

Annual Report 2025

Swiss Renal Registry and Quality Assessment Program

Contact information:

Rebecca Guidotti and Sandra Castellanos
Stadtspital Zürich
Institute of Nephrology
Tièchestrasse 99
CH-8037 Zürich
Phone +41 44 417 21 55
rebecca.guidotti@stadtspital.ch, sandra.castellanos@stadtspital.ch

List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
DM	Diabetes mellitus
ERA	European Renal Association
FL	Principality of Liechtenstein
GN	Glomerulonephritis/sclerosis
HD	Hemodialysis
HT	Hypertension
KRT	Kidney replacement therapy
Misc	Miscellaneous
PD	Peritoneal dialysis
PKD	Polycystic kidney disease
pmp	per million population
PN	Pyelonephritis
PTH	Parathyroid hormone
RVD	Renal vascular disease
SRRQAP	Swiss Renal Registry and Quality Assessment Program

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1 Board of the SRRQAP

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Patrice Ambühl (director)
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Clemens Jäger
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2 Summary

Since its establishment in 2014, the registry had recorded 14'338 patients by the end of 2025. Of these, 4'835 received dialysis at some point during 2025, including 766 incident cases (83.5 pmp) and 3'947 prevalent cases at year-end (430.5 pmp). The registry covers Switzerland and Liechtenstein, and the pmp rate is based on their combined population.

At year-end, 3'638 patients (92.2%) received hemodialysis (HD), while 306 (7.8%) received peritoneal dialysis (PD).

Sex distribution showed a notable imbalance among dialysis patients: 65% (2'566 patients) were male and 35% (1'381 patients) were female. This pattern is commonly observed in dialysis populations worldwide, despite the higher prevalence of chronic kidney disease among women.

The median age of prevalent patients on dialysis has increased by 3.3 years since 2014, reaching 73.8 years in 2025, reflecting the steady aging of this population.

Dialysis care was provided by 102 centers across Switzerland and Liechtenstein, including both public and private facilities. Of these centers, 57 (55.9%) were publicly operated and 45 (44.1%) were privately run, with approximately 69.8% of patients receiving dialysis in public centers and 30.2% in private centers.

Regional distribution reflected Switzerland's linguistic and geographic diversity: 984 patients (24.9%) resided in the French-speaking Romandie, 279 (7.1%) in the Italian-speaking Ticino, and the largest group – 2'684 patients (68.0%) – in the German-speaking regions.

The leading causes of kidney failure were renal vascular disease due to hypertension (800 patients, 20.3%), diabetes mellitus (744 patients, 18.9%), unknown causes (362 patients, 9.2%), and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (278 patients, 7.1%).

Comorbidities were common: 37.3% of dialysis patients had cardiomyopathy, 35.4% had type 2 diabetes, and 33.8% had coronary heart disease.

Patients on center-based dialysis had been treated for an average of 4.3 years, compared with 3.0 years for home dialysis patients – largely due to a higher transplantation rate.

Encouragingly, 284 kidney transplants were performed in 2025, offering those patients an opportunity to live free of dialysis.

In 2025, 551 dialysis patients (11.4%) died, a decrease compared with 2024 (12.3%), and similar to the rates observed in 2022 (11.6%) and 2023 (11.1%).

This report provides an overview of the current landscape of dialysis care in Switzerland, including patient demographics, treatment modalities, comorbidities, and regional trends. Despite a robust healthcare infrastructure, the burden of chronic kidney disease remains substantial.

Since 2015, the Swiss Dialysis Registry has submitted individual-level data to the European Renal Association (ERA) Registry in Amsterdam. Due to reporting delays, ERA data in this report refer to 2023; 2025 data are expected in autumn 2027. Unlike the Swiss Dialysis Registry, the ERA Registry also includes prevalent transplant recipients, whose data are therefore collected by the Swiss registry to ensure complete reporting.

3 Incidence of dialysis patients from 2019-2025

3.1 Number of patients starting dialysis treatment, and incidence of dialysis patients by canton

Canton	Number of patients starting dialysis				Incidence of dialysis patients (pmp)			
	2019	2021	2023	2025	2019	2021	2023	2025
AG	37	49	57	56	53.9	69.7	78.4	75.3
AI	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AR	4	10	7	4	72.1	179.9	123.9	69.9
BE	97	106	101	95	93.3	101.2	95.0	88.3
BL	28	18	20	28	96.7	61.5	66.9	92.1
BS	37	14	26	31	188.9	71.4	130.0	151.8
FR	17	16	20	9	52.8	48.5	58.6	25.6
GE	35	38	56	49	69.4	74.6	106.8	91.2
GL	3	5	4	2	73.9	121.4	95.1	47.1
GR	11	22	27	26	55.3	109.2	131.8	125.4
JU	6	17	13	12	81.5	230.4	174.4	159.6
LU	37	40	37	36	89.6	95.2	85.5	81.5
NE	23	19	9	12	130.3	107.9	50.5	66.5
NW	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OW	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SG	70	54	45	50	137.1	104.0	84.1	91.9
SH	7	11	10	9	85.0	131.0	114.8	99.9
SO	26	30	32	31	94.5	107.0	111.6	106.3
SZ	12	18	11	17	74.8	110.0	65.7	100.0
TG	18	13	21	22	64.4	45.5	71.1	72.7
TI	63	48	51	43	179.2	136.3	142.6	119.5
UR	1	1	0	4	27.2	27.0	0.0	103.7
VD	80	98	78	72	99.4	119.1	92.2	83.4
VS	31	30	23	22	89.7	84.9	62.9	58.5
ZG	10	7	6	8	78.3	53.9	45.3	59.3
ZH	138	111	131	122	89.7	70.9	81.6	74.7
FL	4	10	9	6	103.2	254.4	224.9	145.5
German-speaking CH	540	519	544	547	89.0	84.2	86.2	85.1
French-speaking CH	192	218	199	176	86.2	96.2	85.4	73.8
Italian-speaking CH	63	48	51	43	179.2	136.3	142.6	119.5
All	795	785	794	766	92.0	89.4	88.2	83.5

Table 1. FL=Principality of Liechtenstein; Incidence (pmp) is based on the location of the dialysis center, not the patients' place of residence.

3.2 Number and percentage of patients starting dialysis treatment by type of center (public/private)

Center	Number (percentage) of patients starting dialysis			
	2019	2021	2023	2025
Private center	220 (27.7)	248 (31.6)	252 (31.7)	229 (29.9)
Public center	575 (72.3)	537 (68.4)	542 (68.3)	537 (70.1)
All	795	785	794	766

Table 2

3.3 Number of patients starting dialysis treatment by age group and sex

Age group		Number of patients starting dialysis				Incidence of dialysis patients (pmp)			
		2019	2021	2023	2025	2019	2021	2023	2025
0-19 yrs	Men	6	7	3	1	6.8	7.8	3.2	1.1
	Women	3	2	5	4	3.6	2.4	5.7	4.6
	Total	9	9	8	5	5.2	5.1	4.5	2.8
20-44 yrs	Men	44	47	53	42	30.2	31.8	35.0	27.2
	Women	20	29	25	24	14.1	20.3	17.1	16.2
	Total	64	76	78	66	22.3	26.2	26.2	21.8
45-64 yrs	Men	146	131	137	134	119.4	106.4	110.0	106.6
	Women	80	61	65	62	66.1	49.9	52.3	49.4
	Total	226	192	202	196	92.9	78.2	81.2	78.0
65-74 yrs	Men	145	158	135	121	362.9	388.8	322.7	277.6
	Women	67	54	63	63	153.9	122.2	138.8	133.6
	Total	212	212	198	184	254.0	249.9	227.0	202.8
≥ 75 yrs	Men	193	200	219	234	599.9	580.9	596.1	599.1
	Women	89	96	89	81	195.0	201.5	178.4	155.4
	Total	282	296	308	315	362.4	360.7	355.6	345.4
All	Men	534	543	547	532	124.5	124.6	122.3	116.6
	Women	259	242	247	234	59.4	54.7	54.5	50.8
	Total	793	785	794	766	91.7	89.4	88.2	83.5

Table 3. Age data were missing for two patients in 2019, resulting in lower patient numbers and incidence rates than in other tables.

3.4 Incidence of dialysis patients according to diagnosis

	All		GN		PN		PKD		DM				HT		RVD		Misc		Unknown	
									Type 1		Type 2									
	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%
2019	92.0	100.0	12.1	13.2	1.2	1.3	7.2	7.8	2.5	2.8	16.4	17.9	20.1	21.9	5.0	5.4	19.4	21.1	8.0	8.7
2021	89.4	100.0	13.1	14.7	1.3	1.4	4.8	5.4	2.7	3.1	15.0	16.8	18.1	20.3	5.2	5.9	22.9	25.6	6.2	6.9
2023	88.2	100.0	13.3	15.1	1.8	2.0	5.6	6.3	1.9	2.1	15.3	17.4	22.0	24.9	3.2	3.7	17.4	19.8	7.7	8.7
2025	83.5	100.0	11.1	13.3	2.1	2.5	6.0	7.2	2.0	2.3	11.9	14.2	19.2	23.0	5.0	6.0	18.8	22.5	7.5	9.0

Table 4. Abbreviations used: GN: glomerulonephritis/sclerosis; PN: pyelonephritis; PKD: polycystic kidney disease, adult type; DM: diabetes mellitus; HT: hypertension; RVD: renal vascular disease; Misc: miscellaneous

3.5 Age at start of dialysis according to dialysis modality (mean and median)

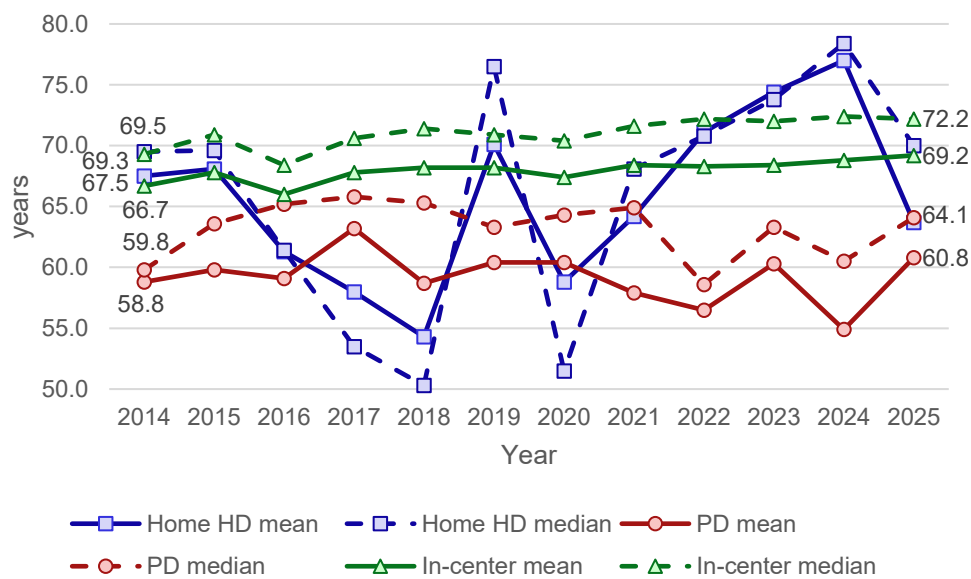


Figure 1. The fluctuations in the Home HD values are attributable to the small sample size.

3.6 Type of treatment at start of KRT

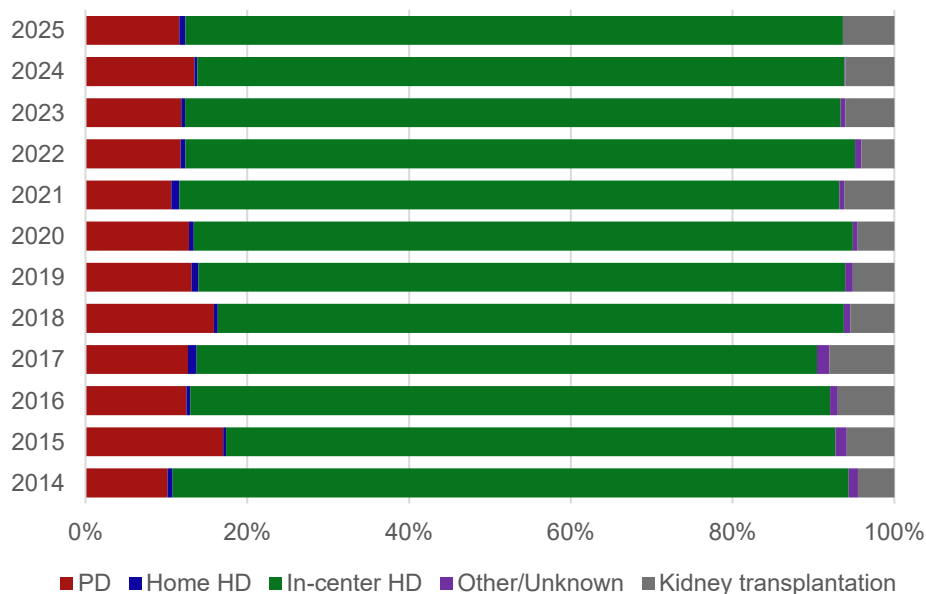


Figure 2

3.7 Comparison of incidence in KRT in 2023 with other European countries

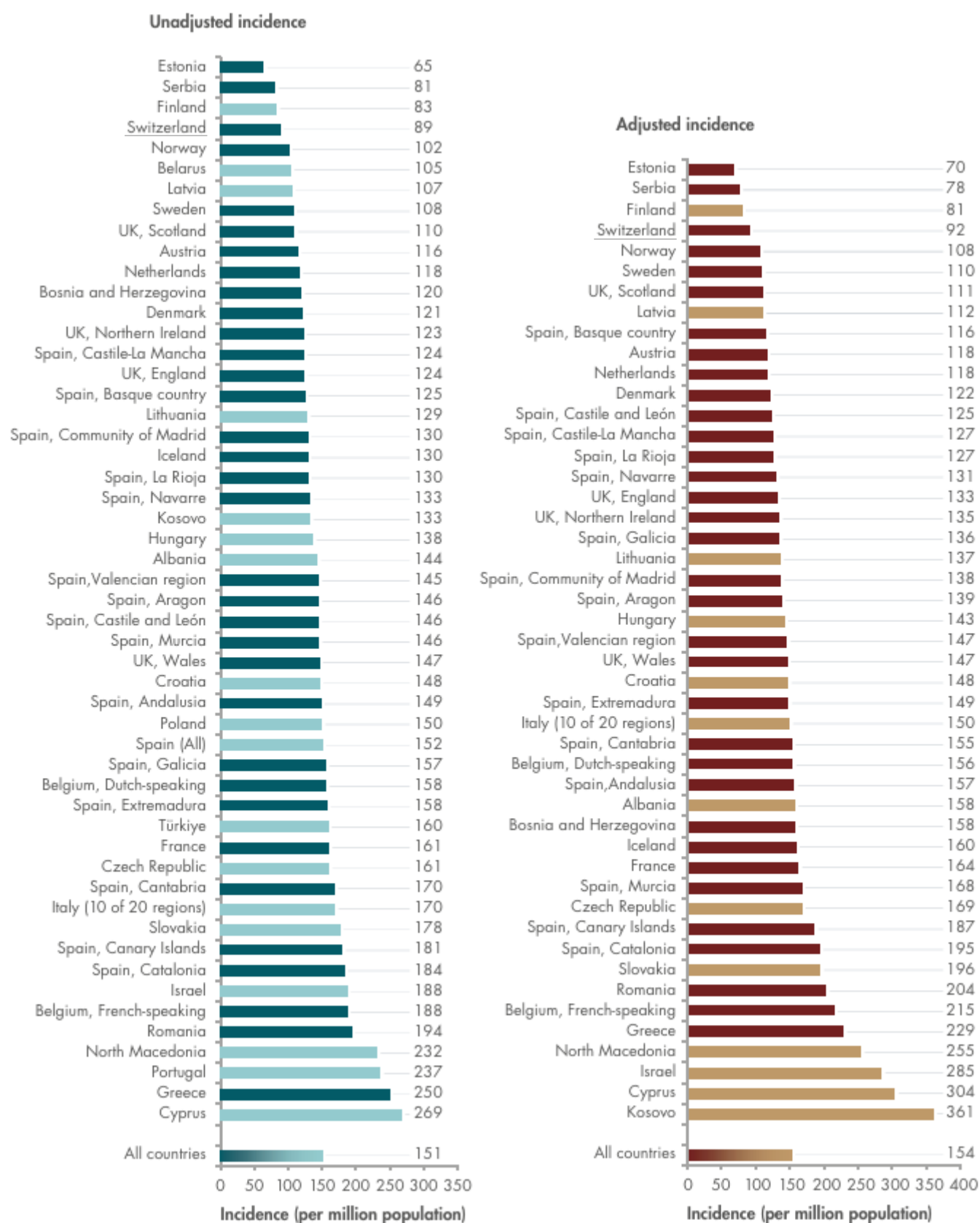


Figure 3. Source: ERA Registry Annual Report 2023.

Registries providing individual patient data are shown as dark bars, and registries providing aggregated data as light bars. Adjustment of the incidence was performed by standardizing the incidence to the age and sex distribution of the EU27 population.

4 Prevalence of dialysis patients from 2019-2025

4.1 Number and prevalence of patients on dialysis according to canton

Canton	Number of dialysis patients at the end of the year				Prevalence of dialysis patients (pmp)			
	2019	2021	2023	2025	2019	2021	2023	2025
AG	273	269	294	293	398.0	382.6	404.5	393.9
AI	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AR	24	29	27	24	432.9	521.7	477.9	419.4
BE	506	486	474	483	486.8	464.0	445.7	448.8
BL	112	116	114	108	386.9	396.2	381.5	355.4
BS	126	110	118	139	643.4	561.1	589.9	680.8
FR	83	83	96	77	257.9	251.6	281.1	219.4
GE	222	207	212	207	440.4	406.3	404.3	385.4
GL	21	18	23	17	517.4	437.0	546.9	400.5
GR	78	88	99	103	391.9	437.0	483.2	496.6
JU	46	56	61	58	625.1	758.8	818.3	771.5
LU	142	145	166	162	343.7	345.0	383.6	366.9
NE	91	100	83	80	515.6	567.6	465.5	443.5
NW	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OW	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SG	214	238	245	258	419.0	458.4	457.8	474.2
SH	47	45	44	49	570.7	535.7	505.1	543.9
SO	119	145	140	134	432.3	517.4	488.1	459.6
SZ	57	67	60	61	355.2	409.3	358.4	358.7
TG	76	78	88	90	271.9	272.8	298.1	297.2
TI	305	272	288	279	867.7	772.3	805.1	775.5
UR	15	12	16	12	408.7	323.9	421.8	311.0
VD	405	389	428	429	503.0	472.7	506.0	496.7
VS	161	143	123	133	466.0	404.9	336.2	353.6
ZG	51	46	48	49	399.6	354.4	362.1	362.9
ZH	635	638	673	664	412.5	407.8	419.2	406.6
FL	35	41	44	38	903.3	1043.0	1099.6	921.7
German-speaking CH	2531	2571	2673	2684	417.2	417.3	423.3	417.7
French-speaking CH	1008	978	1003	984	452.7	431.7	430.4	412.9
Italian-speaking CH	305	272	288	279	867.7	772.3	805.1	775.5
All	3844	3821	3964	3947	444.7	435.3	440.3	430.5

Table 5. FL=Principality of Liechtenstein; Prevalence (pmp) is based on the location of the dialysis center, not the patients' place of residence.

