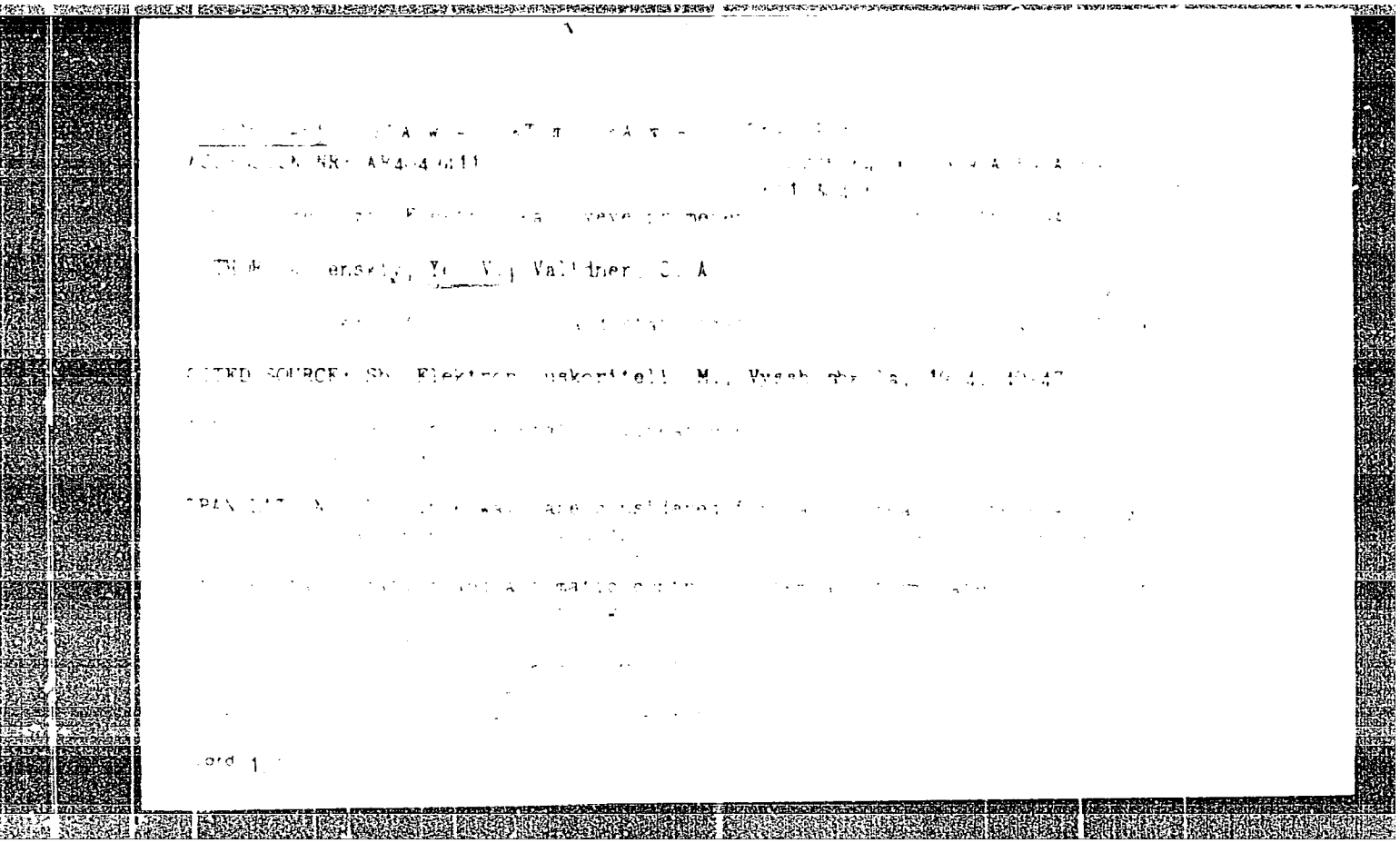

ACCESSION NR: AR4044411

system which would also result in reduced expenditures.

SUB CODE: NP ENCL: 00

L 16177-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6001594 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0200/0201

AUTHOR: Andreyev, V. N.; Armenskiy, Ye. V.; Rybin, V. M.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Magnetron frequency stabilization system

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 200-201

TOPIC TAGS: magnetron, frequency stability

ABSTRACT: A system for stabilizing the frequency of a magnetron utilized as an hf power oscillator in linear electron accelerators (3-10 Mev) is described. The basic element of the system is a discriminator in the form of a standard cavity resonator whose resonant frequency is periodically retuned. At an operating frequency of 3 Gc, frequency stabilization with an accuracy of 0.15—0.2 Mc is possible. Experiments have demonstrated the relative accuracy of the stabilization system to be 5×10^{-5}. The system can also be used for the automatic retuning of magnetron frequency in the 5—8-Mc range by shifting the adjusting rod of the resonator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DW]

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.3.072.6:621.385.64

L 16177-66
ACC NR: AP6001594

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Oct64/ ATD PRESS: 420

Card 2/2

ARMENSKIY, Ye.V.; BORODULIN, A.I.; RYBIN, V.M.; SMIRNOV, V.N.

Measuring the average energy of electrons of a low-energy linear accelerator. Izm. tekh. no.11:44-45 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 31975-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(:)

ACC NR: AP6010865 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/002/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Armenskiy, Ye. V.; Rybin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the current of a pulsed beam of charged particles

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: particle accelerator, particle beam, CHARGED PARTICLE, MEASUREMENT

ABSTRACT: Based on 1960-65 Soviet and 1948-63 Western sources, this brief review covers the following points: All measuring transducers of a charged-particle pulsed beam can be divided into three groups: (1) opaque that stop the beam and use its energy for measurement; (2) semitransparent that use only a part of the beam for measuring purposes; (3) transparent that do not use the beam energy (contact and contactless types); Faraday's cylinder, its operation, and steps for reducing errors; secondary-emission monitors; signal-electrode transducers; a magnetic belt for cyclotron measurements; other devices mentioned. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 XC UDC: 539.108:539.121.8

ARMENTANO, Lajos, dr.,; GAL, Miklos, dr.

