**ABSTRACT**

Background: Dalbavancin is a glycopeptide antibiotic with potent in vitro activity against enterococci and penicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (PRSA). In addition to its bactericidal activity, dalbavancin achieves rapid post-antibiotic effect (PAE), which may be beneficial after a single intravenous (IV) dose. We present results from two confirmatory phase 3 trials that evaluated the clinical efficacy and safety of dalbavancin in the treatment of skin and skin structure infections (SSSI) caused by Gram-positive pathogens including MRSA (n=273), MSSA (n=396) and streptococci (n=151).

Objectives: The primary objective was to compare the microbiologic outcomes of dalbavancin and vancomycin/linezolid against Gram-positive pathogens including MRSA (n=273), MSSA (n=396) and streptococci (n=151) in the two DISCOVER studies. Secondary objectives included the evaluation of the safety and tolerability of dalbavancin.

Methods: Randomized, double-blind, non-inferiority, parallel-group studies, which enrolled 639 patients in 96 centers in the US and Europe. Patients were aged ≥18 years with acute bacterial skin and skin structure infection (ABSSSI). The DISCOVER program comprised two global phase 3 trials comparing Gram-positive pathogens in ABSSSIs. The proportion of patients with a Gram-positive isolate at baseline in the two DISCOVER studies were tested in a central laboratory in vitro for susceptibility to a panel of antibiotics including dalbavancin and underwent polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for virulence or resistance-related genes (PVL). Results: A total of 639 patients were enrolled in the DISCOVER studies. The proportion of patients with a Gram-positive isolate at baseline in the two DISCOVER studies was tested in a central laboratory in vitro for susceptibility to a panel of antibiotics including dalbavancin and underwent polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for virulence or resistance-related genes (PVL). The proportion of patients with a Gram-positive isolate at baseline in the two DISCOVER studies was tested in a central laboratory in vitro for susceptibility to a panel of antibiotics including dalbavancin and underwent polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for virulence or resistance-related genes (PVL).

**STUDY DESIGN**

**METHODS**

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUSIONS**