DOMSHLAK, Moisey Pavlovich

[Studies in clinical radiology] Ocherki klinicheskoi radiologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 184 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

37644

S/638/61/003/000/002/005
D296/D307

27.1220

AUTHORS: Darenskaya, N.G., Domshlak, M.P., Koznova, L.B., and Khrushchev, V.G.

TITLE: A γ-ray device with an activity of 32,000 g-equivalent radium (Results of some biological investigations)

SOURCE: Trudy Tashkentskoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, v. 3, Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb. SSR, 1961, 63 - 69

TEXT: The authors describe in detail a new powerful γ-ray device: ЭГО-20 (EGO-20) suitable for experimental irradiation of all types of laboratory animals. The device was used to study the biological effects of very large doses of radiation to corroborate reports, according to which exposure to radiation at a higher rate produces less marked biological effects than the same dose administered over a longer period. The device consists of 2 containers, the first of which measures 280 x 140 x 380 cm in size and serves as receptacle for the Co^{60} elements; in this container the elements are assorted, arranged and put into working position in the desired strength and

Card 1/3

A γ-ray device with an activity of ...

order. This part also contains 15 stainless steel tubes, in which the elements can be safely stored in case of accidents. The second container, 400 x 140 x 380 cm, includes an Al cylindrical radiation chamber. 150 standard elements of Co^{60}, of cylindrical shape, 82.5 mm long and 12 mm in diameter, with an activity of 20 ± 25 g - equivalent radium each are used. They are arranged in 15 linear sources in groups of 10, each of which is 100 cm long. The total activity amounts to 32,000 g - equivalent radium. A hydraulic mechanism shifts the elements from storage position into working position in which latter 5, 10 or 15 linear sources can be aimed at the radiation chamber. To decrease the solubility of metallic cobalt the system is filled with distilled water which is never exchanged but periodically filtered free of dust and other contaminations. In the biological experiments 30 dogs, 20 rats and 45 mice were exposed to 15,000, 30,000 and 50,000 r respectively. To compare the biological effect of rays emitted by the old and new device the authors administered the 3 doses mentioned above at a rate of 387-500 and 2000 r/min respectively. The biological effect was assessed by the survival time after the exposure and by the time of onset of convulsions. In dogs no significant difference in the survival time could be observed,

but rats exposed to the higher rate (2000 r/min) lived 27 hrs. 50 min. compared to an average of 10 hours 27 min. in rats exposed to the lower rate (387-500 r/min). In mice the difference was even more striking: 20 hours 28 min. and 4 hours 26 min. respectively. Convulsions appeared very early in dogs exposed to the lower rate of radiation: after 10 - 20 min. (total dose 15,000 r) and 4 min. (total dose 30,000 r) respectively. Dogs exposed to 2000 r/min showed the first convulsions after 40-45 min. (15,000 r) and 20-40 min. (30,000 r) respectively. In rats and mice the interval between the exposure and the onset of convulsions was about twice as long in animals exposed to the higher rate. These findings are consistent with the report of Pugh and Clugston and suggest that in addition to species-specific features an increase in the rate of administration may cause far reaching changes in the biological effect of high radiation doses. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language reference is: R. Pugh and H. Clugston, Radiation Research, 1, 5, 437-447, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Health)

39459

S/241/62/007/001/001/006
I015/I215

27.1220

AUTHOR: Domshlak, M. P., Grigor'yev, Yu, G., Darenskaya, N. G., Koznova, L. B., Nevskaya, G.F. Nesterova, V. I. and Tereshchenko, N. Ya.

TITLE: Remote observations on persons subjected to radiotherapy

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 10–16

TEXT: A previous report (Domshlak et. al., 1957) dealt with observations on 160 persons who had been subjected to X-ray and gamma-ray therapy 2 to 7 years prior to the study period. The present article is based on observations on 218 persons, aged thirty to sixty, at various intervals (up to 10 years) after having been subjected to radiation. In 41.9% of the cases, the general condition of persons irradiated in the past became worse. On the other hand, no abnormal pressure was noticed, despite the fact that hypertension was a common finding during the irradiation period. Ophthalmological examination did not reveal any changes except those due to aging. Various functional disorders were noticed in the nervous system, including both cortical and sub-cortical disturbances. In some cases, microsymptoms of organic damage of the CNS were present. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 1/1

L 04239-67 EWT(m) GD/RD

ACC NR: AT6031235 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0037

42

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Darenskaya, N. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; Tsypin, A. B. 34/

ORG: none

TITLE: General problems of the organism's radiation sensitivity 16

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. K voprosu ob obshchikh problemakh radiochuvstvitel'nosti organizma, 1-37

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sensitivity, radiation biologic effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the overall sensitivity of living organisms of radiation. The following topics are discussed: variations in sensitivity to radiation in different species, variations in sensitivity to radiation in different strains of the same species, age-related differences in sensitivity to radiation, sex-related differences in sensitivity to radiation, seasonal variations in sensitivity to radiation, and variations in individuals of the same species in sensitivity to radiation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 tables.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 06/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 134/OTH REF: 017/

L 31342-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5005523 S/0205/65/005/001/0072/0076

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V. (Deceased); Nefedov, Yu. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; Ryzhov, [illegible]; Baranskaya, N. G.; Ibbikova, L. F.; Ganshina, A. N.; Lebedev, B. I.

TITLE: The biological effects of fractional irradiation by [illegible]-Mev protons on dogs

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 72-[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: high energy proton, biological effect, dog

ABSTRACT: Little data has been published on the effect of high-energy protons on [illegible] characterized by the authors that [illegible] on larger animals would be more pronounced [illegible] animals [illegible] energy, the authors investigated [illegible] each) according to conditions of irradiation; the first group was irradiated [illegible] times over a period of 40 days with a total dose of 650 r. The second group was irradiated 8 times over a period of 15 days with a total dose of 690 r. The radiation [illegible] in the first group ranged from 10 to 70 r and in the second group from [illegible] The experiments were [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 31342-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005523

groups exhibited functional and morphological symptoms of severe radiation sickness, typical of this type of radiation. In comparison with clinical data on the effects of x-rays, protons generally had the same effects. However, dogs irradiated with protons exhibited some symptons peculiar to this radiation; the hemorrhagic syndrome was more pronounced, and, when death took place, there was a relatively higher leucocyte content in the peripheral blood and general [illegible] in the form of a somewhat greater depth [illegible] An examination of the structures [illegible] damage to neural and glial structures and [illegible] Fig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

[illegible] 20Feb63 ENCL: 00 [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007 ATD PRESS: 3201

Card 2/2

L 10[illegible]-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029033 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0007/0033

AUTHOR: Dumbliak, M. P.; Diromskaya, N. G.; Khrushchov, V. G.; Koznova, L. B.; Stepanov, S. N. (deceased)

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray and gamma irradiation in experimental radiobiology

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchoy radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 7-33

TOPIC TAGS: X-ray irradiation, gamma irradiation, radiobiology, irradiation apparatus, irradiation dosimetry, irradiation effect

ABSTRACT: Materials on radiobiological studies based on literature data and experimentation are presented. The authors evaluate various standard radiobiological experimental methods and try to point out the pathways for future development of experimental methods and techniques. Specific recommendations for conducting experimental investigations include the following. An UGO-2 gamma irradiation unit is considered most effective for irradiation of large and small laboratory animals. X-ray irradiation units are considered effective for investigating large dose irradiation, the RBE of different types of irradiation and subacute irradiation of large and small animals. In conducting experiments designed to induce a 100% death