New data on hemolytic jaundice. I. Investigation of lysolecithin in hemolytic jaundice. Orv. hetil. 96 no.22:597-602 29 May 55.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz rendelo (igazgato: Lendvai Jozsef dr.) A Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (foorvos: Biro Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(LECITHIN,
lysolecithin metab. in hemolytic jaundice)
(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, metabolism, in.
lysolecithin)

ARMENTANO, Lajos, dr.; GAL, Miklos, dr.

New data on the pathogenesis of hemolytic jaundice. II. Lysolecithin content in the spleen; prophylactic experiments. Orv. hetil. 97 no.38:1042-1045 16 Sept 56.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz-rendelo (igazgato: Lendvai, Jozsef, dr.) A Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (foorvos: Biro, Laszlo, dr.) kozlemenye.

(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, metab. in
lysolecithin determ. in spleen & antag. in acquired anemia (Hun))
(JAUNDICE, CONGENITAL HEMOLYTIC, metab. in
lysolecithin determ. in spleen & antag. (Hun))
(LECITHIN
lysolecithin determ. in spleen in acquired hemolytic anemia & congen. hemolytic jaundice & antag. (Hun))
(SPLEEN, in various dis.
acquired hemolytic anemia & congen. hemolytic jaundice, lysolecithin determ. (Hun))

HUNGARY

PINTER, Endre, Dr, BESZNYAK, Istvan, Dr, ARMENTANO, Lajos (Mrs), Dr; Medical University of Budapest, IV. Surgical Clinic, Cardiac and Vascular Surgery (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV. Sebeszeti Klinika, Sziv- es Ersebeszet).

"Antibiogram and Local Antibiotic Treatment of Empyema of the Chest."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 36, 8 Sept 1963, pages 1696-1699.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Results of the treatment of 55 patients with empyema of the chest is reported by the authors. The causative factors included Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus and Pyocyaneus, in the order of frequency. The sensitivity of the bacteria was greatest toward neomycin and erythromycin. Penicillin, streptomycin and the sulfonamides have been ineffective in most of the cases. The importance of an accurate antibiogram and of directed antibiotic treatment is stressed. Empyemas following partial resection of the lungs have been successfully treated by local application of antibiotics, in 80 per cent of the cases. Infections which followed pneumonectomies could not be cured by conservative treatment. In these cases, the antibiotic treatment created a more favorable condition for thoracoplasty. 19 Hungarian, 17 Western references.

PINTER, Endre, dr.; BESZNYAK, Istvan, dr.; ARMENTANO, Lajosne, dr.

Antibiogram and local antibiotic therapy of thoracic empyemas.
Orv. hetil. 104 no.36:1696-1699 8 S '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV Sebeszeti Klinika, Szive- es Ersebeszet.
(EMPYEMA) (POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS)
(DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(NEOMYCIN)

YESAYAN, N.A.; ARMENYAN, A.R.

Effect of gangleron and quateron on the adrenaline content of rat adrenal glands. Vop. biokhim. 3:79-83 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Armenian S.S.R., Erevan.

YESAYAN, N.A.; ARMENYAN, A.R.

Effect of dopamine on the absorption of glucose by rat brain sections. Vop. biokhim. moz. 1:123-130 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biokhimii AN ArmSSR.

IZORIYA, M.; ARMER, M.

Feed mills at granaries. Muk.-elev.prom.24 no.2:24-25 F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Sukhumskaya realizatsionnaya baza.
(Feed mills)

ARMER, M.

Feed milling sections in grain storages. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.2:15-16 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov pri Sovete Ministrov Gruzinskoy SSR.

(Feed mills)

ARMER, M., inzh.

Production of vitamin-rich hay meal in Georgia. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 11:10-11 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy TSentral'noy laboratoriyey kombikormovoy promyshlennosti Glavnogo upravleniya khleboproduktov pri Sovete Ministrov Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Georgia--Hay as feed)

MUKHIN, M., general-mayor aviatsii; AKMEYEV, G., inzh.-polkovnik

Save fuel and take care of equipment. Av. i kosm. 47 no.6:65-66 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ARMEYEV, G.I., inzh.-polkovnik

Check inspection of airplanes is needed. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 41 no.2: 80-81 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

AGEYEV, A.V., general-leytenant inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; ARMEYEV, G.I., inzh.-polkovnik; IVANOV, V.A., inzh.-polkovnik

This helps technical progress. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.12:50-54 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Aeronautics—Technological innovations)

L 4236-66 EWA(h)
ACC NR: AT5028667 SOURCE CODE: GE/0006/65/000/001/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Armgarth, D. (Dresden)

ORG: Workshop for Molecular Electronics, Dresden (Arbeitsstelle fur Molekularelektronik)

TITLE: A logic circuit for microelectronics

SOURCE: Nachrichtentechnik, no. 1, 1965, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, microelectronics

ABSTRACT: The article presents a solution of the problem of designing a basic logic circuit with minimum active and passive elements and using only silicon components. This circuit should also provide a fairly high cut-off frequency, consume little power and have a large number of outputs. This circuit is essentially a NAND combination of a transistor, several diodes and resistors. Possibilities of multistage connections are also considered, in parallel or as multivibrators (astable, monostable, bistable) and the realization of logic operations is discussed. The author thanks Prof. Dr.-Eng. W. Hartmann, Prof. Dr.-Eng. K. Lunze, Dr.-Eng E. Kohler, and Dr. G. Bartels for contributing to discussions on the work. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 2 formulas, 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: EC / SUBM DATE: 21Jan64 / ORG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.3.049.7

ARMIC, Stojan, inz.

Construction of a high-tension laboratory in Ljubljana. Nova proizv 13 no.6:407-409 D '62.

ARMIC, Stojan, inz.

To the memory of Prof. Dr. Milan Vidmar. Elektroprivreda 15 no.9/10: 483-484 S-O '62.

