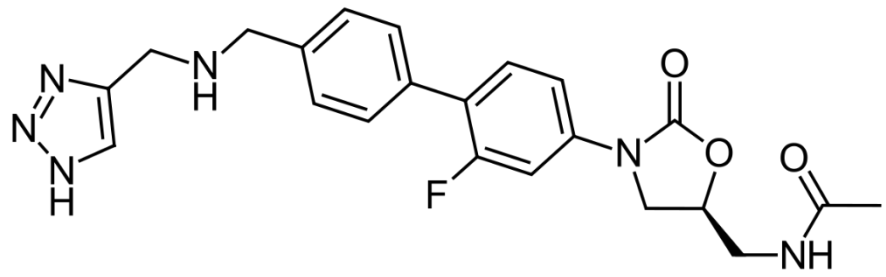
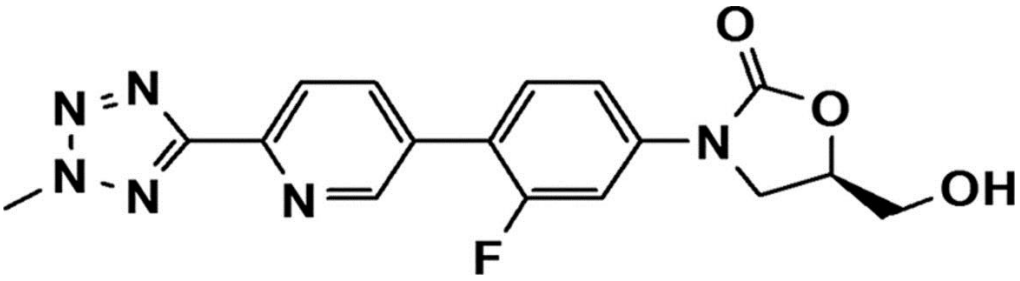
**17. Radezolid**



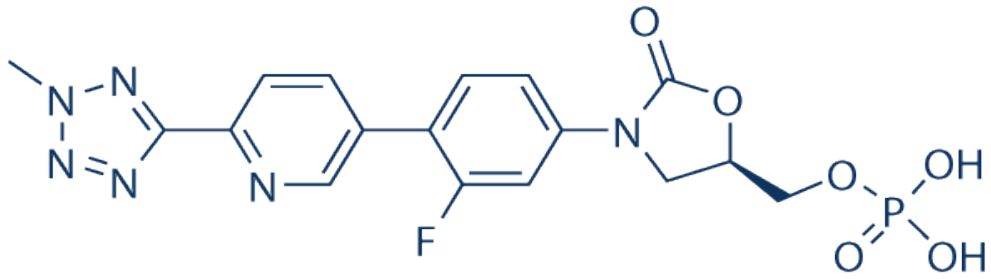

**Radezolid** has been used in trials studying the treatment of Abscess, Bacterial Skin Diseases, Streptococcal Infections, Infectious Skin Diseases, and Staphylococcal Skin Infections, among others

**18. Torezolid**

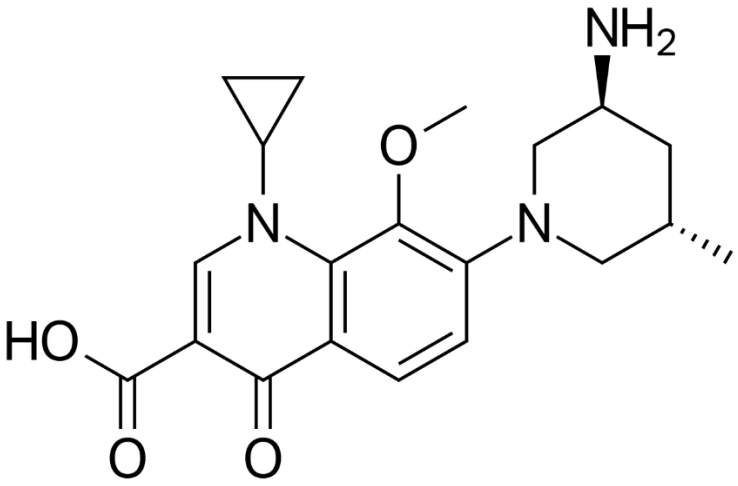



Torezolid is an oxazolidinone-class antibiotic. Torezolid phosphate is a phosphate ester prodrug of the active compound tedizolid. It is marketed for the treatment of acute bacterial skin infections.