4.2 Number and percentage of prevalent dialysis patients by type of center (public/private)

Center	Number (percentage) of prevalent patients			
	2019	2021	2023	2025
Private center	1104 (28.7)	1156 (30.3)	1200 (30.3)	1191 (30.2)
Public center	2740 (71.3)	2665 (69.7)	2764 (69.7)	2756 (69.8)
All	3844	3821	3964	3947

Table 6

4.3 Number and prevalence of patients on dialysis by age group and sex

Age group		Number of dialysis patients at the end of the year				Prevalence of dialysis patients (pmp)			
		2019	2021	2023	2025	2019	2021	2023	2025
0-19 yrs	Men	8	12	12	16	9.0	13.3	13.0	17.1
	Women	5	4	8	9	6.0	4.7	9.2	10.3
	Total	13	16	20	25	7.5	9.1	11.1	13.8
20-44 yrs	Men	181	181	176	166	124.2	122.6	116.1	107.6
	Women	80	102	111	88	56.4	71.4	75.8	59.4
	Total	261	283	287	254	90.8	97.4	96.3	84.0
45-64 yrs	Men	675	618	630	563	552.1	501.8	505.9	447.7
	Women	341	338	332	315	281.9	276.6	267.3	251.0
	Total	1016	956	962	878	417.7	389.6	386.8	349.4
65-74 yrs	Men	652	637	601	590	1631.9	1567.6	1436.5	1353.8
	Women	376	345	356	352	863.9	780.9	784.4	746.3
	Total	1028	982	957	942	1231.5	1157.8	1097.2	1038.0
≥ 75 yrs	Men	990	1043	1148	1231	3077.0	3029.4	3124.8	3151.7
	Women	534	541	589	617	1170.1	1135.6	1180.9	1183.5
	Total	1524	1584	1737	1848	1958.6	1930.1	2005.4	2026.5
All	Men	2506	2491	2567	2566	584.4	571.6	574.1	562.6
	Women	1336	1330	1396	1381	306.7	300.9	308.1	299.7
	Total	3842	3821	3963	3947	444.4	435.3	440.2	430.5

Table 7. Age data were missing for two patients in 2019 and one in 2023, resulting in lower patient numbers and prevalence rates than in other tables.

4.4 Prevalence of dialysis patients according to diagnosis

	All		GN		PN		PKD		DM				HT		RVD		Misc		Unknown	
									Type 1		Type 2									
	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%	pmp	%
2019	444.7	100.0	77.2	17.4	13.5	3.0	32.7	7.4	14.3	3.2	76.8	17.3	85.3	19.2	19.5	4.4	88.3	19.8	37.0	8.3
2021	435.3	100.0	74.6	17.1	12.3	2.8	32.0	7.4	14.0	3.2	72.6	16.7	82.7	19.0	19.8	4.6	89.9	20.7	37.3	8.6
2023	440.3	100.0	77.0	17.5	13.6	3.1	31.5	7.2	13.3	3.0	73.8	16.8	87.4	19.9	18.0	4.1	88.3	20.1	37.3	8.5
2025	430.5	100.0	70.1	16.3	12.9	3.0	30.3	7.0	9.3	2.2	71.9	16.7	87.3	20.3	19.5	4.5	89.8	20.9	39.5	9.2

Table 8. Abbreviations used: GN: glomerulonephritis/sclerosis; PN: pyelonephritis; PKD: polycystic kidney disease, adult type; DM: diabetes mellitus; HT: hypertension; RVD: renal vascular disease; Misc: miscellaneous

4.5 Age of prevalent dialysis patients by dialysis modality (mean and median)

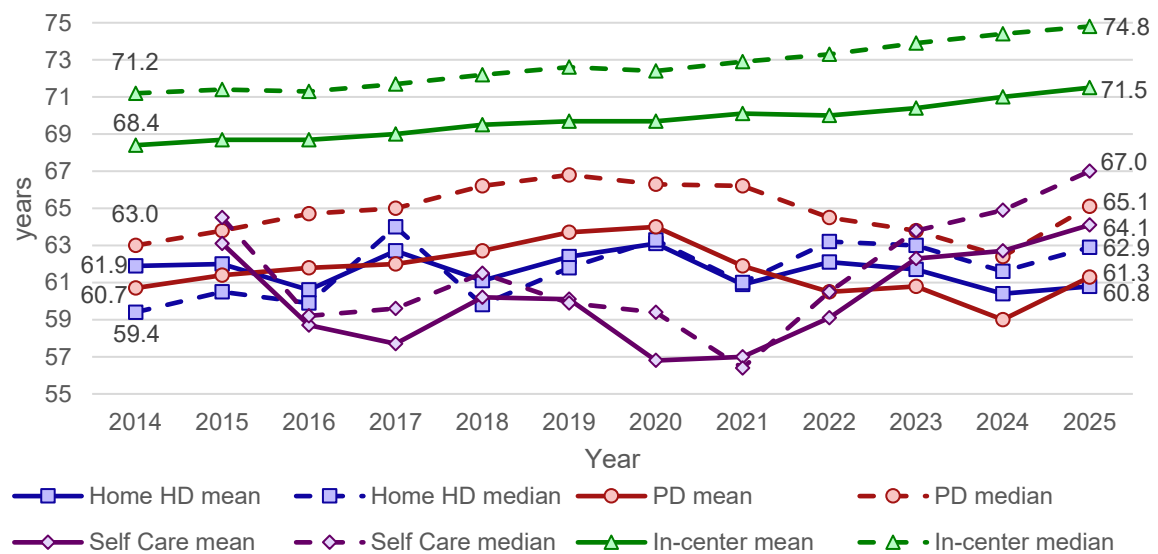


Figure 4

4.6 Type of treatment in prevalent KRT

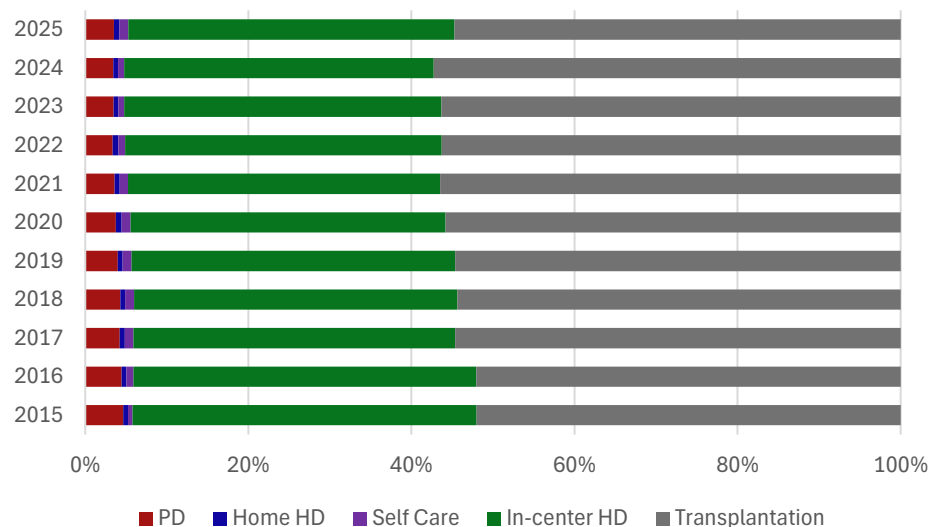


Figure 5. For 2025, high-frequency dialysis patients (n = 8) were grouped with home-HD due to the small sample size. USZ transplantation data prior to 1 May 2008 were unavailable and are therefore not included in the graph.

4.7 Comparison of prevalence in KRT with other European countries on 31 December 2023

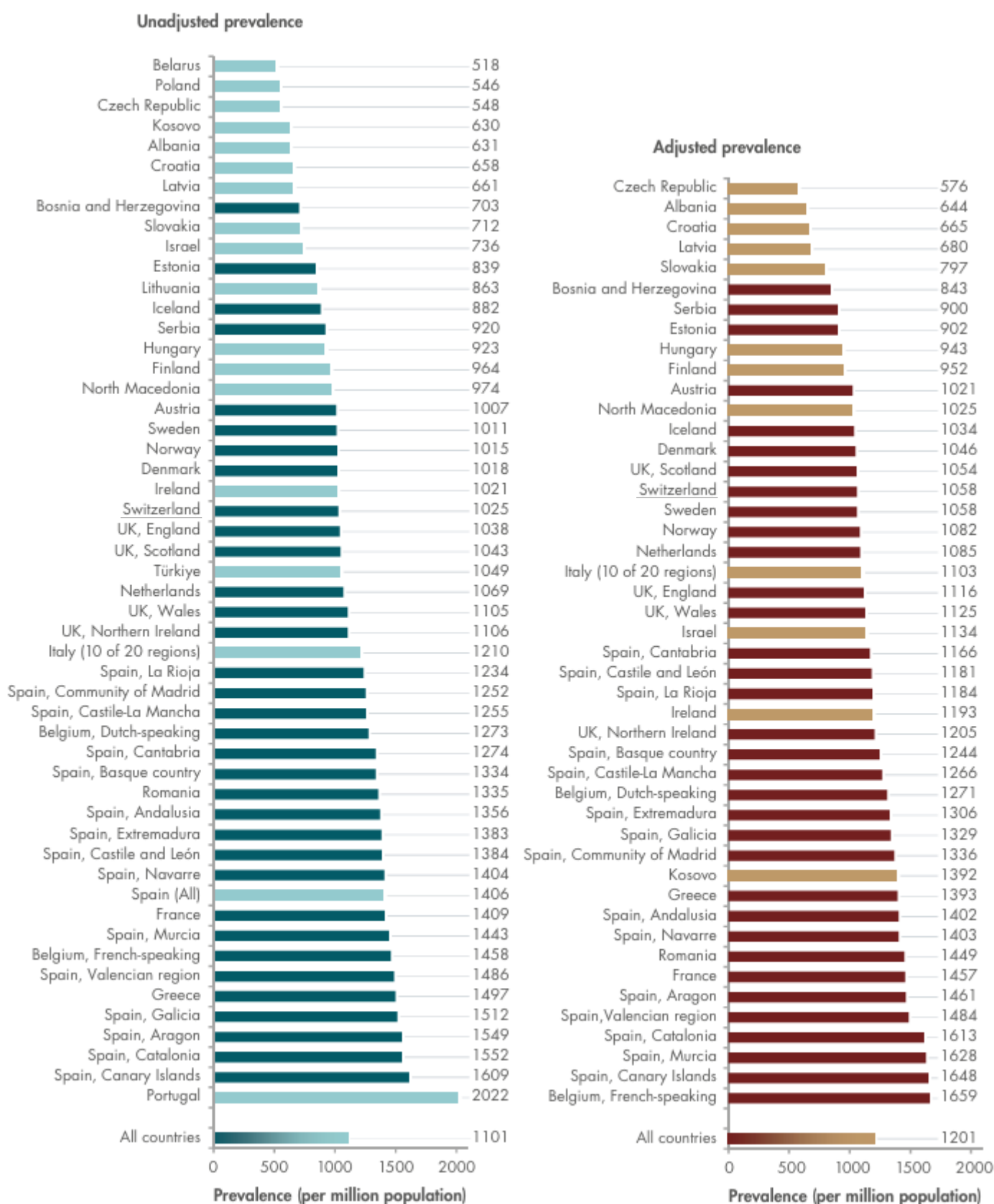


Figure 6. Source: ERA Registry Annual Report 2023.

Registries providing individual patient data are shown as dark bars, and registries providing aggregated data as light bars. Adjustment of the prevalence was performed by standardizing the incidence to the age and sex distribution of the EU27 population.

5 Age

The following graph shows the trend (mean and median) between 2014 and 2025.

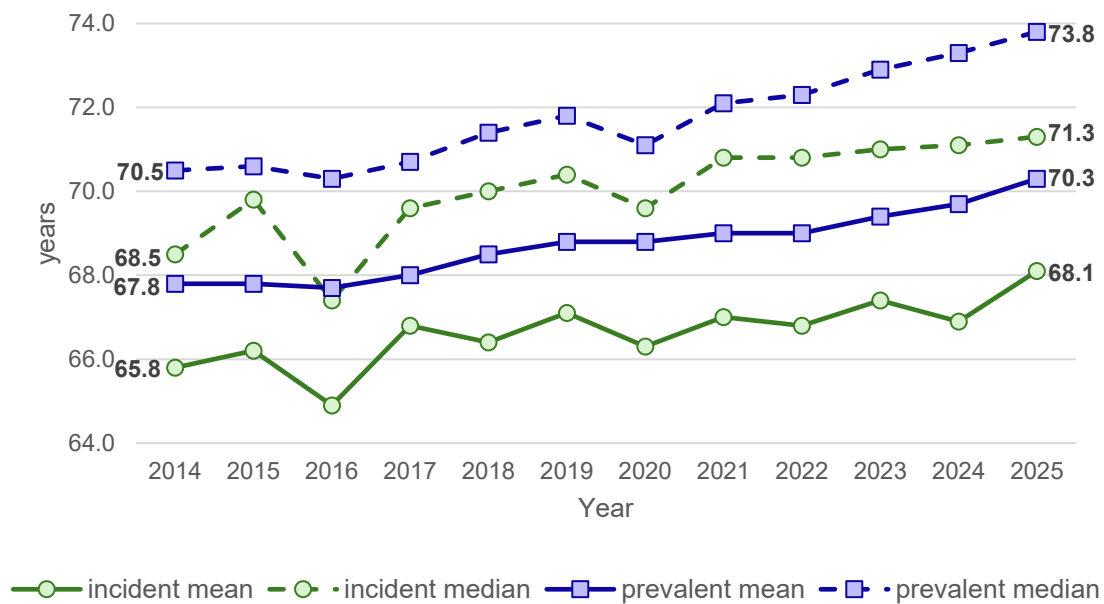


Figure 7

6 Primary renal disease

The following graph shows the frequency (%) of primary renal disease in prevalent patients (given for those with a frequency ≥ 1 percent) in the year 2025.

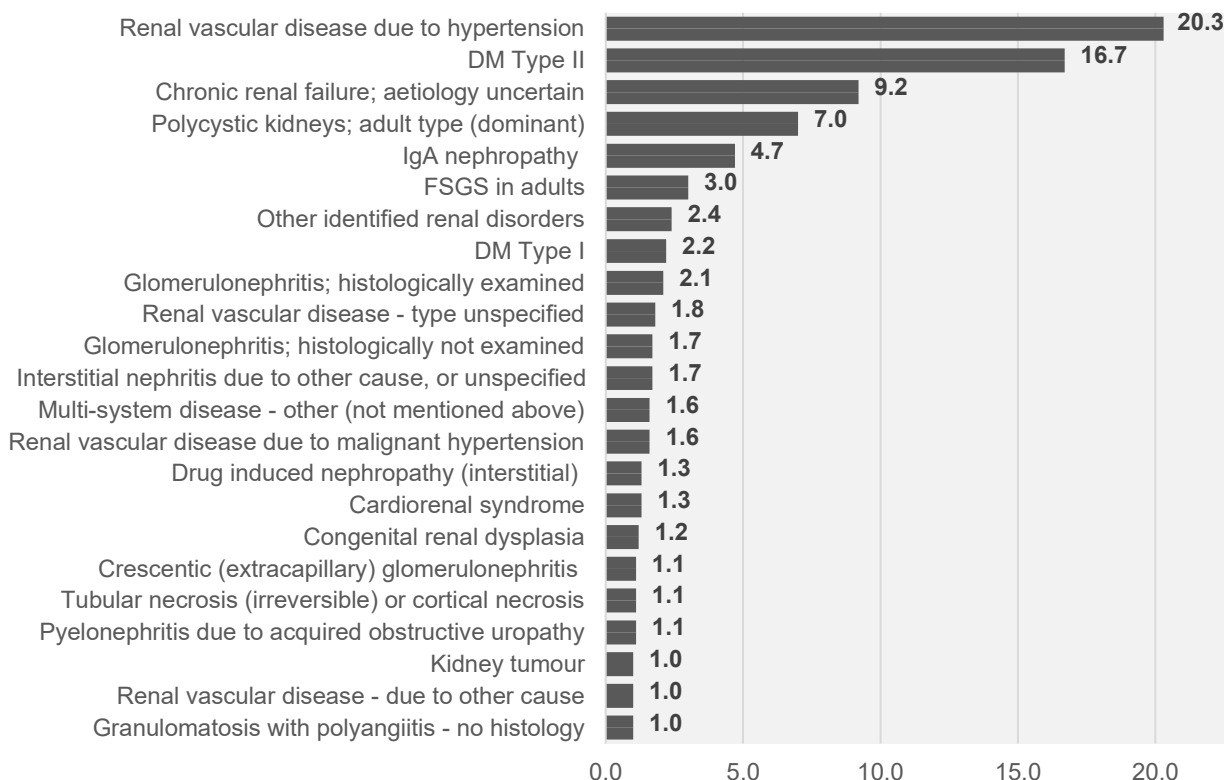


Figure 8

7 Comorbidities

The following graph shows the frequency (%) of comorbidities in prevalent patients in the year 2025.

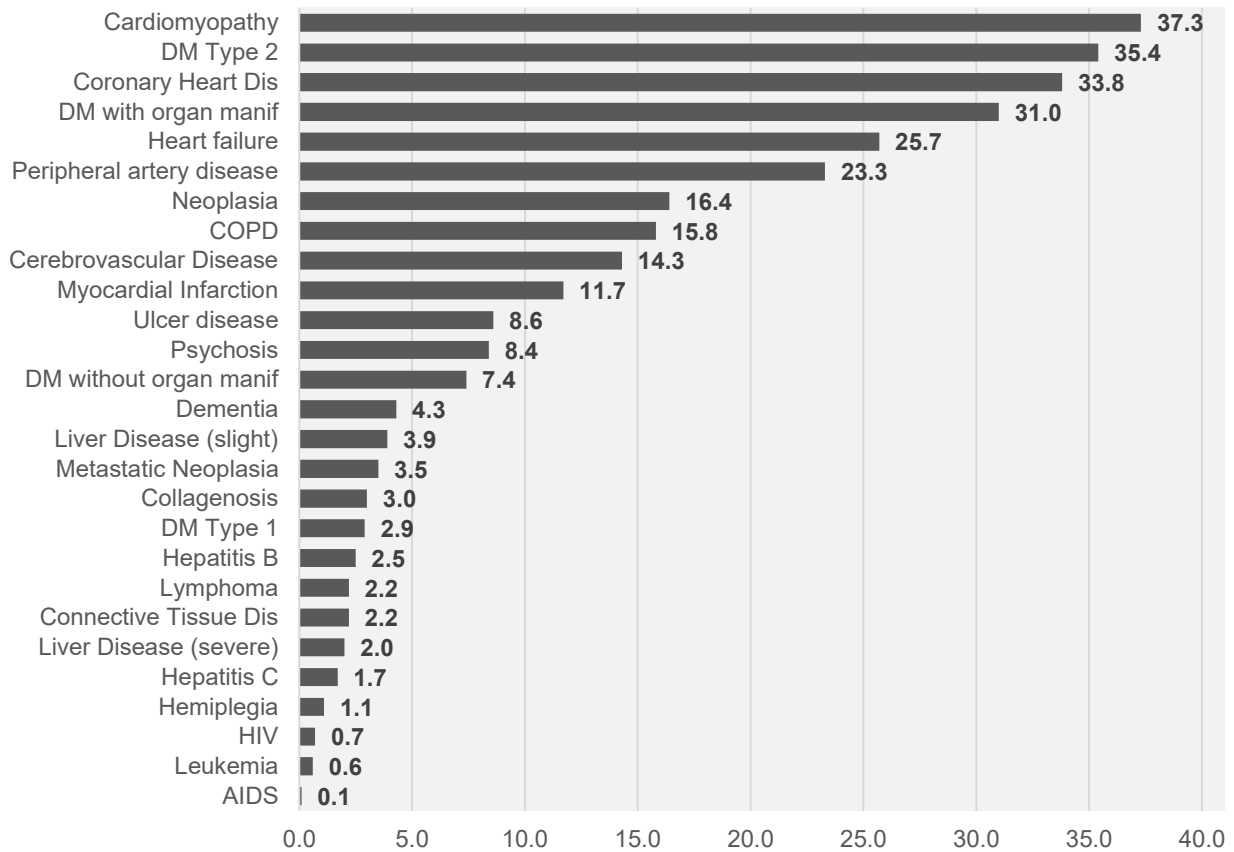


Figure 9

8 Dialysis-specific data

8.1 Vascular access in HD patients by region

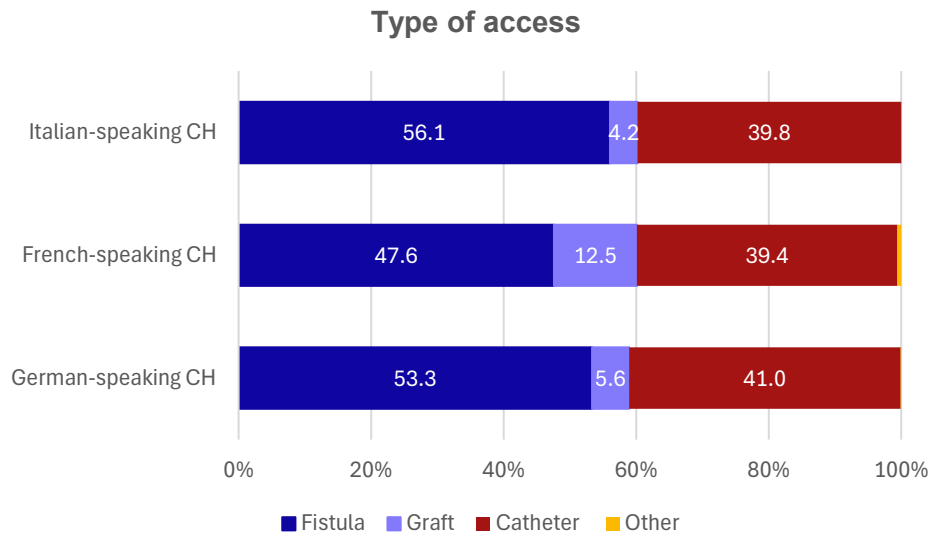


Figure 10

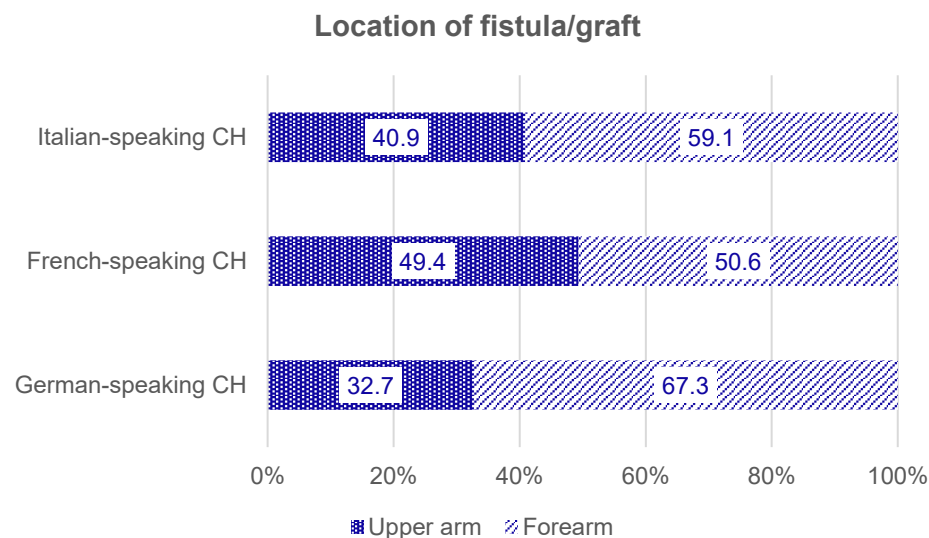


Figure 11

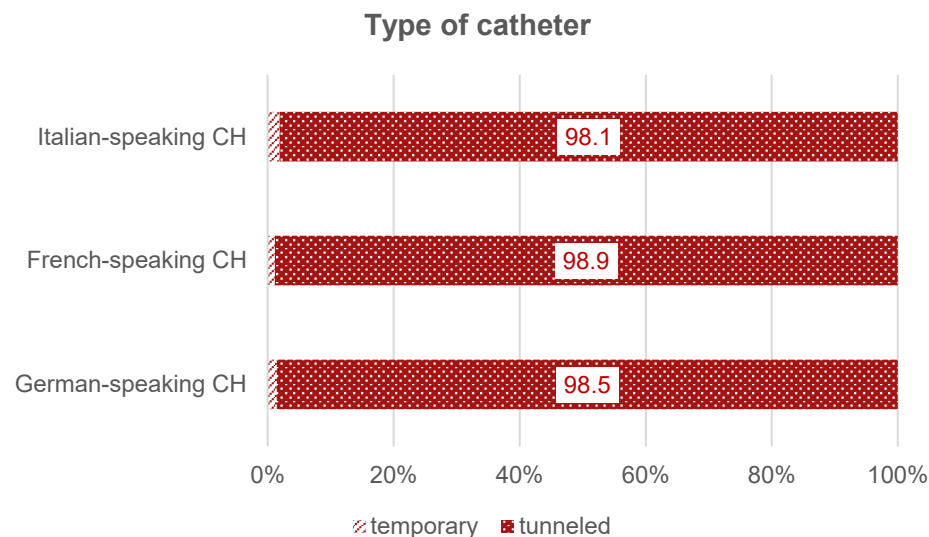


Figure 12

8.2 Number and duration of HD sessions by region

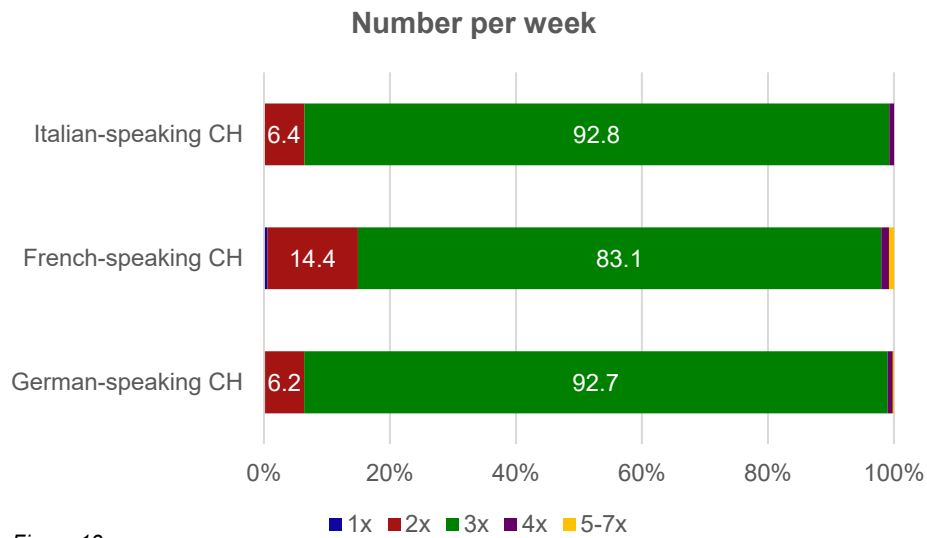


Figure 13

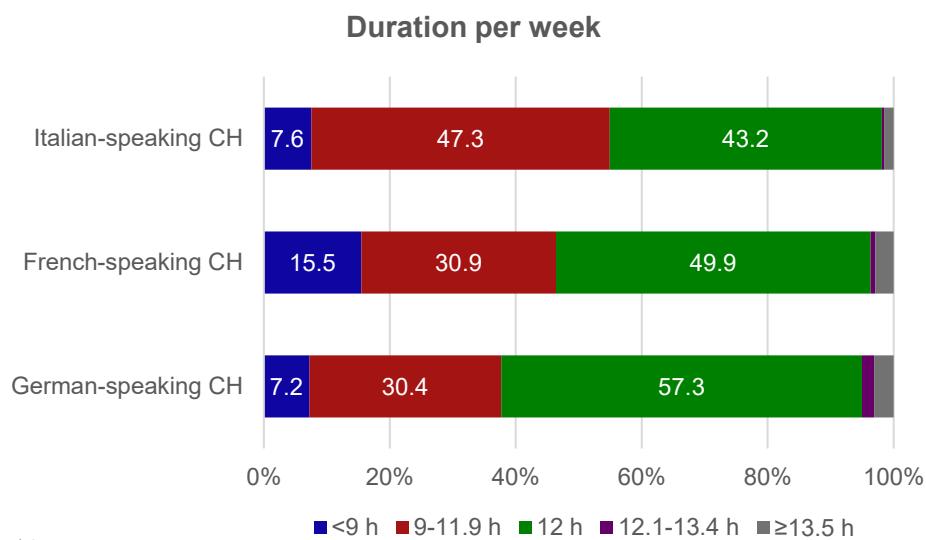


Figure 14

From 2014 to 2025, the proportion of patients initiating dialysis with one or two sessions per week increased across all language regions of Switzerland. In the French-speaking region, the proportion rose from 1.6% in 2014 to 38% in 2025, becoming the highest among the three regions. The Italian-speaking region also experienced a marked