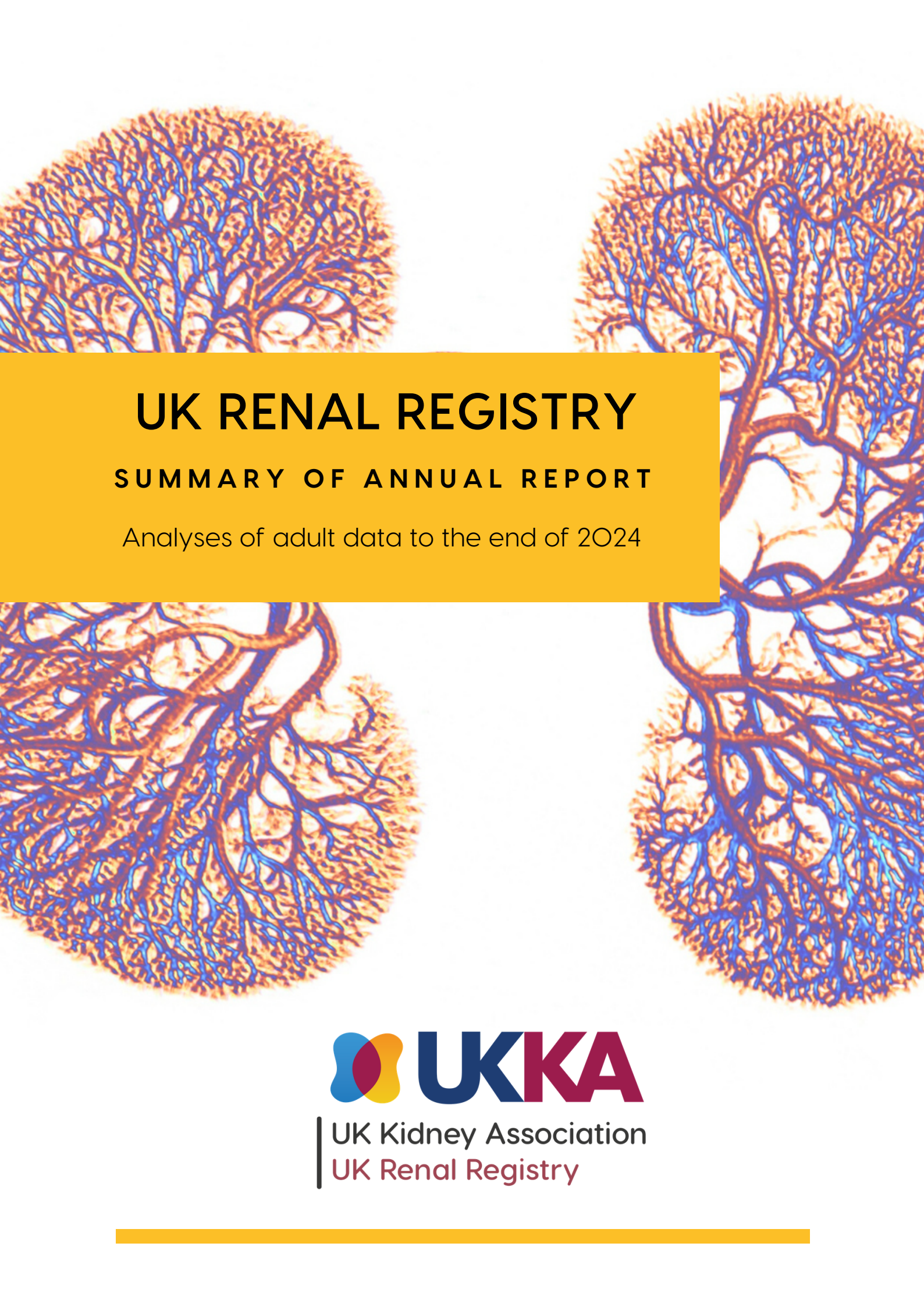




UK RENAL REGISTRY

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

Analyses of adult data to the end of 2024



UK Kidney Association
UK Renal Registry

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the latest summary of the UK Renal Registry (UKRR) Annual Report, which describes the care and treatment of the approximately 74,000 people living with kidney failure across the UK in 2024.

Overall, the proportion of people starting kidney replacement treatment (KRT) with peritoneal dialysis (PD) increased from 17.7% to 19%. However, fewer Black and Asian patients started peritoneal dialysis this year. For the first time, with advice from UK experts in PD, the report includes information on how often patients move from peritoneal dialysis to haemodialysis (HD): around 29 in every 100 PD patients transferred to HD during the year.



Sue Lyon
Chair, UKKA Patient Council

In 2024 the number of people having HD in dialysis centres increased again in England. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the numbers stayed about the same or were slightly lower than in 2023. The proportion of patients receiving HD fewer than the usual 3 times a week has increased to 9.8% from 8.6%, while the proportion of patients having HD sessions lasting less than 4 hours remains nearly the same as last year at 36.6%. These figures need to be interpreted with caution as dialysis sessional data was missing from some centres.

A kidney transplant is, for most people, the preferred treatment for kidney failure. Disappointingly, the number of kidney transplants performed in 2024 fell by around 4% compared with 2023. Living-donor transplants increased slightly, by about 1%, but deceased-donor transplants fell by around 5%.

The proportion of dialysis patients on the transplant waiting list increased. However, it is unclear if this is due to lower transplant numbers or more people being assessed for a transplant. A new UKRR “Transplant First” measure, now included in the [KRT data portal](#), records whether patients were considered suitable for transplantation when they started KRT and should improve our understanding of our data.

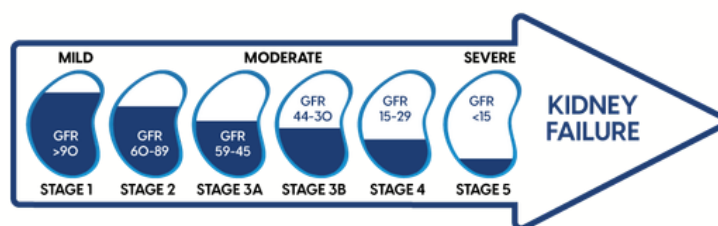
Daily data received through the UK Renal Data Collaboration (UKRDC) are helping to improve our confidence in our figures. For example, we can now focus more accurately on people with chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 5 who are not receiving KRT and remain under the care of a kidney service. More kidney centres are also reporting data on patients with CKD 4/5 including their treatment preferences.

It is encouraging to see progress in using patient data to better understand care practices. On behalf of the Patient Council, I would like to thank the UKRR and UK Kidney Association for their work to improve the quality of kidney care.

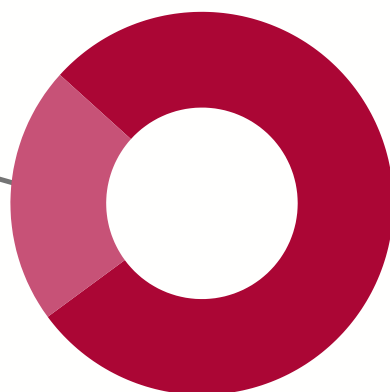
ADVANCED CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73m²) NOT ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

By the end of 2024, 30 out of 67 kidney centres told us about 35,000 adults with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) who did not have a transplant or dialysis.

These people represent only a small proportion of all those who are receiving care from a GP or specialist for advanced CKD.