Card 1/2

L 10279-67

ACC NR: AT6029623

rate of irradiated animals, the selected $LD_{100/30}$ should be 5% higher than the standard dose value to avoid significant fluctuations (± 5%). In evaluating investigation results, it should be noted that change of gamma or x-ray irradiation dose rates within the 15 to 150 r/min range does not seriously affect irradiation action; also, decrease of gamma or X-ray irradiation dose rates below 15 r/min or increase exceeding 2000 r/min weakens the biological radiation effect. For more effective comparison of radiosensitivity, experimental animals should be of the same sex, same weight category and age. In evaluating experimental data the following factors should be taken into consideration: time of year animals were irradiated, radiosensitivity differences of the given animal strain or line, and indices showing the statistical reliability of experimental results. Orig. art. has: 10 tables and 12 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23 Apr66/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6029625 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0063/0089

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Duronskaya, N. G.; Domshlak, M. P.; Tsypin, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: General radiosensitivity problems of an organism

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 63-89

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, central nervous system, blood, biologic metabolism, cardiovascular system, biologic secretion

ABSTRACT: The work represents an extensive literature survey covering various aspects of radiosensitivity differences related to animal species, animal species strain or line, age, sex, time of year and individual radiosensitivity. Of these the latter is most complex and varies most widely. Individual radiosensitivity depends primarily on the functional state of the central nervous system, body metabolism, endocrine system, blood and other systems. Study data demonstrate a high correlation between radiosensitivity of an organism and its general state of reactivity at the time of irradiation. Animals displaying resistance to various harmful factors and physical strain by well expressed adaptive responses of the cardiovascular, respiratory, and nervous systems are generally also more radioresistant. The outlook for changing

Card 1/2

L 10277-67
ACC NR: AT6029625

radiosensitivity by finding ways to influence the reactivity of an organism appears promising. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 135/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2

L 04625-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0235/0241

AUTHOR: Darenskaya, N. G.; Derbeneva, N. I.; Nefedov, Yu. G.; Ryzhov, N. I.; Seraya, V. M.; Domshlak, M. P. (Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: The RBE of high-energy protons

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 235-241

TOPIC TAGS: proton, radiation biologic effect, dog, rat, mouse, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: The RBE of 510-, 240-, and 126-Mev protons was studied in comparative experiments with dogs, rats, and mice. A proton flux generated by the OIYaI synchrocyclotron at Dubna was used. Polyethylene and lead absorbers were used to decrease proton energies from 660 Mev, at the same time increasing the beam diameter to enable irradiation of large animals. The dose rate varied from 0.3—1.5 rad/sec. Rats and mice were irradiated in a rotating chamber and dogs were irradiated from two sides in order to equalize the dose distribution. RBE values were determined during both single and multiple irradiation: during multiple irradiation dogs were exposed 8—19 times in the course of 2—5 weeks for total doses of 200-690 rad, and rats were exposed 20 times in the course of 4 weeks for total doses of 750 and 1115 rad. Single

ACC NR: AT6029632

proton doses amounted to 136—550 rad for dogs and 100—1200 rad for rats and mice. It was observed that irradiation of dogs with small doses of protons altered their immunological reactivity, as indicated by the depressed phagocytic activity of neutrophils in the first days after irradiation. In proton-irradiated dogs a decrease in oxidative processes was also noted: CO_2 liberation and oxygen consumption dropped 35—50% shortly after irradiation and remained depressed until the animal died or until most radiation sickness symptoms disappeared. Experimental results showed the same periods of appearance of various symptoms of radiation sickness (such as increased temperature, diarrhea, changes in peripheral blood, etc.) for proton- and gamma-irradiated dogs (except that dogs irradiated once with 510-Mev protons developed symptoms somewhat earlier). RBE values for protons in the energy range indicated were based on comparison of percentage survival, duration of life of surviving animals, severity of individual symptoms and results of laboratory tests. It was concluded that the RBE for dogs during multiple irradiation with 510- and 126-Mev protons is 1.0. For single irradiation, the RBE is 1.15 for 510- and 240-Mev protons, and 1 for 126-Mev protons. It should be noted that these RBE determinations are made on the basis of direct radiation effects, and may have to be altered for long-term radiation effects. Analogous experiments were conducted with white rats weighing 180—220 g and mice weighing 18—22 g. It was found that the RBE of 510-, and 240-, and 126-Mev protons for rats was 0.75, 0.73 and 0.69, respectively, based on the $LD_{50/30}$. The RBE based on the $LD_{100/30}$ was 0.75 for 510-Mev protons, and 0.79 for 240- and 126-Mev protons. For mice the RBE value for 126-Mev protons was set

Card 2/3

L 04625-67
ACC NR: AT6029632

at 0.7. The difference in RBE values obtained for small and large animals is considerable, and indicates the danger of extrapolating data from small animals for study of the spaceflight radiation hazard to man. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Card 3/3

L 11275-67 EWT(1)/ SCTB DD/DD

ACC NR: AT6029633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0242/0254

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V. (deceased); Nefedov, Yu. G.; Domshlak, K. P.; Khomyakova, N. N.; Moskalev, Yu. I.; Rychov, N. I.; Daronskaya, N. G.; Bibikova, A. V.; Ganshina, A. K.; Lebedev, B. I.; L'vitsyna, G. M.; Shashkov, I. F.; Borbonova, N. I.; Gorashkova, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Model investigations of cosmic radiation biologic effect

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 242-254

TOPIC TAGS: dog, rat, induced radiation effect, cosmic radiation biologic effect, proton radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: With space flights of longer duration, cosmic rays, radiation belts and solar flares present an increasing danger to astronauts. However, relatively little is known of the biologic effect of cosmic radiation and its components, particularly high energy protons. In the present study the RBE of high energy protons was compared in large laboratory animals (dogs) and small laboratory animals (rats) to determine possible RBE differences. In a series of experiments groups of dogs were irradiated with high energy protons and X-irradiation (or gamma irradiation) in fractional and

Card 1/2

L 11275-67

ACC NR: AT6029633

single doses of 250 to 650 rads; groups of rats (Wistar line) were also irradiated in fractional and single doses of 300 to 1200 rads. A synchrocyclotron was used for proton irradiation (510 Mev, field diameter 40 cm, dose rate of 1 rad/sec). Clinical symptoms, histological investigations, EEG data, mean survival periods, and post mortem examinations served as indices. Results show that with fractional dose irradiation of dogs, the RBE of proton irradiation (510 Mev) and X-irradiation (180 kv) is the same (1.0). With fractional irradiation of rats, the RBE of proton irradiation is 0.6. With single dose irradiation of dogs, the RBE of protons is 1.15 compared to gamma irradiation. With single dose irradiation of rats, the RBE of protons is 0.75 compared to gamma irradiation. No conclusions are drawn. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 jb

DOMSHLAK, Yu.I.

A criterion for the presence of Fredholm's alternative.
Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 14 no.11:839-842 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR Z.I.Khalilovym.
(Functional analysis)

DOMSHLAK, Yu.I.

Behavior at infinity of the solution to an evolutional equation with an unlimited operator in the presence of nonlinear perturbation. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk no.1:3-14 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Differential equations) (Operators (Mathematics))

DOMSHLAK, Yu.I.

Behavior at infinity of solutions to an evolutional equation with an unlimited operator. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. i tekh.-nauk no.5:9-22 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Operators (Mathematics)) (Differential equations)

DOMSHLAK, Yu.I.; KHALILOV, Z.I.

Fifth All-Union Conference on Functional Analysis and its Applications. Usp. mat. nauk 16 no.2:242-247 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Functional analysis—Congresses)

DOMSHLAK, Yu.I.

Theory of differential equations in Banach space with a constant unlimited operator. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.5:3-6 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR Z.I. Khalilovym.
(Differential equations) (Operators (Mathematics))

L 11139-63 EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS--AFFTC--IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3001512 S/0233/63/000/001/0045/0053

51

AUTHOR: Domshlak, Yu. I.

TITLE: Some properties of a linear differential equation with a fixed unbounded operator in a Banach space 16

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 45-53

TOPIC TAGS: Banach space, unbounded operator

ABSTRACT: Let B sub o be the set of all x sub o in B such that the corresponding solution of (1) of the enclosure is bounded on the non-negative real axis. J. Schäffer (Equaciones differenciales lineales con coeficientes constantes en espacios de Banach. Publ. Inst. math. Estad. Uraguay, v. 3, no. 3, 1958) proved that in order for B sub o to be closed and for the equation (2) of the enclosure to have at least one bounded solution on the non-negative real axis for any f(A) in B, it is necessary and sufficient that the spectrum of the bounded operator A does no intersect the imaginary axis. The present author proves an analogous result in the case that the operator A is unbounded. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas.

Card 1/2

S/040/63/027/001/020/027
D251/D308

AUTHOR: Domshlak, Yu.I. (Baku)

TITLE: On the asymptotic stability of the solution of a nonlinear parabolic system

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 166-167

TEXT: Following the work of B.A. Kostandyan (PMM, 1960, v. 24, no. 6) and L.F. Rakhmatullina (PMM, 1961, v. 25, no. 5), on the stability of solutions of the nonlinear equation of thermal conductivity, the author shows that similar results may be obtained for a nonlinear parabolic equation of higher order, if the theory of semi-groups of operators is applied. Conditions are established for the equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -Lu(t,x) + f(t,x,u)$$

with zero boundary conditions

Card 1/2

On the asymptotic stability ... S/040/63/027/001/020/027
D251/D308

$$u|_\Gamma = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_\Gamma = \ldots = \frac{\partial^{m-1} u}{\partial n^{m-1}}\Big|_\Gamma = 0, \quad u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \qquad (2)$$

to possess a solution with exponentially asymptotic stability.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS AzSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1962

Card 2/2

DOMSKAYA, N. M.

DOMSKAYA, N. M.

Role of vitamin deficiency in pathogenesis of eye diseases of tuberculous etiology; vitamin A deficiency in tuberculous-allergic inflammations and metastatic ocular tuberculosis. Vest. oft., Moskva 30 no. 5:15-18 Sept.-Oct. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Of the Department of Eye Diseases (Head -- Prof. A. B. Katsnel'son). Chelyabinsk Medical Institute (Director -- Prof. G. D. Obraztsov).

[redacted]

RYBAK, Yu.M., inzh.-kapitan 1-go ranga; SHAROV, M.F., inzh.-podpolkovnik; DOMSKIY, V.S., inzh.-kapitan 3-go ranga

The production of large-scale chemistry for shipbuilding. Mor. sbor. 47 no.4:66-72 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KEMKA, Rudolf; DOMSKY, Andrej

Simultaneous determination of furfuryl alcohol and furfural in the air. Prac. lek. 7 no.8:353-356 O '65.

1. Ustav Hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave (riaditel - prof. dr. M. Nosal).

DOMSKY, V.

Economies in housing construction. p.6. POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

DOMSODY, P.

The role of successive contrast in trichromic examination with Nagel's anomaloscope. Szemeszet 88 no. 4:188-195 Dec. 1951.
(CIML 21:3)

1. Doctor. Szombathely Laboratory for Color Study, Eye Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Aladar Kettesy), Debrecen Medical University.

DOMSREAD, I.A.

90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Kdasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/14

9C

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.) SOV/6176

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research orginization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ-radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/14

10

Card 12/14

DOMURAT, J.

Observations on the embryonic development of trout eggs (Salmo trutta L.) in unfavorable oxygenic conditions.

p. 157
Vol. 2, no. 1, 1954
POLSKIE ARCHIWUM HYDROBIOLOGII
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12 December 1956

DOMRAT, J.

Embryonic development of trout (Salmo trutta L.), pike (Esox lucius L.), and roach (Rutilus rutilus L.) in an environment deprived of water. p. 167. (POLSKIE ARCHIWUM HYDROBIOLOGII. Vol. 3, 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

DOBUSCHIEV, D.

"Our Agricultural Cooperative." p. 7,
(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 9, No. 12, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

DOMUZOV, K.

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. - Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 1. H-4

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11680.

Author : P. Angelov, K. Domuzov, M. Popova.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Characteristic Case of "Alkaline Brittleness" in Boilers.

Orig Pub : Tekhnika (B"lg.), 1957, 6, No 5, 13 - 15.

Abstract : A case of formation of cracks in consequence of inter-crystallite corrosion of the metal in riveted seams of drums of 14 atm. sectional water tube boilers of 5 tons per hour is described. Feedwater was softened with lime, soda and phosphate to a residual hardness of 0.04 mg-equ. per lit. Recently the boiler water had the alkalinity of 11 to 14 mg-equ. per lit

Card 1/2

DOMYAN, D., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Phosphomonoesterases of the brain in the philogenetic ~~line~~ order of vertebrates." Len, 1958. 14 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology im I.P. Pavlov), 150 copies (KL,30-58,132)

17(4) SOV/20-126-2-60/64

AUTHOR: Domyan, D.

TITLE: Phosphomonoesterases of Brain in the Phylogenesis of Vertebrates (Fosfomonoesterazy mozga v filogeneze pozvonochnykh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2, pp 442-445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The role of the ferments mentioned in the title in the phosphorus reaction of the cells is by no means clear. These ferments which are widely distributed in plant- and animal organisms hydrolyze in vitro the monoesters of the phosphoric acid. On the strength of several investigations (Refs 1-7 et al) it may be assumed that phosphomonoesterases take part in the carbohydrate-, phospholipide- and other metabolisms. Since the brain is especially rich in phosphorus compounds it was interesting to investigate these ferments in connection with the metabolism in the nervous system. A large amount of material concerning the development of many ferments and ferment systems of the brain in the course of the onto- and phylogenesis of several vertebrate species was collected in the laboratory of Ye. M. Kreps. It was the aim of the present paper to compare the activity of these ferments with the functional and

Card 1/4

Phosphomonoesterases of Brain in the Phylogenesis of Vertebrates

morphological development of the corresponding cerebral sections in order to attain a conception concerning the physiological role of the phosphatases. The following animals were investigated: Pike (Esox lucius), carp (Cyprinus carpio), Perca fluviatilis, Rana temporaria, Ophisaurus apus, Emys orbicularis, domestic fowl and duck, Corvus frugilegus, jackdaw (Colaeus monedula), pigeon (Columba livia), white rat, rabbit, cat, and dog. The animals were killed by decapitation, the brain was taken out as quickly as possible and divided into sections. There were investigated separatedly: the cerebral hemisphere cortex and the hemispheres of warm-blooded animals as a whole; the forebrain of cold-blooded animals; the cerebellum - if it was possible, and the medulla oblongata of all mentioned animals. Figure 1a shows that the highest activity of the alkaline phosphatase was found in the hemisphere cortex. It is especially high with dogs, somewhat lower in the case of cats, and still lower with rodents (Ref 9). The author arrives at the conclusion that the activity of the alkaline phosphatase of mammals and birds is correlated to the degree of development of individual cerebral sections in the phylogenesis (Ref 7). The assumption that this phosphatase

is localized in the cytoplasm of the nerve cells is confirmed histochemically (Refs 10, 11). The rules detected for warm-blooded animals do not hold for cold-blooded animals. In fish the mentioned activity is very high in all cerebral sections, higher than with warm-blooded animals. The investigation of the acid phosphatase in the vertebrate phylogenesis shows quite different rules than in the case of the alkaline phosphatase. No correlation was found to exist between the ferment activity and the degree of the cerebral function (Ref 7). Its activity was the highest in the cerebellum of warm-blooded animals. This is based upon the greater density of the nuclei in the cerebellum on the strength of direct histochemical (Refs 2, 11) and indirect biochemical data (Ref 7). The acid phosphatase is a nuclear ferment. No definite rules could be detected with respect to the distribution of the acid phosphatase in the brain of the cold-blooded animals. Their activity was highest in different cerebral sections for each special case of individual species. There are 1 figure and 12 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SOV/20-126-2-60/64

Phosphomonoesterases of Brain in the Phylogenesis of Vertebrates

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 16, 1959, by K. M. Bykov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1959

Card 4/4

17(3) SOV/20-126-3-60/69

AUTHOR: Domyan, D.

TITLE: The Influence of Temperature on the Activity of Acid and Alkaline Phosphatase of the Brain of Vertebrates in Vitro (Vliyaniye temperatury na aktivnost' kisloy i shchelochnoy fosfataz mozga pozvonochnykh in vitro)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 675 - 677 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principal importance of the ferments in the biological sense lies in the fact that in their presence the reactions catalyzed by them in the organism run on a comparatively low energetic level. In other words, the same reactions need, without ferments, much more outside energy. In proportion to the development of principal ferments and ferment systems, the metabolism of the organism becomes more and more independent of the afflux of this outside energy (Ref 1). The varying height of the energetic level on which various chemical metabolism reactions take place - catalyzed by ferments - certainly has some biological importance. The analysis of the fermentative reaction from the standpoint of kinetic chemistry can

Card 1/4

serve as initial stage for the understanding of complicated biochemical processes in which the basic and simple chemical reactions are combined. The author investigated the subject mentioned in the title on representatives of 5 classes of vertebrates at different temperatures. This enabled the attempt of characterizing the phosphomonoesterases from the kinetic side, i.e. from the side of their ability of reducing the activation energy. The same investigation of the dependence on the temperature also made it possible to study the adaptation of the organisms, with respect to these ferments, to the natural temperature variations. The effect of temperature was studied on the pike (Esox lucius), common frog (Rana temporaria), tortoise (Testudo Hornsfieldi), pigeon and white rat. For the method of determining the two phosphatases see reference 2. The whole brain was used for this purpose. T h e r e s u l t s: Under natural conditions, the ferments act at different temperatures in different kinds of animals: in warm-blooded animals at a body temperature of 37-39°, in cold-blooded animals according to the surrounding temperature. The publication references on the varying thermal stability

of the digestive ferments of various classes of vertebrates give proof of the fact that these ferments are not quite identical with respect to the structure of their protein part. These ferments are most quickly inactivated by high temperatures in cold-blooded animals (fish), most slowly in warm-blooded animals. Amphibians and reptiles take an intermediate position (Ref 4). The molecules of the acid phosphatase are more heat-resisting than those of the alkaline phosphatase. The straight course of the curves (Fig 2) of the activity logarithm referred to 1/T shows that both phosphatases reduce the activation energy of the reaction catalyzed by them uniformly and over a wide temperature range. The higher efficiency of the alkaline phosphatase leads to the assumption that phylogenetically it is a younger ferment than the acid nuclear phosphatase. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physiology imeni Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

ACC NR: AT7000570 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/000/0097/0107

AUTHOR: Domyshev, Yu. I.; Domysheva, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preboiler methods of treating drinking water

SOURCE: Vladivostok. Dal'nevostochnyy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva. Trudy, no. 3, 1963, 97-107

TOPIC TAGS: ~~ship industry~~, ~~drinking~~ fresh water, ~~hygiene~~, ~~pharmaceutics~~, water purification, water purification equipment

ABSTRACT: The following figures show various methods of processing drinking water. The article concluded that it is economically expedient to supply steam boilers with processed water; water purification expenses will be repaid in not more than one or two years by the increased reliability and longevity of the boiler. The cation methods of processing water are recommended for all types of boilers and water. Magnetic processing of water can be applied in treating water for flue and tubular boilers with pipe diameters of 76 mm and greater and thermal stress of less than 30 kg/cm^2. De-aeration of drinking water is necessary for all industrial boilers.

