



halogen in the aromatic ring in the position of 3-pyrazol was found to intensify antimicrobial activity considerably (250-500 mcg/ml) concerning *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. The best antimicrobial activity (250 mcg/ml) of all the examined bacteria and fungi was demonstrated by the compound 3-[(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)benzo[b]quinolin-1-carbonic acid.

It should be noted that introduction of a hetarylic fragment into the molecular structure of the acids examined in the position of 3-pyrazol nucleus do not result in an expected intensification of antimicrobial activity.

Detected antimicrobial activity of new derivatives of 2-(1-phenyl-3-aryl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)benzo[b]quinolin-4-carbonic acid enables to recommend further search of antimicrobial means among the derivatives of quinolin-4-carbonic acid including goal-directed synthesis of new substances with predicted antimicrobial properties and wider spectrum of the examined strains of pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms.

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TAXONOMY CONTENT AND POPULATION LEVEL OF RESIDENTIAL MICROBIOTA OF LARGE INTESTINE CONTENT IN PRACTICALLY HEALTHY PEOPLE WITH LACTOBACTERIAL TYPE

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Obligate microflora is the main, residential or indigenous microflora that consists of lacto bacteria, bifidobacteria, propionic bacteria, bacteroides that constitute approximately 90 % of the total amount of microorganisms. Optional microbiota – saprophytic and opportunistic ones – is represented by enterobacteria, peptogenic bacteria, Streptococci etc. They constitute 10 % of the total amount of microorganisms. The remaining one, including transitory microbiota, is represented by random microorganisms (citrobacter, enterobacter, yeast, clostridia, aerobic bacilli and others). It comprises only 1 % of the total amount of microorganisms but has its own peculiarities that require special investigation.

For specification of the generic content, population level of microorganisms that inhabit certain biotopes of the large intestine in practically healthy people, bacteriologic and mycological investigations are conducted. In this way, taxonomy content and population level of the large intestine microbiota in practically healthy people are studied.

In practically healthy people who were prior identified to have lacto bacterial type of the large intestine microbiota, taxonomic content is manifested by representatives of main, additional and random microflora that belongs to nine various taxonomic groups. The main residential microbiota of the large intestine in practically healthy people with lacto bacteria microbiota type is represented by obligate anaerobic bacteria of *Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Bacteroides* and *Escherichia* genera that are identified in all (23) practically healthy people with lactobacteria microbiota type. These bacteria possess a high analytical index in the large intestine microbiota. Constancy index of this matter constitutes 100%, frequency of occurrence is 0,5 equivalent units (e.u.), Margalef's generic abundance index – 95,65, Whittaker's generic variety index – 3,25 e.u., Simpson and Berger-Parker's generic domination index – 0,27 and 1,00 respectively. The characteristic microbiota of this category of people is that bacteria of *Peptostreptococcus*, *Proteus* genera as well as yeast-like fungi of *Candida* genus are constant representatives of associate the large intestine microbiota. The latter are characterized by high (52,19 %) constancy index, frequency of occurrence is 0,08 e.u., Margalef's generic abundance index – 47,83 e.u., Whittaker's variety index – 1,70 e.u. The last two indices prove that apart from other types, optimal conditions for yeast-like fungi of *Candida* genus are created in the large intestine of practically healthy people with lactobacteria microbiota type: spatial-nutritional resources and environmental conditions for these microorganisms existence in the given biotope. This should be taken into account during the investigation of pathogenesis of intestinal infections and choice of therapeutic measures in practically healthy people with lacto bacteria microbiota type of the large intestine.

The study of population level of the main, additional and random microbiota of the large intestine content in practically healthy people with lactobacteria microbiota type suggested that lactobacteria possess the highest population level ($8,78 \pm 0,11$ lg CFU/g). *Bifidobacteria* appeared to have 26,15 % lower population level. It is also lower in bacteria of *Bacteroides*, *Peptostreptococcus* genera, as well as in 2,57 times lower in bacteria of *Proteus* genus, *Staphylococcus* – 72,50 %, yeast-like fungi of *Candida* genus – by 80,66 %. Bacteria of *Klebsiella* and *Enterococcus* genera are not detected in the large intestine content.

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MICROSCOPY CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LARGE INTESTINE MICROBIOTA IN PRACTICALLY HEALTHY PEOPLE WITH BACTEROID TYPE

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Neutral microflora of the intestinal tract is necessary and useful for the human body vital activity and presents rather complicated ecological system that finds itself in balance with a host body. Annually, the amount of information in scientific sources increases and that confirms that exactly microbiota is the chief function regulator of many human