

AVEN, O.I.

BERG, A.I., glav. red.; TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., glav. red.; BERKOVICH, D.M.,
zaml glav. red.; LEISNER, A.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
zam. glav. red.; AVEN, O.I., red.; AGEYKIN, D.I., red.; kand.
tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; AYZERMAN, M.A., red.; VENIKOV, V.A.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; VORONOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., red.; GAVRILOV, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
red.; ZERNOV, D.V., red.; IL'IN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., red.; KITOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOGAN, B.YA.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTOUSOV, A.I., red.; KLINITSKIY,
N.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk red.; LEVIN, G.A., prof. red.;
LOZINSKIY, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BOSSIYEVSKIY, V.I.,
red.; MAKSAREV, Yu.Ye., red.; MASLOV, A.A., dots., red.; POIKOV, A.A., red.;
RAKOVSKIY, M.Ye., red.; ROZENBERG, I.D., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V., red.;
USHAKOV, V.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FIM'LBAUM, A.A.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; FROLOV, V.S., red.;
KHARKEVICH, A.A., red.; KHRAMOY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
TSYPKEN, Ya.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; CHELYUSTKIN,
A.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHREYDER, Yu.A., kand. fiz.-
mat. nauk, dots., red.; BOCHAROVA, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk,
starshiy nauchnyy red.; DELONE, N.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
BARANOV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; PAVLOVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

~~(Continued on next card)~~

Industrial electronics and automation of production processes
(Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva i promyshlennaya elektronika.) Vol. 1, A-I
x Moscow, Gos. nauchn. izd-vo "Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya" 1962. 524pp.

AVEN, O.l., kand.tekhn.nauk

Recent studies on the theory of automatic control as
discussed at a meeting of the Department of Mechanics and
Control Processes. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 2:44-46 F '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

KHALAMEYZER, M.B.; AVEN O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Integrating devices of automatic compensators] Integri-
ruishchie ustro'stva avtomaticheskikh kompensatorov.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 104 p. (MIRA 17:9)

BERG, A.I., glav. red.; TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., glav. red.; TSYPKIN, Ya.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; VORONOV A.A., prof., red.; AGEYKIN, D.I., doktor tekhn.nauk red.;GAVRILOV, M.A., red.; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; CHELYUSTKIN, A.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PROKOF'YEV, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; IL'IN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KITOV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KEINITSKIY, N.A., kand. fiz. mat. nauk, red.; KOGAN, B.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; USHAROV, V.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; LERNER, A.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; FEL'DBAUM, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SHREYDER, Yu.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KHARKEVICH, A.A., akademik, red. [deceased]; TIMOFEYEV, P.V., red.; MASLOV, A.A., dots., red.; TRUTKO, A.F., inzh., red.; LEVIN, G.A., prof., red.; LOZINSKIY, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NETUSHIL, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; POPKOV, V.I., red.; ROZENBERG, L.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LIFSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; AVEN, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BLANN, O.M. [Blunn, O.M.], red.; BROYDA, V., inzh., prof., red.; BREKKL', L [brockl, L.] inzh., knad. nauk, red.; VAYKHAFDT, Kh. [Weichardt, H.], inzh., red.; BOCHAROVA, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, st. nauchn. red.

[Automation of production processes and industrial electronics]
Avtomatizatsiia proizvodstva i promyshlennaya elektronika; entsiklopediia sovremennoi tekhniki. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia.
Vol.4. 1965. 543 p. (TRA 18:6)

AVINARIUS, A. M.

"Equilibrium in the Ternary System Ethyl-Alcohol Aniline-Water." by D. N. Tarassenkov and A. M. Avenerius. (p. 1577)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1948, Volume 16, No. 10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

lit
AYENARIUS, A-M.

Equilibrium in the ternary system with two pairs of partially miscible components: benzoic-formic acid-bromoform. A. M. Ayenarius and D. N. Tarasenkov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 16, 1777-82(1946) (in Russian). —The compos. of the conjugate azeot. were detd. at 25, 50, and 70° (where the binary systems HCOOH-C₆H₅ and HCOOH-CHBr₃ form 2 liquid phases) by analysis and synthesis and are given in tables and in triangular diagrams. HCOOH was titrated with 0.25 N alkali; CHBr₃ was saponified with boiling alc. KOH for 3 hrs., and its detd. after Volhard; C₆H₅ was calcd. from the difference. The ternary system has one single heterogeneous region. In conformity with Tarasenkov's rule, all prolonged tie-lines intersect at the 100% HCOOH apex of the representative triangle, i.e., in Tarasenkov's equation (*C.I.* 36, 4401; 41, 4690g), the const. k is 0 within the limits of exptl. error; also, the ratio of the const. component in the 2 liquid layers remains const. The system shows the phenomenon of phase conversion; i.e., from a certain concn. up, the phase richer in the lighter component has a higher d . than the phase poorer in it. N. Thon

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX

AVENESYAN, M.

On voluntary resignation. Sov.profsoiuzy [8] no.3:51
F '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Predsedatel' savkoma profsoyuza Sumgait'skoy teploelektro-
tsentrali (g.Sungait, AzerSSR).
(Employees, Resignation of)

SELIVANOV, I.A.; AVENIROV, M.I.