Card 1/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

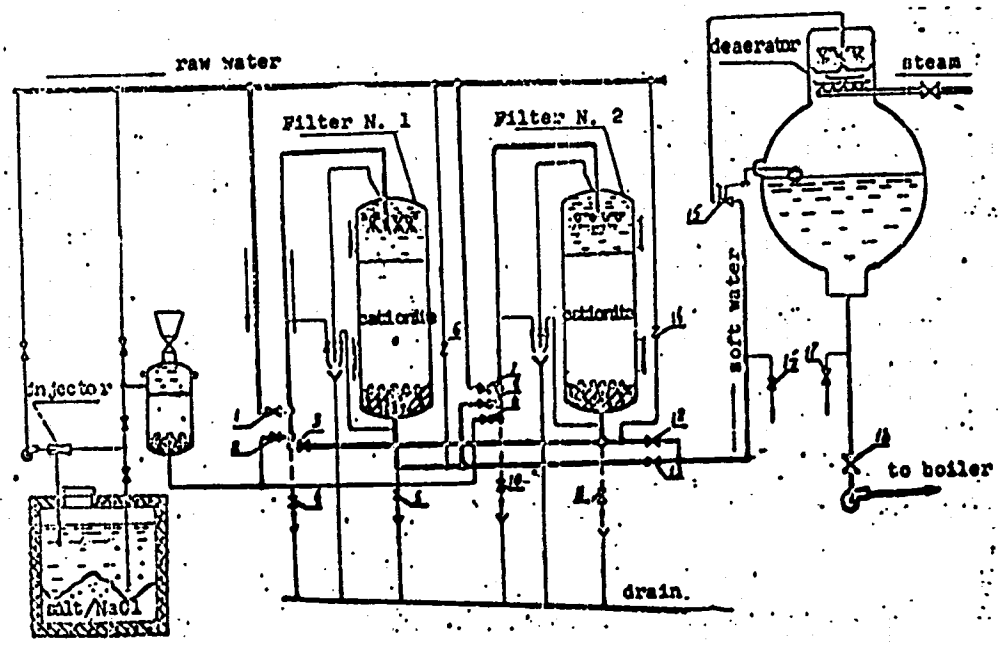


Fig. 1. Two-stage cation treatment of water

Card 2/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

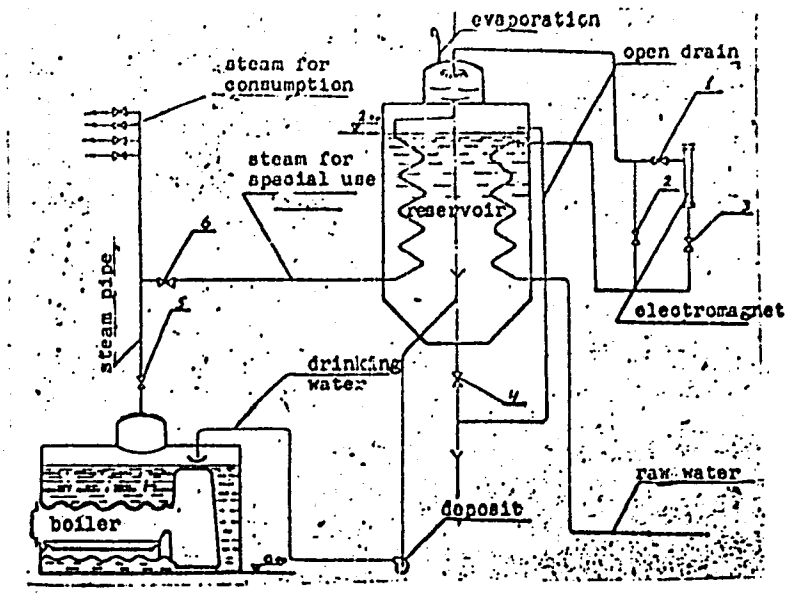


Fig. 2. Diagram of the electromagnetic processing of drinking water

Card 3/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

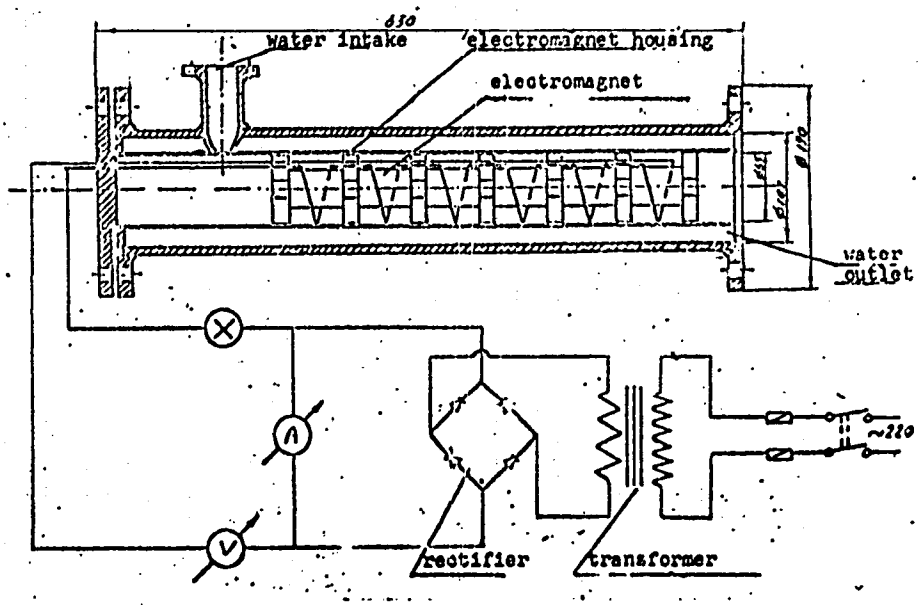


Fig. 3. Diagram of the electromagnet circuit

Card 4/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

Thermal de-aeration in atmospheric-type devices is the most effective and reliable in operation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [WA. N 67-2]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18May63/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AT7000576 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/000/0097/0107

AUTHOR: Domyshev, Yu. I.; Domysheva, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preboiler methods of treating drinking water

SOURCE: Vladivostok. Dal'nevostochnyy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva. Trudy, no. 3, 1963, 97-107

TOPIC TAGS: ~~shipbuilding~~, ~~drinking~~ fresh water, ~~hygiene~~, ~~preventive medicine~~, water purification, water purification equipment

ABSTRACT: The following figures show various methods of processing drinking water. The article concluded that it is economically expedient to supply steam boilers with processed water; water purification expenses will be repaid in not more than one or two years by the increased reliability and longevity of the boiler. The cation methods of processing water are recommended for all types of boilers and water. Magnetic processing of water can be applied in treating water for flue and tubular boilers with pipe diameters of 76 mm and greater and thermal stress of less than 30 kg/cm^2. De-aeration of drinking water is necessary for all industrial boilers.

Card 1/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

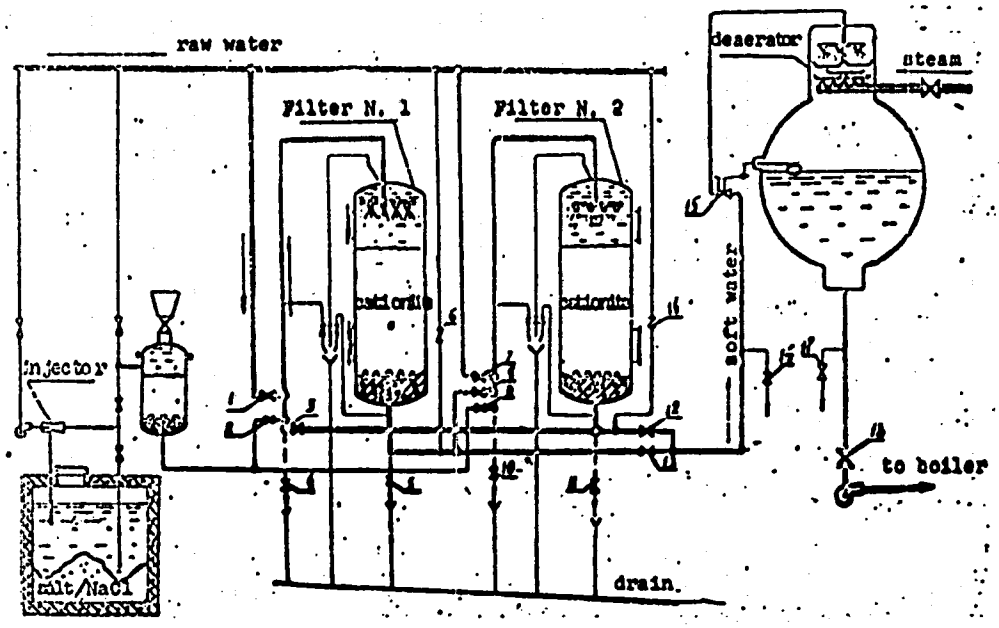


Fig. 1. Two-stage cation treatment of water

Card 2/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

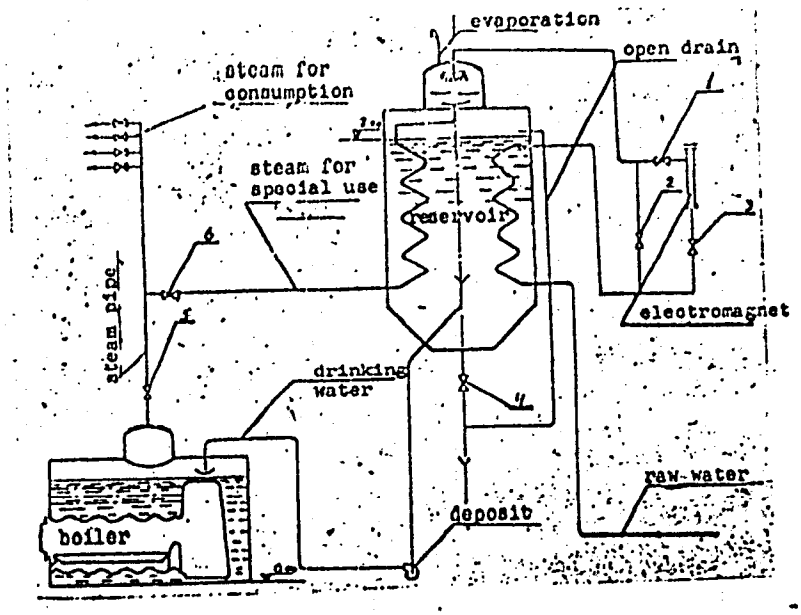


Fig. 2. Diagram of the electromagnetic processing of drinking water

Card 3/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

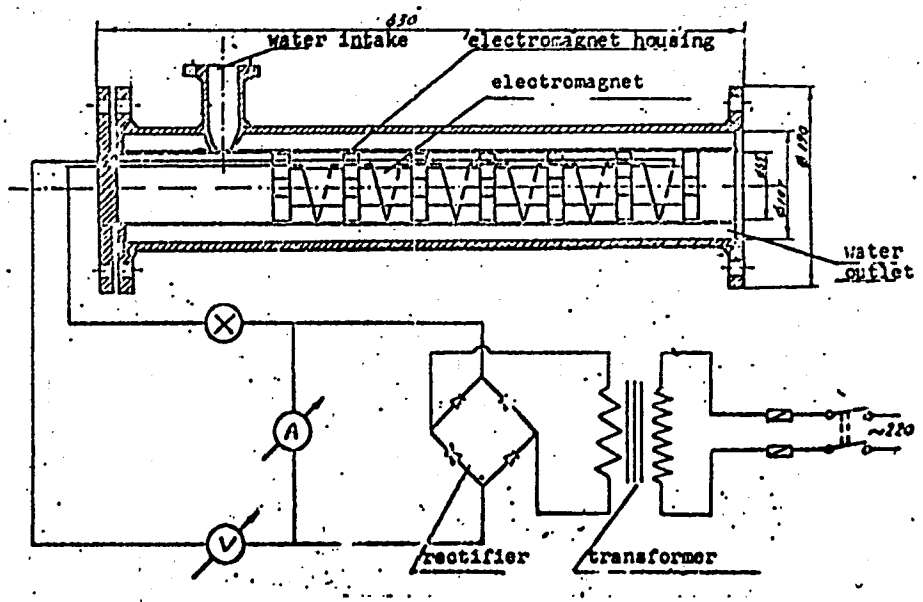


Fig. 3. Diagram of the electromagnet circuit

Card 4/5

ACC NR: AP7000576

Thermal de-aeration in atmospheric-type devices is the most effective and reliable in operation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [W.A. N 67-2]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18May63/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 5/5

DOMYSLAWSKI, Mieczyslaw

A case of so-called debilite motrice. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 12 no.5:781-783 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Korzeniowski i Oddzialu Neurologii Dzieciecej im. Janusza Korczaka w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. Z. Majewska.
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS)

SOBANSKI, Janusz; DOMZAL, Barbara; SULTAN, Teresa; ZELAWSKA, Helena

On physiological development of primitive vision, fixation and binocular vision in man. Klin.oczna 30 no.4:361-364 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.Sobanski.
(VISION physiol)

DOMZAL, Teofan, Lodz, ul. Andrzeja Struda, 11/11

Contribution to the nosography of spino-cerebellar ataxia. Neurologia etc. polska 5 no.1:81-87 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Z oddzialu chorob nerwowych wojskowego szpitala klinicznego; ordynator plk. dr. med. Wl.Stein.

(ATAXIA
spino-cerebellar, pathol.)
(CEREBELLUM, diseases
ataxia, spino-cerebellar, pathol.)
(SPINE, diseases
ataxia, spino-cerebellar, pathol.)

DOMZAL, Teofan

Correlation of disorders of the pupil with absence of deep reflexes. Neur. &c.polska 5 no.3:289-296 My-Je '55.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Nerwowych Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi. Ordynator: pik dr med. W. Stein. Lodz. ul, A. Struga 11 m. 11.

(PUPILS, pathology
disord. with absence of deep reflexes as pupillo-reflectory synd.)
(REFLEX
deep reflex of pupil, absence in pupillo-reflectory synd.)

DOMZAL, Teofan; STRZALKO, Mieczyslaw

Appearance of certain pathological refloxes and symptoms in normal subjects and their clinical significance. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.2:215-227 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Z oddzialu Chorob Nerwowych Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego Ordynator: doc. dr. med. W. Stein, T. Domzal, Lodz, ul. Andrzeja Struga 11.
(REFLEX,
pathol. in normal subjects, clin. evaluation (Pol))

DOMZAL, Teofan

Topographical aspects of sensory disorders in lesions of the brain stem. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.4:447-458 July-Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Herman i z Oddzialu Chorob Nerwowych Centralneog Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego Ordyantor: plk. doc. dr. med. Wl. Stein.

(SENSATION,
disord. in brain stem inj. (Pol))
(BRAIN STEM, wounds and injuries,
causing sensation disord. (Pol))

DOMZAL, Teofan

Paroxysmal dilation and rigidity of pupils as a particular form of epileptic equivalents. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.5:535-540 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Nerwowych Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego Ordynator: plk. doc. Wl. Stein.

(EPILEPSY, manifest.
pupillary paroxysmal dilation & rigidity as particular form of epileptic equivalents after traum. electric shock (Pol))

(PUPILS, in various dis.
epilepsy, pupillary paroxysmal dilation & rigidity as particular form of epileptic equivalents after traum. electric shock (Pol))

(ELECTRICITY, inj. eff.
posttraum. pupillary paroxysmal dilation & rigidity as particular form of epileptic equivalents (Pol))

DOMZAL, Teofan

Desoxycorticosterone therapy of headache following lumbar puncture and cranioperitoneum and in so-called hypotensive headaches. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.41:1749-1751 8 Oct 56.

1. (Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi; ordynator: plk doc. dr. Wl. Stein) Adres: Lodz, ul. Andrzeja Struga 11 m 11.

(DESOXYCORTICOSTERONE, therapeutic use,
headache after lumbar puncture & pneumoencephalography & in hypotensive headaches (Pol))
(HEADACHE, therapy,
DOC in headache after lumbar puncture & pneumoencephalography & in hypotensive headache (Pol))
(BRAIN, radiography,
pneumoencephalography causing headache, DOC ther. (Pol))
(SPINAL PUNCTURE, complications,
headache in lumbar puncture, DOC ther. (Pol))

DOMZAL T.

DOMZAL, Teofan; HORSKI-HORONCZYK, Stanislaw

Congenital paralysis of the cranial nerves. Neur &c. polska 7 no.6: 939-944 Nov-Dec 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Centralnego Wojskowego. Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi. Ordynator: doc. med. Wl. Stein i Ambulatorium Kliniki Neurologicznej A. M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. B. Herman Lodz, ul. Andrzeja Struga 11 m. 11.
(NERVES, CRANIAL, paralysis, congen. (Pol))

DOMZAL, T.

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Nervous System. Human Electroencephalogram.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80018.

Author : Stein Wladyslaw, Domzal Teofan.
* Inst :
Title : Electroencephalograph Investigations During Nocturnal Involuntary Urination in Soldiers.

Orig Pub: Neurol., neurochirurg. i psychiatr. polska, 1957, 7, No 6, 981-985.

Abstract: No abstract.

* Z Oddziału Chorób Nerwowych Centr. Woj. Szpitala Klinicznego [redacted] Ordynator

Card : 1/1

DOMZAL, Teofan(Lodz, ul. A. Struga 11/11)

Peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.2: 65-70 13 Jan 58.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi; ordynator: doc. dr med. Wl. Stein.
(FACIAL PARALYSIS
review (Pol))

DOMZAL, Teofan (Lodz, ul. A. Struga 11 m. 11.)

Sciatica with foot paralysis. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.36:1391-1395 8 Sept 58.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi; ordynator: doc. dr med. Wl. Stein.

(SCIATICA, compl.
paralysis of foot (Pol))
(FOOT, dis.
paralysis in patients with sciatica (Pol))

[redacted]

NOMZAL, Teofan (Lodz, ul. A. Struga 11 m. 11.)

