

**Public and Private Acute Group C, Other Specialist Acute, and Specialist Women's  
Critical Care benchmarking report  
July – 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.

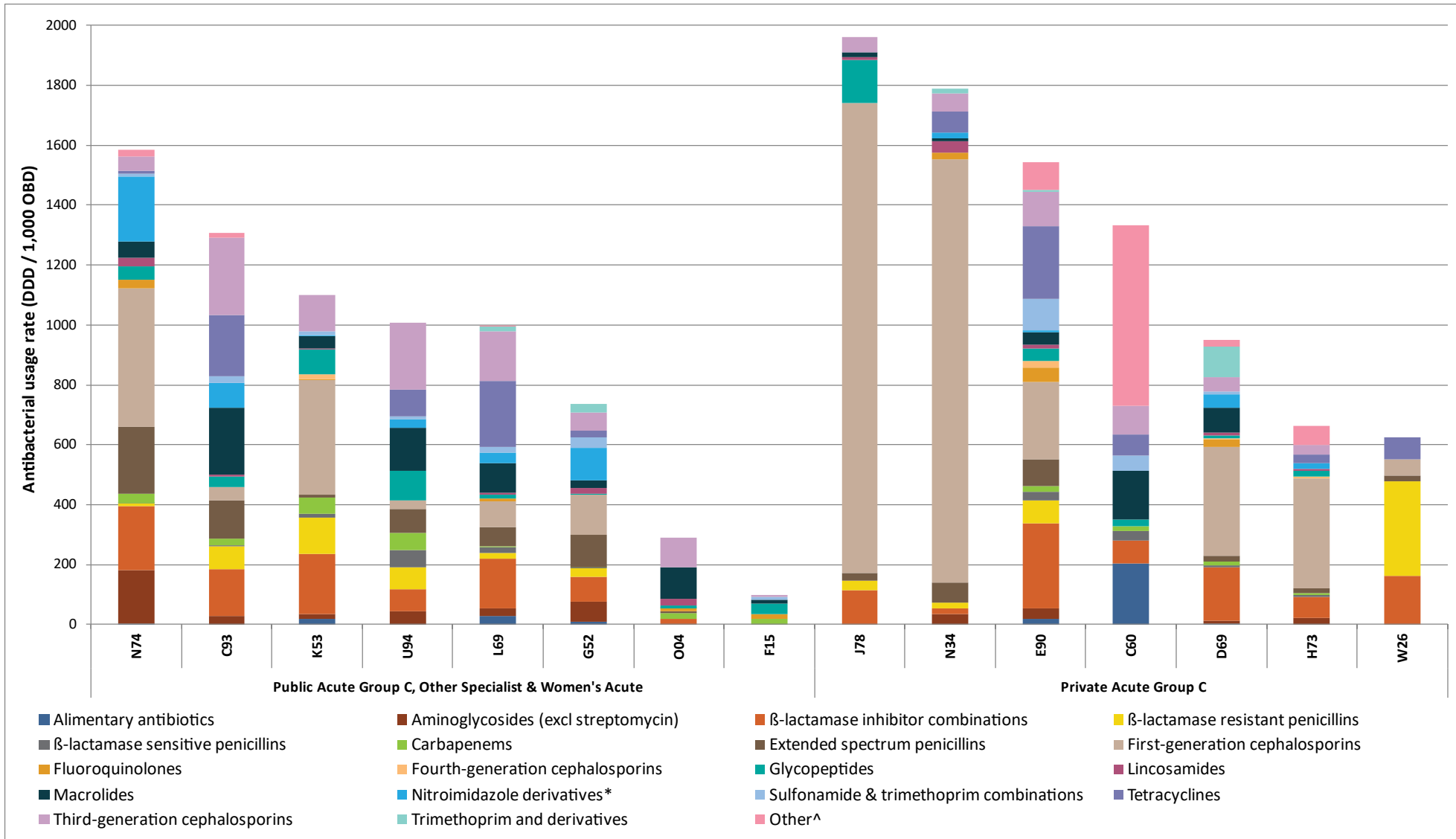
DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the "assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults". DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to: [https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/)

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

---

<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: Critical Care antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP Public and Private Acute Group C, Other Specialist Acute, and Specialist Women’s contributor hospitals, 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.

**This report includes data from 15 Public and Private Acute Group C, Other Specialist Acute and Specialist Women's hospitals:**

Atherton Hospital  
Brisbane Private Hospital  
Broome Hospital  
Calvary Bruce Private Hospital  
Calvary St. Vincent's Launceston  
Grampians Health - Horsham  
Hurstville Private Hospital  
Kareena Private Hospital  
King Edward Memorial Hospital  
Lithgow Hospital  
Maitland Private Hospital  
Mercy Women's Hospital  
Moruya Hospital  
St Vincent's Private Hospital Lismore  
Victorian Heart 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 (DOHAC). 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 DOHAC

<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
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	
	ceftazidime-tazobactam			
	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	
	methenamine hippurate			
	tedizolid			
	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin			
	chloramphenicol			
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin	streptomycin		
	ampicillin	colistin		
	piperacillin	polymyxin B		
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	pivmecillinam	sodium fusidate		
	temocillin	cycloserine		
	cefalexin	rifabutin		
	cefazolin	rifampicin		
		rifapentine		
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	cefiderocol	
	levofloxacin		ceftaroline	
	moxifloxacin		ceftolozane-avibactam	
	norfloxacin			
	ofloxacin			
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime			
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin			
	quinupristin/dalfopristin			
	aztreonam			

nitrofurantoin	faropenem
cefaclor	
cefoxitin	
cefuroxime	