Jerusalem artichoke as a prospective forage crop for Perm
Province. Uch. zap. Per. gos. un. 13 no.1:19-23 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Perm Province--Jerusalem artichoke)

VASIL'YEV, V.L.; GOL'DENBERG, A.A.; AVENIROV, S.P., otv. red.;
OSVENSKAYA, A.A., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Technical control in shipbuilding] Tekhnicheskii kontrol' v
sudostroenii. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1952. 178 p.
(MIRA 1617)

(Shipbuilding)

AVENIROV, S.P., inzh.; LOGINOV, S.P., kand.ekonom. nauk

Activity of the Bureau of Economic Analysis in Shipbuilding
Enterprises of the Leningrad Economic Region. Sudostroenie
29 no.7:68-69 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Leningrad Economic Region--Shipbuilding)

AVENIROVA, A.I.

26003 Aveniroma, A.I. O Roli Kischechnykh Prosteyshikh V Zheludochnachishechnykh
Rasstroystvakh U Detey. Zdravockhraneniye Kazakhstana, 1948, No. 4, S. 15-18.

SO: Letcis' Zhurnal Statey, Nol 30, 1948 Moscow

AVENIROVA, A. I.

"The Role of Intestinal Protozon in Pathological Conditions of the Gastro-intestinal Tract in Young Children." Dr Med Sci, Pediatrics Inst, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, Alma-Ata, 1954. (ZhBiol, No 3, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO. Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

AVENIROVA, A. I.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/9 Pediatrics Sop 58

2395. THE REDUCTION OF THE FREQUENCY OF GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE
IN CHILDREN (Russian text) - Avenirova A. I., Nikonova T. N.
and Yarochnikina N. P. - ZDRAVOOKHR. KAZAKH. 1956, 9 (6-9)

The authors analyse the causes of the high morbidity among children from intestinal infections at Alma-Ata. With this aim in view, they studied, from the material of one of the children's establishments of the town, the various stages of medical services for children who contracted dysentery. Special attention was paid to the questions of timely detection and hospitalization of the ill children, the ascertaining of contacts, the activity of the so-called 'enteric commission', and the prophylactic measures taken by the district practitioner. It emerged that district practitioners did not determine carefully enough the moment of onset of the disease in children suffering from dysentery and infectious colitis, that information on patients discharged from hospitals was inexact, that patients were discharged from hospital without sufficient regard to their living conditions, and that district pediatricians as well as physicians of the 'enteric commissions' and epidemiologists did not keep in touch with each other enough about the after-treatment of patients at their homes; in addition, sanitary instruction among the population was unsatisfactory. (S)

AVENIROVA, A.I.

Role of Lamblia in diseases of the alimentary canal in small children. *Pediatrics* no.4:85-86 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy i gosital'noy pediatrii Kazakhstanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES) (LAMBLIASIS)

AVENIROVA, A. I.

Further considerations on the significance of Lamblia in gastrointestinal diseases infants. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.3:334-338 My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GIARDIASIS, in infants and child (Rus))

AVENIROVA, A.I., prof.

History of the development of pediatric public health in Kazakhstan.
Pediatriia 36 no.6:73-76 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. A.I. Avenirova)
pediatricheskogo fakul'teta Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHILD WELFARE, hist.
in Russia (Rus))

AVENIROVA, A.I., prof.; ROZENTSVAYG, L.S.

Clinical characteristics of anicteric and attenuated forms of
infectious hepatitis in children. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.11:
52-54 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz 7-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Alma-Aty.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIONS)

AVENIROVA, A.I., prof.; ISMAGILOVA, A.Sh., kand.med.nauk

Significance of *Lambli*a in intestinal disturbances of infants.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.1:58-61 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii (zav. - professor A.I.Avenirova)
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GIARDIASIS)

AVENIROVA, A.I., prof.

Significance of lamblias in gastrointestinal diseases in infants.
Pediatria 41 [i.e. 42] no.2:45-48 P '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(INFANTS--DISEASES)

(GIARDIASIS)

ACC NR: AP7001879

SOURCE CODE: UR/0300/66/038/006/0590/0595

AUTHOR: Sytinskiy, I. A.; Avenirova, Ye. L.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A.A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) system in the brain of animals during acceleration

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy biokhimichnyy zhurnal, v. 38, no. 6, 1966, 590-595

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, tissue physiology, GABA, gamma aminobutyric acid, central nervous system, brain physiology, brain biochemistry, hematoencephalic barrier

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of head-pelvis accelerations (25 G) on the amount of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and the activity of the GABA-metabolizing enzymes glutamate decarboxylase (GDC-ase) and GABA- α -ketoglutaric acid (GABA-aminopherase) present in rat-brain tissue. Rats weighing 120-200 g were rotated on a centrifuge with a radius of 1.2 m. Rats were subjected to 25 G for 30 sec four times in 3 min and placed in liquid nitrogen within 2 to 3 sec after the centrifuge stopped. Brain tissues were processed by paper chromatography to determine GABA content. GDC-ase activity was determined by finding the increase in GABA due to decarboxylation of L-glutaminic acid in brain homogenate from rats decapitated immediately after centrifugation, incubated with glutaminic acid for 30 min at 37C.

