

GATI, Jozsefne; ORGOVANY, Laszlo

Chromating aluminum and its alloys and their use in the tele-  
communication industry. Magy hir techn 12 no.1:36-40 F '61.

1. Mechanikai Laboratorium Hiredestechikai Kiserleti Vallalat.

GATI, J., Kanas, O.

Grooving pipe rolls with a constant inner diameter and external diameter variable per section. p. 170.  
(KOHASZATI LAPOK. Vol. 12, no. 4/5, Apr/May 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

GATI, L.

- HUNGARY/Optics - Luminescence.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 2085  
Author : Gati, L., Szalay, L.  
Inst : The University, Szeged, Hungary  
Title : On the Question of Experimental Investigation of the  
Rotational Depolarization of Fluorescence of Solutions  
Orig Pub : Acta phys. et chem. Szeged., 1958, 4, No 3-4, 90-93  
Abstract : An experimental verification was made of the Levshin-  
Perrin formula, which relates the degree of polariza-  
tion of fluorescence  $p$ , the absolute temperature  $T$ ,  
the viscosity of the solution  $\eta$ , the duration of  
the excited state  $\tau$ , and the volume  $v$  of the dye  
molecule. Glycerine-water solutions (0.0 -- 94.4%  
glycerine by volume) of fluorescein ( $10^{-4}$  mole/liter)  
were investigated. It was established that in a wide

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 26301

Author : Gati, L., Ketskenety, I., Marek, N., Szalay, L.

Inst : ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Institute of Experimental Physics, The University,  
Szeged, Hungary

Title : A Note on the Luminescent Analysis of Bitumens

Orig Pub : Acta phys. et chem. Szeged., 1958, 4, No 3-4, 94-96

Abstract : The bituminosity of surface layers of the soil has a double origin: 1) the bitumens could be formed from the organic substances contained in the soil, 2) they could rise to the surface layer of the soil from the deeper petroleum-bearing layers. To clarify the origin of the bituminosity of the soil, a method is proposed of measuring the polarization of the luminescence of the bitumens contained in this soil. From an area of 60 squares

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 26301

kilometers, more than 250 samples of soil were taken from a two-meter depth. The bitumens contained in the samples were extracted with benzene. It was observed that the luminescence of the bitumens from petroleum-bearing sections is unpolarized, while the degree of polarization of the luminescence of bitumens in non-petroleum-bearing portions reaches 3 to 5%. The absence of polarization of luminescence of bitumens from petroleum-bearing sections is related to the higher symmetry of their molecules. The method of measurements of polarization of bitumens may be useful in searching for oil deposits.

Bibliography, 3 titles. -- Ya.Ya. Kirs

Card 2/2

SZALAY, L.; GATI, L.; SARKANY, B.

On the fundamental polarization of the fluorescence of viscous solutions. Acta phys Hung 14 no.2 3:217-224 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, The University, Szeged.  
Presented by G. Szigeti [Gyorgy Szigeti]

GATTI, P.

My first night jump with a parachute, p. 7, REFULES, (Magyar Onkentes  
Honvedelmi Szovetseg) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 14, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1954.

GATI, P.

Fliers in camp, p. 8, REFULES, (Magyar Onkentes Honvedelmi Szovetseg)  
Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 11, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

GATT, F.

For the success of camps, p. 9, REFULES, (Magyar Onkentes Honvedelmi Szovetseg) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 11, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955



GATI, F.

Structural development of transport planes, p. 10, REFULES, (Magyar  
Onkentes Honvedelmi Szovetseg) Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 14, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

DESI, Illes, CZALAY, Laszlo; GATI, Tibor, HAJTMAN, Bela; NIKOLITS, Ilona;  
SULE, Ferenc; MARKUS, Vera

Changes in the electric activity of the central nervous system  
in experimental neurogenic hypertension. Experimental evalua-  
tion EEG-curves by means of Fourier's analysis. Acta morph. acad.  
sci. Hung. 12 no.4:225-232 '64

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korele<sup>+</sup>ni Intezete es  
Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kiserleti Orvostudományi Kutato  
Intezete.

GATI, T.

WEISZ, P.; GLAZ, E.; VASINSZKY, S.; GATI, T.

ACTH titration after section of the spinal cord. Acta med. hung. 4 no.2:  
201-205 1953. (GLML 25:1)

1. Technical Assistants: A. Schulz and J. Szendi.

310

Cati, T

✓ 7389. Effect of spinal transection on the course of the response of the adrenals to parenteral adrenocorticotrophic hormone. P. Weisz, E. Gláz, and T. Gáti *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, 6, 331-338 (Exp. Pathol. Inst. and III. Med. Clin. Med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).—The fall in adrenal ascorbic acid following 0.04 mg./100 g. adrenaline subcut. develops and recovers more slowly in D 1-2 transected rats than in normal ones; similar results follow 6 µg./100 g. i.v. ACTH. The compensatory hypertrophy following extirpation of the left adrenal is also retarded in rats with transected spinal cords. It is assumed that c.n.s. increases the sensitivity of the adrenal cortex to chemical stimuli. (German)

A. B. L. BEZNAK.

WEISZ, Pal, dr.; GATI, Tibor, dr.; FORRAI, Gyorgy, dr.

Effect of isonicotinic acid hydrazide on pituitary-adrenocortical system in rats. Orv. hetil. 95 no.51:1401-1402 19 Dec 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézetének (igazgató: Sos József dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

pituitary-adrenocortical system, eff. of isoniazid in rats)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiol.

pituitary-adrenocortical system, eff. of isoniazid in rats)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, eff.

isoniazid on pituitary-adrenocortical system in rats)

GATI T.

WEISZ, Pal; SOS, Jossef; GATI, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; RIGO, Janos

Effect of quality-protein deficient diet on conditioned reflex activity of white rats. Ideg. szemle 8 no.5:139-144 Oct 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezetetol  
(igazgato: Dr. Sos Jossef egy. tanar, as orvostudományok doktora.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

eff. of lysine & methionine deficient diet on activity in rats. (Hun))

(LYSINE, defic.

exper., eff. on conditioned reflex activity in rats.

(METHIONINE, defic.

same. (Hun))

GATI, T.

Med  
Effect of adrenalectomy on the adenosinetriphosphatase activity of the organs of the rat. P. Kertal, T. Gati, I. Fehér, Gy. Harmos, and F. Kocsis (Univ. Med. School, Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 9, 285-6 (1956) (in English).—In rats killed 7 days after bilateral adrenalectomy the adenosinetriphosphatase (ATPase) was significantly decreased in muscle, liver, kidney, and intestinal mucosa. The ATPase activity of muscle and liver of bilaterally adrenalectomized rats given cortisone for 7 days was normal. C. Rieger

5

GATE, 1.

