

Közleménye. A 'száraz' sóretentio és a szervezet reakciója nagymen-nyiségű NaCl bevitelre
'Dry' salt retention and the reaction of the body to administration of a large quantity of sodium chloride Orvosok Lapja 1948, 4/13 (32)

When large amounts of hypertonic saline were injected subcutaneously into fasting rabbits the difference between injected and excreted amounts showed that almost half of the injected sodium chloride had been retained in an osmotically inactive form. The blood non-protein nitrogen was increased at the same time.

Bálint - Budapest

SO: Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharamacology 2.¹ Jan.-June 1949

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The liver function test based on thymol turbidity measurements. (Esterházy, István Komáromy, and Marianna Leimert. *Orvosi Hetilap* 4, 3667 (1948). In a modification of the method of MacLagan (C. I. 30, 382-9), a thymol buffer is prepared by dissolving barbitol 1.38, barbitol-Na 1.00, and thymol about 3 g. in 500 g. water, heating to boiling, cooling, adding a small portion of powder, thymol, letting stand overnight at 20-25°, and filtering. Before use the prepn. must be freshly filtered and its extinction against water measured in a step photometer. To 0.1 cc. serum in a dry test tube add 3 cc. of the thymol buffer, let stand for 30-60 min., and compare the extinction value in a 10-mm. cuvette, using a S 50 filter, with that of 0.1 cc. of the same serum in 6 cc. physiol. NaCl soln. Subtract the value of the blank test, and multiply by 12 to obtain turbidity in MacLagan units. Hemolysis or bilirubinemia did not affect the test. The turbidity values of normal serums range below 4. Values from 5 to 17 were observed in hepatitis and cirrhosis. The turbidity test seems suitable also for the detn. of protein in urine: treat 1 cc. urine with 3 cc. of a 3% soln. of sulfosalicylic acid, then measure the extinction as above, and multiply the result by 1.2 to give the protein content of urine in tenths of a percent. István Fényi

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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SECTION HUNDRED

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									
CA										experiences in determination of prothrombin time by use of snake venom. Péter Bálint and Tamás Zwölfer. Orvosi Lapok 6, 630-7(1948).—Good results were obtained by using Russell viper venom Skjyven and adapting the Quick method as modified by Witts and Hobson (C.A. 36, 48397). The venom must be dild. in such a manner that normal plasma coagulates in about 25 sec. István Finkly										11.6									
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BALINT, P.
(813)

Tapasztalatok a prothrombin-ido kigyomereggel torteno meghatarozasarol
Estimation of the prothrombin time with Russell viper venom, Stypven Orvosok
Lapja 1948, 25 (820-821)

The superiority of Russell viper venom (Stypven) over the usual thromboplastin suspension prepared from rabbit's or human brain is shown.

So:EXCERPTA MEDICA VOLUME 11, Number 2, Section II, February 1949

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA A simple method for the determination of urea in serum and urine. Peter Bálint, Antal Kincses, and Imre Zeig. <i>Orvosi Hetilap</i> 89, 343-5(1948).—The principle of the method is to decomp. urea by urease and subsequently det. the NH₃ formed by means of the step photometer according to Cleghorn and Jendrasnik (C.A. 29, 1123). For the det. in serum or blood, dissolve 15 g. cryt. NaOAc and 1 g. glacial AcOH in 100 cc. water, dil. 3.5 cc. of this soln. to 100 cc., to 1.4 cc. of the diid. soln. in a dry centrifuge tube, add 0.2 cc. blood or serum sample and some powd. urease (or finely powd. soybean flour), hold for 5-6 min. at 50-55°, cool, add 0.2 cc. of a 10% aq. Na tungstate and 0.2 cc. $\frac{1}{2}$ N H₂SO₄ with continuous shaking, after 5 min. centrifuge, to 0.5 cc. of the clear liquid add 0.2 cc. 25 vol. % H₂SO₄ and 0.5 cc. 20% NaOH, make up with water to 10 cc., add 0.5 cc. of Nessler's reagent, and measure the extinction value within 2-3 min. A blank test must be made with 0.2 cc. water in place of serum. For urine add some zeolite to a test tube, wash with water, with 2% AcOH, and again with water.		After sedimentation pour off the liquid and add 1 cc. of the 1:10 diid. of the urine sample and 1 cc. of the diid. acetate buffer, make up with water to 10 cc., and shake vigorously for 5 min. After sedimentation, to 1 cc. of the liquid in a dry centrifuge tube, add 2 cc. diid. acetate buffer and some urease, hold for 5-6 min. at 50-55°, cool, add 0.5 cc. of 10% Na tungstate soln. and 0.5 cc. $\frac{1}{2}$ N H₂SO₄, shake and after 5 min. centrifuge. Treat 1 cc. of the liquid as above. The zeolite remaining in the tube can be washed out twice with water, treated with 0.5 cc. 20% NaOH made up with water to 10 cc., treated with 0.5 cc. Nessler's reagent, and its extinction detd. as a basis for detg. NH₃ in the urine. The factors for various ranges of extinction values are given by which the respective mg. % values of urea N and ammonia N can be calcd. 15 references. István Finkly	
ASB-36A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
BOOK DIVISION		PERIODICALS	
10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000		10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000	

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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES STATE

Tubular azotemia caused by sucrose injections
 Peter Halm, László Harsány, and Marianne Leuner.
Orvosi Hetilap 89, 434 (1948). To a group of hungry
 and thirsty rabbits 40 cc. 20% sucrose was injected intra-
 venously. Similarly a control group was given distilled
 water. Azotemia caused by the increased reabsorption of urea was
 observable within 30 hrs. Simultaneously the creatinine
 clearance diminished moderately, proving that no reten-
 tive azotemia could be present, whereas the urea clearance
 decreased much more significantly (to 27% against normal
 80%). This was improved by injecting 200 cc. physiol.
 NaCl soln. The decreases were much lower in the control
 tests where glucose was applied. István Fényes

ASB 52A DETAIL/GENERAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BALINT, P. 1948

(Med. Clin. U. of Pecs.)

"Premortal Increases in the Output of Sodium and Chlorine in Fasting Rats."

Nature 1948, 161/4080 (57)

Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 1, p. 20

BALINT, P. 1949

(Lst. Med. Clin. U. of Budapest)

"Hypersalemia and Tublar Azotemia."

Experientia, Basle, 1949, 5/2(82-83)

Abst: Exc. Med. V, Vol. 11, No. 9, p. 691

BALINT, P. 1949

(1st. Med. Clin. U. of Budapest)

"Tubular Factors in the Development of Extra-Renal Azotemia."

