RESULTS

Patients in the phase 3 studies received the tigecycline 100/50 dosing regimen for up to 14 days. Data from patients diagnosed with cSSSI enrolled in three completed clinical trials (one phase 2 and two phase 3 trials) were evaluated. The phase 2 model provided a relatively unbiased fit to the phase 3 cSSSI patient data without model refinement. Based on an adequate distribution of cures and failures and sufficient sample size, the final dataset included 36 patients.

RESULTS cont’d.

Microbiological Response for Cohorts 2 and 3 Excluding Medical Outlier

Cohort 4

Other: polymicrobial (50/25) or 100-mg loading dose followed by 50 mg twice daily (100/50) for up to 14 days.

CONCLUSIONS

- In conclusion, tigecycline demonstrated a favorable clinical and microbiological outcome in patients with cSSSI. The expanded spectrum of activity of tigecycline may make it a valuable addition to the treatment of serious infections, including complicated skin and skin-structure infections.

REFERENCES

