Acute skin and soft-tissue infections (SSIs) are often caused by aerobic Gram-positive cocci, with 60% (98% of MRSA isolates are USA300-like) of the acute purulent SSI in the USA (Hazelwood, Missouri, USA), and supported by MALDI-TOF-MS (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany). These panels provide results equivalent to the CLSI-approved broth microdilution following the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M07-A9 method, and support the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (Wayne, Pennsylvania, USA). Oritavancin is a lipoglycopeptide in clinical development for the treatment of acute SSIs causing Gram-positive infections. It has been shown to be effective in preclinical trials and Phase 2 clinical trials for the treatment of S. aureus and S. pyogenes isolates. This study was sponsored by an educational/research grant from The Medicines Company (Parsippany, New Jersey, United States). Presented at the 24th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ECCMID); May 10 – 13, 2014; Barcelona, Spain.