The role of the adenosine triphosphate content of the intestinal mucosa in the absorption of glucose. I. Fodor, P. Kertai, and T. Gell (Univ. Med. School, Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 10: 19-22 (1953) (in English)*.

—Perfusion, by means of cannulas tied into the duodenum and terminal end of the ileum in rats, with 0.5% NaCl was followed by 1 ml. of 5.4% glucose soln. or isotonic NaCl. After 1/2 hr. the intestine was again perfused with NaCl soln. The difference between the quantity of glucose introduced and that washed out was taken as the quantity absorbed. The adenosine triphosphate (ATP) content of the intestinal epithelium, as determined by the method of Lehmann (*C.A. 22, 2687*), was 140 mg. per 100 g. of intestine or about 6.6% of the dry wt. The ATP content of the duodeno-jejunal section was 26% higher than in a comparable section of the ileum. The subcutaneous application of 12 mg./100 g. of isocaproic acid (IAA), intravenous injection of 3 mg./100 g. of NaF, or the intraperitoneal injection of 2.5 mg./100 g. of 2,4-(O,N)-D,6,9-OH (DNP) had little effect on the ATP content of the resting intestinal epithelium, but the simultaneous injection of NaF and DNP reduced the ATP content. During glucose absorption following treatment with IAA, NaF, or DNP, the ATP content was 60, 60, and 70 mg./100 g., resp. The IAA reduced the alk. phosphatase activity, but DNP, NaF, and DNP + NaF were without effect. For these animals glucose absorption was proportional to phosphatase activity. When NaF was given, followed 30 min. later by glucose, the glucose was absorbed normally but the ATP content dropped to half the original value. In a test 30 min. later the sugar absorption was reduced (55 mg./100 g.) and the ATP content was further reduced (52 mg./100 g.) but the phosphatase activity was normal. The addn. of ATP did not increase the absorption of glucose. The absorption of glucose requires both normal phosphatase activity and normal ATP levels.

E. L. Fodor



GATI, T.

The role of the adenosinetriphosphate content of the intestinal mucosa in the absorption of various substances. P. Kertai, I. Fehér, and T. Gát (Univ. Med. School, Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 33-41 (1939) (in English); cf. preceding abstr.—In animals treated with iodoacetic acid (IAA) previous to the injection of 5 g. of Bu stearate or 5 ml. of 2.5% glycine, 4.5% xylase, 0.35% NaCl, or 1.5% urea soln. the adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) content of the intestinal epithelium dropped from 109 mg. % for the control to 61, 46, 49, and 53, resp. When 10 ml. of air was injected instead of 5 ml. of fluid, the ATP content was 107. Thirty min. after the absorption of NaCl or urea by animals treated with NaF, glucose absorption was 66 and 62 mg., resp., compared with 123 mg. for the control. The absorption of urea in the control at 15 and 30 min. was 27.1 and 0.6/mg., resp., while in the IAA-treated animals it was 31.2 and 35.8 mg., resp. The absorption from 2.7, 5.4, and 8.1% solns. in IAA-treated animals after 30 min. was 40, 33, and 120 mg., resp., and the ATP content was 108, 66, and 44 mg. %. Similarly the absorption from 0.5, 1.5, and 3.0% urea solns. for the IAA-treated animals was 11.6, 35.8, and 53 mg., resp., and the ATP content 94, 53, and 35 mg. %, resp. In the controls the urea absorbed was 13.4, 65.1, and 134 mg., resp., and the ATP content was 108, 107, and 168 mg. %, resp.

med 2

F. L. Bates

GATI, T.

The influence of rations deficient in methionine and lysine on conditioned reflex activity in white rats. P. Weisz, J.

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Red

Sós, T. Gati, G. Karmos, and J. Rigó (Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Univ. Budapest, Hungary). *Voprosy Pitanija* 15, No. 1, 13-21(1956).—Results are presented which indicate that not only protein-deficient rations, but also the rations deficient in methionine and lysine, cause serious disturbances in the higher nervous system; the deficiency of lysine affects in the first place the normal excitability of the cerebrum. Histological abnormalities have been found in the tissues of liver, pancreas, and kidneys following the feeding of methionine- and lysine-deficient diets. After 5 weeks feeding of a full-nutrient diet to the exptl. animals the conditioned reflex activity was not entirely restored, while the body wt. and the functioning of the internal organs became normal again. E. Wisluchki

GATI, T.

✓ 1769. Antiamino-acid action of  $\alpha$ -thiopropionic acid disulphide. J. Sós, L. Csaky, I. Fehér, T. Gáti, G. Harnes, T. Kemény, and L. Perényi *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1958, 88, 1077-1079 (Pathophysiol. Inst. med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).-- $\alpha$ -Thiopropionic acid disulphide acts as a cysteine antagonist in *Lactobacillus casei* cultures. It has also been shown to antagonise cystine, methionine, and glutamic acid. In rats it produces toxic damage in the liver, kidney, and pancreas and also anaemia, hypoproteinaemia, and neurological symptoms. It has an inhibitory action on the development of plant seeds. (German)

Med

7

G. W. CAMBRIDGE

GATI, T.; SANTA, A.; LUDANY, G.

Effect of phenothiazine derivatives on the motility of intestinal villi.  
Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):100-101 1957.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität und  
Sanitätsdienst der Volksarmee, Budapest.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on motility of intestinal villi in dogs (Ger))

(PROMETHAZINE, eff.

same)

(INTESTINE, SMALL, eff. of drugs on

chlorpromazine & promethazine, on motility of villi in  
dogs (Ger))

GATI, Tibor

LUDANY, Gyorgy, Dr.; GATI, Tibor, Dr.; MICZBAN, Izabella, Dr.; RIGO, Janos, Dr.;  
FOLDVARI, Peter

Novocaine and the pituitary-adrenal system. Orv. hetil. 98 no.37:1018  
15 Sept 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korleletani Intézete (igazgató:  
Sós József egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PROCAINE, eff.

on adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism in rats (Hun))

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism, eff. of procaine in  
rats (Hun))

(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiol.

same)

GATI, T.

SCS, J.; GSALAY, L.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; KERTAI, P.; NAGY, E.; PERENY, L.; SZABO, G., Technikai Asszisztensek: SCHILL, M.; JONA, M.

Antityrosine compounds. Kiserletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:570-574 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete es Orszagos Kozegeszsegugy Intezet.

