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Article:

Huang, DB, File, TM, Torres, A et al. (2017) A Phase II Randomized, Double-Blind, Multicenter Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of Intravenous Iclaprim Versus Vancomycin for the Treatment of Nosocomial Pneumonia Suspected or Confirmed to be Due to Gram-Positive Pathogens. *Clinical Therapeutics*, 39 (8). pp. 1706-1718. ISSN: 0149-2918

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1 Table 1: Baseline and demographic characteristics among the ITT population by treatment

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Characteristics	Iclaprim q12h* (n=23)	Iclaprim q8h** (n=24)	Vancomycin (n=23)
Age, mean years (SD)	62.9 (14.2)	58.8 (18.1)	62.7 (17.6)
Race, White, n (%)	23 (100)	24 (100)	23 (100)
Gender, n (%)			
Female	10 (43.5)	7 (29.2)	3 (13.0)
Male	13 (56.5)	17 (70.8)	20 (87.0)
Comorbidities, n (%)			
Diabetes	5 (21.7)	2 (8.3)	5 (21.7)
Cardiovascular disease	16 (69.6)	14 (58.3)	16 (69.6)
COPD	5 (21.7)	4 (16.7)	5 (21.7)
Renal failure	3 (13.0)	2 (8.3)	2 (8.7)
CPIS, mean (SD)	8.7 (1.2)	8.4 (1.3)	8.2 (1.1)
Chest X-ray Infiltrates, n (%)			
Localized	21 (91.3%)	19 (79.2%)	17 (73.9%)
Patchy or diffuse	2 (8.7%)	5 (20.8%)	6 (26.1)
Fever (oral temperature >38°C/100.4°F), n (%)	21 (91.3%)	21 (87.5%)	21 (91.3%)
Leukocytes (per mm ³) <4,000 or >11,000, n (%)	14 (60.9%)	12 (50.0%)	14 (60.9%)
PaO ₂ /FIO ₂ (mmHg)			
≤240 and no evidence of	11 (47.8%)	8 (33.3%)	6 (26.1%)

ARDS, n (%)			
>240 or ARDS, n (%)	12 (52.2%)	16 (66.7%)	17 (63.9%)
Baseline Microbiology, n (%)			
Exclusively Gram-positive pathogens	14 (60.9%)	11 (45.8%)	11 (47.8%)
Mixed Gram-positive and Gram-negative	9 (39.1%)	13 (54.2%)	12 (52.2%)
Concomitant aztreonam use, n (%)	9 (39.1%)	14 (58.3%)	<u>139</u> (<u>56.539%</u>)

3 ARDS = acute respiratory distress syndrome

4 *Iclaprim 0.8 mg/kg IV q12h

5 **Iclaprim 1.2 mg/kg IV q8h