**INTRODUCTION**

- Omadacycline (OMC) is the first semisynthetic oxazolinocephalosporin antibiotic that was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2017.
- OASIS was a global, randomized (1:1) double-blind, multicenter phase 3 study.
- Oral and IV formulations have demonstrated bioequivalence.
- OMC is in clinical development as a once-daily oral and IV monotherapy for populations, and subjects with skin infections ≥ noninferior to LZD for US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)- and European or suspected to be caused by a Gram-positive pathogen(s).
- Involvement (erythema, edema and/or induration) as measured by a visit would coincide with the EOT visit.
- Required for subjects that ended treatment on Day 9 or earlier or when the Day 10 visit was not required for subjects that had transitioned to oral treatment.
- Mean (SD) 454.77 (442.88) vs 498.34 (616.99).

**METHODS**

- The rate of clinical success as defined by investigator-assessed Clinical Response (resolution of infection size 48 to 72 hours after first dose) United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-specified.
- Overall: 69.3 69.1 81.4 80.8 54.5 54.2 75.8 75.3.
- Table 2. Severity of Local Signs of ABSSSI at Baseline:

**RESULTS**

- Abnormal WBC defined as ≥ 15,000 cells/mm³.
- Analysis of abnormal white blood cell count and fever as systemic signs of infection that was present at baseline was different in OMC and LZD groups at EOT.
- The authors wish to thank the subjects and investigators involved in this study.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- In this phase III OASIS trial, treatment of ABSSSI with omadacycline (OMC) or the comparator drug (LZD) led to rapid and durable resolution in all subjects, without the additional need for hospitalization and surgery.
- In the comparator group, LZD showed similar presence and severity of local signs.
- Analysis of abnormal white blood cell count and fever as systemic signs of infection that was present at baseline was different in OMC and LZD groups.
- The authors wish to thank the subjects and investigators involved in this study.

**REFERENCES**

- OASIS 2.0: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 2 Study Comparing the Safety and Efficacy of OMC to LZD in Subjects With ABSSSI With MRSA Infection.
- Omadacycline for the Treatment of Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections (ABSSSI) in Subjects ≥ 18 Years of Age: Safety and Efficacy in a Randomized, Double-Blind, Multicenter Study.