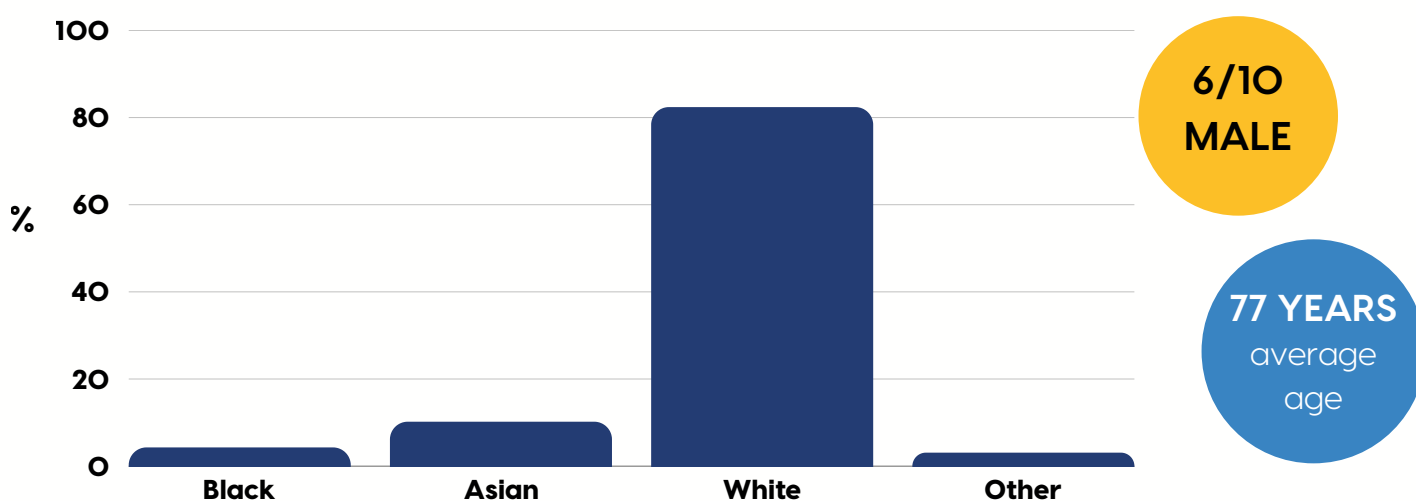


CKD stage 5**
(7,620 people)
21.8%



CKD stage 4
(27,313 people)
78.2%

Characteristics of people with advanced chronic kidney disease not on kidney replacement treatment reported to the UKRR in 2024***



*eGFR is a blood test that measures kidney function. In young healthy adults, this typically exceeds 90 mL/min/1.73m² but it does tend to decline with age.

**People with stage 5 CKD include those who have opted not to start dialysis when their kidneys fail, but instead have kidney care focused on symptom control and quality of life, also known as conservative care.

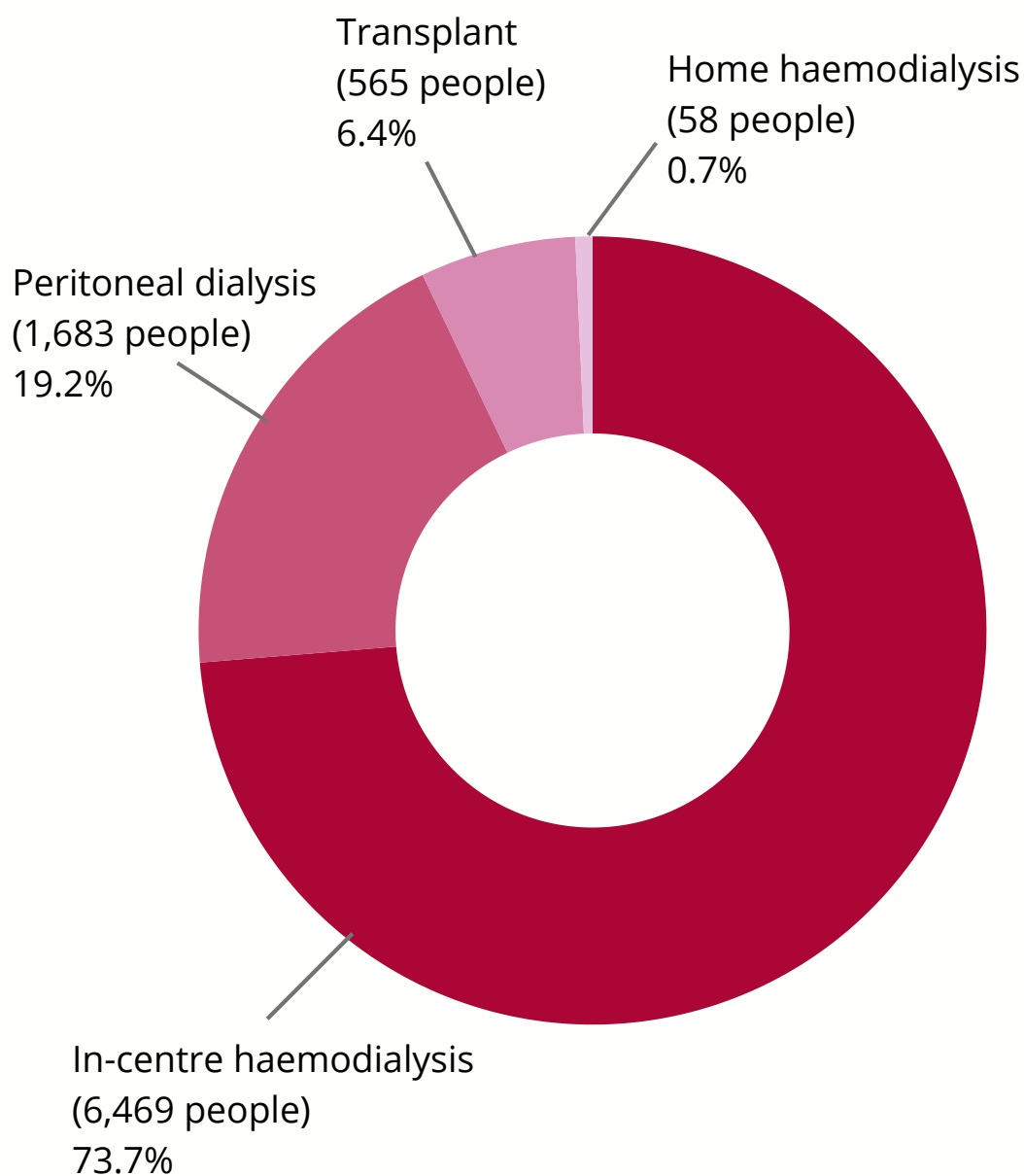
***26% with ethnicity not known

STARTING KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

Around **8,775 adults** started kidney replacement treatment in 2024

Their average eGFR* was 7.0 mL/min/1.73m²

Most people started on **in-centre haemodialysis**.

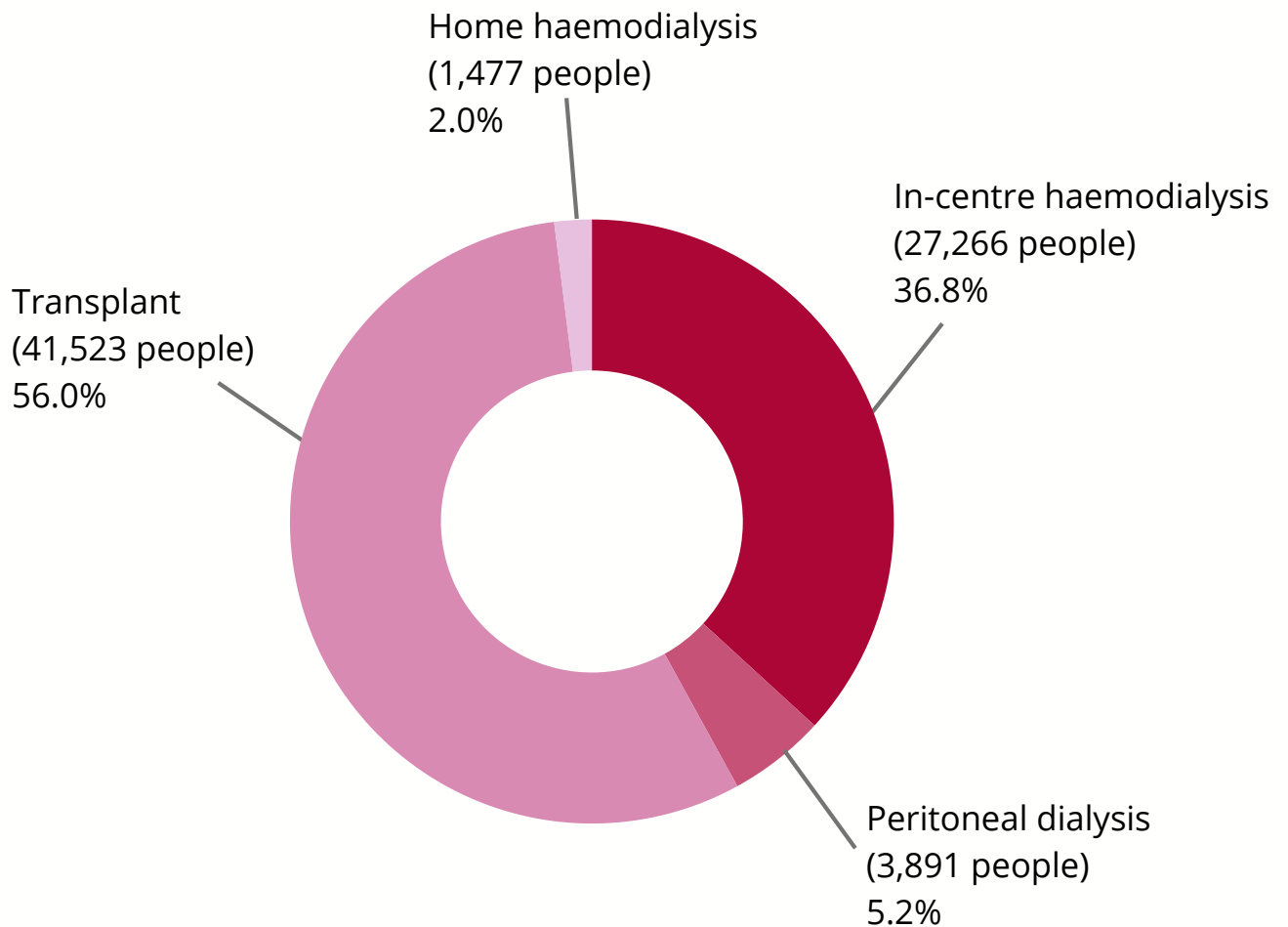


*eGFR is a blood test that measures kidney function. In young healthy adults, this typically exceeds 90 mL/min/1.73m² but it does tend to decline with age.

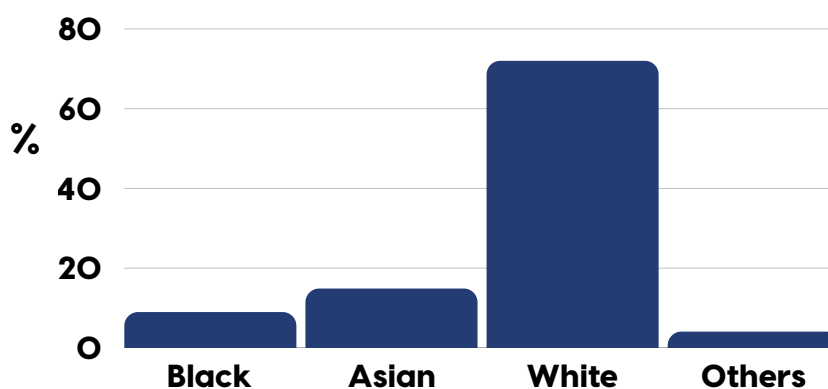
ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT

Around **74,000 adults** were on kidney replacement treatment in 2024. This includes people with kidney transplants and those on dialysis.

Most people had a **transplant**.



Characteristics of all people with a kidney transplant or receiving dialysis treatment in 2024*



6/10
MALE

60 YEARS
average
age

*3.6% with ethnicity not known

PEOPLE WITH A TRANSPLANT

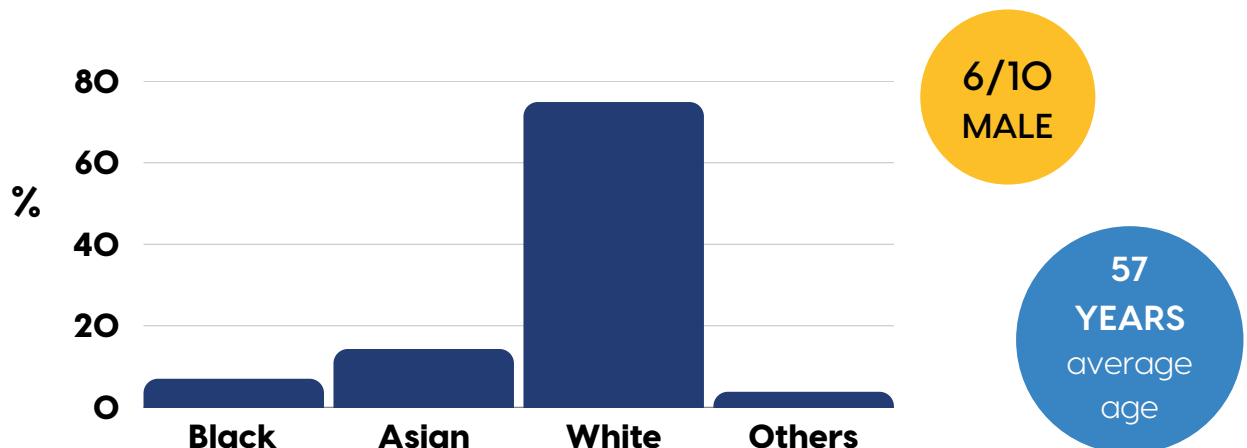


Around **41,000 adults** had a working **transplant** at the end of 2024 - almost **6 in 10** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

In 2024 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment with a transplant varied between 0 in 10 at some centres to 2 in 10 at others.



