



[International comparison of UK registry data \(Chapter 17\).](#)

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Abstract: In 2005, the incidence of renal replacement therapy (RRT) in the United Kingdom was 110 per million of the population (pmp) using the day 0 definition and 103 pmp using the day 90 definition. Relative to the 42 countries reporting data to the USRDS, the day 0 and day 90 rates for RRT incidence in the UK are the 32nd and 35th lowest, respectively. However, the overall incidence for the UK masks higher rates in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (123, 129 and 140 pmp, respectively). Of the six countries with RRT incidence rates comparable with those in the UK (Australia, Finland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway and the Netherlands) three had relatively high rates for the age band 20-44, and two had relatively high rates for the age band 45-60. The proportion of incident patients with diabetes as the cause of established renal failure also varied considerably among these six comparator countries from 16% to 40% but rates of peritoneal dialysis utilization were comparable with that in the UK and generally higher than in countries with higher rates of RRT incidence. When transplantation rates were considered alongside prevalence rates for RRT, the UK position appeared relatively high at 46% (11th out of 37 countries), although still considerably lower than in Norway and the Netherlands (72 and 54%, respectively). Although variation in RRT incidence rate exists within the four countries of the UK, the overall RRT incidence, reported for the first time this year, appears similar to that observed in a number of demographically similar countries around the world. Examining the UK alongside the six comparator countries, different patterns of RRT incidence were observed across the age bands and variation in the RRT incidence secondary to diabetes mellitus raised interesting questions. The higher rates of renal transplantation achieved in several of the comparator countries also justifies further analysis.

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