

**SPECTRUM AND ANTIBACTERIAL RESISTANCE
OF PATHOGENIC FUNGI IN CASES OF
COMMUNITY-AQUIRED
OPPURTUNISTIC INFECTION
AND IN HIV-POSITIV PATIENTS**

***O.V. Pokas, O.I. Polishuk, L.V. Avdeeva,
L.G. Vasilenko***

Summary. Spectrum and antibacterial resistance of pathogenic fungi in cases of community-aquired oppurtunistic infection and in HIV-positiv patients are determinated. Established, that main pathogen was *C. albicans*. Species diversity of *Candida spp.* were presented by greater extent of *non-albicans Candida* in HIV-positive patients and this species had highest level of steadiness to fluconasol and klothrinasol than in patients with community-aquired oppurtunistic infection. Level of susceptibility to antifungal medications changed during 2002—2004 years: susceptibility to fluconasol decreased in more than thrice, but to amphotericinum B and nystatinum trustworthy increased. Decreased susceptibility to klothrinasol indicated only in species from HIV-positive patients.

Key words: *HIV-positive patients, patients with community-aquired oppurtunistic infection, C. albicans, non-albicans Candida, susceptibility to antifungal medications.*