CHEPIKOVA, A.R.

Content of nitrogen in the aerial mass and the roots of perennial grasses of different age. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 69 no.2:138-139 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MEDVEDEVA, A.M.; CHERIKOVA, I.K.

Protoleisophaeridium sorediforme Tim. and Pr. conglutinatum Tim. from petroleums and rocks of the Volga-Ural region. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2:461-462 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A. Orlovym.
(Volga-Ural region--Paleobotany)

SEMINA, S.A.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., otv.red.; CHEPIKOVA, I.M., otv.red.; KUZ'MIN, F.I., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and Foraminifera (Fusulinidae) of the Schwagerina beds in the Oka-Tsna uplift] Stratigrafiia i foraminifery (fuzulinidy) shvagerinovogo gorizonta Oksko-TSninskogo podniatiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 72 p. 5 plates. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.57). (MIRA 15:5)
(Oka Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Oka Valley--Foraminifera, Fossil)

LIVSHITS, D.I., inzh.; CHEPIL', V.S., inzh.

Selecting efficient design of the internal-combustion engine piston preventing the laying down of compression rings. Mashinostroenie no.3:86-88 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

CHEPIL', Ya.M.

They kept their word. Sil'.bud. 11 no.11:7-8 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Golova vikonkomu Bogorodchans'koi rayonnoi Radi deputativ trudyashchikh Stanislavs'koi oblasti.
(Bogorodchany District--Construction industry)

KOPCHEV, Iv.; STOICHEV, A.; MIRCHEV, M.; CHEPILEV, G.; KUNEV, K.; ATANASOV, A.; PINKAS, M.; MERDZHANOV, As.

Combined radiation injuries. Khirurgiia 15 no.9/10:847-850 '62.

1. Iz Visshiia voenmeditsinski institut.
(RADIATION INJURY)

CHEPILEV, I.

"Rationalization in the Production of Fire-extinguishing Devices", P. 9, (RATSIONALIZATSIIA, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

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

CHEPILEV, Iv.; ZAKHARIEV, Iv.

Research on the most suitable installations for the regeneration of the used diesel tractor oils. Izv mekh selsko stop BAN 1:189-200 '61.

[redacted]

Comparative analysis of methods for regenerative receiving of telegraph impulses. Elektrosviaz' 10 no.5:66-77 My '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Telegraph)

CHEPIN, V.

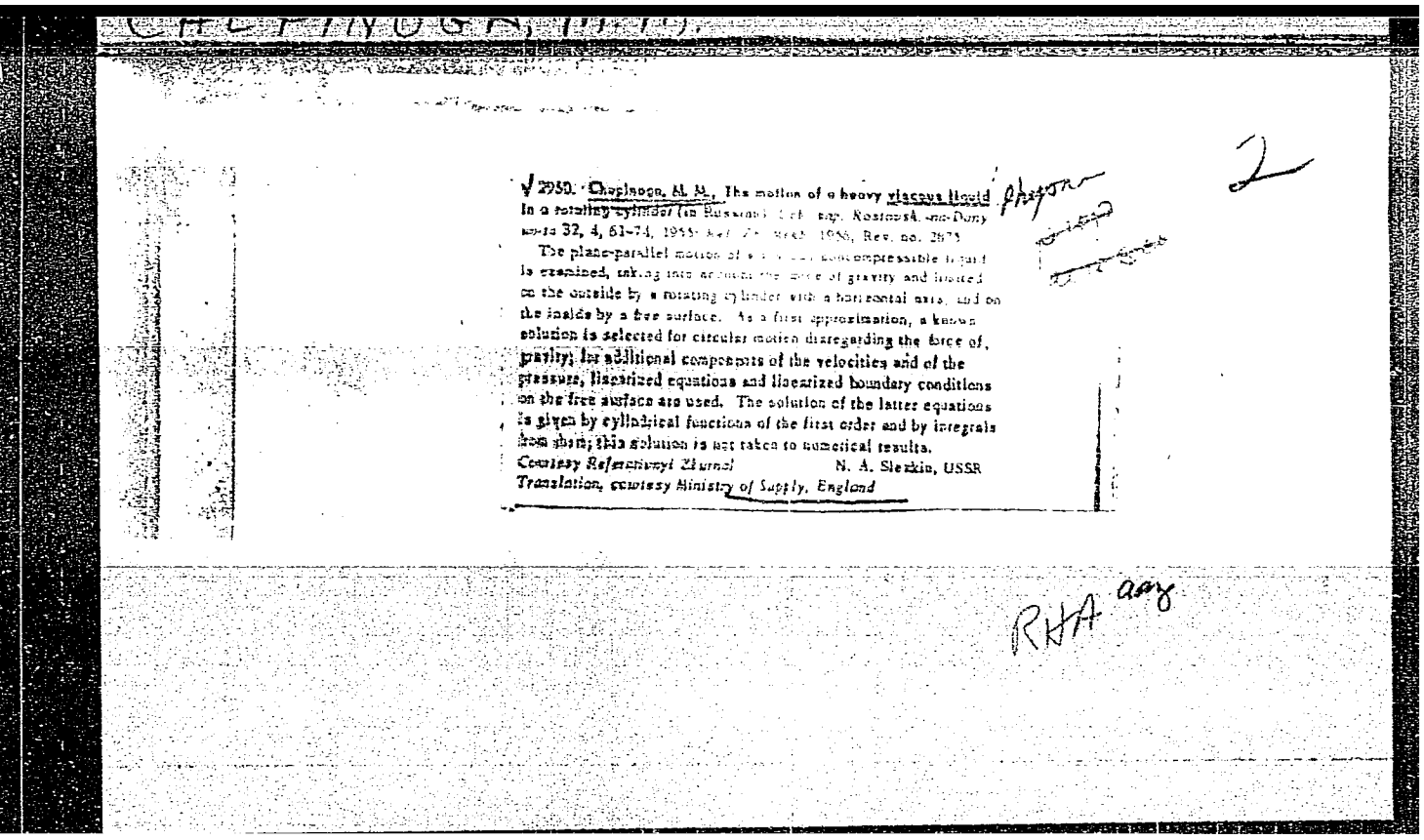
In the interest of the budget as well as state farms. Fin. SSSR 37 no.5:67 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Labinskim rayonnym finansovym otdelom Krasnodarskogo kraya. (Labinsk District—State farms—Taxation)

CHEPINOGA, M. M.

"Steady State Motion of a Heavy Viscous Liquid in a Rotating Cylinder." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education USSR, Rostov-on-Don, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).



2950. Chaplygin, S. A., The motion of a heavy viscous liquid in a rotating cylinder (in Russian). Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-na-Donu un-ta 32, 4, 61–74, 1955. Ref. Zh. Mekh. 1956, Rev. no. 2675.

The plane-parallel motion of a viscous incompressible liquid is examined, taking into account the force of gravity and limited on the outside by a rotating cylinder with a horizontal axis, and on the inside by a free surface. As a first approximation, a known solution is selected for circular motion disregarding the force of gravity; for additional components of the velocities and of the pressure, linearized equations and linearized boundary conditions on the free surface are used. The solution of the latter equations is given by cylindrical functions of the first order and by integrals from them; this solution is not taken to numerical results.

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal N. A. Slezkin, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

RHA aag

Chepinoga, M. M.

[illegible] to the Hydrodynamic Theory of Centrifuges

Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 1956, [illegible]

the movement of a heavy [illegible] liquid in a rotating cylinder was attempted. [illegible] for the movement under certain conditions. [illegible] Results do not confirm the theory sufficiently [illegible] on the theoretical calculations by [illegible] due to small [illegible] the cylinder which [illegible] rapidly damped. [illegible]

CHERNOGA, M.M.; BOSTANDZHIYAN, S.A.

Torsional oscillations of a sphere in a viscous fluid. Uch. zap. RGU 43 no.6:169-174 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oscillations) (Hydrodynamics)

CHEPINOGA, M. M. (Rostov-na-Donu)

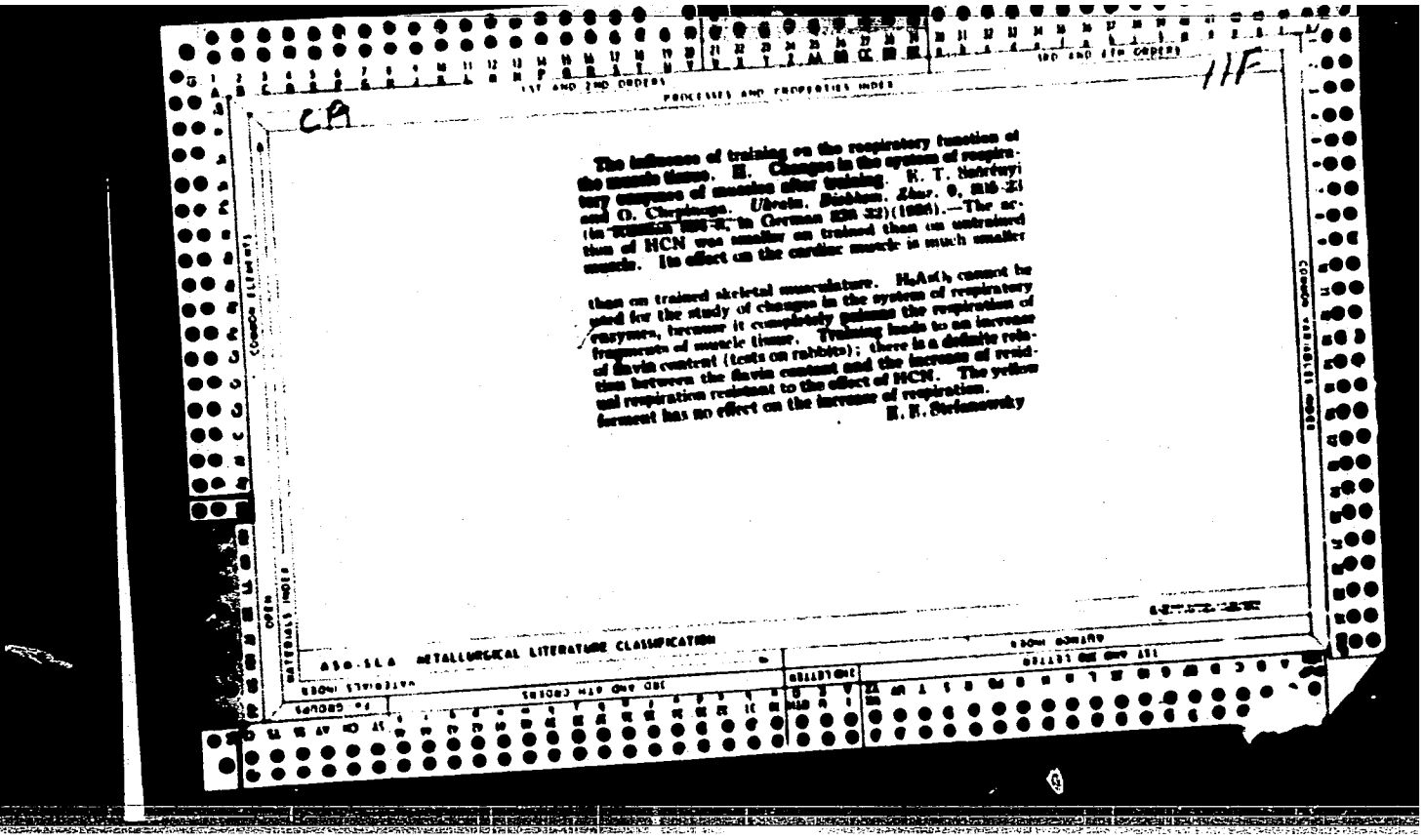
"Viscous Flows in Open Porous Channels."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

CHEPINOGA, M.M.

