

## ANTIVIRAL AND ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF PYRIDOPEPTONAL

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The effect of Pyridopeptonal on the replication of the influenza-virus (type A) fresh isolated from patients in chicken embryos has been studied. The concentrations 1:100, 1:500 and 1:1000 were used. By means of red cell agglutination after different expositions a strong inhibition of the virus reproduction was established.

The antibacterial effect of Pyridopeptonal on some test-microorganism was investigated, too. The minimum inhibitory concentration was determined. Taking in consideration our results, The antibacterial effect of Pyridopeptonal was manifested in higher concentrations.

Proteolytic processing of virus proteins as a target  
for antiviral chemotherapy

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Infectivity of influenza viruses is well known to be activated by proteolytic cleavage of viral hemagglutinin (HA). The data to be presented demonstrate that lethality for mice of mouse-adapted A/Aichi/2/68 (H3N2) virus with cleaved hemagglutinin is about 100 times higher than that of the virus with uncleaved HA. Inhibition of HAcleavage by physiological proteinase inhibitors (aprotinin, -aminocaproic acid) appeared to reduce virus replication in mouse lungs and to protect infected mice. Combination of aprotinin and rimantadine, the latter known to attack a different viral target, has induced synergistic protection of influenza virus infected mice.