Card 1/2

UDC: 577.1:612.8.015

ACC NR: AP7001879

GABA-aminopherase activity was found by cooling the rat-brain homogenate to 4—5C with a mixture of GABA and α -ketoglutaric acid, then determining the increase in glutaminic acid. It was found that: 1) the GABA content and activity of GABA-metabolizing enzymes remained normal in the brain of rats immobilized for 3 min in the centrifuge biocontainer but not exposed to acceleration. 2) GABA content and enzyme activity were likewise unchanged in the brain of rats exposed to 3 min of head-pelvis acceleration of the order of 25 G. 3) Brain GABA level did not increase following intraperitoneal injection of GABA (50—250 mg/100 g body weight), owing to nonpermeability of the blood-brain barrier. When intraperitoneal GABA (150 mg/100 g) was accompanied by dilanthine (5 mg/100 g), and when larger doses (over 500 mg/100 g) of intraperitoneal GABA were given alone, the blood-brain barrier was overcome and brain GABA levels rose. 4) Acceleration (25 G) following intraperitoneal injection of GABA (150—200 mg/100 g) resulted in a 100% to 150% increase in brain GABA levels. 5) Activity of the GABA-metabolizing enzymes GDC-ase and GABA-aminopherase remained normal in all experiments. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

[DP]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: 06Jun65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

LA 00017-07 INT(1) SGTB D./GD

ACC NR: A10036609

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0359/0360

AUTHOR: Sytinskiy, I. A.; Avenirova, Ye. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma-amino-butyric acid system in the brain of animals during exposure to acceleration. Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 359-360

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, gamma-aminobutyric acid, animal physiology, hematoencephalic barrier, blood chemistry

ABSTRACT:

An investigation of the gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) system to reveal the mechanism of central nervous system disruption during acceleration is of interest because this acid has an inhibitory effect on brain cortex bioelectricity. The effects of head-pelvis and pelvis-head accelerations (18 and 25 G) on the GABA content and its enzymatic activity were studied in white rats. The following enzymes were used: glutamatedecarboxylase-GDC and aminoferase; GABA- α -ketoglutaric acid-GABA-

Card 1/2

L 08847-67

ACC NR: AT0036669

aminoferase. The content of GABA was determined chromatographically. The activity of GDC and GABA aminoferase was determined as a function of the increase of end products of the enzyme reaction after incubation at a temperature of 37°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. 0

It was found that accelerations did not alter the GABA system. A study of hematoencephalic barrier permeability showed that an intraperitoneal injection of GABA in doses of 50-250 mg/100 g did not increase its level in the brain. An increase in the level of GABA in the brain occurred when it was injected parenterally after exposure to acceleration which disrupted the hematoencephalic barrier. The activity of GABA metabolic enzymes in the brains of animals when injected with large doses of substrate remained within normal limits. The hematoencephalic barrier effectively prevented the GABA infiltration. Acceleration resulted in a disruption of the hematoencephalic barrier accompanied by the development of central nervous system depression due to the GABA penetration. This means that the central mechanisms of nervous activity might possibly be directly affected during acceleration. [W. A. no. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

The electrohorreol study of the extracts of cancerous
papillomas on tissues of rabbits. G. I. Stepanchenko,
L. A. Z. Avramova, Ye. V. Dubinskii. No.
10-4(1934). The study are similar to those
conducted in the animal literature on this subject. E. S. I.

2

ZIL'BER, L.A.; AHELEV, G.I.; AVENIROVA, N.V.; BAYDAKOVA, Z.L.

Differences in the antigenic structure of cytoplasmic granules of the liver and hepatoma in mice. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.4:937-939 F '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zil'ber). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (CANCER)

L 17790-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/INT(1)/FS(v)-1/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pb-4/Pe-5
 AEDG(a)/AFWI/ASD(a)-5/AND/AMTR/AFTG(b) DD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000263 S/0301/64/010/006/0595/0600

AUTHOR: Avenirova, Ye. D.; Savin, B. M.; Sy*tiinskiy, I. A.

TITLE: The influence of hypoxia and acceleration on the content of glutaminic and gamma-aminobutyric acids in brain tissue

SOURCE: Voprosy* meditsinskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 6, 1964, 595-600

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration, hypoxia, brain metabolism, glutaminic acid, gamma aminobutyric acid, rat, brain tissue

ABSTRACT: Tests were conducted on 59 white rats weighing 120—200 gm. Accelerations took place on a centrifuge with a radius of 1.2 m. Rats were kept in a fixed position in containers on the ends of the centrifuge arms. The maximum acceleration, 18 g, was maintained for 1 min. This was followed 2—3 sec later by immediate quick freezing in nitrogen. Hypoxia tests took place in a pressure chamber 0.6 m in size. Animals were subjected to simulated altitudes of 5000 m (81 mm Hg), 10,000 m (40 mm Hg), and 15,000 m (18 mm Hg). The three stages of hypoxia were classified as compensating (Stage I) and non-compensating (Stages II & III). The duration of exposure to hypoxia

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D 17790-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000263

was either 1 min or 30 sec. The rate of "climb" and "fall" was 50-75 m/sec. Animals were quick frozen in liquid nitrogen 3-10 sec following the test. Qualitative determination of free amino acids in brain tissue was accomplished by paper chromatography. Chromatograms were placed in a chamber for 48 hr to obtain gamma aminobutyric and glutamic acids, and for 60 hr to obtain aspartic acid. It was found that hypoxia produced by 1-min exposures to 5000 and 10,000 m increased the content of gamma aminobutyric acid in the cerebral hemispheres by 30% and in the cerebellum by 40%, as compared to the controls. Particularly large increases were observed during acute hypoxia (15,000 m) accompanied by deoxygenation. Accelerations of 18 g did not alter the content of brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. It was concluded that these variations between the content of gamma-aminobutyric acid in brain tissues produced by acceleration and acute hypoxia reflect the difference in the mechanisms which produce these changes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya khimii belka Leningradskogo universiteta
(Laboratory of Protein Chemistry, Leningrad University); Kafedra
aviatsionnoy meditsiny" Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina Akademii

Card

2/3

L 17790-65					
ACCESSION NR:	AP5000253				
imeni S. M. Kirova, Leningrad (Department of Aviation Medicine, Military Medical Academy)					
SUBMITTED:	27Aug63				
NO REF SOV:	013				
		ENCL:	00		
		OTHER:	003		
				SUB CODE:	PH, LS
				ATD PRESS:	3153

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013136

8/3018/63/000/000/0163/0173

AUTHOR: Sy*stinskiy, I. A.; Avenirova, Ye. L.; Dement'yeva, S. P.;
Ostretsova, I. B.; Priyatkina, T. N.

TITLE: Gamma aminobutyric acid in animal brains during radical
acceleration and narcotic sleep

SOURCE: Tret'ya Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po biokhimi nervnoy
sistemy*. Sbornik dokladov. Yerevan, 1963, 163-173

TOPIC TAGS: gamma aminobutyric acid level, aminobutyric acid,
glutamic acid decarboxylase activity, radial acceleration, cortex
inhibition, amytal sodium, chromatography, electrophoresis,
electroencephalogram, central nervous system, beta oxidation

ABSTRACT: In the first of two series of experiments the level of
gamma aminobutyric acid and the activity of its enzyme, glutamic acid
decarboxylase, were determined in rats in relation to functional
activity of the central nervous system under conditions of strain.
In the second series they were determined in relation to the
functional state of the cortex inhibited by amytal sodium. For the
first series animals were subjected to radial acceleration of 23, 33,

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013136

and over 39 g on a centrifuge and then frozen in liquid oxygen. After the brains were removed, they were divided into large hemispheres and cerebellum for extract preparation by Robert's method. Amino acids were separated by chromatography and electrophoresis. Glutamic acid decarboxylase activity in the large hemispheres was measured by Barburg's manometric method. For the second series animals were injected subcutaneously with amytal sodium to induce narcotic sleep and then were frozen in liquid oxygen. Electroencephalograms were made before and after injections. Findings show that gamma aminobutyric acid and its enzyme take part in the resistance processes of the organism under heavy strain. Increase in gamma aminobutyric acid level with radial acceleration of 33 g appears to be a protective reaction which contributes to inhibition of the central nervous system. In animals with induced inhibition of the cerebral cortex, gamma aminobutyric acid level is reduced when brain biopotentials are sharply depressed. To compensate for this reduction, beta oxidation of the gamma aminobutyric acid takes place and beta-oxygamma-aminobutyric acid forms. This is reduced when the animal awakens. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT013136

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya khimii belka fiziologicheskogo
instituta im. A. A. Ukhtomskogo Leningradskogo universiteta
(Protein Chemistry Laboratory of the Physiological Institute,
Leningrad University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 029

Card 3/3

AVENIROVA, Z.A.

STEPANCHENOK-RUDNIK, G.I. (Moskva, D.182, Shchukinskaya ul., d.33, kv.37);
AVENIROVA, Z.A. (Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya ul., d.33, kv.53)

Electrophoretic examination of extracts from rabbit cancer and
papilloma tissues. Vop.onk. 1 no.5:20-24 '55. (MLBA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR L.A.
Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya Akade-
mii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
G.V.Vygodchikov)

(VIRUS DISKASHS, experimental,

Shope papilloma, tissue extracts, electrophoresis)

(NEOPLASMS,

tissue extracts, electrophoresis)

(ELECTROPHORSIS,

of Shope papilloma & tumor tissue extracts)

(TISSUE EXTRACTS,

Shope papilloma & tumor tissue, electrophoresis)

Ayeniurova, Z.A.

NARTSISSOV, N.V. (Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya, d.33, kv.46); AYENIROVA, Z.A.
(Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya d.33 kv.53); STEPANCHENOK, G.I. (Moskva,
D-182, Shchukinskaya, d.33, kv.37); SOLOV'YEVA, N.Ya. (Moskva,
Kropotkinskiy pr. d.23, kv.9)

Serological and biological activities of precipitable and nonprecipitable
fractions of Shope rabbit papilloma. Vop.onk. 1 no.6:59-64 '55.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. otdelom - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.
N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchi-
kov)

(VIRUS DISEASES, experimental,
Shope papilloma, immunol. & biol. reactions of precipitable
& non-precipitable fractions)

AVENIROVA, Z. A.

"Experimental Data on the Study of Methods for Isolating Tumoral Viruses."
[dissertation critically analyzed at a session of the institute's
Scientific Council held in 1953.] 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.

AVENIROVA, Z. A., STEPANCHENOK, G. I., SOLOV'YEVA, N. YA., NARTSISSOV, N. V.

"Serological and Biological Activity of Precipitating and Nonprecipitating Fractions of Rabbit Shope Papilloma." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gama b ya, 1954-56.

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

SO:Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 11/8 Gen. Pathology Aug 58

1827. SHOPE RABBIT PAPILLOMA: SEROLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF SEDIMENTABLE AND NON-SEDIMENTABLE FRACTIONS OF PAPILLOMA SUSPENSIONS - Narcissov N. V., Avenirova Z. A., Stepanchenok G. I. and Solovieva N. J. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Dept. of Immunol. and Malignant Tumours, Moscow, USSR - NEOPLASMA 1957, 4/3 (196-203) Tables 5

The supernatants of suspensions of virus papillomata, centrifuged at 20,000-45,000 r. p. m. have complement-fixing properties. The degree was lower than that of the original suspensions. As a rule the biological activity was abolished after this treatment. After precipitation by antibiotics (grisemin or streptomycin) the sediment, as well as the supernatant, was serologically and biologically active. By means of the rabbit red cell absorption technique no papilloma virus could be detected in the supernatants (40,000 r. p. m.). Three possibilities are discussed for the factor responsible for the complement-fixing activity of supernatants: a papilloma protein, modified under the influence of the papilloma virus, a soluble antigen, derived from the virus (the virus-DNA?; abstr.) or a premature, non-infective form of the papilloma virus.

Schmidt - Berlin (V, 16)

17(3)

AUTHORS:

Zil'ber, L. A., . . . Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, SOV/20-124-4-60/67
Abelev, G. I., Avenirova, Z. A., Engel'gardt, N. V., Baydakova, Z. L.

TITLE:

On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice (O razlichiyakh antigennoy struktury tsitoplazmaticheskikh granul pecheni i gepatomy myshey)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 937-939 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Malignant tumors contain specific tumor antigens (Refs 1,2), the isolation and study of which is at present among the most topical problems. The evaluation of the precipitation reaction in the gel (Ref 3) combined with the chemical separation of tissue antigens proves appropriate for this purpose. By this method, the number of the individual antigens in the system can be determined, and these individual antigens can be compared with each other. Said reaction has several advantages over other reactions. The authors studied its applicability in the gel, in order to clarify the antigen differences of tumor and normal tissues. Contrary to previous papers, an investigation was made, not of the protein fractions, but of the cell granulae, as they undergo antigen changes on malignisation (Refs 7-9). For the purpose of a comparative evaluation of the

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On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice

results obtained by different methods, the anaphylaxis reaction with desensitization was employed. The work was carried out with the en-twisted heparomata of strain C₃HA mice (Ref 10) and with the livers of these mice. The granulae mentioned in the title were isolated from the perfused liver by means of a separator, from a 10 % homo-genate in an isotonic saccharose solution. Electron microscope analysis showed the granulae fraction to consist of a mixture of mitochondria and microsomes. Rabbits were immunized (a) with a lanolin depot, and (b) without a depot. For the purpose of a better clarification of the qualitative and quantitative differences between the preparations to be compared, the reaction was carried out in the following way: homologous sera and the antigen were placed at opposite angles of a square (Figure 1). The antigens common to the systems to be compared yield a uniform spectrum ab, which is situated between the alveoles with heterologous antigen and serum. Antigens that are characteristic of one system only show bands running along the diagonal of the square, their ends touching the containers of the heterologous systems (cd, ef). Figure 2 gives the results of the comparison between the protein fractions MmP and MmG.

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On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice

The results attained in the agar medium by the method of precipitation were compared with those obtained by the method of anaphylaxis (with desensitization). Table 1 shows that the two methods yielded identical results (cf. Refs 6,9). Thus the two above mentioned methods lead to the detection of a specific antigen in the heparoma granulae in mice which is but absent in the liver. At the same time antigens were found in the liver granulae which disappear on cancerization. The method described facilitates the evaluation of the behavior of individual antigens in complex systems, and opens new ways of their chemical isolation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1958

Card 3/3

17(3)

AUTHORS:

Abelev, G. I., Avenirova, Z. A., SOV/20-124-6-40/55
Engel'gardt, N. V., Baydakova, Z. L., Stepanchenok-Rudnik, G. I.

TITLE:

An Organospecific Antigen of the Liver Absent in the Hepatoma
(Organospetsificheskiy antigen pecheni, otsutstvuyushchiy v
gepatome)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 6, pp 1328-1330
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the antigen simplification in malignisation
arised when it was proved (Refs 1-3) that mitochondria and
microsomes of the liver are losing the organospecific antigen
in the experimental canceration. This simplification was
confirmed (Ref 4), but at the same time an organospecific
antigen was found in the hepatoma. Yet the question is not
solved in many respects (Ref 5). The authors investigated this
problem on cytoplasmic granulae and on a hepatoma transferable
by vaccination by means of precipitation in agar (Ref 6). For
this purpose the hepatoma and liver of C₃HA mice and other
mice species were used. The preparation method of antigens of
the mitochondria and microsomes from the liver (MML) and from

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An Organospecific Antigen of the Liver Absent in the Hepatoma SOV/20-124-6-40/55

the hepatoma (MMH) and the performance of the reaction were previously described (Ref 7). The fact of antigen simplification of the MML compared with MMH, as such becomes very clear (Fig 1). The bands of the lost antigens can be seen in all preparations (up to 4 antigens in the protein fraction of the MML). It was of interest to check the organospecificity of the lost antigens. For this purpose the anti-MMP serum was partly neutralized by a solution of renal MM, the precipitate was removed and the serum obtained was determined with antigens of liver, hepatoma, kidney and spleen. It was found that the antigen bands missing in the hepatoma are also missing in the MMs of the kidney and spleen. Apparently the antigens detected by the authors are specific of the liver only. Thus the data obtained by the authors (by a different method and from a different tumor) confirm the results of Weller (Refs 1-3). The question of the occurrence of organospecific antigens in the hepatoma remains unsolved. The authors succeeded in isolating one of these antigens (AO) and in investigating its immunologic specificity. This isolation is based on the fact that AO is most closely connected with the MML-wall and is left there after the extraction of the other agents.

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An Organospecific Antigen of the Liver Absent in the Hepatoma SOV/20-124-6-40/55

One of the methods of AO isolation is described. Its reactions are presented in the figures 2-4. The authors were thus able to isolate one of the organospecific liver antigens which are absent in the hepatoma. The investigation is continued with regard to the explanation of its chemical nature, localization within the cell, etc. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

PRESENTED: September 27, 1958, by V. A. Engel'garct, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1958

Card 3/3

ABELEV, G.I.; AVENIROVA, Z.A.; TSVETKOV, V.S.

Elution and purification of an organ specific antigen of the liver.
Vop. onk. 6 no.7:43-49 Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(TUMORS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

AVENIROVA, Z.A. (Moskva, Zhiro, Zhivopisnaya, 28/19, kv. 53);
LYUDOGOVSAYA, L.A.

Antigen structure of tumors in man. Report no.1: Preparation of
specific sera to human stomach cancer. Vop.onk. 8 no.8:48-51
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii im. Gamalei.
(STOMACH--CANCER) (SERUM) (IMMUNOLOGY)

GARDASH'YAN, A.M.; AVENIROVA, Z.A.

Detection of minimal doses of an antigen in a protein mixture by means of the reaction of anaphylaxis with desensitization. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 33 no.5:72-77 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (ANAPHYLAXIS)

TSVETKOV, V.S.; AVENIROVA, Z.A.; LYUDOGOVSKAYA, L.A.

Antigenic structure of tumors in man. Report no.4: Fractioning of extracts from cancer of the human stomach by the method of preparative electrophoresis. Vop. onk. 10 no.10:64-67 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii kletochnykh antigenov (zav. - G.I.Abelev) otdela immunologii i onkologii (zav. - prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei (direktor - prof. P.A.Vershilova). Adresy avtorov: Leningrad, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR (for Avenirova); Malaya Shchukinskaya 13, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei, Otdel immunologii i onkologii (for Tsvetkov, Lyudogovskaya).

BRAVERMAN, E.M. (Moskva); TIMCHENKO, I.N.; AVER'AYANOV, G.B. (Kirovograd)

Criticism and bibliography. Fiz. v shkole 23 no:5:104-108
S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gornyy tekhnikum, Prokop'yevsk (for Timchenko).

1. AVERBAKH, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Poultry, Dressing of
7. Processing poultry with heat before plucking, Mias. ind. 24, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

BLEK, Aleksey Vladimirovich; VAYS, Karl Leonovich; AVERBAKH, A.D., red.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red.izd-va; GVIRTIS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Organization of information on foreign science and technology]
Organizatsiia informatsii o zarubezhnoi nauke i tekhnike.
Leningrad, 1961. 32 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Technology--Information services)

Cand Med Sci

AVERBAKH, A. YA.

Dissertation: "Theory and Practice of Medical-Labor Examination in the Light of Experience During Last War and Postwar Period (1941-1947)."

30/5

Central Inst for Advancement of Physicians

SO Vecheryaya Moskvæ
Sum 71

AVERBAKH, D.A., inzh.; BERKOVSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Tendencies in the building of control panels in the Federal
Republic of Germany. Energokhoz.za rub. no.6:27-34 N-D '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Germany, West--Electric controllers)

AVERBAKH, D.L.; BERKOVSKIY, A.M.

Mobile electric power plants abroad. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.-
nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.11:97-100 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Electric power plants)

AVERBAKE, D.L.; BERKOVSKIY, A.M.

Using gas turbines in electric power plants. *Biul.tekh.-ekon.*
inform. no.11:89-95 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric power plants) (Gas turbines)

AVERBAKH, D.L.

Direct generation of electric energy from fuel cells. Biol.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.8:
92-96 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AVERBAKH, F. A.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Medical-working expertise on the consequences of penetrating wounds of the eyes by foreign objects". Moscow, 1958. 13 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 122)

GRECHKO, V.Ye.; AVERBAKH, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Disturbances of the optic nerve in multiple sclerosis and their influence on work capacity. Vrach. delo no.2:87-91 F '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov i klinika nervnykh bolezney Vtorogo Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS) (OPTIC NERVE DISEASES)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

AVERBAKH, F.A.; KHVATOVA, A.V., red.; GONCHAROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Industrial medical expertise in eye diseases]Vrachebno-trudovaia ekspertiza pri glaznykh zabolevaniakh. 2. izd. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)
(~~EYE~~—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

SERFOKRML, Nina Vasil'yevna; AVERBAKH Fanni Abramovna; OSTROVSKAYA, Mariya Naumovna; TRET'YAKOV, A.F., red.; TIKHOMIROV, A.Ye., red.

