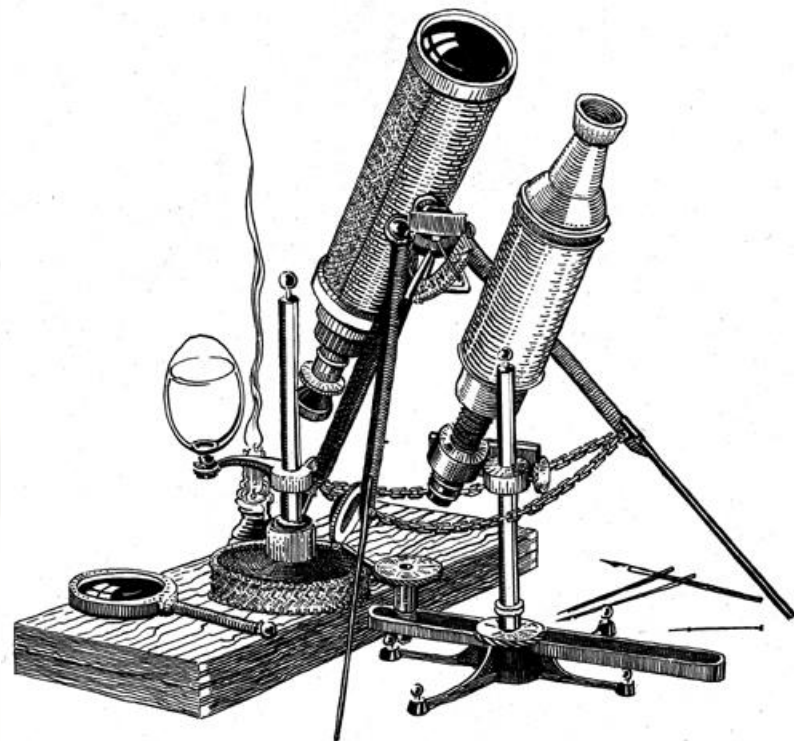
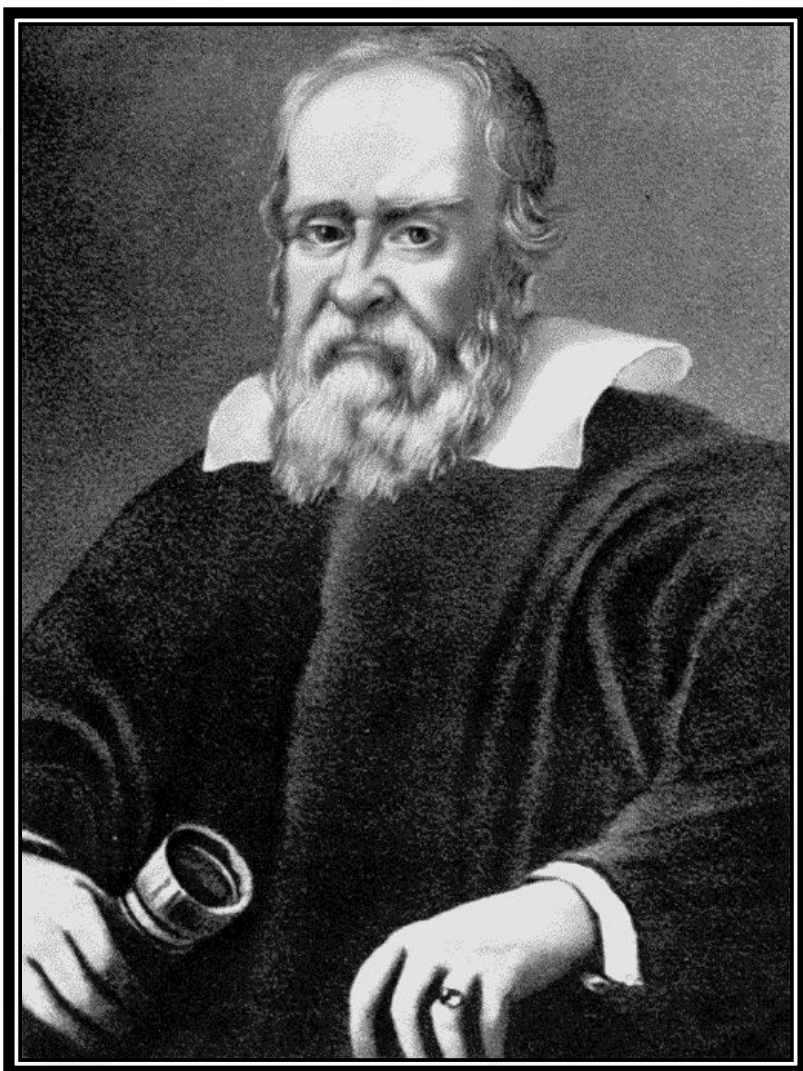


