Antimicrobial utilisation rates provided in this report are calculated using the number of defined daily doses (DDDs) of the antimicrobial class consumed each month per 1,000 occupied bed days. Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal ‘Maintain My Hospital’ drop-down menu.

Peer groups are assigned according to AIHW definitions for public hospitals (1). Private hospitals are assigned by NAUSP to an AIHW peer group appropriate to their size and acuity.

The chart below presents aggregated contributor data over the six-month period from 01 July 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Chart 1: Total hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, South Australia, Jul – Dec 2018

Other = amphenicols, monobactams, nitrofurans, other antibacterials (linezolid & daptomycin), other cephalosporins (ceftaroline, celzaizdime-avibactam & ceftolazone-tazobactam), polymyxins, rifamycins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin.

This report includes data from the following hospitals:

- Ashford Hospital
- Berri Hospital
- Calvary North Adelaide Hospital
- Calvary Wakefield Private Hospital
- Flinders Medical Centre
- Flinders Private Hospital
- Gawler Health Service
- Lyell McEwin Hospital
- Modbury Hospital
- Memorial Hospital
- Mt Gambier Hospital
- Noarlunga Hospital
- Port Augusta Hospital
- Port Lincoln Hospital
- Port Pirie Hospital
- Queen Elizabeth Hospital
- Royal Adelaide Hospital
- St Andrew's Hospital
- Whyalla Hospital
- Women's And Children's Hospital