Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2018: Number of PBS/RPBS prescriptions dispensed for antibiotic medicines per 100,000 children aged 9 years and under, 2016-17

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# Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2018: Number of PBS/RPBS prescriptions dispensed for antibiotic medicines per 100,000 children aged 9 years and under, 2016-17

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| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Indicator |
| Indicator type: | Indicator |
| Short name: | Antibiotic medicines dispensing for children, 9 years and under, 2016-17 |
| METEOR identifier: | 709170 |
| Registration status: | [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/2), Standard 13/12/2018 |
| Description: | Number of PBS/RPBS prescriptions dispensed for antibiotic medicines per 100,000 children aged 9 years and under, age-sex standardised. . |
| Indicator set: | [Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2018](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/708955)[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/2), Standard 13/12/2018 |

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| Collection and usage attributes |
| Population group age from: | 0-9 years |
| Computation description: |

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| **Inclusion codes, description and additional requirements**

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| **Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Code** | **Description (Drug Name)** | **Comments** |
| J01 – Antibacterials for systemic use |
| J01AA - Tetracyclines | DOXYCYCLINE |   |
| MINOCYCLINE |   |
| J01CA - Penicillins with extended spectrum | AMOXICILLIN |   |
| AMPICILLIN |   |
| J01CE - Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins | BENZATHINE BENZYLPENICILLIN |   |
| BENZYLPENICILLIN |   |
| PHENOXYMETHYLPENICILLIN |   |
| PROCAINE BENZYLPENICILLIN (PROCAINE PENICILLIN) |   |
| J01CF - Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins | DICLOXACILLIN |   |
| FLUCLOXACILLIN |   |
| J01CR - Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors | AMOXICILLIN + CLAVULANIC ACID |   |
| TICARCILLIN + CLAVULANIC ACID |   |
| J01DB - First-generation cephalosporins | CEFALEXIN |   |
| CEFAZOLIN |   |
| CEPHALOTHIN |   |
| J01DC - Second-generation cephalosporins | CEFACLOR |   |
| CEFUROXIME |   |
| J01DD - Third-generation cephalosporins | CEFOTAXIME |   |
| CEFTRIAXONE |   |
| J01DE - Fourth-generation cephalosporins | CEFEPIME |   |
| J01EA - Trimethoprim and derivatives | TRIMETHOPRIM |   |
| J01EE - Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives | TRIMETHOPRIM + SULFAMETHOXAZOLE |   |
| J01FA - Macrolides | AZITHROMYCIN |   |
| CLARITHROMYCIN |   |
| ERYTHROMYCIN |   |
| ERYTHROMYCIN ETHYLSUCCINATE |   |
| ROXITHROMYCIN |   |
| J01FF - Lincosamides | CLINDAMYCIN |   |
| LINCOMYCIN |   |
| J01GB - Other aminoglycosides | GENTAMICIN |   |
| TOBRAMYCIN |   |
| J01MA - Fluoroquinolones | CIPROFLOXACIN |   |
| NORFLOXACIN |   |
| J01XA - Glycopeptide antibacterials | VANCOMYCIN |   |
| J01XC - Steroid antibacterials | FUSIDATE |   |
| J01XD - Imidazole derivatives | METRONIDAZOLE |   |
| TINIDAZOLE |   |
| J01XE - Nitrofuran derivatives | NITROFURANTOIN |   |
| J01XX - Other antibacterials | METHENAMINE HIPPURATE |   |