# Курс общей микробиологии

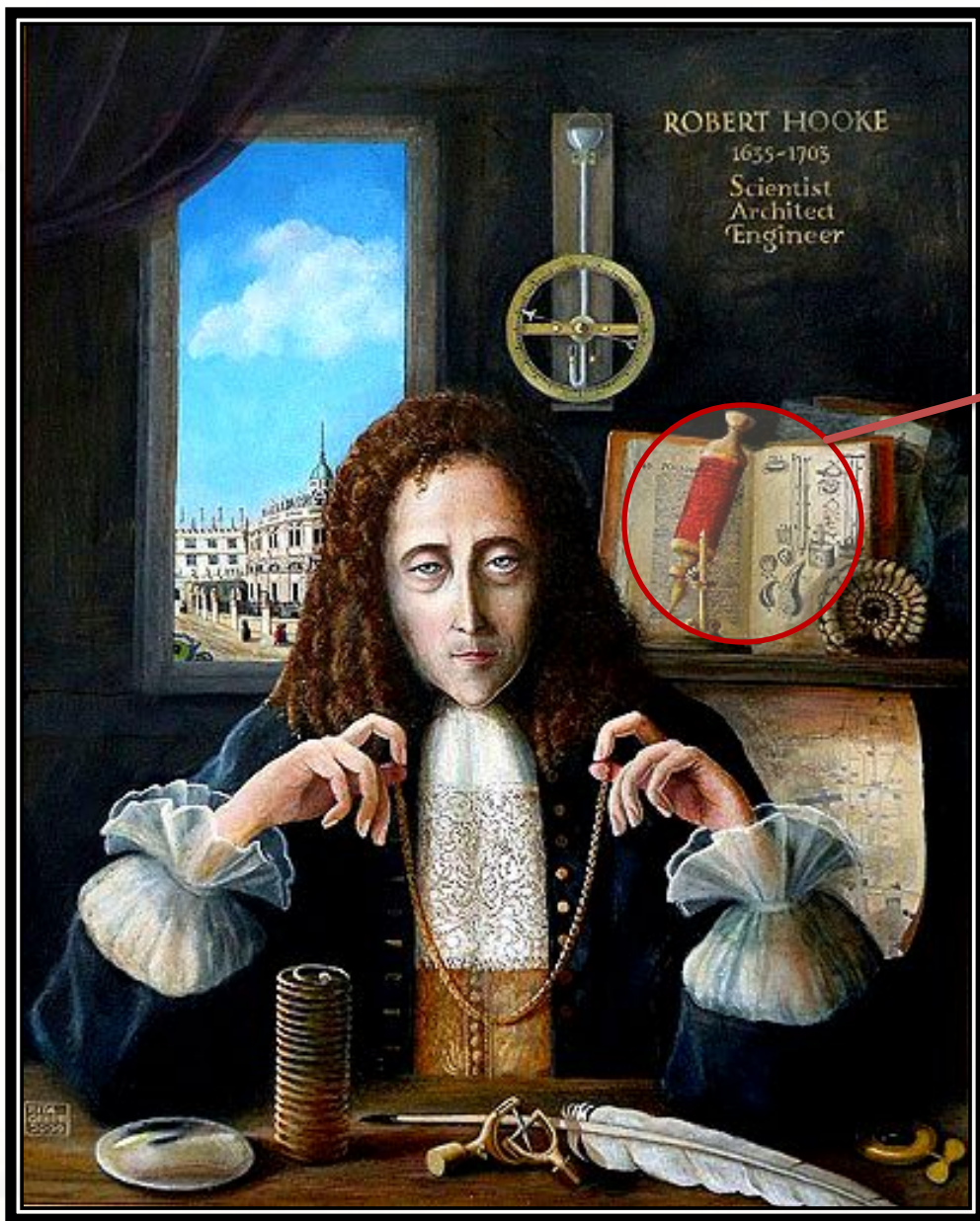
Лекция №1.

История, цели и задачи  
микробиологии





**Галилео Галилей (1564 - 1642)**



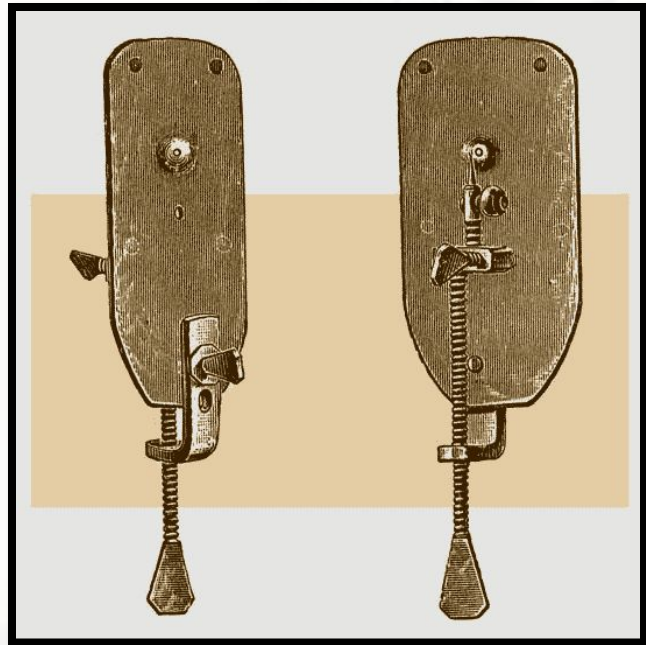
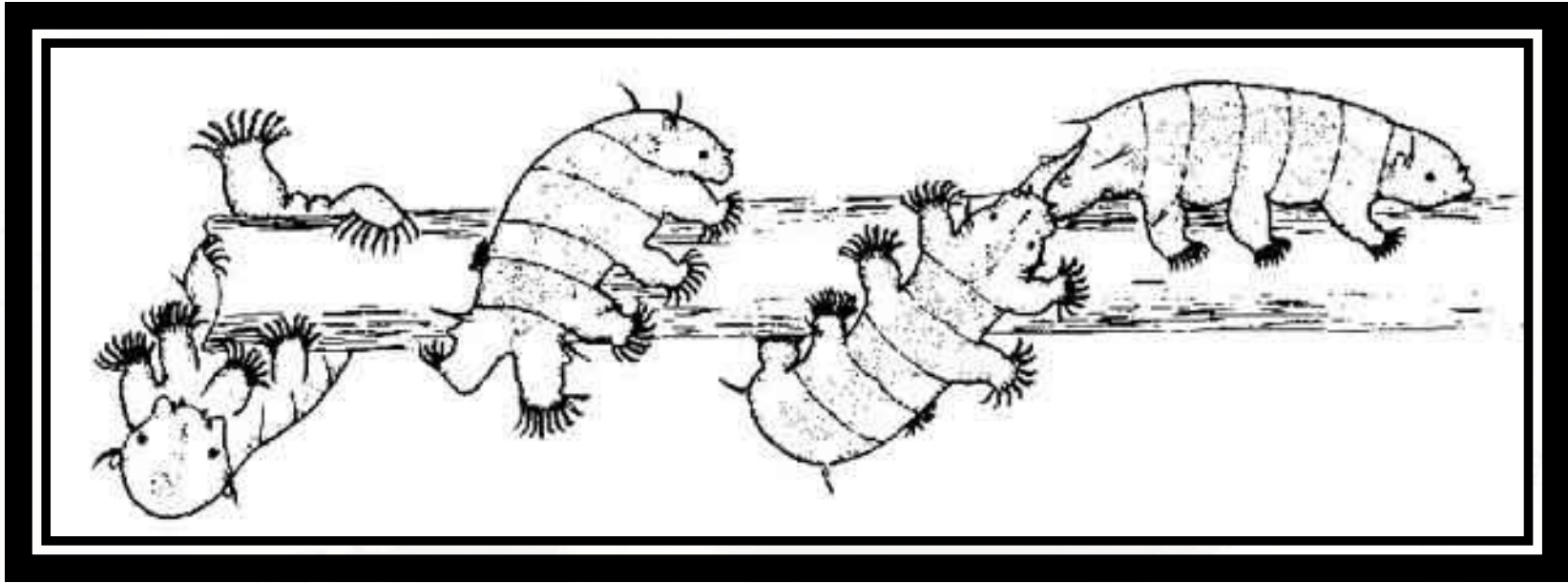
ROBERT HOOKE  
1635-1703  
Scientist  
Archited  
Engineer



