

SEREBRENIYSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; CHEKHOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
DOROFYEVA, N.I., red.

[Drying of saturated winding assembly units using high-
frequency currents] Sushka propitannykh obmotochnykh uzlov
tokami vysokoi chastoty. Leningrad, 1964. 20 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; DOROFYEVA, N.M.

Effect of the modification of rutile titanium dioxide on its
wetability by linseed oil and water. Lakokras.mat.1 ikh prim.
no.6:20-23 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium oxides--Testing) (Surface-active agents)

BERDNIKOVA, K.G.; DOROFYEVA, N.P.

Study of poly(vinyl acetate) solutions by the diffusion method.
Vysokom. soed, 3 no.2:232-236 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Vinyl acetate)

ACC NR: AT6036519

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0097/0098

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, I. S.; Ryzhov, N. I.; Dorboneva, N. N.; Portman, A. I.;
Dorofeyeva, N. Zh.; Khlaponina, V. F.; Kabachenko, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of proton and gamma irradiation on the mitotic activity of trans-
planted human cell cultures [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space
Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 97-98

TOPIC TAGS: proton radiation biologic effect, ionizing radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency, human cell culture, radiation tissue effect, mitosis

ABSTRACT: Transplanted cell cultures are a valuable object of radiobiological study because of their high radiosensitivity. They are sometimes the only biological objects available for study of low-energy radiation effects. This series of experiments was conducted to determine the comparative effect of proton and gamma irradiation on the mitotic activity of human amniotic cells. Two-day-old cultures of amniotic cells, in single layer or in suspension, were irradiated with 630-Mev protons from an OIYAI

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synchrocyclotron or with Co^{60} gamma rays. The dose power of protons was 35 rad/sec and of gamma rays, 3 rad/sec. The activation and luminescent methods of proton dosimetry were used. Ionization chambers were used to monitor the beam. Mitotic activity was determined immediately after gamma irradiation, and then at intervals of 12, 24, 36, and 48 hr. Similar determinations were made 10, 20, 40, and 60 hr after proton irradiation.

A definite change in mitotic activity due to gamma and proton irradiation was observed in these experiments. Immediately after gamma irradiation with all doses the mitotic index decreased, reaching 1.6-1.3 with a 1000-1500 rad dose, as compared with 5.5 in the control. With doses of gamma rays from 750 to 1500 rad the mitotic index fell to 0.5-0.6 within 12 hr. A different pattern was observed following proton irradiation: within 10 hr of irradiation with 40-450 rad the mitotic index increased approximately 50% as compared with the control. Only with large proton doses did mitotic activity decrease. Twenty hr after proton irradiation with 40-1000 rad, the mitotic index reached a low of 1.4-0.07 (1.9 in the control).

Intensive recovery of the mitotic index in the postradiation period was

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observed with both types of radiation: the index had reached initial levels within 36-40 hr for almost all doses. Two days after gamma irradiation the mitotic index was 2-3 times higher than the initial level, whereas after proton irradiation the mitotic index recovered in three days.

Comparison of changes in mitotic activity after both proton and gamma irradiation showed the clear dose dependence of depression of mitotic activity. The same pattern of changes was observed after both types of irradiation, and quantitative relationships in observed processes were identical in both cases. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

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DOROFYEVA, T. V., L. P. G MID, M. G. ROMASHOVA, Ye. S. ROMM, Ye. M. SMEKHOV and
V. N. KALACHEVA

"Fissile Rocks and Their Storing Properties." p. 95

Geologicheskii sbornik, 3, (Collection of Articles in Geology, Vol. 3),
Leningrad Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 471pp. (Trudy, vyp 126, Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut)

DOROFYEVA, T.V.

Some data on Devonian fractured rocks in the southern
Minusinsk Basin based on the materials on macrofractured
rocks. Trudy VNIGRI no.121:156-168 '58. (MIRA 16:11)

SMEKHOV, Ye.M.; GMID, L.P.; ROMASHOVA, M.G.; BOMM, Ye.S.; KALACHEVA, V.N.;
DOROFYEVA, T.V.; GROMOV, V.K.

Method for studying fractured rocks and their reservoir pro-
perties. Geol.nefti 2 no.3:37-45 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedoch-
nyy institut.

(Rocks--Permeability)

AUTHORS: Dorofeyeva, T.V. , Lapshov, V. A. 20-118-4-47/61

TITLE: Some New Data on the Tectonic Geology of the Chu -
Sarysuyskaya Depression (Nekotoryye novyye dannyye o tektonike
Chu- Sarysuyskoy depressii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4,
pp. 796-797 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The lacking of data on the vertical structure of the depression
led to the publication of various tectonic schemes which are
all equally insufficient for the deciphering of this structure.
(ref. 1, 2). The nature of vast region of western Bet-Pak-Dala
which is called Chu-Sarysuyskaya depression by the authors is
not explained by these schemes. It forms a depression of
300 x 250 km between mountains the curb of which is not vi -
sible in all parts of the surface. Here the authors carried
out geological and geophysical investigations in the years
1944 - 1955. The depression is curbed in the East by the Bet-
Pak-Tau mountain chain, in the North-West by Ulu-Tau, and in
the South-West by Kara-Tau. In the North, South, and West under-
ground elevations exist according to geophysical observations

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Some New Data on the Tectonic Geology of the Chu -
Sarysuyskaya Depression

20-118-4-47/61

which are covered by Meso-Cainozoic sediments. The mentioned curbing mountain chains consist of proterozoic formations which are seamed by a lower- Paleozoic rock complex. Middle- and upper- Paleozoic sediments are developed at the edges and in the central part which often are covered by Meso - Cainozoic sediments. Gravimetric investigations detected a regional minimum zone with the typical character of the anomalous field. The depression is in the meridional direction divided into 2 equally great depression districts by an elevation covered by Meso-Cainozoic sediments. These districts are again subdivided into a group of still smaller depressions. The elevation mentioned can be considered only as a sunk Caledonian fold formation. In the West the depression is curbed by steeper steps. The study of the mentioned mountain ranges leads to the conclusion that the development of the depression began not later than in lower Paleozoicum. This region sank at that time and this led to the accumulation of thick sediment masses (approximately more than 20,000m). In the central parts of the depression metamorphism and dislocation of these rocks are only little marked. The age of

