

New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory
Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department
January – June 2023

Antibacterial utilisation rates provided in this report are calculated using the number of defined daily doses (DDD) of the antibacterial class consumed each month per 1,000 Emergency Department presentations.

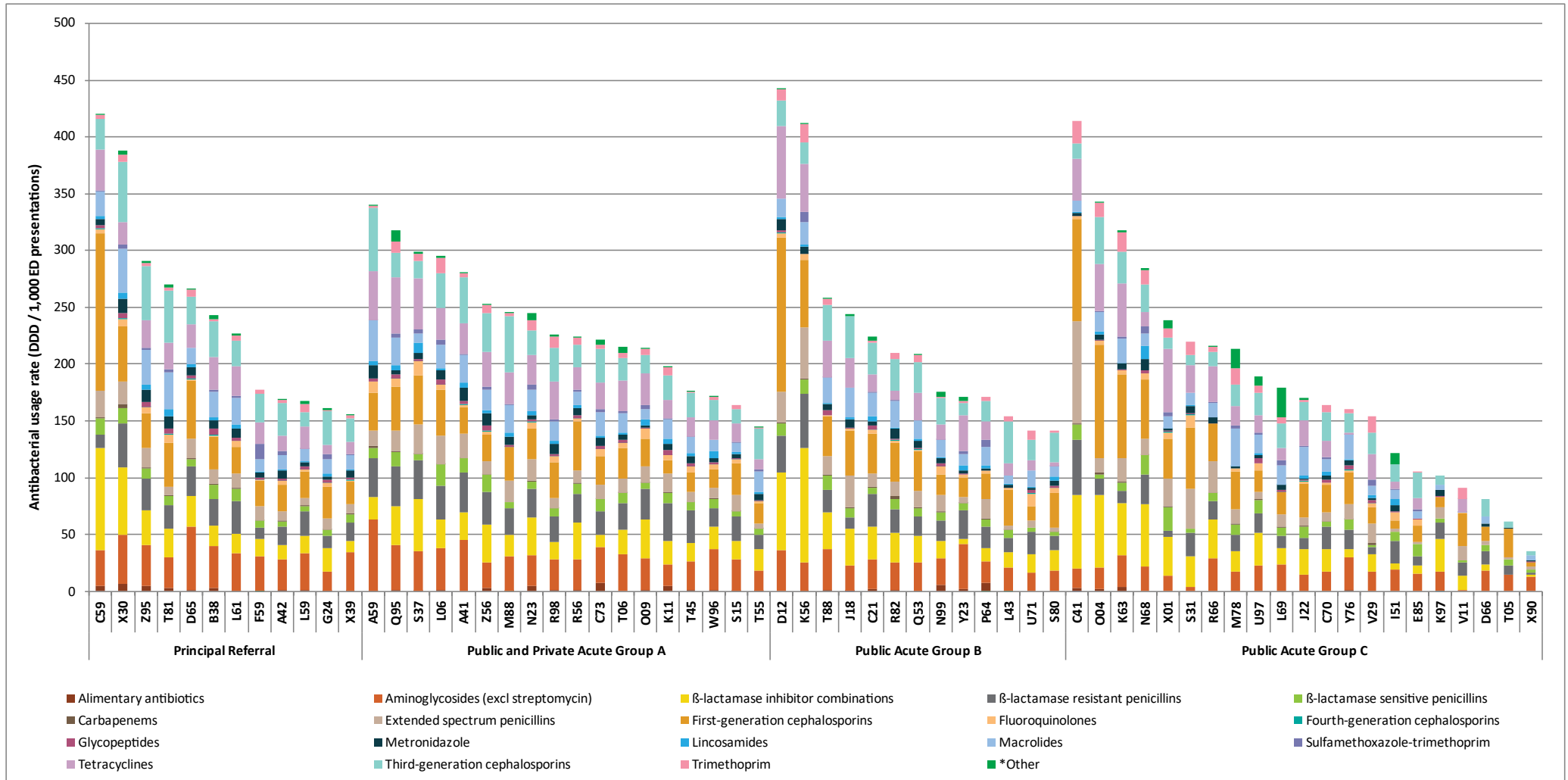
Contributing hospitals are assigned according to Australian Institute for health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.¹ Deidentified contributor codes can be located via the 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu in the NAUSP Portal.

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 January 2023 to 30 June 2023. [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, New South Wales & Australian Capital Territory, Jan – Jun 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.

This report includes data from the following 66 hospitals in NSW and ACT:

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