



AUTHORS: Eyzen, O.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Arro, I.Kh. SOV/23-58-3-6/11

TITLE: The Content of 3.4 Benzpyrene in Some Estonian Oil Shale Tars (O sodershanii 3.4-benzpirena v nekotorykh estonskikh slantsevykh smolakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp 220 - 228 (USSR) (Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk)

ABSTRACT: As early as 1947, the carcinoma-producing effect of the by-product oven tar obtained from Estonian oil shale was established, 3.4-benzpyrene being the carcinogen. The article contains data on the content of 3.4- and 1.2-benzpyrene in the generator oil, the by-product oven tar and the tar. The content was determined by aid of an installation with a solid heat carrier at a temperature of 735° in the reactor. For purposes of concentrating the two benzpyrenes, distillation processes in a vacuum and multiple chromatography with silica gel and aluminum oxide were carried out. The fractions obtained from this process were investigated with respect to their 3.4- and 1.2-benzpyrene content, by aid of the ultraviolet absorption spectrograph. There was 0.004%

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The Content of 3.4 Benzopyrene in Some Estonian Oil Shale Tars

SOV/23-58-3-6/11

of 3.4-benzopyrene in the medium fraction of the generator oil, 0.17% in the by-product oven tar, and 0.015% in the tar of the installation with a solid heat carrier. The presence of 1.2-benzopyrene was determined only qualitatively. There are 9 tables and 19 references, 9 of which are English and 10 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Khimii AN Estonskoy SSR (The Chemistry Institute of the AS Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Tars--Analysis --Determination
2. Petroleum--Properties
3. Benzopyrene

Card 2/2

S/023/60/000/003/001/012
C111/C222

Kh.

AUTHORS: Arro, I., and Eysen, O., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On Spectral Analytic Determination of Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons
in the Products of Low-Temperature Carbonization of the Estonian
Shale

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademi nauk Estonskoy SSR. Seriya Tekhnicheskikh
i Fiziko-Matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 187-194.

TEXT: The authors develop a spectral analytic method for a quantitative determination of aromatic combinations of the products of low-temperature carbonization of shale. With the aid of the Raman spectrum, aromatic hydrocarbons up to propyl benzene can be determined, with ultraviolet spectroscopy they can be determined up to benzene and toluene. In the shale benzene the set of aromatic hydrocarbons with alkyl groups decreases with the increase of the length of the lateral chain. Among the low-temperature carbonizing plants working in the oil regime those ones with a fixed heat carrier show the maximal content of aromatic combinations. The total content of benzene and toluene (relative to the set of shale) in tunnel kiln benzene and rotary retort benzene is almost equal (1:0.24:0.25).

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On Spectral Analytic Determination of
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons in the
Products of Low-Temperature Carbonization
of the Estonian Shale

S/023/60/000/00 /001/012
C111/C222

The authors mention Kranig, Landsberg, Dikun and Kobel'skaya. There
are 2 figures, 4 tables and 10 references: 8 Soviet, 1 German and
1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Chemical
Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1959

Card 2/2

ARRO, L.

Work practice and labor organization at a machine accounting
bureau. Den.1 kred. 18 no.1:64-67 Ja '60. (U.S. 13:1)
(Estonia--Machine accounting)

BOGOVSKIY, F. A. (Tallin-Nymne, Pyarnskoye shosse, d. 233, kv. 1);
EYZEN, O. G. (Tallin, ul. Tekhnika, d. 15, kv. 13);
ARRO, I. Kh. (Tallin, ul. Tekhnika, 9/15, kv. 5)

Carcinogenic action of some chromatographic fraction of tar
obtained by distillation of Estonian oil shale. Vop. onk. 6
no.12:34-42 '50. (MIRA 1:7)

1. Is Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny
(dir. -- kand. med. nauk P. A. Bogovskiy) i Instituta khimii
(dir. -- kand. khimicheskikh nauk, A. T. Kyll') AN Estonskoy SSR.

(CARCINOGENS) (TAR--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ARR, .

Use of thin-layer and paper chromatography in determining polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Izv. AN Est. SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk 13 no. 1:47-51 '64 (MIR 18:1)

Chemical composition of shale tar from chamber oven. Ibid.: 52-56

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R, Institute of Chemistry.

L 19556-65

ACCESSION NO: A7040024

AUTHOR: ERIL, L. P. (Docent of technical sciences, 2-nd class);
(Engineer); TOSSAN, E. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Kinetic and diffusion regions of the gas corrosion of
Kh25T steels in the presence of schistous scales

SOURCE: Energomashinstroyeniye, no. 10, 1964, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: gas corrosion, kinetic gas corrosion, diffusion
steel corrosion / (Kh18Ni9Ti steel, Kh25T steel)

ABSTRACT: Both kinetic and diffusion corrosion processes can be described by
this equation: $t = A^2 \exp\left(-\frac{k}{T}\right)$, where k is the thinning of the metal wall, T is
time, T is the absolute temperature, n = 1 for kinetic conditions and n = $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$
for diffusion conditions. The experimental investigation included heating of

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L 19556-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045334

60x5x0.8-mm steel strips covered with Estonian slate shales to 500, 400, 300, and 200 g/m² and 650C for periods of from 15 min to 196 hr. The shales were taken from electrical precipitators at the Baltic Power Station. It was found that in the kinetic region, 1Kh18N9T-steel corrosion (35 g/cm²-hr) is much more dependent on the temperature than the corrosion of Kh25T steel (12-15 g/cm²-hr). In the diffusion region, both steels are about the same. Thus, at 534-640C and 240-250 hr conditions, 1Kh18N9T has the advantage while at higher temperatures Kh25T has the edge. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Tallinskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tallin Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

ENC: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

USSR/General Biology. Cytology

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1:58, 57036

Author : Aleksandrov V. Ya., Arzonet N. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Adenosine Triphosphate Causes Movement of Cilia of the Scintillating Epithelium Killed by Glycerine Extraction ("cell model")

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR., 1956, 110, No 3, 457-460

Abstract : Sections of the palate mucus of a frog and a toad, as well as the trachea of a rabbit and rat were placed while chilled in an extracting solution (45% glycerine, 0.12% KCl on a phosphate buffer at a pH 7.2). Several days later the sections were gradually transferred into a working solution (0.12% KCl 0.005% $MgCl_2$)

Card 1/2

USSR/General Biology. Cytology

B

Abs Jour :Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57065

Abstract :at the same pH). Under these conditions the scintillating epithelium was macerated, the nuclei and cytoplasm coagulated, and in diffused state stained with neutral red. The addition of $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M neutralized solution of TF under a glass cover caused the isolated cilia which remained on the cells to scintillate. Heating proved that the preparation *Rana ridibunda* extracted by glycerine is considerably more heat resistant than the preparation *Rana temporaria*. This difference corresponds to the difference in heat resistance of live scintillating cilia in these species of frogs.

Card 2/2

ARRONEST, N.I.

Cellular and total-body heat resistance of *Rana temporaria* L.
and *Uta Crassus* Philipsson at different seasons. *Sitologia*
1 no. 4:443-449 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Laboratoriya kletochnykh adaptatsiy Instituta tsitologii
AN SSSR i Laboratoriya tsitofiziologii i tsitokologii Botanicheskogo
instituta AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(FROGS) (OYSTERS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANNALS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA [Vol. 74, No. 1, February 1981]

Influence of heavy water (D_2O) on the development of plant and animal cells, molecular models, and proteins to some denaturing effects. (Received for consideration, June 1979; accepted, November 1979)

(MIRA 1848)

I. Kozlovskiy Institute, Leningrad I. Chaitov Institute, Leningrad, USSR, Leningrad.

SECRET, R.I.; CONFIDENTIAL, R.F.

1. List of applications of the... (MIRA 1984)
2. Institute for... y Institut AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

RUSSIA, N.I.

Point of application of the injurious action of light to the
cell. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 21437.19. 31 (60). (MIRA 1977)

1. Botanicheskiy Institut imeni V.I. Kominova AN SSSR i Institut
tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom G.P. Chibrikov.

TROSHIN, A.S., *otv. red.*; ARRONET, N.L., *red.*; BEYER, T.V., *red.*;
ZHIRMANSKIY, A.I., *red.*; KUSAKINA, A.A., *red.*; POISSER,
K.L., *red.*; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K., *red.*; POLYANSKIY,
Yu.I., *red.*; SUKHANOVA, K.M., *red.*; USHAKOV, B.P., *red.*;
FEL'DMAN, N.L., *red.*; ALEKSANDROV, V.Ya., *red.*

[Cell and the temperature of the medium; transactions]
Kletka i temperatura sredy; trudy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 303 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. International Symposium on Cytoecology, Leningrad, 1963.
2. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Troshin, Arronet).
3. Laboratoriya kormicheskoy biologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Lozina-Lozinskiy).
4. Laboratoriya tsitofiziologii i tsitokologii Botanicheskogo instituta im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Aleksandrov).
5. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Zhirmanakiy, Kusakina, Ushakov).
6. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Sukhanova). 7. Botanicheskii institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Arronet).

ARRONET, V.N. (Kulikova)

Description of the karyotypes of the lizards *Agama caucasicus* and
Phrynocephalus helioscopus. *Cytologia* 7 no. 237-199. M.-Ap '58.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

21(4)

AUTHORS:

Voytovetskiy, V. K., Tolmacheva, N. S.

SOV/89-6-3-11/29
Arsayev, M. I.

TITLE:

A Scintillating Glass for Detecting Slow Neutrons (Svintilliyatsionnoye steklo dlya detektirovaniya medlennykh neytronov)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 321 - 326 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The composition and the activator of a scintillating glass must be chosen in such a way that their spectra are within the range of maximum sensitivity of the photomultiplier and do not intersect with the absorption spectrum. A series of glass types was produced ($\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$, $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$,

$\frac{1}{2}\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$, $\frac{1}{2}\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$, $\frac{1}{2}\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{Rb}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$, $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$) which were activated with Ce.

Glass of the type $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ proved to be the most convenient if it was activated with 2 mol-% Ce. The glasses were produced in the following way: carbonic acid salts of Li, Ca, Na, K, Rb, and SiO_2 were mixed at certain weight proportions and a titrated solution of trivalent $\text{Ce}(\text{Cl}_3)$ was added to

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A Scintillating Glass for Detecting Slow Neutrons

SOV/89-6-3-11/29

this mixture. Furthermore, distilled water was added to this mixture until a viscous mass formed which was triturated in a porcelain crucible during one hour. Then the mass was dried at 100°C and annealed for 20 min at 800°C. The production of the enamel which followed was made in a corundum container at a temperature of from 1250-1300°C. After about 2-3 hours the enamel had become transparent. It was poured into a cold metallic mold and the disk-shaped pieces of glass thus produced were after-treated in a muffle furnace heated to 500°C during 30 minutes. The scintillating efficiency of the types of glass - due to electron excitation - was measured by a comparison with the scintillating efficiency of a NaJ(Tl) crystal in a scintillation-Compton spectrometer. In this connection the efficiency of the glass is 1.4% of the NaJ(Tl)-crystal. The ratio between the scintillation yields of electrons and α -particles was measured 3.8 - 4. Luminescence of a scintillation flash is about 0.15 μ sec. If the glass has a thickness of 1 mm and contains lithium enriched with Li^6 to 90.5% it has an efficiency of 82% for thermal neutrons. If the glass is 5 mm thick its efficiency

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A Scintillating Glass for Detecting Slow Neutrons

SOV/89-6-3-11/29

decreases to 40% in the detection of 10 eV-neutrons. The sensitivity of glass to fast neutrons is low and attains an optimum efficiency of 0.05% at a thickness of 1 mm of the glass. Z. M. Karpova assisted in the production of the glass samples. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1958

Card 3/3

PAKHOMOVA, N.B.; ARSAYEV, M.I.; IVANOV, V.F.; KURCCHIN, S.S.;
MAMIKONYAN, S.V.

Apparatus for detecting coincidences of relativistic charged particles.
Nauch.-tekh.sbor.Gos.isd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauk: i tekh. no.4:
89-98 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

L 23089-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/RWA(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AR4045742

S/0275/04/001/07/4034/4034

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Svozdnyy tsy. Mosk. 7A932

AUTHOR: Arsayev, E. I.; Sulimova, N. Ye.

TITLE: Some characteristics of FEU-8 and FEU-13 photomultiplier tubes

CITED SOURCE: So. Stsintillyatory i stsintillyats. materialy. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 221-224

TOPIC TAGS: multiplier phototube / FEU-8 photomultiplier, FEU-13 photomultiplier

TRANSLATION: These characteristics necessary for recording of low energy ionizing beta radiators have been investigated: noise level, stability, power, current flowing, stability within -50+50C, current-cold front, and electron transit time. The FEU-13 has been found superior in all parameters except the noise level. Bibliography: 1 title.

SUB CODE: 20

CLASS: 10

Card 1/1

L 6859-65

ENT(m) Pb-4 DIAAF/UMDC/ASH(a)-5/ETW/AFML/ED/100

ACCESSION NR: AR4044268

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. Seriya. 1965, No. 6.32.1124

AUTHOR: Arsenyev, M. I.; Zaslavskiy, D. M.; Khar'kov, Ya. Ia. (Ukr. SSR)

TITLE: Scintillation installation for measurement of absolute activity and evaluation of the spectral composition of low-energy beta radiation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stintillometry i stintillyatsionnyye materialy. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1965, 225-231

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator; measuring instrument; radiation measurement apparatus; beta radiation

TRANSLATION: There are given a block-diagram and basic data of a scintillation ensuring high effectiveness of registration and stability of operation and sharp decrease in the influence of background radiation. Method of operation consists of the introduction of a beta-radiator into the apparatus with a light scintillator, as a result of which is attained 4-7-gamma of accuracy of measurement.

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Y. 6859-65
ACCESSION NR: A14044268

eliminated self-absorption of β -radiation. There are enclosed the electrical
part of the installation and optimal conditions of registration of β and γ

SUB CODE: NP, GP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

ARSAYEV, M.I.; SULIMOVA, N.Ye.

Scintillation method for X-ray and gamma-ray dosimetry. Prib.
1 tekhn. eksp. 8 no.4:59-63 J1-Ag '63. (IRA 16:12)

ARSAYEV, M.I.; SULIMOVA, N.Ye.; SHCHEKIN, K.I.

Susceptibility of photomultipliers to X-rays and gamma rays.
Prib. i tekh. shk. 8 no.4:124-127 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L-17322-61

ACCESSION NO: AF004898

and a sensitivity of 0.1 mV/m collector. "The authors are deeply grateful to B. I. Krasavitskiy, G. P. Zakharenko, and A. E. Chernov (VNIIMonokristallov) for lending the scintillators, and to E. A. Buzhik for his help with the measurement work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Sep62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17125-63

EST(m)/BUS AFPT/ASB/AFWL AB

ACCESSION NR: AP3004904

S/0120/03/000/004/01:4/0127

AUTHOR: Arsayev, M. I.; Salimova, N. Ya.; Shakhov, K. I.

TITLE: Sensitivity of multiplier phototubes to X-rays and gamma rays

SOURCE: Pribornyi tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1960, 124-127

TOPIC TAGS: multiplier phototube, phototube, X-rays, gamma rays, multiplier phototube sensitivity

ABSTRACT: The effect of dose rate and energy of X-rays and gamma rays on the anode current of PEU-11, -29, -35, -16, -12, -38 multiplier phototubes was experimentally investigated. All photomultipliers exhibited similar energy sensitivity to 35-45-keV radiation. Relative efficiency was within 25% for 300-1,250-keV energies. Dose-rate sensitivity was found to be linear up to 200 r/hr for all of the above types of photomultipliers. Further flattening of sensitivity curves was found possible through the use of appropriate filters.

Cont. 1/2

L 17325-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004704

5 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Sep62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL 80

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6016488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/010:/0104

AUTHOR: Arsayev, M. I.; Matveyev, V. V.; Mysev, I. P.; Rudakova, G. M.; Samoylov, P. S.; Sulimova, N. Ye.; Uskov, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of scintillation and ionization methods in radiometry and dosimetry

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i ismeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12, 32, 899

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n. -l. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 5-13

TOPIC TAGS: x ray radiation, low energy beta ray, scintillation counter, radiation flux, soft bremsstrahlung, hard bremsstrahlung, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: The major objectives of modern radiometry and dosimetry are discussed. These include the quantitative and qualitative analysis of radiation fluxes, the measurement of one type of radiation against the background of the others, the dosimetry of the soft and of the hard bremsstrahlung of accelerators

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UDC: 389.539.16

L 45126-66

ACC NR: AR6016488

and of impulse radiation fluxes, and the radiometry of low-energy beta rays in liquids and in gases. It is noted that one of the main trends in the development of radiometry and dosimetry is that of methods of scintillation measurement, on the basis of which a whole series of instruments for industrial use has been produced. Nevertheless, the use of ionization methods is more rational for certain dosimetric and radiometric tasks. The article presents a brief review of some modern instruments and equipment used to solve practical problems in radiometry and dosimetry. [Translation of abstract]

[GC]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20/

Card 2/2

LEPIKA, M.; BOGOLUBOVA, M.; ARSE, E.

Petera Stuckas Latvijas valsts universitates Zinatniekie raksti,
v 25, 1958; a review of a periodical. Vestis Latv ak no.1:179-186
'60. (HAI 9:11)

(Latvian periodicals)

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Uses. Part I. Safety Techniques.
Sanitation.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Rhiniya, No 15, 1958, 50792

Author : Frenken, O., Arsene, Alma

Inst : -

Title : New Measures for the Protection of Labo-
rers Working with Hydrofluoric Acid.

Orig Pub : Rev. Chim., 1957, 6, No 12, 777-778

Abstract : As a prophylactic measure, when working
with HF it is recommended to wash hands
periodically with a solution of CaCl_2 .
Also application of a Mgo in glycerine
ointment is beneficial. Upon appearance
of burns, the affected areas are washed

Card : 1/2

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, R1791

Author: : Frehden O., Arsene A., Dimofte I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Concerning the Preparation of Sulphoguanidine.

Orig Pub: Rev. chir., 1958, 9, No. 5, 264-267

Abstract: A method had been worked out for the preparation of $4\text{-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NHC(-NH)NH}_2$ (I) by melting (2 hours, 185°) CaCN_2 with NH_4NO_3 (ratio, 1:7.9) with a subsequent dissolving of the melt in water at 17° ; to the produced $\text{NH}_2\text{C(-NH)NH}_2 \cdot \text{HNO}_3$ (II) (yield of the impure II, about 75%; the melting point, $185\text{-}214^\circ$), in the medium of water+acetone, $4\text{-CH}_3\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ is added in parts in the ratio of 1:1.6 at $25\text{-}35^\circ$ with a pH of about 10 (45% NaOH is added); the obtained

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RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11791

4-CH₃CONHC₆H₄SO₂NHC(=NH)NH₂ (III) (yield, greater than 70%; melting point, 240-245°) is hydrolyzed by heating for 1.5 hours at 80° with 2% HCl in a molecular proportion, III: HCl=1:1.4; NaOH is added to the pH of 7 at 45°, and I is obtained; yield, 65-75%
recrystallized from water (1:20) --
V. Skorodumov

Card 2/2

5

Country : RUMANIA
Category : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15129
Author : Miss, A.; Argana, A.
Institut. : -
Title : Determination of Methylene-Bis-Thioglycolic Acid
Orig. Pub. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 6, 331-333
Abstract : A method based on the esterification of methylene-bis-thioglycolic acid (MBTA) with n-butyl alcohol (BA) and subsequent saponification of the obtained ester is proposed. A sample of the substance (crystals or solution) which contains about 1 g. of MBTA, 30 ml. of BA and one drop of concentrated H₂SO₄ (catalyser) is mixed in a flask; the flask is connected with a separator of the liquid which is equipped with a reflux condenser, and the liquid is evaporated

Card: 1/3

Country : RUMANIA
Category : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances
Abs. Jour : Rev Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15129
Author :
Instit. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : HCl solution. The content of MBTA is calculated according to the quantity of NaOH used for saponification of the ester. During the analysis of strongly diluted ($\leq 1\%$) solutions of MBTA which contain many salts and mineral acids BA is first extracted in a special extractor.
Cont'd : -- B. Manole

E

Card: 3/3

ARSENE, C., Eng.

Necessary measures in 1965 in view of supplying the Sissout
Sugar Plant with raw material. Ind alim 16 no. 3: 144, 145, 147
Mr '65.

1. Assistant Director, Sissout Sugar Plant.

ARSENE, Dinu

Increasing the effectiveness of the superheaters in steam boilers.
Energetica Rra 9 no.12:503-506 D '61.

HA 2-114, I.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

v-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4091

Author : M. Saragea, M. Clopotescu, I. Arsene

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Mechanical Jaundice. Humoral, Tissue-Metabolic and Pathomorphological Problems. Communication No I. Changes of Various Blood Components and Structural Changes in the Hepatic Tissue in Cases of Experimental Jaundice in Dogs after Ligation of the Common Bile Duct.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1957, No 2, 118-123

Abstract : Ligation of the common bile duct in dogs led, after 5 days, to bilirubinaemia and increased levels of total cholesterol and alkaline phosphatase; after 20 days; it led to a decrease of these levels and to a decrease of the level of the albumins in the serum, the total amount of proteins remaining normal. At the same time in the liver there was a decrease of the consumption

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RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4098

of O_2 , and a decrease of the amounts of glycogen, phospholipids and water in the liver. Histological changes could be observed on the 5th day and on; on the 15th day, there was granular dystrophy, on the 25th day - nuclear pyknosis and proliferation of histiocytes.

Card 2/2

ARSINE, Radoi (Timisoara)

Determining the factors of the regular and diffuse reflection in
materials used in lighting engineering. Elektrotehnika 9 no.12:
446-448 D '61.

MODORAN, V.; ARSENE, St.

Formation of wholesale prices. Probleme econ 16 m. 10,95-
112 0 '63.

1. Presedinte al Comitetului pentru preturi (for Modoran).
2. Vicepresedinte al Comitetului pentru preturi (fo. Arsen).

ARSENE, St.; NICOLAE, V.

Considerations on the delimitation of economic sciences and disciplines. Probleme econ 18 no.3:96-108 Mr '65.

ARSENESCU, A.

Engineer George Constantinescu visiting Rumania. Rev transport 8
no.12:542-543 D '61.

(Constantinescu, George)
(Acoustical engineering)

ARSENESCU, A.

The 3d Congress of the International Council of the Astronomical
Sciences. Rev transport 9 no.7:314 J1 '62.

ARSENESCU, A.

"Studies and research on practical mechanics." Reviewed by
A. Arsenescu. Rev transport 9 no.10:457 0 '62.

ARSENESCU, D., ing. geolog; CODREANU, D., ing.

Forecasting the behavior of deposits producing under dissolved gas conditions in the case of the application of a secondary recovery process by gas injection. Petrol si gaze 14 no.11:532-546 N 163.

VICIU, Emil.; ARSENESCU, Gh.; MUSTATA, N.; VOICULESCU, A.

Electrophysiological explanation of the phenomenon of partial
contractions on isolated fibers and the intact heart; its
experimental reproduction. Probl. card., Bucur. Vol. 1: 123-166
1955.

(HEART, physiology
electrophysiol. of contractions of isolated fibers &
intact heart of frog)
(ARRHYTHMIA, experimental
gallop rhythm, prod. in isolated frog heart)

VICIU, Emil.; ARSENESCU, Mi.

Hypotheses concerning the electrophysiology of electrocardiography.
Probl. card., Bucur. Vol. 1:167-239 1955.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
electrophysiol. hypotheses)
(HEART, physiology
electrophysiol., ECG)

ARSENESCU, Gh.; IONESCU, V.; TEODORINI, Saida; VRINCEANU, R.; CANTACUZINO, D.;
REPTA, V.; BOBIC, D.; VALEANU, Georgeta; AZIMIOARA, Yolanda

Studies of the adaptation of the cardiovascular system in engine drivers
during summer months. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:65-73 'a-Hr '61.

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM physiology) (EXERTION physiology)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE) (HEAT)

VICIU, Emil.; ARSINESCU, G.

Electrophysiology of myocardial infarct. Probl. card., Bucar.
Vol. 1:261-329 1955.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, physiology
electrophysiol., vector cardiography)
(VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY, in various diseases
myocardial infarct)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.10/12 Internal Medicine D'56

7317. ARSENESCU G., ZAMFIRESCU N., HAULICĂ I., DUTU C., TEODORINI S. and CONSTANTINIU I. *Cercetări experimentale în legătură cu potențialele de distensie cardiacă. Influența modificărilor potențialelor de distensie ventriculară asupra electrocardiogramei într-un caz de intervenție chirurgicală pentru stenoză mitrală. Notă preliminară. Experimental study of cardiac distension potentials. Effects of postoperative distension variations on the ECG in a case of mitral stenosis REV. FIZIOL. NORM. PATOL. 1955, 2/4 (91-101) Graphs 3

In a study of effects of intraventricular pressure changes on monophasic action potential and contractile force of the isolated (Straub) frog heart it was shown that low pressure produces biochemical and electrical changes of catelectrotoric type, with changes in the aerobic phase, which account for the decrease of contractile force. Rise of pressure to an optimum produces anelectrotoric changes, accounting for the increase of contractile force. When this optimum is overstepped the same electrical and mechanical changes are seen as with decrease of pressure. Weak and brief catelectronic action may increase contractile force. In a clinical case of mitral stenosis without changes in myocardial repolarization, surgical intervention was followed by a persistent alteration of polarization of the right ventricle. The electrical axis of the heart was shifted to the left; this is believed to have been due not only to hypertrophy but also to distension.

Popescu - Bucarest (II, 6)

Country : RUMANIA
Category: : Human and Animal Physiology. T
 : Nerve and Muscle Physiology.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1956, 100747
Author : Arsenescu, Gh.; Teodorini, S.; Constantian, I.;
Institut. : AS Rumania.
Title : Study Changes in Normal Electrograms of Peri-
 : pheral Nerve and Striated Muscles as Acetylcho-
 : line and Adrenalin are Applied to the Distal**
Orig. Pub. : Studii si cercetari fiziol. Acad. RFR, 1956, I,
 : No 3-4, 315-331
Abstract : In experiments on a frog's in situ sciatic nerve
 : and gastrocnemius muscle specimen, acetylcholi-
 : ne and adrenalin were correspondingly used in va-
 : rious concentrations as cathode and anode elec-
 : trotonic substances (CTS and AFS). As acetylcho-
 : line and adrenalin were applied in divided doses.
Card: 1/3
*Kustata, N.
**End of Corresponding Tissue.

Country : ROMANIA
Category : Human and Animal Physiology.
 : Nerve and Muscle Physiology. T
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1955, 106747
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : phenomena
(cont) type/which, like inhibitions, are not conditioned by their significance (as CTS and AFS), but by the degree of biochemical and electrical modifications.

Card: 3/3

VICIU, E.; ARSENESCU, GH.

Theory of the differential construction of the electrocardiogram.
Probl. card., Bucur. 2:141-178 1956.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

theory of differ. construction of electrocardiogram)

VICIU, Emil; ARSENESCU, GH.; ZAMFIRESCU, N.; MUSTATA, N.; VOICULESCU, A.

Experimental studies of the effect of oxygen on the frog heart.
Probl. card., Bucur. 2:179-187 1956.

(MYOCARDIUM, physiology

eff. of intravenous inject. of oxygenated fluid on
electrophysiol. of frog heart in situ.)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, experimental

eff. of intravenous inject. of oxygenated fluid,
in frogs.)

(OXYGEN, effects

on electrophysiol. of frog heart in situ, admin.,
intravenous inject. of oxygenated fluid.

ARSENESCU Gh. 11/8 Aug. 57

4615. VICIU E. and ARSENESCU Gh. Despre gradientul ventricular în plan frontal în caz de infarct. The ventricular gradient in the frontal plane in cases of infarction PROBL. CARDIOL. 1956, 2 (225-234) Illus. 4

The generally accepted electrophysiological basis of the ventricular gradient (monophasic wave, local potentials) is considered incorrect. Modification of this gradient is the result of the reciprocal action of several factors, such as the position of the heart and myocardial lesions, which, since they sometimes have an opposed vector action, render the modifications of the gradient unimportant, or eliminate them completely. The ventricular gradient is analysed in the frontal plane and different, sometimes normal, values are found, as a consequence of the interaction of ischaemia and the lesion.

