

**New South Wales & Australian Capital Territory  
Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department  
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 Emergency Department presentations.

Contributing hospitals are assigned according to Australian Institute for health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.<sup>1</sup> Deidentified contributor codes can be located via the ‘Maintain My Hospital’ drop-down menu in the NAUSP Portal.

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/)

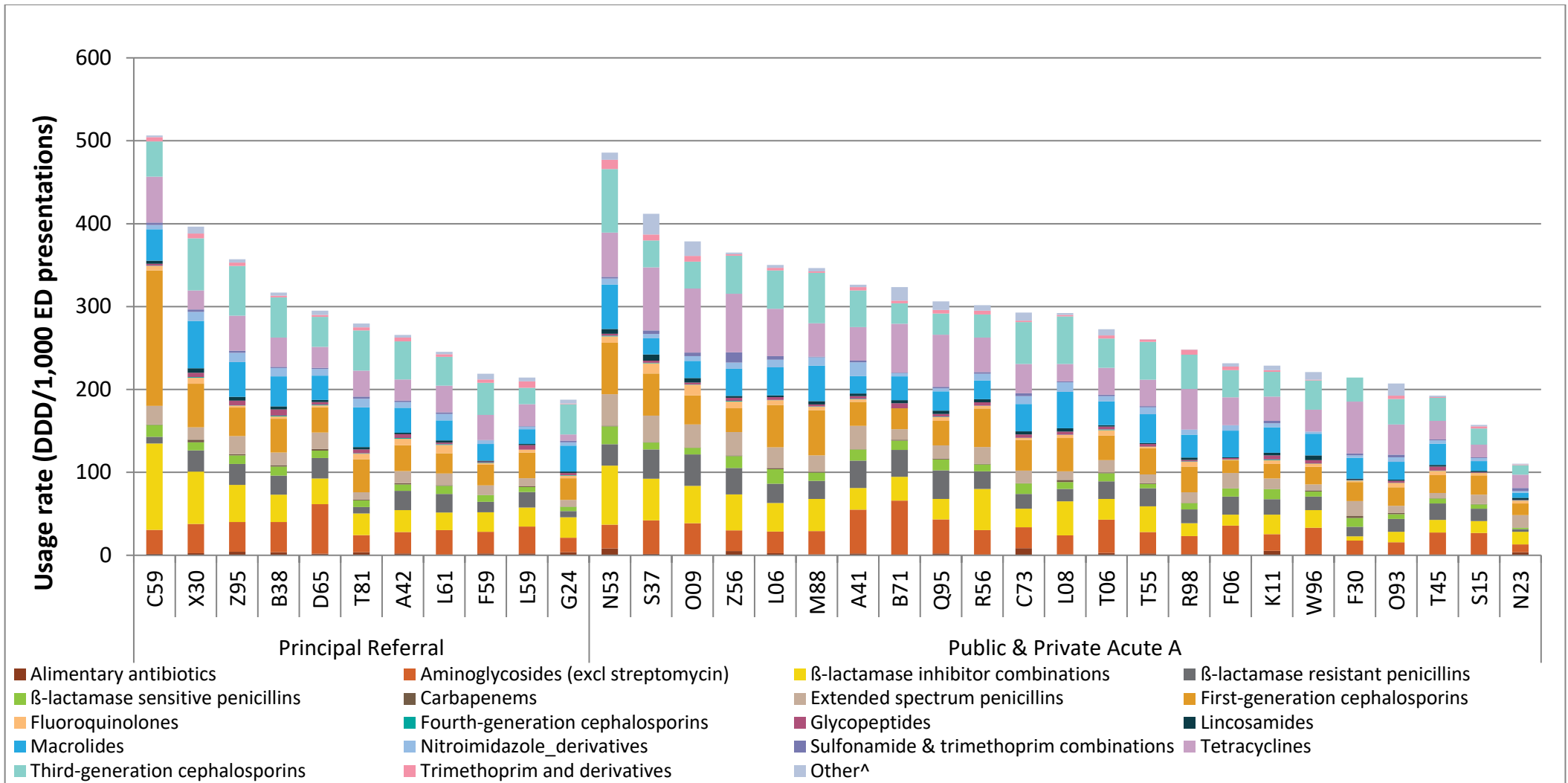
The chart below presents aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025.

[Note: Not all NAUSP contributors are able to provide stratified data for the Emergency Department].

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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: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, July-December 2025

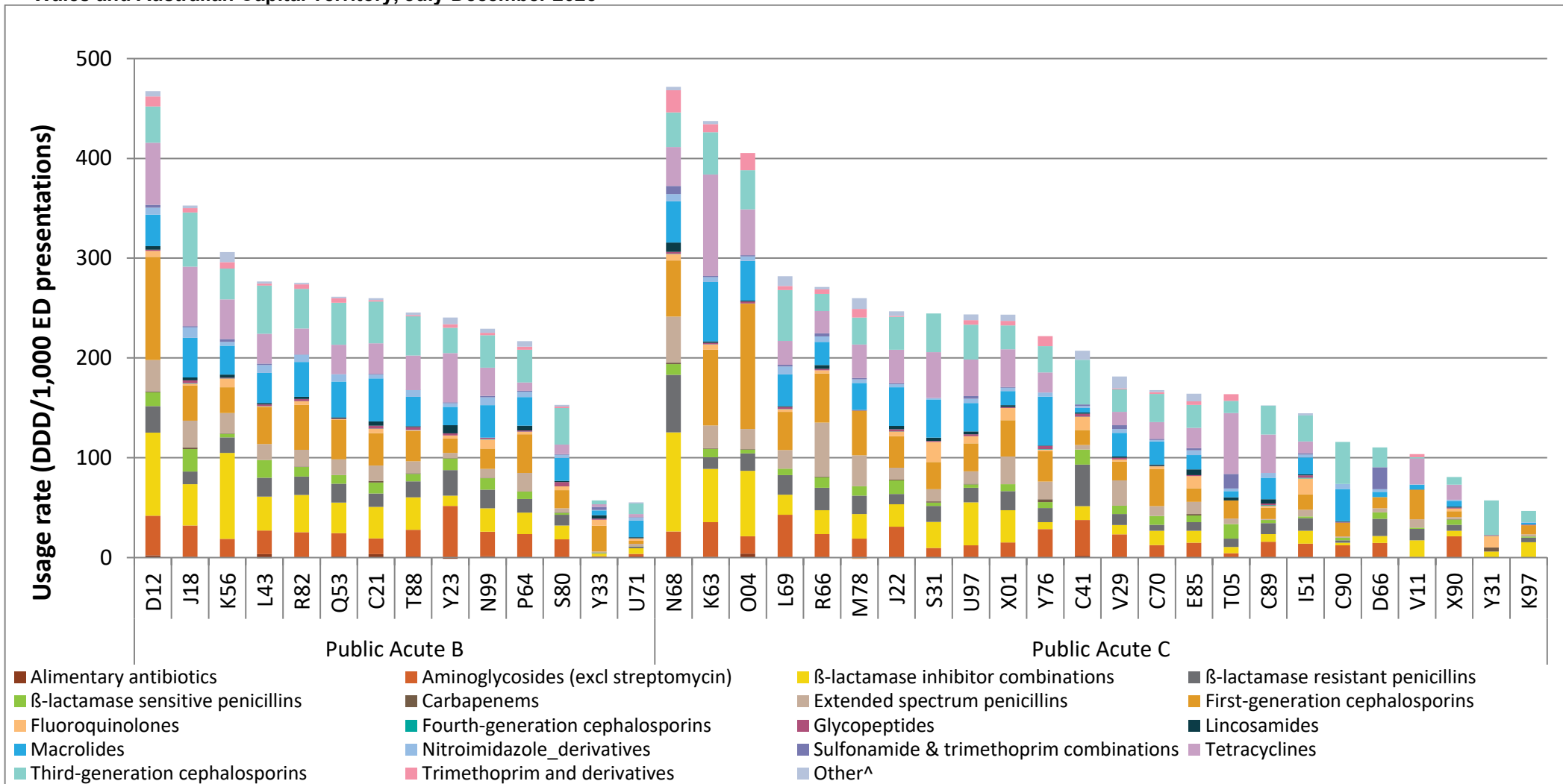


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*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 2: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1,000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, July-December 2025



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

**This report includes data from the following 72 hospitals in NSW and ACT:**

Armidale Hospital	Maitland Hospital
Auburn Hospital	Manning Base Hospital
Bankstown Hospital	Milton-Ulladulla Hospital
Batemans Bay District Hospital	Mona Vale Hospital
Bathurst Base Hospital	Moree Hospital
Bellinger River District Hospital	Moruya Hospital
Belmont Hospital	Mt Druitt Hospital
Blacktown Hospital	Mudgee District Hospital
Blue Mountains Hospital	Muswellbrook Hospital
Bowral Hospital	Narrabri Hospital
Broken Hill Base Hospital	Nepean Hospital
Campbelltown Hospital	Newcastle Mater
Canterbury Hospital	North Canberra Hospital
Cessnock District Hospital	Northern Beaches Hospital
Coffs Harbour Hospital	Orange Health Service
Concord Hospital	Parkes Hospital
Cooma Hospital	Port Macquarie Base Hospital
Cowra Health Service	Prince Of Wales Hospital
Dubbo Base Hospital	Queanbeyan Hospital
Fairfield Hospital	Royal North Shore Hospital
Forbes District Hospital	Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
Glen Innes District Hospital	Ryde Hospital
Gloucester Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Scott Memorial Hospital
Gosford Hospital	Shellharbour Hospital
Goulburn Base Hospital	Shoalhaven Hospital
Grafton Base Hospital	Singleton District Hospital
Griffith Base Hospital	South East Regional Hospital
Gunnedah Hospital	St George Hospital
Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital	St Vincent's Hospital Sydney
Inverell District Hospital	Sutherland Hospital
John Hunter Hospital	Sydney Hospital/Sydney Eye Hospital
Kempsey District Hospital	Tamworth Hospital
Kurri Kurri Hospital	Wagga Wagga Base Hospital
Lithgow Hospital	Westmead Hospital
Liverpool Hospital	Wollongong Hospital
Macksville District 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 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.

<b>ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES</b>				
<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	
	lincomycin			
<b>Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)</b>	amikacin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	gentamicin		clarithromycin	
	neomycin		erythromycin	
	tobramycin		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	
	ceftazidime-avibactam			
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	ceftriaxone	
	ertapenem		trimethoprim	
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	daptomycin	
	meropenem		fosfomicin	
	meropenem-vaborbactam		linezolid	
	methenamine hippurate			
	tedizolid			
	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin			
	chloramphenicol			
	streptomycin			
	colistin			
	polymyxin B			
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin		sodium fusidate	
	ampicillin		cycloserine	
	piperacillin		rifabutin	
	pivmecillinam		rifampicin	
	temocillin		rifapentine	
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin	<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	rifiderocol	
	cefazolin		ceftaroline	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin			
	levofloxacin			
	moxifloxacin			
	norfloxacin			
	ofloxacin			
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime			
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin			
	quinupristin/dalfopristin			

aztreonam	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	ceftolozane- tazobactam
nitrofurantoin		faropenem
cefaclor		
cefoxitin		
cefuroxime		