L 04243-67

ACC NR: AR6015952 SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/023/R045/R045

AUTHORS: Tepas, D.; Kropfl', U.; Armington, Dsh. 30

TITLE: Potentials induced in man's visual system B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 12R294

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probl. bioniki. M., Mir, 1965, 24-36

TOPIC TAGS: eye, light biologic effect, biocybernetics, biophysics

ABSTRACT: Electrical activity produced by exciting the eyes with flickering lights was registered simultaneously with two groups of electrodes. The activity from these two sources and the measure of excitation were intensified and recorded on a polychannel magnetophone with frequency modulation. The magnetic ribbon obtained in this way was passed into an analog computer programmed for averaging physiological potentials. The ribbon was also connected into an automatic computing system for measuring α-activity. By this method it was possible to obtain easy-to-analyze answers for stimuli differing greatly in their excitation force from those normally dealt with in common electrophysiological studies. According to the author, the technique of summation used in this investigation makes it possible to identify and to measure the reactions at excitation intensities near the absolute threshold of the tested quantity. V. Antonov [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06

Card 1/1 pla

UDC: 577.3

ARMOLAYTIS, Ye. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Economic-biological characteristics of varieties, clones, and seedlings of apples selected in the south-western part of Lithuania." Kaunas, 1961. 27 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Lithuanian SSR, Lith Agr Academy); 200 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 250)

ARVOLIK, J.

Building and ventilation of potato storage.

p. 412 (Sotsialikstlik Pollumajandus) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Tallin, Estonia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

ARMOLIK, J.; PUUSEPP, U.; TILGA, V.

To prevent the poisoning of livestock with substances containing flourine. p. 25

SOTSILISTLIK POLLUMJANDUS. POLLUMJANDUS MINISTEERIUM.
Tallin, Hungary. No. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, VOL. 8, no. 11
November 1959.

Uncl.

ARMOLIK, J.

A conference on the subject of loose housing of cattle. p.473

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych Orgrzewnictwa I Garownictwa) Warszawa Poland
Vol.13, no.10, Oct. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

ARMOLIK, J.

Experiences in the use of loose housing for cattle. p. 333.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Techników Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

AKIMENKO V.M.

IVANOV, V.YE., KRUGLYKH, A.A., PAVLOV, V.S., KOVTUN, G.P. AND AKIMENKO, V.M.

"Measurment of the vapor pressure of uranium containing compounds."

Report presented at the IAEA Symposium on the Thermodynamics of Nuclear Materials.
Vienna, Austria 21-26 May 1962

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARMSTRONG, R. D.; FLEISCHMANN, M.; KORYTA, J.

1. Dept. of Physical Chemistry, Univ. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England (for all); 2. J. Heyrovsky Polarographic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Koryta)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, Dec 1965, pp 4342-4346

"Anodic polarographic waves involving insoluble mercury salt formation."

ARMUROV, Georgi

Plenum of the Central Management of the Shipbuilding Section.
Tekh delo 503 2 14D '63.

ARMUTH, Andras

Experiences with vacuumizing concrete. Magy ep ipar 12 no.6: 271-276 '63.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Compounds. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70509.

Author : Armyanu, V., Bardan, D.
Inst :
Title : A New Method for a Semi-Micrograviметrical Determination of Copper.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 2, 105-107.

Abstract: It was established that in the reaction of complex salts $[CuPhen_2]SO_4$ (where Phen- is a m-phenyldiamine) and $K_2[HgI_4]$ a stable compound of the composition $[CuPhen_2] \cdot [HgI_4]$ is formed. It is in a form of black crystals difficultly soluble in water and organic solvents and practically insoluble in an excess of the reagent. This com-

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70509.

pound is suitable for the gravimetric determination of Cu. 10-20 ml of the solution to be analyzed (10-50 mg of Cu) is acidified with sulfuric acid, and to that 4-5 ml of 10% CH_3COONa solution is added to create a buffered medium), followed by a 2% solution of m-phenyldiamine until a black precipitate of $[CuPhen]_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$ is formed. The obtained precipitate is dissolved in H_2SO_4 (1:50) and to it is added dropwise, with constant agitation, the $K_2[HgI_4]$ until the precipitation is completed. The $K_2[HgI_4]$ solution is prepared in the following way: a 10% KI solution is added to a 2% solution of $HgCl_2$ until the HgI_2 precipitate formed becomes dissolved.

ARNA, A.Ya. [Aarna, A.], doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Tallin); Lagesa, P.R., inzh. (Tallin)

Prospects of the utilization of chamber gases. Trudy LIEI no.37:101-106 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

ARNASTAUSKAS, Yu.

ARNASTAUSKAS, Yu.: "Analysis of pharmaceutical mixtures using the crystalloscopic method". Vil'nyus, 1955. Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Inst of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

ARNAUCOVA, K., inzh.; MILEV, N., inzh.

An APV 1-type device for automatic reclosure in operative constant and alternating voltage. Elektroenergiia 15 no. 7/8:40-43 Jl-Ag '64.

[redacted], R.

Argon arc welding process. p. 114.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 4, no. 4, April 1955, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL). LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

ARNAUDOV, A.

Case of dermoid cyst - teratoma in anterior mediastinum. Khirurgiia, Sofia 10 no.3:256-258 1957.

1. Iz klinikata po bolnichna khirurgiia - Isul.
(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms
teratoma of anterior mediastinum, surg. (Bul))
(TERATOMA, case report
anterior mediastinum (Bul))

ARNAUDOV, Al., inzh.

Warm bituminous glue for (covering) waterproofing places with bituminous paper. Stroitelstvo 8 no.5:27-31 '61.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatelski stroitelen institut.

(Building material)

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh.; ARNAUDOV, Aleksandur, inzh.

A new aspect of parquet-xylolith surfaces. Tekh delo 13 no.431:2 16 Je '62.

ARNAUDOV, Aleksandur L., inzh.

Roof waterproofing with bituminized hemp sackcloth, reinforced by cold bitumen-caoutchouc putties. Stroitelstvo 11 no.5: 22-25 S-O '64.

ARNAUDOV, Aleksandur, inzh., nauchen sutrudnik

Physical and mechanical indexes of the mixtures of various brands of bitumens. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.10:27-29 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute for Construction.

ARNAUDOV, BOŽHKO

Kak da uvelichim proizvoditelnostta na truda pri sechta i purvichnata obrabotka na durvesinata. Sofiia, ZEmizdat, 1954. 198 p. (How to increase labor productivity in lumbering and in the milling of logs) DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No.11 November 1957

ARNAUDOV, B.

"Brigades and Conveyer Systems in the Industries for Cutting Timber and Manufacturing with it." p. 7,
(TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4 No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

BULGARIA/General Problems of Pathology - Inflammation. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4031

Author : Bachev, S., Arnaudov, D.

Inst : Section of Biology and Medicine of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : On the Method of Establishment of Experimental Chronic Non-Healing Wounds

Orig Pub : Izv. Otd. biol. i med. n. Bulg. AN. Ser. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, No 2, 57-66

Abstract : Wounds that failed to heal in the course of 5 months occurred in 70-80% of rats as a consequence of the transection and irritation of the sciatic nerve in the course of 2 weeks following the excision of a small fragment of skin in the area of the talocrural joint.

Card 1/1

ARNAUDOV, D.

Multi-cylindrical invagination in infants and its therapy. Khirurgiia, Sofia 10 no.9:816-825 1957.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite; Sofiia klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia Zav. katedrata: prof. K. Stoianov.
(INTUSSUSCEPTION, in infant and child,
multi-cylindrical, ther. (Bul))

ARNAUDOV, D.

Surgical therapy of certain tumors and cysts of the thoracic cavity in children. Khirurgiia, Sofia 11 no.4:324-328 1958.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite - Sofiia klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia Direktor: prof. K. Stoianov.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, in inf. & child, surg. (Bul))
(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms, in child., surg. (Bul))

ARNAUDOV, D.

Surgical therapy of chronic suppurative diseases of the lungs in children. Khirurgiia, Sofia 11 no.5-6:520-522 1958.

1. Iz Khirurgichnata klinika pri ISUL.
(LUNG DISEASES, in infant & child.
suppurative, surg. (Bul))

ARNAUDOV, D.

Present state and development of pediatric surgery in Bulgaria. Khirurgiia, Sofia 12 no.1:18-22 1959.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite -- Sofiia katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia. Zav. katedrata: prof. K. Stoianov.

(PEDIATRICS, surgery,
in Bulgaria (Bul))

ARNAUDOV,D.; STANCHEV,G.; SAEV,S.

Certain experimental observations on the resection of the liver.
Khirurgiia,Sofia 13 no.2-3:191-192 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri ISUL.
(LIVER surg.)

ARNAUDOV,D.; STANCHEV,G.

On the problem of surgical therapy of congenital atresia of the bile ducts in infancy. Khirurgiia,Sofia 13 no.2-3:194-196 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri ISUL.
(BILE DUCT abnorm.)

ARNAUDOV, D.

A case of sacrococcygeal teratoma in an infant. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.5:524-426 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri ISUL.
(TERATOID TUMOR in inf & child)
(SACROCOCCYGEAL REGION neopl)
(INFANT NEWBORN neopl)

ARNAUDOV, D., dots.

Chronic suppurative diseases of the lung and their surgical therapy in children. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:143-144 '61.

1. Klinika na bolnichna khirurgiia pri Instituta za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.

(LUNG DISEASES in inf & child)

KRUSTINOV, G., prof.; ARNAUDOV, D., dots.

Surgical treatment of pectus excavatus in children. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:343-344 '61.

1. Klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia pri Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.

(THORAX abnorm)

KRUSTINOV, G., prof.; ARNAUDOV, D., dots.

Our experience with surgical treatment of mediastinal tumors. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:348-349 '61.

1. Klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia pri Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.

(MEDIASTINUM neopl)

ARNAUDOV, D.; dots

Pathogenic therapy of congenital megacolon. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:372-373 '61.

1. Klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia, Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.

(MEGACOLON surg)

KRUSTINOV, K., prof.; ARNAUDOV, D., dots.; DEREDZHIAN, A.

Resuscitation of a child in clinical death by means of successful resection of the aortic isthmus. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 14 no.12:1113-1117 '61.

1. Iz Klinikata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.

(AORTA surg) (RESUSCITATION)

STOIANOV, K., prof.; ARNAUDOV, D., dotsent; CHETRAFILOV, D.; DIMITROV, A.

Surgery in the newborn infant. Khirurgiia 15 no.11:989-990 '62.

1. Niakoi statisticheski 'danni iz deinostta na detskoto khirurgichno otdelenie kum Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri ISUL [Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite].

(INFANT NEWBORN DISEASES)

ARNAUDOV, D., dots.; DEREDZHIAN, A.

On the problem of the surgical treatment of pyopneumothorax in infants. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.5:423-430 '63.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite - Sofiia katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia. Rukovoditel na katedrata; prof. K. Stoianov.
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (SUPPURATION) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

ARNAUDOV, D., dots.

Development and achievements in pediatric surgery in the USSR.
Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.7:613-618 '63.

(PEDIATRICS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

ARNAUDOV, D., dotsent; VELICHKOVA, D.; MINCHEV, P.

Congenital atresia of the intestinal tract. Pediatriia 41 no.11: 56-62 N '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. K. Stoianov) i kliniki detskikh bolezney (dir. - prof. B.Bratanov) pri Institute spetsializatsii i usovershenstvovaniya vrachey [Institut za spetsiializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite], Sofiya, i Okruzhnoy bol'nitsy v Dimitrovo (glavnyy.vrach B.Ivanov), Bolgariya.

KR"STINOV, G. [Kristinov, G.], prof. (Sofiya, Bolgariya); ARNAUDOV, D., dotsent (Sofiya, Bolgariya)

Diagnosis and treatment of congenital aneurysm of the vena jugularis interna. Vest. khir. 94 no.1:96-98 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ARNAUDOV, D.

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia—a current problem in obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, phthisiology, roentgenology and surgery. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 18 no.3:311-320 '65.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite, Sofiia, Katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia (rukovoditel: prof. K. Stoianov); Institut za burza meditsinska pomosht "N.I. Pirogov" (gl. lekar: Khr. Zdravkov).

ARNAUDOV, D.

Problems of surgery of newborn infants. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 18 no.4:381-389 '65.

1. Katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia, Institut z spetsiializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite, Sofiia (rukovoditel-prof. K. Stoianov).

ARNAUDOV, G.

High Resistance ("High-Ohm") Voltmeters. In Radio Engineering, No. 2:47 Feb 55

ARNAUDOV, G.

Motion picture in science and technology. Nauka i tekh z mladezh 13 no.12:26-27 D '61.

ARNAUDOV, K., inzh.

Some possibilities of planet gearings. Mashinostoene 12 no.10: 30-32 0'63.

ARNAUDOV, K., inzh.

Some matters of principle in the equalization of load in planet toothed gears. Mashinostroene 12 no.2:17-21 F '63.

ARNAUDOV, Kiril

Classification of the corrections in gear wheels and gearings. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:273-289 '61 (publ.'62).

ARNAUDOV, K.; ANGELOV, G.

Some critical comments concerning the collection Bulgarski durzhavni Standarti za zubno zatsepvane i zubni kilela (Bulgarian State Standards for Gears and Gear Wheels); a book review. p. 25 Ratsionalizatsii Vol. 8, No. 1, 1958. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

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A method for the rapid computation of planetary gears. Mashinostroene 13 no.12:8-12 D '64.

GOLOVINSKIY, Ye. [Golovinskii, E.]; ARNAUDOV,M.; SPASOV,A.

Synthesis of some N-substituted thioamides of p-nitrobenzoic acid. Doklady BAN 16 no.7:717-720 '63.

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii.

GOLOVINSKII,E.; ARNAUDOV,M.; SPASOV,A.

Synthesis of some N-substituted thioamides of p-nitrobenzoic acid. Dokl. Bolg.akad.nauk 16 no.7:717-720 '63

ARNAUDOV, N.

Research on archaelogical plant materials. P. 87 GODISHNIK
Sofiya, Bulgaria Vol. 48, no. 1, 1952-53-1953-54(Published 1955)

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

ATSEV, V.; ARNAUDOV, N., inzh.

Balkan Mountains Coal Field, basic resource for the Bulgarian coking coal. Min delo 16 no.11:1-2 '61.

1. Direktor, Durzhavno minni predpriiatie "Balkanski basein"(for Atsev)
2. Glaven inzhiner, Durzhavno minno predpriiatie "Balkanski basein" (for Arnaudov)

(Coke)

ARNAUDOV, P.

Mathematics evening, organized in Pazardzhik. Mat i fiz Bulg 5 no.5:43-47 S-O '62.

ARNAUDOV, T.

Assuring fulfillment of the plan for sugar production. p. 3
LEKA PROMISHLENOST. Vol. 5, no. 7, 1956.
Sofiia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KRUSTEV, D., asistent; ARNAUDOV-KRUZHOCHNIK, G. (rukovaditel: prof. G.Mikhailov)

Case of cardiac and cerebral echinococcosis. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.3: 88-91 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po obshcha patologiia i patologichna anatomiia pri Visshiia meditsinski institut V.Chervenkov - Sofiia (vav.katedrata: prof. B.Kurdzhiev)

(HEART,
echinococcosis, with heart echinococcosis)
(BRAIN, diseases,
echinococcosis, with heart echinococcosis)
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS,
brain & heart)

MINEV, N., inzh.; ARNAUDOVA, M., inzh.; ZAKHUNOV, Sp., inzh.

A new type of portal masts with braces for a 220 kv. power line with two circuits, with a possibility of switching to one-circuited 400 kv. transmission line. Elektroenergiia 15 no. 7/8:17-20 Jl-Ag '64.

ARNAUDOVA, V.

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Instructions for using and checking the vouchers in the SOIO card index system. p. 47.

Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1956.
RATSIONALIZATSIIA
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

SHINDAROV, L.; TODOROV, Sv.; TONEV, E.; ARNAUDOVA, V.; MITOV, G.; NINOV, N.; MANEV, D.

Virological studies on adenovirus infections. Suvr. med. 12 no.12:3-8 '61.

1. Iz Katedrata po mikrobiologiia i virusologiia pri ISUL [Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite] (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. D. Khadzhidimova). Nauchno-izsledovatelskiia institut po pediatriia (Direktor dots. St. Kolarov). Katedrata po mikrobiologiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] v Sofiia (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. Sv. Burdarov) i Nauchno-izsledovatelskiia institut po epidemiologiia i mikrobiologiia (Direktor Vl. Kalaidzhiev).
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)

PETELIN, L.S.; ARNAUTOV, A.I.

Use of the tensometric amplifier 8-ANCh for oscillographic recording of the muscular tonus. Trudy TSIU 72:94-98 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. prof. N.S. Chetverikov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Nervous System
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56581
AUTHOR : Arnautov, A.K.
INST.
TITLE : The Influence of the Combined Action of Novocaine Block and X-Irradiation on the Development of Brown-Pierce Carcinoma
ORIG. PUB. : Collection: Vopr. Klinicheskoy Terapii. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1956, 230-236
ABSTRACT : Brown-Pierce carcinomas were transplanted into the thigh muscles of rabbits. 7 to 14 days later, the tumors were irradiated every other day with 500 r (to a total dose of 5000 r), or were subjected to circular block with novocaine above the tumor, or both. The combined action showed a greater influence, and was equal to the sum of the actions of each factor separately. Some of the rabbits were completely cured. -- K.P.Markuze

CARD: 1/1

ARNAUTOV, A. K. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "~~The influence~~ Effect of the Combined ~~Effect~~ Action of Novocaine ~~Block~~ and X-Ray Exposure ~~on~~ upon The Growth of the Brown-Pirs Tumor." Khar'kov, ~~1957~~ 1957. 15 pp 20 cm. (Khar'kov Medical Inst), 200 copies (KL, 25-57, 117)

***4631. The effect of novocaine block and X-ray irradiation on the development of the Brown-Pearce tumour (Russian text)** ARNAUTOV A. K. Inst. of Med. Radiol., Kharkov *Vopr. Onkol.* 1959, 5/7 (51-55) Tables 2