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Some New Data on the Tectonic Geology of the
Chu - Sarysuyskaya Depression

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the structural forms of second order is assumed to be middle-upper-Paleozoic. Differentiation depressions of second order form a mosaic-like picture of local gravimetric minima. It can be assumed that these minima correspond to salt domes. They are assumed to have the last-mentioned age, their formation, however, might have been continued also later. The visible Hercynian structures of the depression are mainly stratified in the Eastern marginal part. Devonian- and Carboniferous sediments take part in these structures. As a rule, the Hercynides form a sometimes considerable angle with the main direction of the Caledonian and pre-Caledonian structures. Only in individual cases they have the same direction. It is possible that the directions of the Hercynian structures are due to the direction of old faults and the block-tectonics of the pre-Devonian time. There are **2 Soviet references.**

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Some New Data on the Tectonic Geology of the
Chu - Sarysuyskaya Depression

20-118-4-47/61

ASSOCIATION: ~~All-Union~~ Scientific Geological Research Institute for
Petroleum (Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
geologorazvedochnyy institut)

PRESENTED: May 15, 1957, by S. I. ~~Mironov~~, Member AN SSSR .

SUBMITTED: May 9 , 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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DOROFYEVA, T.V.

Fractured reservoirs in a cross section of the Devonian of the
South Mimasinsk Lowland. Trudy VNIGRI no.165:200-207 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Minusinsk basin--Oil sands--Permeability)
(Joints (Geology))

DGROFEYEVA, T.V.; GAAS, G.Ya.

Some data on fracturing in Cretaceous sediments of the Argun-Sunzha
interfluve (Northern Caucasus). Trudy VNIGRI no.193:96-101 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Caucasus, Northern—Oil sands)

DOROFYEVA, T.V.; VICHEV, V.T.

Stylolites of Upper Cretaceous carbonate sediments in the Chechen-
Ingush A.S.S.R. Trudy VNIGRI no.193:187-191 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.—Stylolites)

SMEKHOV, Ye. M., prof.; EULACH, M.Kh., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk;
ROMM, Ye.S.; GORYUNOV, I.I.; GMID, L.P.; GROMOV, V.K.;
DOROFYEVA, T.V.; KNORING, L.D.; KALACHEVA, V.M.; TATARINOV,
I.V.; KLEYNOSOV, Yu.F.; KAPLAN, M.Ye.; ZVONITSKAYA, I.V.;
MAZURKEVICH, Z.I.; DRRYABINA, N.N.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy
red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Methodological text on the study of the fracturing of rocks
and fractured oil and gas reservoirs]. Metodicheskoe posobie
po izucheniu treshchinovosti gornyx porod i treshchinnykh
kollektorov nefti i gaza. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.
76 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii geologorazvedchnyi institut. Trudy, no.201).

(MIRA 16:4)

(Joints(Geology)) (Oil sands)

SMEKHOV, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk; BULACH, M.Kh.;
ROMM, Ye.S.; POZINENKO, B.V.; GORYUNOV, I.I.; KNORING, L.D.;
GMID, L.P.; GROMOV, V.K.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.I.; DOROFYEVA, T.V.;
KALACHEVA, V.N.; KLEYNOSOV, Yu.F.; TATARINOV, I.V.;
IONINA, I.N., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Combined investigations of fractured reservoirs and
experience in estimating the petroleum reserves contained
therein.] Kompleksnye issledovaniya treschinnykh kollektorov
i opyt podscheta v nikh zapasov nefi. Leningrad, Gostop-
tekhizdat, 1963. 198 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi nefianoi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut.
Trudy, no.214) (MIRA 17:1)

KROPEYEVA, T.V.

Relation of fracture zones to tectonic nature of the sedimentation; based on a study of the Neogenian sediments of the southern Minsk Basin. Trudy VNIIGI no. 219:32-59'84 (NIRA 1738)

ZHUSHMAN, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: SOBOLEVA, F.I.; DOROFYEVA, T.Ye.; LISINA, L.G.

Studying the processes occurring in the removal by fermentation of the carbohydrate admixture from wheat and corn gluten. Trudy TSNIKPP no.5:38-47 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gluten) (Fermentation) (Carbohydrates)

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinsipali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.;
BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;
KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.;
MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFYEVA,
V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.;
MARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHIVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO,
N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.R.;
BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine
against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

LYUBITSKAYA, A.I.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.A.

Effect of visible light, ultraviolet rays, and temperature on the body metamerism of fishes. Report No.3: Effect of ultraviolet rays on the viability and body metamerism of *Osmerus eperlanus eperlanus* (L.) and *Perca fluviatilis* L. Vop. ikht. 1 no.3:497-509 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ultraviolet light--Physiological effect)
(Embryology--Fishes)
(Vertebrae)

LYUBITSKAYA, A.I.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.A.

Effect of visible light, ultraviolet rays, and temperature on the metamerism of the fish body. Report No.2: Effect of ultraviolet rays on the survival and body metamerism of *Esox lucius* L. and *Acerina cernua* L. Zool.zhur. 40 no.7:1046-1057 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(Light--Physiological effect) (Embryology--Fishes)

DROFYEVA, Ye. I.

Liquidation of trachoma in Deynau District. Zdrav. Turk. 7
no. 3837-39 M^r 163. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Glavnyy vrach Deynaukogo rayona.
(DEYNAU DISTRICT—TRACHOMA)

S/009/60/000/004/003/004
B027/B076

AUTHORS: Ustinov, N. G., Dorofeyeva, Ye. S., Anpilogov, A. P.
TITLE: State of Development of the Tuymazy Oilfield (Discussion)
PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1960⁴, No. 4, pp. 29-33

TEXT: The Devonian strata of the Tuymazy oilfield show very great differences on the surface and also vertically; the very numerous boreholes exhibit different cross sections. On the basis of detailed lithological work carried out by the Volga-Ural Branch of VNIIGeofizika (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods) in 1957-1959, the authors note that it is not right to use one common term, "layer D_I", for the reservoir rocks between the upper limestone and the separating strata. In the cross section examined, five layers with channel-like deposits were detected in the sandstone and coarse-grained silt. The authors therefore suggest that these sandstone layers be named, from top to bottom, α, δ, β, γ, and Δ; here, the main production layer of the horizon is the sandstone γ. The use of one common term, D_I, presents the

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State of Development of the Tuymazy
Oilfield (Discussion)

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misconception of a single oil-bearing layer, whilst in reality the sandstone layers α , δ , β , Λ , are possibly not connected with the main layer Γ . Borehole 1014 serves as an example, in which the sandstone Γ is flooded and consists of slightly permeable types of rock, mainly silt, whilst the most important production layer is the sandstone α which lies immediately below the upper limestone and is separated from the main layer by impermeable rock. As an explanation of this interpretation, borehole 300 is very interesting as it shows distinctly marked oil-bearing sandstone layers, α , δ , β , and Γ ; if sandstone α were connected to sandstone Γ , the pressure in the layers of boreholes 1014 and 300 would be the same. However, in February 1959 the pressure in the layers of boreholes 300 and 1014 was 145.5 and 100 atm, respectively; from this it is clearly seen that the pressure in borehole 300 results from sandstone Γ which has no connection with sandstone α . The proper exploitation of sandstone α is of great importance as at least half of the strata consist of it. A peculiarity of the reservoir rocks are the anomalies in the movement of oil-bearing countours; the authors believe that these anomalies are caused by the irregular movement of water in erosion sand which passes through the entire area in many channel-like turns. Thus, the movement of oilfield and

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State of Development of the Tuzmazy
Oilfield (Discussion)

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pumped water occurs in layers so that this or that part of the area can be termed oil-bearing only with regard to one particular layer of sand. The existing general map for all the sand layers of horizon D₁ therefore does not comply with the actual characteristics of the reservoir rocks. When determining the position of pressure drillings, the geological structure must therefore be considered in the first place. Drilling must be performed in such a direction that the hydraulic pressure moves the oil along the channel. If the position of the sandstone layers is not considered, there is the danger of incomplete exploitation of the existent oil. The recommendations of UFNII (Ufa Petroleum Scientific Research Institute) and VNII (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum and Gas) should therefore be corrected. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VUFNIIGeofizika

Card 3/3

BAMBERG, Ye. A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROFYEVA, Ye.S., inzh.; DRESVIN, S. V.

Use of a ring discharge in the derivation of high-temperatures.
Trudy NIITVGE no.4:97-107 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

RUBIN, B.A.; CHERNAVINA, I.A.; DOROFFEYVA, Ye.V.

Effect of different light conditions on the cytochemical characteristics of growing points in wheat. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly;biol.nauki no.4:165-168 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Wheat) (Plants, Effect of light on)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.V.

Changes in the coloring matter of beets sterilized by
ionized radiations and heat. Kons. i ov.prom. 15 no.2:
13-16 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Beets--Sterilization) (Coloring matter)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.; DOROFYEVA,
Ye.V.

Certain factors causing the darkening of the tuber tissues of potatoes
sterilized by ionizing radiation. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.8:11-15 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshche-
sushil'noy promyshlennosti. (Potatoes) (Radiation sterilization)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.V.

Transformations of fruit and berry anthocyanins in the course
of sterilization by heat and γ -rays. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.5:
8-12 My '61. (MIRA 14'5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Fruit--Sterilization) (Anthocyanins)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; BUSHKANETS, T.S.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.V.; YEGOROVA, K.V.

Pasteurization of sauerkraut with gamma rays. Kons. i ov. prom.
16 no.6:9-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennostl.
~~TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy~~
~~i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennostl.~~ (Sauerkraut—Pasteurization)
(Gamma rays—Industrial application)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.; ~~DOROFEYEV~~, Ye.V.

Effect of the ionizing radiation on the amount and quality of
grape juice. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.7:16-20 JI '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Grape juice) (Gamma rays--Industrial application)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; BUSHKANETS, T.S.; DOROFYEVA, Ye.V.

Effect of gamma rays on the storage time of strawberries. Kons.
i ov. prom. 16 no.11:28-31 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strawberries--Storage)
(Gamma rays--Industrial application)

GAYDAMOVICH, S.Ya.; TITOVA, N.G.; DOROFYEVA, Yu.K.; MEDVEDEVA, G.I.

Isolation and identification of the virus of tick-borne encephalitis in tissue culture. Vop. virus. 9 no.3:344-348 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DOROFYEVA, Z

42397: DOROFYEVA, Z: TEZNAYA svyaz's sel'skim aktirom. (Sopatorshik verezov maslozavoda kirov, obl. o svoeyey rabote--sporgr. moloch prom-st' 1948, No. 11, s 11

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

DOROFYEVA, Z.A. , kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of arrhythmias; review of foreign literature, Vop.pat.
serd.sos.sist. 5 no.3:3-16 '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(ARRHYTHMIA, therapy,
review (Rus))

DOROFEYEVA, Z. Z.

DOROREYEVA, Z. Z. - "Experimental Investigation of the Blood Supply in Ischemic Parts of the Myocardium." Sub 14 Jan 53, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

DOROFYEVA, Z.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZAMYSIOVA, K.N., kandidat medi-
~~tsinskikh nauk.~~

Role of the neuregenic factor in the pathology of hypertension. Vop.pat.serd.
sos.sist. 2 no.6:3-10 '53. (MIRA 6:11)

(Nervous system.) (Hypertension)

Zoya Zakharovna

ДОРОФЕYEVA, Z. Z.

ZAMYSLOVA, K.N.; DOPOFEYEVA, Z.Z.

Critical review of foreign theories on the pathogenesis of hypertension.
Vest.AMN SSSR no.4:39-52 '53. (MLBA 7:1)

1. Is Instituta terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (direktor - dey-
stvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR A.L.Myanikov).
(Hypertension)

DOROFYEVA. Z.Z., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Some peculiarities of electrocardiography. Nauka i zhizn' 23
no.3:63 Nr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

DOROFYEVA, Z.Z., kand.med.nauk; IGNAT'YEVA, I.F.

Diagnostic significance of vectocardiography in rheumatic carditis.
Terap. arkh. 30 no.3:55-65 Mf '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, diagnosis,
vectocardiography (Rus)
(VECTOCARDIOGRAPHY, in var. dis.
rheum. heart dis. (Rus)

DOROFYEVA, Z.Z.; IGNAT'YNA, I.F.

Significance of registration in precordial vectorcardiography according to the topographical principle in the diagnosis of myocardial lesions. Terap.arkh. 31 no.9:62-67 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deys'vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov), Moskva.
(VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY)

DOROFYEVA, Zoya Zakharovna; IPATOV, V.P., red.; PARAKHINA, N.L.,
tekh. red.

[Principles of vectorcardiography] Printsipy vektorkardio-
grafii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 211 p. (MIRA 17:2)

*

DOROFYEVA, Z.Z.

Electrocardiographic criteria of hypertrophy of the left ventricle
in hypertension. Kardiologia 4 no.6:8-18 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut terapii (direktor - prof. A.I. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

L 04901-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GD

ACC NR: AT6022671

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0029/0035

46
B11

AUTHOR: Braverman, E. M.; Dorofeyuk, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experiments in teaching a machine pattern recognition without encouragement ¹⁶⁰

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Samoobuchayushchiyesya avtomaticheskiye sistemy (Self-instructing automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, algorithm, automatic machine teaching, automaton

ABSTRACT: Algorithms for teaching a machine to recognize patterns without encouragement are considered in this paper. Objects are presented to the machine which belong to different patterns and all that is indicated is the number of classes into which these objects are to be divided; the machine is provided with no information as to which pattern each object presented belongs. What is required is that after the "self-instruction" process the division of the objects by the machine into classes coincide with the true and factually existing breakdown. A receptor space X is considered, such that a point in this space corresponds to each object presented to the machine. For the sake of simplicity, it is further assumed that there are two classes: A

Card 1/2

L 04901-67

ACC NR: AT6022671

and B. Just as in the case of teaching a machine to recognize patterns with encouragement, the purpose of the automaton in this article is to draw a surface which will divide these two sets. The solution of this problem requires the introduction of more rigid constraints on the relative location of the sets corresponding to the different patterns in the receptor space than in the problem with encouragement. Since a precise formulation of these limitations was not possible, a graphic method of representation is employed, consisting in the assumption that the point sets in the receptor space which correspond to the different images are arranged in isolated groups, rather distant one from the other. There is a comparative analysis of the results of the use of the different derived algorithms for the recognition of hand-written digits, and certain recommendations are made. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 tables, and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,06 / SUBM DATE: 02Mar66 / ORIG REF: 004

ms
Card 2/2

U 01020-07 EWP(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) RB/GO

ACC NR: AP6034045

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/010/0078/0087

AUTHOR: Dorofeyuk, A. A. (Moscow)

45
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Algorithms for nonsupervised teaching automata to ^{16C} recognize patterns which are based on the method of potential functions

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 10, 1966, 78-87

TOPIC TAGS: adaptive system, ~~nonsupervised~~ ^{machines} teaching algorithm, pattern recognition, potential function method

ABSTRACT: The problem of nonsupervised teaching machines to recognize patterns is analyzed. The problem is defined as follows: on the basis of points from the space X appearing during the teaching process (there is no information as to what class each point belongs) we are required to separate them into isolated, sufficiently distant sets (classes) of points. Two cases of the defined problem are considered: 1) the number of sets (classes) into which the objects entering the machine must be separated is known in advance; 2) the machine must not only separate the entering objects into isolated, sufficiently distant sets, but also establish the number of such sets during the teaching process. An algorithm for the nonsupervised separation of objects into two given classes (A and B) is developed which is later generalized to the case of k given classes. The essence of the algorithm consists in constructing

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-50

L 07826-67

ACC NR: AP6034045

a separation function $\phi(\tilde{x})$ with the following properties: $\phi(\tilde{x}) \geq 0$ with $\tilde{x} \in A$ and $\phi(\tilde{x}) < 0$ with $\tilde{x} \in B$ by the method of potential functions (Ayzerman, M. A., E. M. Braverman, and F. M. Rozonoer, *Avtomatika i telemekhanika*, v. 25, no. 5, 1964). The potential function $K[R(x, y)]$ depending on the distance $R(x, y)$ between the points x and y in the space X which decreases with increases in $R(x, y)$ is utilized in the algorithms. In the second case, when the number of classes is not given in advance, the classification algorithms is constructed on the basis of algorithms of the first case, using only the additional requirement that the number m of classes must be so chosen that the value of a certain functional (criterion) characterizing the classification will be maximal. The experimental results of verifying the derived algorithms (the separation of hand-written digits) are presented. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 12 formulas, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: ^{05/}01/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 005/
 ATD PRESS: 5101

Card 2/2 bc

DOROFYUK, A. S.

PA 35/49T32

USSR/Electricity
Electrical Equipment
Insulation, Electric

Jan 49

"Electrical Instruments Developed at TsNILEPS
(Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the Elec-
trification of Industry and Construction Opera-
tions)," A.S. Dorofeyuk, Engr TsNILEPS, 2 pp

"Prom. Energet" No 1

Describes two newly developed instruments: one to
determine insulation moisture by measuring the
capacitance (Faradohmer), and one which allows one
man to ring-through cables.

35/49T32

~~DOROFYUK, Aleksandr Semenovich~~, inzhener; ANTRUSHIN, B.D., inzhener, nauchnyy
redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKNER, A.M., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Installing electrical equipment in multi-storied buildings] Montazh
elektrooborudovaniia mnogostashnykh zdani. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1957. 151 p. (MLBA 10:7)
(Electric engineering)

DOROFYUK, A.S.

Flexible large current conductors for high voltages in an industrial
electric power supply system. Prom.energ. 16 no.11:42-47 N '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric lines) (Electric power distribution)

DOROFYUK, A.S.

For further improvement of electric equipment in the petroleum
refining industry. Prom. energ. 19 no.1:245 Ja '64

(MIRA 17:2)

SHIMANSKIY, Yulian Aleksandrovich, akademik (1883-1962); PERSHIN, V.I., red.;
ARSYUTKIN, A.A., nauchn. red.; DOROFYUK, S.K.,
nauchn. red.; SBOROVSKIY, A.K., nauchn. red.; SHCHUKINA,
Ye.N., nauchn. red.; KLIORINA, T.A., red.; CHISTYAKOVA,
R.K., tekhn. red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Dynamic calculation of ship structures] Dinamicheskii ras-
chet sudovykh konstruksii. Pod obshechi red. V.I. Pershina.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 444 p. (MIRA 17:1)

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Chemistry.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 6998)

Author : Baou, I.; Neumann, E.; Dorofteiu, M.; Pitea, P.

