**SENSITIVITY OF ISOLATED E. COLI STRAINS TO BACTERIOPHAGUM COLI-PROTEICUM IN PATIENTS WITH PERITONITIS.**

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Fundamental researches in biology discover new horizons and perspectives in medicine, and often revive the forgotten methods of treatment of infectious diseases. These researches are up-to-date because of some problems with which modern medicine may face - crisis. Resistant to the majority or even all known antibiotics bacteria cause more and more serious problems. Despite the intensive work of pharmaceutical companies for the past 30 years new classes of antibiotics has not found yet. Phage therapy was firstly developed in the early 20th - century and seemed to be promising scientific area, although it caused a lot of debates. It is known that antibiotics suppress the normal flora in natural biocenoses of a human, they almost always provide a teratogenic effect, and the most of antibiotics are toxic, which significantly increases the list of phisicians contraindications for their usage. For this reason, there are situations where practitising using antibiotics forced to finding a compromise between their antimicrobial activity and severity of side effects. During recent years, studies devoted to finding alternative methods and synergistic antimicrobial action have been conducting. One of them is fahoterapy and fahoprofylaxis. Taking into consideration that E.coli is dominant microorganism at peritonitis, which was detected in association with representatives of the genus Proteus in 21,0 ± 7,8% cases because we have studied the sensitivity of microorganisms to bacteriophagum coli-proteicum. It is advisable to determine the sensitivity the remoted clinical and the museum strains of E.coli to bacteriophagum coliproteicum. Analysis of the results showed that the clinical strains removed from the abdominal cavity of the adult patients with peritonitis were in 19 (76,0 ± 8,5)% cases susceptible to bacteriophagum coli-proteicum and in 6 (24,0 ± 4,7) % - less sensitive. In the analysis of E.coli strains isolated from children, we found that 13 (52,0 ± 9,9)% of strains were susceptible to bacteriophagum coliproteicum, and 12 (48,0 ± 6,5)% were not sensitive. In the study of 19 the museum strains, which were stored in a lyophilized form 10 (52,0 ± 11,5)% - were susceptible and 9 (48,0 ± 6,5)% - not sensitive to bacteriophagum coliproteicum. The strains isolated from relatively healthy people (comparative group) showed relatively high sensitivity to bacteriophagum coli-proteicum. 23 studied strains (92,0 ± 5,4)% of the 25 strains were susceptible 2 - (8,0 ± 2,8)% insensitive. The receving results indicate that studied the E.coli strains had high sensitivity to coliproteicum bacteriophagum, which indicated the feasibility of its usage at peritonitis caused by Escherichia coli.