(TYROSINE, antag.

eff. on Lactobacillus casei & rat organs (Hun))

(LACTOBACILLUS, eff. of drugs on

tyrosine antag. on Lactobacillus casei (Hun))

*GATI T.*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/2 Gen. Path. Feb 59

313. EFFECT OF TRYPTOPHAN DEFICIENCY ON EXPERIMENTAL NEUROGENIC AND RENAL HYPERTONIA - Wirkung des Tryptophanmangels auf die experimentelle neurogene und renale Hypertonie bei Ratten - *GATI T.*, Sós J. and Hidég J. Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Budapest - ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1958, 13/4 (375-379) Graphs 3

Previous experiments by the authors had demonstrated that rats on a methionine-free diet, react with a higher blood pressure on certain specified exogenous stimuli than do normally fed rats. In this paper the same reaction was studied in rats on a tryptophan-free diet. Tryptophan was chosen since in its metabolic elaboration vaso-active products, e.g. serotonin developed. It was found that in rats on a tryptophan-free diet, the hypertension (following exogenous stimuli with electric currents, light and sound) reached higher levels and was sustained for longer periods than in rats on a normal diet, i.e., sensibilization of the tryptophan-free rats occurred. The effect was also more marked than in rats on a methionine-free diet. In non-stimulated rats tryptophan deficiency produced a moderate and reversible decrease in blood pressure. In renal hypertension tryptophan deficiency lowered the blood pressure, while exogenous stimuli failed to produce sensibilization.

Bras - Jamaica (V, 2)

LUDANY, G.; GATI, T.; SZABO, H.

Further studies on the effect of reserpine on the movements of intestinal villi. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.4:399-402 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.  
(RESERPINE, eff.  
on movements of intestinal villi in dogs (Ger))  
(INTESTINES, eff. of drugs on  
reserpine on movements of intestinal villi in dogs (Ger))



SHOSH, Y. [So's, J.], GATI, T.

Effect of insufficient amino acids in the diet on blood pressure  
[with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.5:11-14 S-O '58  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta patologicheskoy fiziologii meditsinskogo universiteta,  
Budapesht.

(AMINO ACIDS, defic.

dietary, eff. on blood pressure in rats (Rus))

(BLOOD PRESSURE,

eff. of dietary amino acid defic. in rats (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/10 Physiology Oct 59

4839. RESERPINE AND INTESTINAL MICROMOTILITY - Reserpin és a bél mikromotilitása - Gáti T., Hideg H. and Ludány G. Orvostud. Egyet. Körélettani Int. Közl., Budapest - ORV. HETIL. 1958, 99/47 (1641-1643) Graphs 5

Reserpine (1 mg./kg. i. v.) causes an increase in motility of the villi of the intestine in situ (chloralosed dog). The effect appears promptly and lasts 80 min. or longer. It is not prevented by bilateral thoracic vagotomy. After pyloric ligation the effect is shorter (30 min.). It is abolished by atropine and by hexamethonium following pyloric ligation. The enhancement of automatic activity of the villi is ascribed to an initial stimulatory action of reserpine on the peripheral ganglia, followed by a humoral effect of longer duration, the latter being due to increased gastric secretion and consequently greater acidification of the duodenal contents.

Foti - Budapest

...ic acid

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/1 Physiology Jan 59

402. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON INTESTINAL ABSORPTION OF SUGARS - Wirkung von Chlorpromazin auf die Zuckerresorption aus dem Darm - Gáti T., Harmos G. and Ludány G. Patho-Physiol. Inst., Univ. Budapest - ARCH. INT. PHARMACODYN. 1958, 114/3-4 (251-257) Tables 4

Glucose absorption from the intestine in situ was reduced by an average amount of 22.7% by chlorpromazine (15-20 mg./kg. to rats). The drug has an inhibitory action on motility of the villi and on enzyme action. Alkaline phosphatase activity of the intestinal mucosa did not appear to be affected, but ATPase activity was reduced by an average of 29%.  
Meyer-Oulif - Paris

403. ANTIMYOBIC ACTIVITY OF M... ..

LUDANY, G.; GATI, T.

Duodenal acidification and sensitivity of intestinal mucosa.  
Acta physiol.hung. 16 no.4:315-319 '59.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität,  
Budapest.

(INTESTINE SMALL pharmacol.)

(HYDROCHLORIC ACID pharmacol.)

GATI, T.;GELENCAIR, F.;HIDEG, J.;LUDANY, G.

Electrical pneumograph based on the principle of the resistance  
switch in deformities. Cesk. fysiол. 9 no.1:100-101 Ja 60.

1. Patofyziologicky ustav, Budapest.  
(RESPIRATION)

SVATOS, A.; GATI, T.

Comparison of biological properties of duodenal mucosal and urinary extracts with villikin properties. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:301-302  
My '60.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha, Patofysiologicky institut lek. univ., Budapest.  
(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES pharmacol)  
(DUODENUM extracts)

SANTHA, A.; GATI, T.

The effect of synthetic plasma expanders on the absorption of glucose in experimental combined hemorrhagic shock. Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.4:391-399 '60.

1. Health service of the Hungarian people's army and Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School, Budapest.

(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES pharmacol)

(SHOCK exper)

(GLUCOSE metab)

SOS, Jozsef, dr.; GATI, Tibor, dr.; KEMENY, Tibor, dr. RIGO, Janos, dr.;  
BUDAIVARI, Istvan, dr.; technikai asszisztensek: Schnell, Maria,  
Szabo, Ilona, Jona, Margit.

Alimentary myocardial necrosis in rats. Orv.hetil. 101 no.40:  
1409-1412 2 0 '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kóreltani Intézet.  
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT nutrition & diet)



GATI, Tibor, dr.; GERGELY, Karoly, dr.; ROZSA, Sandor, dr.

Blood pressure reading in premature infants. Orv.hetil. 101 no.44:  
1557-1559 30 0.'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kóreltani Intézet és Schopf-  
Merei Agoston Koraszulo-Koraszulott Korh dz.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE)  
(INFANT PREMATURE)

HUNGARY

GATTI, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; GELENCSEK, Ferenc; SOS, Jozsef;  
Institute of Pathological Physiology of the Medical University  
(Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti Intézete), Budapest.

"Formation of Renal Pressor Substance in Animals on Amino  
Acid Deficient Diet."

