

## **Western Australia**

### **Statewide antimicrobial benchmarking report for acute inpatient aggregate usage rates**

**July 2025 – December 2025**

Antibacterial utilisation rates provided in this report are calculated using the number of defined daily doses (DDDs) of the antibacterial class consumed each month per 1,000 occupied bed days.

Contributing hospitals are assigned to Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.<sup>1</sup> Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the "assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults". DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to:

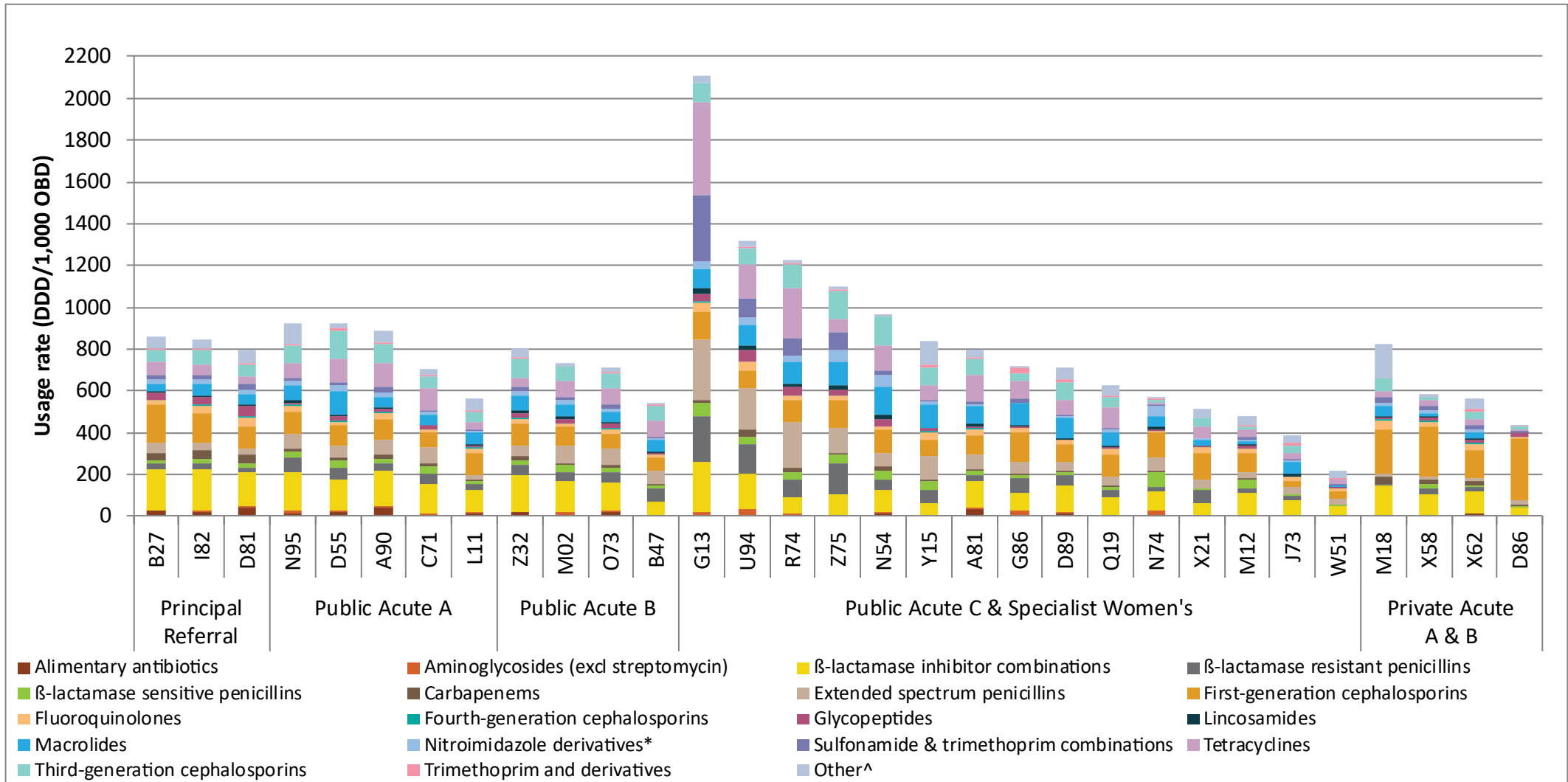
[https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/).