Graur - Iluchar-est

LACRIFIA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/8 Aug. 57
- ARSENESCU Gh

4610. VICIU E., ARSENESCU Gh, and HUTTMANN A. "Analiza vectorială a undelor electrocardiografice în infarctul miocardic anterior. Vector analysis of ECG curves in anterior myocardial infarction. PROBL. CARDIOL. 1956, 2 (235-255) Tables 2 Illus. 10

ECG analysis based exclusively on the partial axes in the frontal plane may lead to severe errors of diagnosis. For the purpose of demonstrating this, the vectors of the ECG waves were followed in their course and a detailed analysis is made of the waves in anterior myocardial infarction, considering it not from the point of view of its localization but of its formation, with reference to the electrophysiological laws and to the inscription of vectors in various variations.

Graur - Bucharest

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.

T-5

Abs- Jour : Ref Zhur = Biol., No 7, 1958, 31681

Author : Arsenescu, Gh., Zamfirescu, N., Haulica, I., Constantinju, I., Teodorini Senda

Inst : -

Title : Electrophysiological Investigations of the Phenomenon of Prohibitive Exhaustion of the Heart of a Frog by Means of Strophantine (Phenomenon Described by Daniyelopolu). Preliminary Report.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1956, 3, No 2, 212-219.

Abstract : Daniyelopolu established that the isolated heart of a frog, stopped in a condition of contracture under the influence of massive doses of strophantine (I), can restore its performance in time under the action of massive doses of acetylcholine (II) or K. In the experiments of the authors, polarization by a direct-current cathode also caused restoration of the performance of the heart.

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation

T-5

. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31681

Polarization by the anode strengthens the activity of I; restoration of contractions of the heart occurred in this case under the influence of II. If the heart stopped anew as a result of repeated dosage of II, then the renewal of its activity could be caused by anode polarization. According to the opinion of the authors, their experiments show the electrotonic nature of exhaustion of the heart and the cathelectrotonic properties of II and K.

Card 2/2

- 42 -

ARSENESCU, G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/4 Physiology, etc. Apr 57

1784. ARSENESCU G., TEODORINI S., MUSTAȚĂ N. and SCHAFFER H. *Con-
tribuții la interpretarea electronervogramei nervului integru. Inter-

178A CONT

pretation of the electronervogram (ENG) of intact nerve
STUD. CERC. FIZIOL. 1956, 1/1-2 (145-159) illus. 5
Modifications of the normal ENG were obtained by the action of a mechanical or
pharmacological agent above the stimulating electrodes and below the leading
electrodes, without changing the position of the electrodes during the experiment.
The conditions of application of the normal biphasic ENG are explained; bipolar
leading from 2 intact points is used while the stimulus has its origin at the
proximal extremity of the nerve or the portion of the nerve situated above the
stimulating electrodes is not greater in length and volume than the part situated
below these electrodes. In a 3rd set of experiments the normal ENG was
registered with leading electrodes which were not in contact with the nerve but
with the perineural conducting medium. It is concluded that the classical inter-
pretation of the monophasic action current and of the normal ENG is erroneous.
During the different stages of depolarization and repolarization of the normal or
injured nerve, integral electric fields are formed and the electrodes register the
potential in relation to their position in the interior of the successive integral
electric fields. A scheme of vectorial interpretation of the ENG is proposed.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-4
Blood.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60315

Author : Arsenescu, Gh.; Voiculescu, A.; Zamfirescu, N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of Changes in the Electrical Profile Along
the Polar Axis and Along Axes Parallel to the Polar One,
in an Artificial Electrical Field with a Reduced Volume-
Conductor. The Importance of This Phenomenon in the
Interpretation of Some Bio-Electrical Fields

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1956, 3, No 3, 335-345

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). I-4
Blood.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60:88

Author : Arsenescu, Gh.; Zamfirescu, N.; Bittman, E.

Inst : Not given

Title : Evaluation of the Methods of Determination of the Speed of Propagation of Excitation in Different Points of the Epicardial Ventricles of Mammals in Situ

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1956, 3, No 5, 567-575

Abstract : The existing methods are based on the evaluation of the moment of origin of the inner deflection in the plain: unipolar ECG; the author states that the moment of the emergence of the inner deflection does not reflect the moment of the excitation of the point located under the electrode, but corresponds to the location of the point in the positive zone of the corresponding integral

Card 1/2

ARSENESCU, Gh.; CONSTANTINIU, I.; COHNANU, M.; BITTMAN, E.; IONBESCU, V.

Studies of the effect of atropine on the nervous system. I. Effect of atropine on the excitability of the higher nervous centers and on neuromuscular excitability in humans. Bul. stiint., sect. med. 8 no.4:919-936 Oct-Dec 56.

- (ATROPINE, effects
on neuromusc. & higher nerv. center excitability, in humans)
- (NERVE ENDINGS, eff. of drugs on
atropine, on neuromusc. excitability)
- (CEREBRAL CORTEX, eff. of drugs on
atropine, on excitability of higher nerv. centers)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol. 2/8 Cardio Aug 58

2364. *Cardiac electric fields and their vectorial interpretation* Cercetări în legătură cu câmpurile electrice cardiace și interpretarea lor vectorială. ARSENESCU G.L., TEODORINI S., IONESCU V., FELBERG B. and VRINCEANU R. *Stud. cercet. Fiziol.* 1957, 2, 1-2 (35-79) Graphs 13 Illus. 2

A comparative study has been made of a regular electric field (single dipole) and of cardiac electric fields, and also of the planes of separation between the positive and negative zones of the fields corresponding to the main features of the ECG. These planes, which are greatly deformed and differ widely among themselves, account for the form of unipolar thoracic ECGs. In the regular or deformed electric field, at a certain distance from the centre of the dipole (optimal minimum distance) the vectorial registration is not falsified by the exceeding of the limits of Einthoven's hypothesis. The same is true of Einthoven's leads. In the deformed electric field (which is the case with trunk leads), it is precisely when Einthoven's conditions are fulfilled that the vectorcardiogram may be falsified if the vector is perpendicular to the bipolar axis. The axes of unipolar leads may make large angles even with the plane in which it is attempted to make a vectorcardiographic registration; this is why they may be a source of errors. On the thorax there are extensive and irregular areas the potentials (positive or negative) of which are smaller than those of the same potentiality of the limbs, so that with CR, CL and CF leads one may register from these points deflexions which are inverted with respect to those from the central source. The bipolar chest ECGs with electrodes close together may thus be explained on the vectorial theory. It is necessary to ascertain whether it is possible to establish on the chest a system of vectorcardiographic registration which is valid for all positions of the vectors (in all clinical cases). (II, 18)

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Blood Circulation. Heart.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97489

Author : Arsenescu, Gh.; Voiculescu, A. ; Constantiniu, I.;
Ionescu, V.; Teodorini, S.; Mustata, N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of Effect of Certain Substances on
Heart Muscle Through Study of Normal Electrocardiogram
Changes of Frogs Heart in Situ Induced by
Application of Substances on the Heart Apex

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari fiziol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 2,
No. 3-4, 373-405

Abstract: Changes of electrogram and monophasic current of
action of frogs heart in anode and cathode polar-

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Blood Circulation. Heart.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97489

zation, as well as in local application or intravenous introduction of a number of substances in various doses are described. According to the changes, in the monophasic current of action, induced by them, acetylcholine, veratrine, K, monoacetic acid and preparation 803 F may be regarded in usual doses as substances with catelectrotonic action, and adrenaline, O₂, novocaine, strychnine, strophanthin, and Ca may be regarded as substances with anelectrotonic type of action. The authors point out that catelectrotonic and anelectrotonic substances induce changes of electrogram which bring it, according to pattern, near to monophasic current of action. Transition phases from the normal electrogram to the monophasic are specific for catelectrotonic or

Card 2/3

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Blood Circulation. Heart.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97469

anelectrotonic action of various substances. Described experiments are evidence in favor of vector interpretation of unipolar electrogram (departing from the apex or basis cardii) and points out that the electrocardiographic method utilized by the authors may be useful by study of action of various substances on heart muscle. --From author's resume.

Card 3/3

ARSENESCU, Gh.

v

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23168
 AUTHOR : Arsenescu, Gh.; Zamfirescu, N.; Constantiniu, *
 INST. :
 TITLE : Study of the Action of Strophanthin upon the Phenomenon of Muscular Fatigue
 ORIG. PUB. : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1957, 4, No 4, 356-365
 ABSTRACT : The action of the intravenous introduction of 0.25 mg of strophanthin (S) upon the electro-myogram and mechanogram of the flexor muscles of the dactyli in voluntary rhythmical lifting of a load (2 kg) one hour prior to, and 1/2 hour after administration of S, was studied. S increased the mechanical work by approximately two times. In experiments on a frog, it was found that S removes

*I.; Teodorini, S.; Ionescu, V.; Felberg, B.

Cards:

1/2

cc

ARSENESCU, Gh.; IONESCU, V.; TEODORINI, Sanda; FELBERG, E.

Studies related to the interpretation of unipolar thoracic leads of
the CR, Cl and CF types. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.9:1382-1390 Sept 57.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,
Cf, Cl & CR leads, interpretation)

BACINETTA MIBBIA See 13 Vol. 2/10 CREDITO. DEPT. PS VOL. 58

2953. *Lesion current and lesion ECG in acute coronary obstruction experiments on the mammalian heart in situ* Căzătorii privind curentul de leziune și electrocardiograma de leziune în caz de obstrucție coronariană acută pe inimă de mamifer in situ. ARSENESCU GH., VOICULESCU A., TEODORINI S. and VUINCEANU R. *Rev. Fiziol.* 1958, 5/1 (53--66) Illus. 6

The amplitude of the negative displacement of the isoelectric line and that of the ECG were studied comparatively for a 2-hour period in acute coronary obstruction in mammals. Wilson-type leads were used, with the exploring electrode on or below the lesion. The amplitude of the negative displacement of the isoelectric line of the lesion was finally greater than that of the ECG (R-wave below the resting isoelectric line) meaning that the vectors are in the same sense as those of the lesion. Initially, however, the amplitude of the ECG was sometimes greater than that of the displacement of the isoelectric line (R-wave above the resting isoelectric line) and sometimes there was even a transient positive displacement of the isoelectric line, with or without inversion of the ECG. Hypotheses for the interpretation of these findings are presented schematically. (II, 18)

MANOLESCU, N.; PINTILIE, I.; TECDORESCU, V.; STOIAN, M.; SCHIU, S.;
PASCALOV-STOENESCU, Lidia; STOENESCU, R.; ARSENECU, Jh.

Cardiovascular modifications in air pilots in the course of the tests of respiration with oxygen at increased pressure and high-altitude compensatory garments. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no.1:119-126 '60. (EKAI 9:12)

1. Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof. Dr. D.Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R. si Centrul medical de aviatie.
2. Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de fiziologie (for Arsenescu)

(AIR PILOTS) (PRESSURE SUITS)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (RESPIRATION) (OXYGEN)

ARSENESCU, Gh.; IONESCU, Val; TEODORINI, Sanda; CANTACUZINO, D.; VRINCEANU, R.;
ZLOTESCU, A.; VALEANU, Georgeta; AZIMIOARA, Yolanda.

Relations between the electric and mechnic systoles, as studied in normal individuals during physical effort; comparative statistical data on the Hegglin physiological and clinical syndromes. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no.1:135-145 '60. (EBAI 9:12)

1. Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof. Dr D.Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R.

(EYE) (SHOCK THERAPY) (ACETYLCHOLINE)
(ATROPINE) (MILK)

ANSERESOU, Gh.; IONESCU, I.; PRODORINI, Sandra; VRINCEANU, R.; GANTAJUZING, D.;
REPTA, 7.; BOBIC, D.; VALEANU, Georgeta; AZIMICARA, Yolanda

Studies of the adaptation of the cardiovascular system in engine drivers
during summer months. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:65-73 Ja-Mar '61.

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM physiology) (EXERCISE physiology)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE) (HEAT)

ARSENESCU, Gh.; IGNESEU, Val.; TECLORINI, Sanda; VRINCEANU, R.;
CANTACUZINO, D.; REPTA, V.; BOBIC, D.; VALEANU, Georgeta;
AZIMOARA, Yolanda

Studies on the adaptation of the cardiovascular apparatus
of locomotive engineers in summertime. Studii cerc fiziol
5 no. 4: 703-715 '60.

(1. Locomotive engineers 2. Cardiovascular system)

1. Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof.
Dr. D. Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R. si Directia
sanitara C.F.R.
2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari
de fiziologie" (forArsenescu).

VICIU, E., dr.; ARSENESCU, Gh., dr.; RUSU, M., dr.; DULBERU, Carmen, dr.;
BREASLA, I., dr.; GEORGHESCU, B., dr.; TACRIAN, S., dr.

Investigations of cardiovascular disorders in patients with portal
cirrhosis with ascites. Med. inter., Bucur 13 no.3:389-399 Mr '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a V-a medicala, Spitalul "Vasile
Roaita" I.M.F., Bucuresti, director prof. T.Spirchez.
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS complications) (ASCITES complications)
(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES)

RUMANIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54361.

Author : Arsenescu, M.; Fratian, Al.; Gruescu, A.; Stefan-
escu, M.; Valaczkai, Fr.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Aero-Chemical Control of Caterpillars of *Lymantria*
[*Porthetria*] *dispar* in the Forests of the Green
Zone of the City of Bucharest in the Spring of 1956.

Orig Pub: Rev. padurtlor, 1957, 71, No 4, 244-250, 215, 216,
289, 290.

Abstract: Aerial treatment, chiefly with different DDT pre-
parations, was employed against the gypsy moth
caterpillars which were widespread in the woods
and in the parks near Bucharest in 1956. The best
results (99-100% destruction of the caterpillars

Card 1/2

35

ARSENFSC", M.

Considerations on the serochemical control of defoliating pests performed
in broadleaf forests in 1957. p. 546

REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociata Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor
din Romania si Ministerul Agriculturii si Silviculturii) Bucuresti,
Rumania. Vol. 73, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

ARSENESCU, N.; DUTA, S.

For the permanence of the cadres of mechanics in machine-tractor stations.

p. 5 (Mecanizarea Si Electrificarea Agriculturii) Vol. 4, nos. 365-366, 368-371; Oct.-
Nov. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumana

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

ARSENI, C.; SIMIONESCU, M.; CIPRUSCU, I.

Metastatic tumors of the brain, of melanic origin. Romanian M. Rev.
1 no.2:49-53 Apr-June 57.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, pathol.
metastatic melanoma, histopathol.)

(MELANOMA, pathol.
histopathol. in brain metastasis)

2544. TUBERCULOMATA OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD - Argemir C. Postgrad. Med. Sch., Neurosurg. Clin., State Hosp. Nr. 9, Bucharest, Rumania - CONFIN. NEUROL. (June 1957, 17), 2 (258-270) Illus. 3

In 29 yr. among 2,000 intracranial tumours operated upon, 80 were tuberculomata. Cerebral tuberculomas occur in about 0.5% of pulmonary tb in adults and in about 4.5% in children. The frequency, compared to brain tumours, varies greatly in different localities. In the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Germany, cerebral tuberculomas form about 2 to 4% of all brain tumours. In Chile, however, 15.9% of brain tumours are tuberculomas and in India 20%. Tuberculomas of the CNS are multiple. In 15% to 33% of the cases they are rarely found in the subdural or extradural spaces. 65 to 85% of all cerebral tuberculomas occur in the posterior fossa, brain stem and the cerebellum being the favourite sites. In the cerebral hemispheres, the frontal and parietal lobes are frequently involved. The average weight is 15 g., they rarely exceed 30 g. Cerebral tuberculomas are typically spherical in shape, and hard in consistency; 60% are caseous, 23% sclerotic and 6% calcified. They are found twice as often in children as in adults. Tuberculomata are found in a ratio of 3 to 1 when males are compared with females. Pulmonary tb is found in more than half of the patients. Three main symptoms develop: increased intracranial pressure, generalized seizures or jacksonian seizures, and focal signs such as paraesthesias, dysarthria, psychiatric disturbances. If the lesion is calcified, the ventricular system may be displaced toward the calcified area, because at the stage of calcification there is scarring of a meningeal encephalitic process. The lesion should be entirely excised if possible; if not, a palliative decompression should be done. This should be followed by streptomycin. During the surgical removal the wound should not be irrigated with saline nor should the cisterns be opened. Streptomycin should not be used locally. Following surgical intervention, streptomycin is given once daily in a dose of one gramme. This is given to a total dosage of 70 to 90 g. This is supplemented with isoniazid and PAS. Intrathecal, local or intraventricular streptomycin is not indicated. 120 cases were operated upon with complete recovery in 86% of the cases. Tuberculomata of the spinal cord are very rare. Eight cases were found in a group of 415 cases of spinal cord tumour.

Gross - New York, N. Y. (VIII, 15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/3 Neurology Mar 59

1629. THE TREATMENT OF CRANIOSTENOSIS. IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED RESULTS IN 20 CASES - Arseni C., Postgrad. Inst. of Med., Bucharest - ZBL. NEUROCHIR. 1957, 17/8 (363-369) illus. 6

A new type of operation for craniostenosis is described, consisting of linear craniotomy of the sagittal, coronal, lambdoidal and temporal sutures without interposition of foreign material. The parietal bones are thus resting as free bone grafts on the dura. The procedure is carried out in 2 stages. The earlier the operation is performed, the better are the results. Among 20 patients aging from 2 to 18 yr., 15 were improved, 4 unchanged and one died after the operation.

List - Grand Rapids, Mich. (VIII, 19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec 10 VOL 774 Cancer Apr 59

1447. Some remarks on epilepsy in brain tumours ARSENI C. and SAITICA D. C. Postgrad. Sch. of Med., Bucharest *Zbl. Neurochir.* 1957, 17/6 (369-377) Tables 4
A series of 1,000 cases of tumour of the brain, all confirmed by operation and/or autopsy, was analysed. Tables present the clinical classification of the fits and the incidence in different localizations of the tumour (the localizatory value of the seizures). Epilepsy was recorded in the initial stage of 16.7% of supratentorial tumours; in later stages the incidence rose to 49.23%.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec. 8 Vol. 11/5 Neuro-Psychiat. May 58

2407. CRANIAL AND CEREBRAL HYDATID DISEASE - Arseni C. and Samitca D. C. Postgrad. Inst. of Med., Bucharest - ACTA PSYCHIAT. NEUROL. SCAND. 1957, 32/4 (389-398) Graphs 1 illus. 8

A series of 36 cases operated upon between 1935 and 1955 is reported. The cases constituted 1.60% of all intracranial expanding lesions met with during this same period. The usual clinical picture is described, as well as the surgical technique employed and the ultimate results. (L. S. 9)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.8 Vol.11/5 Neuro-Psychiat., May 58

ARSEN, C

2242. A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF CEREBRAL TUMOURS - Quelques observations sur le problème de la classification des tumeurs cérébrales - Arsen C. Bucarest, Roumanie - REV. NEUROL. (Paris) 1957, 96/5 (409-421)

The development of a cerebral tumour is not a local and independent occurrence, but a dynamic process in which the whole organism participates. A combination of local and general factors is responsible for the polymorphism which hampers each classification. The classification presented in this paper is based on the morphology and the other factors as well. In this way 3 groups are discerned: (1) Tumours derived from embryonic remnants. (2) Tumours derived from adult cells, which may be divided in 2 groups: those developing in the CNS and those arising in the surrounding tissue. (3) Systemic tumours, in which a general factor predominates. This classification is schematically represented (tabulated) and each subdivision is explained.

Kramer - Heematode (VIII, 3, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/1 Neurology Jan 59

17. THE ROLE OF THE CEREBELLUM AND THE BRAIN STEM IN THE FORMATION OF DISKINETIAS OF THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL TYPE -

Le rôle du cervelet et du tronc cérébral dans la genèse des dyskinesias de type extrapyramidal - *Alajouanine, G., and Steriade, M. Clin. Neurochir., et Sect. Neuro-Chir., Inst. de Neurolog., Acad. de la R. P. R., Bucarest - REV. NEUROL., 1957, 97, 4 (276-284) (Graphs 3)*

After ablation of a tumour of a cerebellar hemisphere and after isolation of a neurilemma of the acoustic nerve which compressed the cerebellum and the brain stem, a rhythmic trembling appeared at rest at a rate of 2 pps. in the first case and of 3.5 pps. in the second case. The trembling was nonolateral to the lesion and its territory of distribution was greatest in the second case. The trembling increased in certain positions and on active mobilization not only of the affected side but also of the opposite side. The rhythm of the tremor was independent of the corneal potentials (E.C.G.). The tremor observed is explained as a disturbance in the cerebello-reticular or striated cerebellum (emboliform, neocerebellum and thalamus) connections. *Barraquer-Bordas - Barcelona*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/3 Neurology Mar 59

1814. PAROXYSMAL DISTURBANCES OF THE BODY IMAGE IN ASSOCIATION WITH RIGHT FRONTO-PARIETOTEMPORAL LESIONS - Troubles paroxystiques de l'image corporelle dans le cadre des lésions fronto-pariété-temporales droites - Arseni C., Cretan C., Botez M. and Goldenberg M. Clin. Neuro-Chir., Bucarest - REV. NEUROL. 1957, 97/5 (401-407) illus. 2

Three cases of Jackson's epilepsy, manifesting themselves by disturbances of the body image and accompanied by right frontoparietotemporal lesions are presented. The first patient presented attacks of hypertrophy of the corporeal schema characterized by their strict localization in the left half of the face. In the 2nd patient, the clinical picture of progressive telescoping of the various segments of the left upper limb, constituting the aura of an epileptic attack, was observed. The 3rd patient presented attacks of hypertrophy of the corporeal schema strictly localized in the left hand.

Saitan - Orasul Stalin

EXCERPTA MEDICA. Sec.14 Vol.12/4 Radiology April 58

700. CYSTICERCOSIS OF THE BRAIN - Arseni C. and Samitca D. C. Dept. of Neurosurg., Postgrad. Inst. of Med., Bucharest - BRIT. MED. J. 1957, 5043 (494-497) Tables 1 illus. 10

Clinical, pathological and radiological investigations on 65 patients are reported. The radiological appearances appear reasonably distinctive. Operation was performed in 48 of the cases; of these 13 died, 11 at or within a short time of operation, one after 1 yr. and another after 2.5 yr. All cases with cortical cysticercosis survived.

Cumings - London (L,8,9,14)

IASCU, F.; ARSENI, C. (Lecturer); OPRESCU, I.; NICULESCU, M.

Actiopathogenesis of the Foster-Kennedy syndrome. Humanian M. Rev. 2
no.1:76-79 Jan-Mar 58.

(NERVES, OPTIC, dis.
Foster-Kennedy synd., etiol.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sae 15 Vol 12/12 Chest Dis. DEC 59

2795. TWO HUNDRED AND ONE CASES OF INTRACRANIAL TUBERCULOMA TREATED SURGICALLY - Arseni C. Neurosurg. Clin., Bucharest - J. NEUROL. NEUROURG. PSYCHIAT. 1958, 21/4 (308-311) Tables 5 Plus. 4

Between 1935-57, 201 cases of tuberculoma in patients varying in age from 3 months to 68 years were operated upon. Based on a correct interpretation of the personal and family history, as well as on the neurological signs and on the complementary tests, a clinical diagnosis of cerebral tuberculoma could be made in 85% of the cases subsequently operated on. The treatment of brain tuberculoma is both medical and surgical. Before the discovery of streptomycin the excision of the tuberculoma alone or with the surrounding nervous tissue was usually followed by meningitis. Subsequent results are far better. The authors operated on and treated with streptomycin 141 cases, with a surgical mortality of 6.3% and a mortality from post-operative meningitis of 6%. In the last 71 patients the authors had two post-operative casualties and no case of meningitis. Streptomycin was used by the i.m. route only in daily doses of 1 g. at a time up to a total of 80 g. Lately, INAH, 10 mg. per kg. body weight, has been added.

Duisker - Delft (XV, 8, 8°)

EXCERPTA - ICA, Sec. 9 Vol. 13/9 Surgery Sept. 50

4986. OSTEOMAS OF THE SKULL. - Les ostéomes crâniens - Arseni C. and Ionesco S. Bucarest - ACTA CHIR. BELG. 1958, 57/2 (150-181) illus. 6
Nineteen cases of cranial osteoma and 25 cases of orbitocranial, orbital or orbito-maxillary osteomas are presented. The pathology, symptomatology and the best methods of surgical approach are discussed. Fournier - Chicago, Ill. (IX, 3, 16)

ARSIANI, K.; OPRESKU, I.; IOHESKU, S.

Nontraumatic intraparenchymatous cerebral and cerebellar hematomas
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.1:11-20 '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskaya klinika Bukharestskogo gosudarstvennogo
gospitallya No.9 imeni G.Marinesku.

(CEREBELLUM, hemorrhage,
hematoma, nontraum. intraparenchymatous (Rus))
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, case reports,
same)

1442. **Clinical and statistical study of 93 cases of infiltrating gliomas of the brain stem** Etude clinico-statistique de 93 cas de gliomes infiltrants du tronc cérébral. ARSENI C. and GOLDENBERG M. Clin. Neurochir., Hôp. no 9, Bucarest *Acta neurol. belg.* 1958, 5B 6 (303-319) Tables 1 Illus. 2

This study refers to cases seen at the Neurosurgical Clinic of Bucharest in the years 1936-1957. Gliomas of the brain stem constituted 3.3% of the cerebral tumours. The syndrome of intra-cranial hypertension is fairly frequently found, but it develops late, whereas the pyramidal signs and the lesions of the cranial nerves develop early, are very frequent and present a polymorphous clinical picture. Psychological disturbances are frequently observed, although there is no relationship with the phenomena of intracranial hypertension. The diagnosis is impeded by the sudden onset, the intermittent course and the development at an early age. Operation is indicated in cases of tumours of the brain stem associated with phenomena of intracranial hypertension. The localization is generally bulbopontine; the polar spongioblastoma is the most frequent anatomical type in young subjects, whereas glioblastoma multi-forme is found in subjects over 41 yr. of age.

IRIGEL', Ye., ARSENI, K.

Walking apraxia. [with summary in French]. Zhurn. nevr. i psikh.
58 no.8:926-928 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskaya klinika gosudarstvennoy bol'nitsy no.9
imeni g. Marinesku, Bukharest.

(APRAXIA,
walk apraxia, (Rus))
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS,
same (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec 6 VOL 12/6 NEUROLOGY June 58

2866. TUMORS OF THE BASAL GANGLIA. THEIR SURGICAL TREATMENT -
Argent C. Neurosurg. Clin., Postgrad. Inst. of Med., Bucharest -
A.M.A. ARCH. NEUROL. PSYCHIAT. 1958, 80/1 (18-24) illus. 5

In a total of 2,000 surgical operations for brain tumours, there were 50 cases of primary tumours of the basal ganglia. Thirty-six were in the thalamus, 4 in the caudate nucleus and 10 involved the caudate nucleus, the lenticular nucleus and the thalamus. There were 34 men and 16 women in this group. The tumours occurred in every age group. In 34 patients there were symptoms of increased intracranial pressure. In 33 there was a slight hemiparesis. Only one patient developed a marked hemiplegia. Twenty patients had focal seizures. Thirty patients had generalized seizures. When the thalamic tumour involved the thalamus on both sides there was marked dementia, hypersomnia and bilateral grasp reflex. Only 6 patients had a typical thalamic syndrome. Ten patients had peculiar thalamic type disturbances of sensitivity. Ataxia and other signs indicating cerebellar dysfunction due to involvement of the cerebellar-rubrothalamic system appeared in 24 patients. Only 3 patients had papillary disturbances and paralysis of upward gaze. Ten patients had homonymous hemianopsia. Only 5 patients had involuntary movements commonly found in extrapyramidal disease due to degenerative and vascular lesions. In this group there were 15 astrocytomas, 13 glioblastomas, 15 spongioblastomas, 2 oligodendrogliomas, 1 non-classified and 4 tuberculomas. Ventriculography was done in all cases. The following characteristic ventriculographic changes are described: there is usually only slight ventricular shift. The third ventricle does not fill nor does the descending part of the temporal horn. There is ordinarily a marked dilatation of the ventricle on the side opposite the tumour.