



### Victoria

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

July 2024 – December 2024

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:

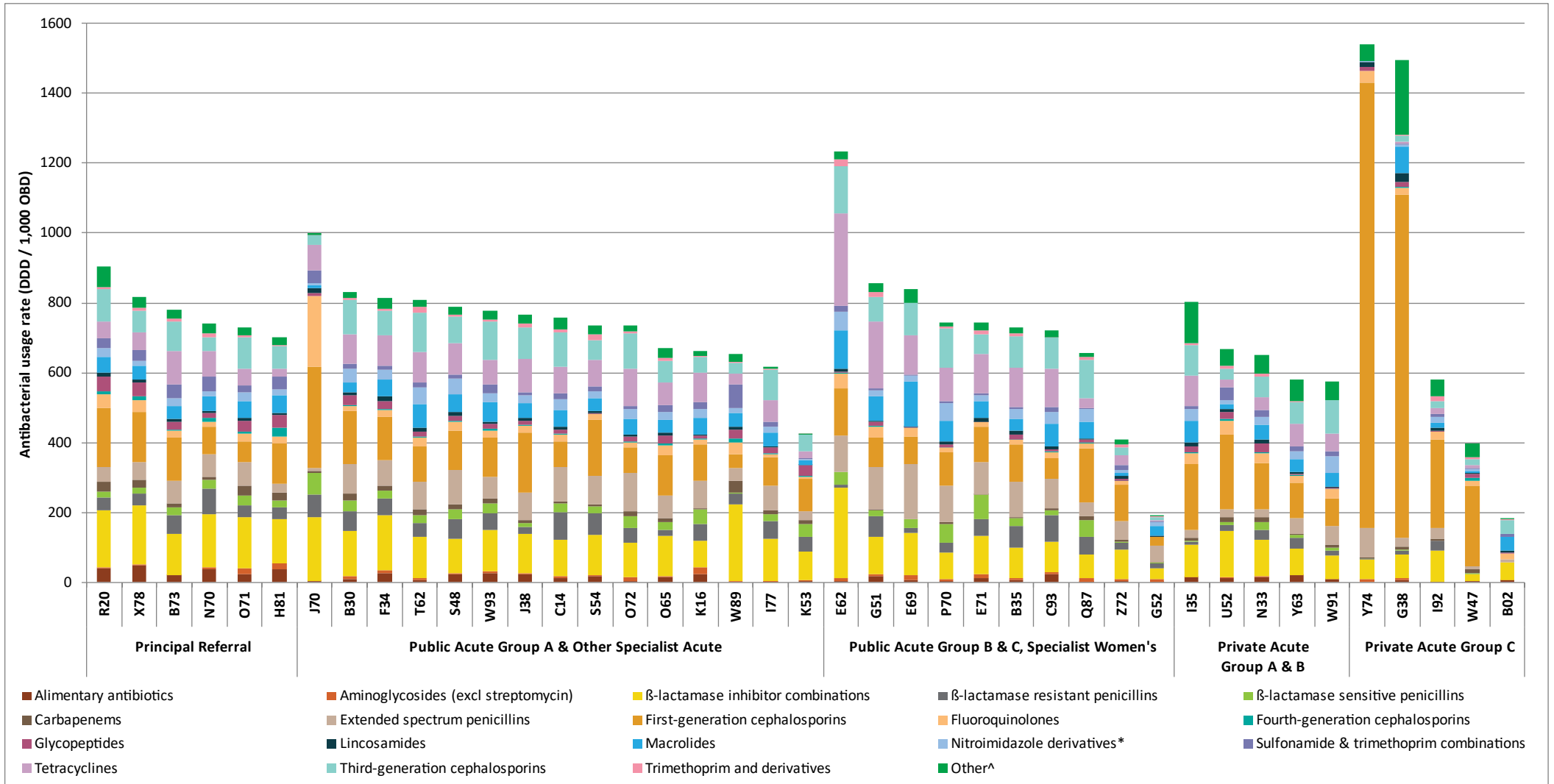
[https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/).

The charts below present the acute aggregated antibacterial usage rates for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024. 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 1: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Victoria, July-December 2024 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)

