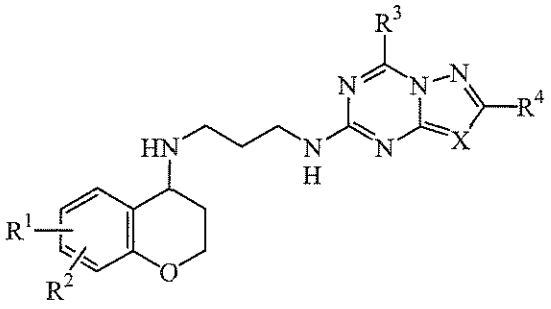
In one aspect, there is provided~~The present invention relates to~~ a compound of formula (I)



(I),

including any stereochemically isomeric form and tautomer thereof wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, polyhaloC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, or polyhaloC_{1-6}alkyloxy;

R^3 is hydroxy, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-4}alkyl)amino;

R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

X is nitrogen or CR^5 wherein R^5 is hydrogen, halo or C_{1-4}alkyl;

provided that when R^3 is hydroxy then X represents CH and R^4 represents hydrogen;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, or a solvate thereof.

The proviso is intented to exclude compounds that have little or no antibacterial activity against bacteria of the *Clostridium* genus.

In another aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound as defined herein including any stereochemically isomeric form or tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, or a solvate thereof.

In another aspect, there is provided a compound as defined herein including any stereochemically isomeric form or tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, or a solvate thereof, for use as a medicine.

In another aspect, there is provided the compound as defined herein including any stereochemically isomeric form or tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, or a solvate thereof, for use in the treatment of a bacterial infection.

In another aspect, there is provided the use of a compound as defined herein including any stereochemically isomeric form or tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, or a solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a bacterial infection in a warm-blooded subject.

As used in the foregoing definitions :

- halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo;
- C_{1-4}alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, 1-methylethyl and 2-methylpropyl;
- C_{1-6}alkyl is meant to include C_{1-4}alkyl and the higher homologues thereof having 5 or 6 carbon atoms, such as, for example, 2-methylbutyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like;
- polyhaloC_{1-6}alkyl is defined as polyhalosubstituted C_{1-6}alkyl, in particular C_{1-4}alkyl (as hereinabove defined) substituted with 2 to 6 halogen atoms such as difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl and trifluoroethyl.

The term "stereochemically isomeric forms" as used hereinbefore defines all the possible isomeric forms which the compounds of formula (I) may possess. Unless otherwise mentioned or indicated, the chemical designation of compounds denotes the mixture of all possible stereochemically isomeric forms, said mixtures containing all diastereomers and enantiomers of the basic molecular structure. More in particular, stereogenic centers may have the R- or S-configuration; substituents on bivalent cyclic