Nature(London), 1949,163/4140(364)

Abst: Exc. Med. V. Vol. 11, No. 9, p. 691

CA

118

Photometric determination of hemoglobin and methemoglobin, and the calibration of hemoglobinometers for practical use. Peter Mátyás, Balázs Juhász, and György Jethes (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest Hung.). *Kisgazdasági Szemle* 3, 66-8(1980).—The method of Evelyn and Malloy (cf. C.A.B. 33, 1005) was modified. Sixteen % hemoglobin should be taken as a normal value in human blood, when detg. values in the Sahli app., and the normal content should be taken as 100% in calcg. the results.
László Földi

BALINT, P. 1951

(I Med. Univ. Klinik, Budapest)

"Behavior of the Extracellular Space in Surgical Shock."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl. (28)
No. Abst. in Exc. Med.

BALINT. P. 1951

(Physiol Inst. der Tieragtl. Hochschule, Budapest)

"Behavior of the Fluid Spaces in Haemorrhagic Shock."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl. (28-29)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

BALINT, P. 1952

(Budapest Med. Univ. Physiol. Inst.)

"Measurements of Glomerular Filtration Rate and Renal Blood Flow Without Urine Analysis."

Kiserl. Orvostud. 1952, 4/1 (38-45)
No Abst: in Exc. Med.

BALINT, P.

Fekete, Al; Balint, P.; Laszlo, K.

"Cortical Factors in the Development of the Post Traumatic Renal Change." p. 43
(Acta Physiologica, Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54 Uncl

BALINT, P.

Adam Gy.; Bacsanyi, J.; Balint, P.

"Effect of Conditioned Inhibition on the Function of the Glomerulus of the Kidney."
p. 44. (Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54, Uncl.

BALINT, P.; VEKETE, A.; LASZLO, K.

Role of neural factors in the appearance of anurias associated with
posthemorrhagic hypotensions. Kiserletes orvostud. 5 no.2:122-131
Mar 1953. (CIME 24:4)

1. Institute of Physiology, Budapest Medical University.

BALINT, P., HEJEDUS, A.

" Brief Examination of the Micro- method for the Determination of Alcohol Content in Blood and Other Body Liquids". p.148, (KISERLETES ORVOSTUDOMANY. Vol.5, No.2, Mar. 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol.2, No.11, Nov.1953
uncl.

BALINT, P.; FEKETE, A.; LASZLO, K.; PINTER, G.

New data on the mechanism of posthemorrhagic anuria. Orv. hetil. 94 no.
26:713 28 June 1953. (OLML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Physiology, Budapest Medical University.

BALINT, P.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. *Angaben uber die Auswertbarkeit der Clearance-Methoden. Interpretability of clearance methods ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (67)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

LÁSZLÓ K., LUNZER L., BÁLINT P. and FEKETE Á.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. *Über die Inulinspeicherung der Niere. Inulin storage by the kidney ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (67-68)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

LÁSZLÓ K., PINTER G., BÁLINT P., and FEKETE Á.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. *Wirkung von posthämorrhagischer Hypotonie auf die Nierentätigkeit von Hunden nach Durchschneidung des Rückenmarkes. Effect of posthaemorrhagic hypotension on renal function in the dog after section of the spinal cord ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (68-69)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

HADJU A., LASZLO K., PETHES G., PINTER G., BALINT P. and FEKETE A.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Budapest. *Ein interozeptiver Reflex in der Regulierung der Nierentätigkeit. An interoceptive reflex in the regulation of renal function
ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (69-70)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

BALINT, P.; LASZLO, K.; FEKETE, A.; ROMHANYI, G.; GYORGYPALY, J.

The protective effect of general anesthesia on posthemorrhagic renal changes. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.1:57-67 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Budapest,
and Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Medical University, Pecs.

(KIDNEYS, pathol.

posthemorrhagic in dogs, protective eff. of general anesth.)

(NECROSIS, exper.

kidneys, posthemorrhagic, protective eff. of general anesth.)

(KIDNEYS, dis.

necrosis, posthemorrhagic in dogs, protective eff. of
general anesth.)

(ANESTHESIA, eff.

protective eff. on posthemorrhagic renal changes in dogs)

RALINT, P.; FEKETE, A.; LASZLO, K.; PINTER, G.

Nervous factors in the genesis of posthemorrhagic anuria. Acta
physiol. hung. 6 no.1:69-79 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Budapest.

(ANURIA, exper.

induced by hemorrhagic hypotension, nervous regulation
in dogs)

(HYPOTENSION, exper.

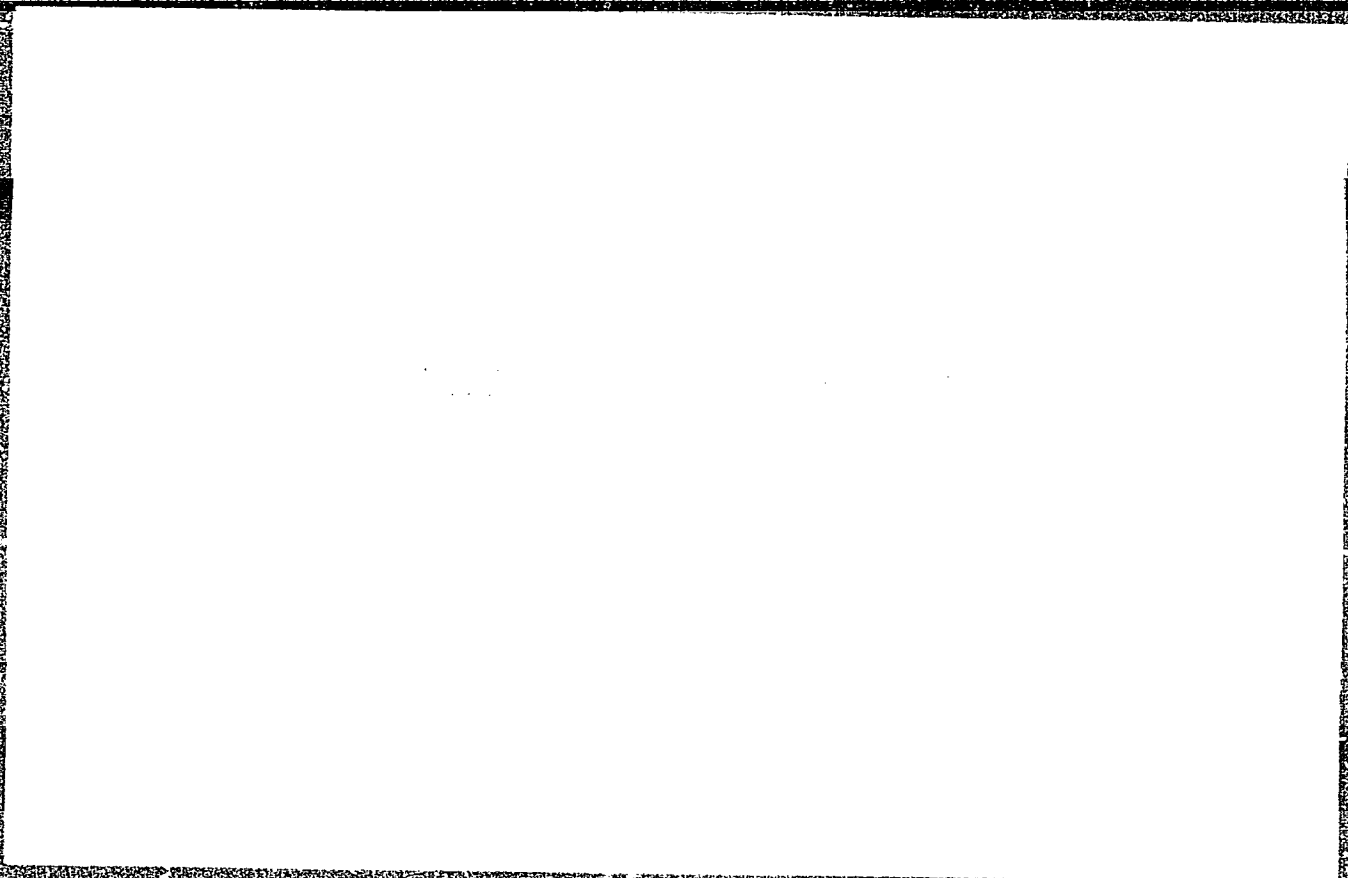
hemorrhagic, causing anuria in dogs, nervous factors)