increase, particularly after 2021, reaching 22% in 2025. In the German-speaking region, the increase was more gradual, from 1.9% in 2014 to 12% in 2025. Overall, these findings indicate a growing use of incremental dialysis across Switzerland, with the steepest increase observed in the French-speaking region.

8.3 Kt/V

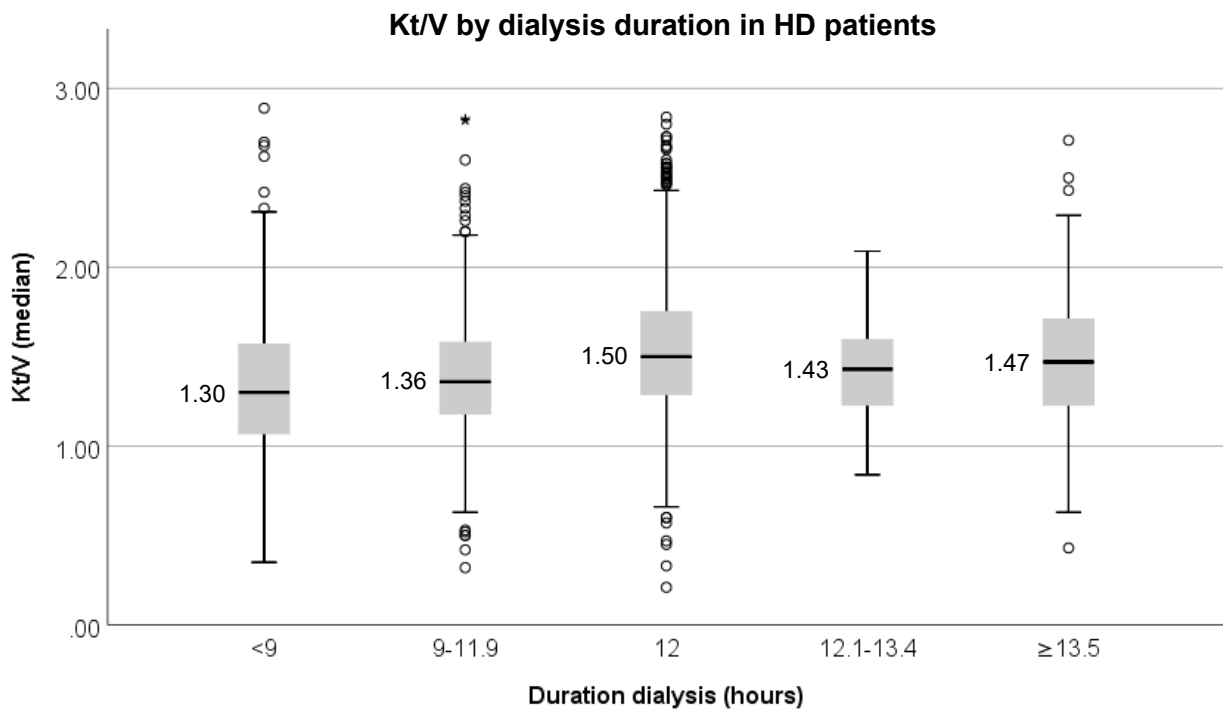


Figure 15. Kt/V values: indirectly measured (machine-derived), single-pool calculated, and double-pool (equilibrated).

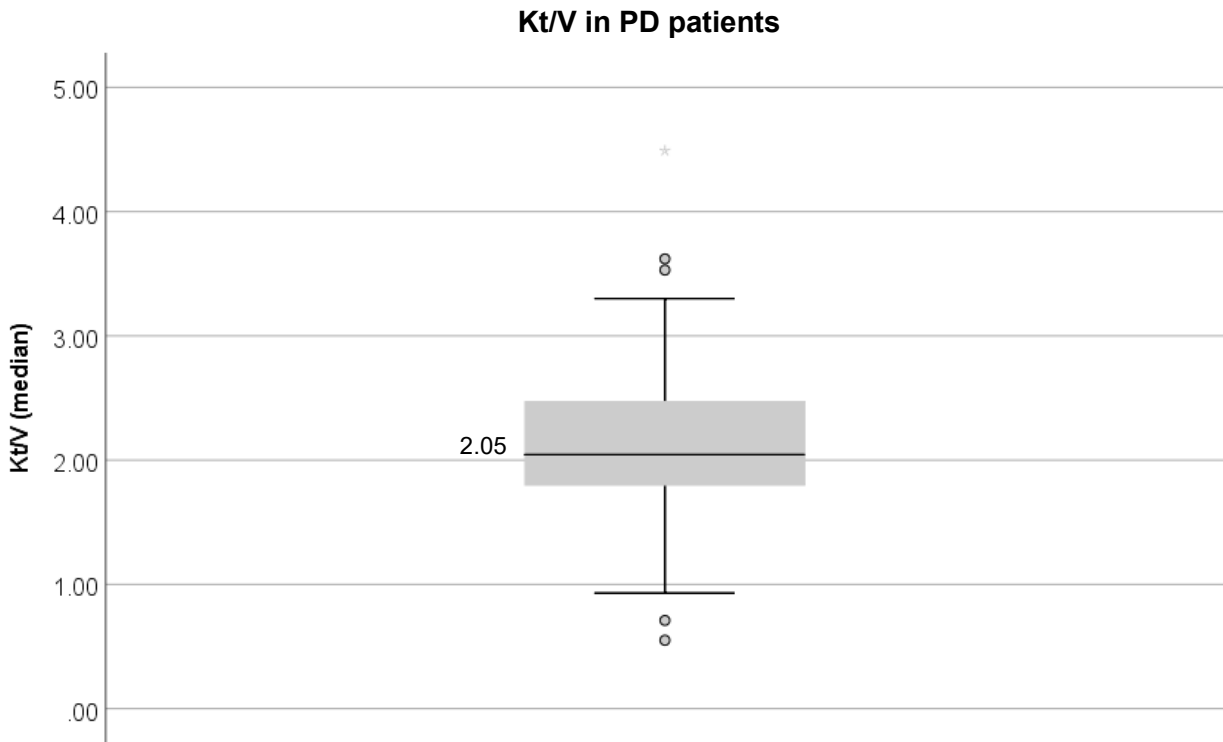


Figure 16. Kt/V values: peritoneal only and total (peritoneal plus renal).

8.4 Residual renal function

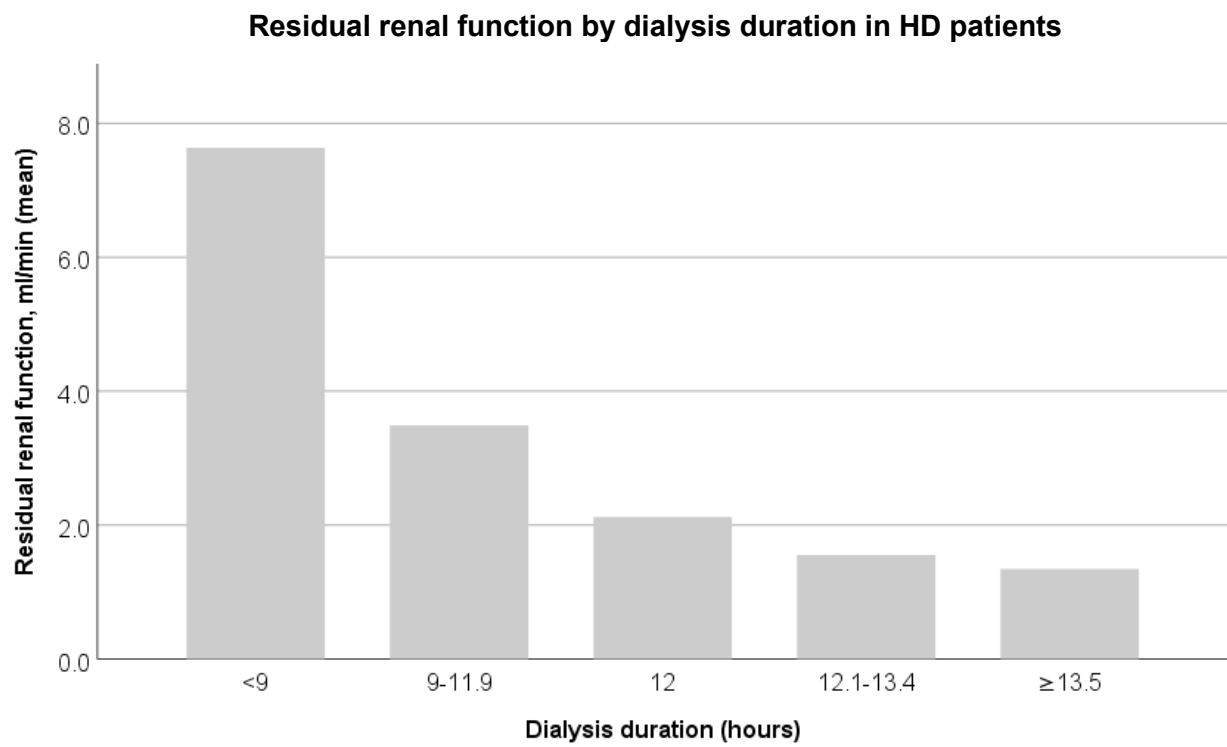


Figure 17. Residual renal function assessed by creatinine clearance or estimated GFR ($[(CrCl + UreaCl)/2]$).