The charts below present the acute aggregated antibacterial usage rates for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025. Unless otherwise specified, the aggregate rates include all acute care areas of the hospital, excluding usage in the emergency department and the operating theatre. The same data are presented in both charts with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

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<sup>1</sup> AIHW. *Hospital resources 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics*. Available from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/hospitals/hospital-resources-2017-18-ahs/data>

Chart 1a: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Western Australia, July-December 2025 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)

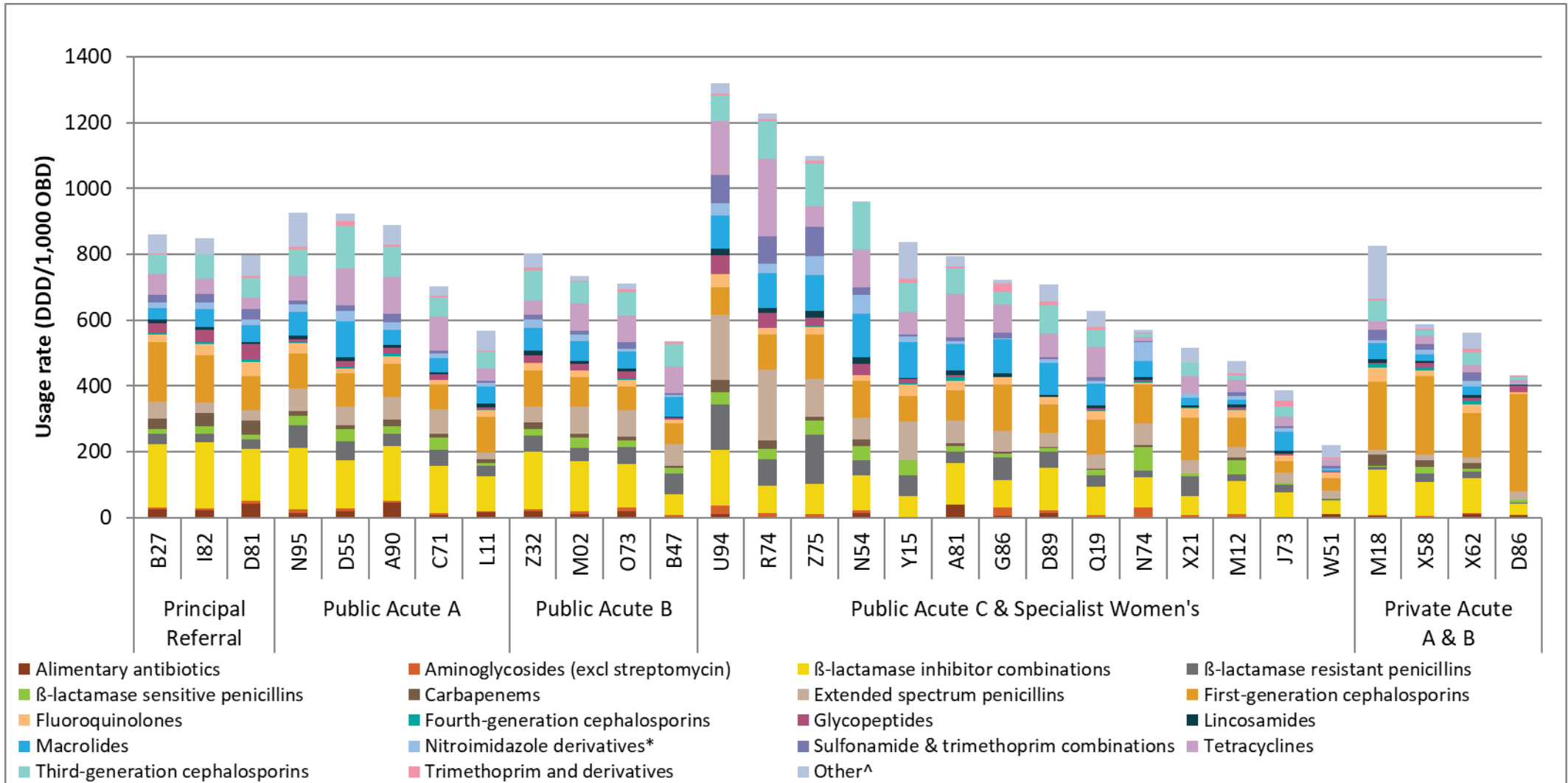


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*Nitroimidazole derivatives = metronidazole, tinidazole

^Other = amphenicols, antimycotic antibiotics, combinations for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, monobactams, nitrofurans, linezolid, daptomycin, other cephalosporins, polymyxins, rifamycins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin.

