Antimicrobial utilisation rates provided in this report are calculated using the number of defined daily doses (DDDs) of the antimicrobial agent or class consumed in each month per 1,000 occupied bed days, using aggregated data for contributing hospitals supplying data for this specialty. Rates are reported for aggregated use of all antibacterials and also for use of target antibacterial classes within the High Dependency Unit (HDU) specialty.

A change to the DDD for a number of high volume antimicrobials occurred in January 2019. This has been applied to all retrospective data. For more information refer to WHO WTC/DDD alterations 2019.

Aggregated rates for this reporting period include data from 11 hospital(s). Some hospitals were unable to submit data for this reporting period and these rates may vary from previous reports.

Enquiries regarding this report should be directed to the Senior Pharmacist, National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program (ph (08) 7425 7169 or health.nausphelp@sa.gov.au)

1. TOTAL SPECIALTY ANTIMICROBIAL USE (INCLUDING ALL CLASSES)

2. TOTAL SPECIALTY USE BY ANTIMICROBIAL CLASS (SELECTED CLASSES)

Total specialty antimicrobial utilisation rates for 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins, glycopeptides, carbapenems, fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides and anti-pseudomonal penicillins with beta-lactamase inhibitor are displayed for the period July 2017 to June 2019 in charts 2 and 3.
3. SPECIALTY ANTIMICROBIAL UTILISATION RATES FOR INDIVIDUAL AGENTS

Specialty antimicrobial utilisation rates for individual agents within reported classes are shown in charts 4 to 9 below.

Chart 4: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of glycopeptides (vancomycin and teicoplanin)

Chart 5: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of 3rd/4th generation cephalosporins (ceftriaxone and cefotaxime grouped together)

Chart 6: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem and imipenem with cilastatin)

Chart 7: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin and norfloxacin)

Chart 8: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of aminoglycosides (gentamicin, amikacin and tobramycin).

Chart 9: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of parenteral penicillins with beta-lactamase inhibitor (piperacillin-tazobactam and amoxicillin-clavulanate).
4. SPECIALTY ANTIMICROBIAL UTILISATION RATES

Specialty rates for other agents of interest are shown in chart/s below.

Chart 10: High Dependency Unit (HDU) usage of macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin)

Chart 11: High Dependency Unit (HDU) 1st generation cephalosporins (cefazolin and cefalotin grouped together)
This report includes data from the following hospitals:

**NSW:** CANTERBURY HOSPITAL, KAREENA PRIVATE HOSPITAL, RYDE HOSPITAL, WESTMEAD HOSPITAL

**QLD:** GREENSLOPES HOSPITAL, MATER MACKAY, MATER ROCKHAMPTON

**SA:** ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

**WA:** ALBANY HOSPITAL, GERALDTON HOSPITAL, KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL