SENSITIVENESS OF THE TEST-CULTURE *B. SUBTILIS* TO KO-TRIMOKSAZOL AND NEW ANALOGUES OF SULFANILAMIDE

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Ko-trimoksazol (Baktrim, Bisiptol) is one of the most known antibacterial preparations for treatment of easy and middling-heavy off-hospital infections of respiratory and urinary tracts, intestinal infections. In addition, he quite often is used for in-hospital infections. This preparation is mainly active in relation to pathogenic cocci, intestinal stick, choleraic vibrio, exciters of anthrax, diphtheria, catarrhal pneumonia, grippe, plague, and also clamydia, actinomyces, exciters of toxoplasma.

An antimicrobial sensitiveness to ko-trimoksazol and new synthetic sulfanilamide in relation to the cell of a next polyresistance culture of the microorganism *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633 is explored.

The following synthetic analogues of sulfanilamide were used in experiments: N-(lH-benzomidazol-2-il) - benzensulfanilamide (l), N-(lH- benzomidazol-2-il) - 4- bromine - benzensulfanilamide (2) and N-(lH- benzomidazol-2-il) - 4- nitro - benzensulfanilamide (3), concentrations of which made 10, 20 and 40 mcmole.

As new analogues of sulfanilamide in experimental researches, it is necessary to find out a spectrum and measure of activity of classic sulfanilamide preparations on the chosen test-culture of microorganism were used.

For this purpose the cultures of test-microorganisms were reared in presence equimolar concentrations of the proper preparations. The got results testify that the all explored connections for certain inhibition growth of all test-microorganisms. The most active appeared the matters 2 and 3. The level of influencing of ko-trimoksazol on the explored culture will equate to influencing of the matter 2.

Also there was dependence of growth of culture on concentration of connections. The increase of concentration of connection in a nourishing environment inhibition growth of the cell largely *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633.

Thus, the experimental findings testify sulfanilamide to perspective of their use and necessity of the subsequent detailed researches of new synthetic sulfanilamide.

ЧУТЛИВІСТЬ ТЕСТ-ШТАМУ *B. SUBTILIS* ДО КО-ТРИМОКСАЗОЛУ ТА НОВИХ АНАЛОГІВ СУЛЬФАНІЛАМІДІВ

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Досліджено антимікробну чутливість до ко-тримоксазола та нових синтетичних сульфаніламідів по відношенню до клітин полірезистентного штаму мікроорганізму *B. subtilis.* Виявлено, що усі досліджувані сполуки достовірно інгібують ріст усіх тест-мікроорганізмів. Найбільш активними виявились речовини 2 та 3. Рівень впливу ко-тримоксазолу на досліджений штам дорівнює впливу речовини 2.