**Роберт Гук  
(1635 - 1703)  
и его микроскоп**

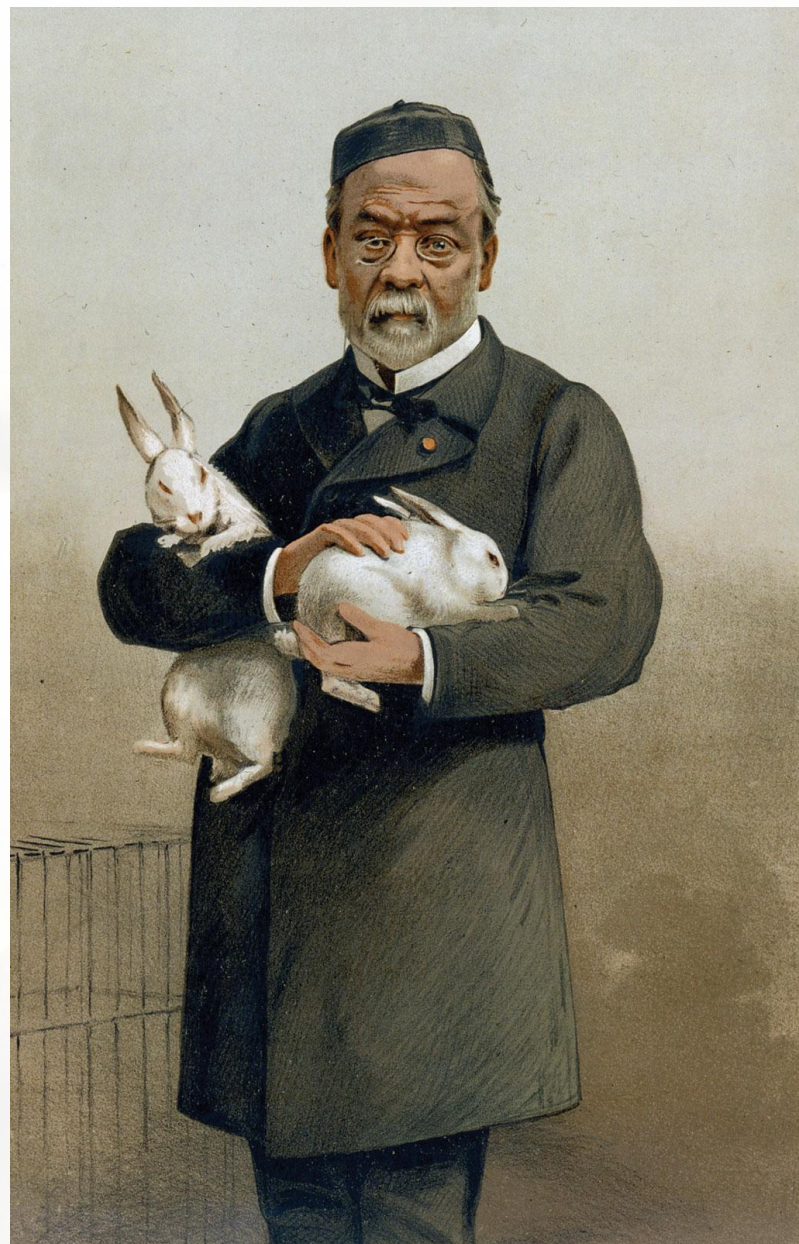


Антони ван Левенгук.



