**BACKGROUND**

Iclaprim is a novel diaminopyrimidine antibiotic, which inhibits bacterial dihydrofolate reductase, a critical enzyme in the bacterial folate synthesis pathway. Iclaprim is active against MRSA resistant or nonsusceptible to vancomycin, linezolid and daptomycin [1]. Iclaprim, a diaminopyrimidine, compared to vancomycin for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI).

**METHODS**

Two parallel Phase 3, double-blinded, randomized (1:1), active-controlled, multinational, multicenter trials (REVIVE-1 and REVIVE-2) including a total of 1,198 patients with ABSSSI, were analyzed separately and then pooled to determine the efficacy of iclaprim 80 mg fixed dose compared with vancomycin 15 mg/kg. Both drugs were administered intravenously every 12 hours for 5 to 14 days with the length of treatment dependent on investigator assessment of clinical response. The primary endpoint of these studies was to determine whether iclaprim was non-inferior (NI; 10% margin) to vancomycin for clinical response comparable to vancomycin among patients treated for skin and skin structure infections [2,3].

**RESULTS**

Iclaprim achieved NI compared to vancomycin for ECR at the early time point (ETP) in two Phase 3 trials of ABSSSI compared to vancomycin (Table 2). These results suggest that iclaprim is a valuable treatment option for patients with ABSSSI caused by suspected or confirmed to be due to Gram-positive pathogens.

**REFERENCES**


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