

**New South Wales**  
**Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department**  
**July 2023 – December 2023**

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/)

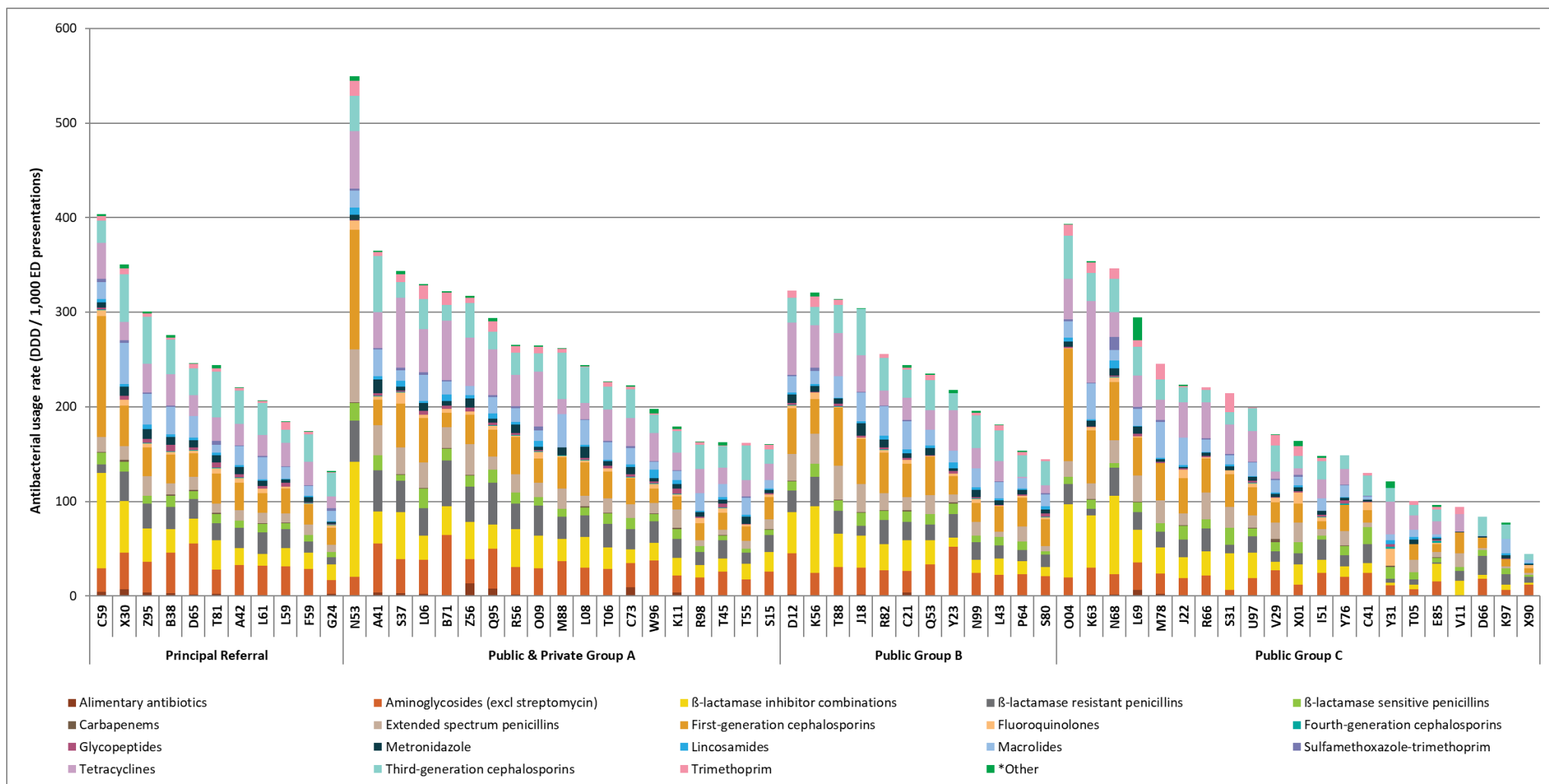
The charts below present aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023. The same data are presented in both charts with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