**Слева – знаменитый  
микроскоп А. ван  
Левенгука  
Сверху – так Левенгук  
представлял себе  
микроорганизмы**

# Луи Пастер (1822 – 1895 гг.)



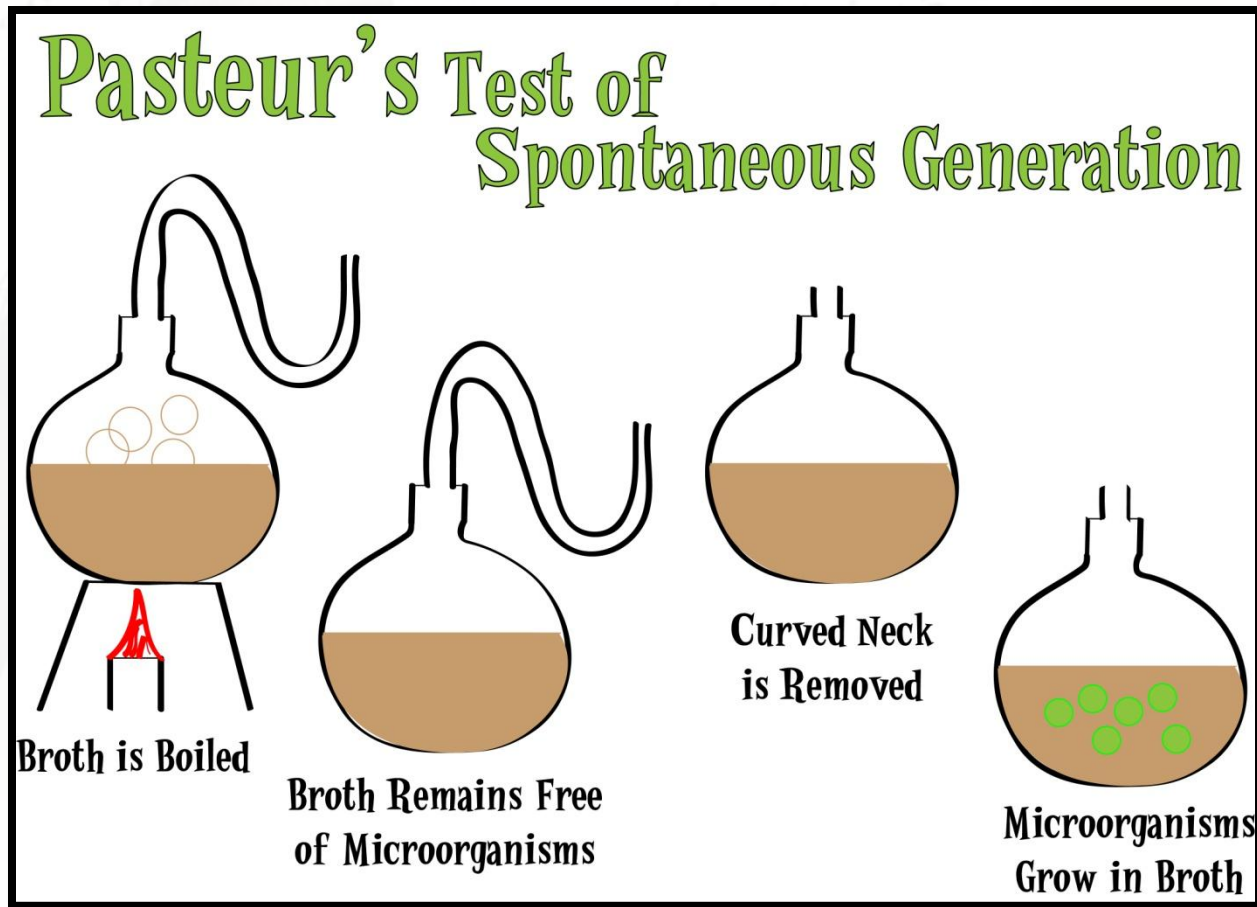
# Подвиги Луи Пастера:

- 1857 г. – открытие **биологической** причины брожения  
– изобретение пастеризации





- 1860 г. – опровержение теории самозарождения организмов



- 1885 г. —  
изобретение  
вакцины от  
бешенства

Луи Пастер основал  
первый в мире  
Институт  
микробиологии



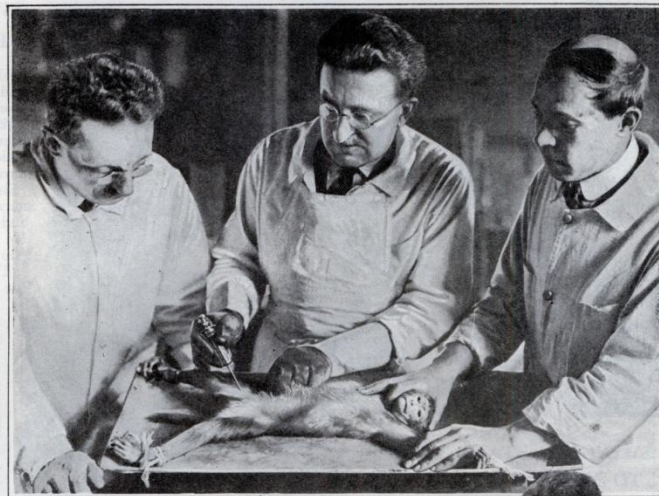
### FIRST PICTURES OF PASTEUR INSTITUTE

EACH day 8,000 tubes of vaccine and 12,000 tubes of serum leave one of the greatest centers of preventive medicine in the world—the Pasteur Institute, in Paris. It was founded by national subscription nearly fifty years ago as a laboratory for the great French chemist, Louis Pasteur, father of bacteriology. Now it is carrying on the work of this pioneer in preventive inoculation against disease, who died in 1895. The striking photographs of its activities which POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY presents here are the first ever permitted for publication.

