

INFLUENCE OF AEROBIC AND MICROAEROPHILIC CULTIVATION CONDITIONS ON SENSITIVENESS OF MICROORGANISMS TO ANTIBACTERIALS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS

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Summary. The influence of microaerophilic cultivation's conditions on sensitivity of microorganisms to etiotropic medicines was studied. It was found that the minimal inhibitory concentrations of penicillin, cefazolin, gatifloxacin, erythromycin and rifampin were 1–4 two-fold dilutions higher than the control meanings for 53,2–95,7% of the *Corynebacteria test-strains*. Under microaerophilic cultivation's conditions susceptibility of the reference-strain *S. aureus ATCC № 25923* to penicillin, gatifloxacin and erythromycin increased, but to cefazolin and rifampin vice versa – decreased as compared to control meanings. Minimal inhibitory concentrations of penicillin, cefazolin, erythromycin and rifampin for *E. coli ATCC № 25922* rose, of gatifloxacin – reduced.

Key words: *microorganism, antibiotic sensitivity, aerobic conditions of incubation, microaerophilic conditions of incubation.*