

"Pyobacteriophage, Combined. Liquid"



Composition: Pyobacteriophage is a mixture of sterile filtrates of phagolysates of the streptococcal, staphylococcal, coli, pseudomonas aureginosa and proteus bacteria. Specific activity of the preparation using Appelman's method shall be at least 10^5 for streptococcal, staphylococcal, coli, and proteus bacteria and at least 10^4 - for pseudomonas aureginosa. Liquid bacteriophage is a transparent liquid of white or yellow color with various degrees of intensity. Chonosol is used as a conservant.

Biological Properties: Pyobacteriophage causes the specific lysis of the respective bacteria isolated at purulent infections.

Indications: Management and prevention of skin, mucous viscelar organs purulent infections caused by the above bacteria.

Bacteriophage is used to manage: furunculi, carbuncles, hydroadenitis, abscesses, purulent complicated wounds infected with respective bacteria, pleuritis, bursitis, thermal burns, chronic osteomyelitis, phlegmon, tendovaginiis, mastitis, cystitis, cholecystitis, tonsillitis, enterocolitis etc. as well as to prevent complications in freshly infected wounds (during abdominal and thoracic surgery, street and industrial traumatism etc.).

This preparation can be used in patients infected by the bacteria susceptible to the given bacteriophage.

Administration and Dosage: The highest effect is achieved when preparation is used at the onset of the disease and is introduced directly to the infection focus.

Depending on the location of infection focus bacteriophage is administered:

1. Locally to gargle the throat, irrigate the infected surface, apply wet bandages or tampons. The volume of preparation depends on the are of infected site. The preparation is administered 1-3 times/day during 3-5 days. In cases of abscesses bacteriophage is introduced into the infection focus after its cleaning from pus either by puncture or incision. In chronic osteomyelitis pyobacteriophage is poured into the wound immediately after its respective treatment.
2. By administering of up to 30 ml of bacteriophage into cavities in cases of cystitis, pyelitis and cholecystitis (through the catheter in cystitis and pyelitis and via probe in case of cholecystitis). In cases of purulent pleuritis, bursitis and arthritis 20-50 ml of pyobacteriophage is administered into the cavity (after cleansing of infection focus) every other day, 3-4 times. In cases of gastrointestinal surgery and peritonitis the abdominal cavity is irrigated with up to 100 ml of pyobacteriophage after which the cavity is sutured and a drainage tube is applied through which pyobacteriophage is poured into the cavity in a single daily dose during 3-4 days. Use of bacteriophage does not exclude using other pharmaceuticals. A combined treatment with antibiotics and bacteriophage is also possible.

Response to administration. No complications have been observed in response to bacteriophage administration.

Contraindications. None.

Use of intesti-phage does not exclude use of other medicines

Shelf-life: One year. Additional 6 months can be added to the shelf life after testing of preparation.