Public and Private Acute Group B
Critical Care benchmarking report
July – December 2025

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.

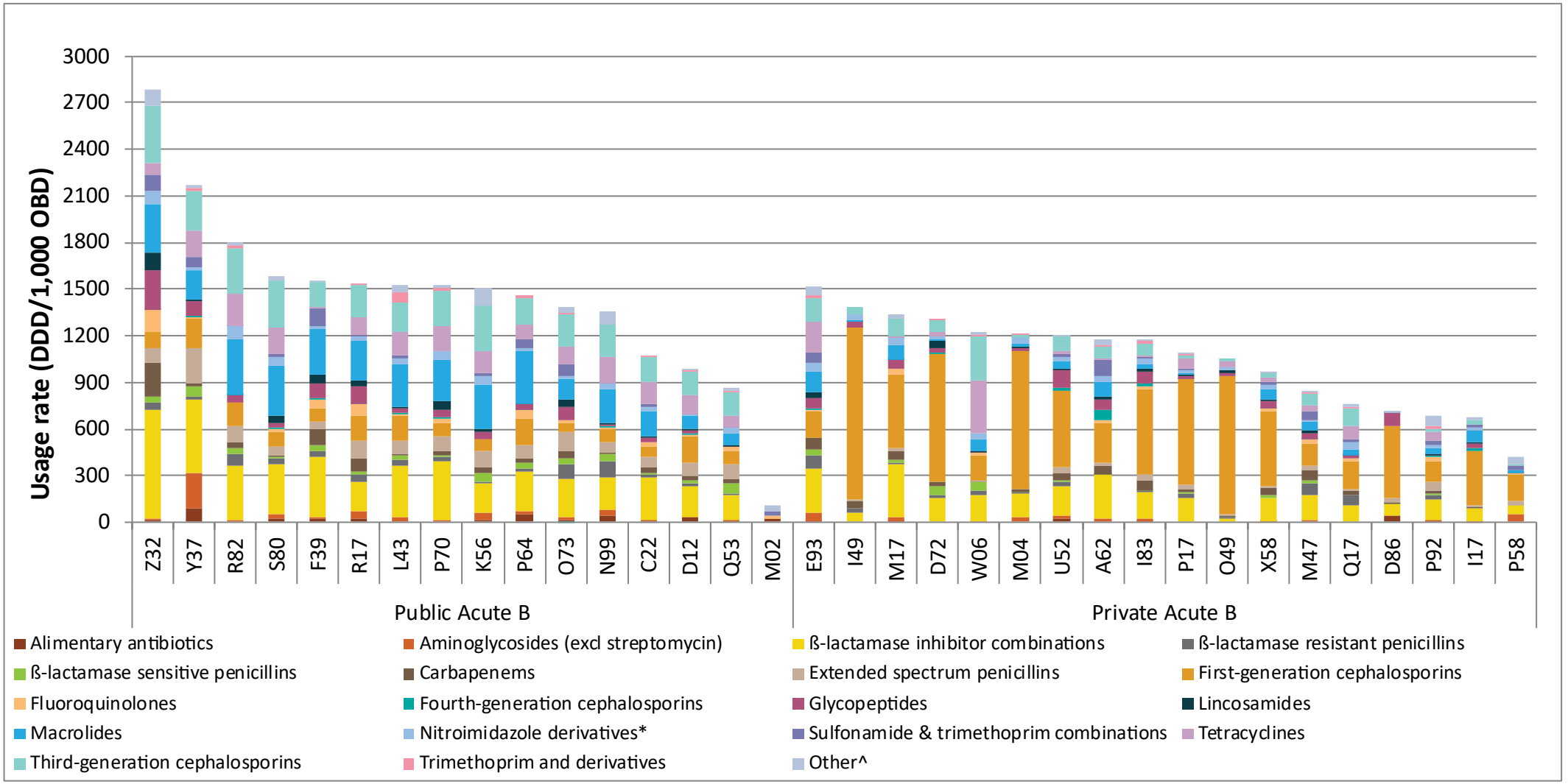
Contributing hospitals are assigned to Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.[1] Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

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/

The chart below presents aggregate antibacterial usage data in the Critical Care for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025.

[1] 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: **Critical Care antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP Public and Private Acute Group B contributor hospitals, July-December 2025**



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 34 Public and Private Acute Group B hospitals:

Albany Health Campus
Angliss Hospital
Armidale Hospital
Auburn Hospital
Bowral Hospital
Broken Hill Base Hospital
Buderim Private Hospital
Bunbury Regional Hospital
Caboolture Hospital
Calvary John James Hospital
Calvary North Adelaide Hospital
Calvary Riverina Hospital
Canterbury Hospital
Flinders Private Hospital
Gosford Private Hospital
Goulburn Base Hospital
Kalgoorlie Health Campus
Lingard Private Hospital
Mater Hospital North Sydney
Mater Mackay
Mater Private Hospital Townsville - Pimlico
Mater Rockhampton
Memorial Hospital
Mount Hospital
Mt Isa Hospital
Nepean Private Hospital
Redland Hospital
Robina Hospital
Ryde Hospital
South East Regional Hospital
St Andrew's Hospital
St John Of God Subiaco
St Vincent's Private Fitzroy
St Vincent's Private Hospital Toowoomba

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 Australian Centre for Disease Control. NAUSP is administered by the Communicable Disease Control Branch, South Australian Department for Health and Wellbeing. 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 Australian Centre for Disease Control, or the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care according to program agreements.

ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES			
Alimentary antibiotics	colistin (oral)	**Glycopeptides**	dalbavancin
	fidaxomicin		oritavancin
	neomycin (oral)		teicoplanin
	nystatin (oral)		vancomycin
	paromomycin	**Imidazole derivatives**	metronidazole (parenteral)
	rifaximin	**Intermediate acting sulfonamides**	sulfadiazine
	vancomycin (oral)	**Lincosamides**	clindamycin
Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)	amikacin		lincomycin
	gentamicin	**Macrolides**	azithromycin
	neomycin		clarithromycin
	tobramycin		erythromycin
Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations	amoxicillin-clavulanate		roxithromycin
	ampicillin-sulbactam	**Nitroimidazole derivatives**	metronidazole (oral, rectal)
	piperacillin-tazobactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)
	ticarcillin-clavulanate	**Sulfonamide & trimethoprim combinations**	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
Beta lactamase resistant penicillins	dicloxacillin	**Tetracyclines**	doxycycline
	flucloxacillin		minocycline
Beta lactamase sensitive penicillins	benzathine benzylpenicillin		tetracycline
	benzylpenicillin		tigecycline
	phenoxymethylpenicillin	**Third generation cephalosporins**	cefotaxime
	procaine benzylpenicillin		ceftazidime
Carbapenems	doripenem		ceftazidime-avibactam
	ertapenem		ceftriaxone
	imipenem-cilastatin	**Trimethoprim and derivatives**	trimethoprim
	meropenem	**Other antibacterials & combinations**	daptomycin
	meropenem-vaborbactam		fosfomycin
Extended spectrum penicillins	amoxicillin		linezolid
	ampicillin		methenamine hippurate
	piperacillin		tedizolid
	pivmecillinam		esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin
	temocillin		chloramphenicol
First generation cephalosporins	cefalexin		streptomycin
	cefazolin		colistin
Fluoroquinolones	ciprofloxacin		polymyxin B
	levofloxacin		sodium fusidate
	moxifloxacin		cycloserine
	norfloxacin		rifabutin
	ofloxacin		rifampicin
Fourth generation cephalosporins	cefepime		rifapentine
Other antibacterials & combinations	pristinamycin	**Other cephalosporins and penems**	cefiderocol
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftaroline
	aztreonam		ceftolozane-tazobactam

	nitrofurantoin	faropenem
	cefaclor	
	cefoxitin	
	cefuroxime	