

**Public and Private Acute Group C, Specialist Women's
Critical Care benchmarking report
January 2024 – June 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 occupied bed days.

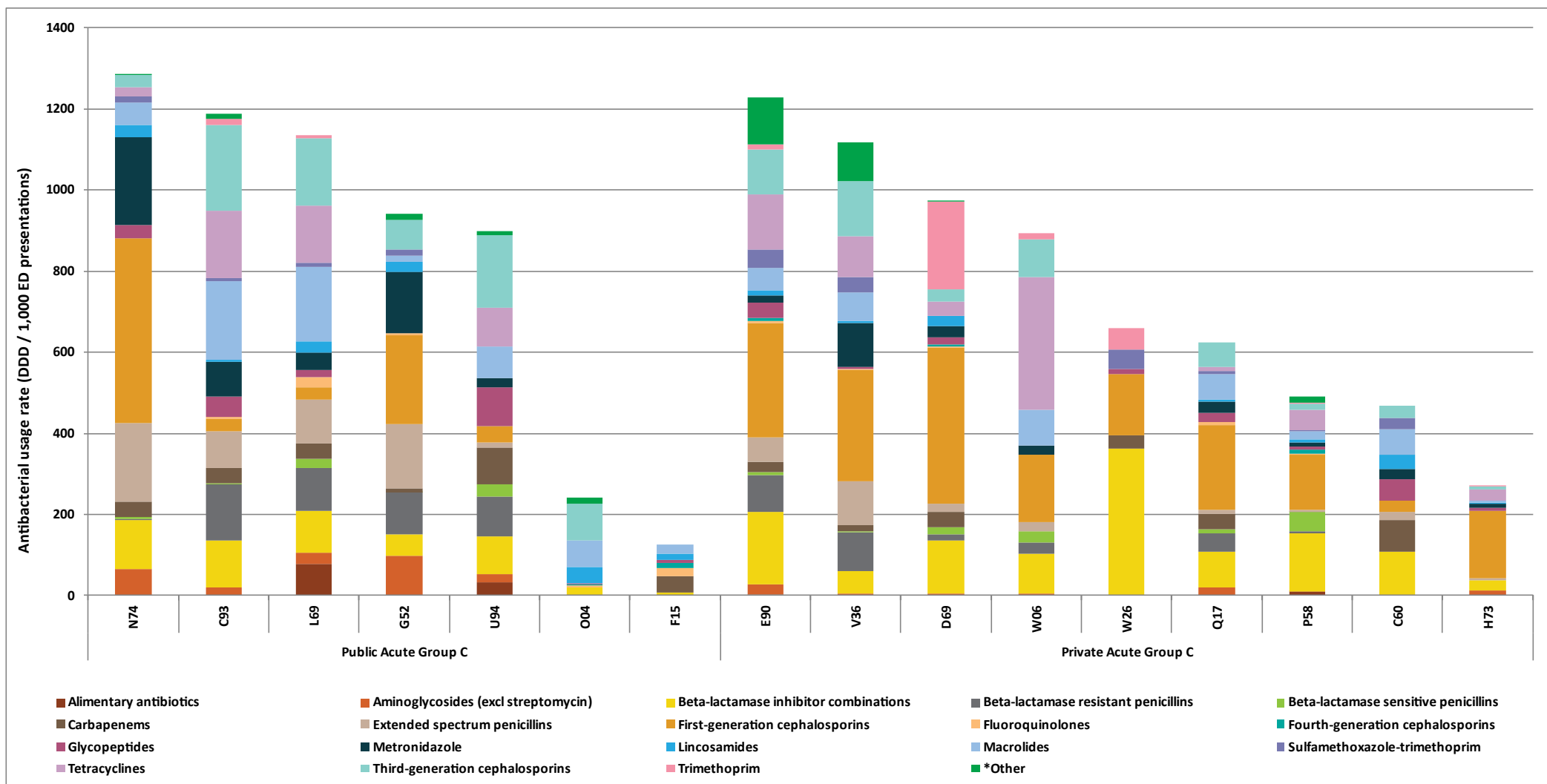
Contributing hospitals are assigned to Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.¹ Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

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 16 contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024.

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 C, and Specialist Women’s contributor hospitals, January – June 2024



[Alimentary antibiotics = rifaximin, fidaxomicin, paromomycin. *Other = amphenicols, antimycotics, combinations for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, fosfomycin, methenamine hippurate, monobactams, nitrofurans, linezolid, daptomycin, other cephalosporins, polymyxins, rifamycins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin]

This report includes data from 16 Public and Private Acute Group C, and Specialist Women's hospitals:

Atherton Hospital	Lithgow Hospital
Broome Hospital	Maitland Private Hospital
Calvary Bruce Private Hospital	Mater Mackay
Grampians Health - Horsham	Mater Rockhampton
Hobart Private Hospital	Mercy Women's Hospital
Hurstville Private Hospital	Moruya Hospital
Kareena Private Hospital	Nepean Private Hospital
King Edward Memorial Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Lismore

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. NAUSP is administered by Antimicrobial Programs, 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 the Commonwealth.

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		trimethoprim	
	moxifloxacin		Other (including other cephalosporins and penems)	ceftaroline fosamil
norfloxacin	ceftolozane - tazobactam			
Fourth-generation cephalosporins	cefepime	daptomycin		
	cefpirome	faropenem		
	Glycopeptides	dalbavancin	fosfomicin	
		oritavancin	linezolid	
teicoplanin		rifampicin		
vancomycin		tedizolid		
Imidazole derivatives	metronidazole			
Intermediate-acting sulfonamides	sulfadiazine			