206 rabbits with Brown-Pearce's carcinoma transplanted intramuscularly into the leg were used in 2 series of experiments. Each series consisted of 4 groups: (1) no treatment after the transplantation of cancer (control group); (2) X-irradiation in the amount of 45-52 r. per min., totalling 5,000 r.; (3) circular blockade with 0.25% procaine solution in the amount of 8 ml./kg., injecting it 2-2.5 cm. from the border of the tumour 4 times at 5 days' intervals; (4) combined treatment: procaine blockade for 10 min. prior to irradiation of the tumour. In the first series of experiments the rabbits were treated 14 days and in the second one 7 days after transplantation of the tumour. It was found that in the control group all rabbits died from the cancer and its metastases, whereas in the second group 7 animals out of 32 recovered; in the third group the number of recoveries was 6 out of 31 and in the fourth group 11 out of 31 rabbits used. Moreover, the survival rate in the second group amounted to 5 days, in the third one to 9 days and in the fourth to 17 days as compared with the controls. The experimental groups showed also a reduced intensity of metastases in particular organs. In the second series of experiments where the treatment was started as early as 7 days after transplantation, the results were much better. There was a higher survival rate, particularly in group IV where combined treatment had been used. When compared with the control group, the rabbits of the 3 remaining groups, particularly of group IV, exhibited a reduced intensity and number of metastases. Thus it may be concluded that a combined treatment is more effective than each method used separately; the author assumes that while X-rays exert a damaging effect on the tumour, procaine block, acting through the nervous system on the whole body, promotes its resistance to the tumour. Owing to the studies of Kozlow and Kazanoewa, who were the first to apply procaine block in the treatment of neoplasms with radiation energy, it has been realized that procaine block allows the use of considerably larger doses of X-rays.

Albert – Wroclaw (XVI, 14)

ARNAUTOV, A.K.

Effect of novocaine block combined with roentgen-irradiation on the development of Brown-Pearce tumor. Vop.onk. 5 no.7:51-55 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz patologofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.S. Genes) Khar'kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. - dots. Ye.A. Bazlov). Adres avtora: Khar'kov, ul. Pushkinskaya, d.82, kv.1, Institut meditsinskoy radiologii.

(NEOPLASMS experimental)
(PROCAINE pharmacol.)
(RADIATION, EFFECTS)

ARNAUTOV, A. K.; BURSH'TEYN, S. A.; GENES, V. S.; DZHAFAROV, G. K.; KOGAN, I. A.; MAMOTYUK, Ye. M.; NIKOLAYEVA, M. G.; PISKAREVA, Ye. V.; POPOVA, L. Y.; TKACH, V. K.; FASTYUCHENKO, O. V.; FRENKEL', L. A.; TSYBENKO, P. A.

Characteristics of some early reactions of rats, irradiated with various doses, to burning by flame. Radiobiologiia 2 no.3: 406-413 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii, Khar'kov.

(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

ARNAUTOV, A.K.; BURSHTEYN, Sh.A.; GENES, V.S.; KOGAN, I.K.; MAMATYUK, Ye.M.; LITVINENKO, A.S.; MOSKALENKO, I.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, M.G.; PISKAREVA, Ye.V.; POPOVA, L.Ya.; RUDNEV, L.I.; SIDYAKIN, V.V.; TKACH, V.K.; FASTYUCHENKO, O.V.; FISUN, A.N.; FRENKEL', L.A.; TSYBENKO, N.A.; SHRAMENKO, B.I.

Comparative study on the effect of X rays (197 kv) and braking radiation generated with linear accelerator (3 Mev) upon animals. Radiobiologiia 2 no.2:211-215 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii i Ukrainskoy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR, Khar'kov.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 17552-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EDS/ES(j) AMD/AFFTC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3002373 S/2930/62/000/000/0140/0146

58
57

AUTHOR: Arnautov, A. K. (Kharkov); Dzhafarov, G. K. (Kharkov)

TITLE: Early blood plasma toxicity changes in acute radiation sickness in rats

14

SOURCE: K voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz USSR, 1962, 140-146

TOPIC TAGS: blood plasma toxic property, acute radiation sickness, paramecium reaction method, X-irradiation

ABSTRACT: To determine blood plasma toxicity a paramecium reaction method was used which requires less time and is much simpler than the transfusion method (in which blood is transfused from the irradiated subject to the non-irradiated subject). The greater the toxicity the fewer the number of seconds it takes to kill off the paramecium. In this investigation the paramecium reaction took from 4 to 10 mins. Rats were exposed to single doses of total X-irradiation (RUM-unit, 28.5-32.5 r/min) ranging from 150 to 1500 r. Blood plasma toxic properties were tested 1, 24, 48, and 72 hrs after irradiation. It was found that the blood plasma toxic properties for rats exposed to

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L 17552-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002373

1500 r decrease significantly. Toxic properties for rats exposed to 1200 r increase 1 hr after irradiation and remain at this level up to the second day. After 48 hrs they decrease and after 72 hrs increase considerably again. For radiation doses of 1050, 900, 750, 600, and 450 r toxic properties increase 1 hr after irradiation and after 24 hrs continue to increase, especially for 1050 and 750 r, and increase least for 600 r. After 48 hrs the toxic properties for these doses decrease considerably and after 72 hrs increase again. However, for 150, 300, and 1500 r after 48 hrs the toxic properties do not increase and in fact decrease. Only on the 3d day for 150 r do they increase to the initial level, but for 300 and 1500 r they remain lower than the initial levels. It appears that the toxic property changes are connected with some kinds of systems in the organism which control the toxicity level and which react to 450-1200 r by intensifying their function. But 1500 r depresses the activity of these systems together with the other systems of the organism. Decrease in blood system toxicity for 150-300 r may be connected with activation of some other counterregulatory systems whose activity is directed to eliminating these substances from the organism or neutralizing them. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkov Institute of Medical Radiology

Card 2/2

L 17551-63 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EDS/ES(j) AMD/AFFTC/ASD AR/K
ACCESSION NR: AT3002374 S/2930/62/000/000/0147/0153 57

AUTHOR: Arnautov, A. K. (Kharkov) [Read at the Scientific Conference of the Kharkovskiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii(The Kharkov Institute of Radiology)]

TITLE: Blood coagulation and cutaneous vessel brittleness in early developmental stages of acute radiation sickness in rats 19

SOURCE: K voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz,USSR, 1962, 147-153

TOPIC TAGS: blood coagulation, cutaneous vessel brittleness, acute radiation sickness, radiation sickness, X-irradiation