Budapest, Kísérletes Orvostudomány, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62,  
pp 520-522.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Significantly lower  
quantities of renin could be extracted from the kidneys of  
rats kept on methionine or tryptophan deficient diets and  
at the same time the number of juxtaglomerular complexes  
decreased as demonstrated by histological methods. Since the  
latter is considered to be the anatomical substrate of renin,  
the results of the biological titration and the histological  
study are in harmony. It is possible that this phenomenon is  
related to the hypotension of rats on amino acid deficient  
diets and also to the fact that in such a state hypertoni-  
city cannot develop either acutely or chronically. [16 ref's,  
I/1 about half Hungarian, half Western.]

GATI, Tibor, dr.; SALMECI, Laszlo, dr.; HIDEG, Janos, dr.; TARI, Judit, dr.

The effect of osmotic pressure of the duodenal contents on the reflex autoregulation of the blood pressure. (Preliminary report). Orv. hetil. 103 no.42:1987-1988 21 0 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet és a Magyar Nephadsereg Efeszésegügyi Szolgálat.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE)      (DUODENUM)      (OSMOSIS)

GATI, T. 3

HUNGARY

HIDEG, J., Dr, Medical Captain (orvosszakados); GELENCSEK,  
F., Dr, Medical Chief-Lieutenant (orvosfőhadnagy); ECHTER,  
T., Dr, Medical Lieutenant-Colonel (orvosalezredes); GATI,  
T., Dr; FOTI, M., Dr; MARTON, L., technical assistant; [Af-  
filiation not given].

"Hypoxia and Oxygen Respiration in Their Effects on Shay-  
Ulcers of Rats."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 14, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 317-320.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A hypoxic environ-  
ment fully prevents the formation of ulcers in rats as a  
result of Shay-operations. Hyperoxic environment tripled  
the appearance of ulcerous changes resulting from the opera-  
tion. Acidification of the duodenum and bilateral adrenal-  
ectomy prevented completely the enhancing effect of the  
hyperoxic environment. Two of 10 references are Hungarian,  
the rest Western .

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1/1

SIMON, Gy.; HARMOS, Gy.; RIGO, J.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; SOS, J.

The effects of vitamin E in rats kept on a cardiopathogenic diet. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 14 no. 4: 357-359 '63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (director: prof. J. Sos)  
University Medical School, Budapest.

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GATI, Tibor; GELENCSEK, Ferenc; HIDEG, Janos; SELMECI, Laszlo

Duodenal osmotic regulation in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.4:  
384-387 S '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete es a Magyar  
Nephadsereg egészségügyi szolgálata.  
(OSMOSIS) (DUODENAL ULCER)

GATI, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; GELENCSEK, Ferenc; SOS, Jozsef

Development of renal pressor substance in animals on an amino-acid deficient diet. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:520-522 0 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.  
(RENIN) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (AMINO ACIDS)

HUNGARY

GATI, T., SELMECI, L., and HIDEG, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology of the Medical University, Budapest, and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [Original version not given].

"The Influence of Duodenal Osmoregulation on Cardiac Activity and Blood Pressure"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; pp 10-11.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The intraduodenal injection of hyper- and hypotonic solutions lowers the mean arterial blood pressure. The pressor reflex evoked by clamping the two common carotids, as well as the hypertensive response to stimulation of the splanchnic nerve are also significantly diminished. Meanwhile, the heart rate increases, and in the ECG depressed R waves, and in leads 2 and 3 elevated P waves occur. The phenomenon persists for more than 1 hour. It is thought to be caused by inhibitory impulses from the osmoreceptors of the duodenal mucosa reaching the vasomotor center via the vagus, lowering its tone. This view is supported by the observation that bilateral cervical vagotomy abolishes the above phenomenon. The humoral nature of the effect

-1/2



HUNGARY

SELMECI, L., GATI, T., and SOS, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology of the Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"The Role of Sex in the Development of Experimental Cardiomyopathy"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 14.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: On the basis of experiments with rats it was found that the development of dietary cardiomyopathy is decisively influenced by sex differences and hormonal activity, with the survival rate being higher in females.

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HUNGARY

GELENCSEI, F., GATI, T., GYENGE, K., and SOS, J. of the Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest, and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [Original version not given].

"Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet on the Thiopental Anesthesia"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 16.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: In rat experiments with sleep induced with thiopental it was found that thiopental anesthesia is contraindicated by nutritional disturbances of the heart muscle.

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GATI, T.; SELMECI, L.; HIDEG, J.; TARI, Judit; with the technical assistance  
of FEKETE, Katalin

Osmotic effect of duodenal contents on the autoregulation of blood  
pressure. Preliminary report. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22  
no.2:201-202 '62.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest and  
Hungarian Army and Medical Corps.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (DUODENUM) (OSMOSIS)

HUNGARY

GATI, Tibor, PACH, Lora, SELMAY, Laszlo, CSO, Jozsef; Institute of Pathological Physiology (Korlatlani Intezet) of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem) of Budapest, and the Peterfy Sándor Street Hospital (Peterfy Sándor utcai Kórház) of Budapest.

"Hypertension in Rats Caused by Lithium."

Budapest, Kisgazdasági Értéktudomány, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 65, pp 53-57.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary omitted] Intraperitoneally administered lithium chloride led to hypertension in rats within six weeks. The onset was dependent on the dosage. Independent of the dosage, enlargement of the heart and of the adrenals but not of the kidneys was observed. Histologically, slight parenchymal degeneration was seen in the kidney, lipids disappeared from all three layers of the adrenal, but there was no change in the heart. The hypertension, similar to that caused by sodium chloride, is ascribed to a disturbance of the extracellular space and the electrolyte content of the extracellular fluid. Of 20 references, one is Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

GELENCSEI, Ferenc, Dr, physician-chief lieutenant (orvosfőorvos),  
GATI, Tibor, Dr, GYENGE, Kálmán, Dr, SOG, József, Dr; Health Service  
of the Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Néphadsereg Egészségügyi Szol-  
gálat) and the Patophysiological Institute of the Medical University  
(Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreléstan Intézete) of Budapest (director:  
SOG, József, Dr, professor).

"Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet on the Pentothal Sleeping Time of Rats."

Budapest. Honyodórvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 55-61.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Rats kept on a cardio-  
pathogenic diet became hypertonic while rats kept on semi-starvation  
rations became somewhat hypotonic. The pentothal sleeping time of both  
groups increased continuously during the six-week long experiment, fas-  
ter in the case of those on the cardiopathogenic diet. The ether sleep-  
ing time was essentially unchanged. The experiments support those data  
obtained so far which suggest that in the case of nutritional disturbance  
of the heart muscle pentothal narcosis is contraindicated. Of 21 refe-  
rences, 3 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

SOS, J.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; RIGO, J. Technical assistance: SCHNELL,  
Maria; JONA, Margit; SZABO, Ilona

Infarctoid cardiac lesions induced by dietetic factors in the  
dog. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.1:1-8 '64

Infarctoid cardiac lesions induced by dietetic factors in the  
cock. Ibid.: 9-15

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director: J.Sos), University  
Medical School, Budapest.