(HEMORRHAGE, exper.

causing anuria, nervous regulation in dogs)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9"

RALINT, Peter,; LASZLO, Katalin,; SZALAY, Zsuzsanna.

Nervous regulation of tubular sodium reabsorption. Kiserletes
orvostud. 7 no.6:610-623 Nov 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Klettani Intézete.

(KIDNEYS, physiol.

nerv. regulation of tubular reabsorp. of sodium &
water in innervated & transplanted kidneys in dogs
(Hun))

(SODIUM, metab.

tubular reabsorp. in innervated & transplanted kidneys in
dogs, nerv. regulation (Hun))

(WATER, metab.

same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/8 Physiology,etc. Aug56

3593. BALINT P., FEKETE Á. and SZALAY Z. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Élettani Intézete.*A veseműködés alkalmazkodásának idegi szabályozása. Neural regulation of the adaptation of renal activity KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1955, 7/6 (624-635) Tables 6

Responses of innervated and transplanted (denervated) kidneys to hypotension (70 mm. Hg) induced by clamping the aorta or by bleeding were studied. RPF was measured directly and GFR was calculated as $RPF \times E_{Na}$. In the bleeding experiments the innervated kidney reacted with vasoconstriction and the transplanted kidney showed no change of vascular tone. When the aorta was clamped, both the innervated and the transplanted kidney responded with vasodilatation. Na and water excretion showed a greater decrease in the innervated than in the transplanted kidney in both series of experiments. Since the GFR was the same in the innervated and transplanted kidney, it is concluded that greater reabsorption of Na and water by the innervated tubuli is responsible for the difference. It is believed that the hypotension produced by clamping the aorta stimulates the histologically demonstrable receptors in the renal artery, which then gives rise, by a reflex mechanism with direct action on the tubuli, to an increased reabsorption of Na and water. The post-haemorrhagic oliguria is ascribed to a combination of 2 reflex mechanisms: cerebral hypotension leads to vasoconstriction and local hypotension in the renal artery leads to increase of Na and water reabsorption as outlined above.

From authors' summary

DAHLIN, L. T.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/10 Physiology, etc. Oct56

4707, BALINT P., FEKETE A., HAJDU A. and KISS E. Orvostudományi Egyetem
Elettani Int., Budapest. *Interceptiv reflex a veseműködés szabályozásá-
ban. An interoceptive reflex in the regulation of renal
function KISERL. ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/1 (61-74) Tables 5

The kidney of an anaesthetized dog was perfused from another dog's circulation.
By decreasing the perfusion pressure, vasodilatation in the perfused kidney could
be produced, while Na and water output fell to very low values. After killing of the
recipient animal, thus functionally denervating the perfused kidney, the same de-
crease in perfusion pressure brings about the same grade of vasodilatation, but
the diminution of Na and water output is significantly less than in the innervated
state. A reflex mechanism is suggested, the stimulus being the decreased perfu-
sion pressure and the effector organ being the tubuli, which respond by increased
Na and water reabsorption.

Bálint - Budapest

~~RAJINT~~ Peter; FORGACS, Ivan

Apparent increase of extracellular space (inulin space) in nephrectomized dogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.5:534-539 Sept 56.

1. Budapest Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

(KIDNEYS, eff. of excis.

on blood inulin & extracellular inulin volume in dogs (Hun))

(INULIN, in blood

eff. of nephrectomy on content & relation to extracellular inulin volume in dogs (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/3 Physiology March 57

1258 BÁLINT P., KISS É. and SZALAY Z. Orvostud. Egyet. Élettani Int., Budapest. *Adatok a kutya glomerulus filtfációjának méréséhez. Measurement of glomerular filtration in the dog KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/5 (539-547) Tables 3

Inulin and creatinine clearance values obtained in anaesthetized dogs in dehydration and subsequent mannitol diuresis were compared. It was found that the clearances of 'yeast-resistant' and 'alkali-resistant' inulins are the same. The exogenous creatinine clearance by the method of Popper or of Hare gives the same value as the inulin clearance. The endogenous creatinine clearance according to Hare equals the exogenous creatinine and the inulin clearance. The endogenous chromogen clearance according to Popper gives a lower value than the other methods and is not suitable for the determination of GFR in the dog.

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion.

T

Abstr Jour: Ref Zool-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93335.

Author : Palint, P., Fekete, A., Hajdu, A.

Inst : AS Hungary.

Title : Evaluation of Clearance Tests in Oliguria.

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 10, No 2-4,
239-246.

