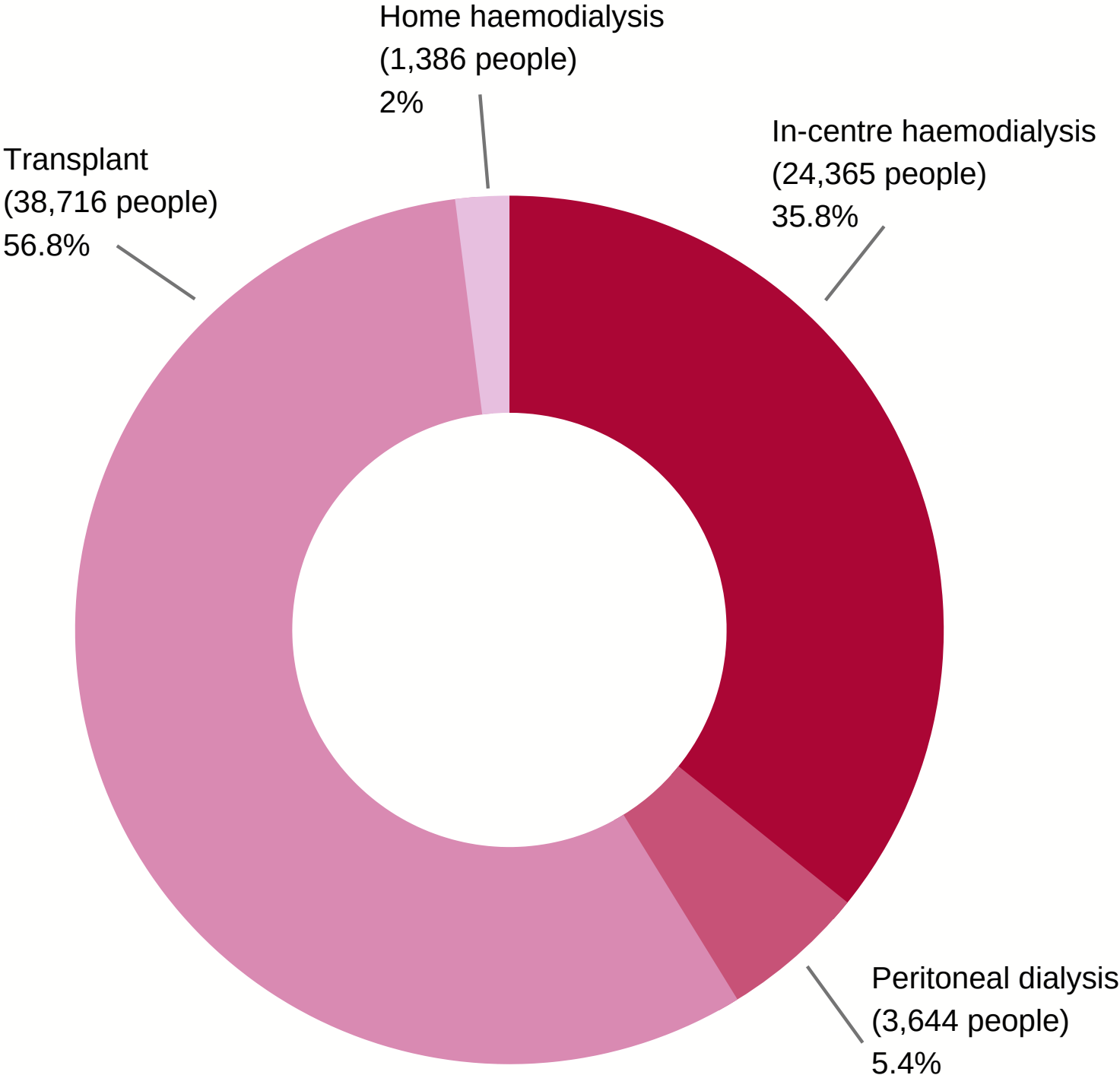


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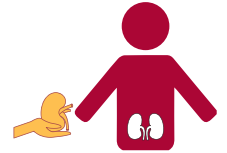
ALREADY ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

Slightly over 68,000 adults were on kidney replacement treatment in 2019.

Most people had a **transplant**.



PEOPLE WITH A TRANSPLANT

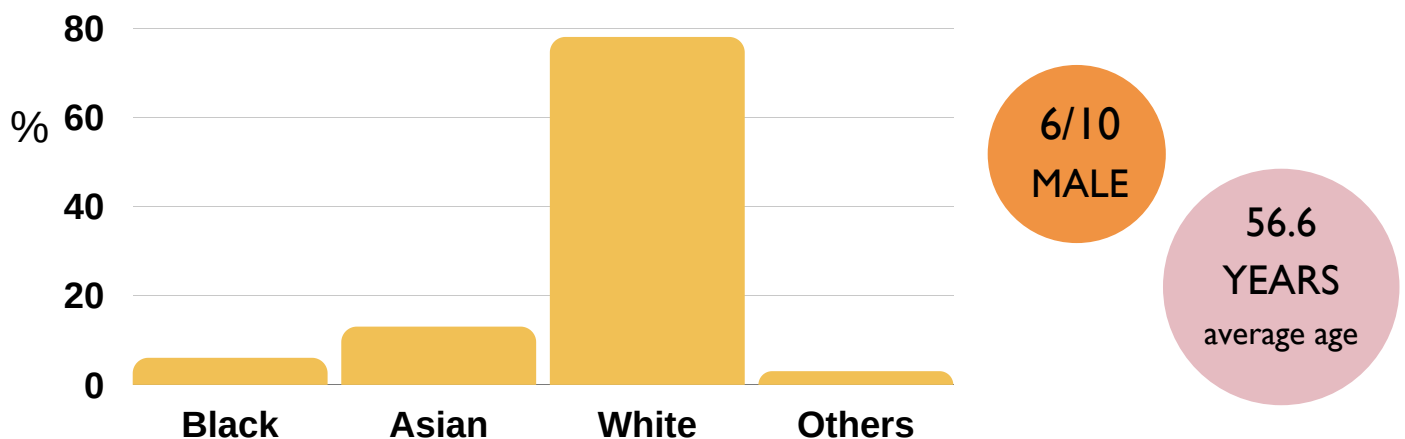


Around **39,000 adults** had a working **transplant** at the end of 2019 - around **6 in 10** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

In 2019 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment with a transplant varied between 0 in 10 at some centres to 3 in 10 at others.



Characteristics of all people with a transplant in 2019



Around half of all people with a kidney transplant were not at the blood pressure target*.



The average **eGFR** for a person with a transplant 1 year after transplant was **53 mL/min****.



In 1 year, people with a kidney transplant spent on average 4 days in hospital for an emergency.

*blood pressure target for transplant patients is below 140/90.

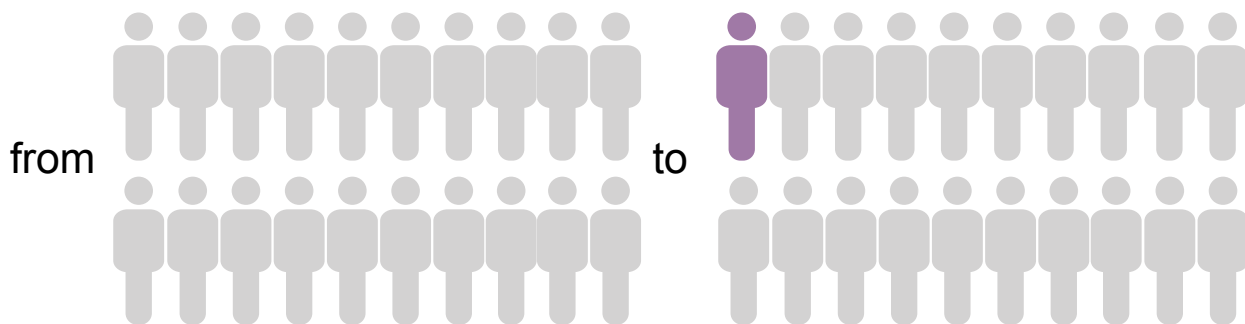
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PEOPLE ON HOME HAEMODIALYSIS

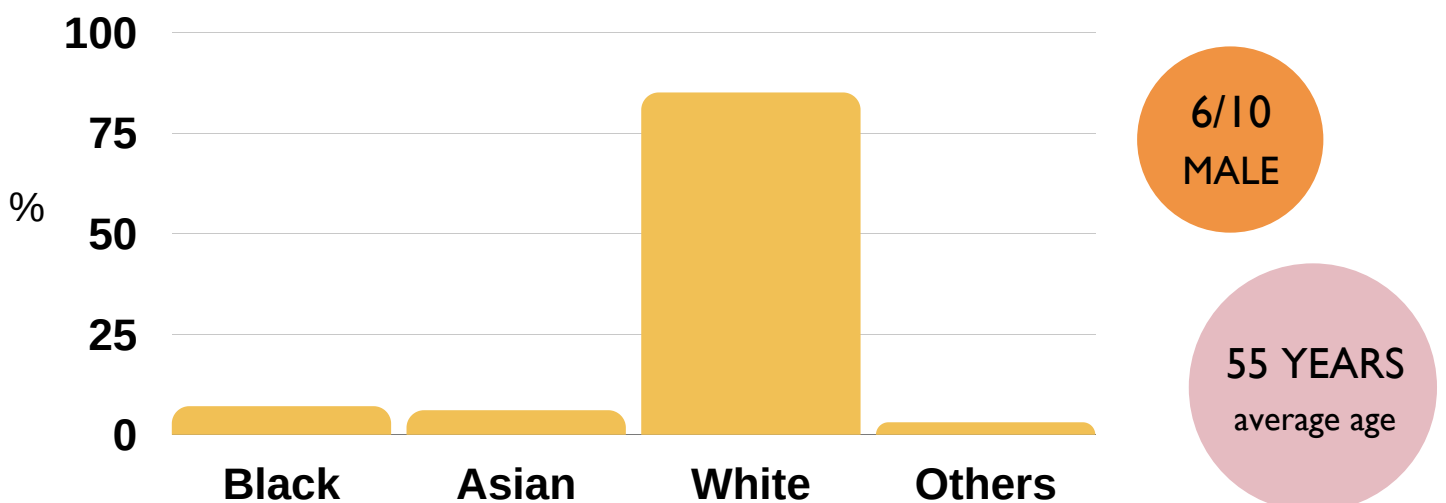


Around **1,400 adults** were on **home haemodialysis** at the end of 2019 - around **1 in 50** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

In 2019 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on home haemodialysis varied between 0 in 20 at some centres to 1 in 20 at others.



