



## Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance in Australian Hospitals

### **South Australia – Statewide antimicrobial benchmarking report for acute inpatient aggregate usage rates**

**January 2023 – June 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:

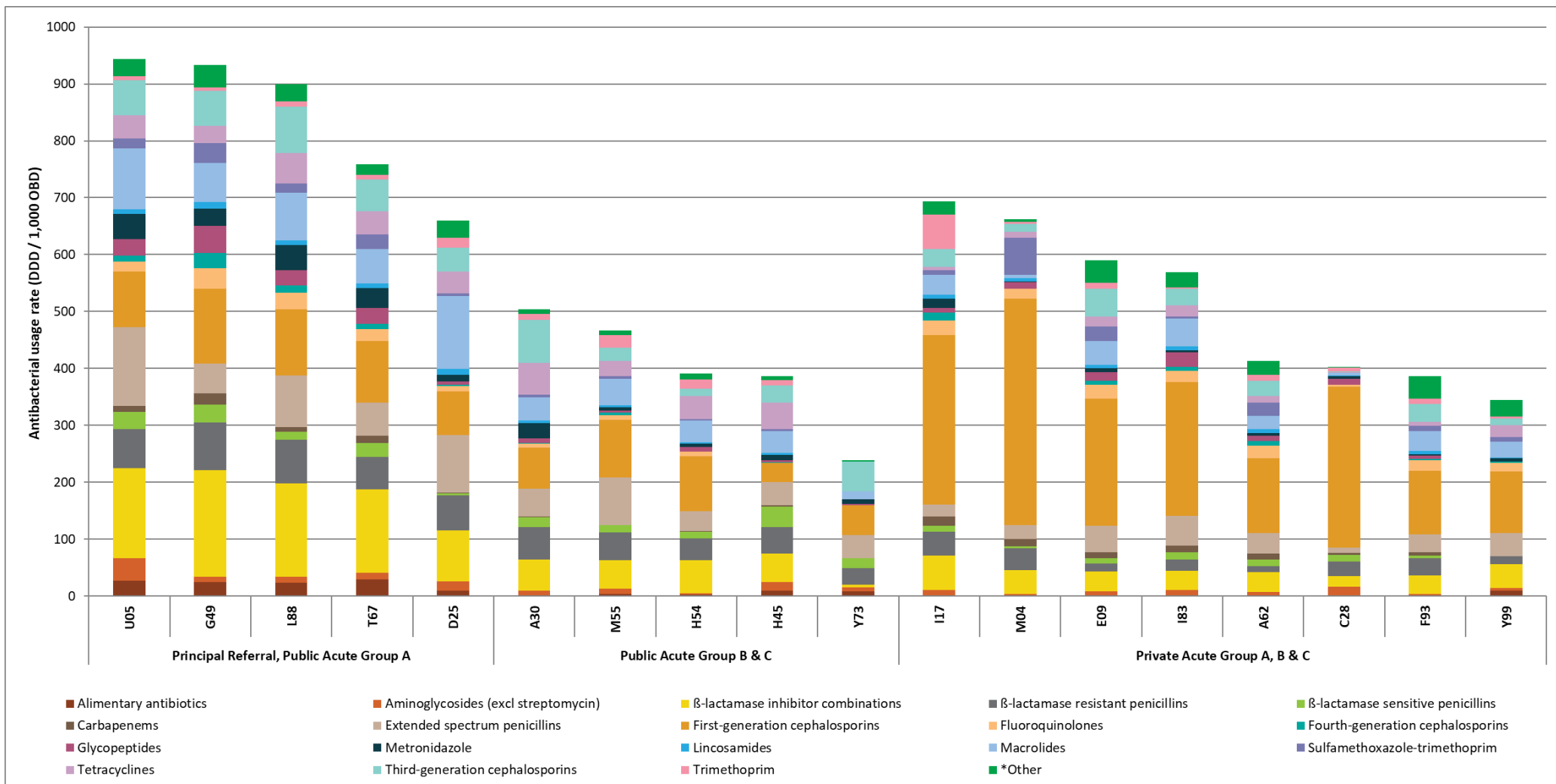
[https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_methodology/purpose\\_of\\_the\\_atc\\_ddd\\_system/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/).

The chart below presents the acute aggregated antibacterial usage rates for the 18 respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023. Unless otherwise specified, the aggregate rates include all acute care areas of the hospital, excluding usage in the emergency department and the operating theatre.

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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: Total acute hospital antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 OBD) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, South Australia, January-June 2023 (excludes Emergency Department and Operating Theatre)**



Alimentary antibiotics = rifaximin, fidaxomicin. \*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 18 hospitals in South Australia:

Ashford Hospital  
Burnside War Memorial Hospital  
Calvary Adelaide Private Hospital  
Calvary Central Districts Hospital  
Calvary North Adelaide Hospital  
Flinders Medical Centre  
Flinders Private Hospital  
Gawler Health Service  
Lyell McEwin Hospital  
Memorial Hospital  
Modbury Hospital  
Mount Barker District Soldiers Memorial Hospital  
Mt Gambier Hospital  
Noarlunga Hospital  
Queen Elizabeth Hospital  
Royal Adelaide Hospital  
South Coast District Hospital  
St Andrew's Hospital

<b>ANTIBACTERIAL CLASSES</b>			
<b>Alimentary antibiotics</b>	fidaxomicin	<b>Lincosamides</b>	clindamycin
	paromomycin		lincomycin
	rifaximin		azithromycin
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>	amikacin	<b>Macrolides</b>	clarithromycin
	gentamycin		erythromycin
	neomycin		roxithromycin
	tobramycin		spiramycin
<b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitor combinations</b>	amoxicillin - clavulanate		<b>Monobactams</b>
	piperacillin - tazobactam	<b>Nitrofurans derivatives</b>	nitrofurantoin
<b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	dicloxacillin	<b>Polymyxins</b>	colistin
	flucloxacillin		polymyxin B
<b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase sensitive penicillins</b>	benzathine benzylpenicillin	<b>Second-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefaclor
	benzylpenicillin		cefamandole
	phenoxymethylpenicillin		cefotetan
	procaine benzylpenicillin		cefoxitin
<b>Carbapenems</b>	doripenem		cefuroxime
	ertapenem	<b>Steroid antibacterials</b>	fusidic acid
	imipenem - cilastatin	<b>Streptogramins</b>	pristinamycin
	meropenem	<b>Streptomyces</b>	streptomycin
	meropenem - vaborbactam	<b>Sulfonamide-trimethoprim combinations</b>	sulfamethoxazole - trimethoprim
<b>Extended-spectrum penicillins</b>	amoxicillin	<b>Tetracyclines</b>	doxycycline
	ampicillin		minocycline
	pivmecillinam		tetracycline
	temocillin		tigecycline
<b>First-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefalexin		<b>Third-generation cephalosporins</b>
	cefalotin	cefotaxime	
	cefazolin	ceftazidime	
<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	ciprofloxacin	ceftazidime - avibactam	
	levofloxacin	ceftriaxone	
	moxifloxacin	<b>Trimethoprim</b>	trimethoprim
	norfloxacin	<b>Other (including other cephalosporins and penems)</b>	ceftaroline fosamil
<b>Fourth-generation cephalosporins</b>	cefepime		ceftolozane - tazobactam
	ceftiofime		daptomycin
<b>Glycopeptides</b>	dalbavancin		faropenem
	oritavancin		fosfomicin
	teicoplanin		linezolid
	vancomycin		rifampicin
<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	metronidazole	tedizolid	
<b>Intermediate-acting sulfonamides</b>	sulfadiazine		