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Study of Chinese Herbal Drugs Against Respiratory Syncytial Virus in Cell Cultures. Tian-ming Zhang, Zhen-jiao Hu, Guang Nie. Virus Research Institute, Hubei Medical University, Wuhan, Hubei, People's Republic of China.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is one of the most important agents of acute respiratory disease in infants and children. This paper reports inhibitory effect of *Patrinia scabiosaefolia* Fisch, *Linderae aggregata* (Sims) Kosterm, *Aristolochia debilis* Sieb. et Zucc, *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand and *Pyrrosia shearereri* (Bak.) Ching on respiratory syncytial virus in cell cultures. The results obtained indicated that *Patrinia scabiosaefolia* Fisch, *Linderae aggregata* (Sims) Kosterm, *Aristolochia debilis* Sieb. et Zucc showed significant antiviral effect against respiratory syncytial virus and virus inhibiting index reached 4 Log. The results also indicated that *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand, *Pyrrosia shearereri* (Bak.) Ching showed antiviral effect against respiratory syncytial virus and virus inhibiting index reached 3 Log. This meant that those chinese herbal drugs for the use to treat infection of respiratory syncytial virus is possible.

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COMBINATED ANTIVIRAL EFFECT OF SOME BACTERIAL AND SYNTHETIC INHIBITORS. A.G. UZUNOVA. Institute of microbiology, Bulgarian Academy of sciences. Sofia. Bulgaria

There has been established significant antiviral effect of the combination of BC<sub>30</sub>/bacterial inhibitor/ and C<sub>6</sub>/oxadiazine derivative/ on the reproduction of parainfluenza I virus and virus RS in pulmo cell cultures. In all cases the character of the antiviral effect when applying the above combinations is additive, in one of the cases it is synergic, but in all cases it is more strongly expressed than the effect of the separate antivirals.