SCHEDA, Vilmos, dr.; CSANADI, Laszlo, dr.

Rupture of the cerebral ventricle associated with hydrocephalus occlusus. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.5:152-158 My '63.

1. A-gyongyosi Bugat Pal korhaz kozlemenye (Igazgato: Fejes Istvan dr.).

(HYDROCEPHALUS) (CEREBRAL VENTRICLES) (BRAIN DISEASES)
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY) (EPILEPSY) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(HISTOLOGY)

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books. Musz elet 18 no.21:3 10 O '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja.

BARTA, Istvan, prof.; CSANADI, Gyorgy; FEHER, Istvan; KERTAI, Gyorgy Kossuth-dijas, cimzetes egyetemi tanar; RADOS, Kornel, prof.; VARGA, Jozsef, prof.

What technical and scientific achievements have impressed t you to the greatest extent? Musz elet 18 no.26:5 19 D '63.

1. Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Barta). 2. Kozlekedes- es postaugyi miniszter; Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet elnoke (for Csanadi). 3. Boripari Kutatointezet igazgatoja; Boripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Feher). 4. Magyarhoni Foldtani Tarsulat elnoke (for Kertai). 5. Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke; Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege Kozponti Oktatasi Bizottsaganak elnoke (for Rados). 6. Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Varga).

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Hungarian transportation tasks and problems in 1963. Kozleked kozl 19 no.42: 702-795 20 0'63

CSANADI, ~~Gyorgy,~~ prof. dr.

Opening address by Gyorgy Csanadi. Malyepitestud szemle 14 no.12:532-534 D '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Minister of Transportation and Posts answers the questions of technologists. Musz elet 19 no.13:1,3 18 Je '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Posts, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Twenty years of Hungarian transportation. Kozl tud sz 15 no.4: 137-139 Ap '65.

1. Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest, and Editorial Board Member, "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle."

HUNGARY

NAGY, Gyorgy, Dr., and CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr., Department of Pathological Autopsy at Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz, Korbonctani Osztaly)[location not given](Physician-in-Chief: NAGY, Gorgy).

"Data on the Causes of Non-Rheumatic Myocarditis"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 26, 26 Jun 1966,pp 1219-1221.

Abstract: Twelve cases of non-rheumatic myocarditis were described on the basis of autopsy findings. In five cases inflammation of the heart muscle caused by bacterial or virus diseases was evident; in one case the cause was likely vaccination by anti-pox virus; in four Fiedler type infant cases the suspicion of myocarditis epidemic was raised. The histological findings do not exclude the possibility of virus origin. 23 references, including 6 Hungarian, 5 German, 1 Israeli, and 11 Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

SCHEDA, Vilmos, Dr, CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr; Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz), Gyongyos, (director: FEJES, Istvan, Dr).

"Brain Chamber Rupture in Connection with Hydrocephalus Occlusus."

Budapest, Ideggyogyaszati Szemle, Vol XIV, No 5, May 63, pp 152-158.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] The authors report a case of hydrocephalus. The aquaeductus Sylvii was closed by a 1 mm thick glia membrane which resulted in the occlusion hydrocephalus. During the development of the hydrocephalus, a spontaneous improvement occurred due to a rupture of the chamber wall on the left frontal convexity. Through this the liquor reached the subarachnoidal space and was reabsorbed. After the discussion of this case, the authors describe the forms of occlusion of the aqueduct, the atrophy of the brain substance as well as the prognosis, above all the possibility of spontaneous improvement. 2 Eastern European, the rest Western references.

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1/1

CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Public health problems of sewage water treatment by means of fishponds. Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.4:179-186 Ap '65.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

BENKO, Sandor; BALAZS, Viktor; FROHLICH, Margit; HORVATH, Eva; KOVACS, Kalman; CSANADI, Miklos; FELKAI, Bela; RAK, Kalman

Pulmonary granuloma caused by the intravenous administration of methylcellulose and its sensitivity to cortisone and to Escherichia coli culture broth. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:515-519 O '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika es Korbonctani Intezet.

(LUNG) (GRANULOMA) (METHYLCELLULOSE)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (CORTISONE) (BLOOD CHOLESTEROL)

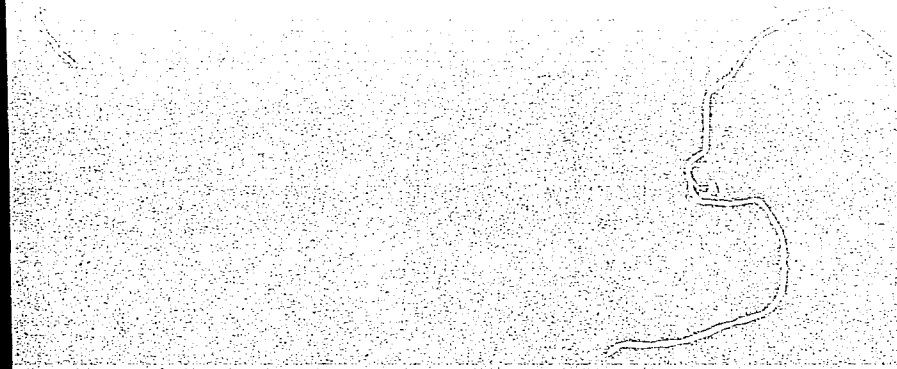
CSANADI, M.

"Wave flight at night." p. 6. MUSZAKI LAPSZEMLE; KOHASZAT, ONTODE, ALUMINUMIPAR. Vol. 6 no. 24, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungry.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

CSANADI, N.

"Flight flying in long waves." Tr. from the Hungarian." p. 162. (Kridla Vlasti. No. 7, Mar, 1954. Praha.)



SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress. June 1954. Uncl.

CSANADI, F.

"History of the Development of Aviation; Reading As Part of the Teaching Material of Basic Theoretical Groups", P. 7, (REPULES, Vol. 7, No. 22, November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

CSANADI, N.

Encounter at Deva Castle. p. 6.

REPULES, Vol. 8, No. 9, May 1955.

(Magyar Onkentes Honvedeimi Szovetseg) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

CSANADI, N.

5,000 meters in storm clouds. p. 6. REPULES. Budapest. Vol 8, No. 15, Sept. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

CSANADI, N.

The wounds are still fresh.

p. 6 (Repules. No. 7, Oct. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. VOL. 7, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 1958

CSANADY, Andrasne

Vacuum evaporated condensers with silicon oxide and magnesium fluoride dielectircs. Hir techn 15 no. 2:43-48 F '64.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet.

CSANADY, Etele

A simple pH measuring instrument applicable also in case of glass electrodes. Magy kem lap 16 no.12:578-580, 574 D '61.

CSANADY, Etele

Data on reducing the grid current of electron tubes.
Radiotechnika 13 no.6:207 Je '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy; VAGAS, Endre; JUHASZ, Miklos

Museological embedding sensitive biological preparations into polyester synthetic resin. Biol kozl 10 no.2:147-149 '62.

HUNGARY

CSANADY, Gyorgy, VAGAS, Endre, JUHASZ, Miklos; [Affiliation not given].

"Museological Embedding of Sensitive Biological Preparations into Polyester Synthetic Resins."

Budapest, Biologiai Kozlemenyek, Vol 10, No 2, 62, pp 147-149.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Polyester-type synthetic resins can be made suitable for embedding sensitive biological preparations by the use of a new method. Earlier procedures, owing to the detrimental effects of dehydration, the water released from non-dehydrated preparations, and the high temperatures accompanying polymerization, did not prove to be satisfactory. The new method circumvents dehydration and uses color-proof fixing procedures. The extracellular water content in the surface portions of the preparation is reduced by monomeric treatment. The thermal effect of polymerization is prevented from affecting the biological substance by preliminary polymerization performed to an extent of 80 % outside the mould. Of 7 references, 3 are Hungarian, the rest Western.

1/1

CSANADY, Etele, egyetemi adjunktus

Valve voltmeter with 48,000 megohm input resistance. Radiotechnika 13 no.1:30-31 Ja '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books in 1962. Musz elet 17 no.21:Suppl: Muszaki Tajekoztato 1 0 '62.

SCHIEFNER, Kalman; CSANADY, Mihaly

Analysis of uranium content of surface waters in Hungary.
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:255-257 Jl '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

BO[redacted]RITZ, Karoly, dr.; CSANADY, Mihaly

Quick, indirect method for the determination of sulphate content of natural waters. Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.6:524-3 of cover D '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANADY, Mihaly

Determination of small quantity phenol in water. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.8:371-373 Ag '64.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

CSANADY, Miklos, okleveles banyamernok, tervgazdalkodasi fomernok

Coal slate crushing plant and transport concentration at the Oroszlany coal mines. Bany lap 97 no.4:269-275 Ap '64.

1. Oroszlany Coal Mining Enterprise.

CSANADY, Zoltan

Air used by the rim suction of heated bath tanks. Epuletgepeszet 13 no.5:188-191 O '64.

MOLNAR, Laszlo; CSANAKY, Artur

A method for the simultaneous registration of cerebral circulation and electrical activity of the brain. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2: 150-153 Ap '62.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideg. es Elmeklinikaja.

(BRAIN blood supply) (BRAIN physiol)

MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Acute cholecystitis in childhood. Orv. hetil. 102 no.34:1605-1606 20 Ag '61.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly.

(CHOLECYSTITIS in inf & child)

JAN, Miba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Peptic ulcer in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1378-1381 19 Jl'64

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Belosztali Osztaly (Foorvos: Imko, Geza, dr.)

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; SUKOSDI, Laszlo,dr.
[illegible], Jozsef, dr.

Significance of plasma substitutes in the prevention of acute life threatening situations in our transfusion facilities. Orv. hetil. 106 no.8:348-351 21 F '65

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly [illegible] es Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat.

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr. ; JAN, Hilda, dr.

Meckel's diverticulum in strangulated inguinal hernia. Orv. hetil. 106 no.24:1129-1130 13 Je'65.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Luko, Geza, dr.).

HUNGARY

CSANADY, Gyorgy MD; JAN, Huba MD; and SUKOSD, Laszlo MD, of the Department of Surgery (Sebeszeti Osztaly) of the Megye Hospital of Salgotarjan (Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz).

"Volvulus Caused by Multiplex Mesenteric Chylus Cyst with an Almost Total Necrosis of the Small Intestine"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 49, 9 Dec 62; pp 2325-2327.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Authors operated on a 4-year old boy with volvulus caused by a multiplex mesenteric chylus cyst; almost the entire length of the small intestine was dead at the time of the operation. The boy was in a moribund state. The cyst and 75% of the small intestine were resected. The authors describe the [favorable] post-operative course of the disease and the treatment as well as the etiology of mesenteric chylus cysts, the latter's differential diagnosis and the surgical solutions. [20 references: 10 Hungarian, 1 Russian, 1 East German, 8 Western].

1/1

VAGAS, Endre; CSANADY, Gyorgy

Newer data on the gall bladder duplication in the domestic cat.
Biol kozl 8 no.2:189-191 '60.

CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the 1962 Days of Technical Books. Auto motor 15 no.20:3 21 O '62.

1. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszter elso Helyettese, Budapest.

CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Some data on the efficiency of the Hungarian-manufactured sewage treatment plants equipped with trickling filters. Hidrologiai Kozlony 44 no.4:185-188 Ap'64

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; SUKOSD, Laszlo, dr.

Intestinal obstruction with almost total necrosis of the small intestine caused by multiple mesenteric chylous cysts. Orv. hetil. 103 no.49:2325-2327 9 D '62.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(MESENTERIC CYST) (INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION)

AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99 23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai Intezete, a Nephadsereg Egeszegugyi Szolgalata es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet kozlemenye.
(FIBRIN,
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

CSANDA, ENDRE, DR.

KENEDI, Istvan, Dr.; CSANDA, Endre, Dr.

Electrocardiographic changes in acceleration-induced brain concussions. Ideg. szemle 10 no.3:87-95 July 57.

1. Nephadsereg Eu Szolgalata es Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.
exper. concussion, acceleration-induced, ECG changes in cats (Hun))
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, exper.
in acceleration-induced brain concussion in cats (Hun))

CSANDA, Endre; BOHAR, Anna

Experimental data on the parallelism between vascular permeability of the eye and central nervous system. Szemeszet 94 no.2:49-63 July 57.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in eyes (Hun))

(EYE, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in CNS (Hun))

PALYI, Iren, dr.; AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.

Behavior of gliomas in tissue cultures. I. The astrocytoma-glioblastoma group. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.8:225-237 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szovet- es Fejlodestani Intezete (Igazgato: Toro Imre dr. akademikus), az Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet (Igazgato: Zoltan Laszlo dr.).

(GLIOMA exper) (ASTROCYTOMA exper)

SZEGHY, Gergely, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.

Effect of sympathetic block on papillary and retinal edema. Orv. hetil. 103 no.33:1553 19 Ag '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szemeszeti, Ideg- es Elmekortani es II. Belklinika.

(PAPILLEDEMA ther) (RETINA dis)
(ANESTHESIA CONDUCTION)

ORAL, Ferenc; MADARASZ, Istvan Zoltan; ORS, Tamas; CSANDA, Endre; FOLDI, Mihaly.

The effect of lymphatic stagnation in the brain on cardiazol-induced spasmophilia. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.2:196-199 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja, Elettani Intezete es Ideg-Elemkortani klinikaja.

(BRAIN) (LYMPHEDEMA) (SPASMOPHILIA)
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE)

FOLDI,M.; CSANDA, E.; TOTH,K.; OBAL,F.; MADARASZ, I.; ROMHANYI, Gy.; VARGA, L.; WAGNER,A.

Melkersson-Rosenthal-Miescher syndrome. Orv. hetil. 105 no.6: 245-250 9 F'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika, II. Fogaszati Klinika, Elettani Intezet es Ideg-elmekortani Klinika; es Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korbonctani Intezet.

Pharmacology and Toxicology

HUNGARY

CSINK, Lorant, Dr, SOMOGYI, Istvan, Dr, CSANDA, Endre, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, I. Surgical Clinic (director: PETRI, Gabor, Dr, professor) and Neurological Clinic (director: HUSZAK, Istvan, Dr, professor) (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika es Ideg Klinika).

"Experiences With the Use of Reparil in the Treatment of Patients With Skull Injury."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol X, No 1, Feb 67, pages 35-43.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The results of Reparil (Dr. Madaus Co., Köln) therapy given to 40 patients with skull injury are reported. In the opinion of the authors, Reparil has an elective cerebral effect. The compound has a favorable effect both on the disturbance in consciousness and on the subjective symptoms. Two cases are presented in which Reparil therapy was used with success in the treatment of cerebral embolism following cardiac catheterization. 2 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

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Therapy

HUNGARY

FOLDI, Mihaly, Dr of med. sci., CSANDA, Endre, Cand. of med. sci., CSILLIK, Bertalan, Cand. of med. sci., MADARASZ, Istvan, Cand. of med. sci., OBAL, Ferenc, Cand. of med. sci., ZOLTAN, O., Tamas, JAKI, Agnes; Medical University of Szeged, II. Medical and Neurological-Psychiatric Clinics, and Institutes of Physiology, Anatomy and Biochemistry (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belgyogyaszati es Ideg-Elmekortani Klinika, es Elettani, Anatomiai es Biokemiai Intezet).

"Prevention of the Symptoms of 'Lymphogenic Encephalopathy' by Means of Panthotenic Acid-Pyridoxine Treatment."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol XVII, No 1, 1966, pages 101-120.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The experimental syndrome of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can be produced by cervical lymphatic blockade; it is characterized by well defined neuropathological and functional changes. On the basis of theoretical considerations, the working hypothesis was set up that the symptoms of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can best be correlated with the absolute and relative absence of coenzyme A and pyridoxal phosphate. For this reason, therapeutic attempts were made using the above vitamins. The hypothesis was confirmed by the experimental results. A statistical

CSANDA, Endre, dr.; KENEDI, Istvan, dr.

CSANDA, F.

Locating underground wires and their faults by electronic devices. p. 510.

Magyar Epitoipar. (Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 11, 1959

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

CSANDA, Ferenc

Surveying underground cables. Geod kart 15 no.5:350-356 '63.

CSANDRA, Ferenc

Electronic conduit tracer. Muszaki elet 19 no.3:15 30 Ja'64.

CSANGO, Andras

Questions connected with the construction of large-sized office buildings. Magy ep ipar 14 no.3:173-191 '65.

CSANKY, Artur, dr.

On epidural hemorrhage with special reference to the atypical clinical forms. Orv. hetil. 103 no.42:1975-1980 21 O '62.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Ideg- es Elmeklinika.
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE) (HEMATOMA, EPIDRUAL)
(HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL) (ACCIDENTS)

CSANKY, L.; PAPP, L.; SCHLENK, B.

Investigations by a servomechanism. Atomki kozl 2 no.1: 57-60 '60.

CSANKY, Lajos

Electronic stabilization of district-current generators. ATOMKI kozl 4 no.3/4:207-208 D '62.

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; CSANYI, E.; SIMON, A.

Microbiological and haematological actions of cyanocobalamine-monocarboxylic acid isomers. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:177-180 '62.

1. Research Institute for Pharamaceutical Industry and Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.
(VITAMIN B 12 related cpds) (LEUKOCYTES pharmacology)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI pharmacology)

INSTITORIS, L.; HORVATH, J.P.; CSANYI, E.

Study on the distribution and metabolism of ^{82}Br-labelled dibromomannitol (DBM) in normal and tumor-bearing rats. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.3:245-255 '64

1. CHINOIN, Factory for Pharmaceutical and chemical products; Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest, Hungary.

CSANYI, E.; KELEMEN, Agnes; BORSY, J.

The effect of cyanocobalamine-monocarboxylic acid on hematopoiesis in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.2:211-217 '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Pharmazeutische Industrie, Budapest.
(VITAMIN B12) (LEUKOCYTE COUNT) (ERYTHROCYTE COUNT)
(BONE MARROW) (CELL DIVISION) (METHIONINE) (MANNITOL)
(BUSULFAN) (ANTIMETABOLITES) (HEMATOPOIESIS)

HUNGARY

CSANYI, Endre, KELEMEN, Agnes, and BORSY, Jozsef, of the Research Institute for the Pharmaceutical Industry (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) in Budapest.

"The Effects of Cyanocobalamine Monocarboxylic Acid on Rat Hemopoeses"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 211-217.

Abstract: [German article] The effects of antivitamine-B_{12} on the number of circulating leucocytes and erythrocytes in normal rats and on post-hemorrhagic hemopoeses in rats were studied. The circulating granulocytes temprarily decreased in normal rats; however, the number of erythrocytes remained constant. This effect could be minimized by the use of methionine but not of vitamine-B_{12}. A chronical enrichment in the organs of the rats showed no damaging effects. Eight references, including 3 Hungarian, 2 German, and 3 Western.

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HUNGARY

KOTAI, Endre, Dr, CSANYI, Eva, Dr, SZEPESHELYI, Istvan, Dr; VIII. District Szanto Kovacs Janos Street Ambulant Specialist Services, Central Surgical Service for Accidental Injuries (VIII. Keruleti Szanto Kovacs Janos Utcai Szakorvosi Rendelointezet Kozponti Baleseti Sebeszeti Ambulantia), Budapest.

"Analysis of the Injuries Caused by Acts of Violence on the Basis of the Patient Material Seen by the Authors."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol IX, No 4, 1966, pages 314-318.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] From the patient material of the Central Ambulatory Services for Injuries Caused by Accidents (seen between Jan-Jun 1963 and Jan-Jun 1965), the cases were selected by the authors in which the injuries were caused by acts of violence. The causes and circumstances of the injuries as well as their hygienic and social importance are discussed. The possibilities and need of prevention are also pointed out. No references.

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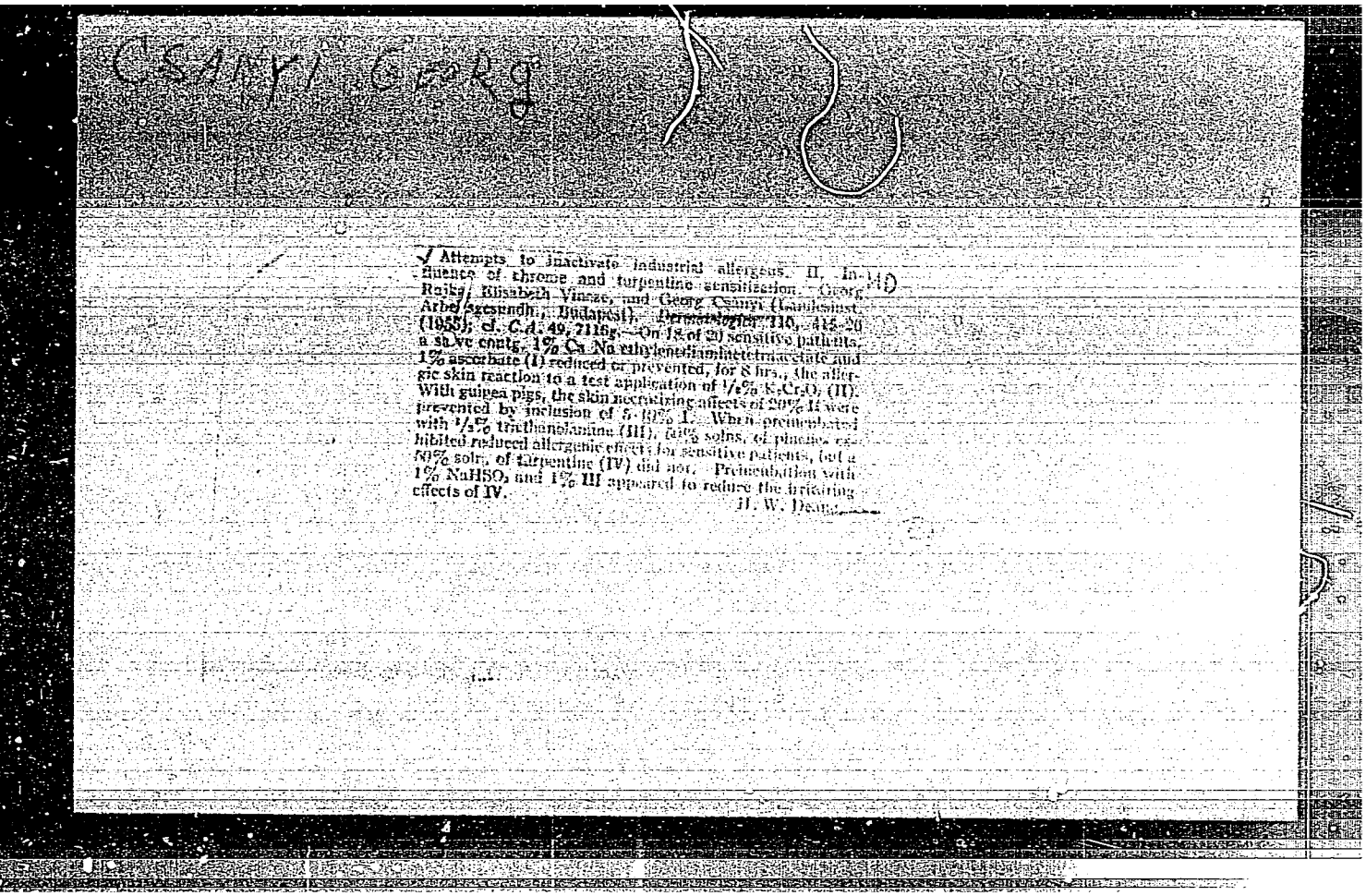


Attempts to inactivate industrial allergens. II. Influence of chrome and turpentine sensitization. Georg Rajka, Elisabeth Vinzze, and Georg Csányi (Landesinst. Arbeitsgesundh., Budapest). Dermatologica 110, 415–20 (1955); cf. C.A. 49, 2116g.—On 18 of 20 sensitive patients, a salve contg. 1% Ca Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate and 1% ascorbate (I) reduced or prevented, for 8 hrs., the allergic skin reaction to a test application of 1/4% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (II). With guinea pigs, the skin necrotizing affects of 20% II were prevented by inclusion of 5–10% I. When preincubated with 1/2% triethanolamine (III), 10% solns. of pinene exhibited reduced allergenic effects for sensitive patients, but a 80% soln. of turpentine (IV) did not. Preincubation with 1% $NaHSO_3$ and 1% III appeared to reduce the irritating effects of IV.

H. W. Deane

CSANYI, Gy.; AJTAI, I.

Methods of the polarographic determination of certain aromatic nitrocompounds in the service of investigations of industrial hygienics. In German. p. 463. (Acta Chimica, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

AJTAI, Miklosne, dr.; CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of phenol and 2,4-dichlorophenol in air in presence of each other. Munkavedelem 8 no.1/3:42-45 '62.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgyi, dr., technikumi tanar

Odessa. Elet tud 15 no.6:174-178 7 F '60.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of 2-4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid-Na from the air. Munkavedelem 6 no.7/9:36-38 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of monochloracetic acid from the air.
Munkavedelem 6 no.7/9:39-41 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

L 15508-66

ACC NR: AT6007479 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0067/0067

AUTHOR: Dombradi, G.; Csanyi, Irene; Domjan, Gy.

ORG: Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani es Biokemiai Intezet)

TITLE: Analysis of changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase under the influence of some antitumor agents [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, tumor, alkylation, drug effect, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase have been studied under the action of certain antitumor agents. The following conclusions have been arrived at. 1) A cytostatic effect does not necessarily involve changes in the activation energy of the enzyme. 2) Substances which are capable of exerting an inhibitory effect lead to a decrease in the activation energy of the same magnitude. 3) Inhibition only occurs at physiological and near-physiological temperatures. The relationship between enzyme inhibition and the decrease in the

Card 1/2

L 15508-66

ACC NR: AT6007479

activation energy was discussed on the basis of the current concept of enzyme-substrate combination in compliance with the process of alkylation taking place at the molecular level. [JPRS]

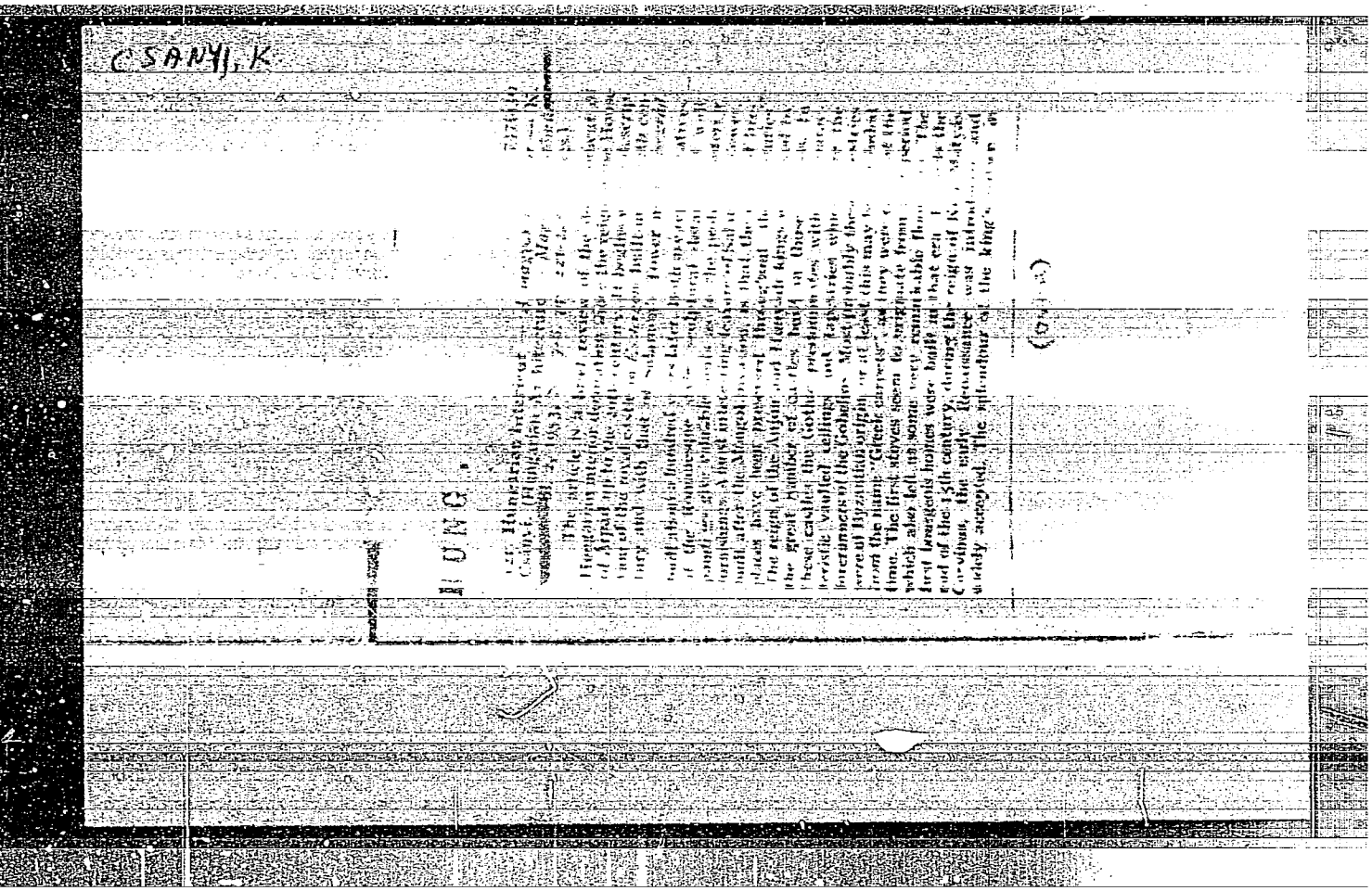
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CSANYI, Laszlo, a tudomanyok doktora

Some problems relating to chemical induction. Kem tud kozl 18 no.3:471-481 '62.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemiai Tanszeke.



Buda was renowned throughout Europe. The masterpiece of goldsmith's art known as the "Calvary of King Matyas" as well as his throne curtains are *objets d'art* of international fame among experts. One of the important pieces of furniture in the antique home was the chest. The first chests seem to date from the Romanesque period, whereas the cabinet did not appear until the 16th century. The baroque was the style of the 17th century, the chairs and other seating facilities were upholstered with an [illegible] *Point d'Hongrie*. The 18th century produced some exquisitely furnished pharmacies and libraries, then the classical interior influences by the Roman art began to gain ground. The *Biedermeier* style produced what may properly be called the *bourgeois* interior, an artistic trend which was favoured and widely followed in this country. The richness of forms which characterizes its successor, the neo-baroque, carried through from eclecticism to the secessionist interior reflected the decadent architecture of a social system in decline.

CSANYI, Karoly

Tuning of the oscillating circles circles of TV sets by GDO.
Radiotechnika 10 no.4:113-114 Ap '60.

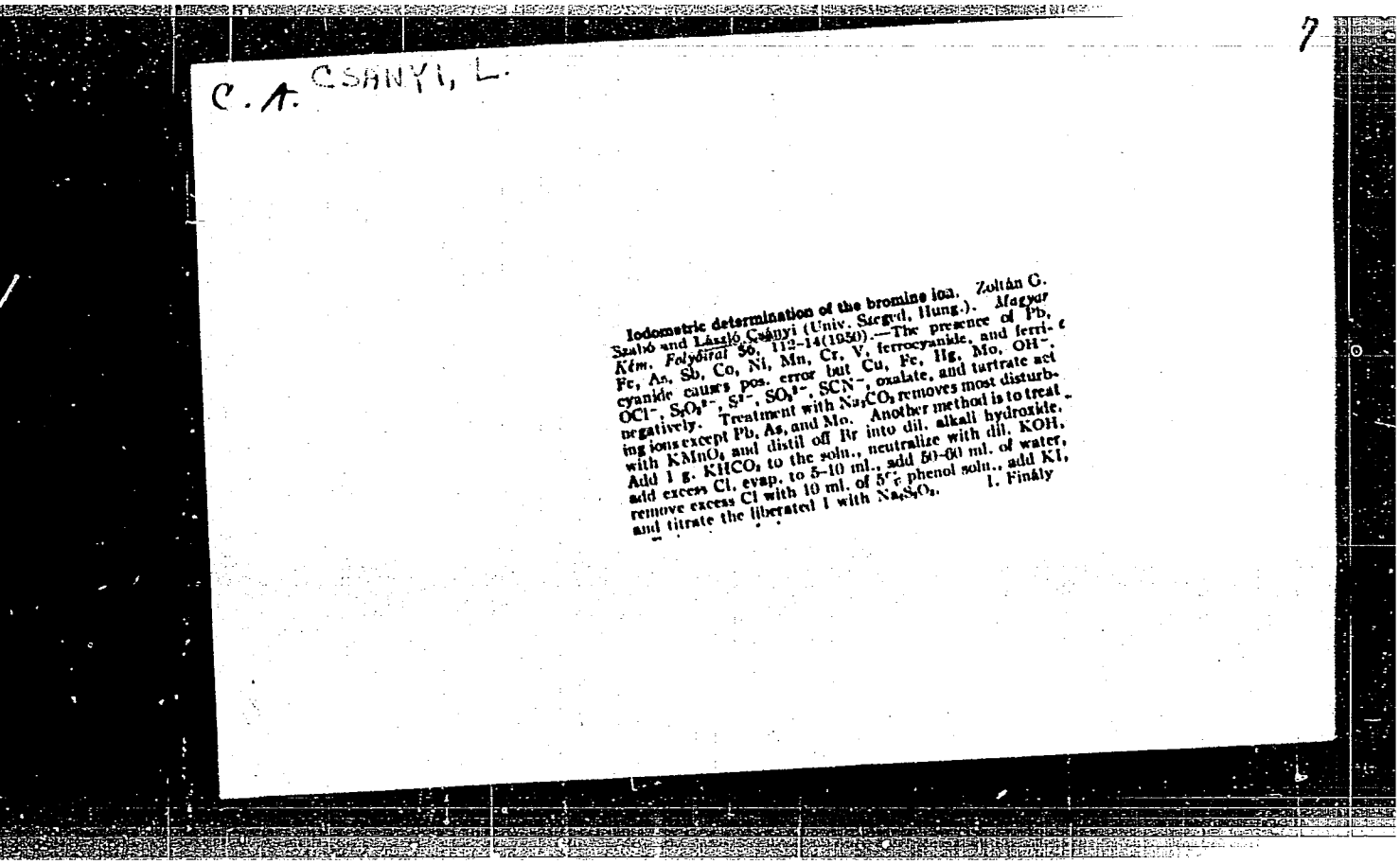
CSANYI, Laszlo, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Szeged)

Some achievements in the study of the induction reactions occurring in the field of peroxy compounds. Kem tud kozl MTA 14 no.4:421-429 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemiai Tanszeke, Szeged.
(Peroxy compounds) (Hydrogen peroxide)

CSANYI, Laszlo

How do they count in ancient Egypt? Elet tud 17 no.25:792-794 24 Je '62.



C.A. CSANYI, L.

7

Iodometric determination of the bromine ion. Zoltán G. Szabó and László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 112–14(1950).—The presence of Pb, Fe, As, Sb, Co, Ni, Mn, Cr, V, ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide causes pos. error but Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, OH^-, OCl^-, $S_2O_3^{2-}$, S^{2-}, SO_3^{2-}, SCN^-, oxalate, and tartrate act negatively. Treatment with Na_2CO_3 removes most disturbing ions except Pb, As, and Mo. Another method is to treat with $KMnO_4$ and distil off Br into dil. alkali hydroxide. Add 1 g. $KHCO_3$ to the soln., neutralize with dil. KOH, add excess Cl, evap. to 5–10 ml., add 50–60 ml. of water, remove excess Cl with 10 ml. of 5% phenol soln., add KI, and titrate the liberated I with $Na_2S_2O_3$. I. Finály

CSANYI, L. 1951

(Dept/ of Chem. U. of Szegd)

"Model Experiments for the Production of Gastric Hydrochloric Acid."

Experientia, Basel, 1951 , 7/8(297-298)
Abst: Exc. Med. II, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 318

CA CSÁNYI, L.

6

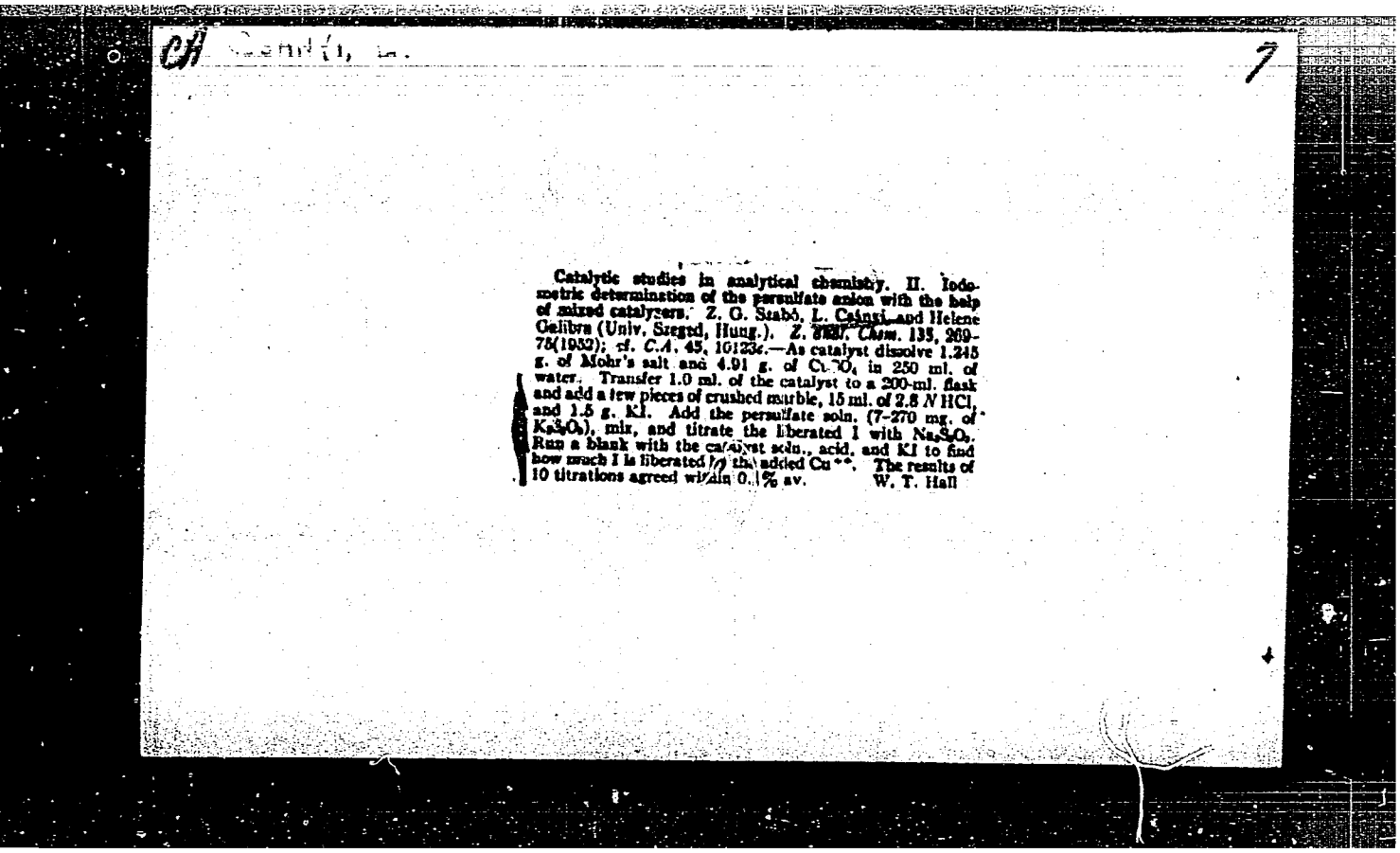
Oxidation of bromide ion by chlorine. László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 1-4 (1951).—Freshly prepd. Cl-water was adjusted to pH values of 3.0-9.64 by adding various amounts of $KHCO_3$, and known amts. of KBr were added. The soln. was heated 5-50 min. on an air bath at 80-100°, and known amts. of 30% NaO_2CH soln. were added to remove Cl. After cooling and adding 1.0 g. KI the soln. is acidified with 20 ml. 20% H_2SO_4 and titrated with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$. The optimum pH range for the 1st step in oxidation of bromides by Cl is 6.5-7.5. The reaction can be expressed by the equation, $Br^- + H_2O + Cl_2 = BrOH_2^+ + 2Cl^-$, whereas hypobromite is formed at higher pH values (8.5-9.5). These 2 forms are in equil., the amt. of hypobromite or of pos. Br ion depending on the pH. The formation of bromates probably occurs as follows: pos. Br ions or BrCl are converted to $BrCl_3$ during oxidation by Cl, and this hypothetical $BrCl_3$ is hydrolyzed to bromate. This theory is supported by the fact that the velocity of bromate formation, after the oxidation has taken place, increases when the alky. of the medium is increased. Another fact is that the reaction mixt. was unchanged for hrs. when the samples, after heating 5 min. at 80°, were kept in a refrigerator at −0°. The mechanism of the oxidation process is formation of pos. Br ions and BrCl (optimum pH 6.5-7.5) and then hydrolysis of $BrCl_3$ (optimum pH 8.5-9.5). István Fináły

CSÁNYI, L.

CA

7

Iodometric determination of the bromide ion. Zoltán G. Szábo and László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Anal. Chim. Acta* 6, 276-10(1952)(in English).—The oxidation of Br^- effected by Cl occurs in 3 steps: (1) at pH 6.5-7.5 the Br^--OH^- electromer HBrO forms; (2) this leads on further oxidation to $BrCl_3$ which gives bromate by hydrolysis. At pH 8.5-9.0 the hydrolysis occurs at such a rate that it can be used for analytical purposes. Detns. of 0.1-25.0 mg. of Br^- can be carried out rapidly and accurately. Besides oxidizing substances, only Fe, Cu, Hg, and Mo interfere; these can be eliminated by treatment with Na_2CO_3 and H_2S or by the distn. of Br. Landon A. Sarver



CH Szabó, L.

7

Catalytic studies in analytical chemistry. II. Iodometric determination of the persulfate anion with the help of mixed catalysers. Z. G. Szabó, L. Csányi, and Helene Gelibra (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anal. Chem.* 135, 269-75(1952); cf. *C.A.* 45, 10123e.—As catalyst dissolve 1.245 g. of Mohr's salt and 4.91 g. of $CuSO_4$ in 250 ml. of water. Transfer 1.0 ml. of the catalyst to a 200-ml. flask and add a few pieces of crushed marble, 15 ml. of 2.8 *N* HCl, and 1.5 g. KI. Add the persulfate soln. (7-270 mg. of $K_2S_2O_8$), mix, and titrate the liberated I with $Na_2S_2O_3$. Run a blank with the catalyst soln., acid, and KI to find how much I is liberated by the added Cu^{++}. The results of 10 titrations agreed within 0.1% av. W. T. Hall

CSANYI L.

8. Determination of the solubility product of metal hydroxides, I. The reaction of aluminium and hydroxyl ions — *A fémhidroxid csapadékok oldékonysági szorzatának meghatározása. I. Alumínium- és hidroxil-ionok reakciójáról* — Z. Szabó, L. Csányi and M. Kávai. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 310—317. 3 figs., 5 tabs.)

On titrating a metal salt solution potentiometrically with the aid of an antimony electrode and with alkali hydroxide, then by controlling the beginning of the precipitation of hydroxide, useful data can be obtained for calculating the solubility product of metal hydroxides. The evaluation of the experimental results proved that the graphic extrapolation method is not precise. Instead of this method the authors suggest that the determination of the maximum point of the first difference quotient be used on the basis of theoretical considerations. In applying the advocated method to aluminium hydroxide the following values can be established:

$L_{Al(OH)_3}$ at 20° C: $1.25 \cdot 10^{-33}$; at 30° C: $1.92 \cdot 10^{-33}$

$L_{[Al(OH)_4^-][H^+]}$ at 20° C: $1.80 \cdot 10^{-12}$; at 30° C: $1.34 \cdot 10^{-11}$.

CSANYI, L.

HUNG.

10. On the higher oxidations states of silver — *Az ezüst magasabb oxidációs állapotairól* — L. Csányi and F. Solymosi. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 11, pp. 327–334. 4 tabs.)

It has been proved experimentally that in a pH = 3 medium the mixing of silver nitrate and peroxy disulfate in a mole ratio of 2 : 1 and 4 : 1 yields $3\,Ag_2O_3 \cdot Ag_2SO_4$ and $Ag_2O_3 \cdot 2\,AgO \cdot Ag_2SO_4$, respectively. The compound thus obtained is stable but after a few months it is transformed into $4\,AgO \cdot Ag_2SO_4$. Potential measurements proved that owing to the presence of silver(I) ions, only the normal potential of 1.92 volt could be observed as a result of the electron transition silver(II)-silver(I) although this compound contains tervalent silver. Moreover, silver oxides of higher oxidation states may also be obtained by reacting silver nitrate with Caro's acid. Oxides of silver produced by the reaction of ozone or formic acid have the following composition:

AgO_2, $3\,AgO$, $AgNO_3$ and $AgO \cdot Ag_2O \cdot 16\,HCOOAg$, respectively.

CSANYI, J.

HUNG

6. On dead stop titrations. — *(A dead stop titrálásról.)* — J. Csányi and E. Szenics. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry (*Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 12, pp. 366—376, 14 figs.)

The main applications of the dead stop method are described. The method is suitable for the determination of the end points of titrations based on complex formation, and the precision is particularly satisfactory if the equilibrium constant of the reaction is below 10^{-9}. Based on experimental results it was concluded that the current passing between the polarized electrodes is directly proportional to the potential capacity of the system. Potential difference measured between the electrodes is inversely proportional to the potential capacity. The changes in the potential difference between the polarized electrodes observed during the titrations offered a new possibility for the determination of the end points. The new method consists in measuring continuously the changes of the potential difference between the polarized platinum electrodes by means of an electronic voltmeter. This procedure proved to be applicable for end point determinations for the following cases: (*a*) oxidoreduction titrations (titrating reversible-reversible, reversible-irreversible, or irreversible-irreversible systems with each other); (*b*) precipitation reactions; (*c*) titrations involving complex formation; and (*d*) neutralization reactions. In connection with the end point phenomena it was noted that (*a*) intensity of the current flowing through the system depends either on the ions of the titrated system or in the ions of the measuring solution-oxidoreduction system; (*b*) a linear relation exists between the values of the current minima and the equilibrium constants of the reactions investigated.

CSANYI, L. J.

Certometric determination of hydrogen peroxide, permonosulfuric acid (Caro's acid), and peroxydisulfuric acid. L. J. Csányi and E. Szentgyörgyi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.) Z. analyt. Chem. 142, 423–7(1954).—Mix 60–70 ml. of 1–2 N H_2SO_4 soln. to be analyzed with a measured quantity of 0.1 N As_2O_3 soln. and titrate the H_2O_2 with 0.1 N $Ce(SO_4)_2$ soln. in the presence of ferroin as indicator. To the titrated soln. add 1 drop of 0.01 M OsO_4 soln., and titrate the excess As_2O_3 with $Ce(SO_4)_2$ soln. The quantity of As_2O_3 soln. required reduces the permonosulfuric acid and hence the concn. of the latter is thus detd. To det. the peroxydisulfuric acid, add H_2SO_4 to make its concn. 18–20%, add another measured quantity of As_2O_3 soln., and heat to boiling. After 6–8 min., cool and titrate the excess arsenite. Care should be taken to prevent atm. oxidation of the As_2O_3, which can be done by adding a little marble or $KHCO_3$ and by using narrow-mouthed Erlenmeyer flasks. If the content of peroxy disulfuric acid is about equal to that of the H_2O_2 a slight change in procedure is necessary. W. T. H.

CSANYI, LASZLO

Activation of hydrogen peroxide. I. Structure of the peroxymolybdate compound. László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 1-8 (1955).—In the reaction of molybdate with H_2O_2, both the mono- and the polymolybdate ions react with H_2O_2 and yield dihydroperoxymolybdate. Formation of monohydroperoxymolybdate was not observed. With monomolybdate ions H_2O_2 induces an increase of pH values, while with polymolybdate ions they diminish. The equil. const. of the formation of the dihydroperoxy deriv. from monomolybdate ions is $K_1 = 2.5 \times 10^{-1}$. In the dihydroperoxymolybdate mol. both H_2O_2 mols. are attached to the molybdate in the form of perhydroxyl groups, one of which strongly dissoc. ($K_1 = 3 \times 10^{-2}$), the other having weak acidic properties ($K_2 = 7 \times 10^{-9}$). It is very probable that at the polymerization of monomolybdate ions under the effect of acid no uniform product, but an equil. system of different aggregates, forms. The formation of peroxypolymolybdate ions seems improbable.

István Fináy

L 34717-66 EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/RM
ACC NR: AT6025193 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0181/0189

AUTHOR: Schneider, Jolan--Shneyder, Y.; Csanyi, Laszlo, J.--Chani, L. Y. (Professor; Doctor) 26

ORG: Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged 37

TITLE: Oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation kinetics, peroxy organic acid

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid is similar to that of peroxysulfuric acid as described by CSANYI, L. J., (Ibid., Vol 14, 1958, p 275). The oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid (E) was characterized by the equation

$$E = E_0 + 0.0591 \log \frac{[HOOAc]^{5/3}\,[H^+]^{2/3}}{[H_2O_2]^{5/3}}$$

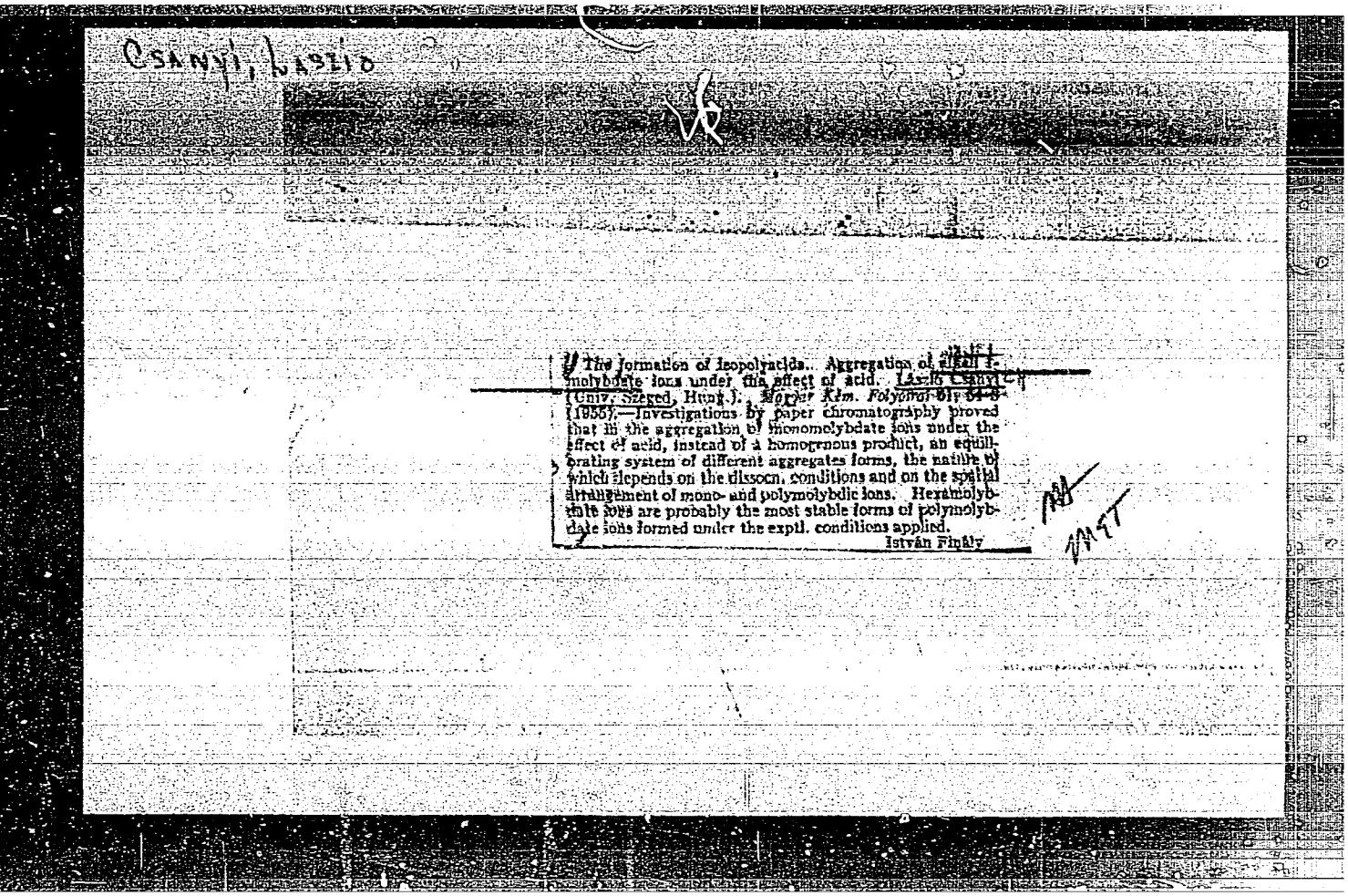
where the standard potential, E_0, is 0.85 ± 0.02 V. The potential is less affected by the peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide concentration in the region where the hydrogen peroxide:peroxyacetic acid ratio is higher than three. HO_2 appears to be the potential-determining factor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

CSANYI, L.

Formation of isopoly acids; aggregation of alkali molybdic ions affected by an acid. p. 5 (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 61, no. 2, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955 Uncl



Csanyi, Laszlo

The formation of isopolyacids. Aggregation of [illegible] molybdate ions under the effect of acid. László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 64-8 (1955).—Investigations by paper chromatography proved that in the aggregation of monomolybdate ions under the effect of acid, instead of a homogeneous product, an equilibrating system of different aggregates forms, the nature of which depends on the dissocn. conditions and on the spatial arrangement of mono- and polymolybdic ions. Hexamolybdate ions are probably the most stable forms of polymolybdate ions formed under the exptl. conditions applied.
István Fináy

CSANYI, Laszlo; MUCSI, Laszlo; NEMETH, Karoly

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:107-110 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen-es Analitikai- Kemiai Tanszeke; Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.3. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:110-117 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke; Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

Csányi, L. J.

/ 33 Determination of the solubility product of [illegible]

[illegible] Chem. 1956, [illegible] — The solubility product of metal hydroxides is calculated from results of potentiometric titrations of the salt solutions with alkali hydroxides using an antimony electrode, the initial pptn. being nephelometrically controlled. The earlier graphical extrapolation method is now [illegible] … [illegible] product curve is preferred. The [illegible] … at 20° C and 1·34 × 10^{-11} at 30° C.

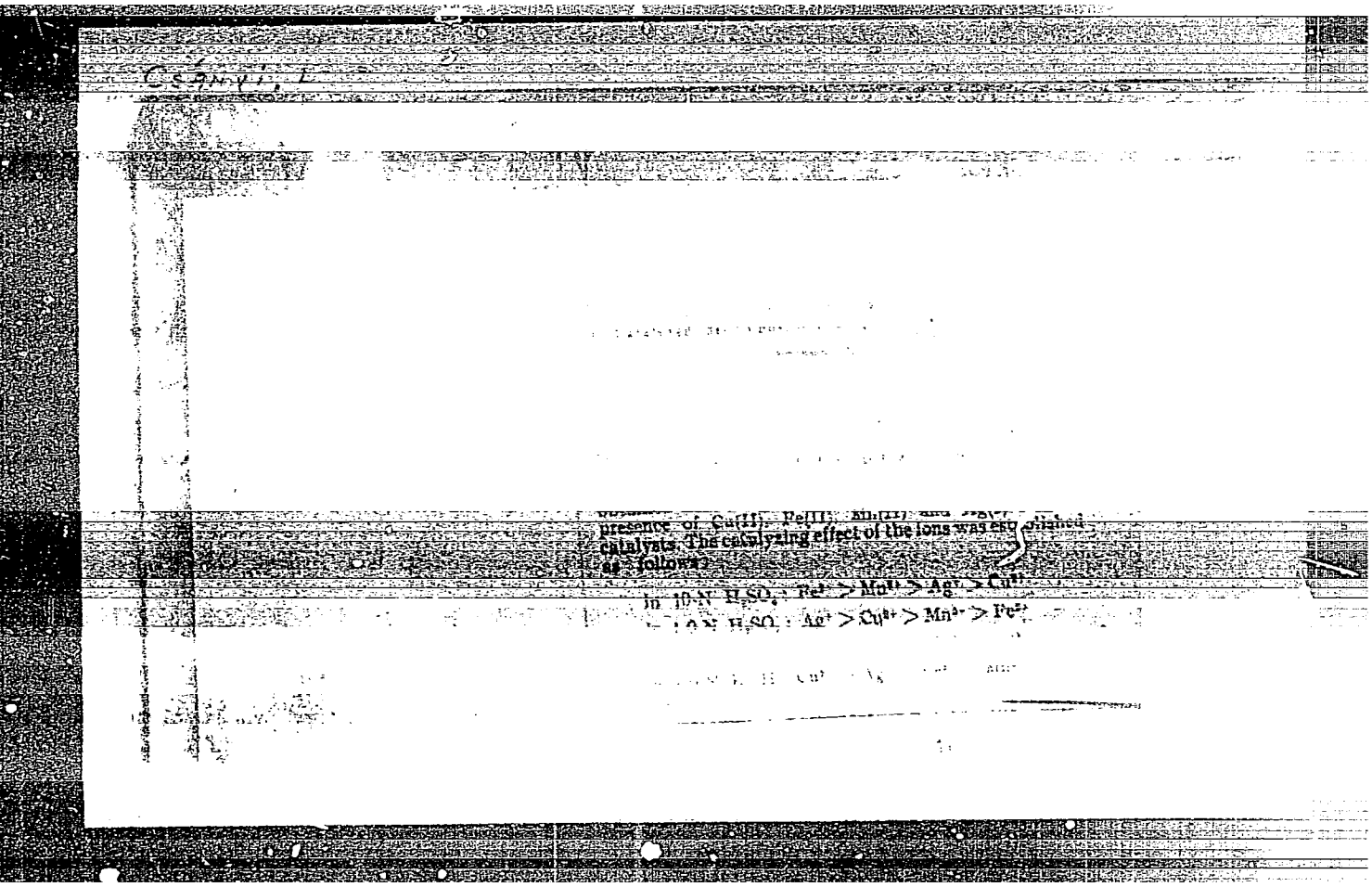
D. R. Glasson

(2)

CSÁNYI, L. J.

(1181) Remarks on the analysis of peroxy compounds and on the nature of the induction reactions involved. L. J. Csányi and E. Solymosi [Szeged Univ., Hungary]. *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 1956, 15 (6), 505–506.—The analysis of mixtures containing (I) peroxysulphuric acid (H_2SO_5) (II) and peroxydisulphuric acid ($H_2S_2O_8$) (III) by the selective oxidation of H_2O_2 with KIO_4 or $Ce(SO_4)_2$ is discussed in relation to the induction reactions involved and to the causes of error in the analyses

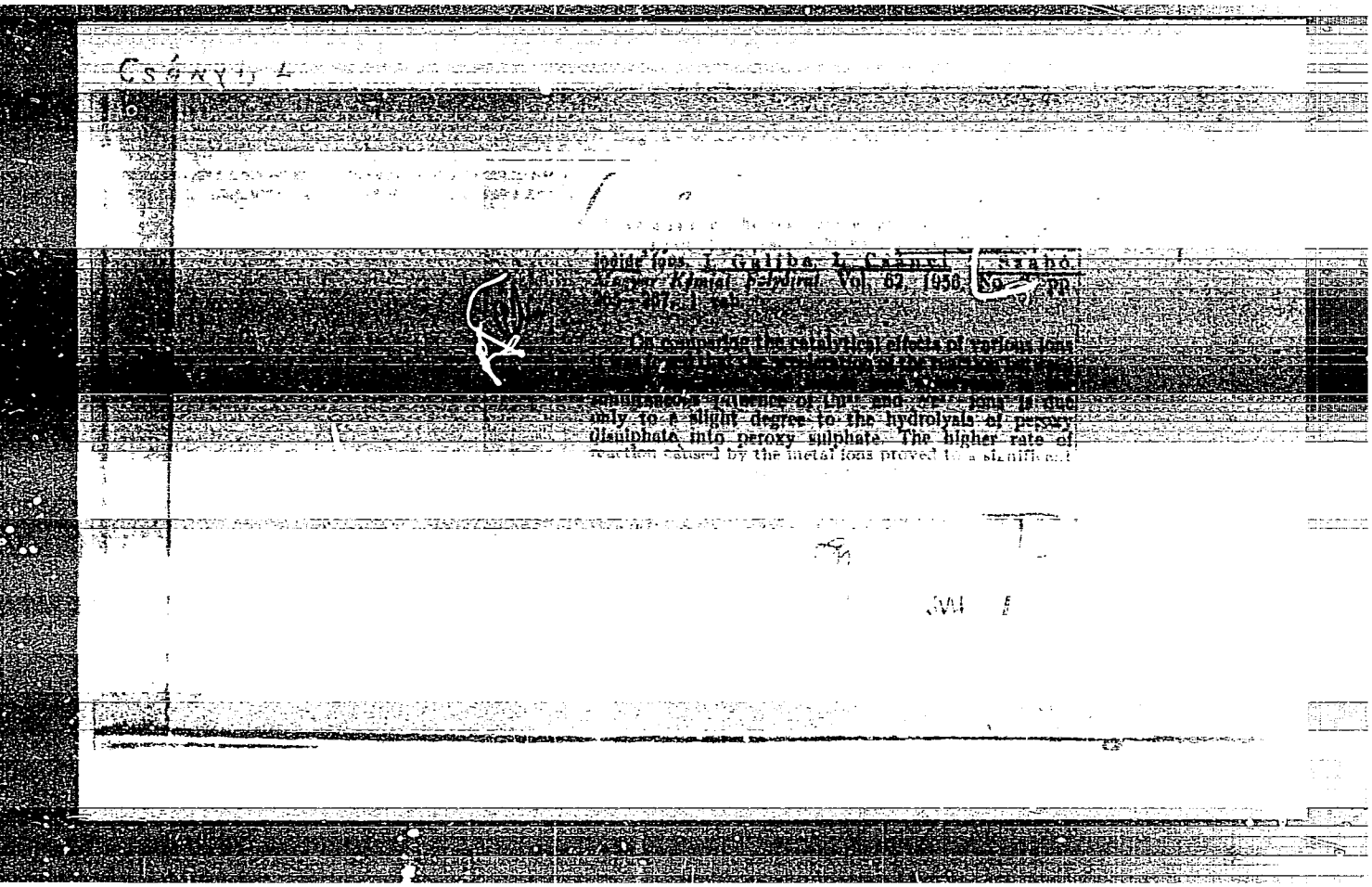
titrating the H_2O_2 formed after addition of CeO and finally titrating III while the soln. is warmed. The end-point is indicated by the dead-stop or the bimetallic method. Both the iodometric and direct As_2O_3 methods are applicable to the system H_2O_2 – H_2SO_4 and to mixtures of H_2O_2 with



presence of Cu(II), Fe(III), Mn(II) and [illegible] catalysts. The catalyzing effect of the ions was established as follows:

In 10 N H_2SO_4: $Fe^{3+} > Mo^{6+} > Ag^{+} > Cu^{2+}$

In 10 N H_2SO_4: $Ag^{+} > Cu^{2+} > Mn^{3+} > Fe^{3+}$



CSANYI, L.

33. On the reaction between peroxy compounds and the thiocyanate ions. Remarks on the existence of "solvate" peroxy acids. (New type peroxy acids). L. Csányi, F. Solymosi. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, Vol 62, 1956, No. 10, pp. 356–368, 9 figs., 17 tabs.

The reaction between thiocyanate ions and peroxysulphuric acid (Caro's acid) as well as peroxyacetic acid has been submitted to careful examination. It has been found that [illegible]

CSÁNYI, L. J.

3

Catalysis of the reactions of peroxydisulfuric acid. I. Catalytic decomposition of peroxydisulfuric acid. Helene Galiba, L. J. Csányi, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 287, 152–65 (1956). — The decomp. of $S_2O_8^{--}$ was followed quantitatively by

of time. The half-life of $S_2O_8^{--}$ is given for solns. of 1*N*, and 0.1*N* in H_2SO_4 and 1*N* in KOH with 1, 10, or 50 mg./100 ml. of Ag^+, Cu^{++}, Mn^{++}, and Fe^{++} present as a catalyst. Fe(II) is the most effective catalyst in 1*N* H_2SO_4, Ag(I) in 1*N* or 0.1*N* H_2SO_4, and Cu(II) in 1*N* KOH. In general, decompn. in H_2SO_4 is the most rapid reaction. The effectiveness of Ag(I) and Cu(II) is attributed to the formation of higher oxidation states of the cations. Mo(VI) and W(VI) are less effective in acid soln. than are the other ions. The shapes of the potential vs. time curves are in qual. agreement with the analytical results.

—B. F. Block

Csanyi, L. J.

Catalysis of reactions of peroxysulfuric acid. II. Catalysis in the reaction between peroxydisulfate and iodide [illegible]

[illegible] (1950); cf. C.A. 46, 00412; 51, [illegible] ... the reaction of the $S_2O_8^{--}$ and the I^- to form SO_4^{--} and I was studied and a mechanism postulated. Metal ion complexes are formed with the $S_2O_8^{--}$, and the reactions occur through the transition complex.

John H. Wood

CSANYI, L.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-I

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Author : L. Csanyi, F. Solymosi.
Inst : Not given
Title : Data to the Analytical Chemistry of Peroxide Compounds. I. Group Determination of Peroxide Compounds. II. Induced reactions at the Analysis of mixtures H_2O_2 - H_2SO_4. III. Cerimetric determination of Hydrogen Peroxide, Monopersulfuric Acid (Caro Acid) and Persulfuric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence. IV. Cerimetric Determination of Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid and of Hydrogen Peroxide and Perphosphoric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. közl., 1957, 8, No 2-3, 261-276, 277-291, 293-298.

Card : 1/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-I

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

A detailed critical review of the known analytical methods of determination of peroxide compounds is given in this paper. Methods are developed, with the aid of which it is possible to distinguish peroxides (bond -O.O-), hydroperoxide compounds (group - OOH) and per acids, one from another. The study is started with the hard substance, from which the crystallization H_2O_2 is eliminated by ether. The ether is separated and H_2O_2, if necessary, is drawn by water and determined. Then the examined substance is dissolved in water, H_2O_2 form from the peroxides is determined with the aid of $TiOSO_4$ or $KMnO_4$ or by the Fenton's reaction (in the presence of potassium biphthalate and the diluted solution of $FeSO_4$ a yellow or brown coloration takes place). This reaction works in presence of many metallic ions (ions of

Card : 2/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Trompler of reduction with the aid of rhodanide. Per acids can be after that determined by separation of Br_2 from KBr at a long heating or by that of I_2 from KI (the later at pH 8-9). II. A review of known methods of analysis of the mixture of hydrogen peroxide (I), monopersulfuric acid (II) and persulfuric acid (III) is given. The accuracy of these methods is insufficient, their reproduction is bad. It is found that at titration of I by potassium permanganate in presence of III reduced values are obtained. Approximately the same error is observed at the determination of III, after that, with the aid of arsenous acid (IV). The error grows with the increase of the quantity of H_2O_2. A reaction between I and III probably

Card : 4/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

takes place. The error increases with the reduction of acidity. The inaccuracy of Skrabal and Vacek's opinion (Skrabal A, Vacek I.P., Oesterreich. Chem. Ztg., 1901, 13, 27) about the inducing of the reaction between III and the permanganate is proven. The authors discovered that the determination error grows in proportion to the length of the titration as a result of a catalytic influence of MN^{2+} ions, formed at the titration, on the reaction between I and III. It is found that a great quantity of Mn^{2+} ions does not increase, as was supposed in literature on the subject, but decreases to the contrary the induced reaction. The same results are obtained by the decrease in temperature. A similar study was conducted also for the system H_2O_2 - H_2SO_4. The results are analogous to the preceding ones but the error is even bigger.

Card : 5/12

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

The authors arrive to the conclusion that the error of determination can be reduced by the increase in acidity, the decrease in temperature and the addition of a great number of Mn^{2+} and Ce^{3+} ions. The titrating solution is to be added by big batches and must be strongly mixed.

III. The authors recommend a following method of analysis of the mixtures H_2O_2- H_2SO_4 : to the solution containing I n. H_2SO_4, a measured quantity of 0.I n of the solution of IV is added and I is titrated by the solution of cerium sulfate in the presence of ferroine. No reaction between I and IV takes place in the course of several minutes at such an acidity. IV enters into a reaction with cerium sulfate only in presence of OsO_4 (it can be

4

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

used, in case of necessity for an indirect determination of I by a back titration, if a direct titration by cerium sulfate is impossible for any reasons). The titration of I gives accurate results, because IV reduces the greater part of II, hindering thus the induction reaction between I and II. The interaction between IV and II takes place quickly and in an acid medium, contrary to the opinion of Mueller and Holder (Mueller E., Holder G., Z. analyt. Chem., 1931, 84, 4-10). The presence of IV in the solution prevents also the induced reaction between I and III, but a reaction between IV and III sets in. After determination of I, a surplus of IV is added to the new batch of the solution with OsO_4 as a catalyst and by the back ti-

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

tration (with ferroine as an indicator) the surplus of IV is determined. The total amount of I and II is determined. After that, the acidity of the same solution is brought up to 2-3 n (in relation to H_2SO_4) and by adding of marble an atmosphere of CO_2 is created over the solution, more IV is added, boiled for 4-5 minutes, indicator and catalyst are added and the surplus IV is titrated with cerium sulfate. In this manner the quantity of III is determined. By the described method the quantity of peroxides, equivalent to 3-45 mg O_2 can be determined. The method's accuracy is 0.15 - 0.2%. The analysis lasts 30-35 min. at three parallel measurements of each component. The determination of I, II and III, taken in pairs, is described. The influence of foreign ions is examined. Br^-, I^-, NO_2^-, Sn^{2+}, SO_3^{2-}, S^{2-}, SCN^-, Fe^{2+} and others are hampering the

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process but they do not occur together with I, II and III. IV. The analysis of mixtures H_2O_2 - CH_3COOH and H_2O_2 - H_4PO_4 encounters many difficulties in view of induced reactions, instability of peracetic acid (V) and so on. The cerimetric method, developed by the authors (see part II) for mixtures H_2O_2 - CH_3COOH , is extended also for the above named mixtures. For the analysis H_2O_2-H_3PO_4: 0.1 n of the examined solution is acidified by a 20% solution of H_2SO_4 and a measured quantity of 0.1 n of IV solution is added in order to reduce V . I is titrated by cerium sulfate (indicator-ferroine). One drop of OsO_4 is added after that and the excess of IV is determinated. The concentration of V is determined in that manner. The

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fate and 20 ml water and by determining the excess of IV. In that conditions I and VI are reduced totally. The determination must be effectued as quickly as possible because the hydrolysis of VII sets in. After that, 10 ml of 20% solution of H_2SO_4 is added to the same solution, an atmosphere of CO_2 (by marble) is created and the solution is boiled for 3-4 minutes. After cooling up to 40^0, a drop of OsO_4 is added again and the excess of IV is determined in the presence of an indicator. The content of VII is computed from the obtained data.

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HUNGARY/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds. C.

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Author : Laszlo Csanyi

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Title : Reaction of Molybdate Ions with Hydrogen Peroxide. III. To the Question of Existence of Tetraperoxymolybdate Ions.

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Abstract : Basing on theoretical and experimental data, the author assumes that not tetraperoxymolybdates (or tungstates), but dihydroperoxymolybdates (or tungstates) are forming at the reactions of molybdates (or tungstates) of alkali metals with H_2O_2 at room temperature. See also RZhKhim, 1955, 28746.

Card 1/1

CSANYI, L.

Oxidation potential of peroxy acids of sulfur. p. 107.
(KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1957, Hungary)

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