Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of Geopotidacin (GSK2140944) in Patients with Acute Bacterial Skin and Structure Infections: Results of a Phase II Randomized, Adaptive Design, Dose-ranging Study

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Abstract

The primary objective was to assess the efficacy, safety and tolerability of GSK 2140944 (GEP), a novel, broad-spectrum antibiotic, for the treatment of patients with acute bacterial skin and structure infections (ABSSSI).

Background

- Previous studies suggested that GEP has a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
- GEP was well tolerated in previous studies, with a favorable safety profile.

Objective

- To evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of GEP administered intravenously (IV) or orally in patients with ABSSSI.

Methods

- A phase II, randomized, adaptive trial was conducted at 67 sites worldwide, involving 242 patients aged 18 years or older.
- Patients were randomized to receive GEP IV or oral doses of 750 mg, 1000 mg, or 2000 mg TID for 7 days.

Results

- GEP demonstrated high efficacy against a wide range of pathogens, including MRSA and P. aeruginosa.
- GEP was well tolerated, with a low incidence of adverse events.

Conclusion

- GEP is a promising antibiotic for the treatment of ABSSSI, with high efficacy and a favorable safety profile.

References