**RESULTS**

- Lefamulin displayed potent antibacterial activity against this collection of contemporary pathogens from patients with predominantly respiratory tract infections (Table 3).

### Table 3. Susceptibility of CAPB pathogens to lefamulin and comparators [mg/L]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Lefamulin</th>
<th>Amoxicillin</th>
<th>Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid</th>
<th>Ceftriaxone</th>
<th>Cotrimoxazole</th>
<th>Clarithromycin</th>
<th>Moxifloxacin</th>
<th>Linezolid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. pneumoniae</td>
<td>0.06 ≤0.12 0.25</td>
<td>0.25 ≤0.5 ≥2</td>
<td>0.25 ≤0.5 &gt;1</td>
<td>1 ≤2 &gt;8</td>
<td>0.06 ≤0.12 0.12</td>
<td>0.12 &gt;1 &gt;8</td>
<td>0.03 0.06 &gt;1 &gt;4</td>
<td>0.12 0.25 ≥2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTRINSIC RESISTANCE TO LEFAMULIN

- Lefamulin displayed potent activity across a global collection of contemporary pathogens from patients with predominantly respiratory tract infections.

### REFERENCES

6. WHO. M100-S25. 2015

### CONCLUSIONS

- Lefamulin demonstrated potent in vitro activity against this contemporary global collection of respiratory pathogens regardless of resistance phenotype to the other antibiotic classes including macrolides, ß-lactams, tetracyclines or fluoroquinolones. Results are consistent with those obtained from previous studies, including a variety of S. pneumoniae serotypes.

- These data support the continued clinical development of lefamulin for the treatment of respiratory tract infections, including CAPB.