Abstract: In 3 series of experiments on dogs more than 500 direct determinations were conducted on the amounts of blood plasma passed through the kidneys and excretion from it of PAH and inulin (I), and determinations of the plasma flow (PF) after clearance of PAH and glomerular filtration (GF) after clearance of I were done at the same time. In the 1st series studies were conducted

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93335.

on dogs with kidneys exposed by means of lumbar section while the renal vein was joined to the jugular; in the 2nd series - in animals with transplanted kidneys, and in the 3rd series the kidney of the recipient was united with the carotid artery and the jugular vein of the dog-donor, and the connection was maintained with the CNS. In diuresis (D) of more than 2 ml per minute the values of PF and GF, determined by simple methods and computed from direct determinations of PF, correlated well. With a decrease in D this conformity was somewhat altered, and with less D, PF and GF, determined by simple methods, were several times lower than the originals obtained by direct determination. By determining kidney clearance by the "infusion" method, wherein the concentration of the substance introduced into the plasma

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HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93335.

remained constant, i.e., the concentration of the introduced substance at a given time (1 min) was equal to the concentration of this substance excreted from the urine in 1 minute, there was found to be a sharp decline in the clearance with low D. Too low values of clearance, obtained with determinations by simple methods during the interval of oliguria, were explained by the presence of non-functioning areas in the urinary tracts. -- O.S. Glozman.

Card : 3/3

BALINT, P.; LASZLO, K.; SZALAY, Zs.

The nervous regulation of sodium reabsorption in renal tubules.
Acta physiol. hung. 10 no.2-4:247-262 1956.

1. Institute of Physiology, University School, Budapest.
(KIDNEYS, physiol.
tubular reabsorp. of sodium, nervous regulation in
dogs)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
regulation of sodium reabsorp. in renal tubules in
dogs)

BALINT, P.; FEKETE, A.; SZALAY, Zs.

The nervous regulation of renal adaptation. Act physiol. hung.
10 no.2-4:263-276 1956.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest.
(KIDNEYS, physiol.
adaptation to exper. hypotension in dogs, nervous
regulation)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
regulation of renal adaptation to exper. hypotension
in dogs.)

|| ~~EXCERPTA~~ MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.11/2 Internal Med. Feb.57 ||

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.11/2 Internal Med. Feb.57
BALINT P.

1131. BÁLINT P., FEKETE Á., HAJDU A. and KISS É. Inst. of Physiol., Med.

1131

CONT.

Univ., Budapest. *An interoceptive reflex in the regulation of renal function ACTA MED. SCAND. 1956, 154/5 (407-415) Tables 4
Using perfused kidney preparations, the response of the intact and denervated kidney to lowering of perfusion pressure was compared. In the innervated and denervated kidneys, with perfusion pressure reduced by constriction of the arterial supply, vasodilatation and a decrease in renal blood flow and in glomerular filtration rate of similar degree were observed. In both, sodium and water excretion was decreased, but the sodium retention and the oliguria were of significantly lesser degree in the denervated kidney. These results are interpreted as indicative of the presence of a reflex mechanism whose efferent path runs in the renal nerves, and whose effector organ is the tubular structure of the kidney; it is postulated that with the reflex intact, the tubular system responds to renal arterial hypotension by an increase in sodium and water reabsorption. Towbin - Rye, N. Y.

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology - Excretion.

V-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18266

Author : Peter Balint, Eya Kiss and Zsuzsanna Szalay

Inst : -

Title : The Amount of Blood Flowing Through the Kidney in Dehydration and Osmotic Diuresis.

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, 9, No 2, 191-197

Abstract : Among dogs which were oliguric after 12 to 48 hours without water, determinations were made of renal clearance of inulin, creatinine and PAH and of the extraction of these substances from the blood flowing through the kidneys. The calculated effective flow of plasma through the kidneys according to the clearance value was less than when a direct determination was made in the presence of polyuria produced by an infusion of mannitol. The difference obtained in the case of oliguria is explained the accumulation in the kidneys of the substances used to determine clearance during oliguria.

Card 1/1

Szűcs Péter Orvostudományi Egyetem Elektromechanikai Intézet

BALINT P. Dec. Vol. 14/12 *Phy. Biochem.* Dec. 57

5193. BÁLINT P. and FORGÁCS I. Inst. of Physiol., Univ. Med. Sch., Budapest.

*The apparent expansion of the extracellular space
(inulin space) in the nephrectomized dog ACTA PHYSIOL.
ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1957, 11/2 (205-210) Tables 3

The inulin space was determined in nephrectomized dogs and, as with other investigators, was found to be about 17% of the total body weight. The serum level of inulin declines gradually, with apparent increase of the inulin space. However, 'overloading' and 'afterloading' experiments indicate that the inulin space has not actually expanded but that inulin is slowly utilized or stored in the body, and this accounts for the drop in serum concentration. Lippman - Los Angeles, Calif.

BALINT, P.

BALINT, P.; KISS, M.; SZALAY, Zs.

On the measurement of glomerular filtration rate in the dog. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.1-3:125-136 1957.

1. Physiological Institute, Medical University, Budapest.
(KIDNEYS, physiol.
glomerular filtration rate, measurement in dogs.)

BALINT, Peter

Regulation of osmosis and body fluid volume. Orv. hetil. 98 no.46:
1255-1263 17 Nov 57.

1. Az Orvosi Hetilap alapitasanak 100-ik evfordulojara, a szerkesztoseg
felkeresere irt tanulmany.

(OSMOSIS AND PERMEABILITY

osmotic regulation, synergism with regulation of body
fluid balance, review (Hun))

(BODY FLUID BALANCE

regulation, synergism with osmotic regulation, review (Hun))

BALINT, P.

Effect of the cerebral cortex on water and sodium excretion. In German, p. 57

ACTA BIOLOGICA. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

BALINT, Peter; KISS, Eva; STURZ, Jozsef

Effect of letting of small amounts of the blood on minute volume
of the heart and renal circulation. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11
no.4:262-272 August 1959

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elektani Intézete.
(BLOODLETTING, eff)
(HEART, physiol)
(KIDNEYS, blood supply)

BALINT, Peter; KISS, Eva; STURCZ, Jozsef

Minute volume of the heart and renal circulation in acute hypotonia.
Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11 no.4:351-362 August 1959

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.
(HYPOTENSION, exper)
(KIDNEYS, blood supply)
(HEART, physiol)

BALINT, Peter; FEKETE, Agnes

Blood circulation and renal function in dehydration. Kiserletes
Orvostudomány 11 no.6:659-667 December 1959.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.
(DEHYDRATION, exper.) (KIDNEYS, physiol.)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, physiol.)