Characteristics of all people with a transplant in 2024



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 **52 mL/min/1.73m²** **

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

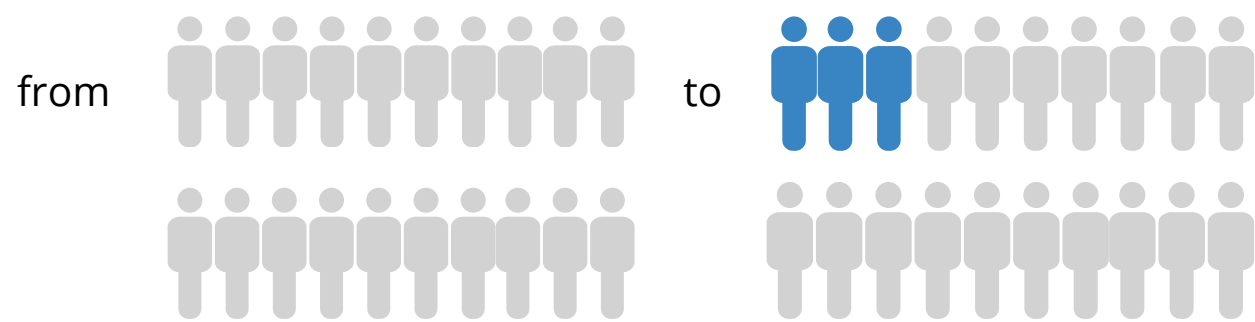
**eGFR is a blood test that measures kidney function. In young healthy adults, this typically exceeds 90 mL/min/1.73m², but it does tend to decline with age.

PEOPLE ON HOME HAEMODIALYSIS

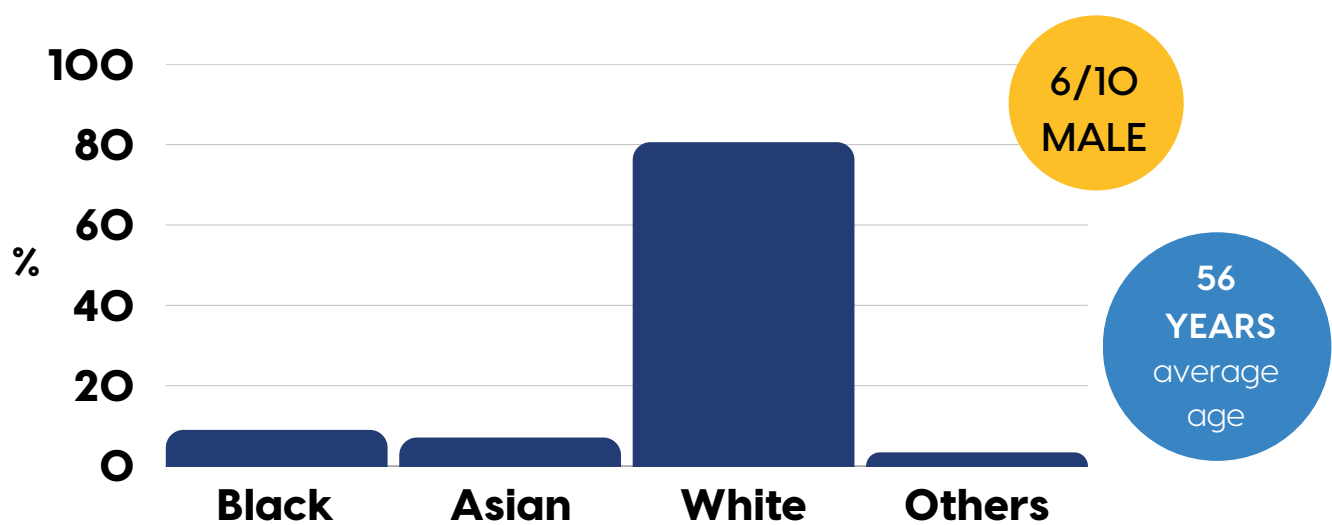


Around **1,480 adults** were on **home haemodialysis** at the end of 2024, around **1 in 50** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

In 2024 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on home haemodialysis varied between 0 in 20 at some centres to 3 in 20 at others.