Flow of a viscous liquid in an inclined porous channel. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.9:588-590 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

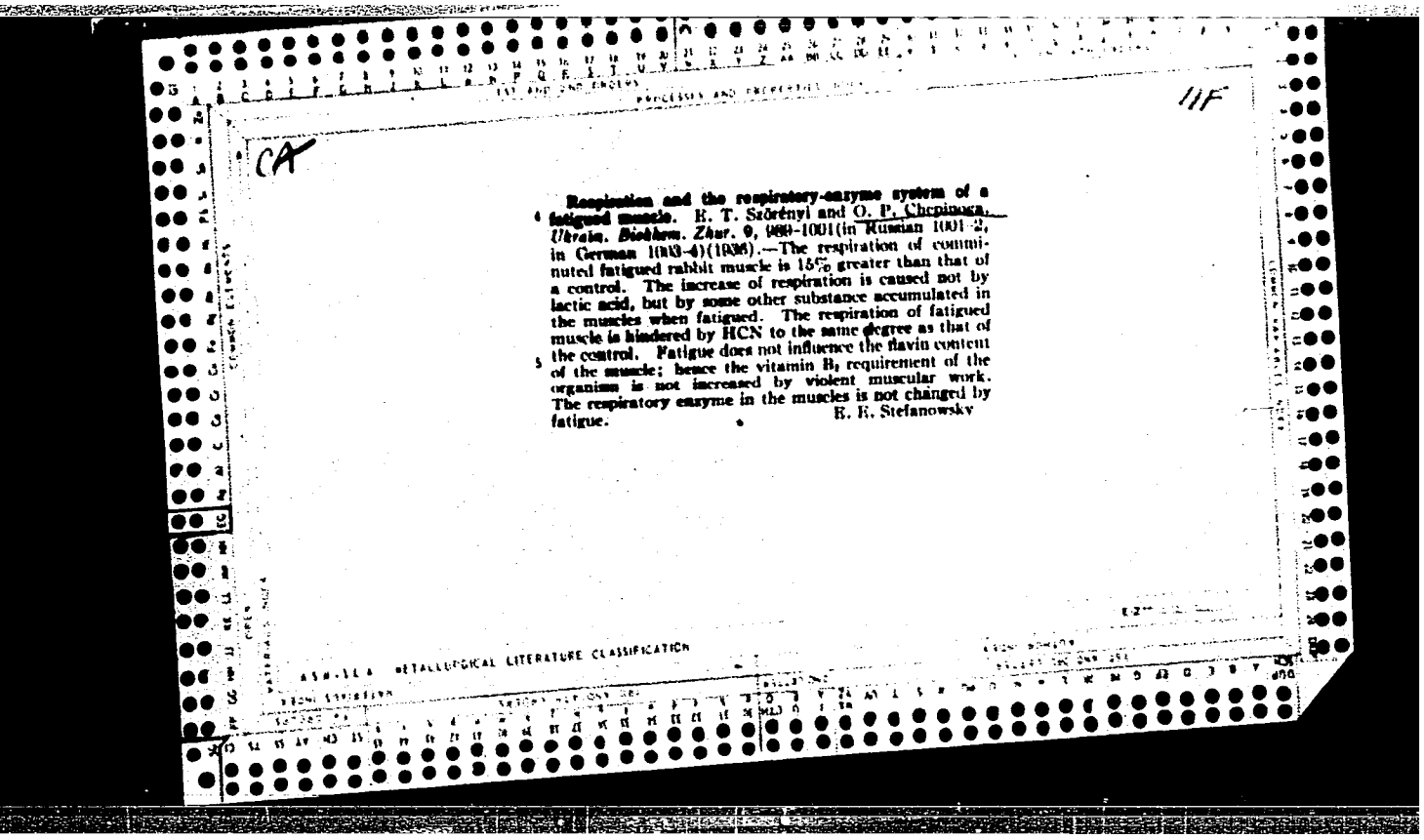
1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I. Krylovym.



CA

11F

The influence of training on the respiratory function of the muscle tissue. II. Changes in the system of respiratory enzymes of muscles after training. R. T. Hatefuyi and O. Chepinoga. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 9, 215-21 (in Russian 221-8; in German 228-32)(1936).—The action of HCN was smaller on trained than on untrained muscle. Its effect on the cardiac muscle is much smaller than on trained skeletal musculature. HeAch cannot be used for the study of changes in the system of respiratory enzymes, because it completely paralyzes the respiration of fragments of muscle tissue. Training leads to an increase of flavin content (tests on rabbits); there is a definite relation between the flavin content and the increase of resistant respiration resistant to the effect of HCN. The yellow ferment has no effect on the increase of respiration.
B. F. Sirkmonsky

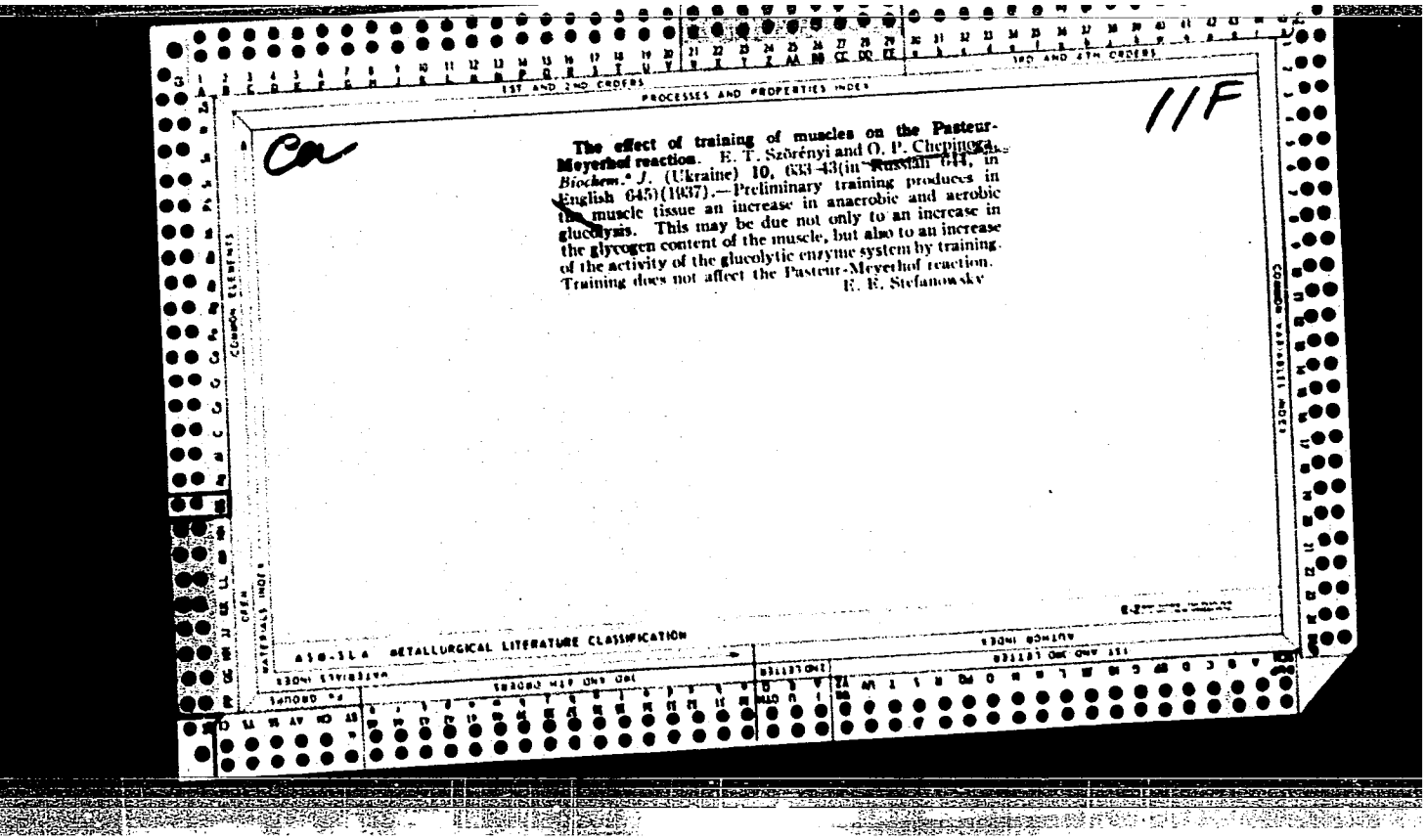


CA

IIF

Respiration and the respiratory-enzyme system of a fatigued muscle. E. T. Szörényi and O. P. Chepinoga, *Ukrain. Biokhem. Zhur.* 9, 989–1001 (in Russian 1001–2; in German 1003–4) (1936).—The respiration of comminuted fatigued rabbit muscle is 15% greater than that of a control. The increase of respiration is caused not by lactic acid, but by some other substance accumulated in the muscles when fatigued. The respiration of fatigued muscle is hindered by HCN to the same degree as that of the control. Fatigue does not influence the flavin content of the muscle; hence the vitamin B_2 requirement of the organism is not increased by violent muscular work. The respiratory enzyme in the muscles is not changed by fatigue. E. E. Stefanowsky