Ergotamine & caffeine (cafargot) treatment of headaches after lumbar puncture & pneumoencephalography. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.40:1547-1549 6 Oct 1958.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi; ordynator: doc. dr med. Wl. Stein.

(HEADACHE, etiol. & pathogen.
pneymoencephalography & spinal puncture, ther., caffeine with ergotamine (Pol))
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, ther. use
ergotamine in headache after pneumoencephalography & spinal puncture (Pol))
(CAFFEINE, ther. use
headache after pneymoencephalography & spinal puncture, with ergotamine (Pol))

CYWINSKI, Zdzislaw; DOMZAL, Teofan

Changes in the nervous system during the course of cancer. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.6:220-223 8 F '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych Wojskowej A.M. w Lodzi.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS compl.
(POLYNEURITIS etiol.)

DOMZAL, Teofan

On the so-called "epileptic predisposition". Neur. &c polska 10 no.2:185-191 Mr-Ap '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych Wojskowej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr med. Wl.Stein.
(EPILEPSY etiol)

DOMZAL, Teofan

Certain considerations on complications in pneumoencephalography. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.30:1142-1144 25 Jl '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych W.A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: doc dr med. Wl.Stein.
(VENTRICULOGRAPHY compl)

DOMZAL, Teofan DOMZAL, TEOFAN

SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Dr. med. Military rank: Captain

Affiliation: Neurological Clinic (Klinika Neurologiczna), Military School of Medicine (WAM--Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna), Lodz.

Source: Warsaw, Lekarz Wojskowy, Vol 36, No 5, 1961, pp. 489-493.

Data: "Somnambulism in Soldiers."

GPO 981643

49

STEIN, W.; DOMZAL, T.; HNATKOWSKA, L.

2 cases of subacute sclerosing inflammation of the white substance of the brain. Pediat. pol. 36 no.7:751-758 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej WAM w Lodzi.
(ENCEPHALITIS in inf & child)

DOMZAL, Teofan

3 cases of paralysis of lower extremities of inflammatory etiology and their treatment by the injection of hydroxycortisone into the canal. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 12 no.4:539-544 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej WAM w Lodzi. Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr med. W. Stein.

(PARALYSIS) (MYELITIS) (POLYRADICULITIS)
(HYDROCORTISONE)

ANDRZEJEWSKI, J.; DOMZAL, T.; FUCHS, R.; LACINSKI, S.; NIEZGODA, T.; SWIETLIK, M.; SELKA, S.; STRAMSKI, A.; ZELUDZIEWICZ, J.; TERAJEWICZ, A.

Amputations in hospitals of the Olsztyn Region during the decade of 1950-1059. Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 26 no.6:797-799 '61.

1. Z Oddzialow Chirurgicznych Szpitali w Olsztynie oraz Szpitali Powiatowych w Gizycku, Ketrzynie Nowym Miescie, Ostrodzie, Szczytnie. (AMPUTATION statist)

DOMZAL, Teofan

Three cases of paralysis of the lower limbs of inflammatory origin, treated with injections of hydrocortisone in the vertebral canal. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.4:539-544 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Klinika Neurologiczna, Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna, Lodz. Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr med. W.Stein.

DOMZAL, Teofan

A quantitative determination of sensory disorders. (Preliminary communication). Neurol. neurochir. psychiat.pol. 13 no.5:573-577 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej WAM w Lodzi, p.o. Kierownik: dr.med. M.Strzalko.

POLAND

DOMZAL, Teofan, Clinic of Nervous Diseases (Klinika Chorob Nerwowych), WAM [Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna, Military Medical Academy] (Acting director: Dr. med. M. STRZALKO)

"Chorea Minor in Three Sisters. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 31, 29 Jul 63, pp 1158-1159

Abstract: [Author's English summary] Author reports the observation of chorea minor in three sisters, with 11, 6, and 4, attacks respectively -- all closely connected with the appearance of angina. For the most part, the right limbs were affected, and drugs had no effect. The author suggests that not only the infections, but also the constitutional factor played an important role in this disease. There are three (3) references, of which 2 are Polish and one (1) English.

1/1

DOMZAL, Teofan

The threshold of sedation in pain caused by experimental methods or by pathological conditions. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 15 no.1:59-64 Ja-F'65.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej WAM [Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna] w Lodzi (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. M. Strzalko).

DOMRZAL, W.

SOBAN'SKI, Ya. [Sobanski, J.]; DOMZHAL, V. [Domrzal, W.]; SULAT, T.; ZHELAVSKA-RYBUS, Ye. [Zelawska-Rybus, E.]

Development of "primitive vision", fixation and binocular vision in man. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:201-202 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. Ya. Soban'ski) Meditsinskoy akademii v Lodzi, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(VISION)

SOBANSKI, Janusz; DOMZALA, Barbara; SULAT, Teresa; ZELAWSKA, Helena

On the treatment of squint (concomitant strabismus) in adolescents and adults. Klin. oczna 33 no.3/4:433-437 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski.

(STRABISMUM) (THERAPEUTICS)

SOBANSKI, Janusz, prof. dr. med.; SZOSLANDOWA, Wanda; [illegible]ALOWA, Barbara; BASZCZYNSKA-ZIELINSKA, Barbara

The causes of "primary" and "secondary" glaucoma. Klin. oczna 35 no.2:179-181 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Sobanski).

DOMZALSKA, Elzbieta

Effect of sodium fluoride on endocrine glands in the white rat. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 11:237-257 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Biologii Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. Stanislaw Zajaczek) i z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik p.o.: dr. med. dent. Maria Myslinska).

DESIDLEY, L.; DON, I.

New standards for motor-vehicle tires. Avt. transp. 43 no.4: 39-42 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

DON, I.K., inzh.

Equipment for ultrasonic production of emulsions. Mashinostroenie no.3:30 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

DON, Barbara; DON, Jerzy

Origin of the Neisse graben against the background of the geological survey in the vicinity of Idzikow. Acta geol Pol 10 no.1:71-106 '60. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Department of General Geology at the Wroclaw University.
(Poland--Geology) (Sudeten)

DON, Barbar; DOŻ, Jerzy

Origin of the Neisse graben against the background of the geological survey in the vicinity of Idzikow. Acta geol Pol 10 no.1:71-106 '60. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Department of General Geology at the Wroclaw University.
(Poland--Geology) (Sudeten)