While internationally famous doctors seek new cures for diseases in its research laboratories, an up-to-date factory makes tried and proved serums and vaccines.

Here are enough deadly disease germs to destroy a city, but in the Pasteur Institute they are kept carefully bottled up. The young woman is giving them a few drops of water to keep them strong to war on other germs.

Where germs, needed in the manufacture of vaccines and serums, are grown in bouillon jelly, upon which they thrive. Here this jelly is being prepared.

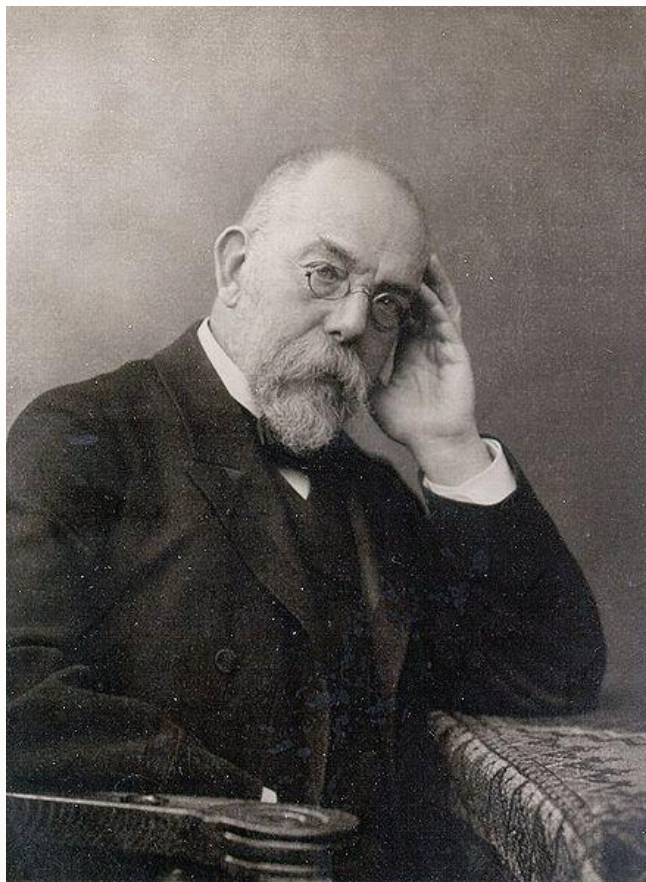


This monkey is helping in the fight on yellow fever. Here it is being inoculated to test a new serum known as "antiamaril." Amaril is a poison that is believed to be secreted by a tiny disease germ and to be the cause of yellow fever.

Dr. R. E. Hoffstadt, of the University of Washington, is a research worker at the Pasteur Institute, at present seeking a new serum against anthrax.



This officer is believed to have been bitten by a mad dog and is receiving the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia. The serum used is from a mad rabbit.