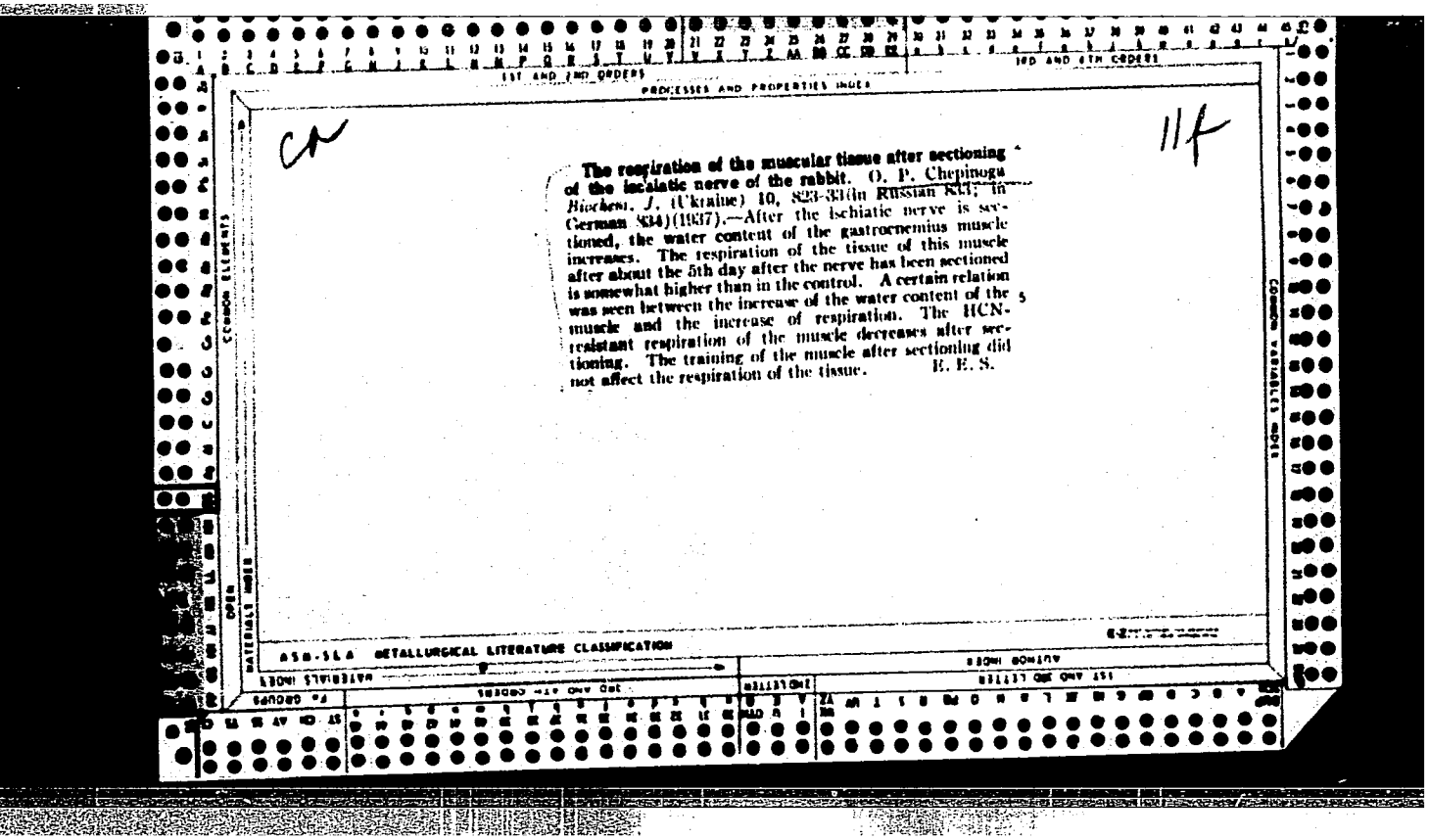
ASM-TSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



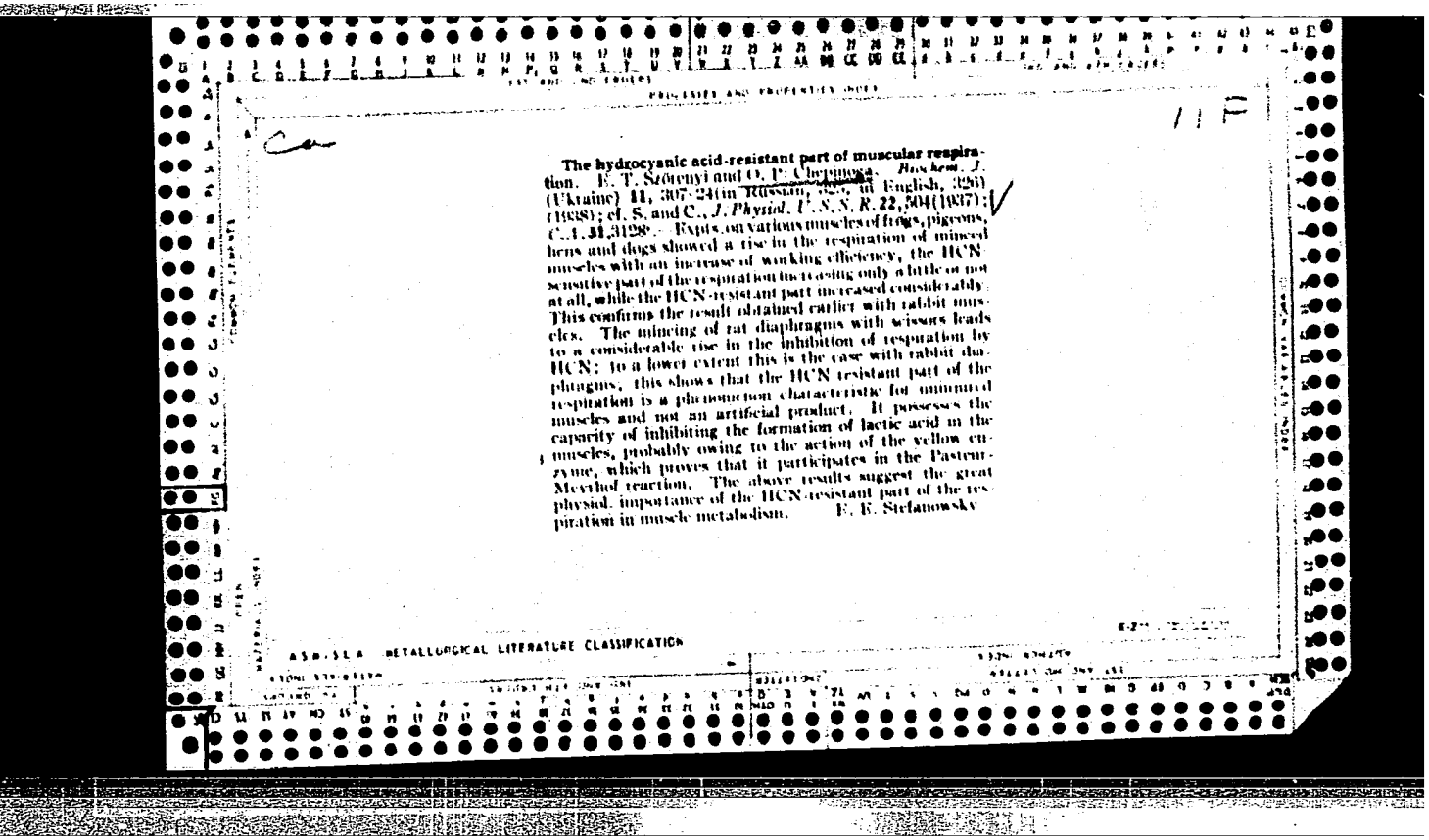
11F

Ca

The effect of training of muscles on the Pasteur-Meyerhof reaction. E. T. Szörényi and O. P. Chepinoga. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) **10**, 633-43(in Russian 644, in English 645)(1937).—Preliminary training produces in the muscle tissue an increase in anaerobic and aerobic glucolysis. This may be due not only to an increase in the glycogen content of the muscle, but also to an increase of the activity of the glucolytic enzyme system by training. Training does not affect the Pasteur-Meyerhof reaction.
E. E. Stefanowsky

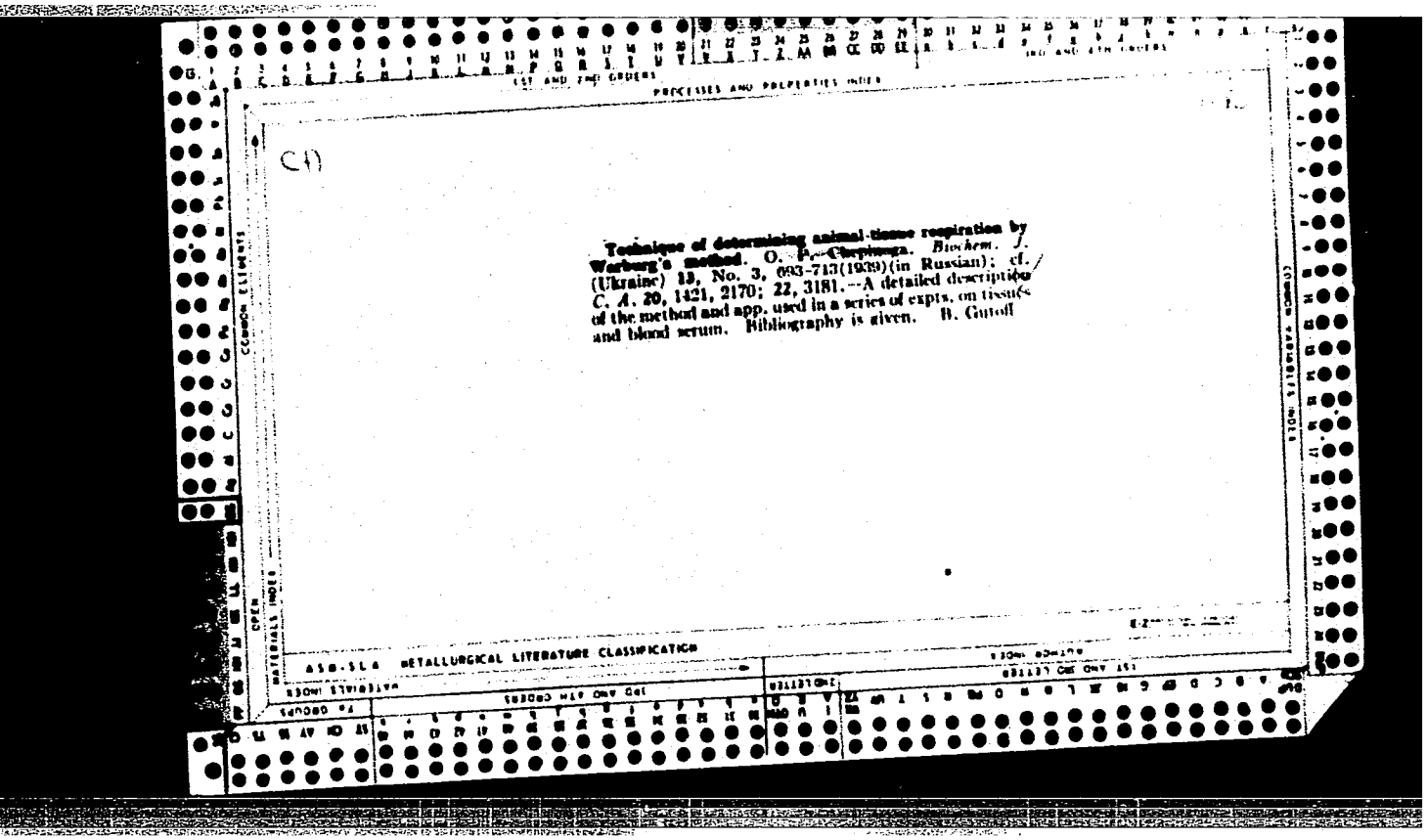


The respiration of the muscular tissue after sectioning of the ischiatic nerve of the rabbit. O. P. Chepinoga (*Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 10, 823-31(in Russian 831; in German 834)(1937).—After the ischiatic nerve is sectioned, the water content of the gastrocnemius muscle increases. The respiration of the tissue of this muscle after about the 5th day after the nerve has been sectioned is somewhat higher than in the control. A certain relation was seen between the increase of the water content of the muscle and the increase of respiration. The HCN-resistant respiration of the muscle decreases after sectioning. The training of the muscle after sectioning did not affect the respiration of the tissue. E. E. S.