Characteristics of all people on home haemodialysis in 2019



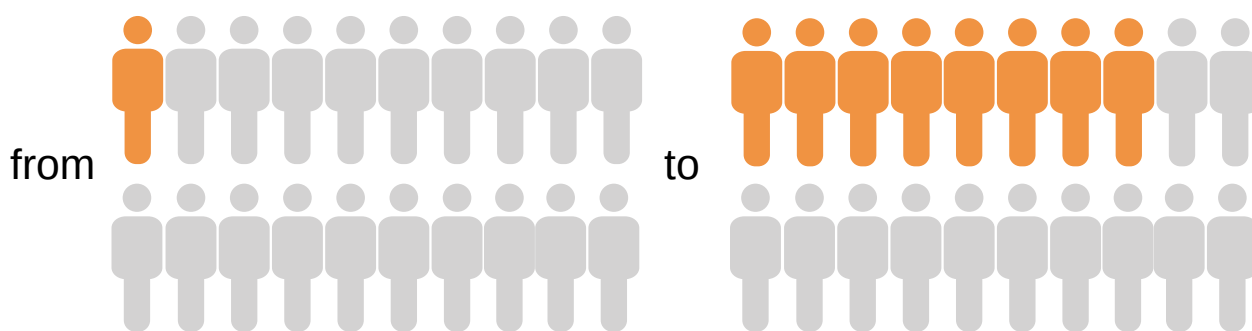
PEOPLE ON PERITONEAL DIALYSIS



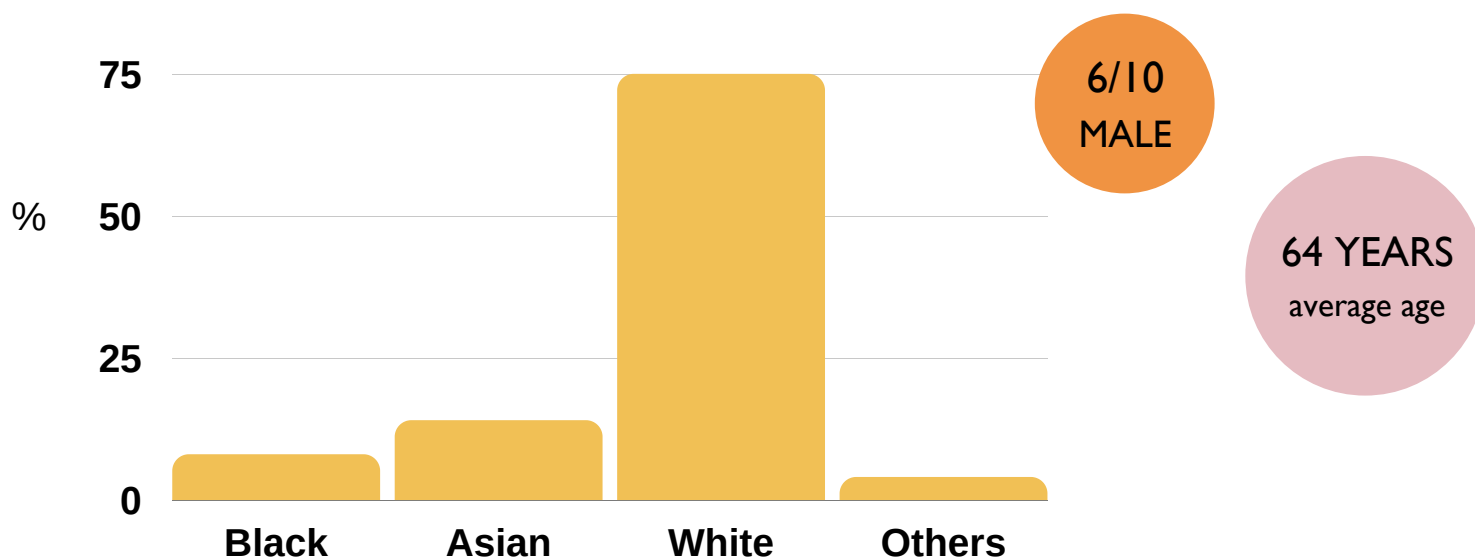
Peritoneal dialysis is one of the ways a person can manage their treatment at home.

Around **3,700 adults** were on **peritoneal dialysis** at the end of 2019 - around **1 in 20** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

In 2019 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on peritoneal dialysis varied between 1 in 20 at some centres to 8 in 20 at others.

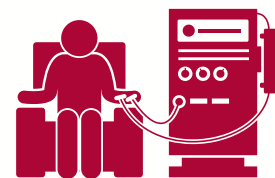


Characteristics of all people on peritoneal dialysis in 2019



In 1 year, people on peritoneal dialysis spent on average 13 days in hospital for an emergency.

