**ABSTRACT (amended)**

Background: Lefamulin is the first semi-synthetic pleuromutilin antibiotic for IV and oral use in humans and is currently in Phase 3 trials for the treatment of CABP in adults. Lefamulin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis and its antibacterial profile includes atypical organisms such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Legionella pneumophila*. This study assessed the activity against atypical contemporary respiratory pathogens collected from patients in APAC region.

**METHODS:**

Contemporary collection of typical respiratory pathogens (e.g., *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, and *S. aureus* MRSA) and community-acquired atypical respiratory pathogens (e.g., *M. pneumoniae* and *L. pneumophila*) were collected from patients in APAC region in 2015 (Table 3).

**RESULTS:**

Lefamulin demonstrated potent antibacterial activity against this contemporary collection of typical respiratory pathogens from APAC region.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Lefamulin displayed potent antibacterial activity against atypical respiratory pathogens including *M. pneumoniae* and *L. pneumophila*, and was active against typical respiratory pathogens such as *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, and *S. aureus* MRSA.

**REFERENCES**

(2) Paukner, et al. 57(9), 4489-4495 (2013)