

Kidney and Urologic Diseases Statistics for the United States

National Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information Clearinghouse

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U.S. Department
of Health and
Human Services

Kidney Problems

Kidney Disease

Prevalence (1999–2004): An estimated 7.69 percent of adults aged 20 or older (15.5 million adults) have physiological evidence of chronic kidney disease determined as a moderately or severely reduced glomerular filtration rate.¹

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, Postdiarrheal

Incidence

2005: 221 cases in 34 states²
2004: 200 cases in 30 states³
2003: 178 cases in 32 states⁴
2002: 216 cases in 33 states⁵
2001: 202 cases in 28 states⁶
2000: 249 cases in 24 states⁷
1999: 181 cases in 26 states⁷
1998: 119 cases in 17 states⁷

End-stage Renal Disease (ESRD)

Prevalence (2005): 485,012 U.S. residents were under treatment as of the end of the calendar year.⁸

Resulting from these primary diseases:

Diabetes: 179,157
Hypertension: 117,438
Glomerulonephritis: 78,345
Cystic kidney: 22,458
All other: 87,614

Incidence (2005): 106,912 U.S. residents were new beneficiaries of treatment.⁸

Resulting from these primary diseases:

Diabetes: 46,851
Hypertension: 28,622
Glomerulonephritis: 8,100
Cystic kidney: 2,495
All other: 20,844

Mortality (2005): Among U.S. residents with ESRD, there were 167.3 deaths per 1,000 patient years.⁸ There were 85,790 deaths in all patients undergoing ESRD treatment.⁸

Costs for the ESRD program (2005): \$32 billion in public and private spending⁸

ESRD treatment:

Dialysis treatment (2005): 341,319 U.S. residents with ESRD received dialysis.⁸
In-center hemodialysis: 312,057
Home hemodialysis: 2,105
Peritoneal dialysis: 25,895
 CAPD* 10,732
 CCPD** 15,163
 Other PD*** 37

*CAPD=continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
**CCPD=continuous cycler-assisted peritoneal dialysis
***PD=peritoneal dialysis

Uncertain dialysis: 1,225

Number of kidney transplants performed⁸:

2005: 17,429
2000: 14,592
1995: 12,141
1990: 10,021
1985: 7,501
1980: 3,784

Source of organ donations for kidney transplants performed (2005)⁸:

From deceased donor: 10,811
From living related donor: 4,195
From spouse/life partner: 835
From living unrelated donor: 1,495
Paired exchange: 25
Living-deceased exchange: 12
Unknown relationship: 54

Number of people awaiting transplants (December 21, 2007)⁹:

Kidney (only): 74,182
Kidney and pancreas: 2,292

Dialysis survival (probability of patients surviving, from day 91 of ESRD, unadjusted)⁸:

1 year (2004–2005): 78.3
2 years (2003–2005): 63.6
5 years (2000–2005): 32.1
10 years (1995–2005): 10.3

Patient survival following deceased-donor transplant (probability of recipients surviving, from day 1 of transplantation, unadjusted)⁸:

1 year (2004–2005): 94.6
2 years (2003–2005): 91.2
5 years (2000–2005): 80.3
10 years (1995–2005): 61.2

Patient survival following living-donor transplant (probability of recipients surviving, from day 1 of transplantation, unadjusted)⁸:

1 year (2004–2005): 97.9
2 years (2003–2005): 96.6
5 years (2000–2005): 89.5
10 years (1995–2005): 75.1

Graft survival following deceased-donor transplant (probability of transplanted kidney surviving, from day 1 of transplantation, unadjusted)⁸:

1 year (2004–2005): 89.6
2 years (2003–2005): 83.7
5 years (2000–2005): 66.6
10 years (1995–2005): 41.7

Graft survival following living-donor transplant (probability of transplanted kidney surviving, from day 1 of transplantation, unadjusted)⁸:

1 year (2004–2005): 95.1
2 years (2003–2005): 91.9
5 years (2000–2005): 79.4
10 years (1995–2005): 55.2

Urologic Problems

Interstitial Cystitis

Prevalence (2004): Of 1,218 women in a study group, 154 (12.6 percent) had likely interstitial cystitis, based on results of the Pelvic Pain and Urgency/Frequency Patient Symptom Scale. In the same study group, only 13 (1.1 percent) were classified as having interstitial cystitis by the O’Leary-Sant IC Symptom Index and Problem Index. The authors of the published research article suggest that the true prevalence lies somewhere between these two extremes.¹⁰

(1988–1994): More than 1.3 million (1,218,631 women and 82,832 men) adults aged 20 or older self-reported having been diagnosed with interstitial cystitis.¹¹

Urinary Stones

Prevalence of kidney stones: The percent of adults aged 20 to 74 who self-reported ever having had kidney stones:

(1988–1994): 5.2 percent of adults (6.3 percent of men and 4.1 percent of women)¹²