BALINT, Peter; FEKETE, Agnes; STURCZ, Jozsef; SZALAY, Zsuzsanna, technikai
segédletevel

Blood circulation and renal function in post-hemorrhagic
hypotonia. Kiserletes. Orvostudomány 12 no.1:20-26 F '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.
(HYPOTENSION exper)
(KIDNEYS physiol)

BALINT, P.; FEKETE, Agnes

Circulation and renal function in the dehydrated dog. Acta physiol.
hung. 17 no.3:277-286 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.
(DEHYDRATION exper)
(KIDNEYS, physiol)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)

BALINT, P.; FEKETE, Agnes; STURCZ, J.; with the technical assistance of
S. Szalay.

The influence of haemorrhage on circulation and renal function in
the dog. Acta physiol. hyg. 17 no.3:287-293 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest
(HEMORRHAGE, exper)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)
(KIDNEYS, physiol)

BALINT, Peter, dr.

Renal circulation in hypotensive and hypovolemic states. Orv. hetil. 102
no.29:1345-1352 16 J1 '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet.

(KIDNEY blood supply) (HYPOTENSION physiol)
(BLOOD VOLUME physiol)

BALINT, Peter; FORGACS, Ivan.

Recent views on the evaluation of clearance methods. Kiserl.
orvostud. 16 no.1:101-111 Ja'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Klettani Intézet.

*

BALINT, Peter, dr.

Postischemic renal insufficiency (experimental so-called
acute renal failure). Orv. hetil. 105 no.3:98-103 19 Ja'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet.

*

BALINT, Peter; FARGACS, Ivan; PALASTI, Erzsebet

Kidney reaction in various forms of arterial hypotension. Kiserl.
orvostud. 16 no.4:408-418 Ag '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

BALINT, P.; FORGACS, I.; PALASTI, Elisabeth

Renal responses to different forms of arterial hypotension. Acta
physiol. Acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.1: 33-46 '65

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest.

BALINT, A.; FORGACS, I.

On the mechanism of renal failure in dehydration. Acta physiol.
Acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.1:47-53 '65

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest.

BALINT, P.; FORGACS, I.

Considerations on the evaluation of the clearance methods.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 25 no.2:203-215 '64.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest.

ACC NR: AT6032347

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/027/001/0047/0058

AUTHOR: Balint, Peter; Forgacs, Ivan

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet)

TITLE: Mechanism of renal failure in dehydration

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 27, no. 1, 1965, 47-58

TOPIC TAGS: dog, blood pressure, blood circulation, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The following has been demonstrated in dogs dehydrated by pyloric ligation. 1) The renal blood flow, measured directly, decreases essentially in proportion to the decrease in blood pressure. An increase in renal resistance can only be demonstrated at low blood pressure levels. 2) The GFR drops in every case to a fraction of the normal value. This explains the development of renal failure in dehydration. 3) The excessive decrease in PAH extraction is indicative of the impairment in the secretory activity of the tubules. This is correlated with the extreme reduction of renal plasma flow. 4) As measured at the same RBF, there is no difference in the renal oxygen consumption of dehydrated and normal animals. The authors thank Mrs. S. Bacsalmasy and Mrs. Szalay for valuable technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 017

Card 1/1

L 1991-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5024299

HU/2505/64/025/002/0203/0215

AUTHOR: Balint, Peter; Forgacs, Ivan

TITLE: Considerations related to the evaluation of the clearance methods 16-
B+1

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 25, no. 2, 1964, 203-215

TOPIC TAGS: dog, animal physiology, metabolic waste

ABSTRACT: [English article, authors' English summary modified] It has been demonstrated on anesthetized dogs that certain clearance substances (PAH, inulin, creatinine) are not removed quantitatively from the kidney in the venous blood and urine. Transport through the lymphatics is mostly responsible for the loss of clearance substances in oliguria, renal storage and in polyuria (osmotic diuresis). Because of the loss of clearance substances in oliguria, the clearances determined by the usual methods are unsuited for the determination of RBF, RPF and CFR even when the extraction ratio is taken

Card 1/2

L 1991-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5024299

into account. With satisfactory diuresis, only the PAH clearance (with the extraction ratio considered) is suited for the determination of RBF and RPF. When there is adequate diuresis, the GFR is determined on the basis of inulin and creatinine clearances, done by the classical method. In oliguria, the so-called direct inulin and creatinine clearances are believed to be suited for use for this purpose.

"We are indebted to Mrs. E. Bacsalmasi and Mrs. E. Szalay for excellent technical assistance." Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 graphs, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 029

JPRS

Card 2/2 *DP*

L 31084-66

ACC NR: AT6022822

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0265/0272

AUTHOR: Balint, Peter; Visy, Maria--Vishi, M.

32
B+1

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest (Orvostudományi Egyetem Előtti Intézete)

TITLE: Presence of "true creatinine" and "pseudocreatinine" in the blood plasma of the dog

22

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 265-272

TOPIC TAGS: dog, blood plasma, biochemistry, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The use of Lloyd's reagent has been added to the Popper, Mandel and Mayer (1937) method of creatinine determination in order to fractionate the chromogen materials present in body fluids which give a positive Jaffe reaction. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) In the normal dog, not more than 56 per cent of the total chromogen in blood plasma is true creatinine, the remaining 44 per cent consists of pseudocreatinine. 2) The renal clearance of true creatinine is equal to the inulin clearance and can be used for the estimation of the glomerular filtration rate. The chromogen clearance, on the other hand, is not suited for even an approximate evaluation of the GFR in a normal dog. 3) After nephrectomy, the chromogen concentration in

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L 31084-66

ACC NR: AT6022822

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plasma rises concomitantly with the non-protein nitrogen. In the azotemic animal, a consistently smaller fraction of the total chromogen is made up of pseudocreatinine and the elevation of chromogen concentration, under such conditions, is almost entirely due to an increase in the true creatinine level. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Jan65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 027

Card 2/2 CC

L 30130-66

ACC NR: AT6020340

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/004/0363/0371

AUTHOR: Balint, Peter; Chatel, Rudolf

ORG: Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Budapest (Orvostudományi Egyetem Elektromi Intézete)

TITLE: Renal circulation and baroreceptor reflexes

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 4, 1965, 363-371

TOPIC TAGS: blood circulation, blood pressure, dog, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: Changes in arterial pressure, cardiac output and renal blood flow were studied in anaesthetized dogs during circulatory responses to altered baroreceptor activity. It was found that (1) in systemic hypertension induced by bilateral common carotid occlusion, cardiac output remained unaltered while renal blood flow decreased abruptly; the results obtained point to an active constriction of the renal vessels during the pressor response; and (2) elevation of pressure in the isolated carotid sinuses elicited reflex hypotension in systemic circulation. Cardiac output and renal blood flow decreased; during the depressor response an active dilatation of the renal vessels occurred. The authors thank Mrs. S. Bacsalmasy and Mrs. S. Szalay for their technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEN DATE: 11Feb65 / OTH REF: 018

Card 1/1 CC

L 04468-67

ACC NR: AP6028467

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0313/0321

AUTHOR: Balint, Peter; Fekete, Agnes; Taraba, Istvan; Visy, Maria

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani Intézet)

TITLE: Effect of anaesthesia on the survival and renal function of dogs after loss of blood ²²

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, no. 3, 1966, 313-321

TOPIC TAGS: dog, blood circulation, anesthesiology, kidney, blood, tissue physiology

ABSTRACT:

Oligemic shock was induced in dogs by removal of blood; the arterial pressure was decreased to 50 mm Hg for 90 minutes, followed by re-infusion of the blood. The following observations were made. 1) When carried out under chloralose anaesthesia, more of the dogs survived the immediate consequences of the trauma (2 days' survival) than in the alert group. 2) Of the 16 dogs which survived for 2 days after the bleeding, 6 died of acute renal insufficiency within 2-8 days; the 10 which were alive after 15 days can be considered survivors. 3) In one group of dogs, an acute experiment was carried out between 30 hours and 14 days after the blood removal. According to the observations, in the period immediately following the trauma, renal blood flow decreased, renal resistance increased, glomerular filtration and PAH extraction considerably decreased. When the tests were carried out 14 days after the blood removal, no disturbance in renal function was observed. 4) The relationship between renal O₂ consumption and renal blood flow or tubular Na re-absorption was identical in the normal and experimental animals.

Card 1/2

0917 2225

ACC NR: AP6028467

The authors thank Bacsalmasy Emilne, Kliment Olga and Szalay Elemerne for assistance with the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Dec65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 019

Card 2/2 *egk*

BALINT, R.

MACYAR TECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN ENGINEERING
1951
no. 4, April

R. Balint:
The application of "individual saving
accounts" in the Com. Electrical
Works based on Soviet experiences

ASB-52A DETAILURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BALINT, R.

"Before Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month", P. 1. (TOBTERMELES,
Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

BALINT, R.

Tobbtermeles - Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1955.

Participation of workers in the field of planning and organization in the work of the Central Committee of Planned Economy for 1955. p. 6.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAZ), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

BALINT, S.

Ponto, L. The industrial planning system is eight years old, p. 2.
TOBSTERMELES, Budapest, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EML), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

BARNA, Mihaly; BALINT, Sandoz (Szeged)

Red paprika of Szeged. Elet tud 18 no.19:591-595 12 My '63.

BALINT, Sari, dr.; FÜ: OP, Tibor, dr.

Suicidal digitalis poisoning. Recent therapeutic possibilities.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.19:891-894 9 My '65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika (igazgató:
Fornet, Bela, dr.).

HUNGARY

SZALONTAI, Sándor MD; BALINT, Tamas MD; and KOVACS, Tibor MD, of the Internal Medical Division No 2 (II. Belosztaly) of the Semmelweis Hospital (Semmelweis Kórház) of the Pest Megye Council (Pest megyei Tanács).

"Idiopathic Thrombopenic Purpura and Pregnancy"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 47, 25 Nov 62; pp 2234-2235.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Authors describe a case of idiopathic thrombopenic purpura that developed during pregnancy. During the pregnancy stage only a mild clinical manifestation of the idiopathic thrombopenic purpura could be observed in the patient. For this occurrence the authors hold the increased hypophyseoadrenal function to be mainly responsible. The postpartum hemorrhage was caused by remaining decidua. After the elimination of the retention authors were forced to amputate the uterus due to the uncontrollable bleeding. Since the bleeding did not stop after the operation and did not respond to transfusion of blood platelets, Cohn Fraction I and the administration of cortisone, splenectomy was performed, after which the bleeding stopped and the number of blood platelets became normal. The infant was born without purpura.

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Oryosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 47, 25 Nov 62; pp 2234-2235.

with a normal blood-platelet count, despite the fact that the authors were able to demonstrate a mildly positive thrombocyte-complement binding reaction in the mother. [21 references, mostly Western].

2/2

SZALONTAI, Sandor, dr.; BALINT, Terezia, dr.; KOVACS, Tibor, dr.

Idiopathic thrombopenic purpura and pregnancy. Orv. hetil. 103 no.47;
2234-2235 25 N '62.

1. Pest megyei Tanacs Semmelweis Korhaz, II. Belosztaly.
(PURPURA, THROMBOPENIC) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

BALINT, TIBOR

Goz-folyadek egyensuly kiserleti vizsgalata; irodalmi osszefoglalas.

Veszprem, Hungary, Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet, 1952,
46 p.

