

**Public and Private Acute Group A, and Other Specialist Acute
Critical Care benchmarking report
July – December 2025**

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.

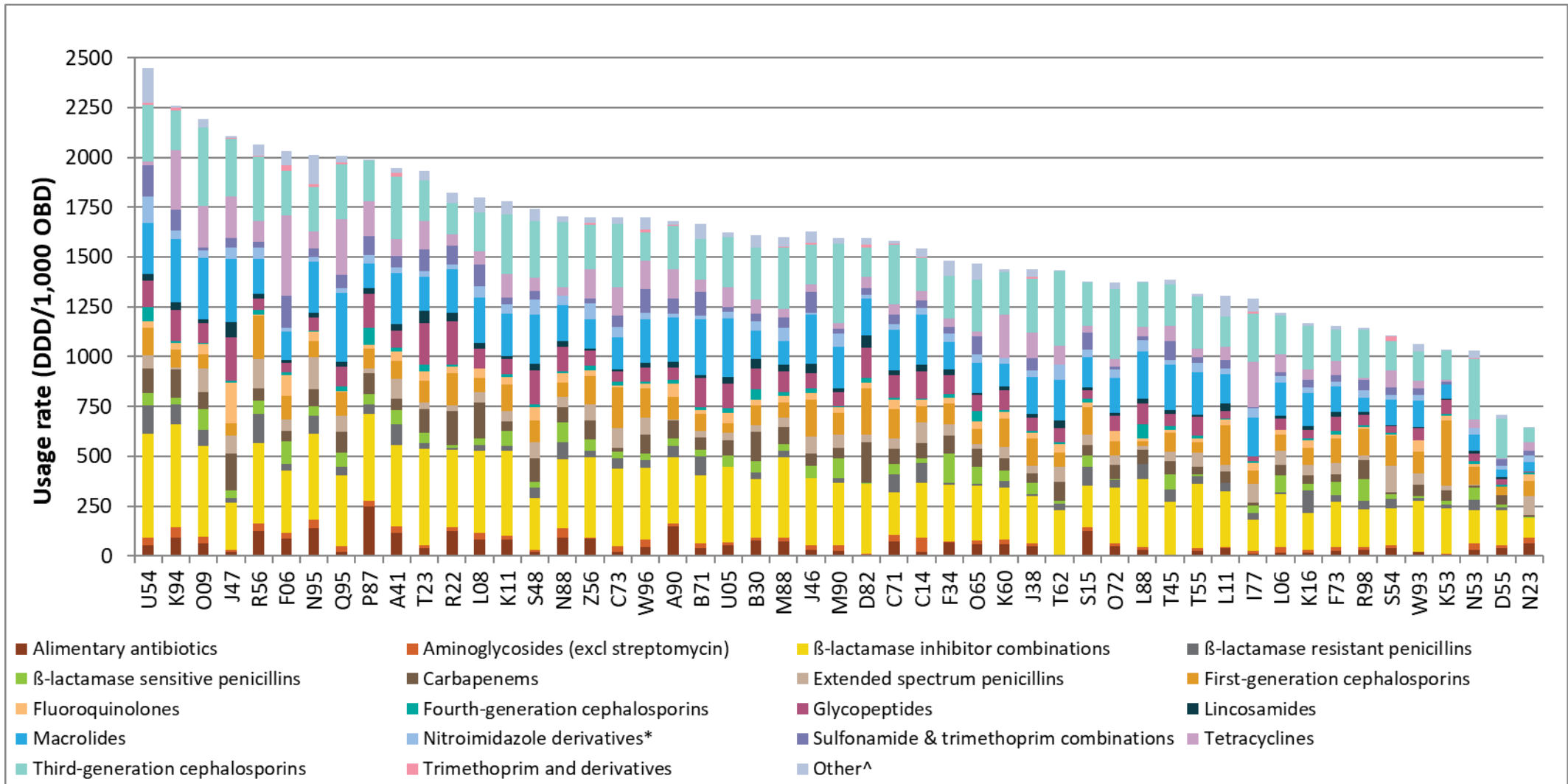
Contributing hospitals are assigned to Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.¹ Contributing hospitals can find their de-identifying code via the NAUSP Portal 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu.

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.whooc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/

The charts below present aggregate antibacterial usage data in the Critical Care for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025. The same data are presented in Chart 1a and 1b with outlier hospital(s) removed from Chart 1b.

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 1b: Critical Care antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP Public Acute Group A and Other Specialist Acute contributor hospitals, July-December 2025



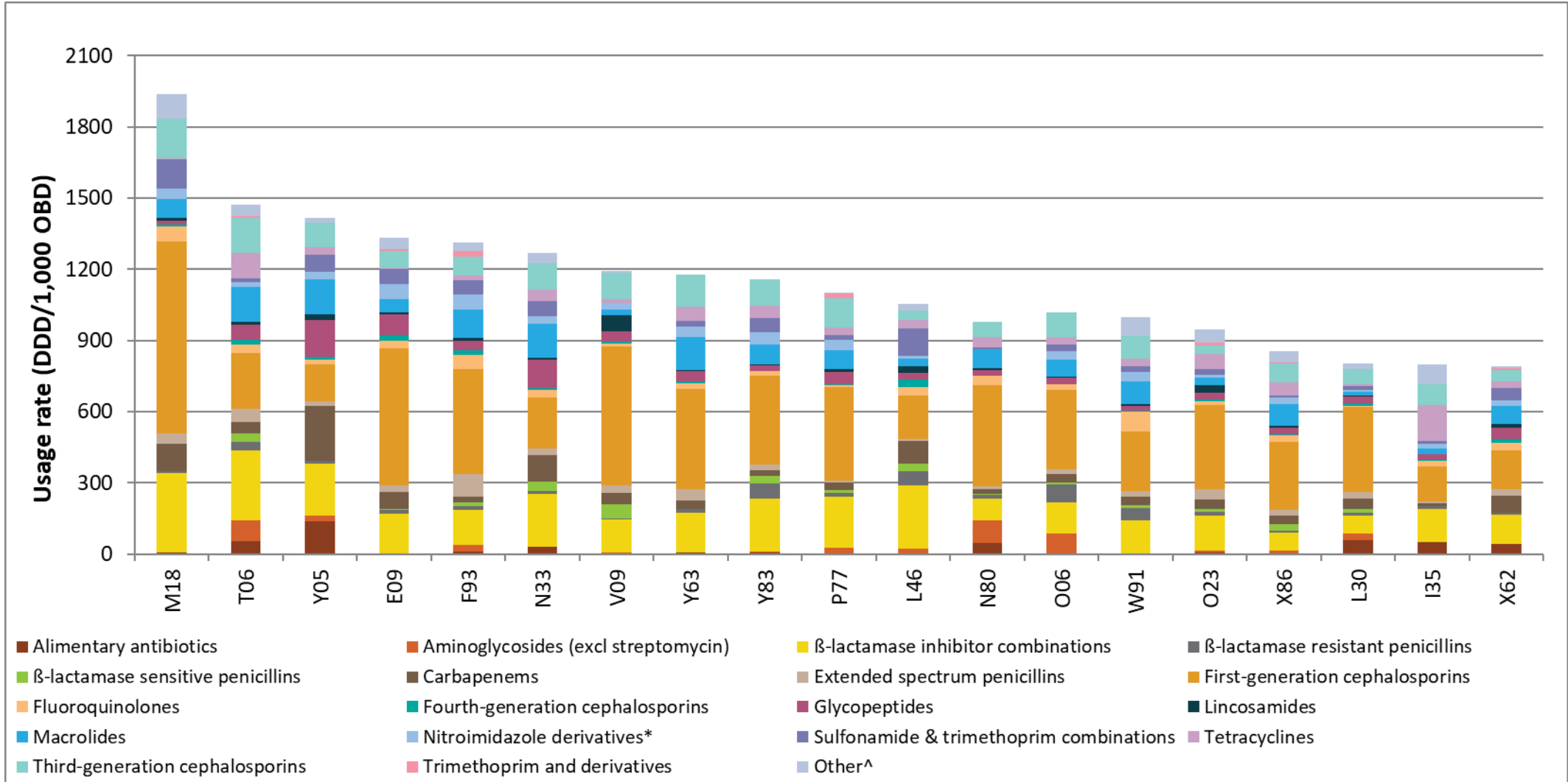
Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

*Nitroimidazole derivatives = metronidazole, tinidazole

^Other = amphenicols, antimycotic antibiotics, combinations for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, monobactams, nitrofurans, linezolid, daptomycin, other cephalosporins, polymyxins, rifamycins, second-generation cephalosporins, steroids, streptogramins and streptomycin.

Note: Outlier hospitals O93 and S37 removed

Chart 2: Critical Care antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP Private Acute Group A contributor hospitals, July-December 2025



Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

*Nitroimidazole derivatives = metronidazole, tinidazole

^Other = amphenicols, antimycotic antibiotics, 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 72 Public and Private Acute Group A, and Other Specialist Acute hospitals:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Albury Wodonga - Albury | Lyell McEwin Hospital |
| Alice Springs Hospital | Mackay Base Hospital |
| Armadale Kalamunda Group | Maitland Hospital |
| Ashford Hospital | Manning Base Hospital |
| Ballarat Base Hospital | Maroondah Hospital |
| Bankstown Hospital | Mater Hospital Brisbane |
| Bathurst Base Hospital | Mater Private Hospital Brisbane |
| Bendigo Health | Newcastle Mater |
| Blacktown Hospital | North Canberra Hospital |
| Box Hill Hospital | North West Regional Hospital |
| Cabrini Hospital Malvern | Northern Beaches Hospital |
| Calvary Adelaide Private Hospital | Orange Health Service |
| Calvary Lenah Valley Hospital | Pindara Private Hospital |
| Campbelltown Hospital | Port Macquarie Base Hospital |
| Casey Hospital | Queen Elizabeth 2 Jubilee Hospital |
| Central Gippsland Health | Queen Elizabeth Hospital |
| Coffs Harbour Hospital | Redcliffe Hospital |
| Dandenong Hospital | Rockingham Hospital |
| Dubbo Base Hospital | Shoalhaven Hospital |
| Frankston Hospital | St Andrew's War Memorial Hospital |
| Geraldton Hospital | St John Of God Geelong |
| Gold Coast Private Hospital | St John Of God Midland |
| Gosford Hospital | St John Of God Murdoch |
| Grafton Base Hospital | St Vincent's Private Hospital Northside |
| Greenslopes Hospital | Sutherland Hospital |
| Griffith Base Hospital | Tamworth Hospital |
| Hervey Bay Hospital | The Northern Hospital |
| Hollywood Private Hospital | Toowoomba Hospital |
| Holmesglen Private Hospital | Victorian Heart Hospital |
| Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital | Wagga Wagga Base Hospital |
| Ipswich Hospital | Warrnambool Base Hospital |
| John Fawcner Private Hospital | Werribee Mercy Hospital |
| John Flynn Private Hospital | Wesley Hospital |
| Joondalup Health Campus | Western Health Footscray |
| Knox Private Hospital | Western Health Sunshine |
| Launceston General 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

| ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Alimentary antibiotics | colistin (oral) | Glycopeptides | dalbavancin | |
| | fidaxomicin | | oritavancin | |
| | neomycin (oral) | | teicoplanin | |
| | nystatin (oral) | | vancomycin | |
| | paromomycin | | Imidazole derivatives | metronidazole (parenteral) |
| | rifaximin | | Intermediate acting sulfonamides | sulfadiazine |
| | vancomycin (oral) | | Lincosamides | clindamycin lincomycin |
| Aminoglycosides (excl streptomycin) | amikacin | Macrolides | azithromycin | |
| | gentamicin | | clarithromycin | |
| | neomycin | | erythromycin | |
| tobramycin | roxithromycin | | | |
| | | | metronidazole (oral, rectal) | |
| Beta lactamase inhibitor combinations | amoxicillin-clavulanate | Nitroimidazole derivatives | tinidazole (oral, rectal) | |
| | ampicillin-sulbactam | | Sulfonamide & trimethoprim combinations | trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole |
| | piperacillin-tazobactam | | | |
| | ticarcillin-clavulanate | | | |
| Beta lactamase resistant penicillins | dicloxacillin | Tetracyclines | doxycycline | |
| | flucloxacillin | | minocycline | |
| Beta lactamase sensitive penicillins | benzathine benzylpenicillin | | tetracycline | tigecycline |
| | benzylpenicillin | | Third generation cephalosporins | cefotaxime |
| | phenoxymethylpenicillin | | | ceftazidime |
| | procaine benzylpenicillin | ceftazidime-avibactam | | |
| | ceftriaxone | | | |
| Carbapenems | doripenem | Trimethoprim and derivatives | trimethoprim | |
| | ertapenem | | daptomycin | |
| | imipenem-cilastatin | Other antibacterials & combinations | fosfomycin | |
| | meropenem | | linezolid | |
| | meropenem-vaborbactam | | methenamine hippurate | |
| | tedizolid | | | |
| | esomeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin | | | |
| | chloramphenicol | | | |
| | streptomycin | | | |
| | colistin | | | |
| | polymyxin B | | | |
| | sodium fusidate | | | |
| | cycloserine | | | |
| | rifabutin | | | |
| | rifampicin | | | |
| | rifapentine | | | |
| | cefiderocol | | | |
| | ceftaroline | | | |
| Extended spectrum penicillins | amoxicillin | | | |
| | ampicillin | | | |
| First generation cephalosporins | piperacillin | | | |
| | pivmecillinam | | | |
| | temocillin | | | |
| Fluoroquinolones | cefalexin | | | |
| | cefazolin | | | |
| | ciprofloxacin | | | |
| | levofloxacin | | | |
| | moxifloxacin | | | |
| Fourth generation cephalosporins | norfloxacin | | | |
| | ofloxacin | | | |
| Other antibacterials & combinations | cefepime | | | |
| | pristinamycin | | | |
| | quinupristin/dalfopristin | | | |

| | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------|
| aztreonam | Other cephalosporins and penems | ceftolozane- tazobactam |
| nitrofurantoin | | faropenem |
| cefaclor | | |
| cefoxitin | | |
| cefuroxime | | |