

# Considerations and Caveats in Combating ESKAPE Pathogens against Nosocomial Infections

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The last paragraph in Section 3 (page 8 of 43) of this article contained some inaccurate information. The corrected text is found here.

The sentence starting on line 3 is corrected as follows:

Omadacycline was approved by the FDA in 2018 for adult patients with community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP) and acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) caused by susceptible microorganisms, including certain *Enterobacteriaceae* species.<sup>[94]</sup>

The sentence starting on line 11 is corrected as follows:

The antibiotic is more active than doxycycline against *Enterococcus*, including vancomycin-resistant *E. faecalis* or *E. faecium*, and clinical *S. aureus* strains including methicillin-resistant and tetracycline-resistant strains.<sup>[98]</sup>

Reference [98] is corrected as follows:

- a) A. B. Maccone, B. K. Caruso, R. G. Leahy, J. Donatelli, S. Weir, M. P. Draper, S. K. Tanaka, S. B. Levy, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **2014**, *58*, 1127;
- b) A. C. Fluit, S. van Gorkum, J. Vlooswijk, *Diagn. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* **2019**, *94*, 78.

The authors apologize for any misunderstanding this error may have caused.

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