

Victoria

Statewide benchmarking report – Emergency Department

January 2025 – June 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 Emergency Department presentations.

Contributing hospitals are assigned according to Australian Institute for health and Welfare (AIHW) defined peer groups.¹ Deidentified contributor codes can be located via the 'Maintain My Hospital' drop-down menu in the NAUSP Portal.

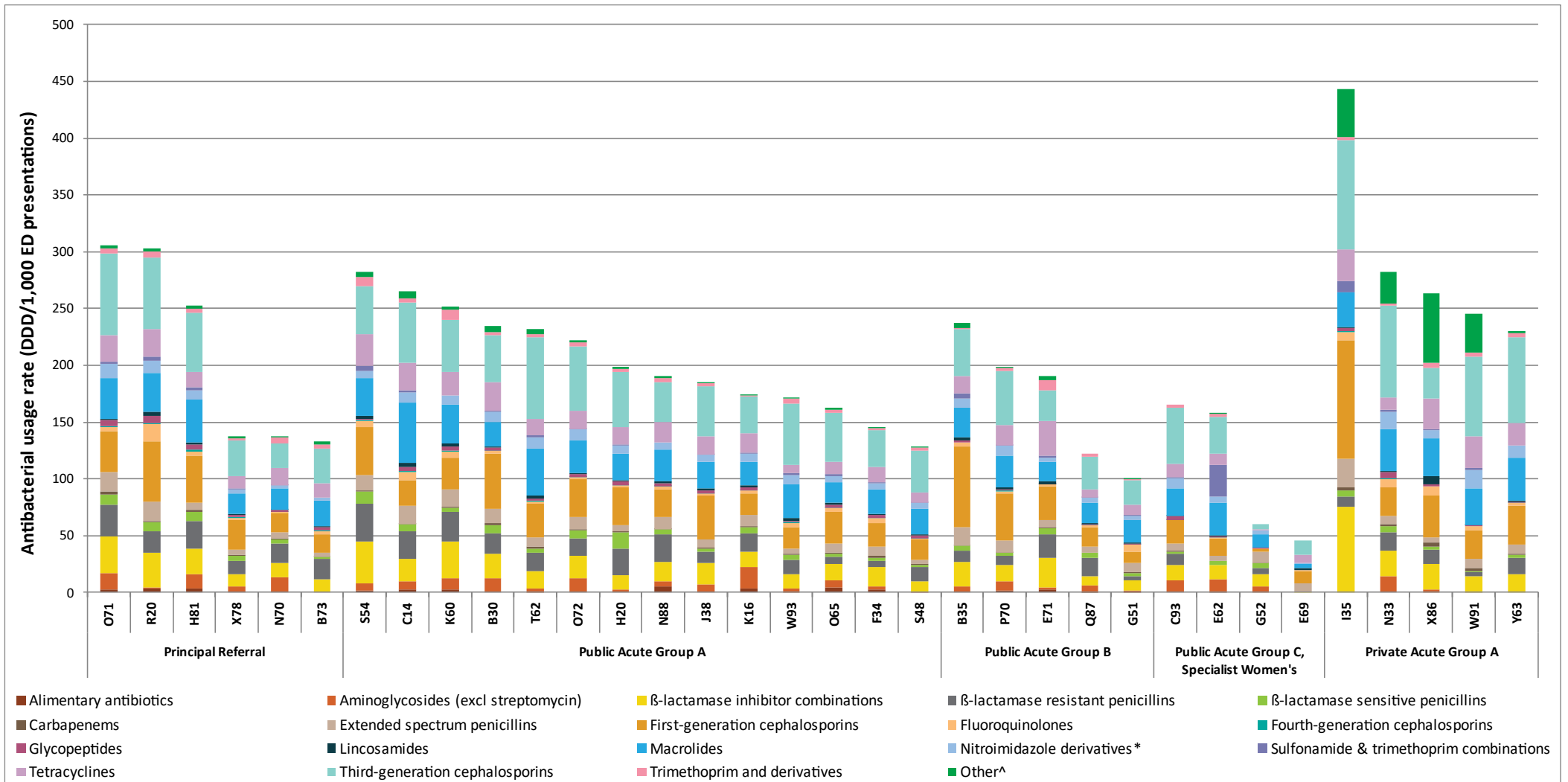
DDD values for each antimicrobial are assigned by the World Health Organization based on the "assumed average maintenance dose per day for the main indication in adults". DDDs are reviewed annually by the WHO as dosing recommendations change over time. For more information refer to: https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_methodology/purpose_of_the_atc_ddd_system/

The charts below present aggregated antibacterial usage data in the Emergency Department for the respective contributing hospitals over the six-month period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025. 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].