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

BALINT, TIBOR

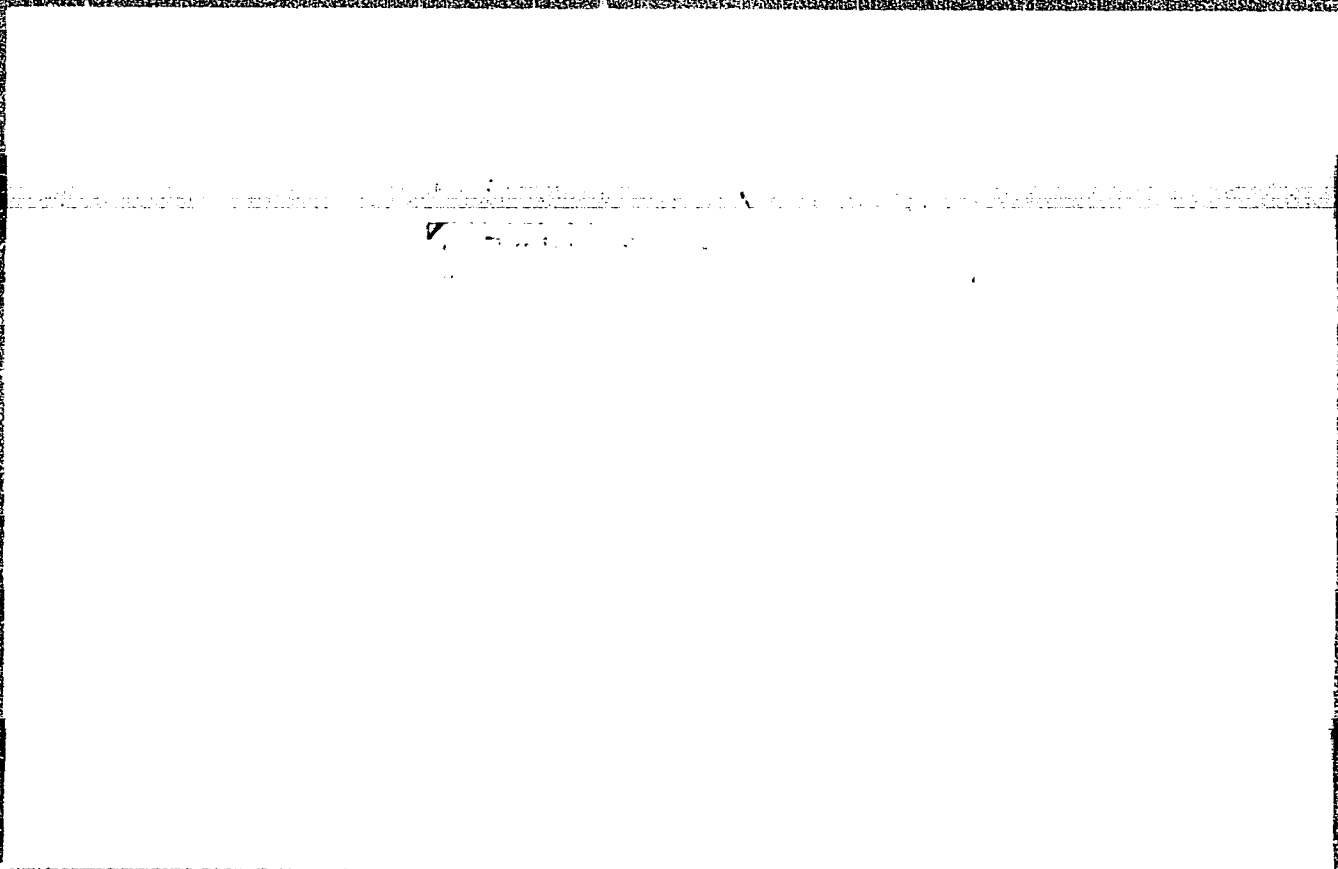
Asvanyolajparlatok vizsgálata ibolyantuli fenyabszorpcioval; osszefoglalo
jelentes.

Budapest, Hungary, 1955, 47 p.

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

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9"

Balini, I.

Distr: 4E3d

New quantitative method for the evaluation of ultraviolet
spectrograms. Tibor Balini (Hungarian Mineral Oil &
Natural Gas Inst., Veszprém). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat*
62, 3-6(1956).--Measurements were made on mists of tolu-
ene, ethylbenzene, and cresols in the region 2400-3200 Å.
with H source of adjustable intensity but dispensing with
beam-splitting arrangement. The response of the plates
used hardly varies over the region; therefore, the dif-
ference between the blackening of the plate with the lamp
running at 2 different currents is taken to be the same at the
absorption band, λ_1 , and at some reference wave length λ_2
where no absorption takes place. I_{λ_1} is thus derived from
 I_{λ_2} by taking 2 exposures with and without sample at dif-
ferent currents. R. B. Richards

3

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 7008

Author : Balint T.

Inst : Research Institute for Mineral Oil and Natural Gas, Veszprem,
Hungary

Title : Investigation of Aromatic Content of Kerosene and Gas Oil
Fractions by Ultraviolet Light Absorption

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 2, 139-150

Abstract : A method has been developed for determining the contents of monocyclic and bicyclic aromatic compounds in fractions of kerosene, boiling between 180 and 285° C. For measurements, the camera objective in the ISP-22 spectrograph was replaced with a quartz lens with $f = 75$ mm, and the corresponding changes were made in the cassette portion. The sensitivity of the instrument increased by approximately ten times. The spectral region accessible for observation extends all the way to the continuous absorption spectrum of O_2 . The determination of monocyclic aromatic compounds was carried out at

Card : 1/2

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 7008

the 1950 Å band. The molar coefficient of absorption (ϵ) decreases at 1950 Å linearly with increasing boiling temperature, and with this the analytical band shifts towards the larger λ . The average ϵ for naphthalene and α and β methyl naphthalene is 9,000 ℓ /g-mole-cm, and for C₁₂-C₁₃ it is 5300 ℓ /g-mole-cm. The amount of double-ring aromatic compounds was determined from the 2800 Å band. The analysis can be carried out even in the presence of large amounts of bicycles. The average analysis error is one absolute percent. -- E.V. Broun

Card : 2/2

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BALINT, T.; FOLDIAK, G.; KERENVI, E.

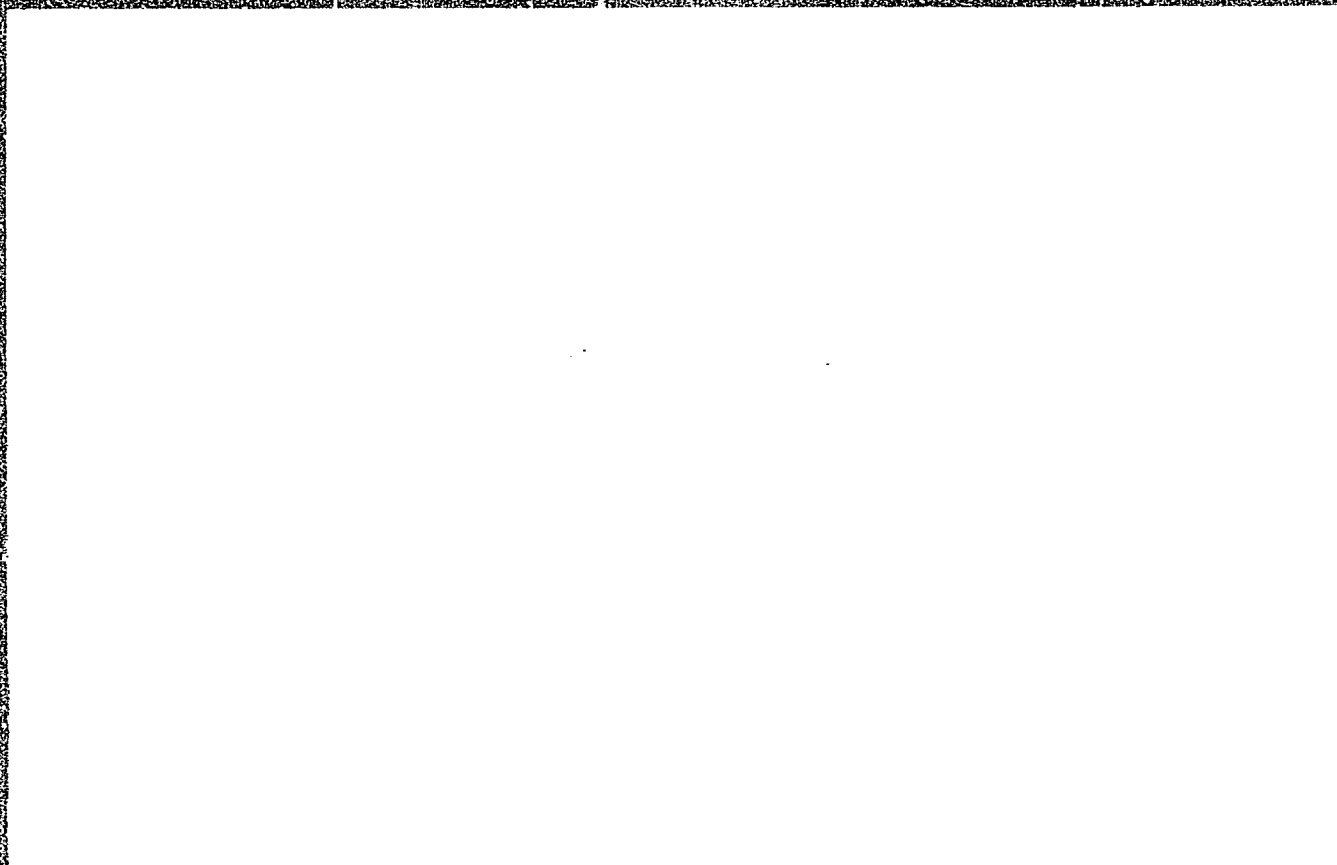
Application of radioactivity in processing petroleum. p.461.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 14, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

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

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9"

BALINT, Tibor (Veszprem, Wartha Vince u.2-6)

Chromatographic separation of aromatic hydrocarbon groups of
mineral oils in liquid phase on impregnated adsorbents.
Acta chimica Hung 31 no.1-3:17-22. '62.

1. Ungarisches Erdöl- und Erdgasforschungsinstitut.

BALINT, Tibor

Radioactive radiation absorption analysis of petroleum products. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.4:313-316 '62.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet, Veszprem.

BALINT, Tibor; ORSOS, Sander, dr.

Preparing Sr-90 and Fe-55 radiation sources. Energia
es atom 14 no.4/5:237-240 My '61.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet,
Veszprem (for Balint). 2. Nehezvegypari Kutato Intezet,
Veszprem (for Orsos).

BALINT, Tibor (Veszprem, Wartha Vince u.2-6)

Chromatographic investigations on prepared adsorbent in liquid phase. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.4:391-405 '63.

1. Hungarian Petroleum and Natural Gas Research Institute,
Veszprem.

BALINT, Tibor, dr. (Veszprem, Wartha Vince u.2-6)

Analysis of petroleum products by absorption of radioactive radiations. Pts. 3-4. Acta chimica Hung 41 no.4:341-364 '64.

1. Hungarian Petroleum and Natural Gas Research Institute, Veszprem.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310013-9"

Veszprem

LASLO, Ya. [Laszlo, I.]; PETER, M.; FILEP, D. [Filip, D.]; ABRAKHAM, Sh.
[Abraham, A.]; BALINT, Ye. [Balint, E.]; DOMOKOSH, L. [Domocos, L.];
KASA, L. [Gasa, L.]; DERDI, P.; BEDE, Sh. [Bede, S.]

Experimental studies on epidemic hepatitis. Vop. virus. 8 no.2:
221-224. Mar-Apr '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii i inframikrobiologii Mediko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta Tyrgu-Muresh, Rumyniya.

BALINT, Zsuzsa

Change of cholesterol content in rat tumours treated with
Degranol. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.5:473-478 '65.

1. Research Institute of Oncopathology, Budapest, Hungary.
Submitted January 8, 1965.

URSU, I.; BALINTFFI, C.

Determining oxygen concentration in a gas mixture by the magnetic method. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 7 no.2.89-96 '62.

URSU, I.; BALINTFFI, C.

A magnetic method for analyzing the oxygen in gas mixtures.
Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 8 no.1:143-148 '63.

MAXIM, I.; BALINTFFI, C.

Study of the Curie temperature in the magnesium-zinc and copper-zinc ferrites. Studia Univ B-B S. Math. Phys 10 no.1:95-98 '65.

BALINTFFY, Istvan, dr. egyetemi adjunktus; S. HORVAY, Magdolna, dr., egyetemi adjunktus

Studies on Quinoseptyl, a new sulfoamide with long-lasting effect.
Magy allatorv lap 19 no.5:175-179 My '64

J. Chair of Pharmacology (Head of Chair: Univ. Prof. Dr. Jano Kovacs), University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest.

HUNGARY

BALINTFFY, Istvan, Dr, adjunctus, HERCZES, Tibor, Dr, chief physician; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Pharmacology (chairman: KOVACS, Jenő, Dr, professor, doctor of vet. sci.) (Allatorvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Tanszék), and Capital City Public Health and Epidemiological Station (director: KAPOV, Vilmos, Dr) (Fővárosi Egészségügyi-Járványügyi Allomás), Budapest.

"Experiences With Raticate, a New Rat Poison with Selective Effect."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 10, Oct 66, pages 452-454.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The effectiveness and applicability of the Shorin-type rat poison was evaluated at two agricultural plants. When used at the correct time and under conditions suitable for eradication, the Swiss Raticate can be as much as 100 per cent effective. A considerable reduction in the number of rats can be achieved even if perfect organization is impossible under the given circumstances. 3 Hungarian, 2 Western references.

BALINTFY, J.

"Is the Method of the Machine Manufacture Bureau in Appraising Used Machines Correct", P. 22. (TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 8, No. 8, July 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

BALINTFFY, J.

BALINTFFY, J. Experimental testing of concrete mixers. p. 463.

Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1955.
MELYEPITESTUDMANYI SZEMLE.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

BALINTONI, Ion, ing.

Copper recooked in neutral atmosphere. St si Teh Buc 16 no.10:
18-20 0 '64.

MAGNITSKIY, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALIOZ, A.B., inzh.

Possibility for recording the processes taking place in an internal
combustion engine on color films. Trudy RIIZHT no.34:67-70 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

BALIS, E.P.

Quantitative determination of pentoxyl and 4-methyluracil (metacil).
Apt.delo 6 no.6:55-57 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (nach. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. N.V.Lazarev) Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.
(URACIL--ANALYSIS)