Actividad in vitro del OLEOZON frente a agentes etiológicos de infecciones en la piel

[In vitro activity of oleozon against bacterial agents of skin infection]

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Abstract

Pyogenic skin infection are produced in 90 % of cases by Staphlococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes; Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Escherichia coli can participate a secondary agents. OLEOZON has antimicrobial effects against different micro-organisms. In the present study, the antibacterial activity of OLEOZON againsta Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Escherichia coli clinical isolates and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213, Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853 and Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 was examined. Susceptibility tests, Minimal Inhibitory Concentration and Minimal Bactericidal Concentration, were performed by agar dilution and macrodilution techniques based on NCCLS 1992, 1993; as well as bioactivity tests by microcalorimetry technique were performed. The results showed the powerful antimicrobial activity of OLEOZON against the bacterial strains analyzed in this study. It made possible to recommend other experiments in order to establish the effective dose and the appropriate therapeutical procedure for this disease.