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 1a: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Victoria, January-June 2025

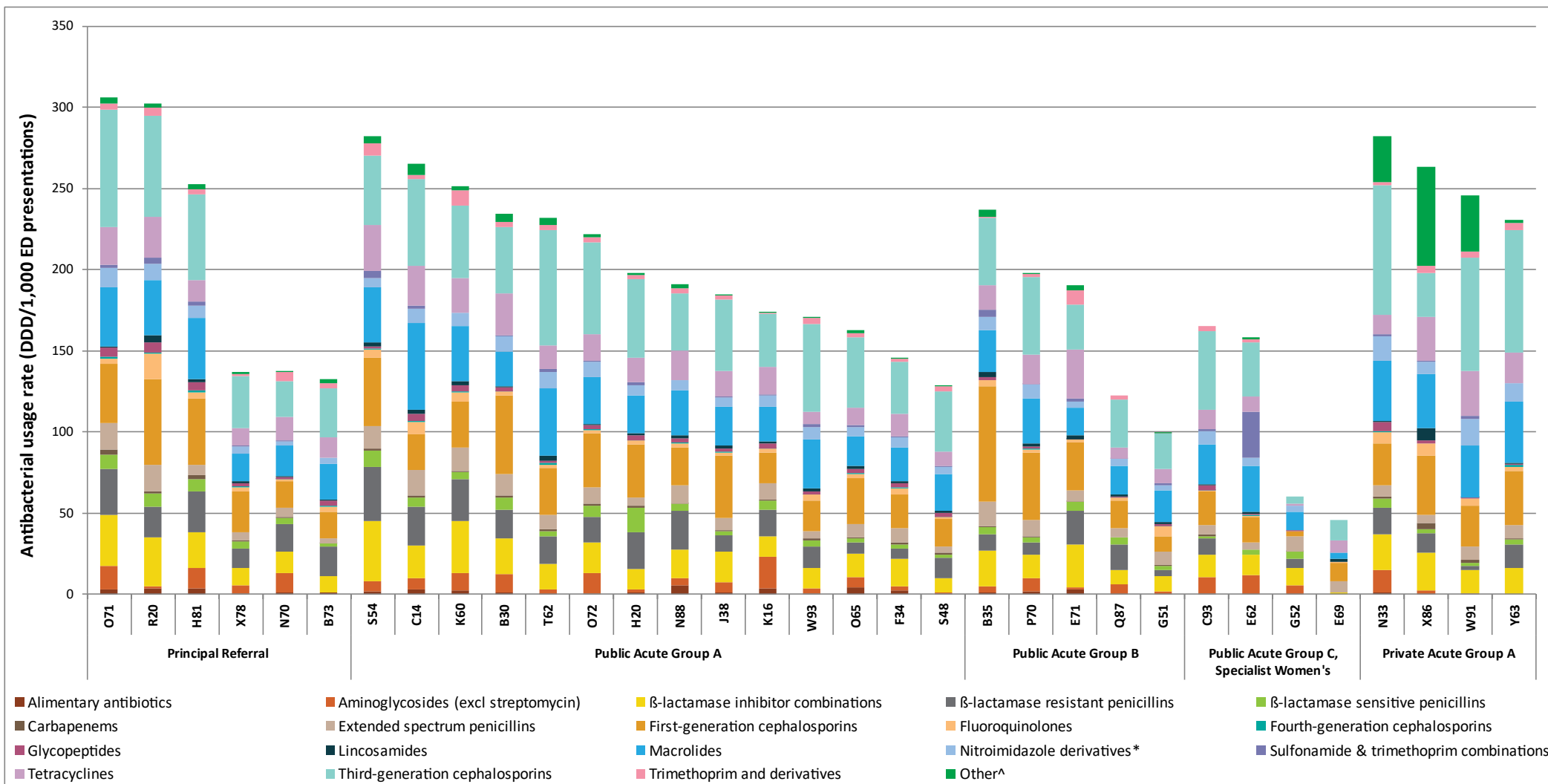


Alimentary antibiotics = colistin (oral), fidaxomicin, neomycin (oral), nystatin (oral), paromomycin, rifaximin, vancomycin (oral).

*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.

Chart 1b: Emergency Department antibacterial usage rates (DDD/1000 emergency presentations) in NAUSP contributor hospitals, by peer group, Victoria, January-June 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 hospital I35 removed

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This report includes data from the following 34 hospitals in Vic:

Albury Wodonga - Albury	Knox Private Hospital
Albury Wodonga - Wodonga	Maroondah Hospital
Alfred Hospital	Mercy Women's Hospital
Angliss Hospital	Monash Medical Centre Clayton
Austin Hospital	Northeast Health Wangaratta
Ballarat Base Hospital	Rosebud Hospital
Bendigo Health	Royal Melbourne Hospital
Box Hill Hospital	Sandringham Hospital
Cabrini Hospital Malvern	St John Of God Geelong
Casey Hospital	St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne
Dandenong Hospital	Swan Hill District Health
Frankston Hospital	The Northern Hospital
Geelong Hospital	Warrnambool Base Hospital
Grampians Health - Horsham	Werribee Mercy Hospital
Grampians Health - Stawell	West Gippsland Hospital
Holmesglen Private Hospital	Western Health Footscray
John Fawkner Private Hospital	Western Health Sunshine

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, Disability and Ageing. NAUSP is administered by the 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 Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care according to program agreements.

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

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