A substantial proportion of patients receive inappropriate treatment, resulting in significant negative outcomes. For instance, among a group of 100 patients, 34.1% received treatment that was not considered optimal, leading to a median of 5.4 days of hospitalization, increased risk of morbidity and mortality, and a substantial economic burden.

LEF demonstrated potent in vitro activity against this contemporary collection of pathogens that commonly cause ABSSSI and BSI.

In conclusion, LEF showed promising potential for the treatment of ABSSIs and further exploration of LEF activity in vivo is warranted.

### REFERENCES


### CONCLUSIONS

- LEF demonstrated potent in vitro activity against this contemporary collection of pathogens that commonly cause ABSSSI and BSI.
- The activity of LEF was not affected by resistance to other classes of antibiotics and fully covered XDR isolates, which are resistant to all available classes of antibiotics.
- These data support the continued development of LEF for the treatment of ABSSIs and further exploration of LEF activity in vivo.

### METHODS

- **CASS 3** was a phase 3 trial that demonstrated the safety and efficacy of LEF in patients with community-acquired skin and soft tissue infections (CASSs) caused by Gram-positive pathogens.
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### RESULTS

- **Table 1:** Activity of Lefamulin and Comparator Agents Against Staphylococcus aureus
- **Table 2:** Activity of Lefamulin and Comparator Agents Against Coagulase-Negative Staphylococci spp.
- **Table 3:** Activity of Lefamulin and Comparator Agents Against Streptococcus pyogenes

### INTRODUCTION

- **Bacterial skin and soft tissue infections:** Bacterial skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) are a significant public health problem worldwide, accounting for a substantial proportion of healthcare expenditures and leading to increased morbidity and mortality.
- **Antimicrobial resistance:** The rising prevalence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major challenge in the treatment of SSTIs, as it limits the effectiveness of available antibiotics.
- **Antimicrobial stewardship:** Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs) are essential in optimizing the use of antibiotics and reducing the development of AMR.

### RESULTS

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### DISCUSSIONS

- **LEF demonstrated potent in vitro activity against this contemporary collection of pathogens that commonly cause ABSSSI and BSI.**
- The activity of LEF was not affected by resistance to other classes of antibiotics and fully covered XDR isolates, which are resistant to all available classes of antibiotics.
- These data support the continued development of LEF for the treatment of ABSSIs and further exploration of LEF activity in vivo.