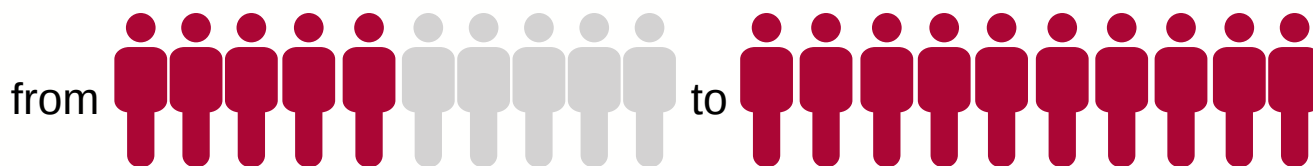
PEOPLE ON IN-CENTRE HAEMODIALYSIS



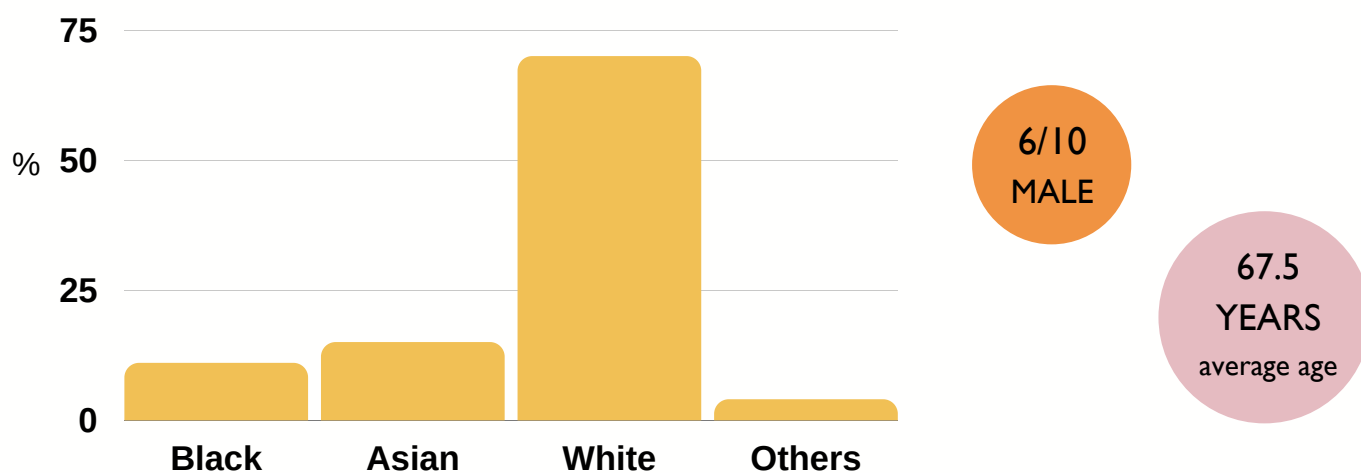
Most people receiving haemodialysis are treated in a kidney centre or a satellite dialysis unit.

Around **24,000 adults** were on **in-centre haemodialysis** at the end of 2019 - around **4 in 10** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

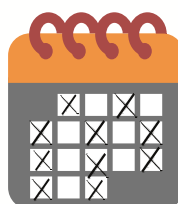
In 2019 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on in-centre haemodialysis varied between 5 in 10 at some centres to all at others.



Characteristics of all people on in-centre haemodialysis in 2019



3/4 of people dialysed for 4-5 hours per session.



The vast majority of people dialysed 3 times per week.



In 1 year, people on in-centre haemodialysis spent on average 14 days in hospital for an emergency.

