**Amended Abstract**

**Introduction**

- Delafloxacin (DLX) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone (FQ) antibacterial that has completed clinical development and is currently in commercial development with several Phase IV studies enrolling patients for treating acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI). DLX has demonstrated activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT.
- DLX is in the late stage of clinical development with approval anticipated in 2018.
- DLX had potent activity against MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT isolates, including MRSA and FQ-R MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT.
- These data support the potential of DLX as an IV or oral therapy for the treatment of ABSSSI.

**Materials and Methods**

- Susceptibility results for DLX and comparator agents tested against contemporary ABSSSI isolates (1,437 of 3,163).
- Evaluation of Delafloxacin Activity When Tested against Contemporary ABSSSI Isolates

**Results**

- Delafloxacin demonstrated activity against MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT isolates, including MRSA and FQ-R MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT.
- These data support the potential of DLX as an IV or oral therapy for the treatment of ABSSSI.

**Table 1: MIC distribution of delafloxacin tested against the main organism groups isolated from acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (SENTRY 2014–2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism Group</th>
<th>MIC Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>Delafloxacin: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comparator: &gt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delafloxacin: 0.12</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Comparator: &gt;4</td>
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</tbody>
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**Table 2: Activities of delafloxacin and comparators against the main organism groups isolated from acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (SENTRY 2014–2016)**

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**Conclusions**

- Delafloxacin demonstrated activity against MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT isolates, including MRSA and FQ-R MRSA, MR-CoNS, BHS, EF, and some ENT.
- These data support the potential of DLX as an IV or oral therapy for the treatment of ABSSSI.