[Methodological fundamentals of medical expertise on the capacity for work in diseases of the visual organ; manual for ophthalmologists of therapeutic institutions and Medical Expert Commissions on Working Ability, and teachers of medical institutes] Metodicheskie osnovy vrachebno-trudovoi ekspertizy pri zabolevaniakh organa zreniia; posobie dlia oftal'mologov lechebnykh uchrezhdenii i VTEK, prepodavatelei meditsinskikh institutov. Pod red. A.F. Tret'iakova. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 129 p. (MIRA 17:6)

CA AVERBAKH, I.M.

Use of vitamin A in pigmental retinits. I. A. Cherkov,
I. M. Averbakh, and S. P. Yakovleva (Central Ophthalmol. Inst.). *Vestnik Ophthalmol.* 29, No. 1, 33-40(1930).
Parenteral vitamin A (50-100,000 units) significantly improves the area of the field of vision and diminishes the phenomena of disadaptation. The effect can be maintained by continued administration of the vitamin. Dark adaptation is restored with much more difficulty than is the peripheral vision. G. M. Kosolapoff

MELIK-MUS'YAN, Astra Babkenovna; AVERBAKH, L.M., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA,
N.I., tekhn. red.

[Atlas; clinical aspects of trachoma] Atlas; klinika trakhomy.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 47 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

NAUMENKO, M. F.; DELEKTORSKIY, N. V.; FILIPPOV, G. G.; AVERBAKH, K. I.

Information. Khim prom no. 3:234-237 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; AVERBAKH, K.O.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Anticomnet effect of the wetting agents produced during the coating of photographic emulsions. Report No.4: Anticomnet effect of the esters of β -sulfopropionic acid and their effect on the kinetic wetting. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 8 no. 5:321-326 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polipro-
duktov i krasiteley (NIOPIK) i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

ACCESSION NR: AP4026854

S/0065/64/000/004/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Averbakh, K.O.; Shor, G. S.; Smirnov, O. K.; Gol'din, G. S.

TITLE: Methods of preventing the formation of ice crystals in fuels

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i mase^l no. 4, 1964, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: Fuel, hydrocarbon fuel, ice formation, ice crystal formation, prevention, mechanical water removal, additive, ice prevention additive, surface active agents, review, literature survey.

ABSTRACT: This is a literature survey relating to the behavior of water in hydrocarbon fuels at low temperatures and to methods of preventing crystallization in them. The solubility of water in the hydrocarbon fuels at different temperatures, the transfer of water molecules between the fuel and air, formation of microdroplets of water on cooling, and conditions for the formation of ice crystals are included. Various physical and mechanical means of preventing or removing ice have not proven too successful. Two types of additives have helped solve the problem. The addition of 0.1-3% of materials which dissolve water and which are dissolved in hydrocarbons at low temperatures, e.g., certain alcohols, glycols or ethers, increases the solubility of water in the hydrocarbon fuel. The use of

Card 1/2

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; Primalni uchastiye: PSHENOVA, M.G.; IVANCHIKOVA,
A.F.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.; STEPANOVA, T.K.; SHVALCHENKO, L.P.;
AVIRBAKH, K.O.

Relation between the structure of surface-active substances
and their adsorptive capacity. Part 2: Esters of sulfo-
succinic and sulfopropionic acid (Na-salts). Koll. zhur. 26
no.3:350-355 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i Institut
organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP6037029

SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/66/028/006/0777/0780

AUTHOR: Averbakh, K. O. (Moscow); Gol'din, G. S. (Moscow); Deryagin, B. V. (Moscow); Smirnov, O. K. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of hydrosol in hydrocarbon media at low temperatures

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 6, 1966, 777-780

TOPIC TAGS: hydrosol particle, hydrosol in toluene, hydrosol formation, ^{hydrocarbon}toluene,

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the formation kinetics of hydrosol particles in toluene by ultramicroscopy. The equipment and procedure are described in the text. The effects of the time of the appearance of hydrosol nuclei, and of the water content and temperature of toluene on the formation of the aqueous phase were investigated. The experiments were conducted with toluene containing 0.014—0.024% water. It was shown that at -5 to -8C the particle concentration first increases rapidly with time, and then more slowly as the water content of the toluene drops; the rate of formation of hydrosol particles increases with the water content of the toluene. Experiments conducted in a wide temperature range indicated that the rate of formation of hydrosol particles increases with dropping temperatures. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 11May66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.18.054

AVPRBAKE, M.

Qualifications in several trades in the coal industry. Sots.trud
no.9:45-48 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Coal mines and mining--Production standards)

SHIFRAN, N.K., professor; AVERBAKH, M.F., inzhener

Hygienic evaluation of a standard plan for machine-tractor station
shops. Gig. i san. 21 no.4:27-31 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
zabolevaniy

(AGRICULTURE,

hyg. aspects of shops in tractor stations (Rus))

AVERBAKH, M.F.; BABOCHKINA, M.S.

Efficient ventilation of the rooms housing the papermaking machines
at the Balakhna Woodpulp and Papermaking Combine. Trudy GIGT no.9:
216-223 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

AYERBAKH, M. I.

DECEASED

Medicine

see ILC

AVERBAKH, M.

"On The Nature of Automatic Activity of Nerve Tissues." (p. 266) by Masonov, D. and Averbakh, M.

SO: Journal of General Biology XII (Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii) Vol. XII, No.4, 1951.

~~AVERBAKH, N.M.~~; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy.

