

**Western Australia**  
**Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department**  
**July 2024 – 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 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/)

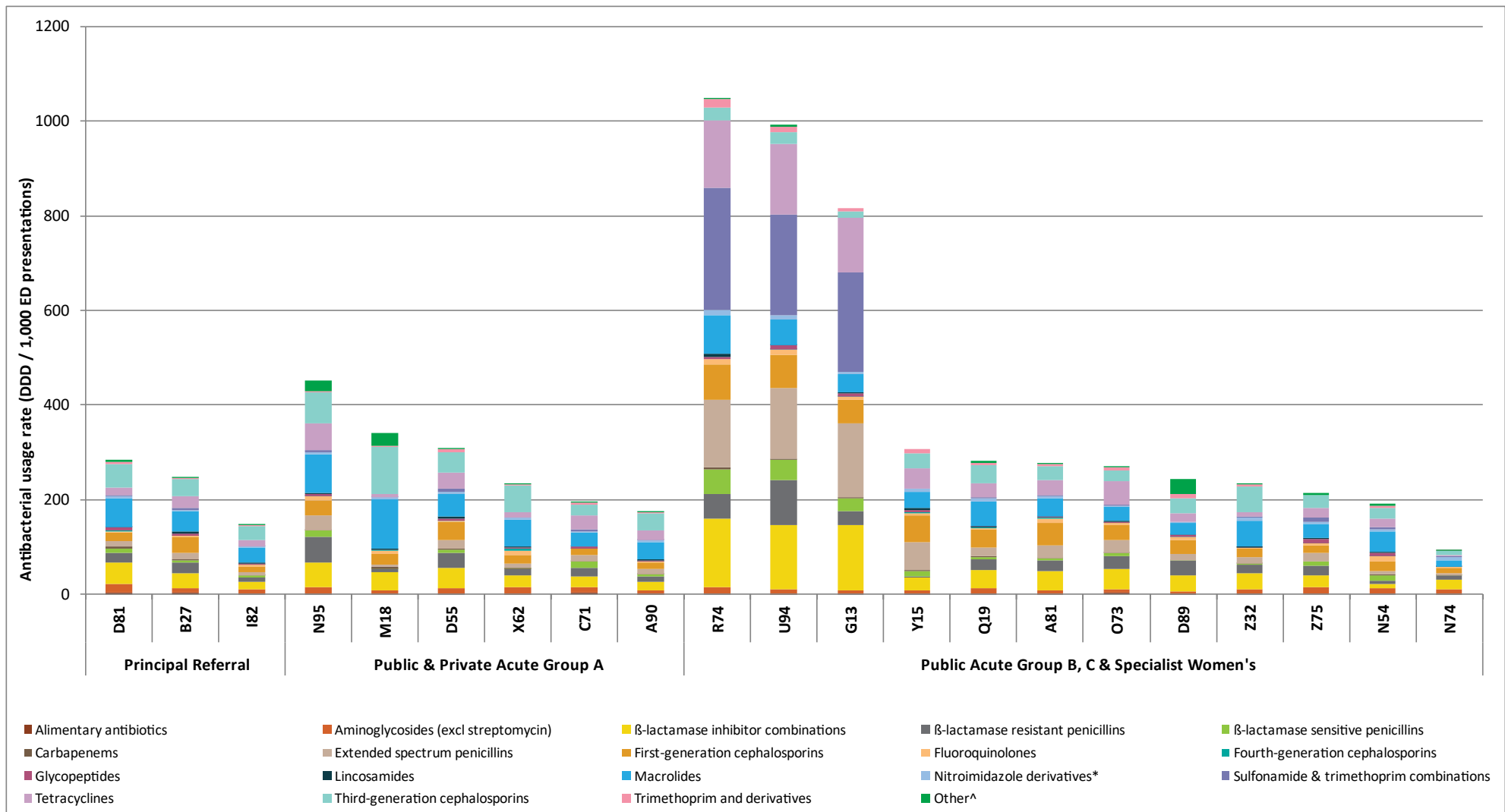
The charts below present aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024. The same data are presented in both charts with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

[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 1a: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Western Australia, July-December 2024