ABSTRACT: To determine the dependence of blood coagulation and cutaneous vessel brittleness on radiation doses, rats were X-irradiated (RUM-3 unit, 28.5-32.5 r/min) with single doses ranging from 150 to 1500 r. Coagulation time (determined by Bazaran s apparatus) and degree of vessel brittleness (determined by Nesterov's method - suction applied to skin of rat's loin for 1 min) were used as indices. Blood coagulation starts to decrease 1 hr after irradiation for 150-1500 r. The dynamics of blood coagulation in the 1st 3 days after irradiation is related to radiation dose. For 150-600 r blood coagulation time remains at the same level of 1.75-2.2 times higher than the initial

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L 17551-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002374

D

value. For doses of 750-1200 r blood coagulation time increases gradually and by the 3d day is 3-4 times higher than the initial value. Cutaneous vessel brittleness the 1st 3-4 days after irradiation decreases for all doses (150-1500 r). For 150-600 r vessel brittleness decreases the 1st 5 days and reaches initial value by 6-7 days. For 750-1200 r vessel brittleness increases starting from 3d or 4th days. Data on blood coagulation and vessel brittleness changes in the early stages of acute radiation sickness are helpful in understanding the hemorrhage syndrome mechanism. It should be noted that blood coagulation slows down before the appearance of vessel changes which contribute to the development of the hemorrhage syndrome. Blood coagulation changes alone are not sufficient to develop a hemorrhage. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

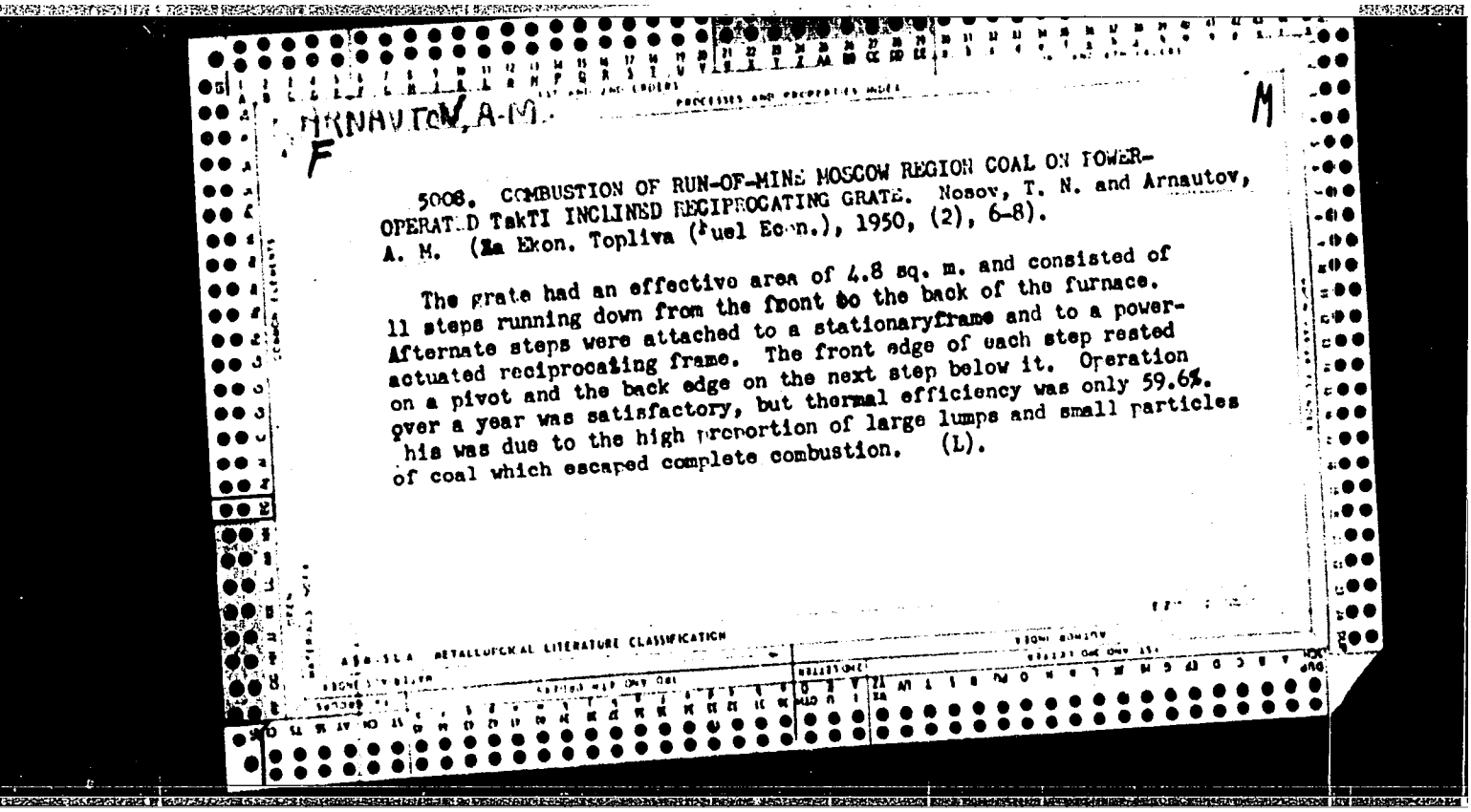
SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ARNAUTOV, A.L.

Portable transistor rheograph. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.10:1484-1487 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.



ARNAUTOV, A-M.

