**ABSTRACT**

Background: DLX is an investigational zwitterionic fluoropenicilllin antibiotic with activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. This study evaluated the efficacy and safety of DLX monotherapy in diabetic patients with ABSSSI. Methods: Two multicenter, double-blind, double-dummy trials of DLX compared to IV VAN/AZ in treating patients with ABSSSI, respectively, and was generally mild to moderate in nature. There were no discontinuations on DLX due to treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) by study.

**RESULTS**

**DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS**

Patients with diabetes are at significant risk for ABSSSI including infections due to Gram-negative pathogens. In this study, DLX monotherapy was comparable to IV VAN/AZ combination therapy for both the objective response at 48-72 hours with investigator-assessed success (FU ITT) and investigator-assessed success at FU and LFU. DLX was also compared to VAN/AZ patients respectively, and was generally mild to moderate in nature. There were no discontinuations on DLX due to treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) by study.