About this Release

This seventh report from the Scottish Renal Registry (SRR) follows the outline of previous reports and presents information about the causes, incidence, prevalence, distribution, methods of treatment and outcome of patients receiving renal replacement therapy (RRT) for established renal failure (ERF) between 1960 and 31 December 2010. It also presents audit data relating to measures of quality of treatment delivered from May 2011.

Key Points

- **Incidence**: The incidence of new patients starting RRT each year has fluctuated over the past ten years. There appears to be a decreasing trend in the number of incident patients over the past five years, this is due to a decrease in the number of incident patients aged ≥65 years.

- **Prevalence**: On 31 December 2010 there were 4368 patients receiving RRT. Of these 50% of patients had a functioning kidney transplant, 43% were being treated with haemodialysis (HD) and 7% with peritoneal dialysis (PD). In contrast to numbers of new patients starting RRT, the numbers of prevalent patients is still rising.

- **Life expectancy**: The life expectancy of patients receiving RRT is shorter than that of the general population. The survival of patients is influenced by their age at the time of starting RRT and also by their primary renal diagnosis (PRD). The median survival for a patient starting RRT over the past 25 years aged 45 to 64 years with glomerulonephritis was 8.1 years. In contrast the average life expectancy of males from the general population aged 45-64 years is 25.1 years.

- **Kidney transplantation**: 181 patients received a kidney transplant in Scotland in 2010. 27% of kidney transplants performed between 2006-2010 were from live kidney donors. The median age at transplantation in the same time period was 46 years. Kidney transplants performed in 2009 had a 96% one year graft survival and a 93% one year patient survival.

- **Vascular access for HD**: In May 2011, 75.6% of HD patients had an arteriovenous fistula which is regarded as the best form of vascular access for HD. The remaining 24.4% were using central venous catheters which are prone to infection. The use of arteriovenous (AV) access for HD patients has not improved over the last five years, however there are significant differences in the utilisation between the renal units.
Background
The Scottish Renal Registry (SRR) is a national registry which collects and analyses data on patients who have been diagnosed with established renal failure (ERF). Data has been collected from Scottish renal units since 1960, which is the year when regular and routine renal replacement therapy (RRT) for established renal disease (ESRD) started in Scotland.

All renal units in Scotland fully participate in the data collection of the Registry and all patients receiving RRT for ERF are registered. On 31 December 2010 there were nine adult and one paediatric renal units in Scotland with 24 satellite dialysis units between them.

Through the collection of national data, the Registry aims to improve the quality of renal services provided in Scotland through audit and peer review; plan for the provision of future renal services; undertake research including the production of basic demography and epidemiology statistics and helps support the training of medical staff.

Detailed information about the SRR computer hardware, software, analytic tools, the SRR office, staff, steering group, projects, data quality assurance, publications, security and confidentiality and details of how data are provided to external bodies are published on the SRR website http://www.srr.scot.nhs.uk

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Further Information
Further information can be found on the SRR Website or on the ISD website.

About ISD
Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.
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