**ABSTRACT**

The primary endpoints of a global Phase 3 study of DLX compared to IV VAN/AZ for ABSSSIs were met. DLX was as effective as VAN/AZ in terms of clinical success and was well tolerated. DLX exhibited consistent activity across Gram-positive and -negative isolates, including MRSA and Gram-negative infections.

**METHODS**

**STUDY DESIGN**

A global, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled Phase 3 study of DLX IV/oral versus IV VAN/AZ for ABSSSIs was conducted. ELITE-1 and ELITE-2 studies were conducted in Europe and North America, respectively.

**PATIENTS**

Patients were 18+ years of age with a confirmed pathogen identified at screening. The primary endpoint was clinical success at FU (Day 14±1), and LFU (Day 21-28).

**PRIMARY Efficacy Outcome**

DLX IV/oral was comparable to IV VAN/AZ in the primary endpoint of investigator-assessed clinical success. Primary success rates were comparable in both treatment groups.

**DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION**


**REFERENCES**