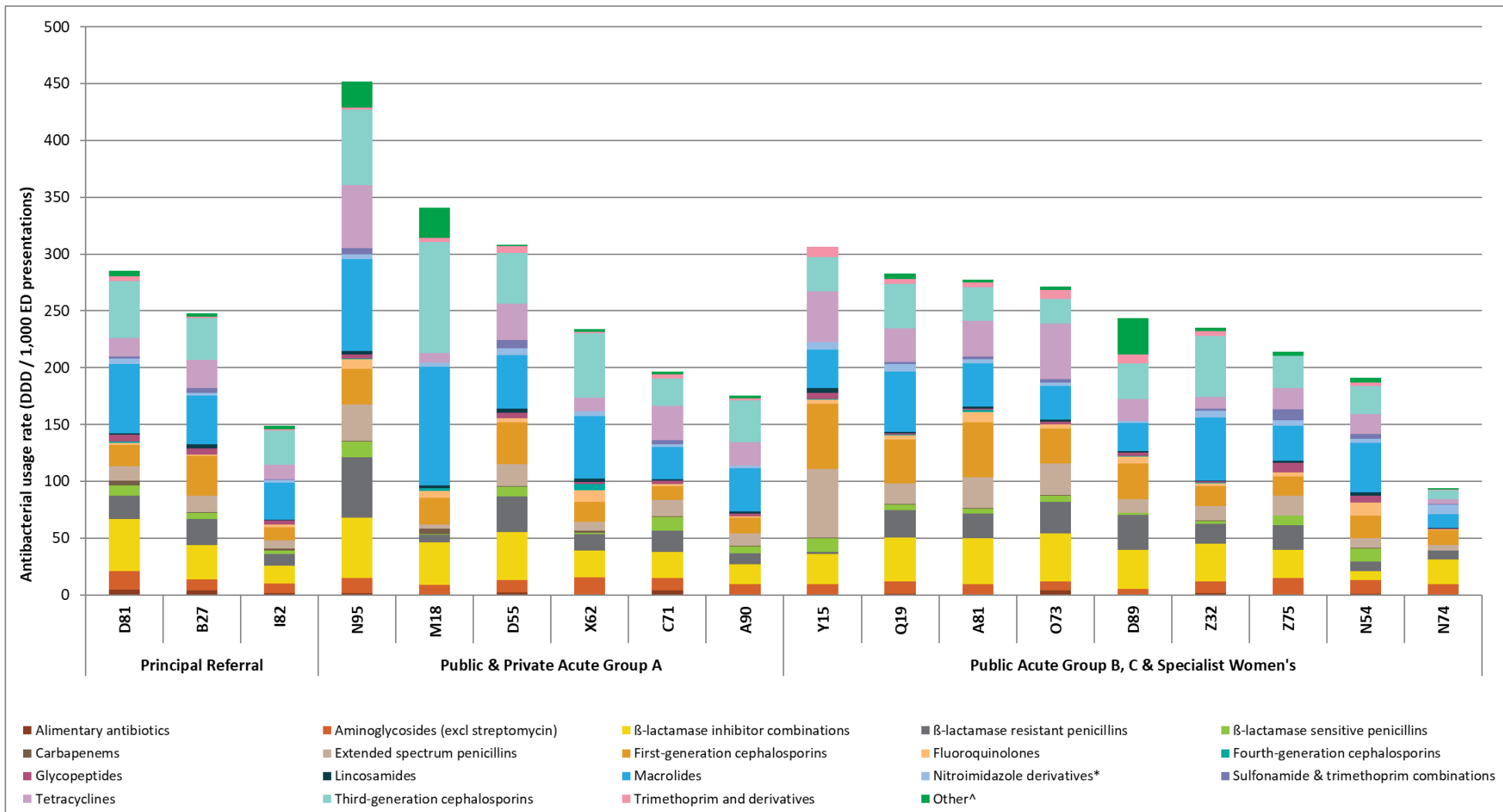


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*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

Chart 1b: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Western Australia, 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

**NOTE: Outlier hospitals R74, U94 and G13 removed**

**This report includes data from the following 21 hospitals in WA:**

Albany Health Campus	Katanning Health Service
Armadale Kalamunda Group	King Edward Memorial Hospital
Broome Hospital	Kununurra Hospital
Bunbury Regional Hospital	Narrogin Hospital
Busselton Health	Northam Hospital
Derby Hospital	Rockingham Hospital
Fiona Stanley Hospital	Royal Perth Hospital
Geraldton Hospital	Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
Hedland Health Campus	St John Of God Midland
Hollywood Private Hospital	St John Of God Murdoch
Karratha Health Campus	

*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.

ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES				
<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
	lincomycin			
<b>Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)</b>	amikacin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	gentamicin		clarithromycin	
	neomycin		erythromycin	
	tobramycin		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			
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	ceftriaxone	
	ertapenem		trimethoprim	
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	daptomycin	
	meropenem		fosfomicin	
	meropenem-vaborbactam		linezolid	
	methenamine hippurate			
	tedizolid			
	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin			
	chloramphenicol			
	streptomycin			
	colistin			
	polymyxin B			
	sodium fusidate			
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin	<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	cycloserine	
	ampicillin		rifabutin	
	piperacillin		rifampicin	
	pivmecillinam		rifapentine	
	temocillin			
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin	<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefiderocol	
	cefazolin		ceftaroline	
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin			
	quinupristin/dalfopristin			

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