 Presented as the following rates:(a)    number of prescriptions per 100,000 population (b)    number of patients per 100,000 population Rates are directly age-sex standardised, to the 2001 Australian population, using 5-year age groups: 0-4 and 5-9.For more information about age-standardisation in general see [/content/index.phtml/itemId/327276](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/327276) A patient’s age is calculated in years as difference between patient’s date of birth and date of supply for the prescription. Date of birth and sex are as reported on a patient’s last prescription for any drug, extracted on 18/04/2018.Prescriptions are allocated to a financial year based on the date the medicine was supplied to the patient. For example for 2016–17, the date of supply is between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017. Analysis by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) 2016 is based on the patient's postcode of usual residence as last reported by the patient to Medicare, valid at date of supply.  Suppress data (number and rate) if at least one of the following conditions are met: ·         the total denominator is less than 1,000·         the total numerator is less than 20.     Age-sex standardised rates are also suppressed where the denominator for at least one of the age-sex groups used to calculate the rate is below 30 and results of sensitivity analysis indicate that the rates are volatile. However, for SA3 data, if the volatility of the rate is not found to have a material impact on its decile, the rate is published with caution. For more information about the sensitivity analysis, see the [Technical supplement of the Third Atlas.](https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Text-Technical-supplement.pdf)   |

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| Computation: | (a), (b) (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100,000 |
| Numerator: | (a) Number of antibiotic prescriptions dispensed, 9 years and under(b) Number of patients dispensed at least one antibiotic prescription, 9 years and under |
| Numerator data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**[Person—date of birth, MMYYYY](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/375191)**Guide for use**Data source type: Administrative by-product data **Data Element / Data Set**[Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) prescription—PBS item prescribed, code NN[NNN]A](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/600778) **Data Element / Data Set**[Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) prescription—patient identifier, identifier N(9)](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/601236) **Data Element / Data Set**[Person—sex, code A](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/602450) **Data Element / Data Set**[Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) prescription—date of supply, DDMMYYYY](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/602767) |
| Denominator: | As at 30 June 2016:(a), (b) Total Population, aged 9 years and under |
| Denominator data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**[Person—estimated resident population of Australia, total people N[N(7)]](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/388656)**Data Source**[ABS Australian Demographic Statistics](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/657459)**Guide for use**Data source type: Census based plus administrative by-product data |
| Disaggregation: | (a) SA3 2016 by:* remoteness (ASGS Remoteness structure 2016) and Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA 2016) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD 2016)

Primary Health Network (PHN) 2017State and Territory by:* age group (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 0-9 years)

(b) State and territory |
| Disaggregation data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**Address - statistical area, level 3 (SA3) code (ASGS 2016) NNNNN **Data Element / Data Set**[Person—date of birth, DDMMYYYY](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/287007)**Guide for use**GPO postcodes 2001, 2124, 3001, 4001, 5001, 6843 excluded from the SA3 analysis but included in state/territory and national level analysis. Data source type: Administrative by-product dataUsed for disaggregation by Statistical Area Level 3. **Data Element / Data Set**[Address—Australian postcode, code (Postcode datafile) NNNN](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/611398) |
| Representational attributes |
| Representation class: | Rate |
| Data type: | Integer |
| Unit of measure: | Service type |
| Format: | (a) Prescription event (b) PersonNN[NNNN] |
| Data source attributes |
| Data sources: | **Data Source**[ABS Australian Demographic Statistics](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/657459)**Frequency**Quarterly**Data custodian**Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| Accountability attributes |
| Methodology: | Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3s) are geographic areas defined in the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The aim of SA3s is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. There are 340 spatial SA3s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. SA3s generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. There are approximately 78 with fewer than 30,000 people and 46 with more than 130,000 as at 30 June 2016. The Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Norfolk Island are each represented by a SA3 in the 2016 ASGS. For further information see the ABS publication, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016. ABS. cat. no. 3235.0.The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code is recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an internationally accepted classification for presenting and comparing drug usage data. Since 1982, the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology (WHOCC), located in Norway, has been the central body responsible for coordinating ATC use. Note that the ATC codes used in this specification are from the Australian Department of Health’s version of the WHO ATC classifications, which have some minor differences from the WHO version, based upon a particular drug’s usage in Australia. The Department of Health’s ATC version is available at <http://www.pbs.gov.au/browse/body-system>. |
| Reporting requirements: | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care*The Third Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2018* |
| Organisation responsible for providing data: | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| Accountability: | The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |
| Release date: | 11/12/2018 |
| Source and reference attributes |
| Submitting organisation: | The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |