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# BEFUNDBOGEN

Bacteriological Laboratory

Präp.-Nr.. H 726146 A - Octopirox R
(Piroctone Olamine)

Antibacterial spectrum

berichtet am: Jan. 5, 1977

Et

Solvent: Acetone/Water

pH: 7

Test medium: Mueller Hinton (Difco)

| | MIC µg/ml | |
|---|---|---|
| Staph. aureus SG 511 | 31,25 | |
| Giorgio | 62,5 | |
| 209 P | 62,5 | |
| 285 | 62,5 | |
| 503 | 31,25 | |
| | | |
| Micrococcus luteus ATCC 9341 | 62,5 | |
| Strept. pyogenes 308 A | 62,5 | |
| pyogenes T 12 A | 62,5 | |
| Aronson B | 62,5 | |
| agalactiae B | 62,5 | |
| equi C ATCC 6580 | 62,5 | |
| faecium D | 62,5 | |
| faecalis D ATCC 10541 | 62,5 | |
| durans D | 62,5 | |
| | | |
| List. monocytogenes | 62,5 | |
| Erysipelothrix insidiosa | 62,5 | |
| Bac. subtilis ATCC 6633 | 62,5 | |
| cereus ATCC 9634 | 62,5 | |
| mycoides | 62,5 | |
| anthracis | 62,5 | |
| megatherium | 62,5 | |
| | | |
| Pseud aeruginosa ATCC 9027 | 125,0 | |
| 77/2 | 250,0 | |
| 110/2 | 500,0 | |
| 880/2 | 500,0 | |
| NCTC 10701 | 62,5 | |
| 1592E | 250,0 | |
| 1593E | 250,0 | |
| 1594E | 250,0 | |
| | | |
| E coli O 26 | 62,5 | |
| O 55 | 125,0 | |
| O 78 | 125,0 | |
| O 86 | 62,5 | |
| O 114 | 62,5 | |
| O 126 | 125,0 | |
| V 6311/65 | 125,0 | |
| TEM | 125,0 | |
| 1507E | 125,0 | |
| | | |

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Prap-Nr H 726146 A - Octopirox ®
(Piroctone Olamine)

| | MIC µg/ml | |
|---|---|---|
| Citrobacter freundii ATCC 8090 | 250,0 | |
| Salm. paratyphi A | 125,0 | |
| typhi murium | 250,0 | |
| oranienburg | 250,0 | |
| typhi | 125,0 | |
| orion | 250,0 | |
| give | 250,0 | |
| | | |
| Shigella flexneri | 62,5 | |
| Klebs. pneumoniae ATCC 10031 | 125,0 | |
| aerogenes 1082E | 250,0 | |
| aerogenes 1522E | 250,0 | |
| Enterobacter cloacae | 500,0 | |
| cloacae P99 | 250,0 | |
| cloacae 1321E | 250,0 | |
| aerogenes | 500,0 | |
| | | |
| Hafnia alvei ATCC 11 604 | 125,0 | |
| Proteus mirabilis ATCC 14273 | 125,0 | |
| mirabilis 112/3 | 250,0 | |
| mirabilis 174/3 | 125,0 | |
| vulgaris 867 | 250,0 | |
| vulgaris 868 | 250,0 | |
| rettgeri 936 | 500,0 | |
| rettgeri 937 | 500,0 | |
| morganii 938 | 500,0 | |
| morganii 939 | 500,0 | |
| Yersinia pseudotuberculosis | 125,0 | |
| | | |
| **Haemophilus influenzae** | 62,5 | |
| Past. multocida | 31,25 | |
| Corynebact. diphteriae | 62,5 | |
| pyogenes | 62,5 | |
| | | |
| Mycoplasma gallisepticum | | |
| hominis | | |

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Method of in vitro assay

The MIC values of the substance to be tested were determined in serial dilution tests in Mueller Hinton Medium (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., USA).

50 mg of the substance to be tested were dissolved in 5 ml of acetone. To the clear solution 75 ml of Mueller Hinton Medium were added, followed by 10 ml of 0.1 n NaOH. The pH of the solution was adjusted with 10 ml of 0.1 n acetic acid to 7.0. This substance stock solution contained 500 µg of substance/ml and 5 % (v/v) acetone and represented the highest test concentration. By successive dilutions at 1 : 2 with the Mueller Hinton Medium until 31.25 µg/ml was reached, a descending series of concentrations was obtained, each concentration being half the previous one.

0.05 ml of a stationary, 1 : 100 diluted culture of bacteria were added to one ml of the test solution as inoculum. Consequently the final dilution of the inoculum was 1 : 2000. After 18 hours of incubation at 37 $^{o}$C the results were read. The minimal inhibition concentration (MIC) was the lowest concentration of the substance in the medium at which no growth of microorganisms was macroscopically detectable.