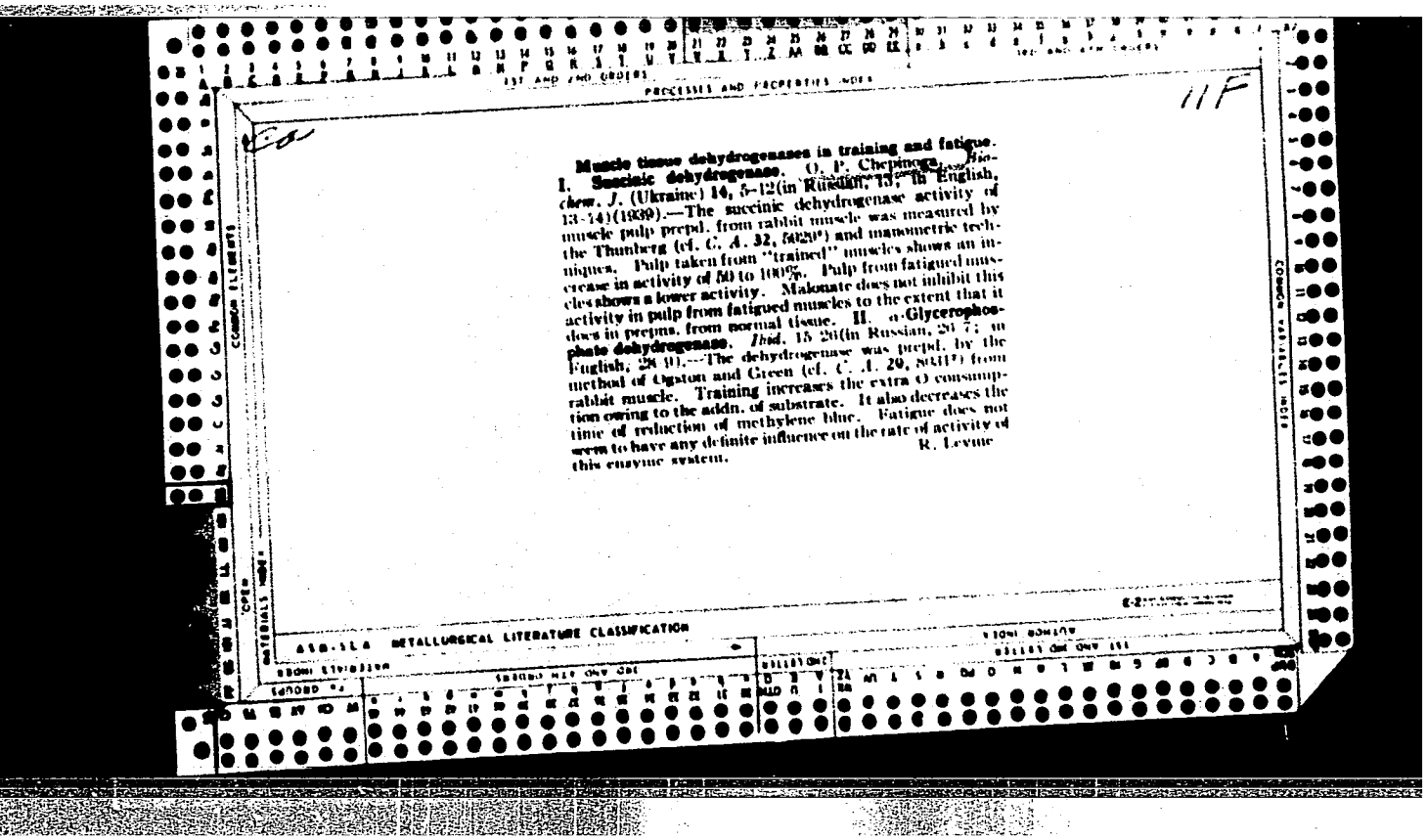


The hydrocyanic acid-resistant part of muscular respiration. E. T. Szörényi and O. P. Cherniavska. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) **11**, 307-24 (in Russian, 325 in English, 326) (1938); cf. S. and C., *J. Physiol. U.S.S.R.* **22**, 504 (1937); *C.A.* **31**, 3128.—Expts. on various muscles of frogs, pigeons, hens and dogs showed a rise in the respiration of minced muscles with an increase of working efficiency, the HCN sensitive part of the respiration increasing only a little or not at all, while the HCN-resistant part increased considerably. This confirms the result obtained earlier with rabbit muscles. The mincing of rat diaphragms with scissors leads to a considerable rise in the inhibition of respiration by HCN; to a lower extent this is the case with rabbit diaphragms, this shows that the HCN resistant part of the respiration is a phenomenon characteristic for minimized muscles and not an artificial product. It possesses the capacity of inhibiting the formation of lactic acid in the muscles, probably owing to the action of the yellow enzyme, which proves that it participates in the Pasteur-Meyrhof reaction. The above results suggest the great physiol. importance of the HCN-resistant part of the respiration in muscle metabolism. E. F. Stefanowsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Technique of determining animal-tissue respiration by Warburg's method. O. P. Cherpinska. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 13, No. 3, 693-713(1939)(in Russian); cf. *C. A.* 20, 1421, 2170; 22, 3181.—A detailed description of the method and app. used in a series of expts. on tissues and blood serum. Bibliography is given. B. Gutoff

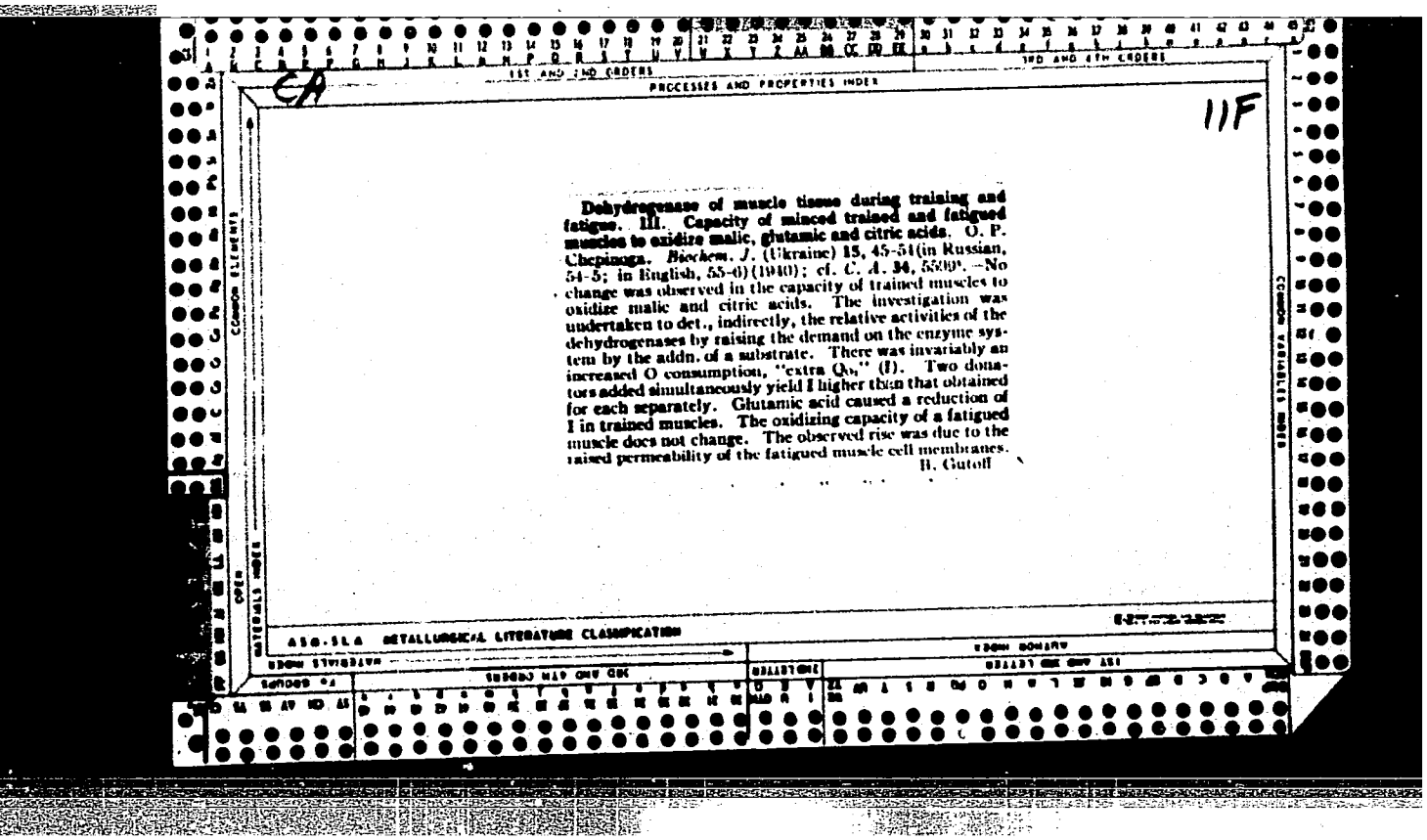


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11F

Muscle tissue dehydrogenases in training and fatigue. I. Succinic dehydrogenase. O. P. Chepinoga. *Biokhem. Zhur.* (Ukraine) **14**, 5–12(in Russian, 13; in English, 13–14)(1939).—The succinic dehydrogenase activity of muscle pulp prepd. from rabbit muscle was measured by the Thunberg (cf. *C. A.* **32**, 5823⁹) and manometric techniques. Pulp taken from "trained" muscles shows an increase in activity of 50 to 100%. Pulp from fatigued muscles shows a lower activity. Malonate does not inhibit this activity in pulp from fatigued muscles to the extent that it does in preps. from normal tissue. **II. α-Glycerophosphate dehydrogenase.** *Ibid.* 15 20(in Russian, 20 7; in English, 28 9).—The dehydrogenase was prepd. by the method of Ogston and Green (cf. *C. A.* **29**, 8611⁹) from rabbit muscle. Training increases the extra O consumption owing to the addn. of substrate. It also decreases the time of reduction of methylene blue. Fatigue does not seem to have any definite influence on the rate of activity of this enzyme system. R. Levine

A18.1L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

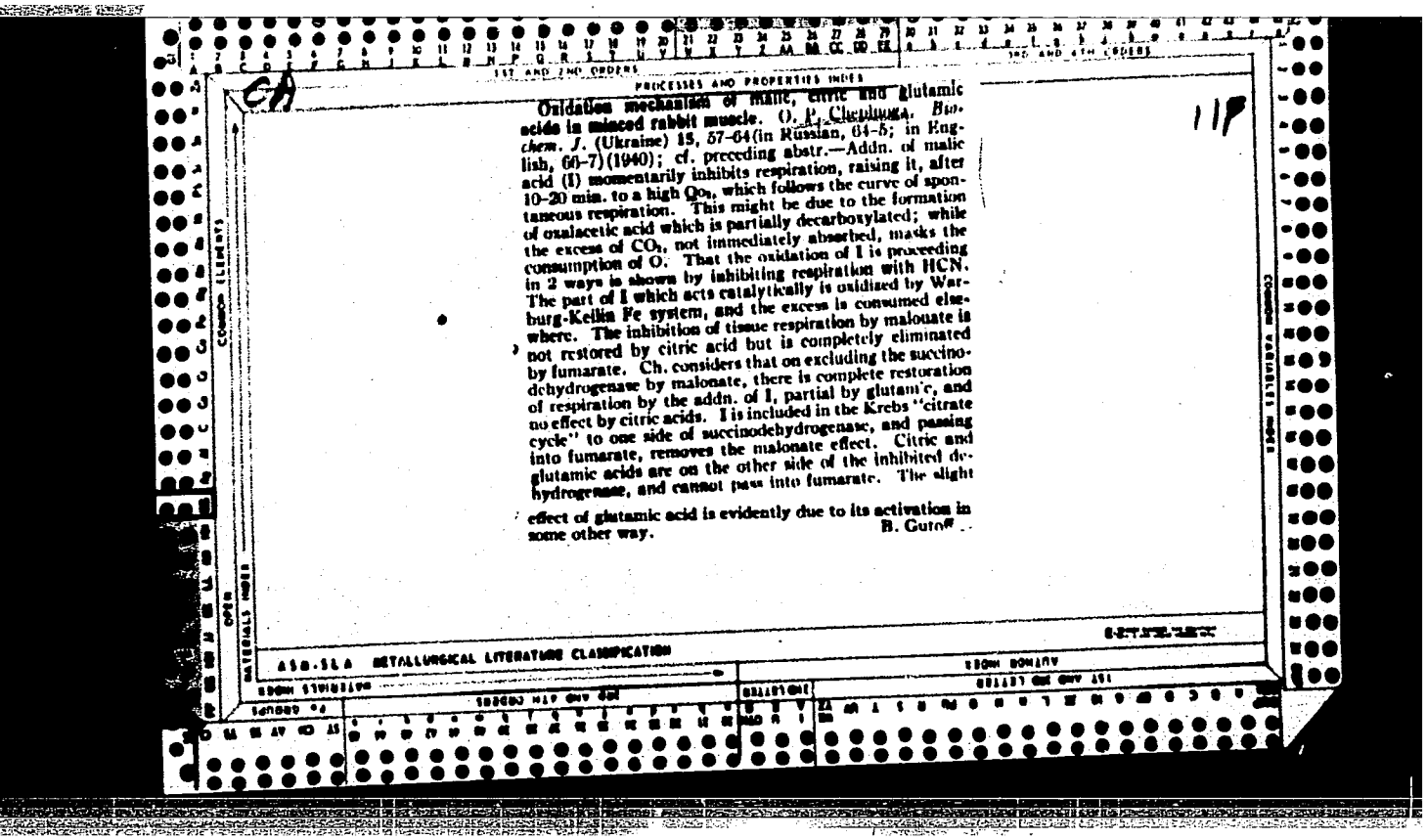


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11F

Dehydrogenase of muscle tissue during training and fatigue. III. Capacity of minced trained and fatigued muscles to oxidize malic, glutamic and citric acids. O. P. Chepinoga. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) **15**, 45-54 (in Russian, 54-5; in English, 55-6) (1940); cf. *C. A.* **34**, 5509⁹. —No change was observed in the capacity of trained muscles to oxidize malic and citric acids. The investigation was undertaken to det., indirectly, the relative activities of the dehydrogenases by raising the demand on the enzyme system by the addn. of a substrate. There was invariably an increased O consumption, "extra Q_{O_2}" (I). Two donators added simultaneously yield I higher than that obtained for each separately. Glutamic acid caused a reduction of I in trained muscles. The oxidizing capacity of a fatigued muscle does not change. The observed rise was due to the raised permeability of the fatigued muscle cell membranes.
H. Gutoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

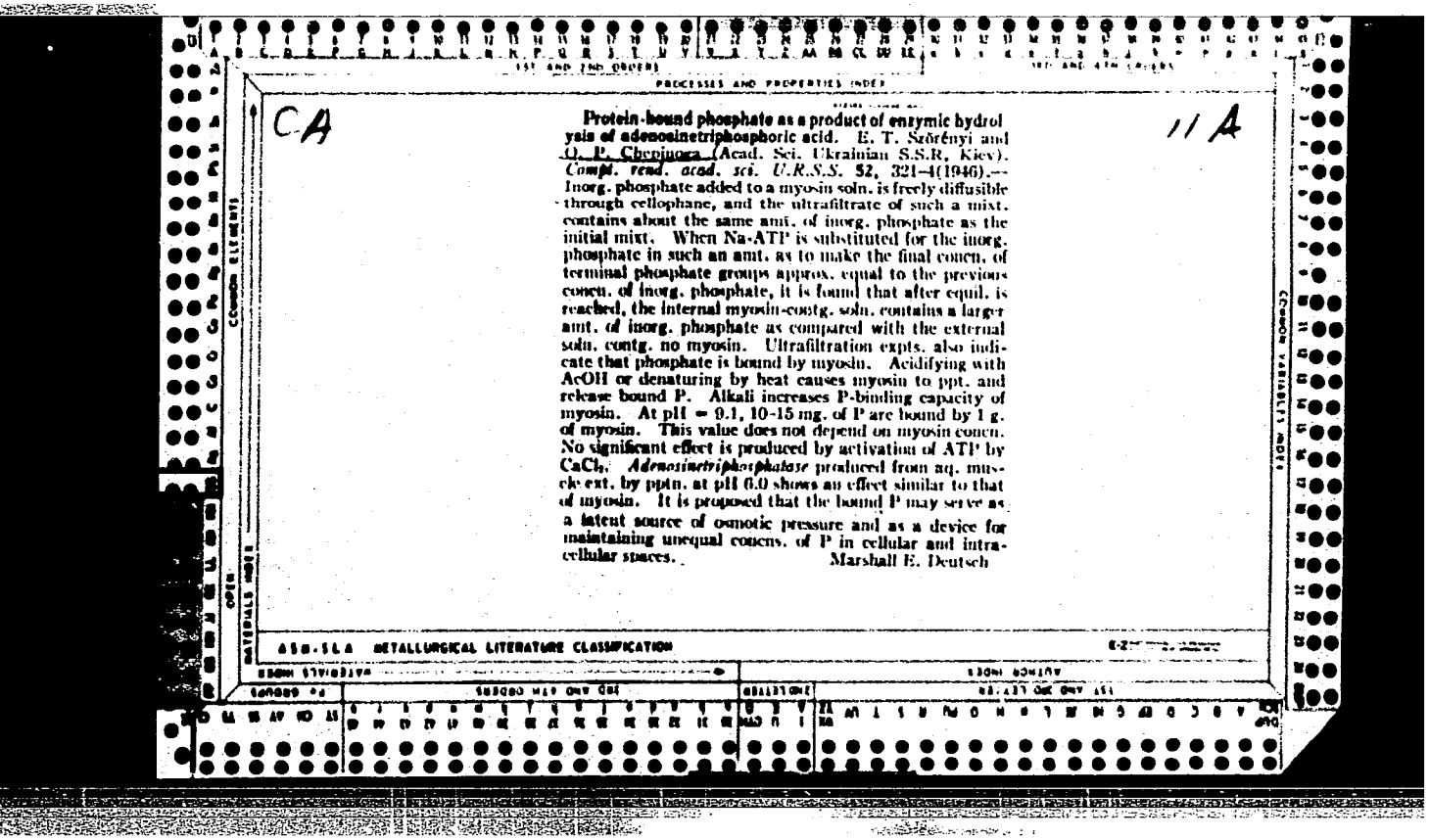


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Oxidation mechanism of malic, citric and glutamic acids in minced rabbit muscle. O. P. Cheniuova. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 15, 57–64 (in Russian, 64–5; in English, 66–7) (1940); cf. preceding abstr.—Addn. of malic acid (I) momentarily inhibits respiration, raising it, after 10–20 min. to a high Q_{O_2}, which follows the curve of spontaneous respiration. This might be due to the formation of oxalacetic acid which is partially decarboxylated; while the excess of CO_2, not immediately absorbed, masks the consumption of O. That the oxidation of I is proceeding in 2 ways is shown by inhibiting respiration with HCN. The part of I which acts catalytically is oxidized by Warburg-Keilin Fe system, and the excess is consumed elsewhere. The inhibition of tissue respiration by malonate is not restored by citric acid but is completely eliminated by fumarate. Ch. considers that on excluding the succinodehydrogenase by malonate, there is complete restoration of respiration by the addn. of I, partial by glutamic, and no effect by citric acids. I is included in the Krebs "citrate cycle" to one side of succinodehydrogenase, and passing into fumarate, removes the malonate effect. Citric and glutamic acids are on the other side of the inhibited dehydrogenase, and cannot pass into fumarate. The slight effect of glutamic acid is evidently due to its activation in some other way.

B. Guto

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

11 A

Protein-bound phosphate as a product of enzymic hydrolysis of adenosinetriphosphoric acid. E. T. Szörényi and O. P. Chevjunova (Acad. Sci. Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 52, 321–4(1946).—Inorg. phosphate added to a myosin soln. is freely diffusible through cellophane, and the ultrafiltrate of such a mixt. contains about the same amt. of inorg. phosphate as the initial mixt. When Na-ATP is substituted for the inorg. phosphate in such an amt. as to make the final concn. of terminal phosphate groups approx. equal to the previous concn. of inorg. phosphate, it is found that after equil. is reached, the internal myosin-contg. soln. contains a larger amt. of inorg. phosphate as compared with the external soln. contg. no myosin. Ultrafiltration expts. also indicate that phosphate is bound by myosin. Acidifying with AcOH or denaturing by heat causes myosin to ppt. and release bound P. Alkali increases P-binding capacity of myosin. At pH = 9.1, 10–15 mg. of P are bound by 1 g. of myosin. This value does not depend on myosin concn. No significant effect is produced by activation of ATP by $CaCl_2$. *Adenosinetriphosphatase* produced from aq. muscle ext. by pptn. at pH 6.0 shows an effect similar to that of myosin. It is proposed that the bound P may serve as a latent source of osmotic pressure and as a device for maintaining unequal concns. of P in cellular and intracellular spaces. Marshall E. Deutsch

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(3)

Characteristics of saltlike compounds of deoxyribonucleic acid with proteins. O. P. Chepinoga and R. Sh. Grosblat (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. R. S. R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 21, 121–38 (in Russian, 138–40)(1949).—A protein soln. of fixed concn. (0.5 ml.) was added to 1 ml. of a soln. of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or of its Na salt (DNNa), resp. The excess of protein was removed with picric acid. A certain percentage of the protein enters in a saltlike combination with DNA. The proteins investigated were egg albumin, histone, fibrinogen, casein, dephosphorylated casein, myosin fractions, myogen B, and actin. The animal proteins were obtained from dog and rabbit tissues, from kidneys, liver, and spleen. The percentage of combined DNA or DNNa is greatly influenced by the pH and the amts. of NaCl, NH_4Cl, Na_2HPO_4, or KCl present. It is also of importance whether the protein is undenatured or denaturated, and here too there is a difference whether denaturation was brought about by heat or by an excess of [illegible]. This reaction is deemed significant because it is believed that the action of viruses may proceed in a similar way. The presence of adenosinetriphosphate, adenylic acid, and of Carty depolymerizate (Avery, *et al.*, *C.A.* 38, 1541[1]) gives rise to a competitive inhibition of the reaction. W. J.

CHEPYNOGA, O. P.

"Reciprocal Transformation of Desoxyribonucleic and Ribonucleic Acids in the Tissues of an Animal Organism," Ukr. Biokhim. Zhur., 22, No.1, 1950

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) changes in animal tissues. O. P. Chepinoga and N. V. Kostian (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 22, 69–75(77, in Russian) (1950); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4014b.—Upon incubating DNA with minced rabbit liver and kidney, there was observed a decrease in DNA with simultaneous increase in pentose nucleotides. Upon incubating DNA with lung and testicular tissues, disappearance of added DNA is not always accompanied by RNA accumulation, and in some cases a decrease in pentose nucleotides may even result. Upon incubating RNA with minced rabbit kidney, lung and testis tissues, there resulted complete disappearance of added RNA, but without simultaneous DNA increase.
Clayton F. Holoway

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

Methods for the determination of nucleic acids in tissues: O. P. Chepinoga, E. B. Skvirskaya, and L. P. Rukina (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 23, 335–40(in Russian, 340–2)(1951).—A partly expt'l. crit. review of existing methods, and a proposed modification.
U. S. Levine

(2)

CA

Deoxyribonuclease activity in serum of the blood of rabbits and humans. O. P. Chepinoga. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **78**, 955–7(1951).—Rabbits with grafted Brown-Pearce carcinoma show a supernormal activity of the enzyme within the tumor and in the blood; the latter rises for 7–10 days and then declines so that in 25–30 days it may be absent. In human cases of cancer there is significant activity of the enzyme in the blood in early stages of the disease, but such activity is absent (as in normal persons) in advanced cases. Possibly the organism becomes adjusted to the new conditions and the blood is "normalized" by development of greater amounts of the enzyme "retarding agent."
G. M. Kosolapoff

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

Metabolism of nucleic acids in the liver and CNS (central nervous system). O. P. Chepinoga, E. B. Skvirskaya, L. P. Rukina, and T. P. Silich (Biochem. Inst. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 24, 177–85 (in Russian, 185–7)(1952); cf. *ibid.* 23, No. 3(1951).—Brain and liver nucleic acid metabolism was studied in 150-g. white rats as follows: (1) controls; (2) after partial liver excision; (3) during prolonged narcosis; (4) a combination of (2) and (3). The left lower portion of the liver (about 1/3 of the total liver wt.) was removed under ether. Sodium medinal (15 mg./100 g. wt., 3–4 times daily) was used for narcotic sleep induction. Detd. were: total nucleic acid (NA) P, ribonucleic acid (RNA) P, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) P, ribonuclease (RNAase) and deoxyribonuclease (DNAase) in liver and brain tissues. With (2) a decrease in NA P resulted in both brain and liver, enzyme activity increasing except for DNAase in the liver where it decreased. In (3) the effect on the CNS led to lowered NA P in brain and liver, and decreased enzyme activity except for DNAase of the brain which increased. (4) was not the summative effect of (2) + (3) since the new metabolic pattern from (2) is further changed by (3). A modified Schmidt-Tannhauser method (cf. Chepinoga, Skvinskaya, and L. P. Rukina, *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 23, No. 3(1951)) was used for total NA P. DNAase was detd. viscometrically. A RNAase detn. was developed based upon the Kunitz method (*C.A.* 34, 7944[4]) as follows: *Detn. A*: 0.5 ml. of 0.1*M* acetate buffer (pH 6.4), 0.5 ml. of 1-hr. 1:10 aq. ext. of minced tissue, and 1.0 ml. 0.4% Na salt of RNA. *Detn. B*: 0.5 ml. of 0.1*M* acetate buffer (pH 6.6), 0.5 ml. of ext., and 1.0 ml. H_2O. All samples were incubated 1 hr. at 37°. 2.0 ml. of 0.35% uranyl acetate with 5% CCl_3COOH added, left an addnl. 30 min. at 37° to ppt. proteins and remaining RNA, and then filtered. One ml. of filtrate was digested with 0.15 ml. of concd. H_2SO_4 and P detd. colorimetrically, comparing both A and B against their resp. controls.

Clayton F. Holoway

3

CHEPYNOGA, O.P.; GROSBLAT, R.Sh.

Role of depolymerized enzymes for the processes of malignant growth. Ukr. biokhim.zhur. 24 no.4:420-433 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Instytut biokhimiyi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Kyyiv.
(Enzymes) (Cancer) (Protein metabolism)

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

"The Problem of Complex Formation of Proteins withNucleic Acids," Ukr. Biokhim. Zhur., 25, No.1, pp 115-116, 1953. Inst. of Biochemistry, Ukr. AS Ussr.

In their work on the interaction of albumin and of the xirmx tobacco mosaic virus with nucleic acids, V.L.Ryzhkov and G. I. Loydina (DAN SSSR, Vol.86, p.181, 1952) criticized author's investigation on the effect of the PH on complex formation between protein and thymonucleic acid. Contrary to their view, addition of acetic acid or picric acid in author's expts did not change the results by changing the PH: the amount of nucleic acid pptd by the added chemical corresponded to the PH existing before the addition of the precipitant. 251T54

SKVIRSKAYA, E.B.; CHEPINOGA, O.P.

The reaction concept of Davidson on the immutability of deoxyribonucleic acid in the cell nucleus. Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur. 25, No.1, 117-21 '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(CA 47 no.22:12439 '53)

1. Biochem. Inst., Kiev.

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

The interrelation between nucleic acids in the process of metabolism. O. P. Chepinoga and L. P. Rukina. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 25, 388–96(in Russian, 397–8)(1953).—An attempt was made to show that ribonucleic (I) and deoxyribonucleic (II) acid in the process of metabolism can be mutually converted into one another without preliminary breakdown. Ground tissue of rabbit kidney was used in *in vitro* expts. To arrest metabolic depolymerization of II, $CdCl_2$ was added; this caused a reduction in the pentose nucleotides and an increase in II. Only in lung and thyroid gland tissues has the conversion of I into II thus far been observed. In liver tissue with the use of P^{32} there has been observed a reduction in the P content in the II fraction and a P increase in the I fraction. Simultaneously the specific activity of P^{32} in the I fraction was considerably lowered. Preliminary expts. with whole organisms previously conditioned with Na citrate appeared to support the *in vitro* findings.

E. S. Levine

CHEPINOGA, O.P.

CHEPINO, O. P.

Chemical Abst.
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Apr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Metabolism of nucleic acids in tissue of brain and liver in ontogenesis. E. B. Skvirskaya and O. P. Chepino. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 1007–10(1953).—By means of P^{32}-labeled Na_2HPO_4 which was injected subcutaneously into rabbits it was shown that with increased age of the animal there is increased penetration of labeled P into ribonucleic acid of the brain; introduction of labeled P into the acid-sol. fraction of brain matter drops sharply immediately after birth. There is a sharp decline at birth of penetration of labeled P into both forms of nucleic acid, especially the deoxy form. The results indicate not only active synthesis of nucleic acids in embryonic brain but also a vigorous renewal rate. In the liver the labeled P was taken in less and less slowly as birth approached, then showed a rapid rise after birth, followed by a decline after some 9 days; both forms of nucleic acid took part in the uptake of P. G. M. Kosolapoff

CHEPINOGA, O. P.

Effect of nucleic acids on tissue respiration. O. P. Chepinoga and N. I. Kerova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* 98, 819-20(1954).—Studies on O utilization by rabbit liver and kidney tissues were made in which various forms of nucleic acids were added to the incubates. In the presence of added nucleic acids the O consumption rose in all cases. The effect is more pronounced in phosphate buffer than in pure H_2O. Both ribonucleic and deoxyribonucleic acids (as Na salts) gave comparable increases in respiration, and the effects are maintained for well over 1 hr. after addn.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Biochemistry
Acad. Sci UkR SSR

Chepinoga, O. P.

USSR

The inhibiting effect of erythrocyte hemolyzates on the activity of deoxyribonuclease. O. P. Chepinoga and L. P. Rukina (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 32-9(Russian summary, 39-40)(1955).—The hemolyzate of washed erythrocytes (I) acts as a specific inhibitor of the activity of deoxyribonuclease (II) of blood serum. The inhibition factor (III) is a part of I and differs in some of its aspects from other known II inhibitors. III is inactivated by heating for 5 min. at 56°, behavior unlike that of a similar factor found in leucocytes (cf. Kurnick, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 5519*h*). The basic properties of III coincide with those of a similar inhibitor found in yeasts (cf. Zamenhof and Chargaff, *C.A.* 43, 1832*g*). III remained unchanged after 48 hrs. of dialysis indicating that it most probably is a high-mol. substance. B. S. L.

CHEPINOGA, Ol'ga Petrovna; GULYY, M.F., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GRUDZINSKAYA, O.S., redaktor; ZHUKOVSKIY, A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nucleic acids and their biological role] Nukleinovye kisloty i ikh biologicheskaia rol'. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR, 1956. 182 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Gulyy)
(Nucleic acids)

CHERPINOGA, O.P. (Kiyev)

History of nucleic acid therapy in Russian clinics. Vrach.delo no.2: 211-214 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Institut biokhimii AN USSR.
(MEDICINE--HISTORY) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

CHEPINOG-H

Nucleic acid linkages in metabolism at high-level protein synthesis. O. P. Chepinoga and N. I. Kerova (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 145–56(1956).—It was shown (*C.A.* 48, 12979c) that the liver and kidney tissues of the rabbit metabolize *in vitro* added deoxyribonucleic acid (I), causing an increase in the pentose nucleotides, constituents of ribonucleic acid (II). In the animal organism mechanisms exist which insure the possibility of a unidirectional and reciprocal conversion of nucleic acids in the process of metabolism (*C.A.* 48, 13756i). Data were obtained which indicated that such conversions are multivaried and depend upon the course of the metabolism of the organism as a whole. The study was centered on linkages between I and II in ontogenetic processes and in the development in the organism of implanted malignancies, i.e., in conditions of the organism assocd. with a heightened synthesis of proteins. Under both conditions the course of linkages between I and II is of a normal character with differences in some of their basic characteristics. This may be accounted for by the fact that in ontogenesis protein synthesis represents a normal physiol. course, while in malignant growths protein synthesis bears pathol. characteristics to which the organism tends to offer resistance. In ontogenesis there is a varying, but const., accumulation of newly formed proteins. In cancerous growth there is an intensified protein synthesis accompanied by some protein changes; however, the protein mass of the cancerous growths continuously breaks down involving the metabolism of nucleic acids. The presence of a malignancy in any part of the organism affects the linkages between I and II in other parts which show no detectable damage. The animal organism possesses mechanisms which bring about mutual linkages between I and II. The nature of these mutual linkages depends upon the general condition of the organism and the specific physiol. properties of the organs or tissues.

B. S. Levine

2

2part

CHEPINOGA, G. P.

Effect of nucleic acids on the enzymic function of proteins. G. P. Chepinoga and I. O. Pavlovskii (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev) *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 298–308 (Russian summary, 308–9) (1956).—The physiol. role of nucleic acids and the significance of the complex formation between nucleic acids and proteins are studied with special reference to the [illegible] and close contact between the two substances in [illegible] crystd. muscle protein prepns. (aldolase and enolase) undergo a reversible inhibition on their union with nucleic acids and in particular with the highly polymerized [illegible] nucleic acid (I). The temporary union of aldolase with the complex does not effect its denaturation and does not essentially affect its physicochem. properties. NaCl in certain concns. is important, since a 1 *M* soln. of it markedly inhibits the enzymic activity of the proteins, and thus it is in competition with I. The authors are unable to enumerate with certainty the groupings of protein mols. participating in the complex formation which substantially reduce their enzymic activity. Preliminary spectrophotometric observations make possible the assumption that they are not cyclic amino acids. There may be reversible aggregation changes of protein particles as a result of their combination with nucleic acids, since a well-defined inhibition of enzymic activity is observed in the high mol. wt. I and practically no inhibition with ribonucleic acid. X-irradiation of animals or of solns. of protein prepns. does not change quantitatively the effect of nucleic acids, but lowers its rate. This can be regarded either as a partial change of sections of the protein macromol. or as shifts in the direction of the ionization of the medium. There is some physiol. importance to the phenomenon of complex formation between proteins and nucleic acids, especially with the highly polymerized I, and the regulation of the enzymic process of the organism is one of the biological functions of I. B. S. Levine

T

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Human and Animal Physiology, Physical Factors

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 22609

AUTHOR : Chepinoga, O.P.; Khilobok, I.
INST. : [redacted]
TITLE : Peculiarities of the Nucleoprotein Complexes in the Rabbit Lung after Sublethal Roentgen Irradiation.

ORIG. PUB. : Ukr. biokhim. zh., 1958, 30, No. 2, 200--211

ABSTRACT : An increase in the extractability of DNA from nucleoprotein complexes of pulmonary tissue was detected 30 minutes and 2 hours after total irradiation with an X-ray dose of 600 r. Two hours and, especially, 8 days after irradiation, an increase was seen in the amount of RNA in whole lung tissue, a finding which was apparently associated with increased synthesis of RNA during restitution. The increase in the protein content of whole lung tissue apparently results from the transfer of protein elements of the blood into the

Card: 1/2

T-123

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]

Effect of nucleic acids on the oxidation-reduction processes in animal tissues. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.3:333-342 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

CHERPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynocha, O.P.]

Nucleoside phosphates and enzymatic synthesis of polynucleotides.
Ukr.biokhim.shur. 30 no.3:451-478 '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(NUCLEOSIDES) (NUCLEOTIDES)

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]

Mechanism of the participation of nucleic acids in tissue respiration [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.4:585-596 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut biokhimii AN USSR, Kiyev.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)
(RESPIRATION)

CHEPINOGA, O.P. (Kiyev)

Biochemical method for an early diagnosis of malignant neoplasms.
Vrach.delo no.3:253-256 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION) (DEOXYRIBONUCLEASES) (CANCER)

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]; prinimal uchastiye Khilobok, I.Yu.

Method for fast production of desoxyribonucleic acid preparations from bird erythrocytes. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31 no.4:603-605 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) (ERYTHROCYTES)

CHEPINGA, O.P.; NOVIKOV, B.G.; LYUBARSKAYA, I.Yu. KHILOBOK

Characteristics of chemicalcomposition of desoxyribonucleic acids in various groups of birds in normal conditions and after crossed inoculation with DNA. Acta.physiol.hung 17 no.2:109-115 '60.

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR i Kafedra eksperimental'noy biologii Kievskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACIDS)
(GENETICS)

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]; NOVIKOV, B.G. [Novykov, B.H.]; LYUBARSKAYA, M.A. [Liubars'ka, M.O.]; KHILOBOK, I.Yu.

Some characteristics of desoxyribonucleic acids from erythrocytes of ducks of various breeds under normal conditions and following reciprocal treatments with desoxyribonucleic acid preparations. Ukr.biokhim.shur. 32 no.3:368-380 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev and the Experimental Biology Department of Kiyev State University.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) (HEREDITY)

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]; SKVIRSKAYA, E.B. [Skvirs'ka, E.B.]

First conference on the study of nucleic acids and nucleoproteins.
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 32 no.4:614-618 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(NUCLEIC ACIDS—CONGRESSES)

NOVIKOV, B.G.; CHEPINOGA, O.P.; LYUBARSKAYA, M.A.

Effect of injection of heterogenic DNA in ducks. Zhur. ob. biol. 22 no.4:317-320 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Physiology, State University of Kiev, and Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)
(DUCKS)

NOVIKOV, B.G. [Novykov, B.H.]; CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]; LYUBARSKAYA, M.A. [Liubars'ka, O.M.]; SERBA, R.M.; PTITSA, A.N. [Ptytsia, O.M.]

Some specific features of the desoxyribonucleic acid of erythrocytes and somatic characteristics of ducks during cross treatment with desoxyribonucleic acid preparations. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.5: 633-645 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institutw of Physiology of Kiyev State University and Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)

CHEPINOGA, O.P.

NOVIKOV,B.G.; CEPINOGA,O.P. (Chepinoga,O.P.); LIUBARSKAIA,N.A., (Lyubarskaya,N.A.)

Effects of the injection of heterogeneous ADN in ducks.
Analele biol 16 no.1:19-23 Ja-F '62

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]

Nucleopeptides as possible general intermediate products in the biosynthesis of proteins and nucleic acids. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.1:146-157 '62.

Fifth International Biochemical Congress. Ibid.:158

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

CHEPINOGA, O.P. [Chepynoha, O.P.]; NADEZHINA, S.P. [Nad'ozhyna, S.P.]; SERBA, R.M.

Nature of the composition and metabolism of some fractions of ribonucleic acid in the liver. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.5:643-655 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

CHEPINOGA, Ol'ga Petrovna [Chepynoha, O.P.]; SKVIRSKAYA, Etya Borisovna [Skvyrs'ka, E.B.]; MISHIN, M.M.[Mishyn, M.M.], red.

[Is it possible to control life processes?] Chy mozhna keruvaty zhyttievymy protsesamy? Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 49 p. (MIRA 17:12)

SKVIRSKAYA, Etel' Berkovna; CHEPINOGA, Ol'ga Petrovna; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.

[Laboratory work in nucleoproteins and nucleic acids] Praktikum po nukleoproteidam i nukelinovym kislotam. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 213 p. (MIRA 18:2)

CHEPINOGA, Vladimir Filippovich[Chepinoha, V.P.]; RYABENKO, A.Y., red.

[Accounting techniques and calculating machines]Tekhnika obchyslen' i lichyl'ni mashyny. Kyiv, Derzhavne vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry, 1961. 297 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Accounting machines) (Calculating machines)

MAKARENKO, F.A.; CHEPIZHNAYA, E.A.

Study of ore karst. Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl. 42:3-9 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Karst) (Ore deposits)

CHEPIZHNAYA, E.A.

Genesis of the Sart-Istagan cave. Nov.kar.i spel. no.3:73-75 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CHEPIZHNYY, K.I.

Quantitative relationship between minerals in replacing rare metal-bearing pegmatite complexes. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 15 no.3:46-52 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Mineralogy)

CHEPIZHNYY, K.I.; YAKOVLEVSKAYA, T.A.

Bertrandite from the cavities of rare metal pegmatites. Vest.Mosk. un.Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no.3:41-43 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Bertrandite) (Pegmatites)

BARSANOV, G.P.; KUMSKOVA, N.M.; CHEPIZHNYY, K.I.

New find of tapiolite. Trudy Min. muz. no.15:189-193 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

CHEPIZHNYY, K.I.

Scandium in minerals from mountain crystal deposits in the subarctic Ural Mountains. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:582-585 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteza mineral'nogo syr'ya. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.

CHEPIZHNYY, K.I.

Dislocations in quartz crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:84-86 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla. Submitted May 13, 1965.

CHEPKASOV, P.N.

The city of Chaykovskiy. Uch. zap. Perm. gos. un. 23 no.4: 33-44 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

CHEPKASOV, P.N.

Size of the urban settlements of Perm Province. Uch. zap. Perm. gos. un. 101:20-56 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

CHERKASOVA, N. D.

CHERKASOVA, N. D.: "On injuries to the eyes from coal. Based on material from the clinic for eye diseases of the Molotov Medical Institute between 1946 and 1954." Molotov State Medical Inst. Molotov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

YERSHKOVICH, I.G., prof.; ARZAMASKOVA, G.A., kand. med. nauk; GOL'DFEL'D, N.G., kand. med. nauk; GORYACHEV, Yu.Ye., kand. med. nauk; LVAKHOVA, V.N., kand.med. nauk; REDKINA, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk; CHEPKASOVA, N.D., kand. med. nauk

"Manual on eye diseases; vol. 2 book 2 Reviewed by I.G. Ershkovich and others. Vestn. oftal. 76 no.4:88-95 Jl-Ag '63 (MIRA 17:1)

AUTHORS: Il'in, D. I., Petrova, A. I., Chepkasova, N.Ya. SOV/89-5-1-12/28

TITLE: On the Problem of the Migration of Radioactive Bodies From an Open Water Container (K voprosu o migratsii radioaktivnykh veshchestv iz otkrytogo vodoyema)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 1, pp. 75-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the economic advantages offered by the possibility of removing radioactive refuse at low cost an artificial pond of 3 km length and a total water surface of 6 km^2 was created. The dams erected were impermeable to water towards the exterior. Radioactive refuse of the following radiochemical composition was emptied into this water on October 15, 1954:

$Sr^{89}+Sr^{90}+Y^{90}$ 64%
$Ru^{103}+Ru^{106}$ 16%
$Zr^{95}+Nb^{95}$ 2%
Cs^{137} 10%
Mixture of rare earths 8%

In the course of the whole investigation, which lasted until the end of 1957, radioactive refuse was emptied five times into this

Card 1/2

pond, the total β-activity of which amounted to 60-100 mC/l. Control of the motion performed by the radioactive bodies when moving from the container of water into the ground water was carried out by measuring the β-radioactivity of the water in the 12 artificial bore holes. Results obtained showed that strontium, cesium, and the rare earths are well absorbed by the ground on which the container is located and that therefore this method can be employed without difficulty. Therefore the place on which the container is placed must be selected in such a manner that the migrating Ru^{106} reaches sources of drinking water only after the elapse of the tenfold half life of Ru^{106}. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1958

1. Radioactive waste--Disposal

Card 2/2

CHEPKAYA, L.M.

IZABOLINSKAYA, R.M.; CHEPKAYA, L.M.

Certain data on metabolism in tumors of the hypophysical and hypothalamic region before and after X-ray irradiation. Vop.neirokhir. 17 no.4:49-55 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR. 2. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i patologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR. (Hypothalamus--Tumors) (Radiotherapy) (Pituitary body--Tumors)

CHEPKAYA, L. M.

CHEPKAYA, L. M.- "Tumors of the Brain, Taking their Clinical Course as Types of Vascular Diseases." Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst, Kiev, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

TRESHCHINSKIY, A.I., doktor med.nauk; CHEPKIY, L.P., doktor med.nauk;
NIKOLAYEV, Yu.A., kand.med.nauk

Book review. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.5:95-96 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:11)

AMOSOV, N.M.; GOL'DBERG, V.N.; KRIVOSHIKOV, Yu.N.; SIDARENKO, L.N.; CHEPKIY, L.P.

Mitral valve prosthesis. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.9:9-18 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii.

TRESHCHINSKIY, A.I.; CHEPKIY, L.P.

Changes in the electric potentials of the skin in cerebral tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 17 no.5:14-18 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(Skin) (Brain--Tumors) (Electrophysiology)

Chepkiy, L.P.

