



Supporting Information

CONSIDER statement

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Chaturvedi S, Ullah S, Hughes JT. Kidney transplantation access and outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young adults, 1963–2020: a retrospective cohort study based on ANZDATA registry data. *Med J Aust* 2024; doi: 10.5694/mja2.00000.

CONSIDER Statement

Guest Editors of the 2024 *Indigenous Health Special Issue* acknowledge the Indigenous expertise that informed the establishment of the CONSolidated crITeria for strengthening the reporting of health research involving Indigenous Peoples (CONSIDER) statement.

Authors should indicate how they have supported ethical publishing and reporting practices by providing the details of the research practices aligned with this publication in accordance with the CONSIDER statement. The reporting should not exceed two pages. This reporting will be published as online supplementary information. Detailed items can be accessed in the publication:

<https://bmcmmedresmethodol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12874-019-0815-8>

Governance
<p>Describe partnership agreements between the research institution and Indigenous-governing organization for the research, (e.g., Informal agreements through to MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) or MOA (Memorandum of Agreement)).</p> <p>The study was approved by the ANZDATA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Working group. Our research team has a Senior Indigenous researcher who was involved in study planning, design and writing up the study.</p>
Prioritization
<p>Explain how the research aims emerged from priorities identified by either Indigenous stakeholder, governing bodies, funders, non-government organization(s), stakeholders, consumers, and empirical evidence.</p> <p>In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients have less access to kidney transplantation compared to non-Indigenous patients with ESKD. The TSANZ 2018 performance report on Improving Access to and Outcomes of Kidney Transplantation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in Australia made key recommendations to improve this. Some of the priority recommendations included establishing a resourced National Indigenous Kidney Transplant task force (NIKTT) and enhanced data collection of pre-and post-transplant outcomes.</p> <p>NIKKT prioritises improved kidney transplant access and outcomes among Indigenous kidney failure patients across all age groups and this research addresses the key question of access to and outcomes of kidney transplant among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young adults.</p>
Relationships (Indigenous stakeholders/participants and Research Team)
<p>Specify measures that adhere and honor Indigenous ethical guidelines, processes, and approvals for all relevant Indigenous stakeholders, recognizing that multiple Indigenous partners may be involved, e.g., Indigenous ethics committee approval, regional/national ethics approval processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Throughout the current project we consulted the following ethical guidelines when developing our research question and study design:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. NHMRC Ethical Conduct in Research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and Communities: Guidelines for Researchers and Stakeholders (2018).b. AIATSIS Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studiesc. NHMRC Keeping research on track II (2018) <p>Ethical approval for current study was obtained through the human research ethics committee (HREC) of the Northern Territory Department of Health and Menzies School of Health Research (HREC reference number 2020-3324) and the ANZDATA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Working group.</p>

Methodologies

Describe the methodological approach of the research including a rationale of methods used and implication for Indigenous stakeholders, e.g., privacy and confidentiality (individual and collective).

De-identified prospectively collated data including ethnicity, demographic details, primary disease, co-morbidities, and treatment modality were extracted from the ANZDATA Registry. ANZDATA is a clinical quality registry that collates KRT relates and kidney failure outcomes data from all the dialysis and renal units in Australia and New Zealand. The purpose of collating information within ANZDATA is to improve the quality of care and outcomes by assessing accurate, appropriate, and comprehensive data.

Participation

Explain how the research supported the development and maintenance of Indigenous research capacity (e.g., specific funding of Indigenous researchers).

The authors learned from each other, which increased everyone's capability to understand different perspectives, and to support the development of data that will assist the paediatric community to respond to this data, which will enable meaningful kidney health actions and life-improvement for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young adults and their families.

Analysis and interpretation

Specify how the research analysis and reporting supported critical inquiry and a strength-based approach that was inclusive of Indigenous values.

Our analysis was discussed with our senior author who is an Indigenous researcher with speciality expertise and main results were also presented at various public forums encouraging feedback from the Indigenous stakeholders.

Dissemination

Describe the dissemination of the research findings to relevant Indigenous governing bodies and peoples.

The manuscript Access to and outcomes of Kidney Transplant in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young Adults of Australia: an analysis of ANZDATA will be published in a peer-reviewed journal. First author Swasti Chaturvedi has also presented this project at multiple conferences, won Rural science award.