OUTCOMES IN OBESE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE BACTERIAL SKIN AND SKIN STRUCTURE INFECTIONS (ABSSSI)
IN A TRIAL COMPARING DELAFLOXACIN TO VANCOMYCIN/ATZREONAM

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ABSTRACT

Delafloxacin (DLX) is an investigational anionic antibiotic of the fluoroquinolone class with a selective affinity for Gram-positive organisms, in particular methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). The recruitment of 429 subjects, 193 in the delafloxacin and 236 in the vancomycin/aztreonam group, provided an opportunity in a real-world setting to determine the outcomes for obese patients with ABSSSI.

RESULTS

The potential mechanism for the beneficial outcomes associated with DLX may offer an alternative therapy that does not require dose adjustment. The results of the study may have implications for the management of obese patients with ABSSSI.

ADVERSE EVENTS

For the early discontinuation of 4.1% of subjects in the vancomycin/aztreonam group, and 10.2% in the delafloxacin group, the incidence of adverse events (AEs) was higher in the vancomycin/aztreonam group. The most common AEs were gastrointestinal in nature; were mild to moderate; and were not considered to be related to the study drug.

REFERENCES