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Appl Microbiol. 1967 September; 15(5): 1020–1024.

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Enhancement of Antibiotic Activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* by Exposure to Hyperbaric Oxygen

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Abstract

Growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538P was studied in stationary broth cultures exposed to hyperbaric oxygen (100% O₂ at 3 atm absolute). The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the following antibiotics was determined after exposure to oxygen (HPO) for 3, 6, and 12 hr: penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, oxytetracycline, and cephalothin. Logarithmic growth during exposure to HPO was retarded 60% or more. Absolute MIC values did not retard growth. The longer the exposure of tube dilution tests to HPO, the higher the MIC. Regardless of the antibiotic used, MIC values relative to 100% for unexposed controls were similar for given exposures, and averaged 73% after 3 hr of exposure to HPO, 53% after 6 hr, and 34% after 12 hr. Similar enhancement with HPO and an iodophor suggests occurrence of a synergistic phenomenon with antibacterial agents. Although HPO alone is primarily bacteriostatic, therapy with antibiotics and HPO may be useful against bacterial infections because the effectiveness of a maximal dosage of antibiotic could be increased.