

## **Tasmania**

### **Statewide antimicrobial benchmarking report for acute inpatient aggregate usage rates**

**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 occupied bed days.

Contributing hospitals are assigned to Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.<sup>1</sup> Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

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:

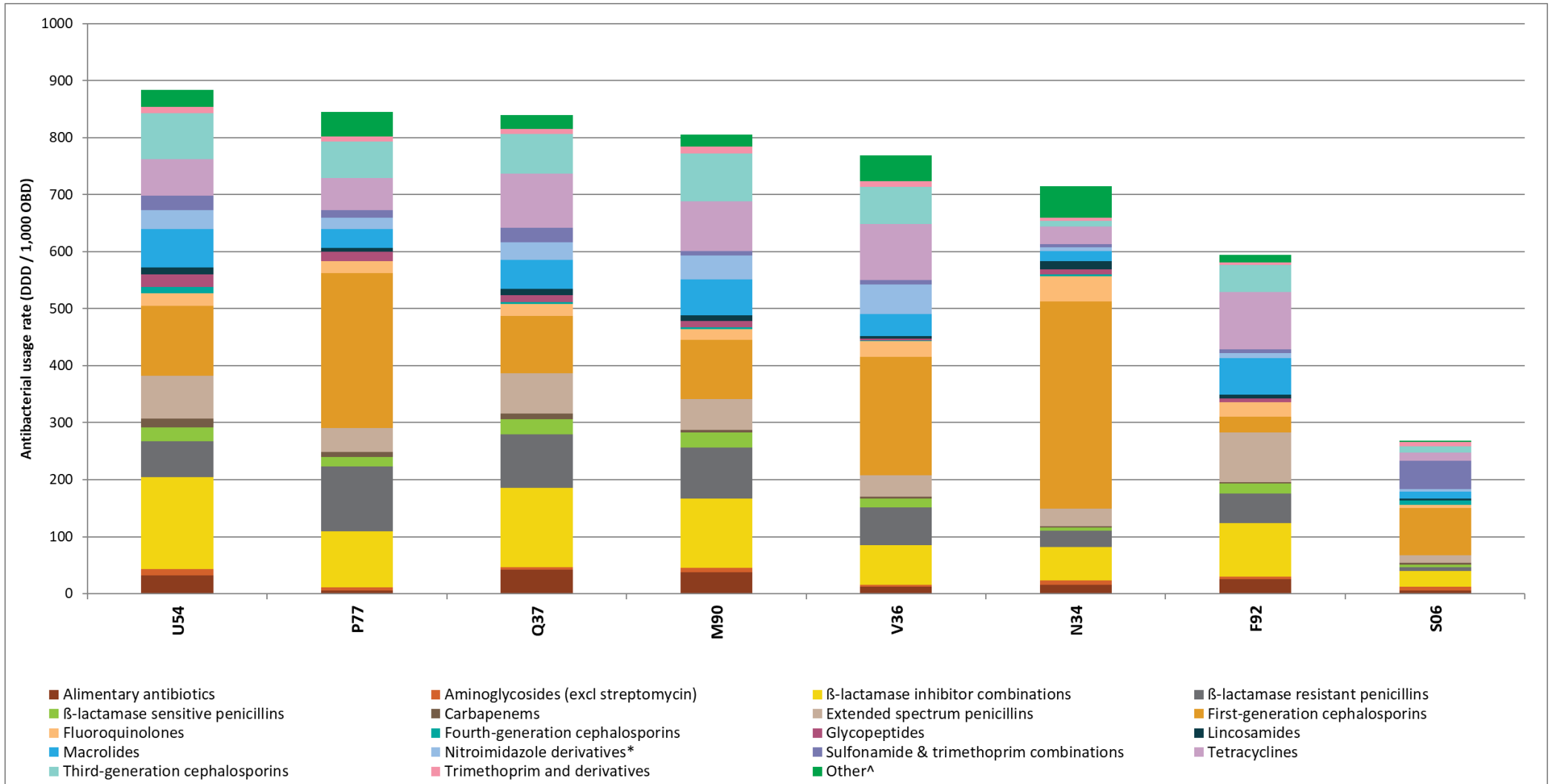
[https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/).

The chart below presents the acute aggregated antibacterial usage rates for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024. Unless otherwise specified, the aggregate rates include all acute care areas of the hospital, excluding usage in the emergency department and the operating theatre.

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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: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Tasmania, July-December 2024 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)



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 8 hospitals in Tas:

Calvary Lenah Valley Hospital  
Calvary St. John's Hospital  
Calvary St. Vincent's Launceston  
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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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
amikacin	lincomycin			
<b>Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)</b>	gentamicin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	neomycin		clarithromycin	
	tobramycin		erythromycin	
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	
ceftriaxone				
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	trimethoprim	
	ertapenem			
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	daptomycin	
	meropenem		fosfomicin	
	meropenem-vaborbactam		linezolid	
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin		methenamine hippurate	
	ampicillin		tedizolid	
	piperacillin		esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin	
	pivmecillinam		chloramphenicol	
	temocillin	streptomycin		
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin	colistin		
	cefazolin	polymyxin B		
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin	sodium fusidate		
	levofloxacin	cycloserine		
	moxifloxacin	rifabutin		
	norfloxacin	rifampicin		
	ofloxacin	rifapentine		
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	cefiderocol	
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin		ceftaroline	
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftolozane-avibactam	
	aztreonam			

*National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program*

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nitrofurantoin	faropenem
cefaclor	
cefoxitin	
cefuroxime	