

- EU-CORE<sup>SM</sup> was a retrospective, non-interventional, multicenter study, which included 6075 patients and evaluated the safety and effectiveness of daptomycin in patients with Gram-positive infections treated between January 2006 and April 2012, across 18 countries, with 2-year follow-up data until 2014.
- The most common primary infections were complicated skin and soft tissue infection (31.7%) and bacteremia (20.7%), and the most frequently reported pathogen was *Staphylococcus aureus* (42.9%; methicillin-resistant, 23.2%).
- This retrospective analysis from the real-world experience showed that daptomycin was effective and well tolerated.
- The majority of patients with endocarditis, intracardiac/intravascular device infection, osteomyelitis, or orthopedic device infection remained relapse-free during the 2-year follow-up period.
- The 8-year clinical experience provided evidence that daptomycin is a potential treatment option in the management of various difficult-to-treat Gram-positive infections.

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