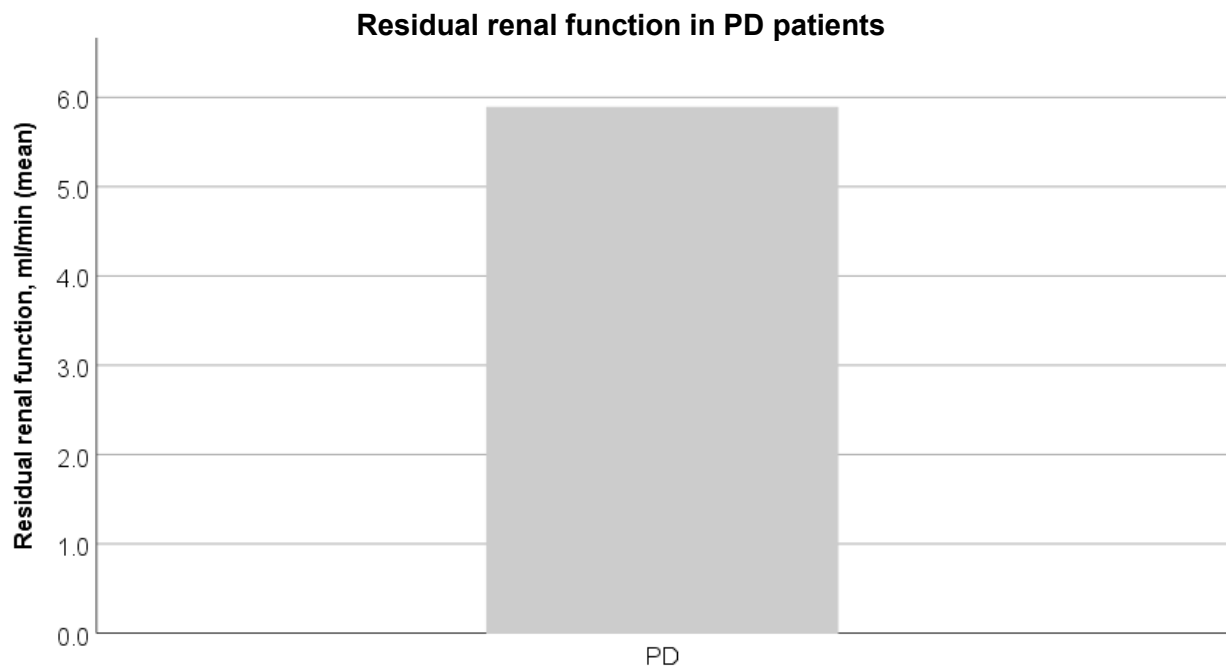
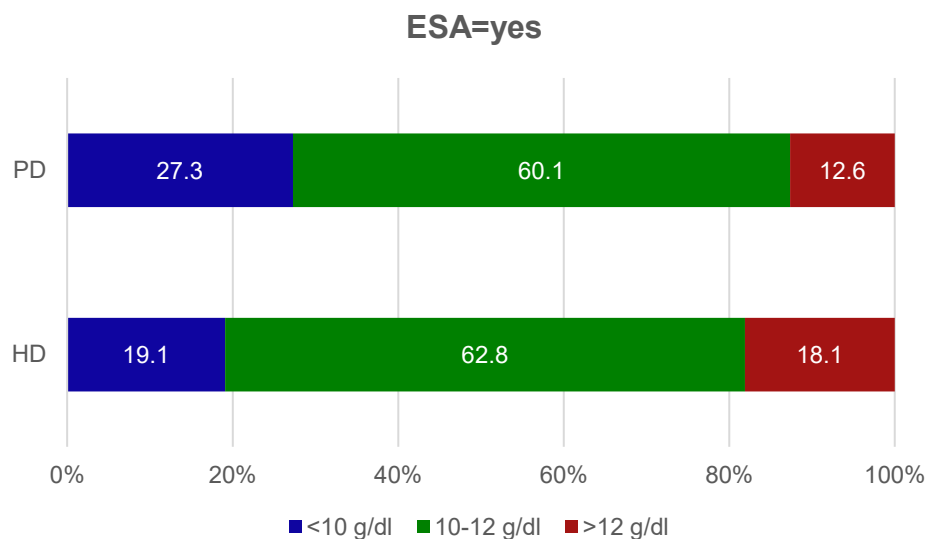
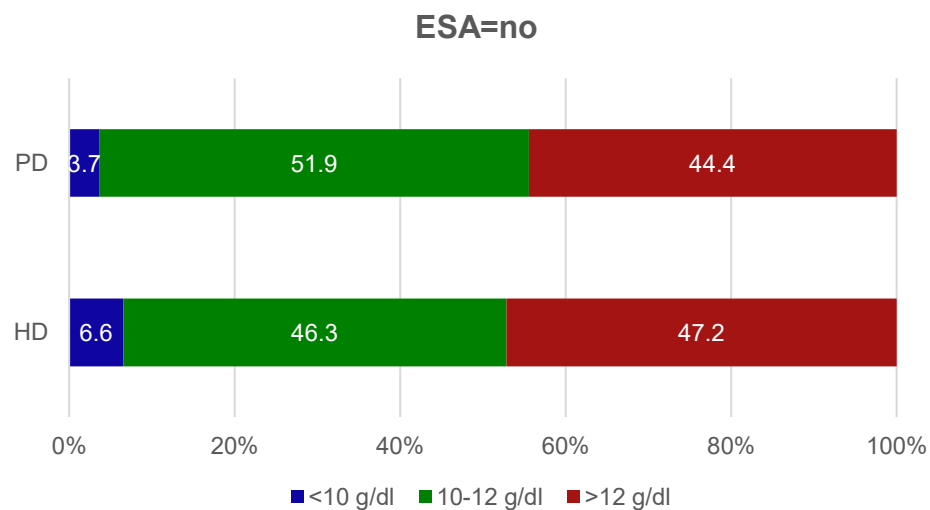
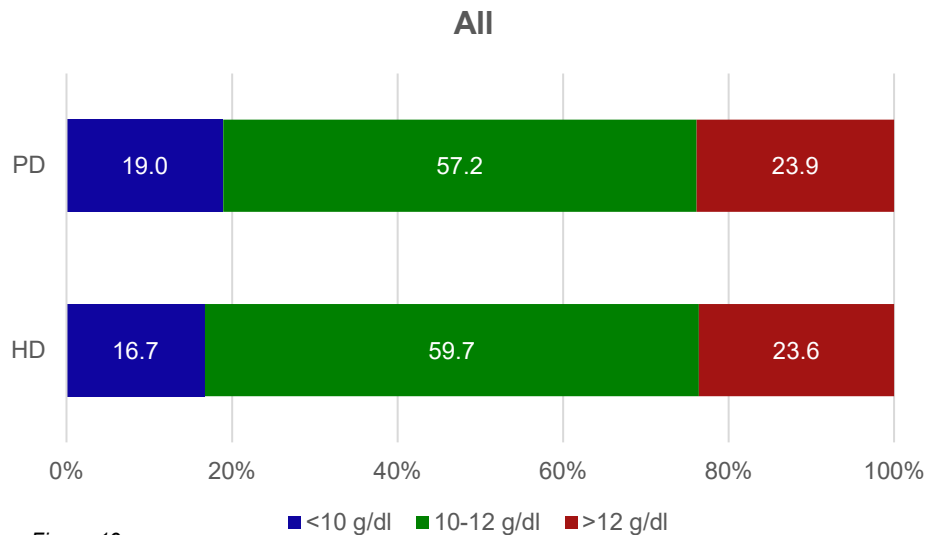


Figure 18. Residual renal function assessed by creatinine clearance or estimated GFR ($[(CrCl + UreaCl)/2]$).

