

**Queensland and Northern Territory  
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/)

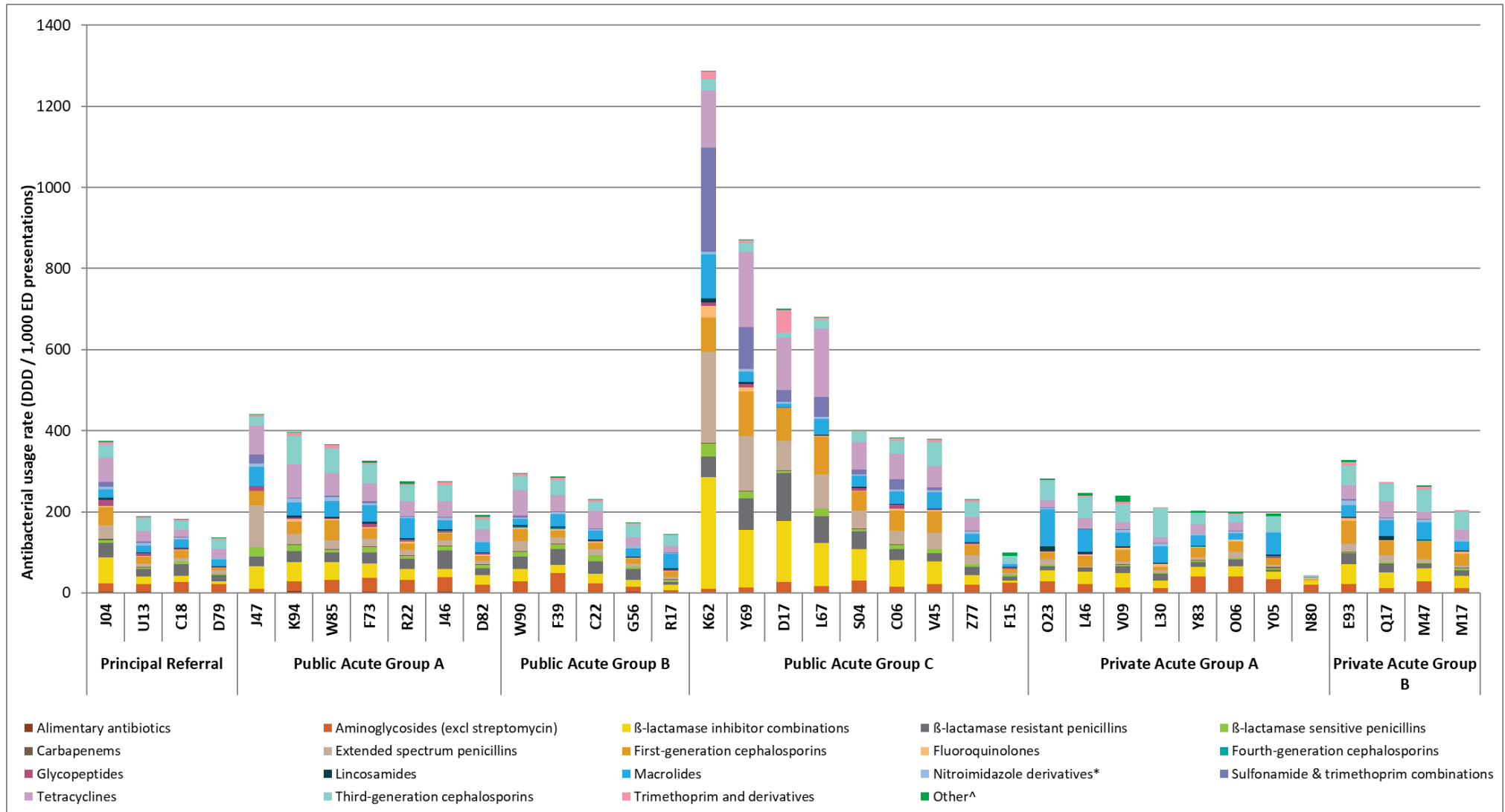
The charts below present aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024. The same data are presented in both charts with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

[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, Queensland and Northern Territory, July-December 2024

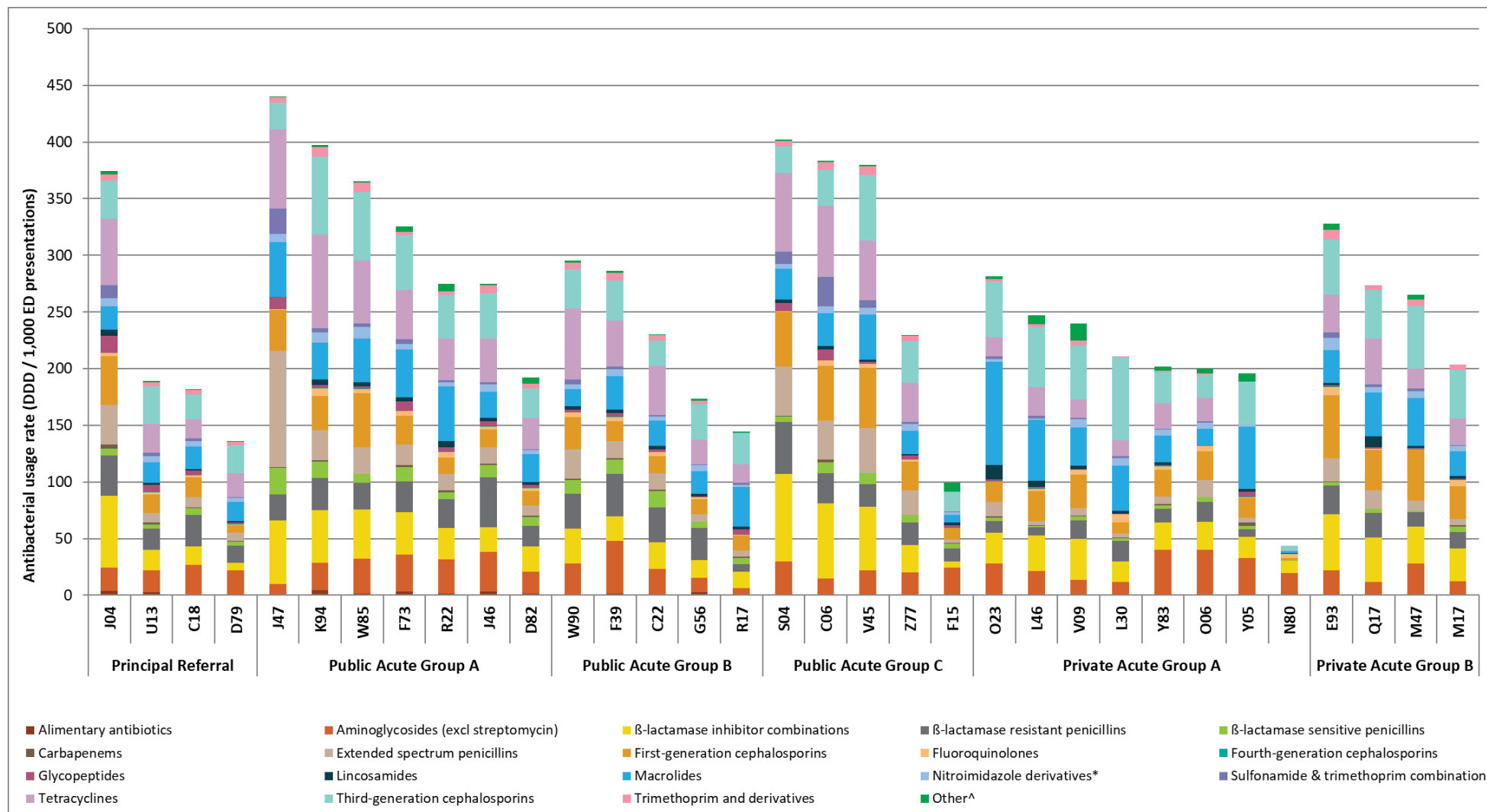


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

\*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, Queensland and Northern Territory, 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 K62, Y69, D17 and L67 removed**

**This report includes data from the following 37 hospitals in Qld and NT:**

Alice Springs Hospital	Mater Rockhampton
Atherton Hospital	Mt Isa Hospital
Buderim Private Hospital	Palmerston Regional Hospital
Bundaberg Hospital	Pindara Private Hospital
Caboolture Hospital	Queen Elizabeth 2 Jubilee Hospital
Gladstone Hospital	Redcliffe Hospital
Gold Coast Private Hospital	Redland Hospital
Gove District Hospital	Royal Brisbane And Women's Hospital
Greenslopes Hospital	Royal Darwin Hospital
Hervey Bay Hospital	St Andrew's War Memorial Hospital
John Flynn Private Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Northside
Katherine District Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Toowoomba
Kilcoy Hospital	Tennant Creek Hospital
Kingaroy Hospital	The Prince Charles Hospital
Mareeba Hospital	Toowoomba Hospital
Maryborough Hospital	Townsville Hospital
Mater Hospital Brisbane	Warwick Hospital
Mater Private Hospital Brisbane	Wesley Hospital
Mater Private Hospital Townsville - Pimlico	

*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.

<b>ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES</b>				
<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	
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem		ceftazidime-tazobactam	
	ertapenem		ceftriaxone	
	imipenem-cilastatin	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	trimethoprim	
	meropenem			
<b>Extended spectrum penicillins</b>	meropenem-vaborbactam	<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	daptomycin	
	amoxicillin		fosfomicin	
	ampicillin		linezolid	
	piperacillin		methenamine hippurate	
	pivmecillinam		tedizolid	
temocillin	esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin			
<b>First generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin		chloramphenicol	
	cefazolin		streptomycin	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin		colistin	
	levofloxacin		polymyxin B	
	moxifloxacin	sodium fusidate		
	norfloxacin	cycloserine		
	ofloxacin	rifabutin		
<b>Fourth generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime	rifampicin		
		rifapentine		
<b>Other antibacterials &amp; combinations</b>	pristinamycin	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems</b>	cefiderocol	

quinupristin/dalfopristin	ceftaroline
aztreonam	ceftolozane-avibactam
nitrofurantoin	faropenem
cefaclor	
cefoxitin	
cefuroxime	