Characterization and In Vitro Activity of Delafloxacin (DLX) Against Isolates from a Phase 2 Study of Acute Bacterial Skin and Soft Tissue Infections (ABSSSI)

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Introduction

Delafloxacin (DLX; PF-04958664) is an investigational fluoroquinolone active against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria, including methicillin-susceptible and -resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus (e.g., methicillin-resistant S. aureus [MRSA]), Enterococcus faecalis, and viridans group streptococci (Streptococcus mitis and S. sanguis). Delafloxacin demonstrates in vitro activity against methicillin-resistant strains of S. aureus (MRSA) and Enterococcus faecium (EFm) and has been shown to achieve good intracellular concentrations in murine and human monocytes, keratinocytes, and fibroblasts. In this report, we present results of a phase 2 study of Delafloxacin for the treatment of ABSSSI.

Methods / Results

Clinical data were collected from 227 patients with ABSSSI treated with Delafloxacin (n = 227; 114 in the USA and Canada and 113 in Europe). The incidence of relapse and clinical failure was determined for all patients treated with Delafloxacin. The results show that Delafloxacin is effective in the treatment of ABSSSI.

Conclusions

Delafloxacin is a promising new fluoroquinolone for the treatment of ABSSSI.