Chart 1b: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Western Australia, July-December 2025 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)



Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*Nitroimidazole derivatives = metronidazole, tinidazole

^Other = amphenicols, antimycotic antibiotics, combinations for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, monobactams, nitrofurans, linezolid, daptomycin, other cephalosporins, polymyxins, rifamycins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin.

**NOTE: Outlier hospital G13 removed**

This report includes data from the following 31 hospitals in WA:

Albany Health Campus	Katanning Health Service
Armadale Kalamunda Group	King Edward Memorial Hospital
Bentley Health Service	Kununurra Hospital
Broome Hospital	Margaret River Hospital
Bunbury Regional Hospital	Mount Hospital
Busselton Health	Narrogin Hospital
Collie Hospital	Northam Hospital
Derby Hospital	Osborne Park Hospital
Esperance Hospital	Rockingham Hospital
Fiona Stanley Hospital	Royal Perth Hospital
Geraldton Hospital	Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
Hedland Health Campus	St John Of God Midland
Hollywood Private Hospital	St John Of God Murdoch
Joondalup Health Campus	St John Of God Subiaco
Kalgoorlie Health Campus	Warren Hospital Manjimup
Karratha Health Campus	

*Disclaimer: Data presented in this report were correct at the time of publication. As additional hospitals join NAUSP, retrospective data are included. Data may change when quality assurance processes identify the need for data updates.*

The National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program (NAUSP) is funded by the Australian Centre for Disease Control. NAUSP is administered by the Communicable Disease Control Branch, South Australian Department for Health and Wellbeing. All individual hospital data contributed to this program will remain de-identified unless otherwise agreed in writing. Aggregated data may be provided to all contributors, the Australian Centre for Disease Control, or the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care according to program agreements.

ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES				
<b>Alimentary antibiotics</b>	colistin (oral)	<b>Glycopeptides</b>	dalbavancin	
	fidaxomicin		oritavancin	
	neomycin (oral)		teicoplanin	
	nystatin (oral)		vancomycin	
	paromomycin		<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	metronidazole (parenteral)
	rifaximin		<b>Intermediate acting sulfonamides</b>	sulfadiazine
	vancomycin (oral)		<b>Lincosamides</b>	clindamycin
amikacin	lincomycin			
<b>Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)</b>	gentamicin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	neomycin		clarithromycin	
	tobramycin		erythromycin	
amoxicillin-clavulanate	roxithromycin			
<b>Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations</b>	ampicillin-sulbactam	<b>Nitroimidazole derivatives</b>	metronidazole (oral, rectal)	
	piperacillin-tazobactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)	
	ticarcillin-clavulanate	<b>Sulfonamide &amp; trimethoprim combinations</b>	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	
<b>Beta lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	dicloxacillin	<b>Tetracyclines</b>	doxycycline	
	flucloxacillin		minocycline	
<b>Beta lactamase sensitive penicillins</b>	benzathine benzylpenicillin		tetracycline	
	benzylpenicillin		tigecycline	
	phenoxymethylpenicillin	<b>Third generation cephalosporins</b>	cefotaxime	
	procaine benzylpenicillin		ceftazidime	
doripenem	ceftazidime-avibactam			
<b>Carbapenems</b>	ertapenem	ceftriaxone		
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	trimethoprim	
	meropenem	daptomycin		
	meropenem-vaborbactam	fosfomicin		
	amoxicillin	linezolid		
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	ampicillin	methenamine hippurate		
	piperacillin	tedizolid		
	pivmecillinam	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin		
	temocillin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	chloramphenicol	
	cefalexin	streptomycin		
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefazolin	colistin		
	ciprofloxacin	polymyxin B		
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	levofloxacin	sodium fusidate		
	moxifloxacin	cycloserine		
	norfloxacin	rifabutin		
	ofloxacin	rifampicin		
	cefepime	rifapentine		
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	pristinamycin	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	cefiderocol	
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftaroline	
	aztreonam		ceftolozane-tazobactam	

*National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program*

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nitrofurantoin	faropenem
cefaclor	
cefoxitin	
cefuroxime	