



New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory

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.¹ Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

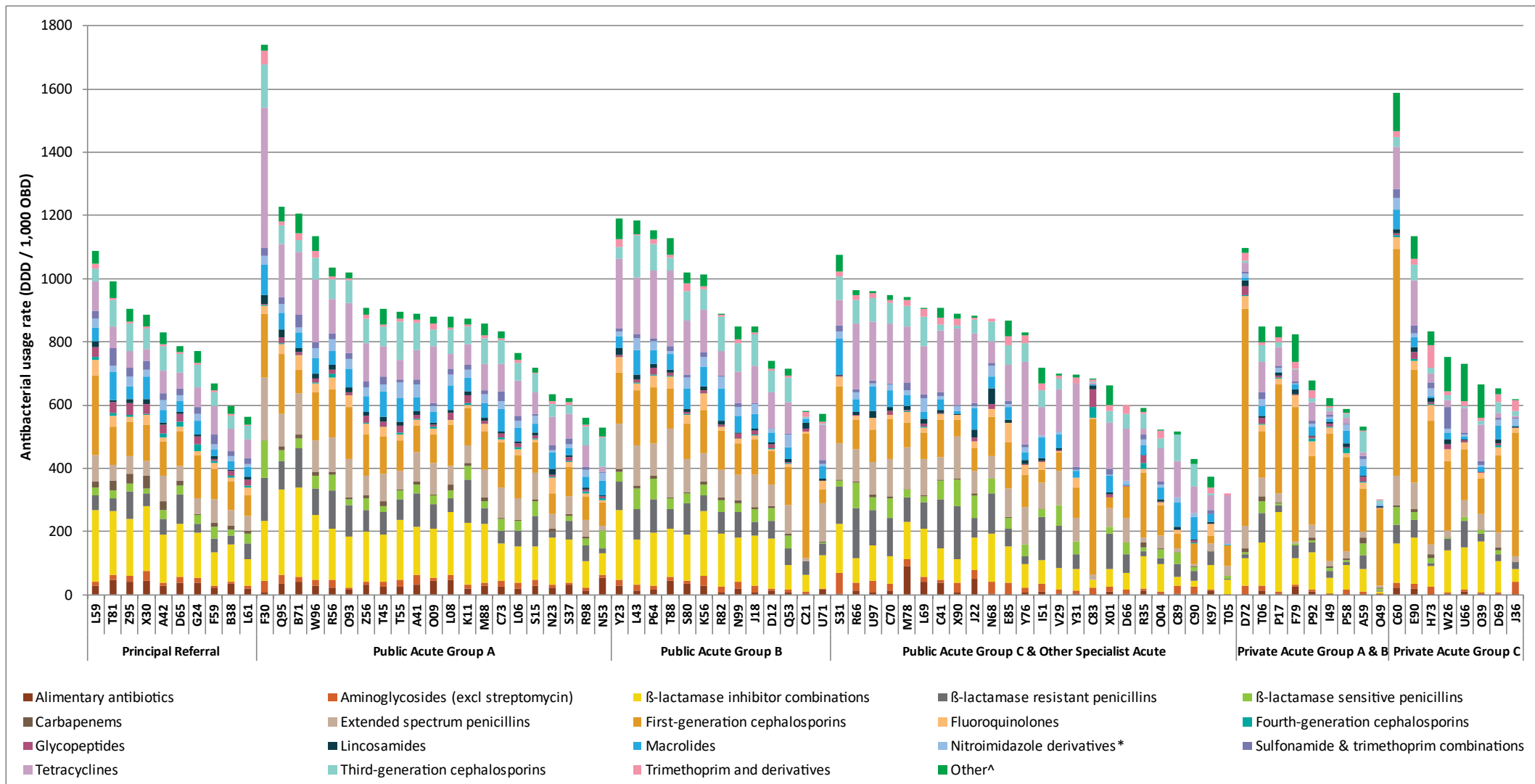
DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the "assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults". DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to:

https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/.

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.

