Scottish Renal Registry Report 2017
With demographic data to 2017 and audit data to 2018
A Management Information publication for Scotland

Publication date: 09 October 2018

Revisions relevant to this publication
The prevalence per 100,000 column in Table F6.1 has been revised in this publication due to a technical error. The formula in the background excel document was not copied down to all NHS Boards and was showing prevalence per 100,000 for all RRT patients rather than prevalence per 100,000 of those who were transplant or transplant listed as at 31/12/17 which is now showing.

About this release
This release by Information Services Division presents the Scottish Renal Registry (SRR) 2018 Annual National Report. The SRR aims to improve the care of patients with established renal failure treated with renal replacement therapy (RRT).

The SRR presents information about the causes, incidence, prevalence, distribution, methods of treatment and outcome of patients receiving RRT for established renal failure (ERF) in Scotland between 1960 and 31 December 2017.

It also presents audit data relating to the quality of treatment delivered up until 30 June 2018 measured against national quality indicators / guidelines.

Main Points

• On 31 December 2017, the number of individuals receiving RRT in Scotland was 5,191, of which 3,033 (58%) of these had a functioning kidney transplant.

• During 2017, 638 new patients started RRT equivalent to 11.8 per 100,000 of the Scottish population.

• The chart below shows the percentage of patients receiving RRT on 31 December from 1992-2017 by type of treatment and age group. Transplant is the most frequent method of RRT for those aged less 65, and for those aged 65 or over it is hospital haemodialysis.

APD: Automated Peritoneal Dialysis
CAPD: Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis
HD: Haemodialysis
• During 2017 there were 313 people who received a kidney transplant in Scotland, 91 of these were from living donors. Of the patients receiving kidney transplant 54 were pre-emptive, meaning they were performed before the patient required any form of RRT.

• Patients have a lower risk of infection if haemodialysis is received through an arteriovenous (AV) fistula. During the May 2018 census, 72% of haemodialysis patients in Scotland were receiving dialysis via an AV fistula, compared with the 80% recommended by the Renal Association.

• There were 109 instances of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia reported in RRT patients in 2017.

**Background**

The Scottish Renal Registry (SRR) is a national registry which collects and analyses data on patients who have been diagnosed with ERF. Data have been collected from Scottish renal units since 1960, which is the year when regular and routine RRT for ERF started in Scotland. All renal units in Scotland fully participate in the data collection of the SRR and all patients receiving RRT for ERF are registered. On 31 December 2017 there were nine adult and one paediatric renal units in Scotland with 26 satellite dialysis units between them.

National data from the Scottish renal biopsy registry relating to both native and transplanted kidney biopsies performed in Scotland is also collected and reported.

Please see [News and Updates section](#) of our website for more details.

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**Further Information**

For more information on Scottish Renal Registry see the [Scottish Renal Registry](#). For related topics, please see the [Scottish Healthcare Audits section of our website](#). Tableau dashboards will be available on publication day.

The next release of this publication will be in October 2019.

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**ISD and Official Statistics**

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