

**Queensland and Northern Territory  
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.whooc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whooc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/)

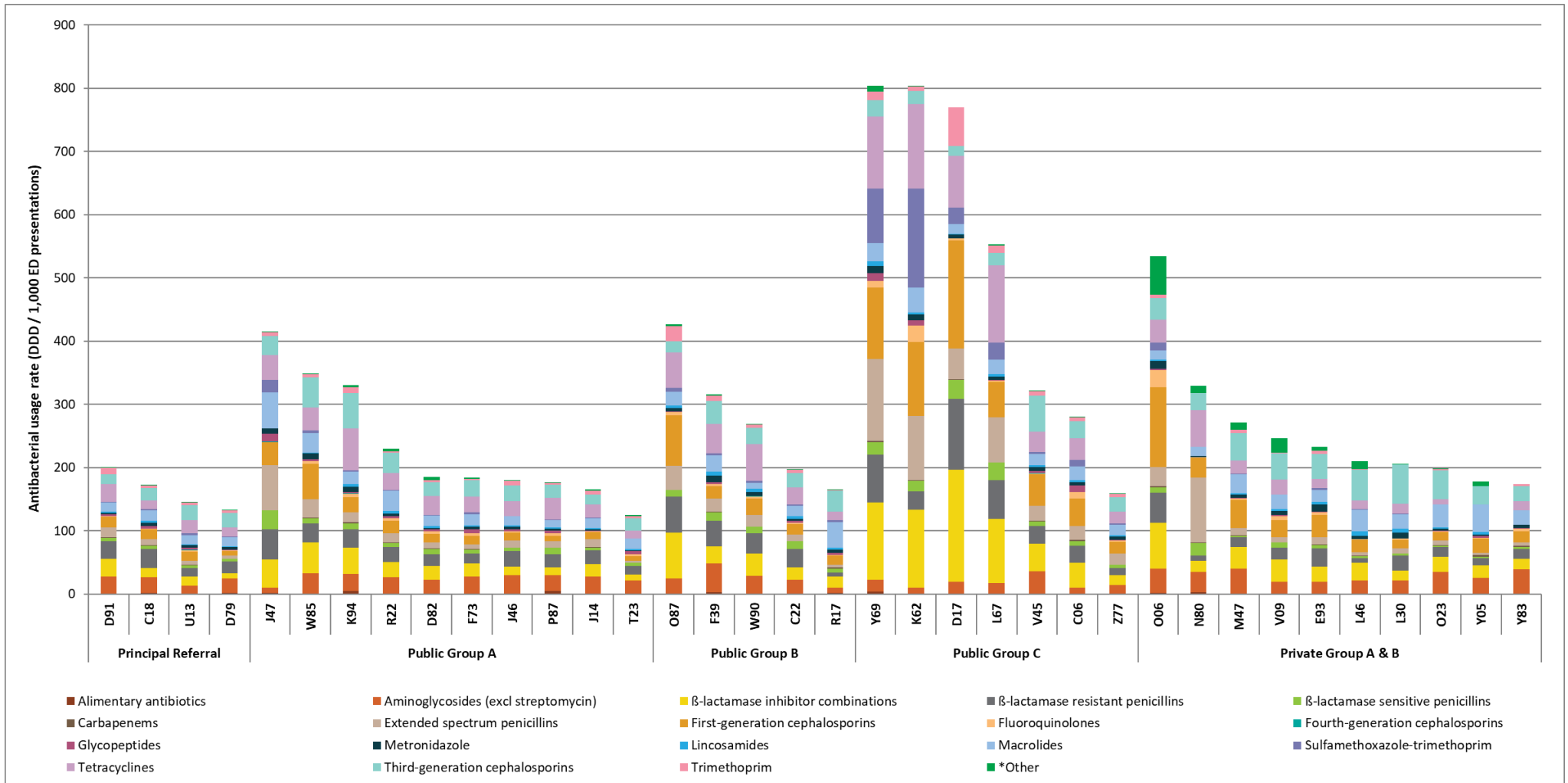
The charts below present aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023. The same data are presented in both charts with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

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

---

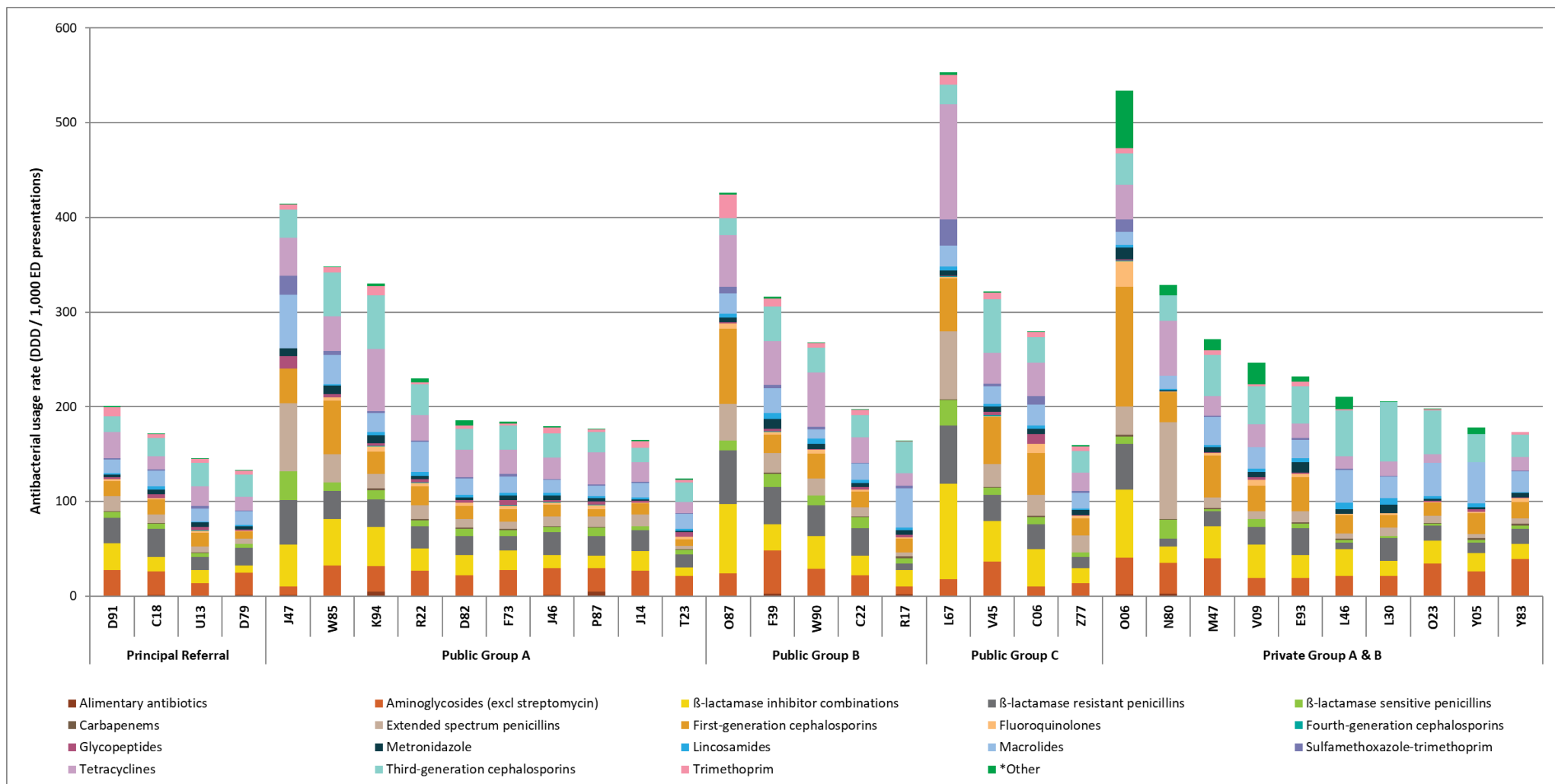
<sup>1</sup> AIHW. *Hospital resources 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics*. Available from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/hospitals/hospital-resources-2017-18-ahs/data>

**Chart 1a: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Queensland and Northern Territory, July – December 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, Queensland and Northern Territory, 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: Three outlier hospitals removed (Hospitals Y69, K62 and D17)**

**This report includes data from the following 36 hospitals in QLD and NT:**

Alice Springs Hospital	Mater Private Hospital Brisbane
Buderim Private Hospital	Mt Isa Hospital
Bundaberg Hospital	Nambour General Hospital
Caboolture Hospital	Pindara Private Hospital
Gold Coast Private Hospital	Queen Elizabeth 2 Jubilee Hospital
Gove District Hospital	Redcliffe Hospital
Greenslopes Hospital	Redland Hospital
Gympie Health Service	Royal Brisbane And Women's Hospital
Hervey Bay Hospital	St Andrew's War Memorial Hospital
Ipswich Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Northside
John Flynn Private Hospital	St Vincent's Private Hospital Toowoomba
Katherine District Hospital	Sunshine Coast University Hospital
Kilcoy Hospital	Tennant Creek Hospital
Kingaroy Hospital	The Prince Charles Hospital
Mackay Base Hospital	Toowoomba Hospital
Mareeba Hospital	Townsville Hospital
Maryborough Hospital	Warwick Hospital
Mater Hospital Brisbane	Wesley 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.*

The National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program (NAUSP) is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DOHAC). 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 DOHAC.

<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		fosfomycin	
<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	dalbavancin	<b>Intermediate-acting sulfonamides</b>	linezolid	
	oritavancin		rifampicin	
	teicoplanin		tedizolid	
	vancomycin			
	metronidazole			
	sulfadiazine			