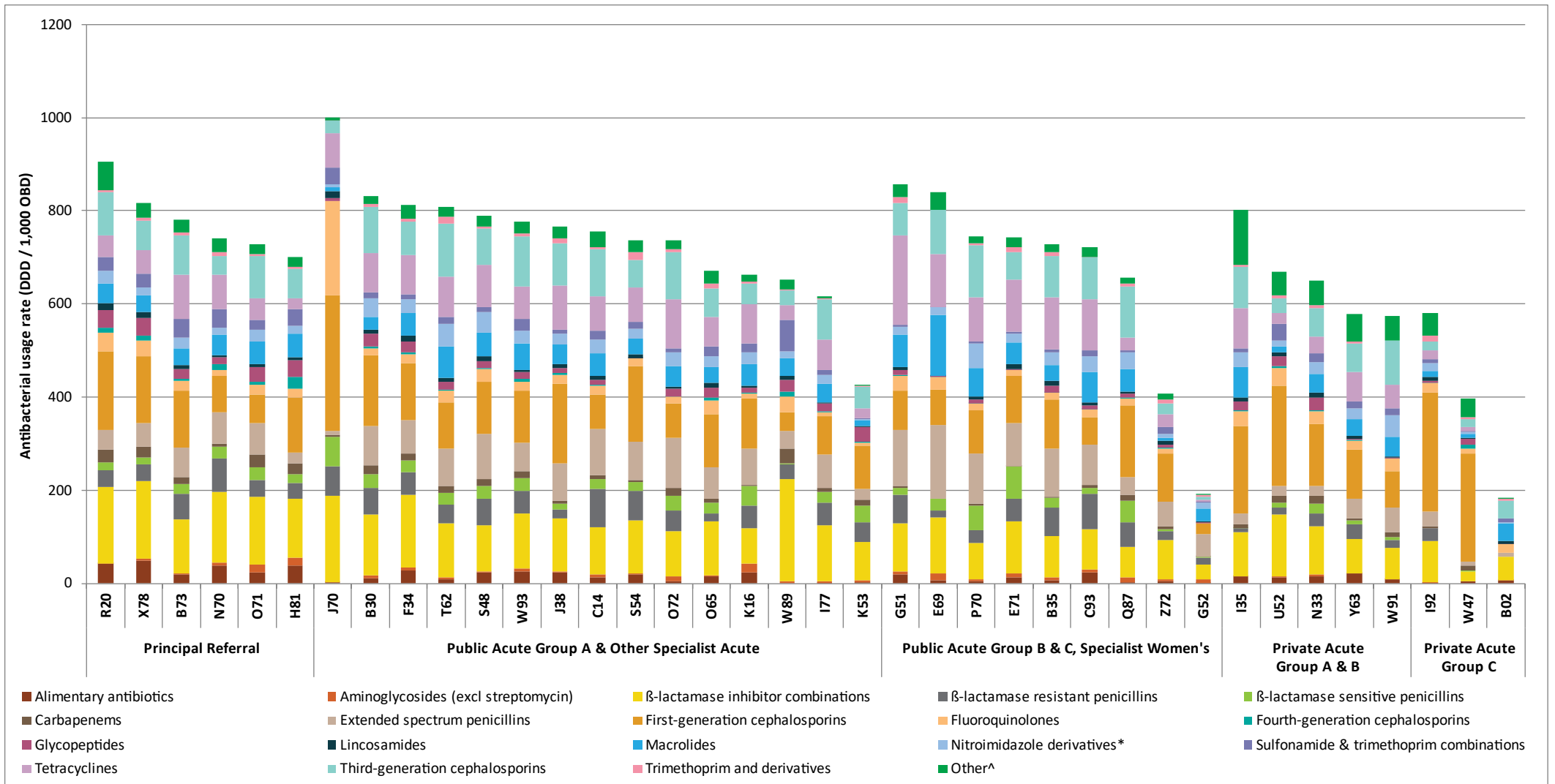


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*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 1a: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Victoria, July-December 2024 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)



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

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**NOTE: Outlier hospitals E62, Y74 and G38 removed**

This report includes data from the following 41 hospitals in Vic:

Albury Wodonga - Albury	Monash Medical Centre Clayton
Albury Wodonga - Wodonga	Monash Moorabbin Hospital
Alfred Hospital	Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Angliss Hospital	Rosebud Hospital
Austin Hospital	Royal Melbourne Hospital
Ballarat Base Hospital	Sandringham Hospital
Bendigo Health	South Eastern Private Hospital
Box Hill Hospital	St John Of God Geelong
Cabrini Hospital Brighton	St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne
Cabrini Hospital Malvern	St Vincent's Private East Melbourne
Casey Hospital	St Vincent's Private Fitzroy
Central Gippsland Health	St Vincent's Private Hospital Kew
Dandenong Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Werribee
Frankston Hospital	Swan Hill District Health
Geelong Hospital	The Northern Hospital
Grampians Health - Horsham	The Royal Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital
Grampians Health - Stawell	Victorian Heart Hospital
Holmesglen Private Hospital	Warrnambool Base Hospital
John Fawkner Private Hospital	Werribee Mercy Hospital
Maroondah Hospital	West Gippsland Hospital
Mercy Women's Hospital	

*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 Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. NAUSP is administered by the Communicable Disease Control Branch, Department for Health and Wellbeing, Government of South Australia. 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 ACSQHC and the Commonwealth.

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	
roxithromycin				
<b>Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations</b>	amoxicillin-clavulanate	<b>Nitroimidazole derivatives</b>	metronidazole (oral, rectal)	
	ampicillin-sulbactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)	
	piperacillin-tazobactam	<b>Sulfonamide &amp; trimethoprim combinations</b>	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	
	ticarcillin-clavulanate			
<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	
ceftriaxone				
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	trimethoprim	
	ertapenem			
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	daptomycin	
	meropenem		fosfomycin	
	meropenem-vaborbactam		linezolid	
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin		methenamine hippurate	
	ampicillin		tedizolid	
	piperacillin		esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin	
	pivmecillinam		chloramphenicol	
	temocillin		streptomycin	
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin		colistin	
	cefazolin		polymyxin B	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin	sodium fusidate		
	levofloxacin	cycloserine		
	moxifloxacin	rifabutin		
	norfloxacin	rifampicin		
	ofloxacin	rifapentine		
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	cefiderocol	
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin		ceftaroline	
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftolozane-avibactam	
	aztreonam			

OFFICIAL

nitrofurantoin	faropenem
cefaclor	
cefoxitin	
cefuroxime	