
Résumé

**COLISTIN TREATMENT OF
BACILLARY DYSENTERY**

TORU AKIBA, SHOICHI MURAI
& TOKIKO TAMURA

Maruyama Hospital, Sapporo
(Director: TAKEO TOMIZAWA)

In the 96 cases of adult patients with bacillary dysentery, the effects of colistin treatment upon the character and number of the stools and the disappearance of the *Shigella* from the stools were observed.

In the group of cases treated with 900 mg (1,400 million units) during 3 days, no improvement was seen as compared with the control group. In the group treated with 3 g (6,000 million units) during 3 days, the significant effects have been observed in the disappearance of the *Shigella*, and its efficiency has not been lower than chloramphenicol treatment (using 5 g during 3 days).

Experiments with a greater number of cases and with an increased dose will be required before we can make out more clearly the effects of colistin upon the number and character of stools.

From the results above described, it seems that therapy of bacillary dysentery with colistin is recommendable for mild cases since bacillary dysentery in that days are mild.

**ON THE SENSITIVITY OF SHIGEL-
LAE, SALMONELLAE, AND E. COLI
TO BACITRACIN, AND THE COM-****BINED EFFECT OF BACITRACIN
WITH OTHER ANTIBIOTICS**

YUTAKA KOBAYASHI, YOSHIKI MOTOMURA,
YOSHIO KOBAYASHI, MATSUO TAKAYA
& YOSHITAKA KANEKO

Department of Pediatrics, Medical Faculty, Kyoto
University (Director: Prof. H. NAGAI)

The authors studied on bacitracin *in vitro*, and obtained the results as follows:

(1) In the tube dilution method, the sensitivity of bacteria to bacitracin was influenced by the size of inocula, while in the agar dilution method, no influence was observed.

(2) The minimal inhibiting concentration of bacitracin to *Shigellae*, *Salmonellae*, and *E. coli* was 31 to 500 u/cc, and to *Staphylococcus aureus* 3.1 u/cc, by means of the agar dilution method.

(3) The combined effect of bacitracin with other antibiotics was studied by means of the agar dilution method. In the combination of bacitracin with chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, or chloramphenicol, the additive effect was observed in all four strains. In the combination of bacitracin with streptomycin, the additive effect was observed in three strains, being slight in one of them. In one strain (*Sh. flexneri* 2b), this combination was indifferent. In the combination of bacitracin with neomycin, the additive effect was observed in three strains, being slight in one of them, and, in one strain (*Sh. sonnei*), the antagonistic effect was observed.

(4) The sensitivity of *Sh. flexneri* 2b, *E. coli* O₁₁₁ and *E. coli* O₅₅ to barmycin (neobacin) was as same as that of neomycin alone.