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P1316

Efficacy and Safety of Tedizolid versus Linezolid in Patients with Cellulitis/Erysipelas: Pooled Results from the ESTABLISH Clinical Trials
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INTRODUCTION

- The incidence of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) requiring hospitalization and/or antimicrobial therapy is increasing globally.1,2
- Tedizolid phosphate is a prodrug that is rapidly converted to the microbiologically active molecule tedizolid, an oxidized antibacterial with potent activity against a wide range of Gram-positive pathogens, such as Staphylococcus aureus (including methicillin-resistant S. aureus), Streptococcus pyogenes, Enterococcus faecalis, Streptococcus anginosus Group, and Enterococcus faecium.1,3
- Tedizolid phosphate has been approved for the treatment of ABSSSI in the United States, the European Union, and Canada.1-4

METHODS (CONT’D)

METHODS

Study Design
- ESTABLISH-1 (NCT01421511) and ESTABLISH-2 (NCT01452725) were double-blind, double-dummy, multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials in patients with acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections
- Patients were randomly assigned to receive tedizolid 200 mg once daily for 6 days (n = 644) or linezolid 600 mg twice daily for 10 days (P = 144)
- ESTABLISH-1 patients received intravenous therapy for 24 hours, whereas ESTABLISH-2 patients first received intravenous therapy for 24 hours and could then be switched to oral therapy whenever pre-specified clinical improvement criteria were met

Table 3. Microbiology of Gram-positive Pathogens Isolated at Baseline in Patients with Cellulitis/Erysipelas Were Similar Between Treatment Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microorganism</th>
<th>Tedizolid IHS (%)</th>
<th>Linezolid IHS (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>80.0 (78.6)</td>
<td>75.5 (72.8)</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA</td>
<td>10.7 (9.4)</td>
<td>10.7 (9.4)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.3 (8.2)</td>
<td>11.8 (11.2)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For 213 of these 369 patients (57.9%) a Gram-positive pathogen was confirmed at baseline (microbiologic ITT population: tedizolid, n = 105; linezolid, n = 112)
- The majority of these patients were positive for Staphylococcus spp. at baseline (86.1% overall), with 65.4% positive for S. aureus (81.1% overall) and 24.9% positive for MRSA (20.3% overall)

Efficacy
- The primary endpoint was early clinical response, defined as a reduction in lesion area ≥50% at 24 to 72 hours after the start of study drug
- An important secondary endpoint was investigator assessed clinical improvement at 7 to 14 days after the end of therapy (microbiologic ITT population: TED, n = 105; LINE, n = 112)
- The post-hoc primary clinical outcome for regulatory discussion by the European Medicines Agency
- Investigator-assessed clinical response at the end of therapy (TED) was also assessed as a secondary endpoint

- Safety
- Safety evaluations included assessment of adverse events (AEs). AEs were tabulated by system organ class and preferred term and were assessed for study drug-related adverse events (TDAG), serious TDAG, and drug-related AEs

Table 6. Rates of Early Clinical Response and Investigator-assessed Response at the PTE in Patients with Cellulitis/Erysipelas Were Similar between Treatment Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Tedizolid (%)</th>
<th>Linezolid (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRSA</td>
<td>69 (65.9)</td>
<td>67 (60.2)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSE</td>
<td>22 (20.7)</td>
<td>23 (21.0)</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18 (17.2)</td>
<td>16 (14.6)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSIONS

- Patients with cellulitis/erysipelas received a total of 7.9±2.3 days of therapy in the TED group and 7.9±2.3 days in the LINE group. The incidence of nausea and vomiting at the PTE in Patients with Cellulitis/Erysipelas Were Similar between Treatment Groups (Table 6).
- Tedizolid and linezolid had similar efficacy and safety profiles in this pooled analysis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REFERENCES

- All data and other supporting data are available from the study sponsor
- TS, HP, CDA, NB, and PP are now employees of Merck and Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA
- M. Swartz, K. D. Lovett, and C. H.的消息已提供

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