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 Haematology/Oncology 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 12 hospital(s). The number of hospitals able to submit data for this reporting period 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)

![Chart 1: Total Haematology/Oncology antimicrobial use (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.

![Chart 2: Haematology/Oncology usage of 3rd/4th generation cephalosporins, glycopeptides and carbapenems](#)

![Chart 3: Haematology/Oncology usage of fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides and anti-pseudomonal penicillins plus beta-lactamase inhibitor](#)
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: Haematology/Oncology usage of 3rd/4th generation cephalosporins (ceftriaxone and cefotaxime grouped together)

Chart 5: Haematology/Oncology usage of glycopeptides (vancomycin and teicoplanin)

Chart 6: Haematology/Oncology usage of carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem and imipenem with cilastatin)

Chart 7: Haematology/Oncology usage of fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin and norfloxacin)

Chart 8: Haematology/Oncology usage of aminoglycosides (gentamicin, amikacin and tobramycin).

Chart 9: Haematology/Oncology usage of parenteral penicillins with beta-lactamase inhibitor (piperacillin-tazobactam and amoxicillin-clavulanate).
4. SPECIALTY-SPECIFIC ANTIMICROBIAL UTILISATION RATES

Specialty rates for additional key antimicrobial agents used in Haematology/Oncology settings are shown in chart/s below.

Chart 10: Haematology/Oncology usage of azole antifungal agents (fluconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole and voriconazole)

Chart 11: Haematology/Oncology usage of echinocandin antifungal agents (anidulafungin, caspofungin and micafungin)

Chart 12: Haematology/Oncology usage of polyene antifungal agents (liposomal amphotericin and amphotericin B)
This report includes data from the following hospitals:

**ACT:**  CANBERRA HOSPITAL

**NSW:**  NEPEAN HOSPITAL, NEWCASTLE MATER, ROYAL NORTH SHORE HOSPITAL, WESTMEAD HOSPITAL

**QLD:**  GREENSLOPES HOSPITAL, ROYAL BRISBANE AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, ST VINCENT'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL NORTHSIDE

**SA:**  ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

**VIC:**  GEELONG HOSPITAL, PETER MACCALLUM CANCER CENTRE, ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL