

Victoria

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.¹ Deidentified contributor codes can be located via the ‘Maintain My Hospital’ drop-down menu in the NAUSP Portal.

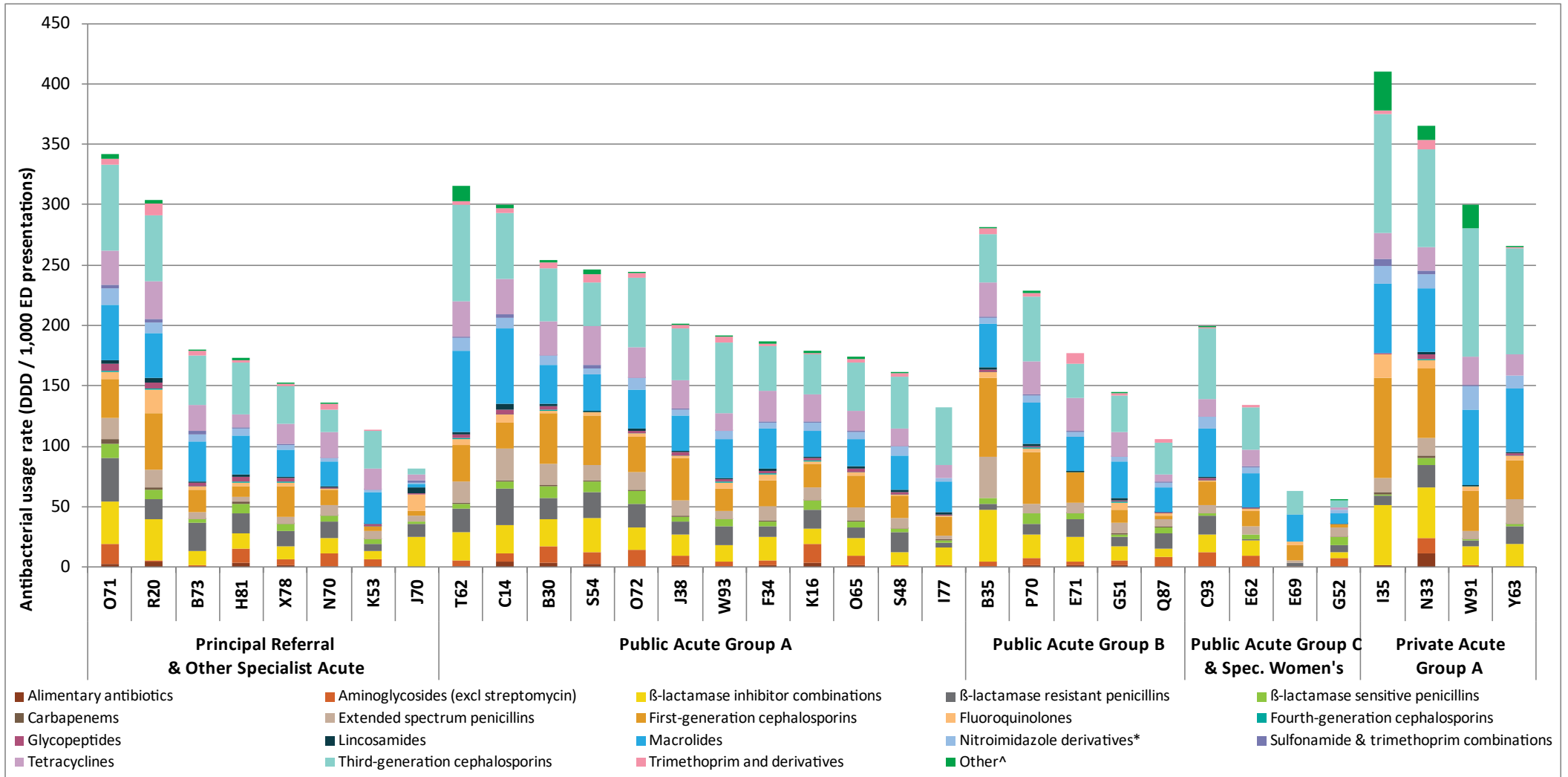
DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the “assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults”. DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to: https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/

The chart below presents 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.

[Note: Not all NAUSP contributors are able to provide stratified data for the Emergency Department].

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: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Victoria, 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.

This report includes data from the following 33 hospitals in Vic:

Albury Wodonga - Albury	John Fawkner Private Hospital
Albury Wodonga - Wodonga	Maroondah Hospital
Alfred Hospital	Mercy Women's Hospital
Angliss Hospital	Monash Medical Centre Clayton
Austin Hospital	Rosebud Hospital
Ballarat Base Hospital	Royal Melbourne Hospital
Bendigo Health	Sandringham Hospital
Box Hill Hospital	St John Of God Geelong
Cabrini Hospital Malvern	St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne
Casey Hospital	Swan Hill District Health
Central Gippsland Health	The Northern Hospital
Dandenong Hospital	The Royal Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital
Frankston Hospital	Victorian Heart Hospital
Geelong Hospital	Warrnambool Base Hospital
Grampians Health - Horsham	Werribee Mercy Hospital
Grampians Health - Stawell	West Gippsland Hospital
Holmesglen Private 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.

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			
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
	lincomycin		
Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin)	amikacin	Macrolides	azithromycin
	gentamicin		clarithromycin
	neomycin		erythromycin
	tobramycin		roxithromycin
Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations	amoxicillin-clavulanate	Nitroimidazole derivatives	metronidazole (oral, rectal)
	ampicillin-sulbactam		tinidazole (oral, rectal)
	piperacillin-tazobactam	Sulfonamide & trimethoprim combinations	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
	ticarcillin-clavulanate		
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
	ceftazidime-tazobactam		
Carbapenems	doripenem	Trimethoprim and derivatives	ceftriaxone
	ertapenem		trimethoprim
	imipenem-cilastatin	Other antibacterials & combinations	daptomycin
	meropenem		fosfomycin
	meropenem-vaborbactam		linezolid
	methenamine hippurate		
	tedizolid		
	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin		
	chloramphenicol		
	streptomycin		
	colistin		
	polymyxin B		
	sodium fusidate		
Extended spectrum penicillins	amoxicillin	Fluoroquinolones	cycloserine
	ampicillin		rifabutin
	piperacillin		rifampicin
	pivmecillinam		
	temocillin		
First generation cephalosporins	cefalexin	Fourth generation cephalosporins	rifapentine
	cefazolin		
Other antibacterials & combinations	pristinamycin	Other antibacterials & combinations	cefiderocol
	quinupristin/dalfopristin		ceftaroline

aztreonam	Other cephalosporins and penems	ceftolozane-avibactam
nitrofurantoin		faropenem
cefaclor		
cefoxitin		
cefuroxime		