

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

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

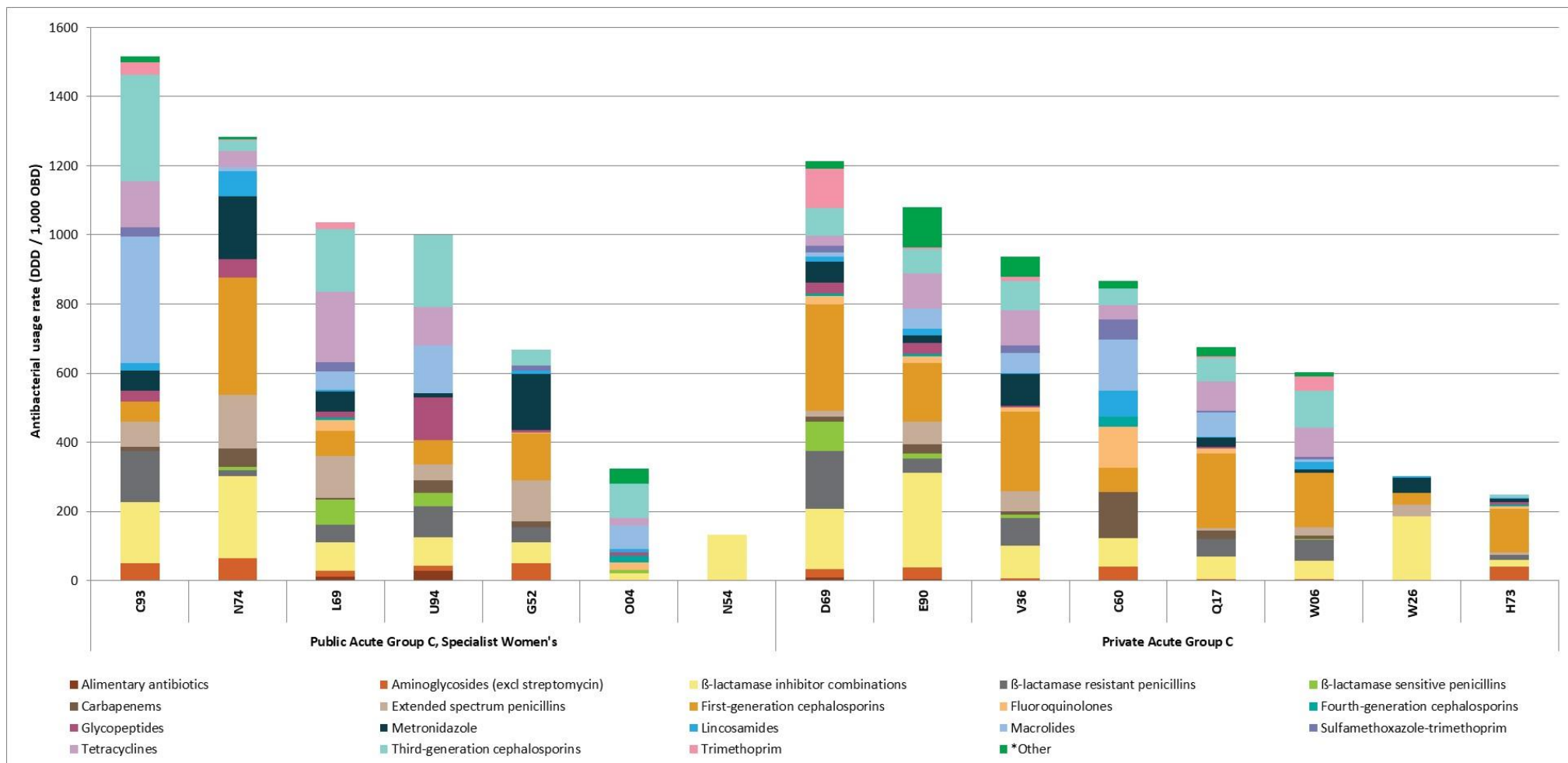
DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the "assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults". DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to: [https://www.whooc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whooc.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 contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023.

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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 1: Critical Care antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP Public and Private Acute Group C, and Specialist Women’s contributor hospitals, 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.

**This report includes data from 15 Public and Private Acute Group C, and Specialist Women's hospitals:**

Broome Hospital  
Calvary Bruce Private Hospital  
Grampians Health - Horsham  
Hedland Health Campus  
Hobart Private Hospital  
Hurstville Private Hospital  
Kareena Private Hospital  
King Edward Memorial Hospital  
Lithgow Hospital  
Maitland Private Hospital  
Mater Mackay  
Mater Rockhampton  
Mercy Women's Hospital  
Moruya 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.

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