(1976–1980): 3.2 percent of adults (4.9 percent of men and 2.8 percent of women)¹²

Inpatient hospital stays: The estimated number of hospital admissions among adults aged 20 or older with “calculus of kidney and ureters” as a primary diagnosis:

(2004): 171,000 hospital stays¹³

(2000): 177,496 hospital stays¹⁴

Physician office and hospital outpatient visits combined: The estimated number of doctor visits and outpatient hospital visits by adults aged 20 or older with “calculus of kidney and ureters” as a listed diagnosis:

(2000): 2 million visits with urolithiasis as the primary diagnosis¹⁴

(2000): 2.7 million visits with urolithiasis listed as any diagnosis¹⁴

Cost (2000): \$2.07 billion expended for evaluation and treatment¹⁴

Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)

Prevalence (1994): Percentages and counts of women and men who had a UTI in the past 12 months:

Women: 13.3 percent (12.8 million)¹⁵

Men: 2.3 percent (2.0 million)¹⁶

Inpatient hospital stays: The estimated number of hospital admissions among adults aged 20 or older with UTI or cystitis listed as a diagnosis:

(2004): 429,000 hospital stays¹³

(2000): 367,246 hospital stays (121,367 men; 245,879 women)^{15–16}

Physician office and hospital outpatient visits combined: The estimated number of doctor visits and outpatient hospital visits by patients aged 20 or older with UTI or cystitis listed as a diagnosis:

(2000): 8.27 million visits (1.41 million men; 6.86 million women) with UTI as the primary diagnosis¹⁴

(2000): 11.02 million visits (2.05 million men; 8.97 million women) with UTI listed as any diagnosis¹⁴

Cost (2000): \$3.5 billion (\$1.0 billion for men; \$2.5 billion for women) expended for evaluation and treatment¹⁴

Urinary Incontinence

Prevalence (1999–2000): Urinary incontinence affects an estimated 38 percent of women aged 60 or older.¹⁷ Urinary incontinence affects an estimated 17 percent of men aged 60 or older.¹⁸

Inpatient hospital stays: The estimated number of hospital admissions among adults aged 18 or older with urinary incontinence listed as a diagnosis:

(2000): 47,802 hospital stays (1,332 men; 46,470 women)¹⁴

Physician office and hospital outpatient visits combined: The estimated number of doctor visits and outpatient hospital visits by patients aged 20 or older, with urinary incontinence listed as a diagnosis:

(2000): 207,595 visits (men) with UI as the primary diagnosis¹⁴

(2000): 1.16 million visits (women) with UI as the primary diagnosis¹⁴

(2000): 353,065 visits (men) with UI listed as any diagnosis¹⁴

(2000): 2.13 million visits (women) with UI listed as any diagnosis¹⁴

Costs (2000): \$463.1 million annually (\$10.3 million for men; \$452.8 million for women) in hospital stays and visits to office-based physicians, hospital outpatient clinics, and emergency rooms by adults.¹⁴

Other Related Problems

Enlarged Prostate (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia [BPH]) and Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS)

Prevalence (2000): 6.5 million of the 27 million Caucasian men aged 50 to 79 in the United States were expected to meet the criteria for discussing treatment options for BPH.¹⁹

BPH/LUTS (AUA Symptom Score of 7 or greater) prevalence estimates for different ages:

- 40–49:** 24 percent
- 50–59:** 31 percent
- 60–79:** 36 percent
- 70–up:** 44 percent¹⁹

Doctor visits: The estimated number of doctor visits by men aged 20 or older with “hyperplasia of the prostate” listed as a diagnosis:

- (2000):** 4.4 million visits with “hyperplasia of the prostate” listed as the primary diagnosis¹⁴
- (2000):** 7.8 million visits with “hyperplasia of the prostate” listed as any diagnosis¹⁴

Costs (2000): \$1.1 billion annually in direct expenditures for medical services provided at hospital inpatient and outpatient settings, emergency departments, and physicians’ offices¹⁴

Erectile Dysfunction (Impotence)

Prevalence (2000): Complete erectile dysfunction (never able to achieve an erection) prevalence estimates for different ages (based on data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey):

- 20–29:** 1.8 percent
- 30–39:** 0.4 percent
- 40–49:** 1.2 percent
- 50–59:** 4.0 percent
- 60–69:** 16.7 percent
- 70–74:** 21.5 percent
- 75–up:** 47.5 percent
- Total:** 6.2 percent²⁰

Prostate Cancer

Incidence (2002): Incidence rates for prostate cancer by race and age:

- Caucasian men under 65:** 62 cases per 100,000 population of men
- African American men under 65:** 114 cases per 100,000 population of men
- Caucasian men over 65:** 935 cases per 100,000 population of men
- African American men over 65:** 1,396 cases per 100,000 population of men²¹

Costs (2000): \$1.3 billion²¹

Sources

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