



**Tasmania**  
**Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department**  
**January 2025 – June 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/)

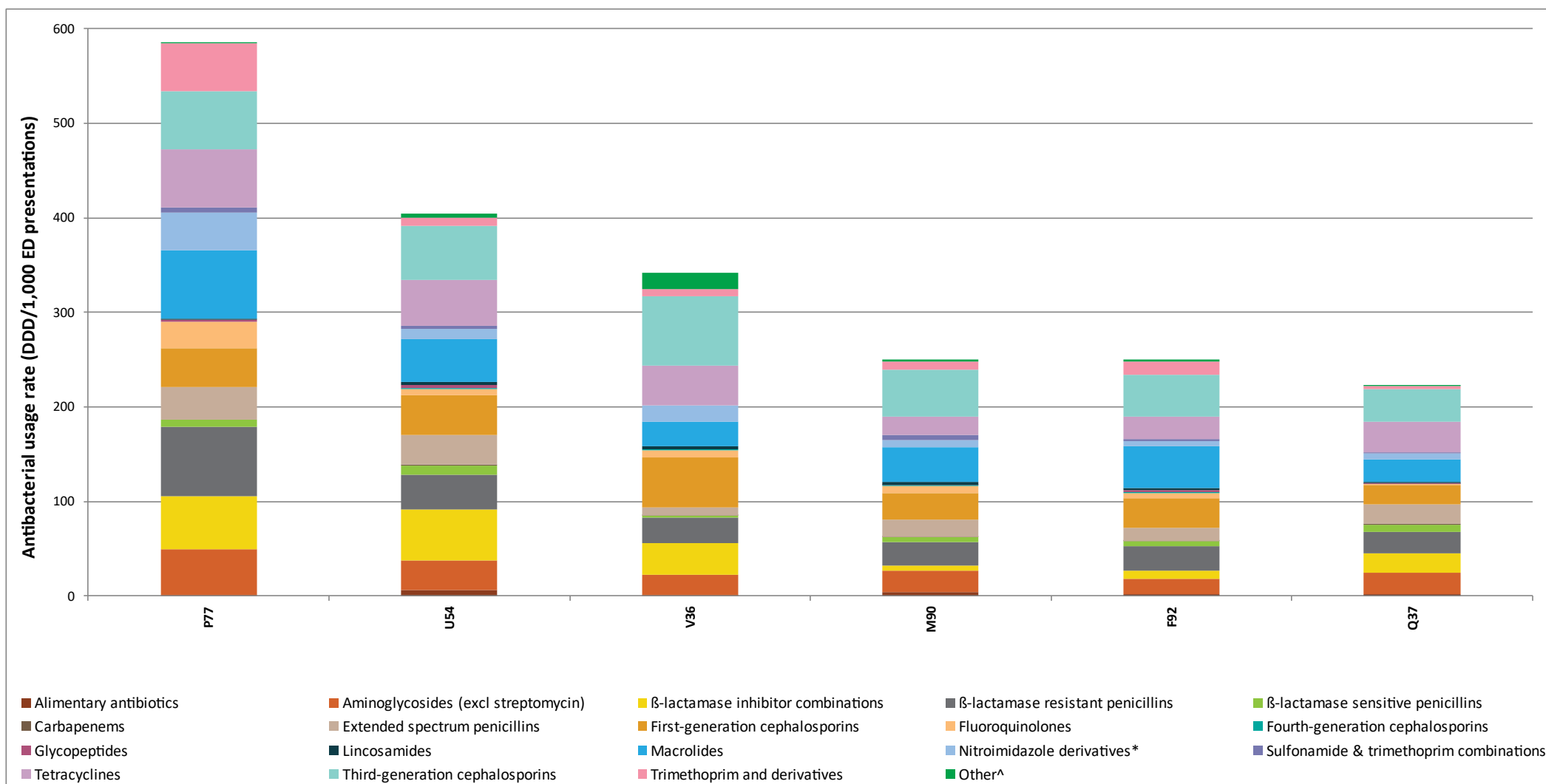
The chart below presents aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025.

[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, Tasmania, January-June 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 6 hospitals in Tas:**

Calvary Lenah Valley Hospital  
Hobart Private Hospital  
Launceston General Hospital  
Mersey Community Hospital  
North West Regional Hospital  
Royal Hobart 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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<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
<b>Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)</b>	amikacin	lincomycin		
	gentamicin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	neomycin		clarithromycin	
	tobramycin		erythromycin	
<b>Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations</b>	amoxicillin-clavulanate		roxithromycin	
	ampicillin-sulbactam	<b>Nitroimidazole derivatives</b>	metronidazole (oral, rectal)	
	piperacillin-tazobactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)	
	ticarcillin-clavulanate	<b>Sulfonamide &amp; trimethoprim combinations</b>	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	
<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	
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem		Ceftazidime-avibactam	
	ertapenem	ceftriaxone		
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	trimethoprim	
	meropenem		daptomycin	
	meropenem-vaborbactam	fosfomycin		
	<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	linezolid
ampicillin		methenamine hippurate		
piperacillin		tedizolid		
pivmecillinam		esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin		
temocillin		chloramphenicol		
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin	streptomycin		
	cefazolin	colistin		
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin	polymyxin B		
	levofloxacin	sodium fusidate		
	moxifloxacin	cycloserine		
	norfloxacin	rifabutin		
	ofloxacin	rifampicin		
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime	rifapentine		
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin	cefiderocol		
	quinupristin/dalfopristin	ceftaroline		

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