KOMUDA, Jadwiga; DON, Jerzy

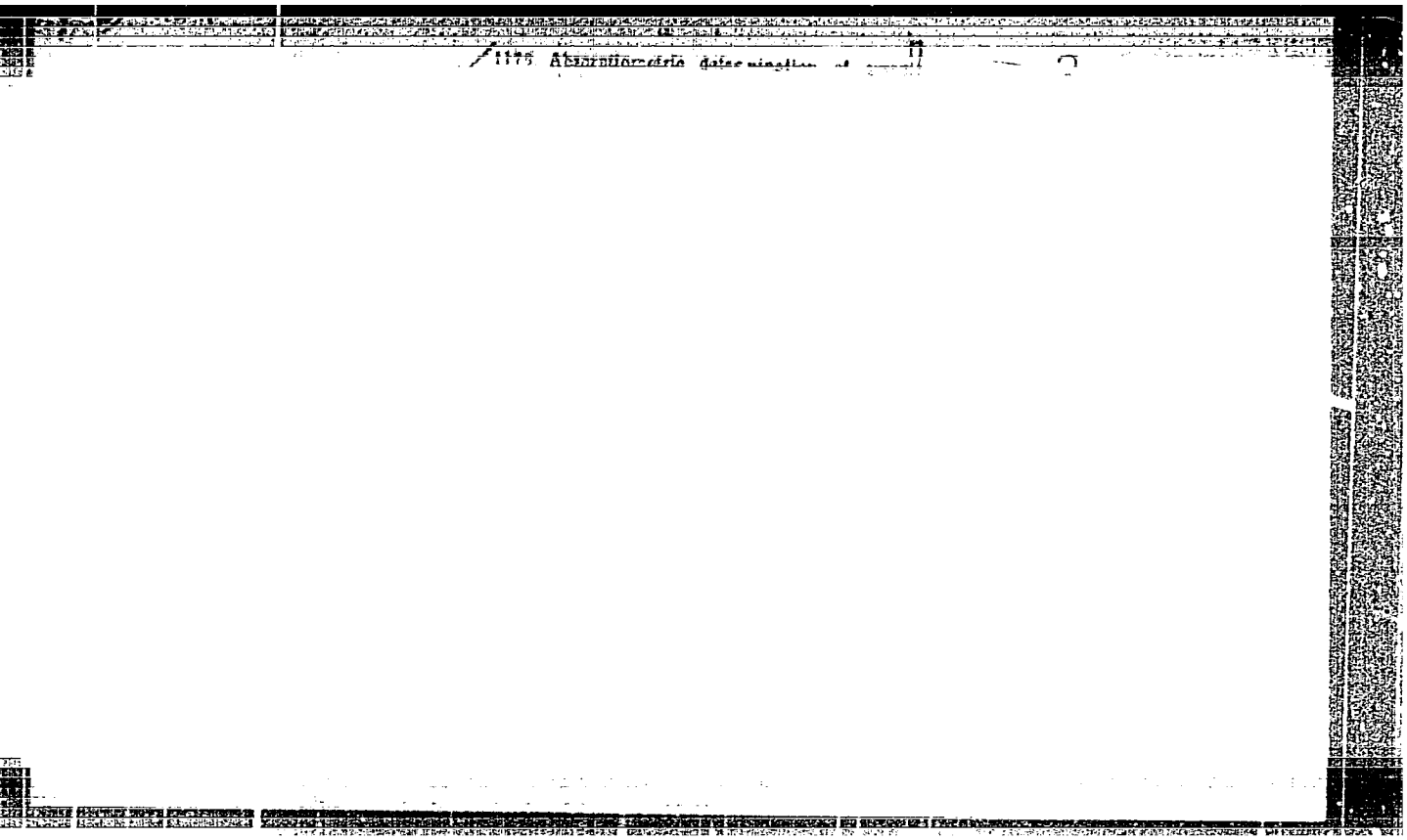
Brachyanticline in Bystrzyca Kledzka. Acta geol Pol 14 no. 1:169-174 '64.

1. Department of General Geology, University, Wroclaw.

DON, Jerzy; DUMICZ, Marian

Geologic structure of the southern part of the mountainous area of Khasagtu-Khairkhan-Ul in West Mongolia. Rocz geol Krakow 34 no.4:589-596 '64.

1. Institute of General Geology of the Wroclaw University.



Don, K. I.

AUTHOR: Don, K. I. 136-3-15/25

TITLE: Method for Rapid Determination of Lead in Ores, Intermediate Products and Lead Concentrates. (Metodika ekspress-analiza svintsa v rudakh, promproduktakh i svintsovykh kontsentratakh)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.3, pp.76-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rapid determination of lead is very advantageous in the flotation of lead ores and in this brief article a rapid variant of the molybdate method is described. Results which are within permitted tolerances are obtained in 18 to 20 mins. The solution is prepared by treatment with 2:1 hydrochloric acid and filtering, the dissolved hydrogen sulphide being removed by adding sodium bicarbonate powder to the filtrate. The neutralization is completed with ammonia and after adding acetate mixture the lead is titrated with ammonium molybdate adding tannin as external indicator. Results obtained with lead contents of 1.6-51.2% Pb by the rapid and other methods are tabulated.
There is one table.

1/1

ASSOCIATION: Tekeliysk Combine. (Tekeliyskiy Kombinat).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TITKOV, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DON, N.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Dynamics of change in the mechanical strength of cement samples during long storage in various media. Neftianik 2 no.8:29-30 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Cement--Testing)

TITKOV, N.I.; KORZHUYEV, A.S.; DON, N.S.

Effect of electric current on solutions of binding materials.
Trudy Inst.nefti 11:53-72 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Binding materials) (Electric currents)

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Studying the interlocking of cement with stones. Trudy Inst.nefti 11:144-153 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Oil well cementing)

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14(5) p. 1, 6 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1393

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nefti

Trudy, t. 11. Neftepromyslovoye delo (Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, v. 11. Oil Field Industry) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 346 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Krylov, A.P.; Ed. of Publishing House: Sevina, Z.A.; Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geological engineers specializing in oil well drilling and oilfield operations.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of 26 articles, describes the mineral composition of hard, friable, and plastic rocks, their deformation and destruction at various geological platforms of the Soviet Union; it further presents designs of rock bits with different cutters, which can be successfully used for crushing various formations. The affect of electric current on binding

Card 1/10

substances such as cement slurry, plaster and lime solutions, as well as their treatment with electric current carried out to accelerate hardening are also discussed. It is stated that electric current may be used for strengthening the walls of a well, and that this promising method has been successfully tested on various cases. Designs of electrodes used for this purpose are presented. Drilling of deep wells with conventional and sectional turbodrills is analyzed, and turbodrill parts described. Oil well drilling in eastern Soviet regions appears to be complicated by an excessive filtration of drilling fluid into formations of various horizons. To overcome this, methods improving the plugging properties of cement slurry are proposed. In this connection the adhesion of stone-like cement to rocks of different composition has been studied with the aid of various apparatus, and the filtration of drilling fluid into formations of Tatar Republic oilfields has been analyzed. Methods of eliminating the negative centrifugal force of presently used deep well pumps are proposed, as are new systems of pump jacks. The restoration of bottom-hole pressure in formations with

varying permeability is investigated on the basis of theoretical calculations and graphs. Attempts to extract petroleum from the loose sands of the Romashkino oilfield by injecting water or certain petroleum products, free of paraffin and tar, are described and results of experiments given. The method of stimulating petroleum flow in various petroliferous provinces by injecting high pressure gas into a partially depleted formation is explained, and some recommendations given. The process of subterranean burning of a part of the petroleum deposit, as a thermal method of petroleum recovery, is discussed, and laboratory experiments illustrated by numerous graphs. Tectonics of soft, clayey rocks are investigated in connection with the problem of caving, and the results of experiments made to ascertain the effect of tension and moisture on the stability of such rocks are analyzed. The influence of pressure on the selective saturation of quartz rocks with water or petroleum, as well as on the saturation of porous rocks is investigated. Laboratory experiments were made in an attempt to find out the saturation rate of various minerals wetted with water after being treated

with various solutions. Tests conducted in connection with the problem of equipment corrosion proved that DC-Na solution is a good inhibitor against corrosion and that sulfide coating is a good protective agent for steel against corrosion. The procedure of turbine drilling under different conditions is analyzed and the advisibility of lowering the upstream pressure of the drilling fluid is emphasized. The prevention of caving by applying various methods is discussed, and the application of a coefficient established on the basis of calculations is recommended. Hydraulic fracturing of formations and the treatment of oil wells with hydrochloric acid are also recommended as efficient methods for boosting crude oil production. The development of natural gas recovery in the Saratov and Stalingrad regions is outlined, and the advantage of the utilization of natural gas on a larger scale is emphasized. Bibliographic references accompany each article.

Transactions of the Petroleum Institute SOV/1393

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 5/10