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

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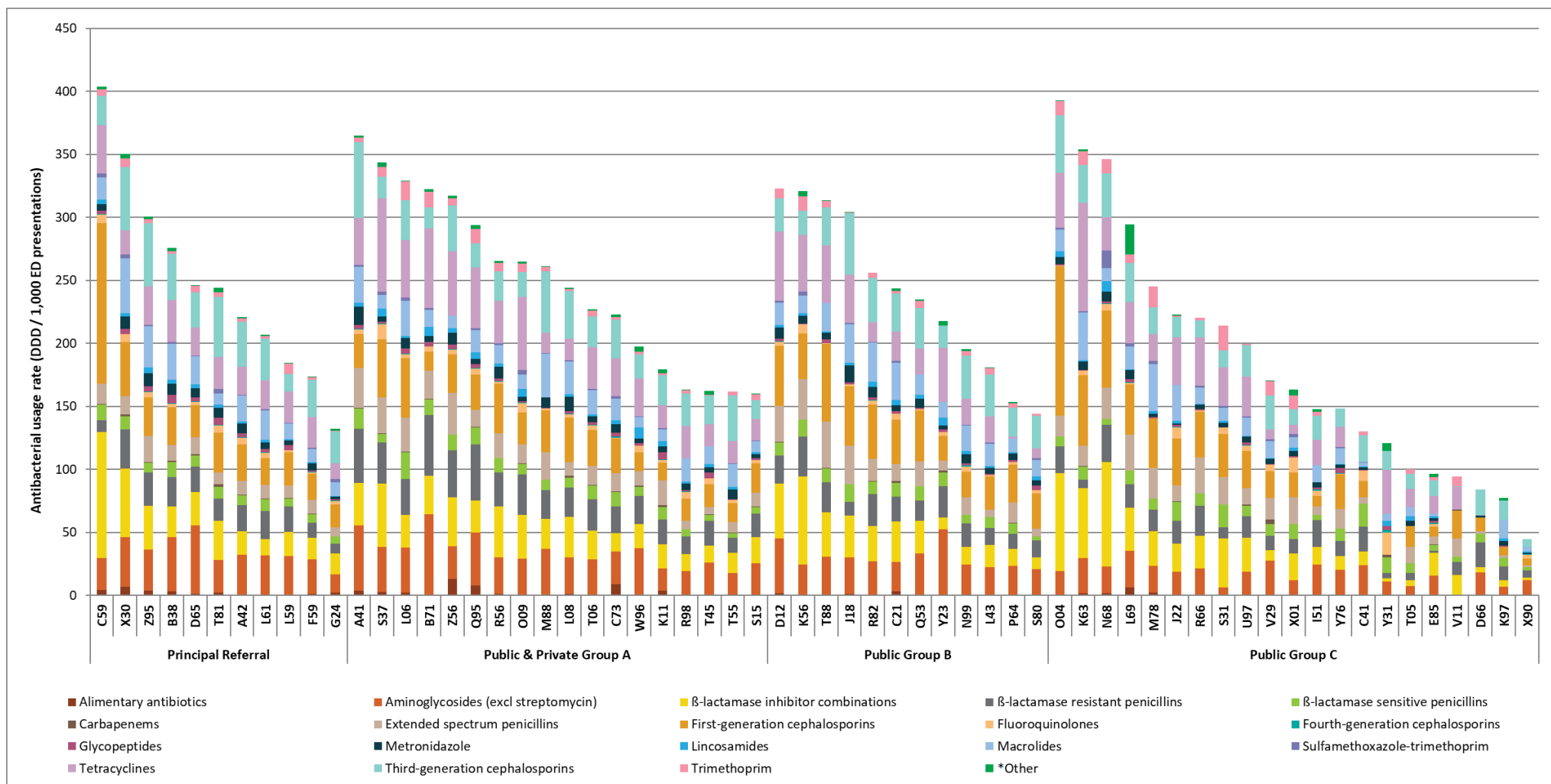
<sup>1</sup> AIHW. *Hospital resources 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics*. Available from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/hospitals/hospital-resources-2017-18-ahs/data>

**Chart 1a: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1,000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, New South Wales, July-December 2023**



[Alimentary antibiotics = rifaximin, fidaxomicin, paromomycin. Other = amphenicols, antimycotics, 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, New South Wales, July-December 2023**



[Alimentary antibiotics = rifaximin, fidaxomicin, paromomycin. Other = amphenicols, antimycobacterial antibiotics, monobactams, nitrofurans, linezolid, daptomycin, other cephalosporins and penems, polymyxins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin]