Characteristics of all people on home haemodialysis in 2024*



*4.2% with ethnicity not known

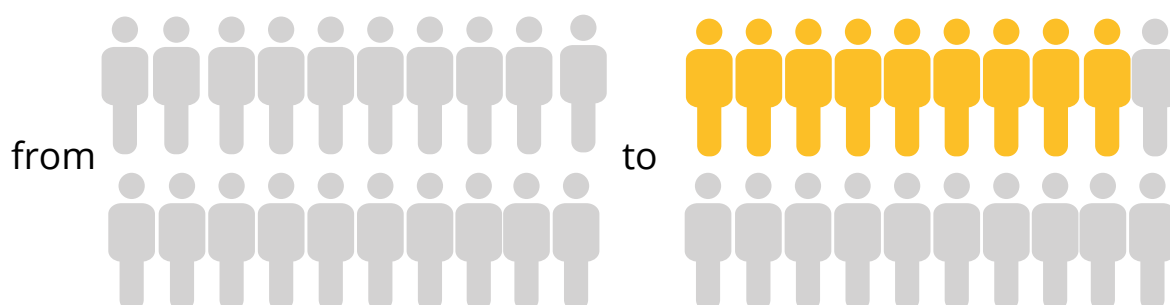
PEOPLE ON PERITONEAL DIALYSIS



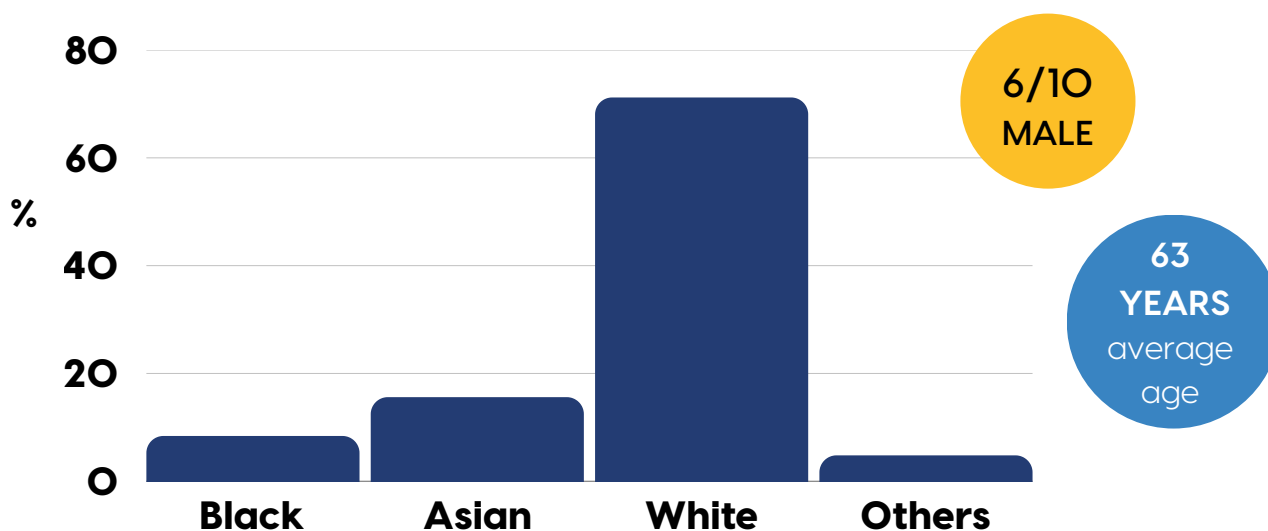
Peritoneal dialysis is one of the ways a person can manage their treatment at home.

Around **3,900 adults** were on **peritoneal dialysis** at the end of 2024 - around **1 in 20** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

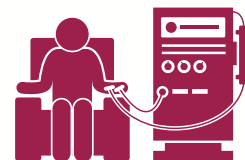
In 2024 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on peritoneal dialysis varied between 0 in 20 at some centres to 9 in 20 at others.



Characteristics of all people on peritoneal dialysis in 2024*



PEOPLE ON IN-CENTRE HAEMODIALYSIS



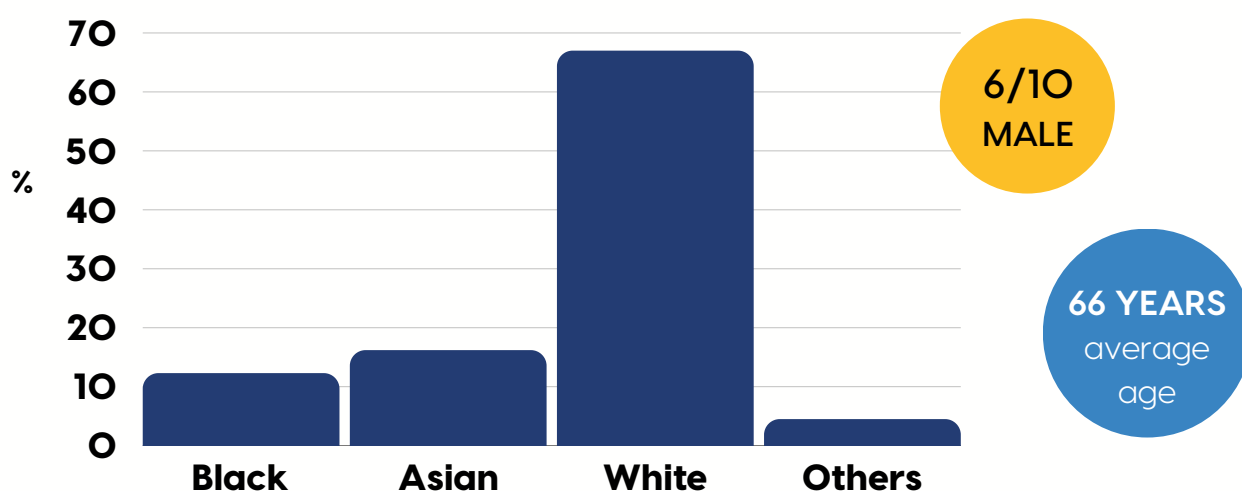
Most people receiving haemodialysis are treated in a kidney centre or a satellite dialysis unit.