Inst : Not given

Title : Stimulation of Erythropoiesis by Hypoxia.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1957, Vol 4, No 3, 207-217

Abstract : 58 rats were kept for 72 hours at a barometric pressure of 400 mm Hg. The erythrocyte count rose by an average of 1,379,473 per cu. mm. and the reticulocytes by 11.44 percent. Transection of the cervical segment of the spinal cord did not produce an erythrocytic reaction (ER). Partial compression of the aorta also did not lead to ER. Erythrocytosis was seen following ligation of the innominate artery with the cerebral ischemia which attended this. It is not known whether O₂ deficiency acts directly on the nerve centers which play a role in the regulation

Card 1/2

DOROMTEIU, M.

BACIU, I.; NEUMANN, E.; DOROMTEIU, M.; PITEA, P.

On the stimulation of erythropoiesis through hypoxia. Rumanian
M. Rev. 2 no.1:14-15 Jan-Mar 58.

(ERYTHROCYTES

erythropoiesis stimulation by anoxia in rats)

(ANOXIA, experimental

stimulation of erythropoiesis in rats)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020915

S/0239/64/050/003/0259/0267

AUTHOR: Bachu, I.; Doroftey, M.; Tomush, L.; Sholtuz, V.;
Derevenko, P.

TITLE: Effect of hypoxia on electric activity of cerebral cortex and
on excitability of carotid sinus chemoreceptors under different
oxygen diffusion conditions

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskij zhurnal SSSR, v. 50, no. 3, 1964, 259-267

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia effect, cerebral cortex electric activity,
carotid sinus chemoreceptor, chemoreceptor excitability, oxygen
diffusion, polycythemia, hemopoiesis, oxygen pressure change

ABSTRACT: Changes in oxygen diffusion of blood supplied to higher
nerve centers were investigated in the first of two experimental
series. Persons with vera polycythemia were used as subjects
because the hyperplasia of blood-forming cells in the bone marrow
obstructs oxygen diffusion and stimulates hemopoiesis. Healthy
persons served as a control. See enclosure 1 for experimental setup.
In the second series the effect of carotid sinus chemoreceptors on

Card 1/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4020915

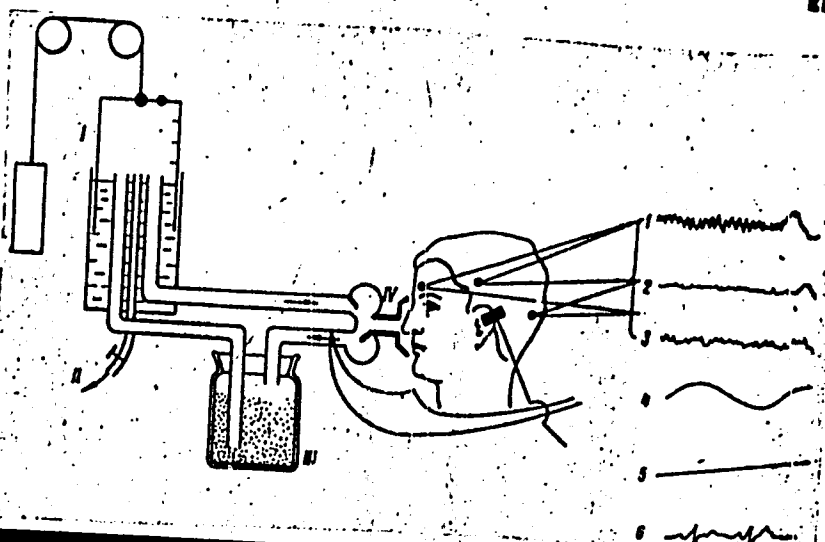
hemopoiesis and on adaptive reaction to hypoxia was investigated in three pairs of dogs. See enclosure 2. Perfusion of the isolated innervated carotid sinus was performed according to Heyman's method (1939). The donor was kept in a hypoxic state until breathing stopped and then the isolated carotid sinus of the donor was perfused with a thrombin solution for 2 min to increase intravascular fibrin layer. Repeated hypoxia was induced in the donor 10 min later. Findings indicate that in vera polycythemia, oxygen diffusion disorders in the nerve centers are expressed in EEG by appearance of fast beta-waves with occasional superimposition of slow waves. In subjects with true polycythemia, EEG changes induced by hypoxia appear sooner. At the same time, oxygen saturation of arterial blood is lower in such subjects than in healthy subjects. One of the pathogenetic mechanisms of vera polycythemia is the oxygen diffusion disorder between the blood and the mesencephalon centers which take part in regulating blood formation. Reduced oxygen diffusion between the blood and the carotid sinus chemoreceptors, induced by increasing the intravascular fibrin layer in the carotid sinus zone, leads to weakening of the reflex respiratory reaction during hypoxia of this zone. Restricted oxygen diffusion to nerve centers which regulate blood formation

Card 2/6

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4020915

ENCLOSURE: 01



ACCESSION NR: AP4020915

stimulates these centers, causing a temporary reaction of the erythrocyte cells or a prolonged reaction characteristic of polyglobulia. However, restricted oxygen diffusion between blood and carotid sinus chemoreceptors markedly reduces their sensitivity to partial oxygen pressure changes of the blood. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut meditsinskikh issledovaniy rumynskoy narodnoy respubliki i kafedra fiziologii mediko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta, Kluzh (Institute of Medical Research of the Cluj Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian Peoples Republic and Physiology Department of the Medical Pharmaceutical Institute, Cluj)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: IS

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 025

ACCESSION NR: AF4020915

ENCLOSURE: 02

I - spirometer containing 4 l of atmospheric air; II - air intake tube for interferometer; III - vessel containing $CsCl_2$ and NaOH; IV - mouthpiece with respiratory valves.

1, 2, 3 - three channel lead of cortex biopotentials; 4 - respiratory record with use of thermocouple (constantan-copper); 5 - record of arterial blood oxygen saturation with use of oxyhemograph; 6 - EKG.

5/6

Cord

ACCESSION NR: AP4020915

ENCLOSURE: 03

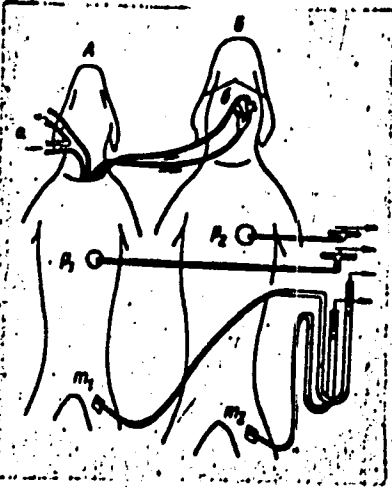


Fig. 2. Experimental setup for dogs. Hypoxia was induced in donor (A), who perfused (a) the carotid sinus (b) of recipient (B); respiratory movements of both dogs are recorded by pneumograph (p_1 and p_2) and arterial pressure (m_1 and m_2) is recorded by a mercury manometer.

Card 6/6

DOROFTIYENKO, S.F.; GRIGOROVICH, N.A.

Methods of transmission for the virus of epidemic hepatitis. Vrach.delo
no.8:847-848 Ag. '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Krasnoknyanskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Odesskoy oblasti.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KAGAN, G.A.; KOPELOVA, Ye.I.; PROZOROVSKIY, S.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.S.
DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKBRQYT, Ye.Ya.; DOROFTIYENKO, S.F.; CHIRKQVICH,
Ye.M.; SIMOVONYAN, V.G.; NZOBAKHIDZE, L.V.

Results of experimental infection of *Macacus speciosus* monkeys
with L-forms of *Streptococcus haemolyticus*. Vest. AMN SSSR 20
no.8:54-60 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR, Moskva i Institut eksperimental'noy patclogii i
terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.

L 12812-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028184

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/008/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Kagan, G. Ya.; Koptelova, Ye. I.; Prozorovskiy, S. V.; Mikhaylova, V. S.;
Dzhikidze, E. K.; Akbroyt, Ye. Ya.; Dorofiyenko, S. F.; Chirkovich, Ye. M.;
Simovonyan, V. G.; Dzobakhidze, L. V. 35

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. I. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut epidemiologii i microbiologii AMN SSSR); Institute of Experimental Pathol-
ogy and Therapy, AMN SSSR, Sukhumi (Institut eksperimentalnoi patologii i terapii AMN
SSSR) 6

TITLE: Experience with experimental infection of *Macacus speciosus* monkeys with L-
forms of hemolytic streptococcus 6,44,55

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: infective disease, bacteriology, microbiology, experimental animal

ABSTRACT: Prior work by the authors with small laboratory animals failed to estab-
lish adequate criteria for determining pathogenicity of the L-form of bacteria. In
order to resolve this problem the present study was carried out on 20 *Macacus*

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UDC: 616.981.214-092.9-093.23

L 12812-66

ACC NR: AP5028184

speciosus. The infective organisms employed were a stable culture of L-forms of β -hemolytic streptococci obtained from *in vitro* sources (L), and a strain of β -hemolytic streptococci isolated from the blood of a rheumatism patient (S). Of 12 animals (11 infected through the paratonsillar cellular tissue -groups 2 and 3-, and 1 infected i.v. -group 1-) 8 developed catarrhal anginas after two doses of the L-form. Three of these animals developed particularly severe cases with suppurative patches. The disease lasted from 3-22 days with the majority of the animals being sick 10 days or longer. Of the 5 animals receiving 3 doses of L-forms (Group 2) the most severe reaction occurred after the second injection in 2 animals, whereas in the third animal the reaction was more severe after the last injection. Of the 6 monkeys receiving 2 L-form doses followed by an injection of streptococci (Group 3) one animal developed a severe and one a slight case of angina following the third injection. Only one animal that had shown no reaction to the preceding L-injections developed a grave angina after the S injection. In neither group 2 or 3 did suppurative patches develop following the third injection. Of the 4 animals receiving 3 doses of S (Group 4) only 2 developed slight anginas of short duration after the first injection. The 2 subsequent injections produced no response. Roentgenographic examination revealed changes in the tonic and contractile functions of the myocardium in 7 animals (2 fr. gr. 1, 3 fr. gr. 2, 1 each fr. gr. 3 + 4). In all

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L 12812-66

ACC NR: AP5028184

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cases the observed changes coincided with development of angina, the most profound changes being noted in 2 animals who had developed suppurative patches. The roentgenokymographs slowly returned to normal following the second injection. The only changes in the EKG were found in one animal from group 1 which had received one injection of L followed by one of S. The changes were interpreted as being the result of necrotic foci produced in the myocardium by the infection. Increases in the indexes characterizing the severity of inflammatory reactions (ESR, leucocytosis and C-reactive blood protein) coincided with periods of sustained angina in groups 2, 3, and 4. Those of groups 1 and 5 could not be measured due to the development of pneumonia and dysentery. The titre of antistreptolysin "O" was used as an immunological indicator. An increase in titre was found to be directly correlated with the severity of the disease present, although an increase was observed in one animal (group 4) that had no angina. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Jw
Card 3/3

DOROGAN, D.; ARATEI, H.

Excitability of antagonist muscles and their myoglobin content.
Correlation with the myoglobin content of the myocardium.
Fiziol. norm. pat. 10 no.5:409-415 S-0 '64.

1. Sectia de fiziologie umana si Sectia de biomorfologie
Centrul de biologie generala si aplicata al Academiei Republicii
Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi (director: acad. V. Rascanu).

DOROGAN, D.; FAIGHELIS, C.

Reactivity of antagonistic muscles and aldolase content. Correlation with the aldolase content of the myocardium. Fiziol. norm. pat. 11 no.1:39-46 Ja-F '65.

1. Sectia de fiziologie umana, Centrul de biologie generala si aplicata al Academiei R.P.R., Filiala Iasi (director: acad. V. Rascanu) si Laboratorul de biochimie (director: Prof. Sibi Marie) de la Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Iasi.

DOROIAN, D.
(6463)

Influence de la vitamine B₁ sur le glycogene cardiaque et sur l'hydrolyse glycogenique par l'adrenaline et la cafeine Influence of vitamin B₁ on the cardiac glycogen and on the hydrolysis of glycogen by adrenaline and caffeine Revue Medico-Chirurgicale, Jassy 1948, 59/1-2 (72-76)

A study was made of the cardiac glycogen in hypervitaminosis B₁ in normal rabbits and in rabbits with tachycardia following administration of adrenaline and caffeine. Glycogen was determined with Pfluger's method and the glucose with Hagedorn and Jensen's method. Vitamin B₁ given in injections to the rabbit ultimately caused an increase in the cardiac glycogen. The vitamin seemed to prevent the diminution of cardiac glycogen caused by adrenaline or caffeine. When given by injection it caused an increase in the weight of the heart but had no influence on the variations in the weight of the heart produced by adrenaline.

Matiu - Bucharest

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 12, Sec. II, December 1949

Med ✓ Physiological studies of the hypertonic disease: muscular vasopressor chemoreceptors. V. Răscanu, N. Căraie, and D. Doșogăin. *Ann. rep. școlare Române, Bul. științ. Secț. Știin. med.* 8, No. 1, 23-45 (1950).--The authors have shown the presence of chemoreceptors in the muscular body, by perfusion of an isolated muscle connected with the rest of the body only by its nerves. The expts. conducted substances from the cycle of biochem. transformations of the organism (acetylcholine, adrenaline, histamine, nicotinic acid, lactic acid, CO₂, KCl). All these substances injected intravenously enhance the arterial tension, while the lactic acid acts as a depressant. Procaine inhibits the action of these substances. Marthe Arco

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Blood Circulation. Blood Pressure. Hypertension.

Orig Pub : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17438

Author : Rascanu, V., Carare, N., Dorogan, D., Baran, Tr.

Inst : Academy of Sciences, RFR

Title : Materials on Pathophysiology of Hypertension: Neurodynamic Disorders in Neurogenic Stage.

Orig Pub : Bul. stiint. Acad. RFR, Sec. med., 1956, 8, No 4, 889-906

Abstract : In patients in a neurogenic stage of hypertension, there were observed a decrease of values of subordinational chronaxy of antagonist muscles, disturbance of their relationship, which reached 9.3, as well as change of correlation of chronaxia of muscles with equal function. These disturbances are induced by increased excitability

Card 1/2

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RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Blood Circulation. Blood Pressure. Hypertension.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17488

of the cerebral cortex, which leads to irradiation of the stimulating impulses which reach it. In patients, the pletysmographic reaction changed at the time of voluntary movements (Atanasiu reaction), which reflected the disturbance of cortex-subcortical dynamics. -- I.M. Sheyman

Card 2/2

DOROGAN, D.A., Cand Med Sci--(disc) " *Immediate* ~~and remote~~ ^{and remote} results
of treatment of closed diaphysial ^{bone} fractures of the forearm. (Clinical ~~radiological~~ ^{clinical X-ray}
~~radiological~~ and physiological study)." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 15 pp (Min of
Health UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KI,30-58,132)

- 140 -

DOROGAN, D.; FAIGHELIS, C.; BATCU, A.

Correlation between chronaximetric excitability and the glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase contents of antagonist muscles. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:143-144 Ja-Mr '61.

1. Laboratory of Physiology (Director: Acad. V. Rascanu) and Laboratory of Biological Chemistry (Director: Prof. Dr. M. Sibi) Institute of Medicine, Jassy.

(TRANSAMINASES chemistry) (MUSCLES physiology)

DOROGAN', D.A., kand. med. nauk (Dnepropetrovsk, ul. Dzerzhinskogo,
d.7, kv.9)

Postoperative embolism of the arteries of the lower extremities.
Klin. khir. no.10:69-70 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii II (zav.- dotsent A.I. Kogon)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EMBOLISM) (ARTERIES—DISEASES)
(EXTREMITIES, LOWER—SURGERY)

RASCANU, V., acad.; SOLOMON, C.; EGROGAN, D.; ROTARU, C.

Functional modifications during muscular work and fatigue.
Anal St Jassy II 10:1-8 '64.

DOROGAN', D.A.; SHKOLA, I.Ye.

Foramina parietalia permagna in an adult man. Vest. rent. 1
rad. 40 no.2:63-64, Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika No.2 Dnepropetrovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Gorciskoy
bol'nitsy No.9, Dnepropetrovsk.

DOROGAN, R.V.; SHAKUN, L.A.

Apparatus for analyzing the bioelectric activity of the brain.
Uch. zap. Kish. un. 39:75-79 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

CA

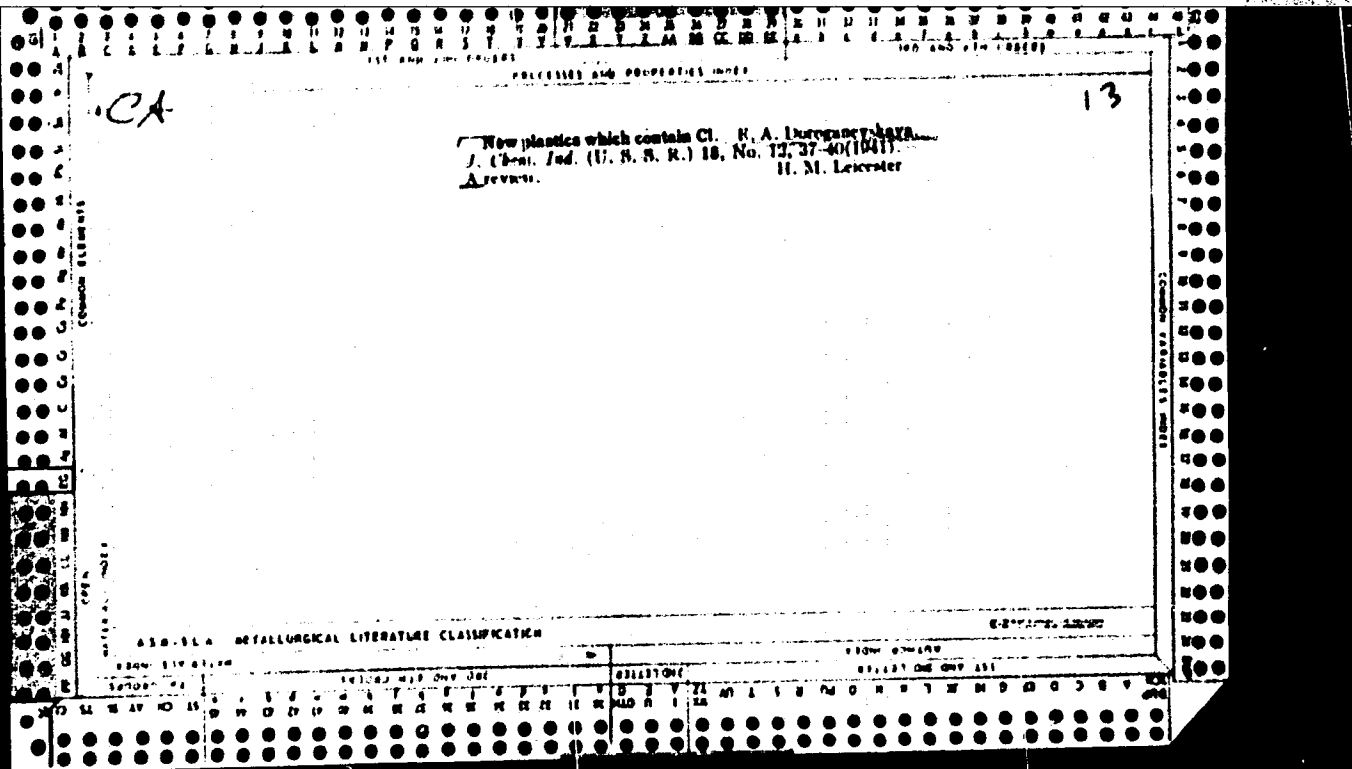
10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The question of producing ethylene chloride. E. A. DOROGANBYERAYA. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 8, 857-60(1931).—The gas-phase reaction between C_2H_4 and Cl_2 is catalyzed by the walls of the reaction vessel. The main by-product is trichloroethane. The gases react best when dissolved in previously prepd. C_2H_5Cl . For a given reaction vessel, the factors of degree of cooling, speed of mixing and rate of flow of the gases and their concn. must be adjusted to give the optimum yield. Under proper conditions a 93.5% yield is obtained.

H. M. LAICHTMAN

AS 0-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



DOROGANEVSKAYA, E. A.

①

The question of geographical variability of the chemical composition of plants. E. A. Doroganevskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 357-60(1960).—D. gives av. protein content of wheat for 6 geographic regions of the European U.S.S.R. and attempts to show its dependence on hydrothermic relations during the vegetative period. Protein content ranges from 11.8% for the northern to 18.9% for the southeastern region, with gradual increase from northwestern to southeastern part of the Russian plains. Low protein content occurs in the region of mild, const. temp. and high moisture (north and west); high protein content occurs in the region of higher temp. and lower moisture, which is characterized by progressive lowering of moisture during the vegetative period, resulting in formation of less vegetative mass and less carbohydrate. A. W. D.

DOROGANEVSKAYA, Ye. A.

Connection between the geographic distribution of plants and their metabolism.
Moskva, Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1951.

DOROGANEVSKAYA, Ye. A., and SHENFINKEL', I. Ye.

New heavy liquid for spore and pollen analysis. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog.
No 4, 1952.

DOBOGANOVSKAYA, Ye. A.

Plants, Effect of Temperature on

Problem of the sum of temperatures. Bot. zhur. 38, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

DOROGANEVSKAYA, Ye. N.

USSR/ Geography - Moisture and heat

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 5/16

Authors : Doroganevskaya, Ye. N.

Title : On the question of hydrothermal indicators of the vegetation period of agricultural plants

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 6, 51 -61, Nov - Dec 1954

Abstract : The problem of utilizing geographic knowledge for improving agricultural production is discussed. Wheat is taken to exemplify the principles involved and a comparison is made between the quality of wheat grown in the northwestern part of the Soviet territory in Europe and that grown in the southeastern part, with careful notation of the heat and moisture factors and their respective amounts with relation to the growing period of the plant. Nine Soviet references (1928 - 1952). Maps; tables; graphs.

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR, Geographic Institute

Submitted:

GUTMAN, L. .; ~~DOROGANOVSKAYA, M.A.~~

Calculating the temperature of soil covered by snow. Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.geofis. no.10:1188-1199 0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki atmosfery.
(Soil temperature)

✓ Connection of catalase activity in *Artemia salina* larvae
with ecological conditions

DOROBANEVSKAYA, E. A.

DOROGANOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Geographical variability of chemical processes in plants. Biul.
MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.5:118 8-0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(PHYTOGEOGRAPHY) (PLANTS--CHEMICAL COMPOSITION)

DOROGANEVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Brief outline of microclimatic observations in the Chon-Kyzyl-Su Valley. Trudy Otd.geog.i Tian.fiz.-geog.sta.AN Kir.SSR
no.1:77-93 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Chon-Kyzyl-Su Valley--Climate)

AUTHOR: Doroganevskaya, Ye.A. 007/10-58-5-4/28

TITLE: The Zonality of Protein Content in Wheat Grains (Zonal'nost' soderzhaniya belka v zerne pshenitsy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 21-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the theory founded by V.V. Dokuchayev, changes in the surroundings entail changes in the organisms living in such surroundings. On the basis of this theory, the protein content of wheat grains was investigated and subjected to statistical analyses. The protein content in wheat grains depends on geographical changes, changes in cultivation, and meteorological conditions of the vegetation period. The coefficient of correlations between the albumen content and temperatures, precipitations and relative humidity was computed. It was found that the protein content in grain also depends on heat and humidity conditions. The zonality of the chemical composition of wheat grains is not only the product of the zonal distribution of external physico-geographical conditions, but also of the biological peculiarities of the plants. A knowledge of the factors influencing protein content in wheat grains will permit the finding of measures to

Card 1/2

The Zonality of Protein Content in Wheat Grains

SOV/10-58-5-4/28

control this content.

There are 4 maps, 2 graphs, 2 tables and 25 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography of the
AS USSR)

Card 2/2

DOBROGANEVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Study of plant chemistry in the research plan of the Tien Shan
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