

Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infections (bacteremia), including those with right-sided infective endocarditis.

Clinical trials:

Clinical Trials for Complicated Skin and Skin Structure Infections (cSSSI)

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of daptomycin in the treatment of cSSSI caused by Gram-positive bacteria.

Dates: Conducted from 2001 to 2003.

Results: The trials demonstrated that daptomycin was non-inferior to standard therapy (such as vancomycin or penicillinase-resistant penicillins). Daptomycin achieved clinical success rates similar to comparator agents but with a once-daily dosing regimen.

Impact: These findings led to the FDA approval of daptomycin for the treatment of cSSSI in September 2003.

Clinical Trials for Staphylococcus aureus Bacteremia

Purpose: Compare the efficacy of daptomycin with standard therapy (vancomycin or semi-synthetic penicillins) in the treatment of Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia and right-sided infective endocarditis.

Dates: Conducted from 2002 to 2004.

Results: The trial showed that daptomycin was as effective as standard therapy for treating Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia, including cases complicated by right-sided infective endocarditis. Daptomycin's safety profile was comparable to that of standard treatments.

Impact: The results supported the expanded use of daptomycin for Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia, leading to its approval for this indication in 2006.