**Torezolid phosphate (pro drug)**

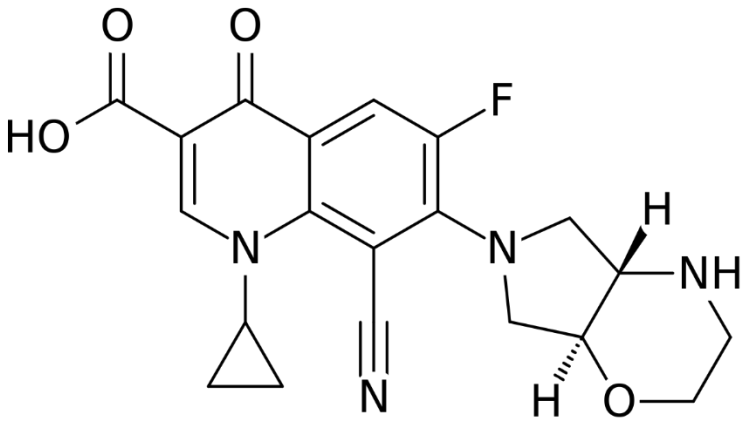



**19. Nemonoxacin**



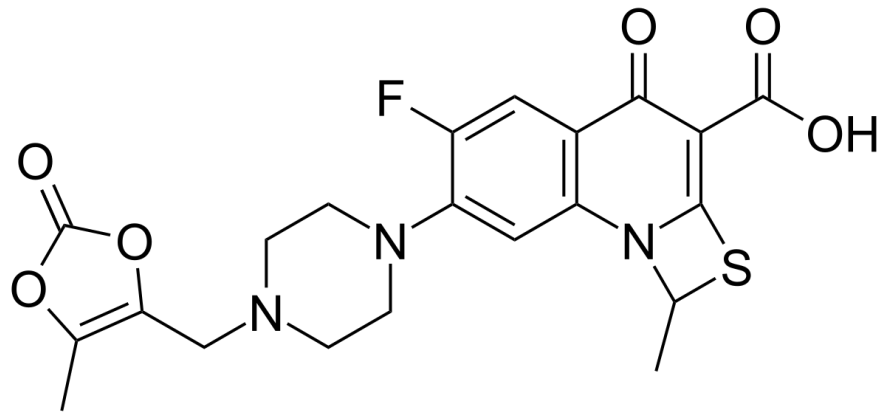

**Nemonoxacin** is a non-fluorinated quinolone antibiotic undergoing clinical trials. It has the same mechanism of action as fluouroquinolones; it inhibits DNA gyrase, preventing DNA synthesis, gene duplication, and cell division

**20. Finafloxacin**




**Finafloxacin** (Xtoro) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. In the United States, it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat acute otitis externa (swimmer's ear) caused by the bacteria Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus.

**21. Prilofloxacin**




**Prulifloxacin** is an older synthetic antibiotic of the fluoroquinolone class undergoing clinical trials prior to a possible NDA (New Drug Application) submission to the U.S. Food and Drug

Administration (FDA). It is a prodrug which is metabolized in the body to the active compound ulifloxacin.

**Prulifloxacin** is used to treat bacterial infections in the urinary tract and the lower respiratory tract. This medicine should be used with caution in the elderly population due to the increased risk of tendinitis and tendon rupture. **Prulifloxacin**, the lipophilic prodrug of ulifloxacin, is an oral fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent

**Ulifloxacin**