RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of isolates (cumulative %) inhibited at MIC (mg/L)</th>
<th>Omadacycline</th>
<th>Daptomycin</th>
<th>Clindamycin</th>
<th>Erythromycin</th>
<th>Tetracycline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤0.5</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤1</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤2</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤4</td>
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<td>100.0%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;8</td>
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<td>100.0%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2.** Comparison of in vitro activity of omadacycline and selected antimicrobial agents tested against beta-lactamase-positive and -negative pathogens from the USA (2016).<ref>

**Table 3.** Comparison of in vitro activity of omadacycline and selected antimicrobial agents tested against Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Moraxella catarrhalis.

- **N. gonorrhoeae**
  - Omadacycline was highly active against N. gonorrhoeae (MIC50/MIC90, ≤0.06/≤0.06 mg/L).
  - All isolates were susceptible to N. gonorrhoeae.
  - Ceftriaxone was active against N. gonorrhoeae (MIC50/MIC90, ≤0.25/0.25 mg/L).
  - Tetracycline was active against N. gonorrhoeae (MIC50/MIC90, ≤4/≤4 mg/L).

**REFERENCES**


**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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