Around **27,300 adults** were on **in-centre haemodialysis** at the end of 2024 - nearly **4 in 10** of all those on **kidney replacement treatments**.

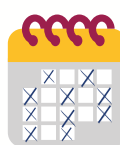
In 2024 the number of adults who started kidney replacement treatment on in-centre haemodialysis varied between 5 in 10 at some centres to all at others.



Characteristics of all people on in-centre haemodialysis in 2024*



2/3 of people dialysed for 4-5 hours per session.



The vast majority of people dialysed 3 times per week.

*6% with ethnicity not known

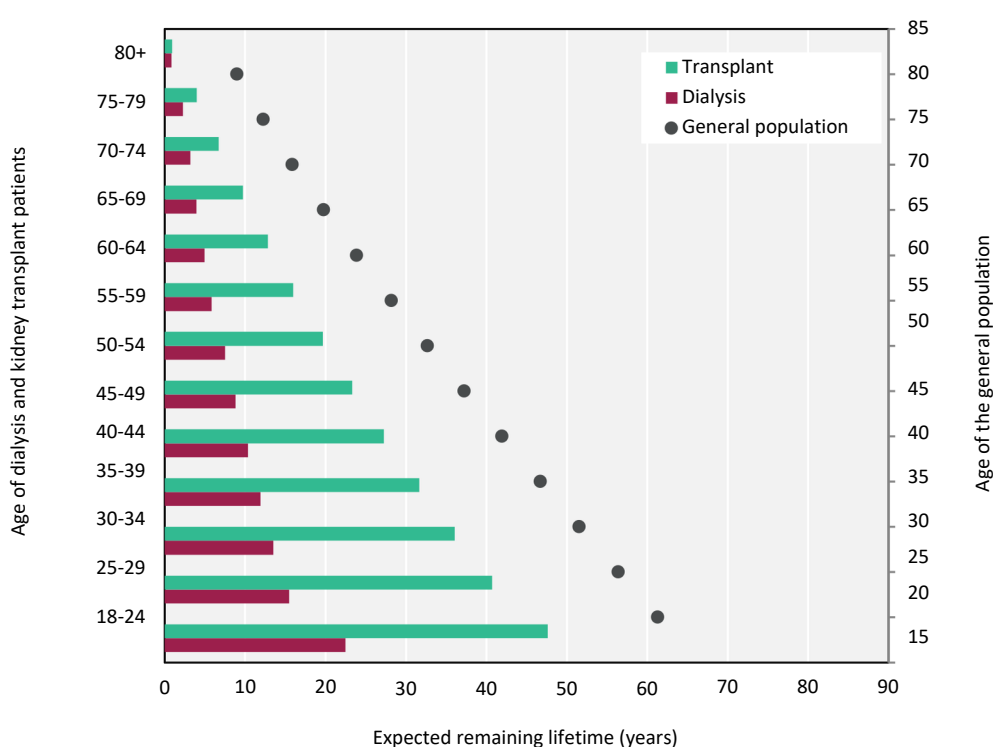
LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR PEOPLE ON KIDNEY REPLACEMENT TREATMENT



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 **5 times less** than people of the same age in the **general population**. The difference in average life expectancy increases with decreasing age.

Across all age groups under 80 years, patients with a working transplant have a higher remaining life span than those on dialysis.



For those on dialysis and transplant, average life expectancy remained similar to the previous year.

*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. For example, life expectancy may also be affected by other illnesses as well as kidney disease.



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



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Kidney Patient Reported Experience Measure (PREM) reports are available from:

[ukkidney.org/kidney-patient-reported-experience-measure](https://www.ukkidney.org/kidney-patient-reported-experience-measure)

The UK Renal Registry Data Portals, with information on the Annual Report, are available from:

[ukkidney.org/audit-research/data-portals](https://www.ukkidney.org/audit-research/data-portals)