



Correction to: Antibiotics in the pipeline: a literature review (2017–2020)

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Correction to: Infection

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On page 6 following the heading “Omadacycline”, the following items need clarification:

- In the 2nd paragraph, comparing omadacycline (n = 388 patients) and moxifloxacin (n = 386 patients).
- In the 2nd paragraph, the rates of adverse events given are those that corresponded to treatment discontinuation due to an adverse event.
- In the 3rd paragraph, omadacycline had been tested in 316 patients, compared to linezolid in 311 patients.

- In the 3rd paragraph, in the MITT, the early response rate was 84.8% vs. 85.5%, respectively.
- In the 3rd paragraph, the rates of adverse events given are those that were considered treatment-related.

Table 1 (table updated),

- omadacycline does not have EMA approval (indicated by an ‘X’).
- omadacycline has activity against ESBL (indicated by a check mark) (Table 1).

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s15010-021-01709-3>.

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Table 1 Summary of antibiotics in the pipeline and their spectrum of activities

Name	FDA approved	EMA Approved	Antibiotic class	Indication/usage	CRAB	CRPA	CRE	KPC	MRSA	VRE	ESBL
2017											
1. Delafloxacin	✓	✓	Fluoroquinolone	ABSSSI	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
2. Meropenem/vaborbactam	✓	✓	Carbapenem/ β -lactamases inhibitor	cUTI; cIAI	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
2018											
1. Plazomicin	✓	✓	Aminoglycoside	cUTI	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2. Eravacycline	✓	✓	Tetracycline	cIAI	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
3. Omadacycline	✓	X	Tetracycline	CAP; ABSSSI		X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
2019											
1. Lefamulin ^a	X	X	Pleuromutilin	CABP	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
2. Cefiderocol	✓	✓	Cephalosporin	cUTI, HAP/VAP, bloodstream infection, and sepsis	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
3. Pretomanid	✓	✓	Nitroimidazooxazine	XDR-TB; MDR-TB							
2020											
1. Levonadifloxacin(EMROK)/alalevonadifloxacin; (approved by DCGI for use in India)	X	X	Fluoroquinolone	ABSSSI				✓			
2. Iclaprim ^a	X	Withdrawn	DHFR inhibitors	ABSSSI	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
3. Impipenem/cilastatin + relebactam	✓	✓	Carbapenem/ β -lactamases inhibitor	cUTI, AP, cIAI, HAP, VAP	X	✓ Except MBL Producer	✓	✓	X		
Phase III trial											
1. Solithromycin	(Phase III)		4th Generation macrolide	CAP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Sulopenem	(Phase III)		Thiopenem b-lactam	UTI; cIAI	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
3. Ceflavlacin	(Phase III)		Glycopeptide- β -lactam (Cephalosporin) hybrid	ABSSSI	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
4. Cefepime + AAI101	(Phase III)		4th generation cephalosporin/ β -lactamases inhibitor	cUTI	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
5. Ridinilazole	(Phase III)		Inhibition of cell division, inhibition of toxin production	CDI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Cepotidacin	(Phase III)		Triazaacenaphthylene	ABSSSI; Uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhea	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
7. Sulbactam/diazabicyclooctane	(Phase III)		β -Lactam/ β -lactamases inhibitor	cUTI	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
8. Zoliflodacin	(Phase III)		Spiropyrimidinetrione	Uncomplicated gonorrhea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1 (continued)

Name	FDA approved	EMA Approved	Antibiotic class	Indication/usage	CRAB	CRPA	CRE	KPC	MRSA	VRE	ESBL
9. Taniborbactam	(Phase III)		β -Lactam/ β -lactamases inhibitor	cUTI	X		✓				
11. Contezolid	(Phase III in china whereas phase II in USA)		Oxazolidinone	ABSSSI						✓	

CRAB, carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*; CRPA, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae; CRE, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae; KPC, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; VRE, vancomycin-resistant enterococcus; ESBL, extended-spectrum beta-lactamases; ABSSSI, acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections; cUTI, complicated urinary-tract infections; cAI, complicated intra-abdominal infections; CAP, community-acquired pneumonia; CABP, community-acquired bacterial pneumonia; HAP/VAP, hospital-acquired pneumonia (nosocomial pneumonia) and ventilator-associated pneumonia; XDR-TB, extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis; MDR-TB, multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis; CDI, *Clostridium difficile* infection

^aNew drug application (NDA)