MOISEL', A.A.; CHEPKIY, L.P.

Early symptoms of intoxication from small doses of carbon disulfide. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2:159-165 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy na baze Ukrainskogo instituta neyrokhirurgii.

(CARBON DISULFIDE, poisoning,
neurol. manifest.)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
carbon disulfide pois., early manifest.)
(POISONING,
carbon disulfide, early neurol. manifest.)

CHEPKIY, L. P.

"Disturbances in Synthesizing Analysor Activity During Brain Tumors." Cand Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

CHEPKIY, L. P.
USSR/Medicine - Neurophysiology, brain tumors FD-2373

Card 1/1 Pub 154-4/18

Author : Chepkiy, L. P

Title : On the question of disturbance in the cortical and subcortical neurodynamics in cases where tumors of the parietal lobe are present.

Periodical : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat., 5, 26-34, Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : Examination of clinical and experimental data dealing with cortical and subcortical neurodynamics in patients who have tumor of the parietal lobe (or tumor of any other locality in the brain) revealed the presence of disturbances in higher nervous activity. Those disturbances may be of general or local character. Serious disturbances in the cutaneous, kinesthetic, and visual analysors are dependent on local factors; milder disturbances in the functions of the olfactory, auditory, and gustatory analysors depend on general cerebral factors. Observations of higher nervous activity in cases where tumors of the parietal lobe are present can be made on the basis of Pavlov's theory on regularity in the course of principal nervous processes when disease of the brain is confined to a limited area. Two tables and two diagrams. Nine Soviet references.

Institution: Scientific Research Institute of Neurosurgery, Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR.

Submitted : July 8, 1954

CHEPKIY, L.P.

Diagnostic significance of certain disorders of analysor and synthetic functions in tumors of the temporal lobe. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 55 no.12:940-945 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(TEMPORAL LOBE, neoplasms, diag.)

CHEPKIY, L.P.

KRISTER, A.A. [deceased]; KLIMAKOVA, A.I.; CHEPKIY, L.P.

Metabolic disorders in brain tumors. Vopr. neirokhir. 21 no.2:33-35 Mr-Ap '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut neyrokhirugii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, compl. metab.
metab. disord.)
(METABOLISM, in various dis.
disord. in brain tumor)

U-7

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70897.

Author : Chepkiy L. P., Virozub I. D.
Inst : Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute.
Title : Disturbance of Thyroid Gland Function and of the Cortical-Subcortical Neurodynamics in Cerebral Tumors.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Dnepropetr. med. in-ta, 1957, 3, 282-285.

Abstract: A study was made of the functional condition of the thyroid gland by means of J^{131} on 33 patients with super-tentorial tumors with varying localization and structure. The data obtained was compared with the results of an investigation of the Higher Nervous Activity. It was established that a

Card 1/3

U-7

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70897.

Abstract: definite correlation existed between the extent of a disturbance of cortico-subcortical neurodynamics, and the degree of a disturbance of the thyroid gland manifested in patients with cerebral tumors. Patients with malignant, and rarely with benign tumors, with manifestations of general cerebral symptoms, and marked depression of the cortical-subcortical neurodynamics and thyroid gland function, was observed. In malignant intracerebral tumors (multiform spongioblastoma) disturbances in the thyroid gland function and of the cortico-subcortical neurodynamics was pronounced. In benign tumors, these changes are less clearly manifested. When the tumors are localized in the mesencephalic and diencephalic area, a pronounced

Card 2/3

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CHEPKIY, L.P., kand.med.nauk

Selection of an anesthetic technic in surgery of the thyroid gland. Vest.khir. 85 no.10:64-69 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki No.1 (zav. - prof. T.Ye. Gnilorybov) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THYROID GLAND--SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA)

CHEPKIY, L.P., kand.med.nauk

Expedience of endotracheal anesthesia in surgery of the thyroid gland. Khirurgiia 37 no.4:83-87 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Ya. Khoroshmanenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA) (THYROID GLAND—SURGERY)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.kand.med.nauk; RASSTRIGIN, N.N.; CHEPKIY, L.P.

Analysis of blood gases in artificial hypothermia. Khirurgiia no.9:37-44 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz 3-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Kazanskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva) i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii No. 1 (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk N.Ya.Khoroshevanenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (BLOOD, GASES IN)

CHEPKIY, L. P.

Clinical physiological changes in operations on the thyroid gland, performed under different types of anesthesia. Eksper. khir. no.3: 78-84 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii No. 1 (zav. - prof. T. Ye. Gnilorybov) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(THYROID GLAND—SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA)

CHEPKIY, L.P., kand.med.nauk (Dnepropetrovsk)

Clinical and physiological basis for using the tranquilizing agent andaxin in thyroid gland surgery. Probl.endok. i gorm. no.2:98-101'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii no.1 Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MEPROBAMATE) (THYROID GLAND--SURGERY)

SIDARENKO, L.N. (Kiyev, 110, Novostroitel'naya ul., d,29,kv.5); CHEPKIY, L.P.; GOL'DBERG, V.N.

Some aspects of the use of corticosteroids in heart surgery. Grud. khir. 6 no.4:68-73 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Klinika serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.M.Amosov) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii imeni F.T.Yanovskogo (dir. - dotsent A.S.Mamolat), Kiyev.

CHEPKIY, L.P.; TSYGANIY, A.A.

Changes in the minute volume of the heart and in some indices of the hemodynamics during a mitral commissurotomy. Grud. khir. 6 no.1:12-16 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Klinika grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.M. Amosov) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii imeni akademika F.G. Yanovskogo (dir. - dotsent A.S. Mamolat), Kiyev. Adres avtorov: Kiyev, Spusk Stepana Razina, d.7, Tuberkuleznyy institut. Submitted June 10, 1963.

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ACC NR: AP6022868 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/004/0433/0436

AUTHOR: Ostashkov, K. V.; Chepkiy, L. P.

ORG: Radiologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta, Dnepropetrovsk (Radiologic Laboratory, State Medical Institute)

TITLE: New micromethod for determining gaseous substances in the blood

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 4, 1966, 433-436

TOPIC TAGS: diagnostic instrument, ~~test method~~, blood, respiratory system, oxygen, carbon dioxide, OXIMETRY

ABSTRACT: The article describes the determination of O_2 and CO_2 in the same blood sample based on the principle and reagents of the Scholander method, with a modified injector gas analyzer (figured), using a simplified procedure in which O_2 is isolated first from the blood and CO_2 is isolated later. The gases are liberated by creating a vacuum; CO_2 is determined from its absorption in alkali, O_2 with pyragallol. The values are expressed in volume %. The formula for calculation is given. It is concluded that this is a convenient and rapid method requiring only 0.0.2 ml blood and 15-20 minutes' time. The accuracy is ± 1% compared to the Van Slyke method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2

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formulas and 1 table.

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Card 2/2 ULR

USSR / Virology. Bacterial Viruses. (Phages). E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5247.

Author : Krylova, M. D.; Semina, N. A.; Styashkina, T. V.; Chepkov, V. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Protective Properties of Typhoid Vi-Phage of Type A and its Adaptation Capacity in the Organism of Mice.

Orig Pub: Zh. microbiologii, epidemiol, i immunobiol., 1958, No 4, 41-47.

Abstract: Mice were inoculated intraperitoneally with 1 dl of a 4-hour broth-culture of typhoid and 20-30 min. thereafter 0.001 ml of type A Vi-phage was introduced. Ten cultures heterologous to phage Type A were used in the tests.

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AUTHORS: Volkov, V. S., Luk'yanov, A. S., Chepkunov, V. V., Shevyakov, V. P., Yamnikov, V. S.

TITLE: Use of fissile absorbers in nuclear reactors

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 109-121

TEXT: The present article gives a survey of usefulness and purpose of the use of fissile absorbers in reactors. Introducing fissile absorbers into the core is one of the possible methods of compensating for the initial reactivity excess. For technological and chemical reasons, only few elements are eligible as absorbers of this kind: boron, hafnium, europium, gadolinium, samarium, cadmium, and mercury. Data on these fissile absorbers are compiled in a table taken from Ref. 1 (Nucl. Sci. and Engng., 4, No. 3, 357 (1958)). Experience and investigation results gained in the USA in various reactors are dealt with. Apart from reports made at the Second Geneva Atomic Conference (1958) (Papers nos. 455, 1017), the material concerned was taken exclusively from American publications: Nucl. Engng. 4, No. 34, 11 (1959), Nucleonics, 16, No. 1, 100, 102 (1958). The various

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technical and design problems involved in the use of fissile absorbers are now discussed. These problems include the exact dosing of the absorber, its resistance to corrosion, taking account of the change in mechanical properties of absorbers while in operation; use of boron leads to the formation of Li and He, which must also be taken into account; additional difficulties arise with fuel regeneration. The remaining problems are of a purely technical nature, such as a removal of heat produced in absorbers. In most cases, boron is used in the form of alloys or chemical compounds, dispersed in some materials. The properties of boron in stainless steels and boron-titanium alloy (1.75% by weight of B^{10}) have repeatedly been studied (Nucl. Sci. Engng. 4, No. 3, 386, 402, 415 (1958)). Irradiating an alloy containing boron (0.56% by weight of B^{10}) reduces its plasticity considerably: to half its value with an integral flux of $1.35 \cdot 10^{10}$ n/cm^2, and to one-fifth at $5.87 \cdot 10^{20}$ n/cm^2. The volume of boron-titanium alloys increases up to 4.3%, depending on burn-up and boron content. Similar conditions are found for boron-zirconium alloys (Nucl. Sci. and Engng. 6, no. 3, 1967 (1959); Reactor core materials, 2, no. 1, 26 (1959)). Neutron capture in the absorber plays the principal role in a theoretical treatment of reactors using fissile absorbers. For the case of only thermal neutrons

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being absorbed, some relations are presented, which were taken from lectures by A. Radkowsky, J. Stewart, and P. Zweifel at the Second Geneva Atomic Conference (1958) [Abstracter's note: The numbers of the papers are not given.] Various fuel and absorber distributions in the core are discussed briefly. Finally, German investigations (Von Winkel et al. Atomenergie, 4, 3, 93 (1959)) are dealt with (Study of the linear radial distribution of an absorber, and its distribution according to a Bessel function). It is finally stated that the use of fissile absorbers still meets with certain difficulties which, however, can probably be overcome. There are 7 figures, 11 tables, and 18 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications are all mentioned in the abstract.

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Card 3/3

CHEPKUNOV, V.V., aspirant[translator]; SKOROV, D.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; ZAVODCHIKOVA, A.I., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Metallography of reactor materials]Metallovedenie reaktornykh materialov; obzory. Moskva, Gosatomizdat. [From "Reactor Core Materials"; a quarterly...] Book 3. [Moderator, reflector, and control device materials]Materialy zamedlitelia, otrazhatelia i reguliruiushchikh ustroistv. Pod red. D.M.Skorova. 1962. 113 p. Translated from the [redacted] (MIRA 15:10)

1. Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.
(Nuclear reactors—Materials)

CHEPLANOV, V.

Improve the ferrous metal wholesale price system. Fin. SSSR 20 no.6:27-34 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Steel industry--Prices)