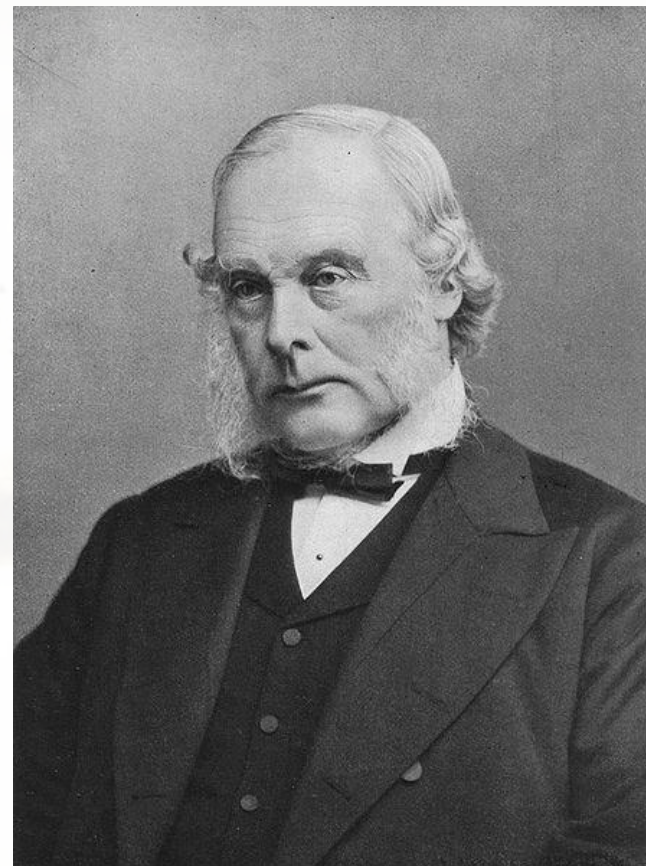


## **Роберт Кох**

«Три постулата Коха»

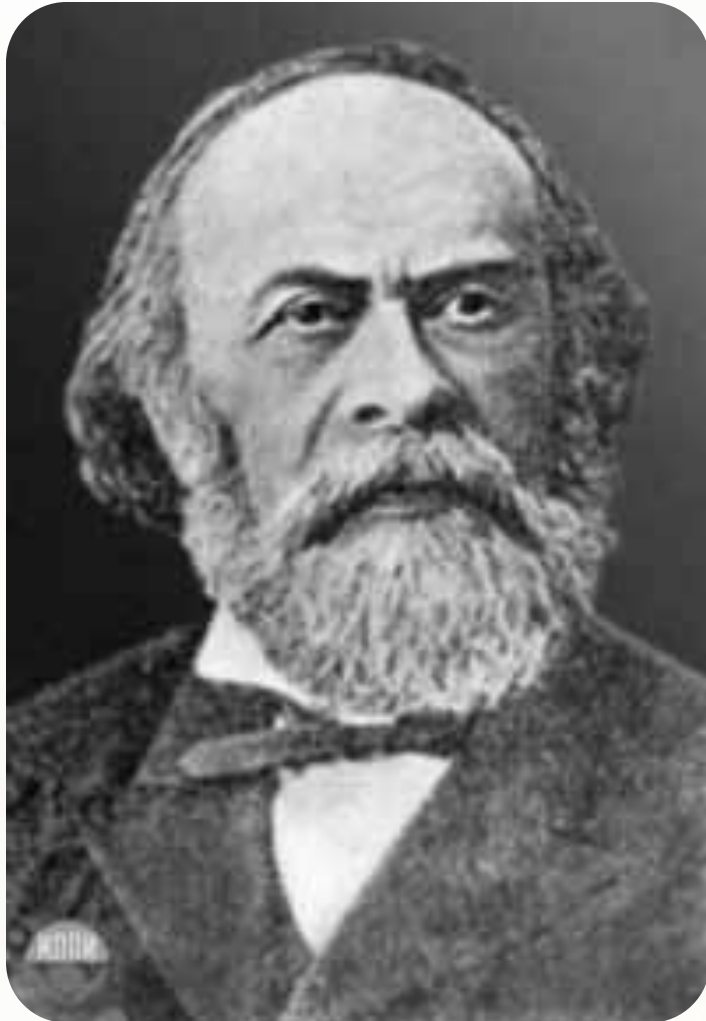
Открытие бациллы сибирской  
язвы

Нобелевская премия в области  
медицины за изучение  
туберкулёза (1905)



## **Джозеф Листер**

Создатель хирургической  
антисептики



## **Лев Семёнович Ценковский**

**(1802 - 1887)**

Ботаник, протозоолог,  
эволюционист,  
исследовал  
онтогенетическое  
развитие низших растений  
и животных

Создатель учения о  
генетическом единстве  
растительного и животного  
мира



**Сергей  
Николаевич  
Виноградский  
(1856 - 1953)**



**Мартинус Виллем  
Бейеринк  
(1851 – 1931)**



Дмитрий  
Иосифович  
Ивановский  
(1864 – 1920)

Василий  
Леонидович  
Омелиянский  
(1896 - 1928)



# Положения теории биохимического единства

- Все живые организмы построены из однотипных химических макромолекул, универсальной единицей биологической энергии служит АТФ;
- В основе физиологического разнообразия живых существ лежит несколько основных метаболических путей.