BACKGROUND

- Patients with skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) are at high risk for drug-related deaths as a result of early complications, but data are lacking on the impact of SSTIs on mortality.

METHODS

- In a randomized, double-blind, active-controlled study, patients were randomized to receive omadacycline or linezolid for 7 to 14 days. The primary outcome was clinical success at post-treatment evaluation (PTE).

RESULTS

- Clinical success at PTE was higher for omadacycline compared to linezolid in the non-IVDU subgroup in both the modified intention-to-treat (mITT) and clinical evaluation (CE) populations.

CONCLUSIONS

- Omadacycline showed significantly greater clinical success at PTE than linezolid in the non-IVDU subgroup, and there was no discontinuation due to drug-related adverse events.

REFERENCES

3. Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Presented at: IDWeek 2017; October 4-8, 2017; San Diego, CA.

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