GATI, Tibor; RIGO, Janos; GYENGÉ, Kalman; SOS, Jozsef; Technikai asszisztens:  
FEKETE, Katalin; JONA, Margit

Cardiovasopathogenic diet, effect of Ca and Mg on the strength of  
the cold pressor reflex in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:380-384  
Ag '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

GOMORI, P.; GATI, T.; JUHASZ, I.; ROGER, M.; TAKACSI-NAGY, L.; with the technical assistance of VAJDA, V.; VERES, A.F.; TAKACSI-NAGY, J.

Data to the pathomechanism of the shock kidney. Pt.3. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.2:175-180 '65.

1. Second Department of Medicine, and Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted July 13, 1964.

GOMORI, PAL, dr.; GATI, Tibor, dr.; JUHASZ, Istvan, dr.; ROGER, Mario, dr.  
TAKACSI-NAGY, Lorand, dr. Technikai munkatarsak: VAJDA, Vera;  
F. VERES, Anna; TAKACSI-NAGY, Judit.

Data to the pathomechanism of the shock kidney. IV. Effect of  
dehydration shock on renal function. Orv. hetil. 106 no.7:  
307-309 14 F '65.



L 14866-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD

ACC NR: AT6007405

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0026/0026

AUTHOR: Hideg, J.; Gelencser, F.; Palfi, Agnes B.; Gati, T. 39  
B+1

ORG: Hungarian Army Medical Corps (Magyar Nephadsereg Egyszegugyi Szolgalata);  
Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti  
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of hyperoxia on gastric hydrochloric acid secretion in the rat  
[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, 26

TOPIC TAGS: rat, hyperoxia, biologic secretion, hydrochloric acid, digestive  
system, digestive system disease

ABSTRACT: It has been reported in earlier papers that the development of the SHAY ulcer is completely inhibited by hypoxia and strongly promoted by the inhalation of pure oxygen. In this intensive ulcerogenic action of hyperoxia, an important role was attributed

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ACC NR: AT6007405

to the increase in gastric secretion caused by oxygen. Male albino rats weighing 180-220 g were used in the present experiments. The animals were starved for 48 hours, were given water ad libitum, and underwent SHAY's operation under ether anesthesia. Following surgery, the rats were divided into three groups. The first group was exposed to a stream of pure oxygen at 260 mm Hg pressure for 6 hours, the second group to pure oxygen at 310 mm Hg pressure for 6 hours, the third group served as control. After 6 hours, the animals were exsanguinated and were examined as to the volume, free HCl content and total acidity of the gastric juice. According to the results obtained, hyperoxia caused a definite increase in the HCl secretion of the stomach. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 14892-66

ACC NR: AT6007404

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0025/0026

AUTHOR: Zelles, T.; Gati, T.; Budavari, I.; Gyenge, K.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet)

TITLE: Humoral regulation of saliva secretion in the rat [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, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: rat, drug effect, biologic secretion, digestive system, digestion, animal physiology

ABSTRACT:

The conditioned and unconditioned reflex control of salivation is well known. BEZNAK was the first to show that salivation increases in response to humoral effects. No data are available, however, related to an inhibitory mechanism. Such a mechanism might be expected to come into action when the food leaves the stomach and enters the duodenum. Several parahormones are liberated from the intestinal mu-

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ACC NR: AT6007404

cosa upon entry of the food into the duodenum. Of these, gastric secretion is markedly reduced by enterogastrone. It has been shown that olive oil administered into the duodenum, suppresses the pilocarpine-induced salivation strongly while it has no influence on the sialic acid, Na and K concentration of the saliva. It may be surmised that the duodenal parahormones activated by the oil are responsible for the effect. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *mjs*

~~L 15480-66~~

ACC NR: AT6007440

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0045/0045

AUTHOR: Gati, T.; Harmos, G.; Selmezi, L.; Benyo, I.

22

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet) B+1

TITLE: Role of serotonin in experimental dumping syndrome /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, 45

TOPIC TAGS: serotonin, blood pressure, dye chemical, digestive system, dog, chlorinated aromatic compound, drug effect, pharmacology, animal physiology

ABSTRACT:

It was shown earlier in dogs that the intravenous infusion of serotonin influenced the regulation of blood pressure in a manner which can be observed in the experimental dumping syndrome. The azo dyes administered intravenously stain the enterochromaffin cells of the intestinal mucosa. The combining of the dye and serotonin

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ACC NR: AT6007440

can also take place in vitro. Following the intravenous administration of 5-chloro-o-toluidine, the dumping syndrome can not be induced by the intraduodenal infusion of a hypertonic solution or oil. This observation lends support to the view that serotonin plays a role in the dumping syndrome.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

SB  
Card 2/2

HUNGARY

SELMECI, Laszlo, HARMOS, Gyorgy (deceased), SATTI, Tibor, PUCSOK, Jozsef, and ZELLES, Tivadar, of the Institute of Pathological Physiology (Korelettani Intezet) of the College of Medicine, Budapest (EOTE = Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem) and the Institute for Gerontological Research (Gerontologiai Kutató Intezet) of the National Institute on Rheumatism and Curative Spas (ORFI = Országos Reuma- és Furdógyi Intezet), Budapest.

"Inhibition of the Effect of Serotonin (5-HT) in Isolated Organs, By Means of Diazo Compounds"

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 604-607.

Abstract: By means of diazonium salts containing no stabilizing agent the effect of serotonin was eliminated in isolated stomach-fundus preparation and uterus of rats. The inhibition is based on the transformation of 5-HT into an azo dye. On the basis of their specificity and reversibility observed under the experimental conditions, the diazonium salts may be used for antagonizing the effect of 5-HT in the titration of the acetylcholine- and oxytocin content of experimental material which also contains 5-HT. ? References, of which 2 Hungarian, rest Western. Manuscript received 29 Dec 65.

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Hatiašvili, G. M. On deformation of a composite cylindrical bar with a lateral load varying along the generators of the cylinder. Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR 14, 197-204 (1953). (Russian)

This is an extension of an earlier paper [same Soobščeniya 13, 335-341 (1952); these Rev. 15, 75] covering the case of external loads of the form  $T_i = \sum_{k=0}^n A_{ik}(x_1, x_2)x_3^k$ ,  $i=1, 2, 3$ , where  $x_3$  is measured along the axis of the cylinder.

I. S. Sokolnikoff (Los Angeles, Calif.)





GATIATULLIN, Agzak Magirovich, brigadir; PAL', R.V., red.

[Fifty drilling rigs a year] 50 barovykh v god. Ufa,  
Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 30 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

GATIKH, M.A. [Hatsikh, M.A.]

Automation of the extraction process of wax from peat and the investigation of the physical properties of wax solutions in benzine. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.4:91-95 '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

GATILIN, N.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Twenty years work of the Moscow Technological Institute of  
the Food Industry. Trudy MTIPP 2:3-18 '52 (MLRA 9:2)

1. Direktor Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta pishche-  
voy promyshlennosti.  
(Moscow--Food industry--Study and teaching)

GATILIN, N.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New designs of bread factories. Trudy MTIPP 2:241-247 '52.  
(Bakers and bakeries) (MIRA 9:2)

GATILIN, Nikolay Fedorovich, prof.; PROKHOROV, V.P., retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Planning and designing of bakeries] Proektirovanie khlebosavodov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 427 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Gatilin); 2. Glavnyy inzh. Gipropishcheproma (for Prokhorov). (Bakers and bakeries)

FAN-YUNG, Aleksandr Fedorovich ; PROKHOROV, V.R., retsenzent;  
GATILIN, N.F., retsenzent; BELOUSOV, D.P., retsenzent;  
KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Design and planning of canning plants] Proektirovanie kon-  
servnykh zavodov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 271 p.  
(MIRA 16:10)

(Canning industry)

(Factories--Design and construction)

KRUPIN, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich, prof.; KHAN, Kharitonovich, inzh. Prinsipalni uchastiye: RYABIKOV, V.F.; LEVIN, B.K.; DEDYULIN, N.D., retsenzent; GATILIN, N.F., retsenzent; KUZ'MINA, V.S., red.

[Designing enterprises of the dairy industry] Proektirovaniye predpriyatii molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 399 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MURASHKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; CATILLI, Pavel Dmitriyevich;  
VELIKEVICH, Pavel Adamovich; VOYTEKHOVSKAYA, Emiliya  
Aleksandrovna; ZOLOTAREV, T.L., prof., red.; BARABANOVA, Ye.,  
red. izd-va; SIDERKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Cadastral survey of water-power resources of the White Rus-  
sian S.S.R.; potential hydroelectric power resources]Vodno-  
energeticheskii kadastr Belurusskoi SSR; potentsial'nye gidro-  
energoresursy. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR. Vol.2. [Album  
of cadastral graphs]Al'bom kadaastrovykh grafikov. Pod red.  
T.L.Zolotareva. 1962. 217 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(White Russia--Hydroelectric power)



GATILLO, P.D. [Hatillo, P.D.]

Foreign practices in drawing up long-range plans for water  
resources development. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav.  
no.3:133-137 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Poland—Water resources development)

GATILLO, P. D.

Hydrodynamics

Dissertation: "Joint Utilization of Water and Wind Power Resources of Belorussia in Local Electric Power Systems." Cand Tech Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst, Minsk, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal — Mekhanika Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

GATILLO, P.D.

"Rules of Velocity and Energy Variation of Wind in Belorussian SSR Conditions" Izv. AN Bel SS<sup>U</sup>, No 6, 1954, 69-82

Statistical analysis of observations made over many years at various meteorological stations of Belorussia yielded rules governing velocity and energy of wind and improved computational accuracy of wind electric stations. Annual behavior of wind velocity variation in Belorussia exhibited a sinusoidal character. The conditions of recurrent wind velocities prevailing in Belorussia are best represented by Gullen's theoretical curve. Divergencies between theoretical and experimental data are ascribed to inaccurate observation methods.  
(RZhFiz, No 11, 1955)

8 (6)

SOV/112-57-5-10002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5,  
pp 54-55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gatillo, P. D.

TITLE: Power Calculation Methods for Parallel Operation of Wind-Electric and  
Hydroelectric Stations (Metodika energeticheskikh raschetov parallel'noy  
raboty vetroelektricheskikh i gidroelektricheskikh stantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta energetiki AS BelSSR, 1955, Nr 2, pp 21-75

ABSTRACT: Parallel operation of windmill electric generating plants and regulated hydroelectric plants in a local power system, which uses a water reservoir as an energy storage device intended to cover dips in the output curve of the windmill plant, is one of the most efficient methods of operating the windmill plants. Problems of selecting reservoir parameters needed to suit the wind conditions are considered, as well as the methods of energy calculations of parallel operation of windmill and hydro plants. The methods of finding the relationship between the windmill-plant output and its installed capacity, or

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Power Calculation Methods for Parallel Operation of Wind-Electric and Hydro- . . . .

between the same output and the wind-electric coefficient  $X_N^b = \frac{N_{ust}^b}{P_{maks. sist.}}$ ,

require a comparison between the system daily loads and the windmill-plant output over 6-hour periods for 4 characteristic seasons; this is accomplished by means of integral load-duration curves and wind-velocity repetition curves plotted for the above periods. For wind conditions prevailing in BelSSR and for a D-30 windmill plant, with  $X_N^b = 0.1$ , the windmill-plant output in relative

units will be equal  $\lambda = \frac{E_c}{E_{potents}} = 1-0.83$ . Required annual-regulation

capacity is calculated on the basis of the average monthly powers determined from the integral output curves. Adding a wind-electric generating plant to a power system does not require increased water-reservoir capacity of the hydrostation since the average monthly power of the windmill plant and the

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Power Calculation Methods for Parallel Operation of Wind-Electric and Hydro- . . . .

power-system load vary almost synchronously, and the utilization of the hydro-electric plant does not decrease. The necessary capacity of annual-regulation water reservoir constitutes 0.15-0.3 of the annual energy consumption in the system. Abridged integral curves of windmill-plant output are used to determine the required capacities of monthly storage. Monthly-regulation capacities corresponding to the windmill-plant output (about 12% of the hydroelectric-station output) have been found to be  $W_{mes} = (0.0006 - 0.012) E_{god}^g$ ; they compare with the daily-regulation capacity. On the basis of a great number of observations of wind velocities at several meteorological stations, empirical curves of firm monthly windmill-plant outputs in various seasons were obtained. The abridged integral curves also serve to determine the windmill-plant output losses corresponding to various capacity values. As a result, the curves of utilization of relative annual and monthly outputs of the windmill

plant  $\gamma = \frac{E_{isp}}{E_0}$  were obtained; the curves are plotted as a function of the

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Power Calculation Methods for Parallel Operation of Wind-Electric and Hydro- . . . .

capacity  $W$  expressed as a fraction of the annual output  $E_0$ . For various capacity values  $W = 0-0.03$ , the utilization of the annual output can amount to  $\delta = 0.58-0.95$ . In calculating the sureness of the monthly output, the capacities necessary to cover all calm periods of a given month are determined. To ensure  $p = 75-95\%$  coverage of the load, the capacity  $W = 0.04-0.02$  is necessary, with  $p = 50\%$ , the capacity will be  $W = 0.05$ . The firm additional capacity of the hydroelectric station required for parallel operation with the windmill plant can be determined from the winter curve of the firm monthly output of the windmill with an assuredness of 80-95%; the duplicating share of the power can be found from the same curve on the basis of the daily output difference with an assuredness of 50-80%. The optimum windmill capacity used jointly with the hydroelectric station capacity can be determined by alternate-project calculations; the windmill-plant operation becomes economical at  $X_n^b < 0.6$ . Bibliography: 26 items.

V.R.S.

Card 4/4

*GATILLO, P. D.*

MURASHKO, M.G., red.; GATILLO, P.D., red.; BARMICHEV, V., red.izdatel'stva;  
VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Water power resources of White Russia] Gidroenergeticheskie resursy  
Belorussii. Pod red. M.G.Murashko i P.D.Gatillo. Minsk, 1957. 174 p.

1. Akademiya navuk BSSR, Minsk. Institut energetiki.  
(White Russia--Hydroelectric power)



GATILLO, P.D.

System of specific indicators of potential hydraulic power resources.  
Trudy Inst. energ. AN BSSR no.6:175-182 '58.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Hydroelectric power)

TSIBOROVSKIY, Ya. [Ciborowski, J.]; ROSHAK, Ya. [Roszak, J.]; GATILLO, P.D.  
[translator]

Investigating the heat-exchange between a heated surface and a  
fluidized layer [with summary in English]. Inzh.-fiz.zhur.  
no.1:15-24 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Politekhnicheskii institut i Institut obshchey khimii,  
Varshava.

(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

GATILLO, P.D.

Composition and purpose of the register of water resources.  
Trudy Inst.energ. AN BSSR no.10:127-132 '59.  
(MIRA 17:5)

(Water supply)

GATILLO, P.D.; VOYTEKHOVSKAYA, E.A.

Basic characteristics of the flow of rivers belonging to  
the Western Dvina River basin (within the boundaries of  
the White Russian S.S.R.). Trudy Inst.energ. AN BSSR  
no.10:188-232 '59. (MIRA 13:6)  
(White Russia--Rivers)

MURASHKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; GATILLO, Pavel Dmitriyevich; VELIKEVICH, Pavel Adamovich; VOYTEKHOVSKAYA, Emma Aleksandrovna; BLIZNYAK, Ye.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nasluzhennyy chlen korrespondentskiy klass tsennostnykh nauki i tekhniki [deceased]; ZOLOTAREV, T.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; MARIKS, L., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Cadastral survey of water-power resources of the White Russian S.S.R.; potential hydroelectric power resources] Vodnoenergeticheskiy kadastr Belorusskoi SSR; potentsial'nye gidroenergoresursy. Pod red. T.L.Zolotareva. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR. Vol.1. 1960. 281 p.     Maps. (MIRA 13:10)  
(White Russia--Hydroelectric power)

GATILLO, P.D.

Determining the elements of balance in the water economy of the  
Western Dvina Basin (in the White Russian S.S.R.). Trudy Inst.  
energ.AN BSSR no.12:250-276 '60. (MIRA 14:6)  
(White Russia—Water supply)

BULAVKO, A.G., red.; GATILLO, P.D., red.; KOVALENKO, E.P., red.;  
TKACHEVA, T., red.izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Water economy of White Russia] Vodnoe khoziaistvo Belorussii. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 210 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Minsk. Institut vodnykh problem.

ALEYNIKOVA, M.M., kand. biolog. nauk; UTROBINA, N.M., kand. biolog.  
nauk; ARTEM'YEVA, T.I., entomolog; GATILOVA, F.G., entomolog

Studying soil fauna. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.9:  
41-43 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Biologicheskogo instituta  
Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

(Volga Valley—Soil fauna)

(Volga Valley—Insects, injurious and beneficial—Control)



OBOZNYI, V., kamenshchik; GATILOV, L., plotnik; GOL'TSMAN, Ye.; RUDAK, L.;  
ZHILOV, V.

On a matter of concern to many. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.9:29-30 My  
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Brigada kommunisticheskogo truda stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya No.6 tresta "Kurskpromstroy" (for Obosnyy). 2. Stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniya No.5 tresta "Kurskpromstroy (for Gatilov).
3. Redaktor mnogotirazhnoy gazety "Na stroyke" (for Gol'tsman).
4. Prorab "Promtekhmontazha" (for Rudok). 5. Neshtatny korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Zhilov).  
(Ryshkovo—Construction workers)  
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

KUZ'MINA-SYROMYATNIKOVA, N.F.; GATILOV, M.P., redaktor; DZHATIYEV, S.G.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Textbook of arithmetic; for class 1 of remedial schools] Uchebnik  
arifmetiki; dlia pervogo klassa vspomogatel'nykh shkol. Izd. 9-e.  
Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshchenia  
RSFSR, 1954. 160 p. (MLRA 7:12)  
(Arithmetic)

MAYZLIK, TS.A.; CHERNICHINA, M.M.; GATILOV, M.P., redaktor; RYBIN, I.V.,  
tekhnikheskiy redaktor

[Arithmetic textbook for class 4 in the schools for deaf-mutes]  
Uchebnik arifmetiki; dlia chetvertogo klassa shkol glukhonemykh.  
Izd. 4-oe. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva pro-  
sveshchenia RSFSR, 1955. 247 p. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)  
(Deaf--Education--Arithmetic)

FEDOROV, Ivan Petrovich; GATILOV, M.P., redaktor; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Arithmetic textbook for class 8 of the schools for deaf-mutes]  
Uchebnik arifmetiki dlia vosmogo klassa shkol glukhonemykh. Izd-vo Ministerstva prosvashchenia RSFSR, 1955. 326 p. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Deaf--Education--Arithmetic)

GATILOV, M.P.

SLEZINA, N.F.; VOLKOVA, L.S.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.V.; GATILOV, M.P., red.;  
SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Teaching arithmetic in preparatory classes and first grade of  
schools for the deaf; based on practical experience] Obuchenie  
arifmetike v prigotovitel'mon i pervom klassakh shkol glukho-  
nemykh; iz opyta raboty. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va  
prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 149 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)  
(Deaf--Education)

AUZ' MINA-SYROMYATNIKOVA, Mina Fedorovna; ~~GATILOV, M.P.~~ redaktor, MAKSAYEV,  
A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhnicheskiiy  
redaktor

[Arithmetic textbook for the seventh grade in auxiliary schools]  
Uchebnik arifmetiki dlia sed'mogo klassa vspomogatel'nykh shkol.  
Izd. 8-oe, ispr. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.  
RSFSR, 1957. 157 s. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Arithmetic)

GATILOV, P.N. (g. Semiluki Voronezhskoy oblasti)

Apparatus for determining the refraction index of a transparent  
liquid. Fiz. v shkole 23 no.3:63 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KAMAY, Gil'm.; GATILOV, Yu.F.

Asymmetric tertiary arsines. Part 1: Phenylethylalkylarsine and  
their derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:1844-1847 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.  
(Arsine)



GIL'M KAMAY; GATILOV, Yu.F.

Asymmetric tertiary arsines. Part 2: n-Tolyethylalkylarsines and their derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2882-2885 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.  
(Arsine)

KAMAY, Gil'm; GATILOV, Yu.F.

Separation of asymmetric arsonium compounds into optically active antipodes. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.1:91-93 Apr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

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(Arsonium compounds)

KAMAY, G.Kh.; KLEBUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; GATILOV, Yu.F.; KHODAKOV, G.S.

Separation of quaternary arsonium compounds into optical antipodes by asymmetric adsorption on natural dissymmetric adsorbents. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.5:1112-1113 Ag '61.

(LIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, g. Kazan', i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Arbuzovym.

(Arsonium compounds) (Adsorption)

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Asymmetric tertiary arsines. Part 3:  $\alpha$ -Naphthylethylalkylarsines  
and their derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3170-3172  
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Kazanskogo filiala  
AN SSSR.

(Arsine)

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Ethylene- $\alpha, \beta$ -bis (phenylethylarsine) and its derivatives. Zhur.ob.  
khim. 33 no.4:1189-1191 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut organicheskiy khimii AN SSSR v g.Kazani.  
(Arsine)

KAMAY, Gil'm; GATILOV, Yu.F.

Chromatographic separation of quaternary asymmetrical arsonium salts into optically active antipodes and the study of their racemization rates. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:782-785 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.

KAMAY, G.I.; GATILOV, Yu.F.

Synthesis and properties of some new quaternary arsonium compounds.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:987-988 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.

KAMAY, GIL'YA, SICHEN, B.S.F.

Synthesis and properties of unsaturated organo arsenic compounds.  
Zhur. ob. Khim. 35 no.7:1239-1240. M. 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii M. SSSR, Arzani'.



L 34013-66 ENT(1)/ENT(1)/ENT(1) RD/RY

ACC NR: AP6025529

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0055/0057

AUTHOR: Gatilov, Yu. F.; Kamay, Gil'm

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of certain new sulfides of tertiary arsines

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: sulfide, chemical synthesis, biochemistry, fungus, fungicide, skin disease, animal disease, dermatology

ABSTRACT: New sulfides of the series of ethyl-n-alkylphenylarsine and ethyl-n-alkyl-p-tolylarsine, as well as ethyl-allyl-phenylarsine sulfide and ethyldiallylarsine sulfide were synthesized by the reaction of tertiary arsines with sulfur, and their properties were studied. Biological tests indicated that the sulfides of the ethyl-n-alkylphenylarsine series exhibit fungicidal properties with respect to the fungi (*Trichophyton gypseum*, *Epidermophyton*) that cause human and animal dermatomycoses. A substantial improvement of the fungicidal properties were noted in the series from the lower to the higher homologs. A later communication will discuss the variation of the fungicidal properties of other arsenic sulfides as a function of the substituent radicals. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 35,998]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 04Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.194.221

0710

0916

ACC No: AP6031389

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/009/1670/1672

AUTHOR: Gatilov, Yu. F.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Shagidullin, R. R.

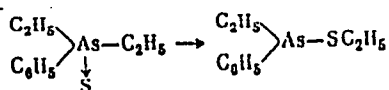
ORG: Kazan State Pedagogical Institute (Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut);  
Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academy of Sciences,  
SSSR, Kazan (Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Rearrangement of some dialkylarylsarsine sulfides into the corresponding  
alkyl alkylarylsarsines

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 9, 1966, 1670-1672

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, dialkylarylsarsine sulfide, alkylalkylaryl, alkylmercaptosarsine,  
sulfide, mercaptan, phenyl compound

ABSTRACT: To obtain new fungicides, rearrangement of some dialkylarylsarsine  
sulfides  $Alk_2(Ar)As-S$  was studied. Diethylphenylarsine sulfide  
on heating in a sealed tube for 7 hr at  $240^{\circ}C$  undergoes re-  
arrangement:

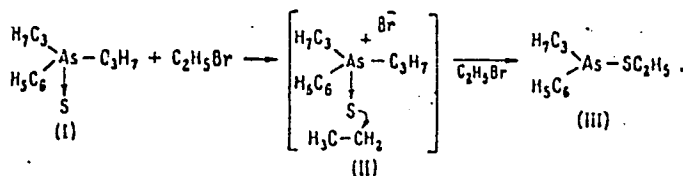


Card 1/2

UDC: 542.952.1:546.221.19

ACC NR: AP6031389

The same reaction takes place in vacuo at 200°C. The rearrangement of dipropylphenylarsonium sulfide (I) in the presence of ethyl bromide in a sealed tube at 100°C proceeds by the following mechanism:



In the presence of propyl bromide, I underwent rearrangement similar to that in the presence of ethyl bromide to form the corresponding thioarsine. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

KIRSEVA, K.I.; KHLYSTOVA, Z.K.; SHARAPOVA, T.A.; POLTAVSEAYA, N.K.; KOLESNIKOVA,  
Z.K.; MARTEM'YANOVA, P.M.; GATILOVA, A.S.; ZHERDEVA, T.A.

Observations on the epidemiology of dysentery in Vladivostok. Zhur.  
~~mikrobiol. i epid.~~ 29 no.10:49-52 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny  
i gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.  
(DYSENTERY, BACILIARY, epidemiology,  
in Russia (Rus))