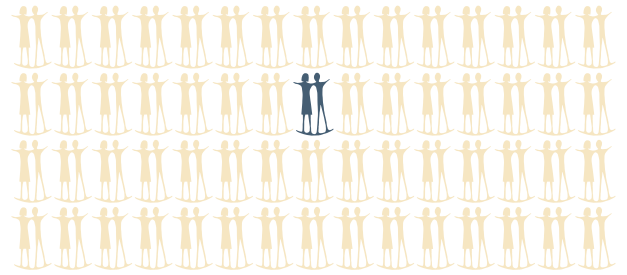


Kidney disease is a serious health concern for all Australians



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experience a greater burden of kidney disease than other Australians

In 2018-19, **just under 2%** of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having kidney disease.

- It **increased with age** and was
- **2X more common among women** than men.



Kidney disease was found to be **most common in the NT** followed by **WA**.

It is more common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in **remote and very remote** parts of Australia. This is particularly true for chronic kidney disease or **CKD** overall, and in its most severe stage; end-stage kidney disease, or **ESKD**.



Dialysis treatment for kidney disease accounts for almost **half** of all hospital admissions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

By working together, improvements can be made to address kidney disease among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, these include:



Making sure that **patients, their families and communities are actively involved** in designing services, research and policy.



Increasing access to treatment like dialysis and transplantation, and helping patients get treatment closer to home.

If kidney disease is detected early enough, its progress can be slowed or even stopped.



Improving cultural awareness and addressing racism and bias in the health care system.



Increasing the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander **health workforce**, and providing care that is **holistic and appropriate**.