¹ 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, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, July-December 2024 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)

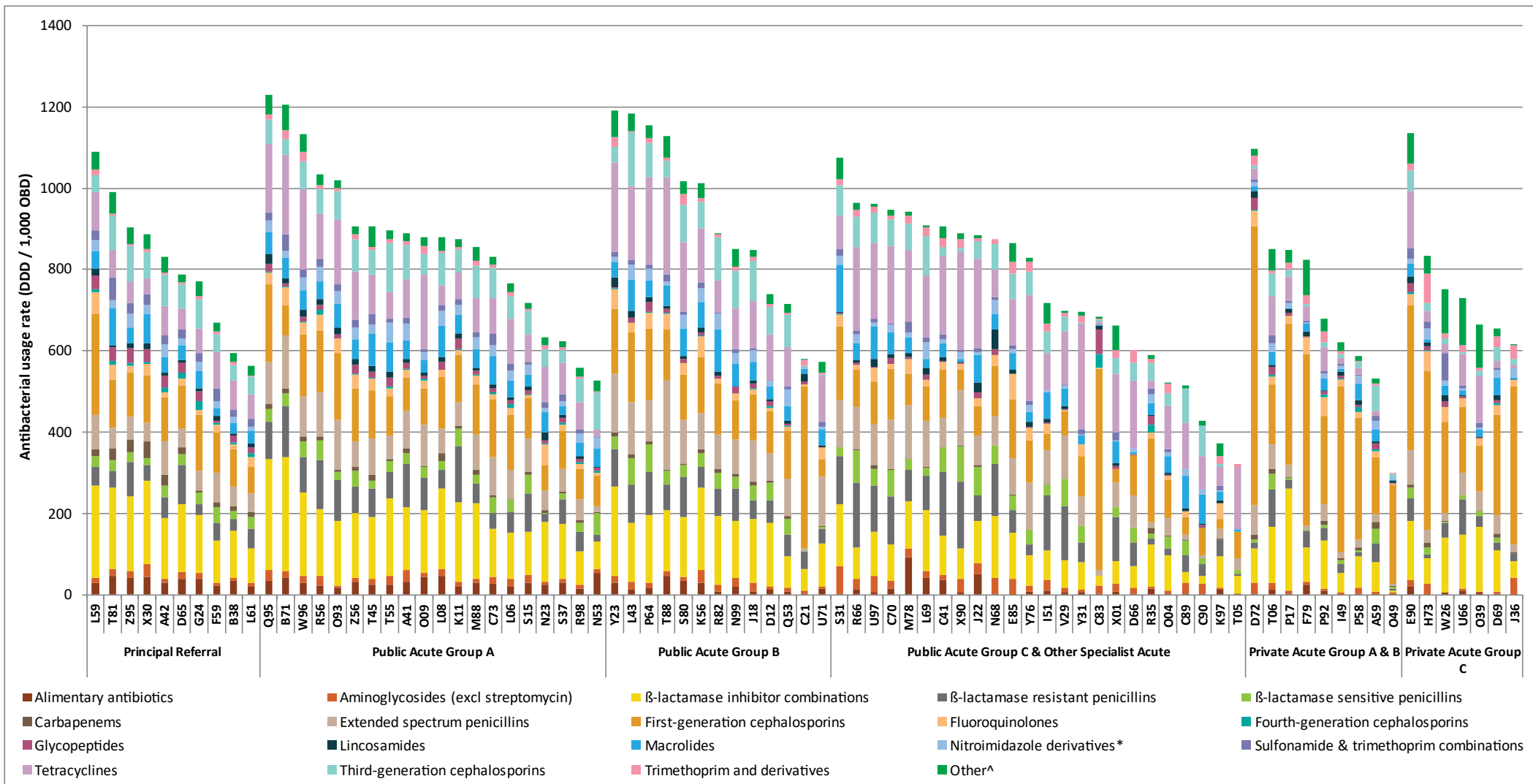


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

*Nitroimidazole derivatives = metronidazole, tinidazole

^Other = amphenicol, 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, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 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

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NOTE: Outlier hospitals F30 and C60 removed

This report includes data from the following 85 hospitals in NSW and ACT:

Armidale Hospital	Glen Innes District Hospital	Mudgee District Hospital
Auburn Hospital	Gloucester Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Muswellbrook Hospital
Bankstown Hospital	Gosford Hospital	Narrabri Hospital
Batemans Bay District Hospital	Gosford Private Hospital	Nepean Private Hospital
Bathurst Base Hospital	Goulburn Base Hospital	Newcastle Mater
Bellinger River District Hospital	Grafton Base Hospital	Northern Beaches Hospital
Belmont Hospital	Griffith Base Hospital	Orange Health Service
Blacktown Hospital	Gunnedah Hospital	Parkes Hospital
Bowral Hospital	Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital	Port Macquarie Base Hospital
Brisbane Waters Private Hospital	Hurstville Private Hospital	Prince Of Wales Hospital
Broken Hill Base Hospital	Institute Of Rheumatology and Orthopaedics	Queanbeyan Hospital
Calvary Bruce Private Hospital	Inverell District Hospital	Royal North Shore Hospital
Calvary John James Hospital	John Hunter Hospital	Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
Calvary Riverina Hospital	Kareena Private Hospital	Ryde Hospital
Campbelltown Hospital	Kempsey District Hospital	Scott Memorial Hospital
Campbelltown Private Hospital	Kurri Kurri Hospital	Shellharbour Hospital
Canterbury Hospital	Lingard Private Hospital	Shoalhaven Hospital
Cessnock District Hospital	Lithgow Hospital	Singleton District Hospital
Chris O'Brien Lifehouse	Liverpool Hospital	South East Regional Hospital
Coffs Harbour Hospital	Macksville District Hospital	St George Hospital
Concord Hospital	Maitland Hospital	St Vincent's Hospital Sydney
Cooma Hospital	Maitland Private Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Lismore
Cowra Health Service	Manning Base Hospital	Sutherland Hospital
Dubbo Base Hospital	Mater Hospital North Sydney	Sydney Adventist Hospital
Fairfield Hospital	Mayo Private Hospital	Tamworth Hospital
Forbes District Hospital	Milton-Ulladulla Hospital	Wagga Wagga Base Hospital
Forster Private Hospital	Moree Hospital	Westmead Hospital
	Moruya Hospital	Wollongong Hospital
	Mt Druitt Hospital	Wyong 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			
Alimentary antibiotics	colistin (oral)	Glycopeptides	dalbavancin
	fidaxomicin		oritavancin
	neomycin (oral)		teicoplanin
	nystatin (oral)		vancomycin
	paromomycin	Imidazole derivatives	metronidazole (parenteral)
	rifaximin	Intermediate acting sulfonamides	sulfadiazine
	vancomycin (oral)	Lincosamides	clindamycin
	lincomycin		
Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)	amikacin	Macrolides	azithromycin
	gentamicin		clarithromycin
	neomycin		erythromycin
	tobramycin		roxithromycin
Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations	amoxicillin-clavulanate	Nitroimidazole derivatives	metronidazole (oral, rectal)
	ampicillin-sulbactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)
	piperacillin-tazobactam	Sulfonamide & trimethoprim combinations	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
	ticarcillin-clavulanate		
Beta lactamase resistant penicillins	dicloxacillin	Tetracyclines	doxycycline
	flucloxacillin		minocycline
Beta lactamase sensitive penicillins	benzathine benzylpenicillin		tetracycline
	benzylpenicillin		tigecycline
	phenoxymethylpenicillin	Third generation cephalosporins	cefotaxime
	procaine benzylpenicillin		ceftazidime
	ceftazidime-tazobactam		
Carbapenems	doripenem		ceftriaxone
	ertapenem	Trimethoprim and derivatives	trimethoprim
	imipenem-cilastatin		
	meropenem	Other antibacterials & combinations	daptomycin
	meropenem-vaborbactam		fosfomicin
	linezolid		
	methenamine hippurate		
	tedizolid		
	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin		
	chloramphenicol		
	streptomycin		
	colistin		
	polymyxin B		
Extended spectrum penicillins	amoxicillin		sodium fusidate
	ampicillin		cycloserine
	piperacillin		rifabutin
	pivmecillinam		rifampicin
	temocillin		rifapentine
First generation cephalosporins	cefalexin		cefiderocol
	cefazolin		ceftaroline
Fluoroquinolones	ciprofloxacin		
	levofloxacin		
	moxifloxacin		
	norfloxacin		
	ofloxacin		
Fourth generation cephalosporins	cefepime		
Other antibacterials & combinations	pristinamycin		
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		

aztreonam	Other cephalosporins and penems	ceftolozane-avibactam
nitrofurantoin		faropenem
cefaclor		
cefoxitin		
cefuroxime		