

Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance in Australian Hospitals

New South Wales Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department 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 Emergency Department presentations.

Contributing hospitals are assigned according to Australian Institute for health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups. 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/

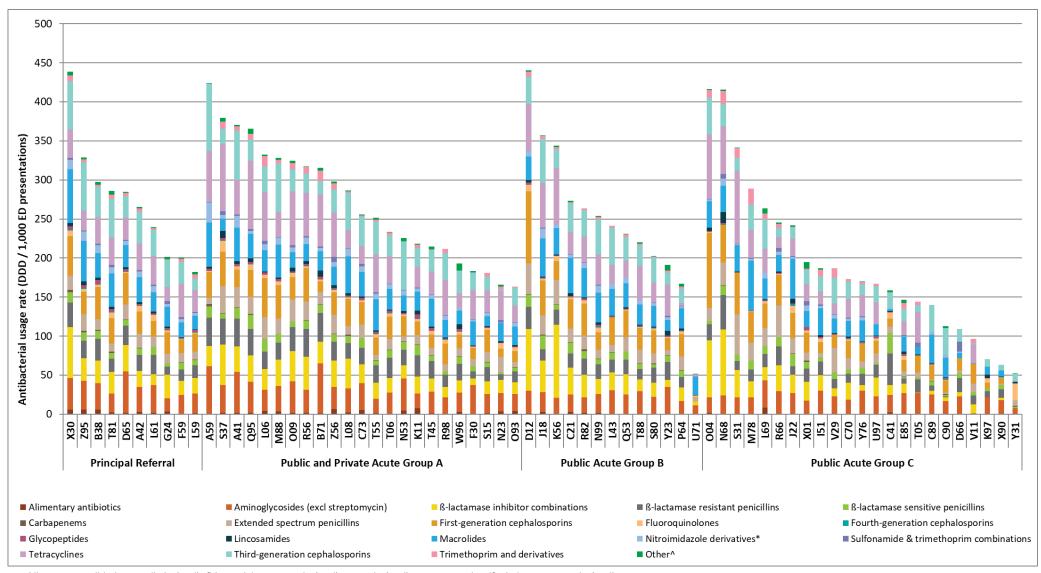
The chart below presents aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024.

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

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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 1: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, New South Wales, July-December 2024



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

Belmont Hospital

This report includes data from the following 69 hospitals in NSW:

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

Blacktown Hospital Mudgee District Hospital
Bowral Hospital Muswellbrook Hospital

Mt Druitt Hospital

Broken Hill Base Hospital Narrabri Hospital Newcastle Mater

Canterbury Hospital Northern Beaches Hospital
Cessnock District Hospital Orange Health Service

Coffs Harbour Hospital Parkes Hospital

Concord Hospital Port Macquarie Base Hospital

Cooma Hospital Prince Of Wales Hospital
Cowra Health Service Queanbeyan Hospital

Dubbo Base Hospital Royal North Shore Hospital Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

Forbes District Hospital Ryde Hospital

Glen Innes District Hospital Scott Memorial Hospital

Gloucester Soldiers' Memorial Hospital

Gosford Hospital

Shellharbour Hospital

Shoalhaven Hospital

Goulburn Base Hospital Singleton District Hospital South East Regional Hospital

Griffith Base Hospital St George Hospital

Gunnedah Hospital St Vincent's Hospital Sydney
Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Sutherland Hospital

Inverell District Hospital Sydney Adventist Hospital

John Hunter Hospital Tamworth Hospital

Kempsey District Hospital Wagga Wagga Base Hospital

Kempsey District Hospital Wagga Wagga Base Hospital Westmead Hospital

Lithgow Hospital Wollongong Hospital

Liverpool Hospital Wyong Hospital Macksville District 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.

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	colistin (oral)		dalbavancin
Alimentary antibiotics	fidaxomicin	-	oritavancin
	neomycin (oral)	Glycopeptides	teicoplanin
	nystatin (oral)	_	vancomycin
			metronidazole
	paromomycin	Imidazole derivatives	(parenteral)
	rifaximin	Intermediate acting sulfonamides	sulfadiazine
	vancomycin (oral)	Lincosamides	clindamycin
Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)	amikacin	Lincosamiues	lincomycin
	gentamicin		azithromycin
	neomycin		clarithromycin
	tobramycin		erythromycin
Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations	amoxicillin-clavulanate		roxithromycin
	ampicillin-sulbactam	Nitroimidazole	metronidazole (oral, rectal)
	piperacillin-tazobactam	derivatives	tinidazole (oral, rectal)
	ticarcillin-clavulanate	Sulfonamide & trimethoprim combinations	trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole
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
Carbapenems	doripenem		ceftazidime- tazobactam
	ertapenem		ceftriaxone
	imipenem-cilastatin	Trimethoprim and derivatives	trimethoprim
	meropenem	Other antibacterials & combinations	daptomycin
	meropenem-vaborbactam		fosfomycin
Extended spectrum penicillins	amoxicillin		linezolid
	ampicillin		methenamine hippurate
	piperacillin		tedizolid
	pivmecillinam		esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin
	temocillin		chloramphenicol
First generation cephalosporins	cefalexin		streptomycin
	cefazolin		colistin
Fluoroquinolones	ciprofloxacin		polymyxin B
	levofloxacin		sodium fusidate
	moxifloxacin		cycloserine
	norfloxacin		rifabutin
	ofloxacin		rifampicin
Fourth generation cephalosporins	cefepime		rifapentine
Other antibacterials & combinations	pristinamycin		cefiderocol
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftaroline

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