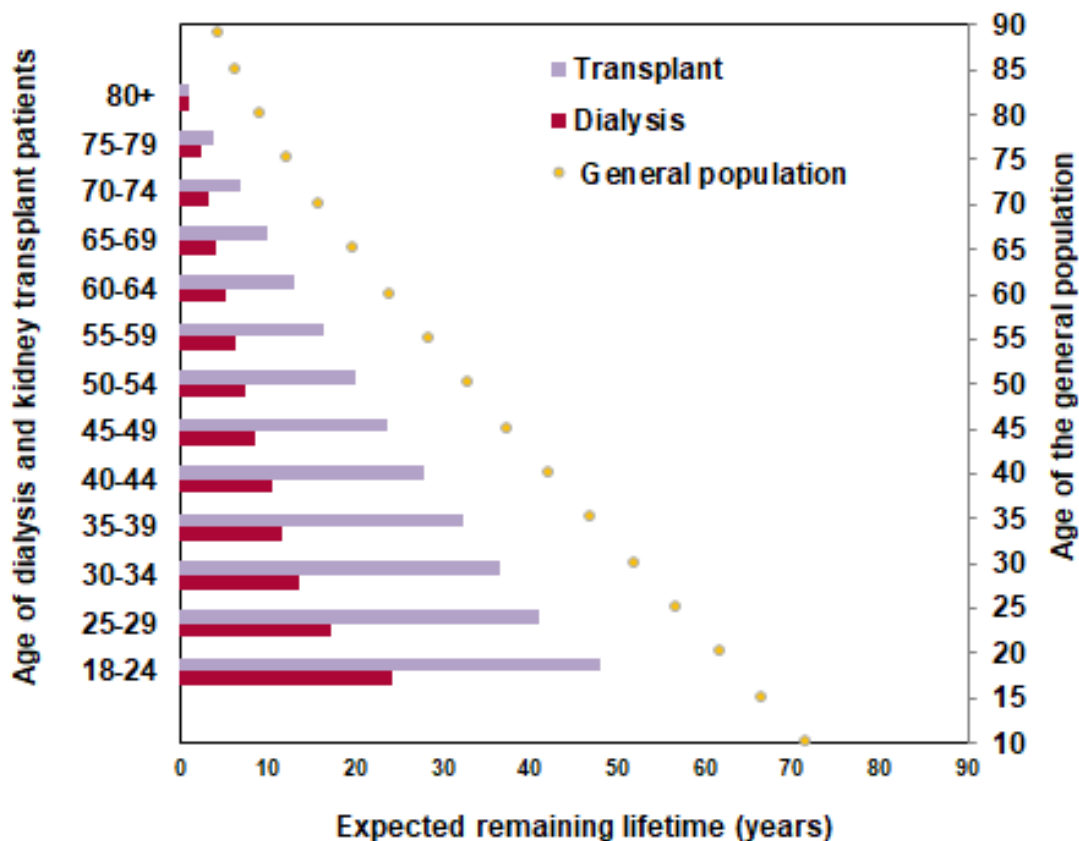
LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR PEOPLE ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT



Life expectancy* of people on kidney replacement treatment depends on a number of factors, for example a person's age and other health problems.

Older adults over the age of 70 years, who are on **dialysis**, have an average **life expectancy** which is about **half** of that of people with a **kidney transplant**, and about **3 times less** than people of the same age in the **general population**. This difference in average life expectancy increases as age decreases.

Across all age groups under 80 years, transplantation increases the remaining life span in comparison with dialysis. This difference is particularly noticeable in younger people under 50 years of age.



*Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years remaining for an individual or a group of people at a given age. However, as life expectancy is calculated based on averages, a person may live for many years more or less than expected.

This analysis is based on data collected in 2019. It has been produced for this summary and it is not reported in the UKRR Annual Report.



For more information about this report, or the UK Renal Registry, please contact:



ukka@renal.org



www.ukkidney.org



@UKKidney

Kidney Patient Reported Experience Measure (PREM) reports are available from: <https://renal.org/kidney-patient-reported-experience-measure>