ANTIMICROBIAL UTILISATION SURVEILLANCE IN AUSTRALIAN HOSPITALS
January 2017 to December 2018

Specialty: Haematology/Oncology

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.

Aggregated rates for this reporting period include data from 11 hospital(s). The number of hospitals able to submit data for this reporting period may vary from previous reports.

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1. TOTAL SPECIALTY ANTIMICROBIAL USE (INCLUDING ALL CLASSES)

Chart 1: Total Haematology/Oncology antimicrobial use (all classes)

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

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 January 2017 to December 2018 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: Haematology/Oncology usage of 3rd/4th generation cephalosporins (ceftriaxone and cefotaxime grouped together)](image)

![Chart 5: Haematology/Oncology usage of glycopeptides (vancomycin and teicoplanin)](image)

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

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

![Chart 8: Haematology/Oncology usage of aminoglycosides (gentamicin, amikacin and tobramycin)](image)

![Chart 9: Haematology/Oncology usage of parenteral penicillins with beta-lactamase inhibitor (piperacillin-tazobactam and amoxicillin-clavulanate)](image)
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, ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

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