**\*Note: One outlier hospital removed (Hospital N53)**

**This report includes data from the following 63 hospitals in NSW:**

Armidale Hospital	Maitland Hospital
Auburn Hospital	Manning Base Hospital
Bankstown Hospital	Milton-Ulladulla Hospital
Batemans Bay District Hospital	Mona Vale Hospital
Bathurst Base Hospital	Moree Hospital
Bellinger River District Hospital	Moruya Hospital
Belmont Hospital	Mt Druitt Hospital
Blacktown Hospital	Muswellbrook Hospital
Blue Mountains Hospital	Narrabri Hospital
Bowral Hospital	Nepean Hospital
Broken Hill Base Hospital	Newcastle Mater
Campbelltown Hospital	Northern Beaches Hospital
Canterbury Hospital	Orange Health Service
Cessnock District Hospital	Prince Of Wales Hospital
Coffs Harbour Hospital	Queanbeyan Hospital
Concord Hospital	Royal North Shore Hospital
Cooma Hospital	Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
Dubbo Base Hospital	Ryde Hospital
Fairfield Hospital	Scott Memorial Hospital
Glen Innes District Hospital	Shellharbour Hospital
Gloucester Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Shoalhaven Hospital
Gosford Hospital	Singleton District Hospital
Goulburn Base Hospital	South East Regional Hospital
Griffith Base Hospital	St George Hospital
Gunnedah Hospital	St Vincent's Hospital Sydney
Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital	Sutherland Hospital
Inverell District Hospital	Tamworth Hospital
John Hunter Hospital	Wagga Wagga Base Hospital
Kurri Kurri Hospital	Westmead Hospital
Lithgow Hospital	Wollongong Hospital
Liverpool Hospital	Wyong Hospital
Macksville District 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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<b>ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES</b>				
<b>Alimentary antibiotics</b>	fidaxomicin	<b>Lincosamides</b>	clindamycin	
	paromomycin		lincomycin	
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>	rifaximin	<b>Macrolides</b>	azithromycin	
	amikacin		clarithromycin	
	gentamycin		erythromycin	
	neomycin		roxithromycin	
<b>β-lactamase inhibitor combinations</b>	tobramycin	<b>Monobactams</b>	aztreonam	
	amoxicillin - clavulanate		<b>Nitrofurans derivatives</b>	nitrofurantoin
<b>β-lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	piperacillin - tazobactam	<b>Polymyxins</b>	colistin	
	dicloxacillin		polymyxin B	
<b>β-lactamase sensitive penicillins</b>	flucloxacillin	<b>Second-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefaclor	
	benzathine benzylpenicillin		cefamandole	
	benzylpenicillin		cefotetan	
	phenoxymethylpenicillin		cefoxitin	
<b>Carbapenems</b>	procaine benzylpenicillin	<b>Steroid antibacterials</b>	cefuroxime	
	doripenem		fusidic acid	
	ertapenem		<b>Streptogramins</b>	pristinamycin
	imipenem - cilastatin		<b>Streptomycins</b>	streptomycin
	meropenem		<b>Sulfonamide-trimethoprim combinations</b>	sulfamethoxazole - trimethoprim
<b>Extended-spectrum penicillins</b>	meropenem - vaborbactam	<b>Tetracyclines</b>	doxycycline	
	amoxicillin		minocycline	
	ampicillin		tetracycline	
	pivmecillinam		tigecycline	
<b>First-generation cephalosporins</b>	temocillin	<b>Third-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefixime	
	cefalexin		cefotaxime	
	cefalotin		ceftazidime	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	cefazolin	<b>Trimethoprim</b>	ceftazidime - avibactam	
	ciprofloxacin		ceftriaxone	
	levofloxacin		<b>Other (including other cephalosporins and penems)</b>	ceftaroline fosamil
	moxifloxacin			ceftolozane - tazobactam
norfloxacin	daptomycin			
<b>Fourth-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime	<b>Glycopeptides</b>	faropenem	
	cefpirome		fosfomicin	
<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	dalbavancin	<b>Intermediate-acting sulfonamides</b>	linezolid	
	oritavancin		rifampicin	
	teicoplanin		tedizolid	
	vancomycin			
	metronidazole			
	sulfadiazine			