Clinico-anatomical syndrome in pheochromocytomas. Klin.med. 31 no.8:57-63
Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Laboratoriya II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina.
(Tumors)

....., H. H. --
"The Problem of Cancer of the Mammary Gland in the Light of
Hormone Therapy." *Soviet Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR*, Moscow, 1955.
(*SovMedol*, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Issued at
USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

OO: Sum. No. 421, 5 May 55

AVERBAKH, M.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Material on pathological anatomy and pathogenesis of so-called pulmonary tuberculoma. Probl. tub. no.6:47-56 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. V.I.Puzin) Instituta tuberkuleza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - Lebedeva Z.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.A.Shmelev)

(TUBERCULOMA

lungs, pathogen. & pathol.)

AVERBAKH, M.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Conference on problems in neuromorphology. Arkh. pat. 16 no.3:
88-94 J1-S '54. (MLRA 7:10)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

KUDRYAVTSOVA, Anna Il'inichna, prof.; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA,
Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Tuberculosis in children] O tuberkuleze u detei. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 47 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

LEMBERSKIY, Israil' Grigor'yevich, professor; AVNERBAKH, M.M., redaktor;
SENCHILO, K.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tuberculosis and control methods] Tuberkulez i mery bor'by s nim,
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 48 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

LIVENTSEV, Nikolay Mitrofanovich; ABRIKOSOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KIRILLOVA, Zinaida Alekseyevna; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A., tekhn. red.

[Electricity in the service of health; treatment by light and electricity] Elektrichestvo na sluzhbe zdorov'ia; o lechenii svetom i elektrichestvom. Moskva, (os. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 59 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

AVERBAKH, M.M.

CHIRKOV, Aleksandr Moiseyevich, kand. med. nauk; GOLUBYKH, Lev Ivanovich;
AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; SACHINA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[What neuroses are] Chto takoe nevrozny. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1956. 71 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(NEUROSES)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological Anatomy

S-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 92908

the first stages, and then the amount decreased. In treatment with PAS, cells of the granulation tissue were rich in RNA. The most significant amount of nucleic acids in the organs and focal involvements was observed in treatment with phthivazide. There was also a similar effect when it was injected into healthy animals. These facts substantiate the fact that antitubercular preparations, apart from the bacteriostatic effect, also have an influence on the macroorganism which is not proportionate to their bacteriostatic activity. The mechanism of their action is also different. -- I.G.
Ol'khovskaya

Card : 2/2

25

АВЕРБАХ М. М.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.9/10 Gen.Pathology Oct 56

3099. AVERBAKH M. M. Moscow. *The significance of mucoid substances in the structure of mammary glands and their tumours (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL 1956, 13/1 (74-82)
The material consisted of 90 mammary glands from women aged 12-80. Mucoid metachromatic substances were found to be a plastic material in the growth of the connective tissue. They were invariably found in growing glands or in processes connected with growth (mastopathy, fibroadenoma, cancer) and disappeared upon arrest of growth. Accumulation of mucoids was associated with aneosinophilia or basophilia. This property is a criterion for stromal proliferation which can be established at haematoxylin-eosin staining; it obviates the use of special staining techniques, e.g. toluidine blue. Brandt - Berlin (V. 16)

Из лабораторий, руководимой действительным членом АМН СССР проф. И. В. Давыдовским.

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Experimental Treatment. U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46986

Author : Averbakh, M. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Mastopathic Histogenesis and Fibroadenoma of the Mammary Gland.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1956, 18, No. 3, 65-71

Abstract : Studies were made on 31 cases in which biopsy was performed, as well as mammary glands were completely removed in women suffering from mastopathy and fibroadenoma. Basically, both of these illnesses are caused by simultaneous growth of the small milk ducts and of the surrounding stroma. Both diseases appear multi-centrally and possess a single histogenesis during the early stages of their development. Therefore, they often appear at

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46986

Abstract : the same time, or they interchange when relapses occur. An analysis is presented showing the development of the dishormonal processes in mammary glands.

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AVERBAKH, M.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Histochemical characteristics of morphologic reactions in treating
experimental tuberculosis with antibiotics and chemotherapy.
Probl. tub. 34 no.1:43-50 Ja-F '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz laboratorii patomorfologii (zav.-prof. V.I. Puzik) Instituta
tuberkuleza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. Z.A. Lebedeva)
(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.
eff. of chemother., histochemical characteristics of
morphol. reaction)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Anatomical and
Respiratory System.

S-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64728.

Author : Bazhenov, V.C.; Avorbakh, M.M.
Inst : Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR.
Title : Morphology of Pleural Adhesions in Pulmonary
Tuberculosis and Its Importance to Phthisio-
Surgical Practice.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta Tuberkuleza Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1957,
9, 257-272.

Abstract: 27, pleural adhesions and cohesions, different in
type, were studied by histological methods. "Young"
cohesions consist of granulated tissue; "old" ones
consist of sclerosed tissue. Blood vessels, are
present in the cohesions lymphatic channels, nerves,

Card 1/2

AVERBAKH, Mikhail Mikhaylovich

[Pathology of dyshormonal diseases and cancer of the breast]
Patologiya disgornonal'nykh zabolevani i raka molochnoi
zhelazy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 208 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(BREAST--CANCER) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS--DISEASES)

AVERRAKH, M.M. kand. med. nauk

Catalase activity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolated from resected caseomas of the lungs. Probl. tub. 36 no.8:79-84 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

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