Efficacy of Oral and IV Omadacycline vs Linezolid for Treating Adult Subjects With ABSSSI: Analyses by Infection Type and Pathogen in the OASIS Study

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INTRODUCTION

- Omadacycline (OMC) is in clinical development as a once-daily oral and intravenous (IV) monotherapy for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) due to Gram-positive or mixed Gram-positive/-negative pathogens.
- Clinical trials have shown efficacy and clinical tolerability of OMC vs linezolid (LZD).

METHODS

- Subjects aged 18 years or older with a confirmed ABSSSI were enrolled in 4 randomized, double-blind, multicenter studies (N = 454). Subjects received OMC (200 mg BID, N = 228) or LZD (600 mg BID, N = 227).
- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

RESULTS

Figure 1. Investigator-assessed clinical response at PTE by infection type

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Figure 2. Investigator-assessed clinical response at PTE by baseline pathogen. Figure 2a. Clinical success in subjects with cellulitis/erysipelas.

- The rate of favorable microbiological responses at EOT (and PTE, data not shown) was high and comparable across OMC and LZD treatment arms.
- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Figure 3. Microbiological response at end of treatment (EOT) by pathogen class (Gram-negative, ampicillin/serine/enterococci, and micro-mITT population).

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Figure 4. Frequency of microbiological Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogen identification at baseline (micro-mITT population).

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Figure 5. Clinical success by Mon- vs Polymicrobial infections.

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Table 1: Incidence of Baseline Pathogen-Organism Groups Isolated From ABSSSI Site By Genus and Species (Intent-to-Treat Population)

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Table 2: Incidence of Baseline Pathogen-Organism Groups Isolated From ABSSSI Site By Genus and Species (Intent-to-Treat Population)

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Table 3: Incidence of Baseline Pathogen-Organism Groups Isolated From ABSSSI Site By Genus and Species (Intent-to-Treat Population)

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Table 4: Frequency of Microvirological Gram-Positive and Polymicrobial Gram-Positive or Gram-Negative Infections at Baseline (micro-mITT Population)

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

Figure 6. Clinical success in subjects with S. aureus infections.

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

CONCLUSIONS

- The spectrum and incidence of baseline pathogens were similar between OMC and LZD groups.

REFERENCES


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