F

M

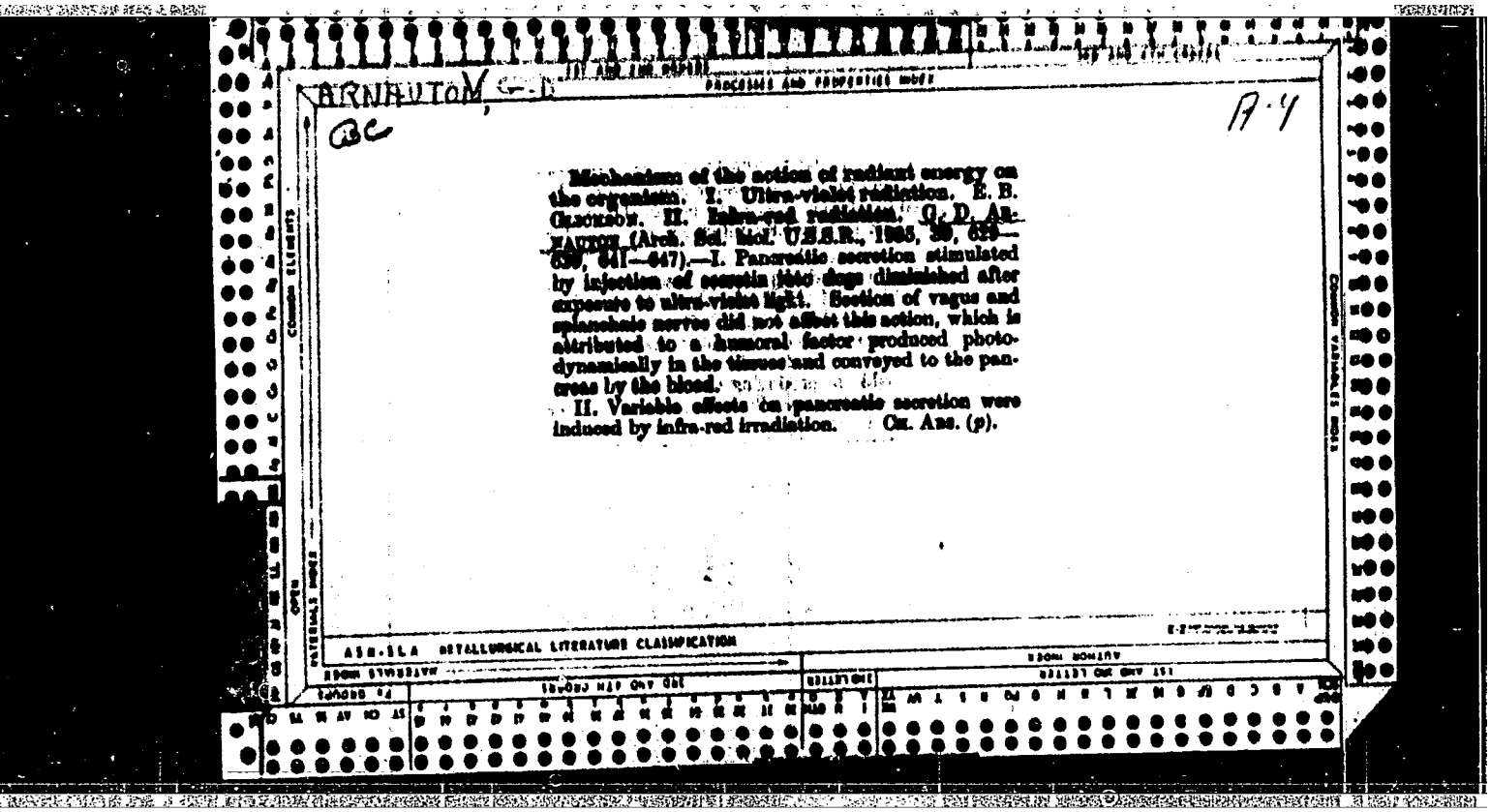
5008. COMBUSTION OF RUN-OF-MINE MOSCOW REGION COAL ON POWER-OPERATED TakTI INCLINED RECIPROCATING GRATE. Nosov, T. N. and Arnautov, A. M. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel Econ.), 1950, (2), 6-8).

The grate had an effective area of 4.8 sq. m. and consisted of 11 steps running down from the front to the back of the furnace. Afternate steps were attached to a stationaryframe and to a power-actuated reciprocating frame. The front edge of each step rested on a pivot and the back edge on the next step below it. Operation over a year was satisfactory, but thermal efficiency was only 59.6%. his was due to the high proportion of large lumps and small particles of coal which escaped complete combustion. (L).

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RAMODANOV, B.I.; ARNAUTOV, B.A.; MAGUR, M.Ye.

Improvement of the methods of mining at the Stebnik extracting center. Khim.prom. no.7:549-550 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)



ARNAUTOV, G. B.

A-4

Mechanism of the action of radiant energy on the organism. I. Ultra-violet radiation. E. B. GLAGOLEV. II. Infra-red radiation. G. D. ARNAUTOV. (Arch. Sci. biol. U.S.S.R., 1935, 39, 625—639, 641—647).—I. Pancreatic secretion stimulated by injection of secretin into dogs diminished after exposure to ultra-violet light. Section of vagus and splanchnic nerves did not affect this action, which is attributed to a humoral factor produced photodynamically in the tissues and conveyed to the pancreas by the blood.

II. Variable effects on pancreatic secretion were induced by infra-red irradiation. Ch. Abs. (p).

ARNAUTOV, G.D.; ASMAYAN, N.V.

The gastrointestinal tract as a complete physiological system. Khirurgiia, Moskva No.12:24-29 Dec 50. (CIML 20:5)

1. Of the Department of Normal Physiology (Head--I.P.Razenkov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

[redacted], M.I.; ALEKTEV, G.E.

Effect of some soil properties on the uptake of radioactive strontium by barley. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.3:641-646 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii, Tbilisi. Submitted April 3, 1964.

ARNAUTOV, G. Ya., redaktor; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Secondary school curricula. Biology] Programmy srednei shkoly. Biologiia.[Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1949, 55 p. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Glavnoye upravleniye shkol.
(Biology--Study and teaching)

AUTHORS: Arnautov, L., and Karpov, Ya. SOV/4-59-1-7/42

TITLE: The Giant in the Steppe (Velikan v stepi)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1959, Nr 1, pp 10 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the first structures to be completed within the 7-year plan of 1959 - 1965 will be the Karagandinskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Karaganda Metallurgical Combine) which is being built in Temir-Tau, Central Kazakhstan. On the huge space from Temir-Tau to Ata-Su, the combine and its auxiliary plants are now being erected. Economists have calculated that Karaganda metal will be the cheapest in the country because of the favorable geographical location of the plant. It will be one of the best-equipped enterprises of great capacity. Its construction has been designed so as to satisfy the requirements of the future. Its iron deposits are just below the surface 370 km south-west of Temir-Tau within the Karaganda Oblast in the Atasuyskiy Iron Ore Basin. The fuel - coking coal - is available 70 km from Temir-Tau at the recently-discovered deposits of Tentekskoye and Shakhanskoye of the Karaganda Coal Basin. The large quantities of water required by the plant

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