combination of reagents, a black precipitate was formed, and titanium tetrachloride was reduced to titanium trichloride at 80-85 % only. Complex compounds of butyl lithium with titanium chloride and lithium chloride, which do not participate in the reduction, are probably formed with an excess of butyl lithium at the instant of combination of reagents (Ref. 6: see below). This circumstance led to the erroneous conclusion drawn by the above-mentioned authors concerning the poor reducing capacity of butyl lithium. There are 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 2: M. H. Jones, U. Martius, M. P. Thorne, Canad. J. Chem., 38, 2303, 1960; A. Zilkha, N. Calderon, A. Ottolenghi, M. Frankel, J. Polymer. Sci., 40, 149, 1959; Ref.6: W. Glaze, R. Wast, JACS, 82, 4437, 1960; M. Frankel, J. Rabani, of. Zilkha, J. Polymer Sci., 28, 387, 1958

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1961

Card 2/2

S/056/60/039/006/020/063
B006/B056

AUTHORS: Artamonova, K. P., Gustova, L. V., Podkopayev, Yu. N., Chubinskiy, O. V.

TITLE: The γ-Spectrum of Na^{24} in the Energy Range of 2.5 - 5.5 Mev

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1593 - 1595

TEXT: The γ-hodoscope of the NIPI LGU (Scientific Research Institute of Physics of Leningrad State University) was used to examine the hard γ-spectrum of Na^{24}. The gamma source was a Na_2CO_3 preparation with a primary activity of 3.4 curies. Five measurement series were produced and examined at different magnetic field strengths (see Table). Beside the known line with 3.850 Mev, a line with (4.230±0.030) Mev was found. The relative intensity of these two was determined from the series I-III as 1 : 0.018, where the error is 35 - 40%. Also the relative intensities of the γ-transitions $h\nu$ = 2.75, 3.85, and 4.24 Mev were determined by comparing the line areas of the 3.85-Mev line and the 4.24-Mev line with the

Card 1/2

The γ-Spectrum of Na^{24} in the Energy Range of 2.5 - 5.5 Mev

S/056/60/039/006/020/063
B006/B056

2.75-Mev line. $I_{3.85}/I_{2.75} = (9\pm2)\cdot10^{-4}$ and $I_{4.24}/I_{2.75} = (1.5\pm0.5)\cdot10^{-5}$ was found. If one assumes that the intensity of transition $h\nu$ = 2.75 Mev is equal to one quantum per decay, the intensities of the 3.85- and 4.24-Mev transitions will be $9\cdot10^{-4}$ and $1.5\cdot10^{-5}$ quanta per decay. For the upper limit of the intensity of the γ-transition $h\nu$ = 5.22 Mev, which is possible according to the Na^{24} decay scheme, a value of $2\cdot10^{-7}$ quanta per decay is estimated. A 4.12-Mev γ-transition could not be found. For the β-transitions with the limiting energies 0.29 and 1.27 Mev, the reduced half-lives were estimated: log ft = 6.6 and 10.7, respectively. The authors thank B. A. Yemel'yanov for his help and N. D. Novosil'tseva for placing the source at their disposal. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 2/2

ARTAMONOVA, L. A.

Unification of hospitals and polyclinics as a basic measure for improving the quality of dermatologic and venereologic services. Vest. vener., Moskva no.4:8-10 July-Aug 1951.
(CIML 21:1)

ARTAMONOVA, L.A.; KAL'YU, P.I. (Moskva)

Outpatient and polyclinic service for the urban population. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.1:17-21 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

ARTAMONOVA, L.M.

Morphology of cystoid pneumatosis in the lungs of children. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr. MONIKI no.1:136-140 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo i iz pato-morfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. V.I.Pusik) Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR.

*

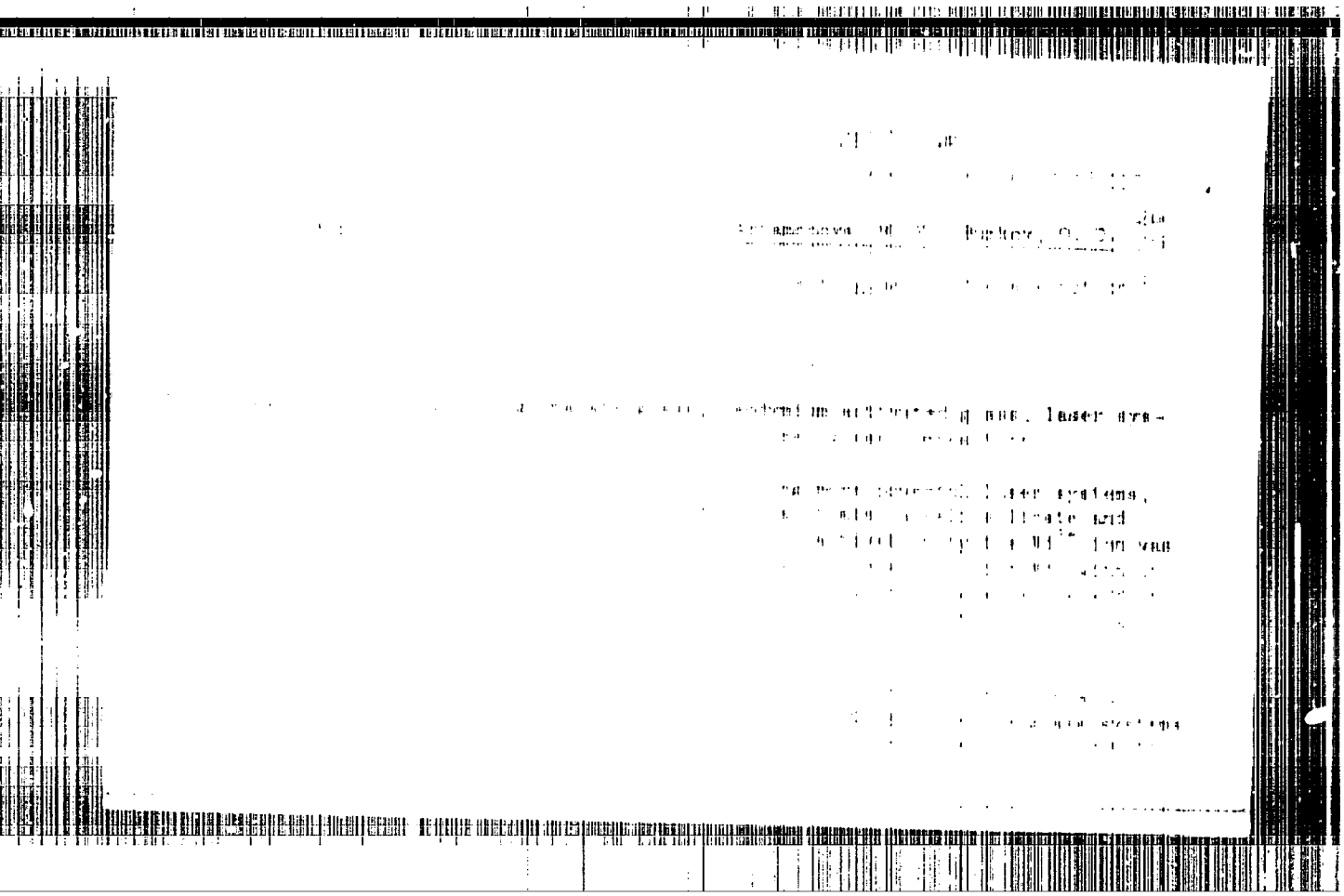
ARTAMONOVA, L.M.

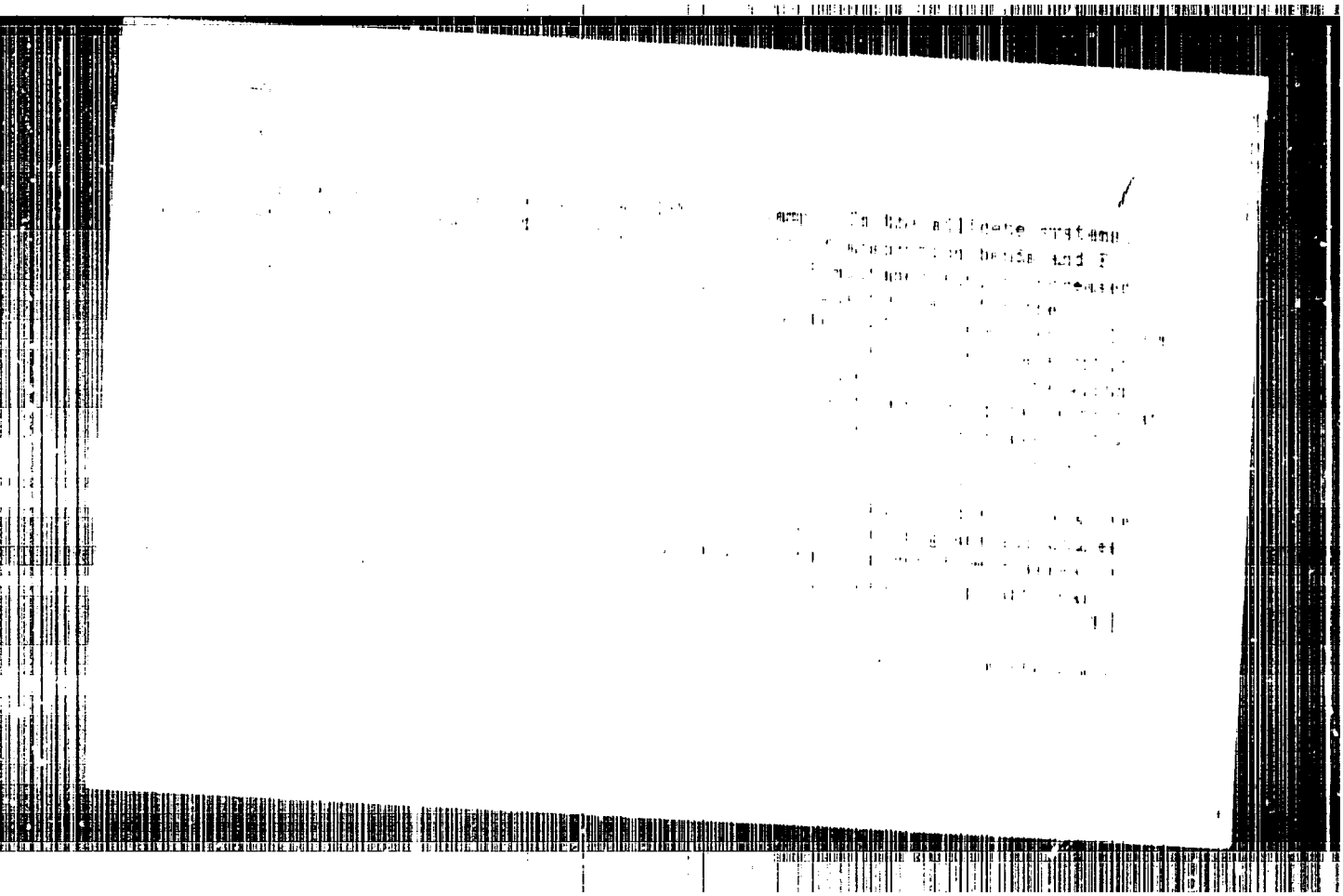
Treatment of hemangioma with alcohol injections in an outpatient clinic. Vop. klin. pat. no.2:181-186 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Ya.G.Dubrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

30969. ARTAMONOVA, L. T. AND PREDBRAZHENSKAYA, YU. N.

K kazuistike uzelkovoro periarteriita. V sb: Voprosy ostroy vnutrennei kliniki. M,. 1949, s. 274-83





KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., GEVORKYAN, L.V., ARTAMONOVA, M.V.

Investigating the phase constitution of crystalline glass materials prepared on the basis of the systems $Li_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$ and $Li_2O - MgO - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$. Steklo i kor. sost. mat. 137-140 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: AT4019303 S/0000/63/003/001/0137/0140

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I.; Zevin, L. S.; Artamonova, M. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the phase composition of glassy-crystalline materials based on the systems lithium oxide-alumina-silica and lithium oxide-magnesium oxide-alumina-silica

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 137-140, top half of insert facing p. 162

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glassy-crystalline material, eucryptite, spodumene, petalite, x-ray diffraction, lithium aluminosilicate

ABSTRACT: Roentgenographic studies were carried out to follow the changes in the phase composition of glassy-crystalline materials of the systems Li_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 and Li_2O-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 with different molecular ratios of the oxides during thermal treatment. The ternary system includes three minerals found in nature: eucryptite (molecular ratio of oxides 1:1:2), spodumene (1:1:4) and petalite (1:1:8). It is suggested that the structural

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019303

changes observed are connected with one of the following phenomena: The formation of a "second phase" (the composition of which cannot be determined by the x-ray data obtained for compounds of this system) or the modified transformation of β-spodumene from the low-temperature form, stable in a temperature range of 700-800C to a high-temperature form, stable at temperatures higher than 900C. The formation of a second phase was observed in all cases with oxide ratios between 1:1:4 and 1:1:10. If the line of the "second phase" was eliminated, the x-ray diagrams of the compounds with oxide ratios from 1:1:2 to 1:1:10 were very similar and differed only by a shift of the lines toward greater values of Θ during the transition from the compound 1:1:2 to the compound 1:1:10. This effect is probably connected with the formation of a wide range of solid solutions, including β-eucryptite, β-spodumene and petalite. However, both hypotheses can be verified only by the preparation of monocrystals of β-spodumene. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii stekla MKhTI im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Department of Glass Technology, MKhTI).

SUBMITTED: 17May63 DATE ACQ: 21Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; HEUS, M.D.; ARTAMONOVA, M.V.

Use of electron microscope and X-ray analyses in studying glass crystal materials. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:427-429 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Semenovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4022718 S/0020/64/155/002/0370/0373

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, I.I.; Khodakovskaya, R. Ya.; Artamonova, M.V.

TITLE: Phase changes in the process of catalytic crystallization of glass in the SiO_2-Al_2O_3-MgO system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 2, 1964, 370-373

TOPIC TAGS: glass crystallization, cordierite, titanium dioxide catalyst, solid solution, high temperature quartz, quartz, spinel, sapphirine, x ray analysis, thermal analysis, cordierite

ABSTRACT: The crystallization process in glass having the cordierite composition, and in such glass containing 10 mol.% TiO_2 as the catalytic additive, was investigated. The crystallization of the following phases was observed: at about 850C--a solid solution based on high temperature quartz; 900-1000C-quartz; 900-950C-spinel; 1000-1100C--sapphirine; 1200C--cordierite. From

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022718

x-ray analysis it was determined that cordierite is not formed directly from glass, but through the following series of intermediate compounds: (1) separation of the first crystallization phase, solid solutions of type O silica; (2) breakdown of the solid solution with the formation of quartz, spinel and rutile; (3) conversion of the spinel to sapphirine; (4) interaction of sapphirine with quartz to form cordierite (fig. 1). Thermal analysis confirmed exothermic effects (fig. 2). The addition of TiO_2 did not cause separation of a low temperature form of cordierite--μ-cordierite, as was reported by M.D. Karkhanavala and F.A. Hummel (J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 36, 12 (1953). Using the Karkhanavala method of synthesis, μ-cordierite was formed only after heating for 150 hours. It is concluded that μ-cordierite is not a compound with constant composition, but one of the members of the solid solution based on high temperature quartz. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademii nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR)

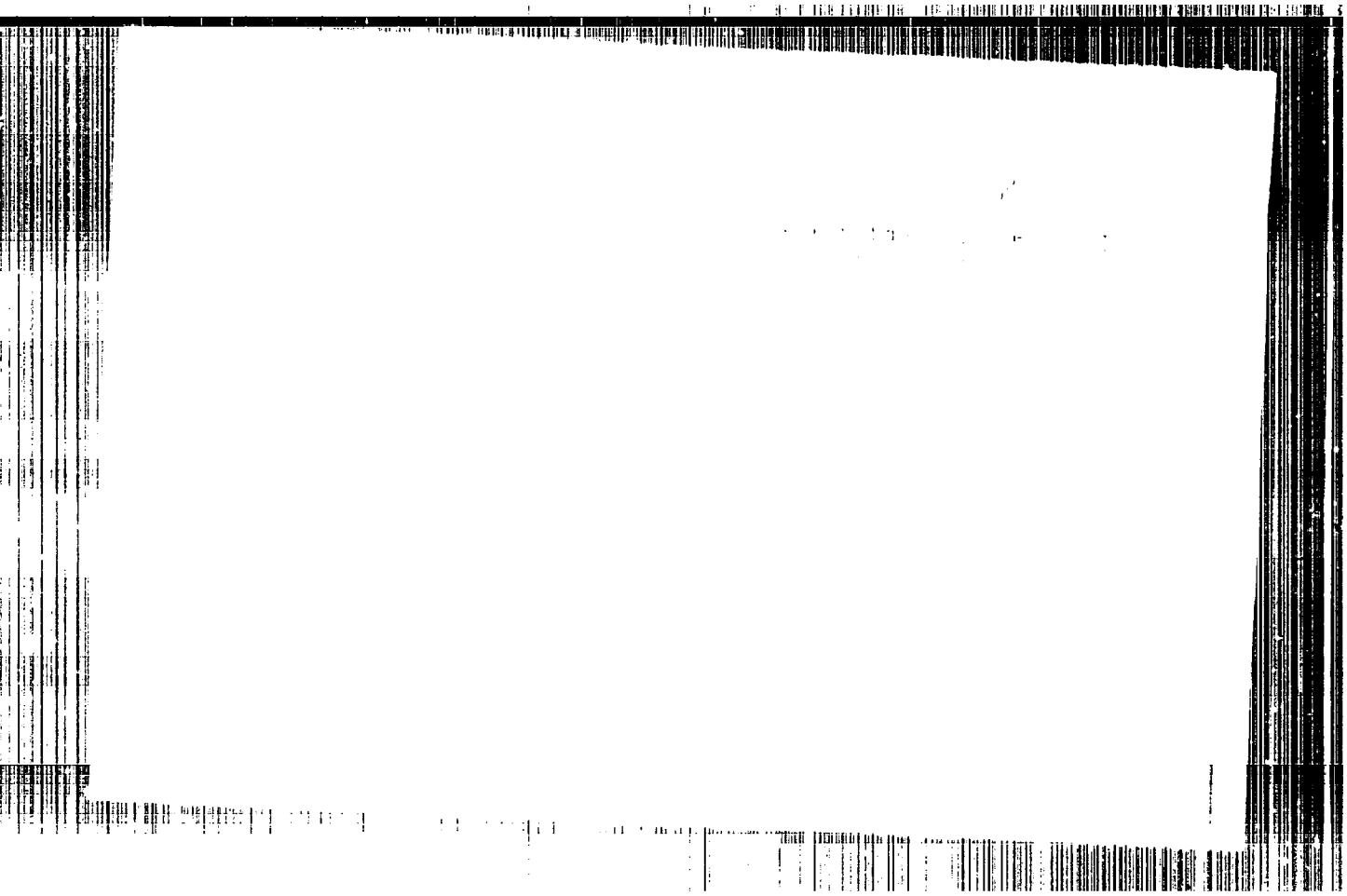
SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 02

Card 2/5

[illegible] 1964, 627-629

TOPIC TAGS: glass [illegible] analysis, electron microscope analysis, x-ray analysis, [illegible] glass sieve, crystallization kinetics

ABSTRACT: The joint use of electron microscope analysis and x-ray analysis [illegible] information about the structure of new [illegible] the study of crystallization [illegible] [illegible] properties [illegible] sieves. For instance, it is [illegible] microphotograph and deter- [illegible] temperature and [illegible] structure and phase composi- [illegible] was



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102220004-0"

[redacted], L. V., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation in the field of the synthesis of high-clay-ocherous thermically stable glass." Moscow, 1957, 12 pp (Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im D. I. Mendeleyev), 120 copies (KL, 37-57, 103)

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; ARTAMONOVA, M.V.

Synthesis of thermally stable glass containing a large percentage of alumina. Trudy MKHTI no.24:261-278 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Glass)

[illegible], I.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ARTAMONOVA, E.V.

KS-16 and KS-18 types of heat resistant glass. Stek.i ker. 14 no.7:7-8 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Glass research)

15(0) SOV/72-59-11-3/18

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I., Professor, Artamonova, N. V.

TITLE: Heat-resistant Insulation Material "Penosil"

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 4-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The term "penosil" is the general name for a series of foam materials which are characterized by a great thermal resistance and stability. In a French patent (see Footnote 1) the possibility of obtaining foam quartz by sintering finely crushed quartz sand in the presence of materials controlling the foaming is reported on. This process is said to take place within the temperature range of 1538-1732°. I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, in his earlier paper (Footnote 2), reported on the preparation of high-silicic porous bodies at low temperatures. The investigation of the system SiO_2-B_2O_3-Sb_2O_3 is represented in the diagram of figure 1. The qualitative characterization of the results of the briquet sintering at 1420° is given in figure 2. Furthermore, the production of the mixtures is described in detail. The thermograms of the initial components and their mixtures were recorded by means of the apparatus designed by Kurnakov. The thermal analysis was

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Heat-resistant Insulation Material "Penosil" SOV/72-59-11-3/18

carried out by Engineer V. V. Pyatnitskaya (Footnote 3), and the results are given in figures 3-9. Penosil constitutes a fine-porous material with non-communicating pores. Its porosity and volume weight depend on the temperature of sintering and foaming. The mechanical strength of penosil increases with the increase of its volume weight, and its crushing strength is between 50 and 120 kg/cm^2. The curve of its thermal expansion is given in figure 10, and its average thermal capacity at various temperatures is also given. The experiments made with penosil showed that it can be used as a heat insulator. On account of its acid resistance, it can also be used in chemical industry. There are 10 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

15.2120

5(1)

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, I.I., Artamonova, N.V. SOV/20-130-2-38/69

TITLE: "Penosil", a New Thermoinsulating Material Resistant to Heat

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2, pp 377-378 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the authors developed a new foam material of high resistance to heat and temperature stability. The material is prepared by simultaneous synthesis and foam formation of glass with high SiO_2 content. The resulting series of new foam-glass types was called P e n o s i l. They contain 90-94% of SiO_2 and 10-6% of flux and gas-forming substance. The silica mixtures were prepared from anhydrous silicic acid (main component), boric acid (flux) and antimony trioxide (foam-forming agent). The technical procedure comprises the following operations: (1) Crushing of components on a vibration mill, mixing and formation of a large specific surface of about 30,000 cm^2/g. This favors the sintering of the mixture and the formation of the liquid phase at lower temperatures. (2) Dry pressing of slabs and briquettes. (3) Sintering and foam formation in an electric high-temperature furnace on heat-conducting ceramic

Card 1/3

underlays. Uniform heating and sintering of the briquettes was attained by heating from room temperature up to 1400-1450°. The samples were left at this temperature for 20-30 minutes. (4) The burning of the products takes place in the same furnace as the foam formation under gradual cooling. The most dangerous range of burning lies between the foam-formation temperature and 700°. Below 700°, the samples may be cooled in the air without any risk of destruction. Penosil is a finely porous material with closed pores. The mechanical strength of the products is directly dependent on the weight by volume. The compressive strength varies between 50 and 120 kg/cm^2 for samples with a weight by volume of from 0.5 to 0.8 g/cm^3. Cubes of fine-pored penosil (edge = 30 mm) withstood sudden cooling from +1000° to -60° and re-heating to +1000° between 10 and 25 times. Penosil is temperature-stable up to about 1300°. Due to its properties, penosil can be recommended as an insulating material subjected to changing temperatures. Thanks to its resistance to acids, Penosil will prove to be suitable for use in corroding media.

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4

S/0081/64/000/011/M014/M014

ACCESSION NR: AR4045100

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 11M116

AUTHOR: Zhitomirskaya, E.Z., Artamonova, N.V.

TITLE: The properties and molding of foam glass for technical purposes

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy" Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 4(121), 1963, 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: glass molding, foam glass, glass foaming/pencil

TRANSLATION: New types of foam glass were created for technical purposes with improved physical and technical properties compared to those of construction foam glass; the ... of these glasses are reported. New molding methods were also developed ... having complex shapes from "pencil" (a composition with a ... a silicoorganic binding). New methods were ... properties of foam glass by introducing various additives ... properties which distinguish foam glass for ... of ceramic products, as well as the broad ... make these materials quite promising for a wide range of applications in the Soviet economy. Authors' summary)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048155

SUB CODE: MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000333 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0084/0084

INVENTOR: Artamonova, N. V.; Ignatova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Siliceous foam glass [announced by the State Scientific Institute for Glass Research (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla)] Class 32, No. 188636

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 84

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, ~~foamglass~~ foamed glass

ABSTRACT: In order to prepare siliceous SiO_2, B_2O_3, Sb_2O_3, TiO_2, and SiC at a low volumetric weight of 0.25—0.35 g/cm^3, the composition is set as follows (wt %): 80—85 SiO_2, 10-17 B_2O_3, 3—5 Sb_2O_3, 2—4 TiO_2, and 1—2 SiC in excess of 100%. [Translation] [KP]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 29Dec64/

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.189.3

ARTAMONOV, K.V.

Using self-recording devices for programmed control. Priboro-stroenie no.1:25-26 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

ARTAMONOV, K.V.

Self-adjusting executive unit for optimum control.
Priborostroenie no.12:24 D'63. (MIRA 17:5)

ARTAMONOV, L. V.

132-1-12/15

AUTHORS: Artamonov, L.V., Frantov, G.S., and Shuval-Sergeyev, N.M.

TITLE: New Methods of Electric Prospecting (O novykh metodakh elektrorasvedki)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, # 1, pp 53-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The efficiency of electric prospecting operations was considerably increased by introducing the method of aerial electric prospecting. Valuable data for numerous districts were obtained by using aerial radiometric surveying methods. At the present time, aerial prospecting is being conducted by a number of USSR organizations. Besides the "VITR", the following institutions took part in this work: Institute for Mechanical Engineering and Automation of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences (Institut mashinovedeniya i automatiki), the Moscow State University and the Institute for Soil Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut fiziki semli). At present, there are four different methods of aerial prospecting, each of which has its own characteristics. 1) The study of an electromagnetic field of an above surface source in motion by establishing a directly contact with the earth. 2) The method of measuring its own electromagnetic field from the air, together with the receiving-measuring device.

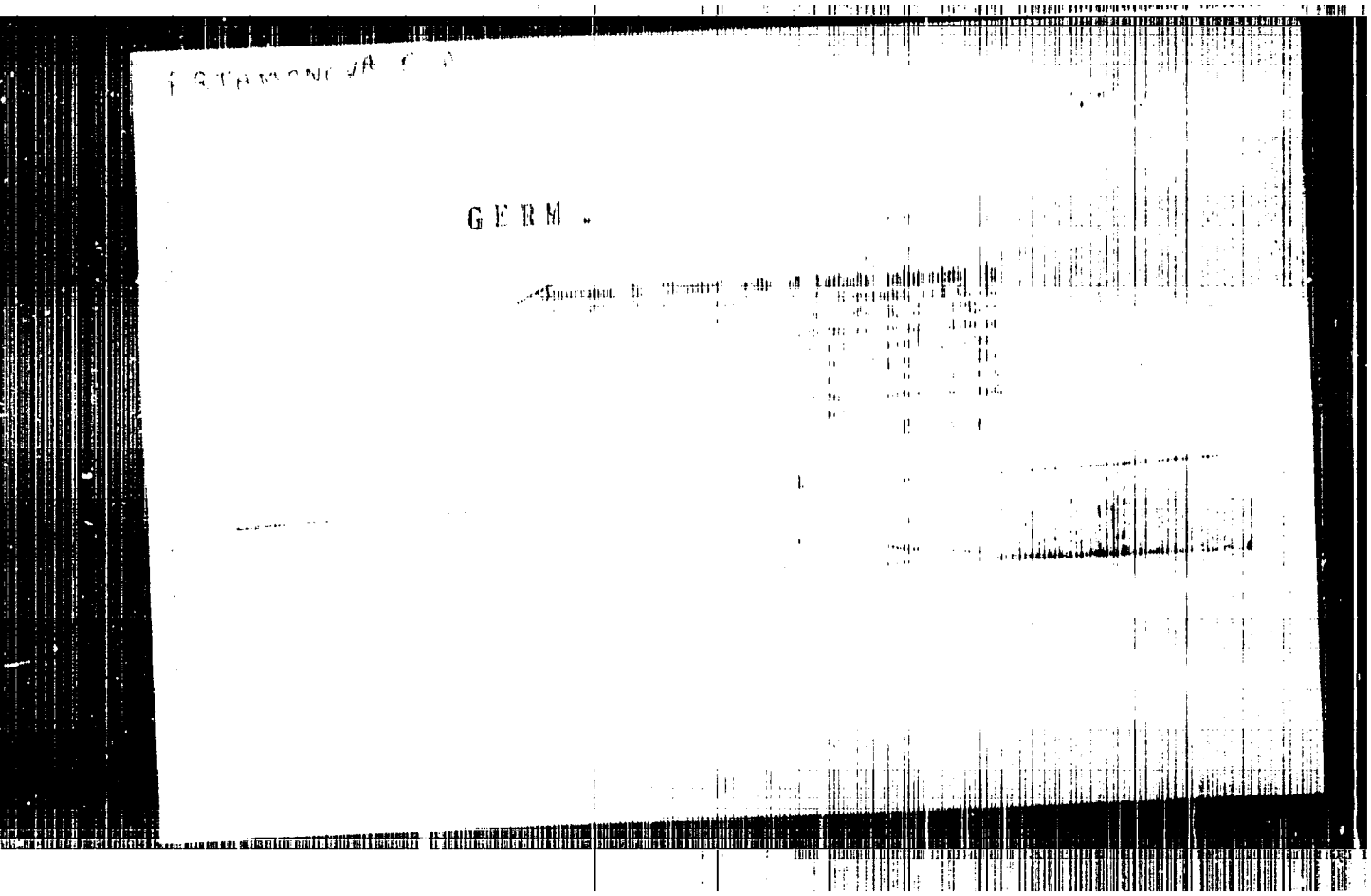
Card 1/2

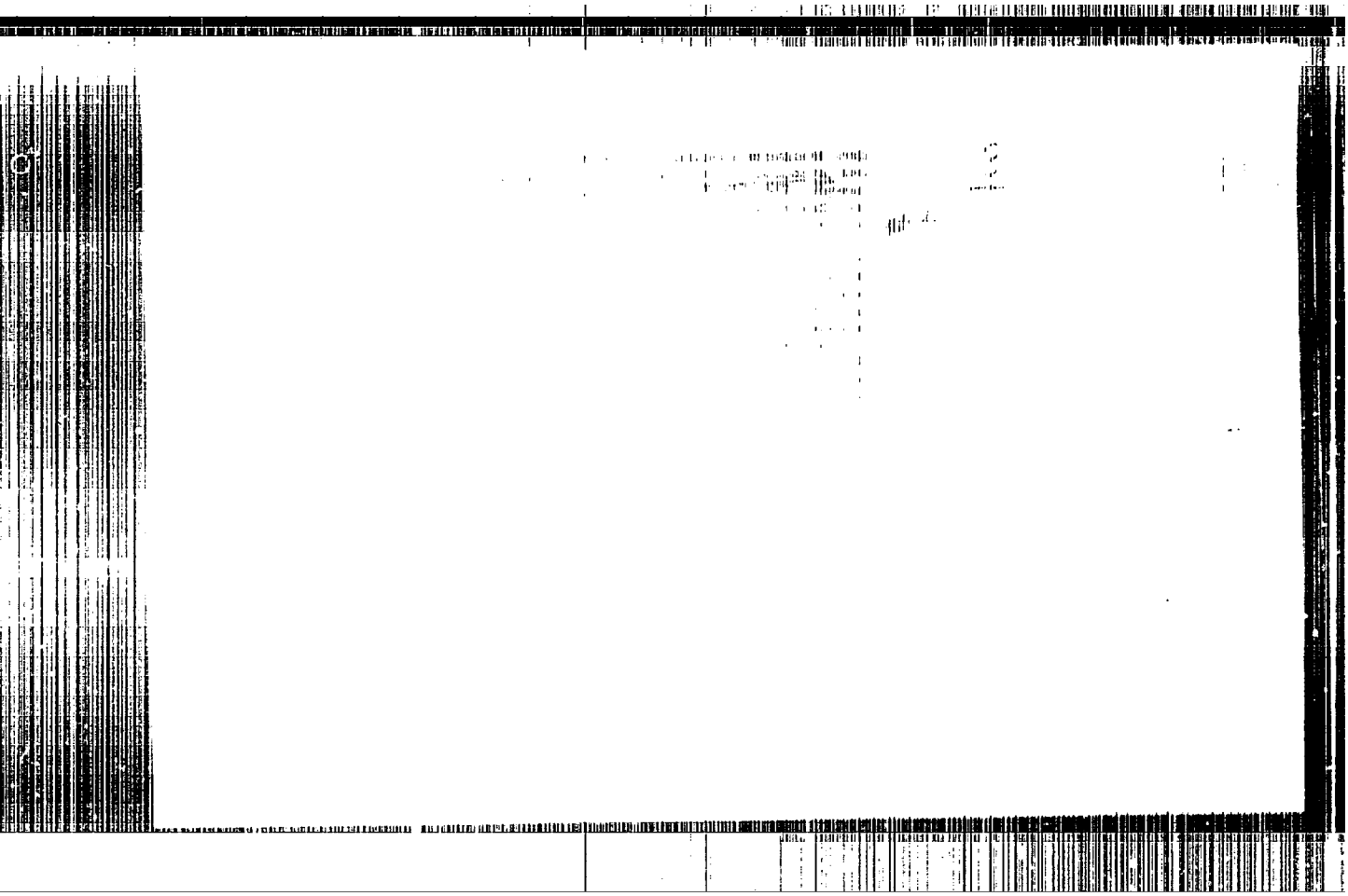
Soil Biology - Microbiological Antagonists Jan/Feb 53

"The Distribution of Actinomycetes Antagonists in the Soil," M. A. [illegible]ator, A. I. Korenyako, O. I. Artamonova, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR
(CA 47 no. 22:12717 '53)
Mikrobiol, Vol 22, No 1, pp 3-10

Authors describe their research on the microflora of the soil in various parts of USSR. Their preliminary survey established a predominance of actinomycetes in the gray desert soil (serozem), with antagonists affecting primarily gram-positive bacteria. The actinomycetes in question were also found in humus-covered soil. Authors assume that the development of actinomycetes antagonists is controlled primarily by factors of the outside environment: climate, moisture, temperature, etc.

PA 25576





KORNNYAKO, A.I.; KUCHYEVA, A.G.; SKRYABIN, G.K.; KHKHTEHEVA, M.N.; NIKITINA, N.I.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.

New antibiotics. Vest.AN SSSR 26 no.6:95-96 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

[redacted], N. A., SMIRNITH, L. A., and ARTAMONOVA, O. I.

"Biosynthesis of Antiviral Substances of the Actinomyces Origins,"

paper presented at the 7th Intl. Congress for Microbiology in Stockholm, August 1958.
comments: B- 3,117,864, 10 Dec 58

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., SKYABIN, G.K., ARTAMONOVA, O.I.,

A new antiviral antibiotic violarin, produced by Actinomyces violaceus [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:18-22 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES,
violaceus, prod. of antiviral antibiotic violarin (Rus))
(VIRUSES, effect of drugs on,
violarin, antibiotic prod. by Actinomyces violaceus (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS,
violarin, antiviral properties & prod. by Actinomyces violaceus (Rus))

AUTHORS: Krasil'nikov, N. A., Corresponding Member, [illegible] Academy of Sciences USSR, Korenyako, A. I., Artamonova, O. I.

SOV/20-120-4-59/67

TITLE: On Self-Suppression in Actinomycetes (O samougnetenii u aktinomitsetov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp. 900-903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the study of the antagonism of Actinomycetes the authors found a certain regularity in the particular nature of the interspecific interaction. As a rule the cultures of the same species do not suppress each other. Antibiotics do not suppress their own producer (Ref 5). This specific nature of antagonism served as a basis for the method of grouping and for the determination of the species of Actinomycetes and for the differentiation of the antibiotics produced by them. These methods permitted a comparatively accurate separation without a failure for a number of years. There are cases, however, where such a culture of Actinomycetes, when applied to the nutrient medium suppresses the growth of its own cells and of the cells of races belonging to its own species. No differences as compared to the inter-

specific antagonism can be perceived. Zones of self-suppression are formed (Fig 1), this phenomenon, however, being rare. It is observed with the greatest frequency in pigmented species as Act.violaceus, Act.coelicolor, Act. roseus, Act. viridichromogenes, but also in not pigmented species, as Act. diastaticus, Act.griseus. This phenomenon was studied. The investigations showed, that this effect is caused by two factors: a) by phages, which sometimes are the cause of self-suppression of growth, or b) in other cases a particular substance causing the death and the dissolution of cells. Pending final decisions, it was called "necrohormone". Long-term research furnished the result that many Actinomycetes contain phages in a hidden state. These are so-called lysogenic cultures. They are not dissolved under normal conditions of growth. The phage appears only in a particular stage of the Actinomycetes (Ref 9). Such lysogenic Actinomycetes are sometimes uncovered by the application of pellets of old culture on the recently sown patches of cells. The zone free of growth forming around these pellets is caused by phages, which become active by an unknown manner (Fig 1b). According to the experiments the authors drew the conclusion, that other factors than antibiotics are to be made responsible

On Self-Suppression in Actinomycetes

here, that is to say a) actinophages, b) necrohormones. The action of the latter was proved for several Actinomycetes, as Act.diastaticus, in some gray species, and in isolated races of blue Actinomycetes and in other. Necrohormone substances were found in races of Act.violaceus. They were isolated by physico-chemical methods and were obtained as a red solution. They are apparently a mixture of different chemical compounds. Necrohormones could not be obtained as yet in a pure state. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957

1. Actinomycetales--Growth 2. Actinomycetales--Chemical analysis
3. Actinomycetales--Physiology 4. Bacteriophages

Card 3/3

FURER, N.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; BALEZINA, T.I.

Antiviral effects of antibiotics produced by Actinomyces violaceus. Antibiotiki 4 no.3:30-35 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.Z.V.Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i otdel vzaimodeyntviye mikroorganizmov (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof.N.A.Krasil'nikov) Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
antiviral eff. of antibiotics prod. by Actinomyces violaceus (Rus))

ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.

Actinomycetes of the violaceus group. Trudy Inst. microbiol. no.8:275-337 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ACTINOMYCETALES)

ELINOV, N.O; YAKUBOV, G.Z.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I., i KHOKHLOVA, Yu.M.

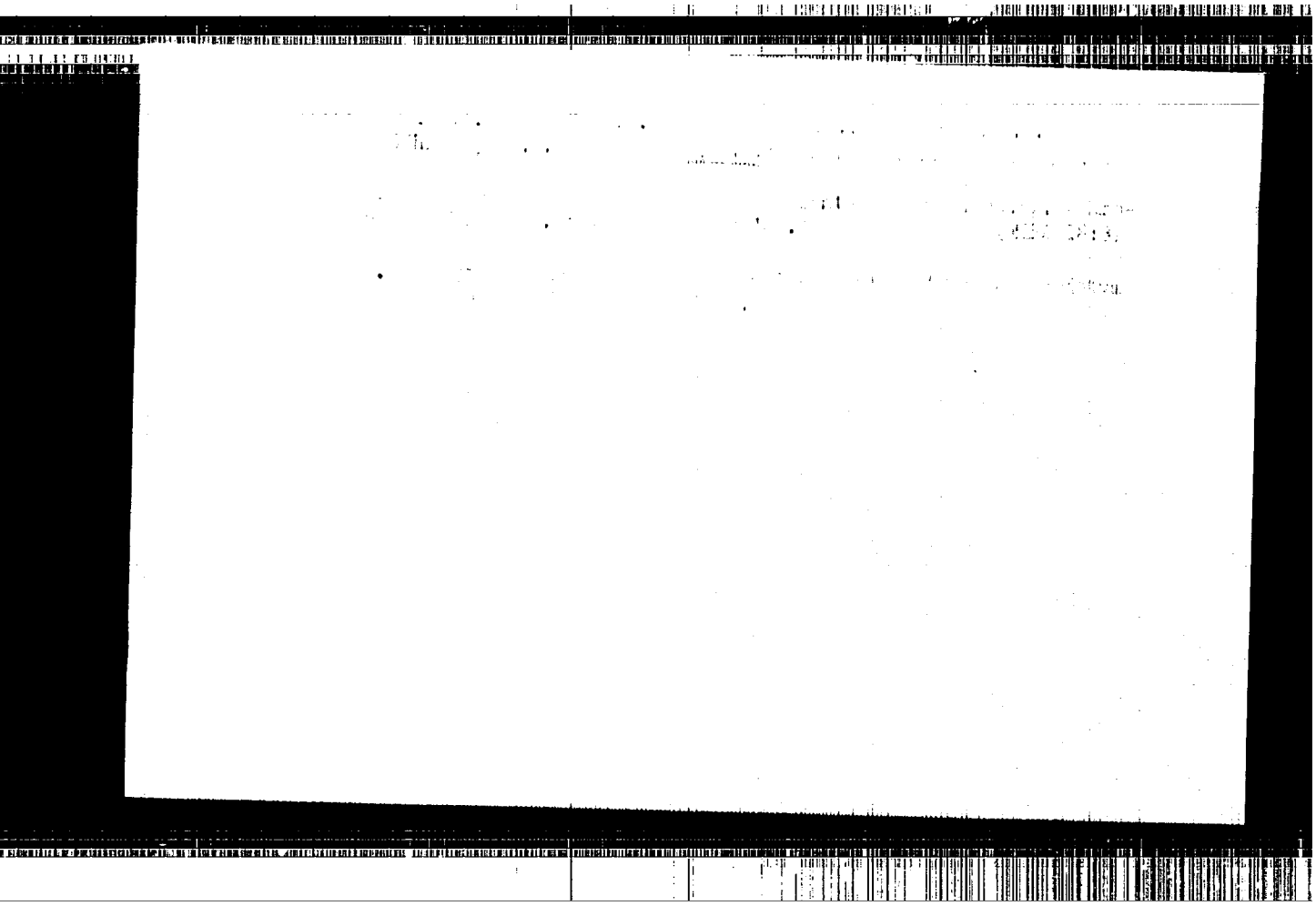
Isolation of antibiotics of the mycetin-violarin group by paper chromatography. Antibiotiki 7 no.12:1063-1069. D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; YAKUBOV, G.Z.; KHOKHLOVA, Yu.M.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; ULEZLO, I.V.

Study of antibiotics produced by actinomycetes of the violet group. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.5:748-754 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102220004-0"

KHOKHLOVA, Yu.M.; PUCHKINA, A.V.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.

Chemical study of the main component of vitamycin. Biokhimiia 29 no.5:841-845 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

YAK[illegible]LOV, G. .; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]EVA, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible],
A.S.

Mycetins B_1, B_2 and C, the new antibiotics of the rhodomycin group. Antibiotiki 10 no.9:771-776 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

Category : USSR/Optics - Optical methods of analysis. Instruments K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2523

Author : Artamonova, P.A.
Title : Spectral Analysis of High-Speed Tool Steel and Stainless Steel.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. metall. z-da, 1955, No 2, 106-111

Abstract : A spectral-analysis procedure, based on the three-standard method, was developed for stainless and high-speed tool steels. To determine the content of chromium, tungsten and vanadium in high-speed steel the light source used was the IG-2 spark generator. The following pairs of analytic lines were used: W 2397.11 -- Fe 2396.7; Cr 2782.35 -- Fe 2793.8; V 3130. 27 -- Fe 3038.15. The IG-2 spark generator was used to determine the chrome content in stainless steel, and an a-c arc generator PS-39 was used to determine the silicon, manganese, and nickel. The following pairs of analytic lines were selected; Si 2506.9 -- Fe 2507.9; Mn 2939.3 -- Fe 2944.4; Cr 3147.2 -- Fe 2154.4; Ni 3414.0 -- Fe 3399.3. The analysis time was reduced by 10-15 times compared with the chemical method.

Card : 1/1

ARTAMONOVA, P.A., inzh.

Spectrum analysis of stellites. Trudy LMZ no.9:259-263 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Stellite—Spectra)

MUSAYEV, I.A.; ISTRAKOVA, E.Kh.; RUMYANTSEV, A.N.; KISLINSKIY, A.N.; SANIN, P.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: Buturlova, T.N., starshiy laborant; LEPTOVSKAYA, M.S., starshiy laborant; ARTAMONOVA, N.A., starshiy laborant

Investigating olefins in gasolines from the high-speed cracking of paraffin petroleum products. Neftekhimia 4 no.4:567-571 Jl-Ag '64 (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

ARAKELOV, Arkadiy Avakovich; ARTAMONOVA, Rufina Grigor'yevna; KAZAKOV, Leonid Iosifovich; PEYGIN, Aleksandr Borisovich; KOTIKOVA, V.G., ved. red.

[Vykhino tank farm is an enterprise of communist labor] Vykhinskaia neftebaza - predpriiatie kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 77 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik; KOROLEV, A. Ya.; KULESHOV, I.M.; ZINOGRADOVA, L.M. Prinimala uchastiye ARTAMONOVA, R.V.

Process of polishing aluminum studied by the radioactive tracer technique. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.4:865-868 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

SOKOLOV, I.I. ; prof. (Moskva A-252, Novopeshchanaya ul., d. 16, korpus 62, kv.157); NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V.V., kand. med. nauk; ARTAMONOVA, S.A.

State of the blood coagulation system following fractures of the femoral neck in elderly persons. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.11:49-53 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz travmatologicheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel' - prof. I.I. Sokolov) i tsentral'noy klinicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - V.V. Novosel'skaya) Instituta imeni Sklifosovskogo (direktor - zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR M.M. Terasov).

L 38422-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6020366 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/003/0464/0467

AUTHOR: Belyayev, I. N.; Artamonova, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of titanium and zirconium hydroxides and coprecipitated hydroxides of titanium and lead and zirconium and lead

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 464-467

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxide, titanium compound, zirconium compound, lead compound

ABSTRACT: Titanium and zirconium hydroxides obtained by precipitation with ammonia from nitric acid solutions, and hydroxides obtained by coprecipitation with ammonia from nitric acid solutions of titanium and lead and zirconium and lead were investigated thermographically with an FPK-59 Kurnakov pyrometer and thermogravimetrically. It is shown that titanium and zirconium hydroxides dried at 60°C represent metatitanic acid $TiO(OH)_2$ - H_2TiO_3 and orthozirconic acid $Zr(OH)_4$ - H_4ZrO_4 respectively. The coprecipitated hydroxides dried at 60°C correspond to the compositions $Pb(OH)_2 \cdot Ti(OH)_4$ and $Pb(OH)_2 \cdot Zr(OH)_4$. It is possible that the coprecipitated hydroxides are respectively lead hydroxotitanate and lead hydroxozirconate, whose simplest formulas are $Pb[Ti(OH)_6]$ and $Pb[Zr(OH)_6]$ or $PbTiO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ and $PbZrO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25May64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 54-36

"Biosynthesis of Antiviral Substance of Actinomyces Origin."

report submitted for the International Congress for Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden, 4-9 Aug 1958.

KUZNETSOV, F.A.; DIDORA, N.F.; CHUSOVA, T.P.; ARTAMONOVA, S.E.

Electrode function of the carbon oxide electrode Nd_2O_3 - C - CO_2 in chloride melts containing trivalent neodymium chloride. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:10-14 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

22341

S/200/61/000/004/001/005
D228/D305

18 3100

AUTHORS: Val'tsev, V. K., Artamonova, S. M., Didora, N. F. and Kravchenko, L. Kh.

TITLE: Precipitation of elements from fused salts. Report 1. Precipitation of some elements from fused ammonium nitrate

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no. 4, 1961, 38-42

TEXT: This article reports on an investigation into separating rare earth metals by means of precipitation of their insoluble compounds by different precipitants from fused ammonium nitrate. It is known that rare earth oxides react with fused ammonium nitrate forming soluble double nitrates as cited by L. Ordit and Ya. Kleynberg [Abstracter's note: Names taken from Russian] (Ref. 1: Nevodnyye rastvoriteli (Non-aqueous Solvents) IL, M. 1955). At high temperatures double rare earth nitrates react with ammonium sulphate at the formation of double rare earth sulphates, e.g. double

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Precipitation of elements... S/200/61/000/004/001/005
D228/D305

lanthanum sulpahte at 330°C as cited by V. K. Val'tsev and V. P. Kovyrzina (Ref. 4: Izv. SO AN SSSR, No 10, 1960). The same reaction in fused ammonium nitrate used as a solvent takes place at 180°C. The use of fused ammonium nitrate allows work at lower temperatures, mainly at 180°C. The following experiments were conducted: Rare earth oxides previously ignited to 900°C - La_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Dy_2O_3 and alkaline earth oxides - MgO, CaO, SrO, BaO, uranium nitrate and thorium nitrate, were dissolved in fused ammonium nitrate at a temperature of 180°C concurrently with the formation of soluble double nitrates. The solubility of double lanthanum nitrate is 60% by weight. The oxides do not react with fused NH_4NO_3. The reactivity of uranium oxide with fused ammonium nitrate is very low. The solution of Th and U was produced as follows: hydrated nitrates of U and Th were fused with ammonium nitrate at 250°C, twice, to a dry cake, a part of which (assumed to be double nitrates) was soluble in fused solvent. A precipitant in the form of salt or dissolved in fused ammonium nitrate was then added to the solution of metal nitrates. The precipitate formed was separated from the

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D228/D305

Precipitation of elements...

mother-liquor by filtration (centrifusion could be used instead, state the authors) and washed with a fused solvent from the excess of precipitant, maintaining the temperature of 130°C. Then the precipitate was analyzed in the case of ammonium sulphate for metal, ammonium ion and sulphate ion. The results of precipitate analysis are given in tabulated form.

Legend: (1) Results of chemical analysis of precipitates; (2) Formula; (3) Content %; (4) Calculated; (5) Found

Результаты химического анализа осадков (1)

Формула (2)	(3) Состав, %					
	расчитано (4)			найдено (5)		
	Nd^{+3}	SO_4^{-2}	NH_4^+	Nd^{+3}	SO_4^{-2}	NH_4^+
$2Nd_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	37,25	55,78	6,97	37,50	55,40	7,10
$2Er_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	35,32	55,15	9,42	34,62	55,58	9,77
$2La_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	36,39	56,54	7,07	36,97	54,90	8,12

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Precipitation of elements...

Temperature does not alter the reaction but it does change the ratio x and y in the double lanthanum sulphate - x $La_2(SO_4)_3$ · y $(NH_4)_2 SO_4$. Ammonium oxalate precipitates La, Nd, Dy, Ca, Mg, Sr, Ba, Thorium. Double thorium oxalate is soluble in the excess of precipitant. Uranium under these conditions is not precipitated. Alkali oxalate can be used instead of ammonium oxalate with exactly the same results. Time of precipitation varies from immediate to 30 hours for different rare earth metals. The authors conclude that on the basis of new ideas on the structure of solvents, it may be suggested that this ratio varies also, depending on the precipitant concentration. The different behavior of rare earth metals during precipitation by different precipitants opens up new possibilities for their separation. There is 1 table and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. C. Vickery. J. Chem. Soc., 10, 2000 (1949), T. Keller, D. Aftandilian. Inorg. Syntheses, 5, 37 (1957), D. M. Gruen. J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Soc., 4, 1, 74 (1957)

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya

Card 4/5

Precipitation of elements...

22341
S/200/61/000/004/001/005
D228/D305

AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Division, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

Card 5/5

VAL'TSEV, V.I.; ARTAMONOVA, S.M.; KRAVCHENKO, L.Kh.

Precipitation of elements from molten salts. Report No.2: Precipitation of nitrates and nitrites of the alkali metals from melts. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.5:59-65 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Alkali metal salts)

ARTAMONOVA, S.V.; MEDVEDEVA, A.M.

Methods for the isolation of spores and pollens from oils and oil-field waters. Paleont.zhur. no.1:157-158 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Palynology) (Petroleum--Analysis)

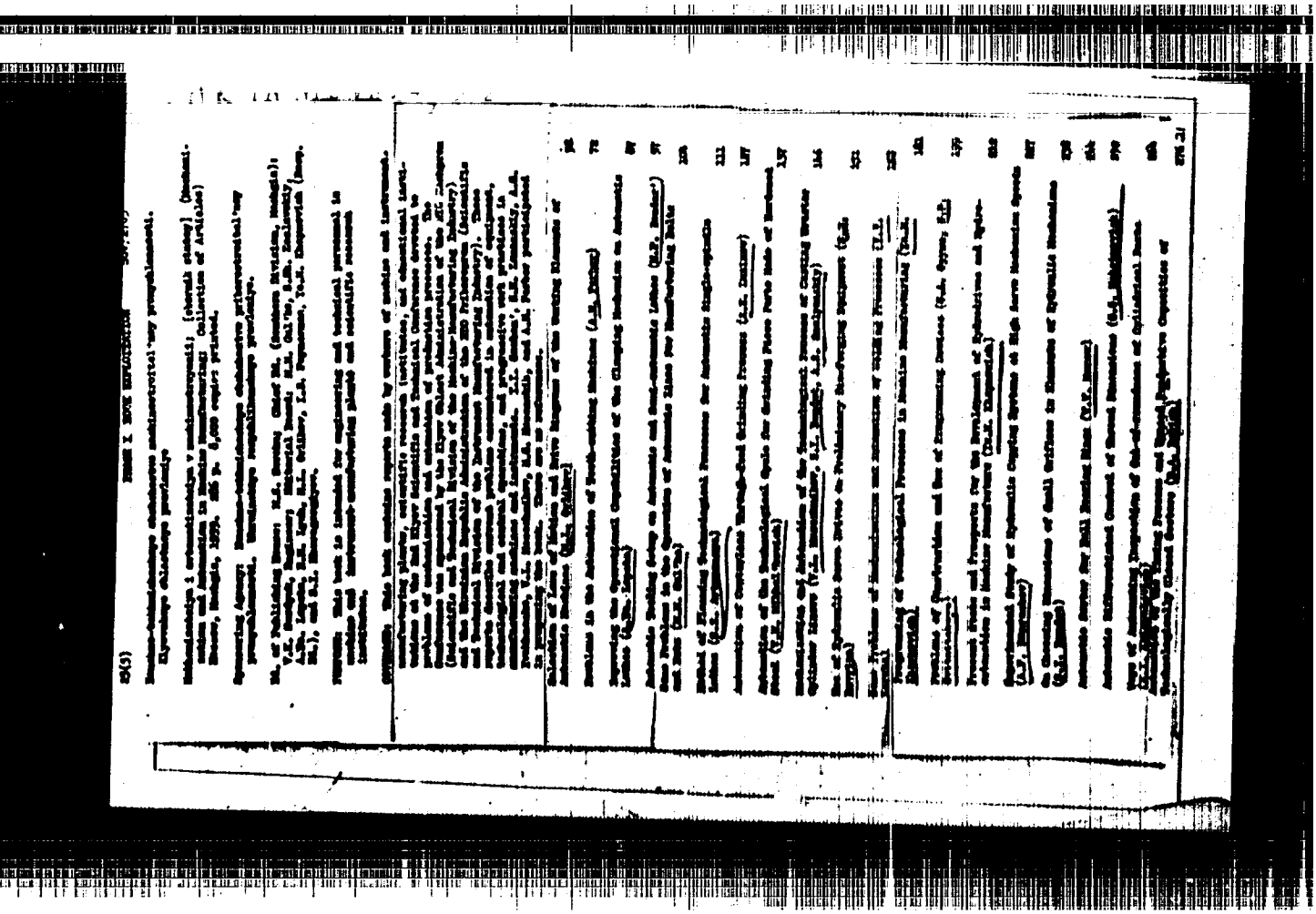
MEL'NIKOVA, Ye.A., dotsent; PANASENKO, Z.G., vrach; ARTAMONOVA, T.A., vrach

Changes in the serum proteins in persons working with gasoline and ethylated gasoline. Nauch. trudy Kub. gos. med. inst. 19: 77-83 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Kirgizskoy SSR prof. F.S. Okolov) Kubanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

[illegible], S.Z., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The use of ~~[illegible]~~c single- automatic control lathes [illegible] of medium and light-serial production ~~in the manufacture of medium and small series~~ of products." Kiev, 195[illegible] [illegible] pp with drawings; 1 ~~one~~ sheet of drawings (Min of Higher Education UkSSR, Kiev Order of Lenin Polytech Inst) 100 copies (KL, [illegible], 118)

-34-



DENISENKO, Z.F.; ARTAMONOVA, T.Ye.

Mechanism of residual jaundices following Botkin's disease. Trudy LSGMI no.69:98-101 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.M.Ryss).
(JAUNDICE) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KOPYLOV, M., inzh.; GINZBURG, M.; ARTAMONOVA, V.; NIKULINSKIY, A.; CHERNOV, A.; IGLIN, S.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:32-49 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut (for Kopylov). 2. Starshiy inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti neftezavoda imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza, Baku (for Ginsburg).

(Technological innovations)

USSR/Biology - Microbiology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Zil'ber, L. A. Active Memb. of Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, and Artamonova, V. A.

Title : About the so-called blocking of viruses causing swelling

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1057 - 1060, June 1954

Abstract : The so-called blocking of tumor-causing viruses is discussed. Papillomatous viruses lose their disease causing effectiveness after coming in contact with albumina of cancerous tissues. In all experiments where the tumor causing virus was mixed with the extract virus from a cancerous tissue in ratio of 1 : 5 it was completely blocked and during inoculation of such mixture papilloma appeared in none of the test cases. The experiments were made on live rabbits and more detailed results are given in tables. One reference. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, The N. F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.

Submitted : April 6, 1954

ARTAMONOVA, V.A.: "A study of the antigenic properties of papillomatotic and cancerous tissue of rabbits". Moscow, 1955. Acad Med Sci USSR (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 44, 29 October 1955. Moscow

"Experimental Data on the Study of the Pathogenesis of Malignant Growth." [paper read at an unidentified scientific conference held by the institute during the first half of 1954.] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

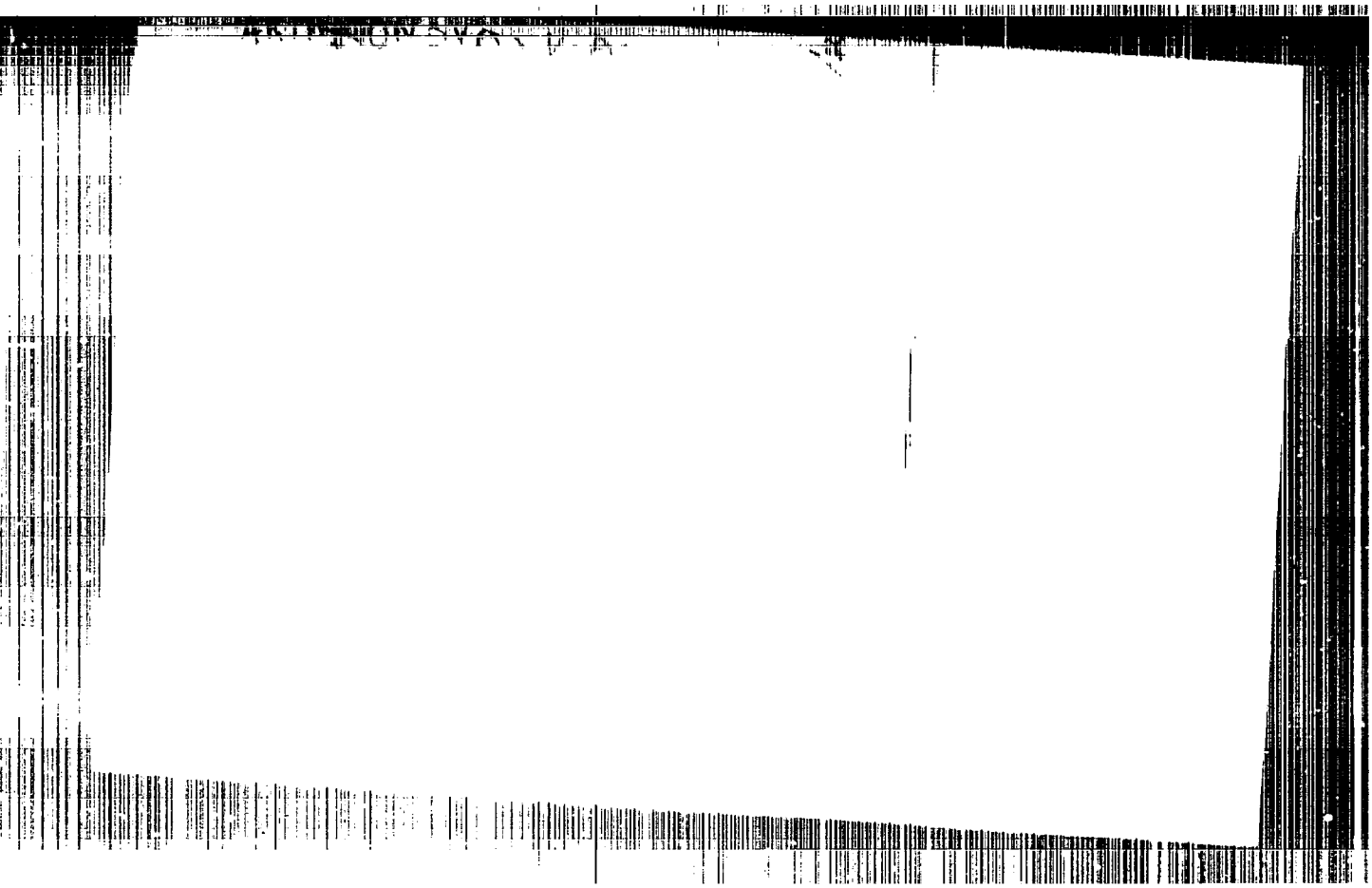
SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

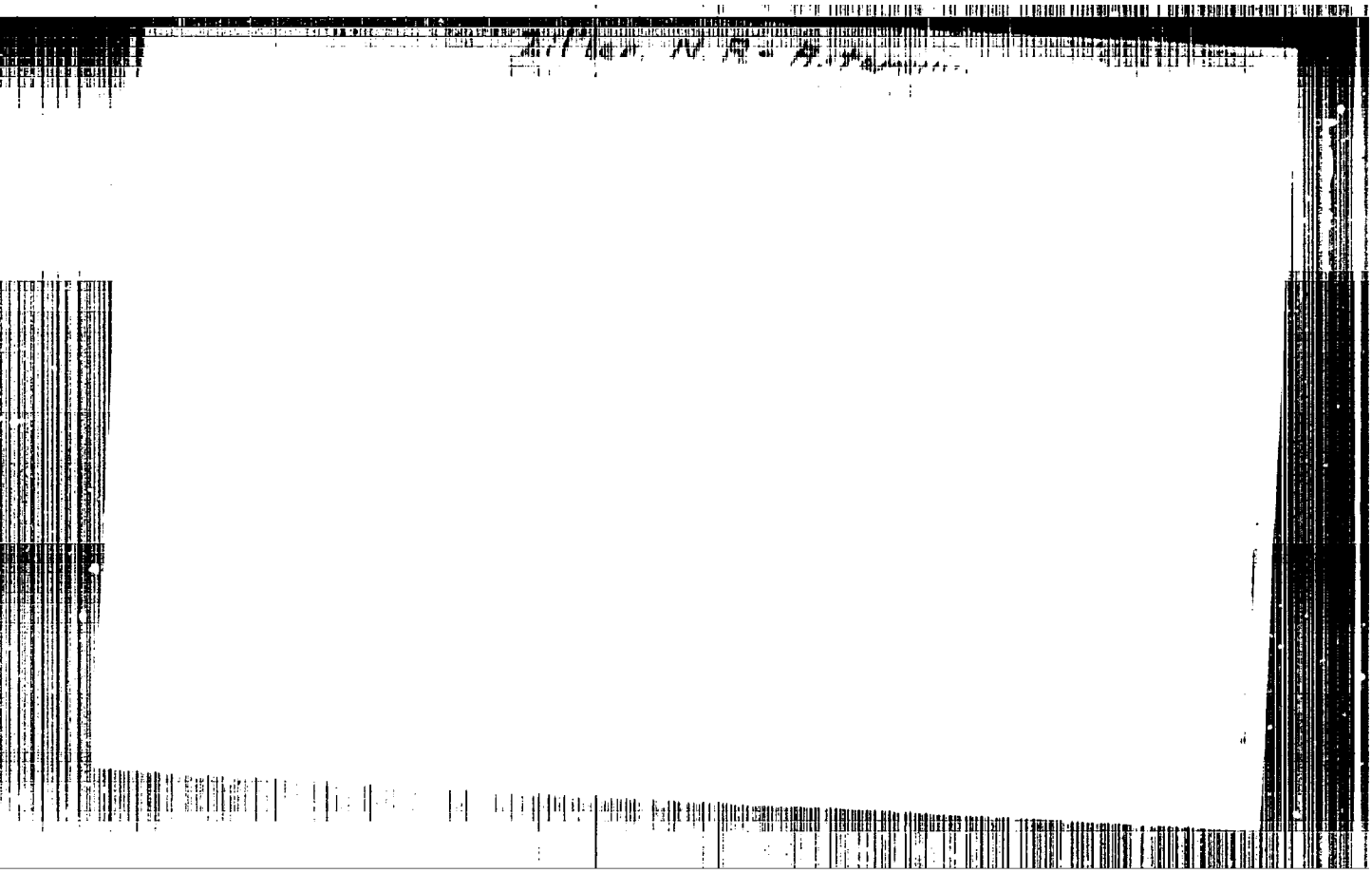
ARTAMANOVA, V. A.

"Changes in the Antigen State of Tissues in the Process of Malignancy." Proceedings of Inst Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954 56.

Personnel Identified as Participants in Scientific Conferences held by the Institute in 1953 Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186 11 Jan 57.





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102220004-0"

LEVINA, D.M., ARTAMONOVA, V.A.

Study of the antgenic properties of certain corpuscular and soluble fractions isolated from tumors of inbred mice [with summary in English] Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 46 no.8:77-82 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz otdela immunologii zlokachestvennykh opukholey (nauch. dayatvitel' nyy chlen AMN SSSR L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR, Moskva Predstavlena dayatvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.
(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
antigenic properties of corpuscular & soluble fractions isolated from tumors of inbred mice (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.; ARTAMONOVA, V.A.

Nature of changes in the antigenic structure of proteins due to the effects of ionising radiations. Med. rad. 4 no.5:3-6 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F Gamaleĭ AMN SSSR.
(LIVER, metab.
proteins, antigenic structure changes in x-irradiated rabbits (Rus))
(KIDNEYS, metab.
same)
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on antigenic structure of renal & Hepatic proteins in rabbits (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metab.
kidneys & liver, eff. of x-irradiation on antigenic structure in rabbits (Rus))

ARTAMONOVA, V.A. (Moskva, Arbatskaya pl., d. 2/4, kv. 15); LEVINA, D.M., (Moskva, K-9, Bryusovskiy per., d. 2/14, korp. A, kv. 23)

Study on the antigenic properties of certain protein fractions of tumors in tumor-bearing lines of mice. Vop. onk. 5 no.1:29-32 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev).

(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
antigenic properties of protein fractions in tumor-bearing mice (Rus))

ARTAMONOVA, V.A.

Further studies on the question of the effect of ionising radiations on antigenic properties of proteins. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:42-49 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i onkologii instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(ANTIGENS radiation eff.)

TIKHONENKO, T.I.; [illegible]

Isolation and characterization of preparations of nucleic acids from tumors. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.6:614-621 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Otdel onkologii i immunologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ARTAMONOVA, V.A., LIKHONENKO, T.I., MORGUNOVA, T.D.

Effect of ribonucleic acid on the growth of tumor cells. Vop. onk. 10 no.3:22-26 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdela obshchey immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i immunologii imeni Gamaleya AMN SSSR (nauch. otdelom - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber). Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-182, Malaya Sukhumskaya, 13, Institut epidemiologii i immunologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya.

ARTAMONOVA, V.A.; TIKHONENKO, T.I.

Method of fractionation of nucleic acids on a protein sorbent. Biokhimiia 30 no.4:806-815 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otdel obshchey immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei i laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo, AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ARTAMONOVA, V.F.

Results of testing the Siberian larch in Dahestan. Trudy Inst. bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 17:18-21 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ARTAMONOVA, V. G.

ARTAMONOVA, V. G.: "Vibration Disease Among Pneumatic Workers and An Attempt to Treat it." Min Health RSFSR. Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956.

SOV/137-57-11-22778

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 306 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Artamonova, V.G.

TITLE: Vibration Sickness and Experience in its Treatment (Vibratsionnaya bolezn' i opyt yeye lecheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Yubileyn. nauchn. sessii, posvyashch. 30-letney deyatsti. Gos. n.-i. in-ta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. Leningrad. 1957, pp 107-111

ABSTRACT: The following symptoms were observed on the examination of foundry cleaners: cyanosis of the wrists, hypothermia, edematosis, "pastosity" of the fingers, especially of the terminal phalanges; in advanced cases a deformation of the fingers, especially in inter-phalange joints, a sharply defined hyperhydrosis of the wrists, trophic disruptions in the form of hyperkeratosis, change in the color of the nails, and an increase in their brittleness. The following symptoms appeared in more advanced cases: Loss of mobility in the inter-phalange joints of finger contraction, atrophy of the muscles (especially of the

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Vibration Sickness and Experience in its Treatment

inter-osseous muscles). For the treatment of the vibration disease it is recommended that novocaine, "difatsyl", and paraffin dressings be employed.

Ye. L.

ARTAMONOVA, V.O.

Treatment of vibration disease with difacil. Trudy LSGMI 37:80-94 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh boleznay Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy-prof. Ye.TS.Andreyeva-Galanina).

(VIBRATIONS, inj. eff.
peripheral neurovasc. discrd. in air hammer operators, ther., adiphenine (Rus))
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, etiol. & pathogen.
same)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
same)
PARASYMPATHOLYTICS, ther. use
adiphenine in peripheral neurovasc. discrd. in air hammer operators (Rus))

ARTAMONOVA, V.G.

Gastrointestinal conditions in vibration sickness. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:73-76 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ALIMENTARY CANAL—DISEASES)

ARTAMONOVA, V.G.

Electrocardiographic data on vibration sickness. Gig.i san. 26 no.1: 77-85 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Yevgeniya TSezarevna; DROGACHINA, Esfir' Abramovna; ARTAMONOVA, Volya Georgiyevna; BURLOVA, L.Ya., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Vibration sickness] Vibratsionnaia bolezn'. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 173 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TARASOVA, A.V.; ARTAMONOVA, V.G.; POLONSKAYA, F.L.

Specific character of morbidity among upholsterers. Zdrav.Ros. Feder. 6 no.9:19-22 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.TS.Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Oktyabr'skogo rayona Leningrada.
(FURNITURE WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

GRATSIANSKAYA, Lyubov Nikolayevna; GRINBERG, Aleksandr Veniaminovich; prof.; EL'KIN, Mikhail Akimovich; ARTAMONOVA, V.G., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Occupational diseases of the hands from overstrain] Professional'nye zabolevaniia ruk ot perenapriazheniia. Pod obshchei red. A.V.Grinberga. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(HAND--DISEASES) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Yevgeniya TSezarevna; ARTAMONOVA, Volya Georgiyevna; ZATYUSHKOV, A.I., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

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