9 Laboratory data

9.1 Hemoglobin categories by dialysis type and use of ESA (percentage)



9.2 Ferritin categories by dialysis type (percentage)

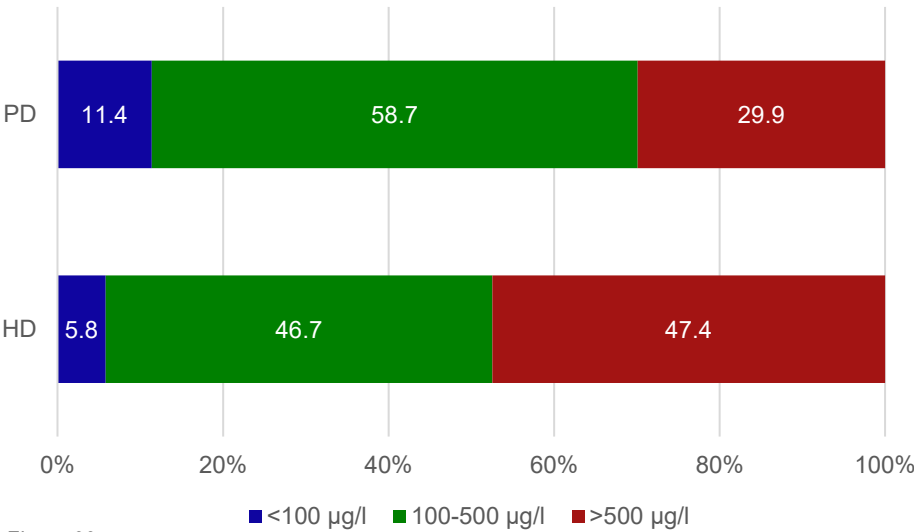


Figure 22

9.3 Calcium categories by dialysis type (percentage)

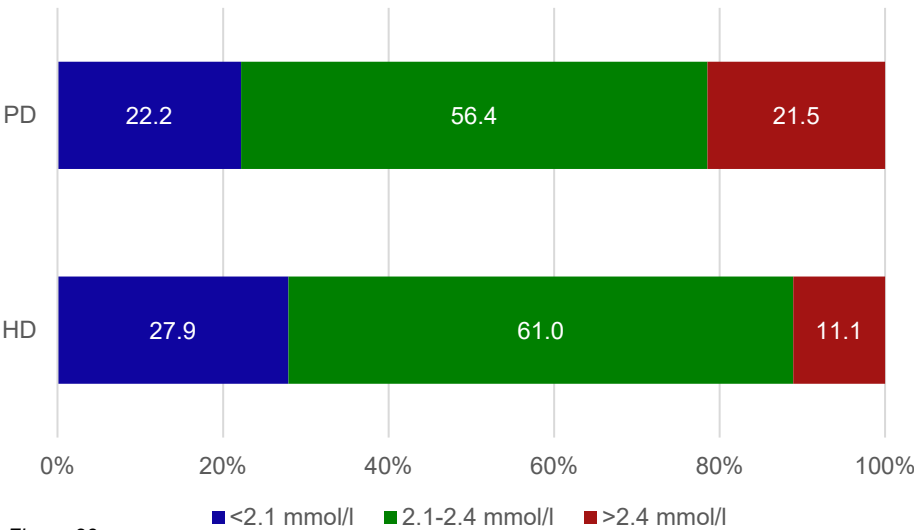


Figure 23

9.4 Phosphate categories by dialysis type (percentage)

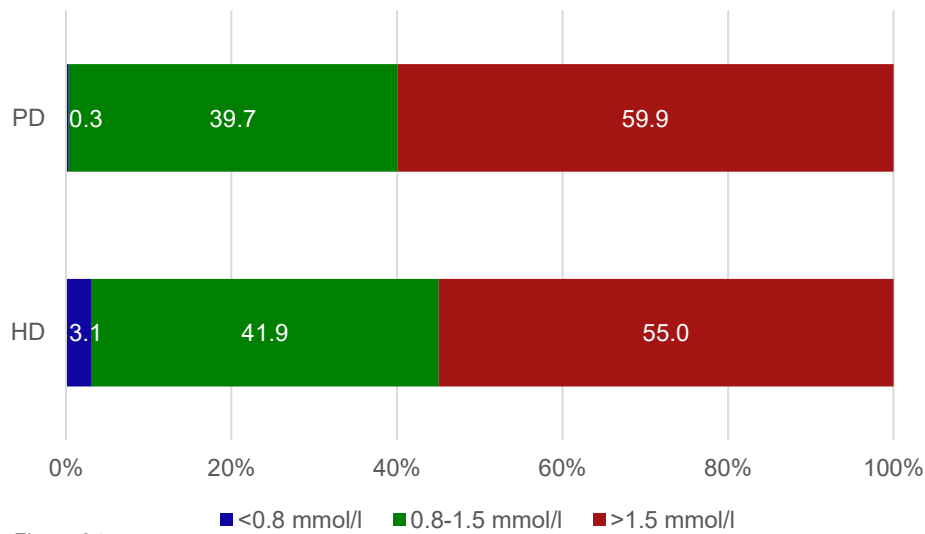


Figure 24

9.5 PTH categories by dialysis type (percentage)

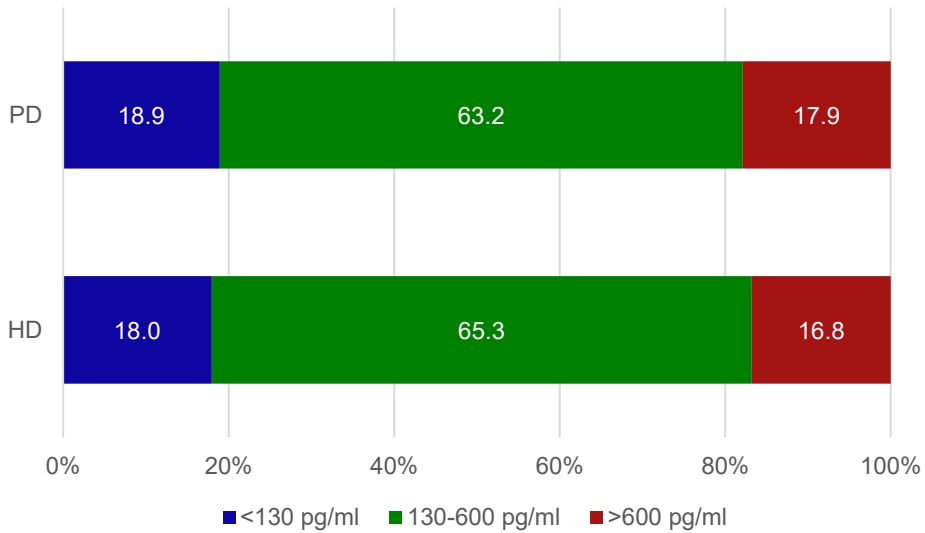


Figure 25

10 Patient survival on dialysis

10.1 1- to 11-year survival probabilities in incident dialysis patients (since 2014)

	Number	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 yrs	5 yrs	6 yrs	7 yrs	8 yrs	9 yrs	10 yrs	11 yrs
0-19 yrs	125	94.1	94.1	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3
20-44 yrs	937	98.1	94.2	92.9	91.0	88.0	86.2	86.2	84.0	77.5	77.5	66.4
45-64 yrs	2'774	94.2	87.5	82.4	75.3	67.2	59.7	51.4	46.3	38.0	29.8	26.0
65-74 yrs	2'714	90.3	79.7	70.7	61.4	50.3	41.8	33.0	26.1	21.3	17.2	13.3
75+ yrs	3'558	86.3	71.3	57.3	44.4	33.5	24.9	18.1	13.2	8.8	7.5	4.7
Men	6'785	90.4	79.0	69.2	59.4	48.2	39.4	31.0	25.6	20.1	16.7	14.0
Women	3'323	91.3	82.0	72.9	62.2	53.4	44.7	37.2	30.0	24.1	19.5	14.2
Diabetes	2'037	91.1	80.0	70.4	57.8	45.7	36.3	28.3	20.9	14.3	10.9	6.1
RVD	2'574	89.9	76.7	64.6	53.9	42.6	33.6	26.4	20.8	17.5	14.3	13.3
Glomerulonephritis	1'366	94.9	89.8	83.4	76.0	66.2	56.4	47.5	42.3	36.0	31.0	25.5
Other causes	4'130	89.6	79.1	70.5	61.5	53.0	45.6	37.1	31.9	25.4	21.3	17.2
All	10'108	90.7	80.0	70.4	60.3	49.9	41.1	33.3	27.0	21.4	17.6	14.1

Table 9. RVD= Renal vascular disease. Survival rates are expressed as percentages (%)

10.2 1-, 2-, and 5-year survival probabilities in incident dialysis patients since 2014 (vs. ERA Registry)

		1 yr, %		2 yrs, %		5 yrs*, %	
	Number	srrqap	ERA	srrqap	ERA	srrqap	ERA
0-19 yrs	125	94.1	97.2	94.1	96.3	91.3	86.4
20-44 yrs	937	98.1	96.2	94.2	92.2	88.0	78.6
45-64 yrs	2'774	94.2	92.1	87.5	84.7	67.2	59.2
65-74 yrs	2'714	90.3	86.6	79.7	75.0	50.3	42.2
75+ yrs	3'558	86.3	79.8	71.3	63.1	33.5	25.5
Men	6'785	90.4	88.0	79.0	77.1	48.2	44.8
Women	3'323	91.3	89.0	82.0	79.0	53.4	49.5
Diabetes	2'037	91.1	88.1	80.0	75.9	45.7	40.7
RVD	2'574	89.9	89.4	76.7	79.3	42.6	48.4
Glomerulonephritis	1'366	94.9	92.3	89.8	84.8	66.2	57.0
Other causes	4'130	89.6	86.9	79.1	76.3	53.0	46.4
All	10'108	90.7	88.4	80.0	77.8	49.9	46.6

Table 10. RVD= Renal vascular disease; Comparison with cohort 2017-2021 (Annual report 2023); *Comparison with cohort 2014-2018

11 Acknowledgements

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