26313
H/016/61/000/008/001/002
B122/B227

Meteorites as means of space ...

Investigations by Paneth and co-workers (1953), Nier and co-workers (1958) have evidenced that helium isotopes are produced in meteorites by cosmic radiation. Gentner and Zähringer (1955) first traced back the presence of argon in meteorites to cosmic radiation. Besides cosmic radiation, other radiations may be present in the solar system. The authors do not think that the neutrino flux from the sun could have affected the isotope composition of meteorites to a larger extent than it has affected the substance of the earth. Simple estimates also show that the presence of neutron radiation from the sun is improbable. Internal nuclear-physical effects: The simpler history of the development of meteorites in relation to terrestrial conditions has led H. Brown to suggest a method of estimating the age of elements by isotope analysis of certain elements in two different phases of meteorites (metallic Fe-Ni silicate, or metallic Fe-Ni sulfide, etc). There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Atommag Kutató Intézet, Debrecen (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Nuclear Research Institute, Debrecen)

Card 3/3

87474

H/016/61/011/001/002/003
B009/B057

21.5200

AUTHOR: Gyarmati, Borbála

TITLE: Means of Detecting the Polarization of Electrons and Gamma Rays

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 15-20

TEXT: This article, extracted from Nobel lectures of T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang and from an article by György Marx previously published in this periodical, aims at 1) defining the degree of polarization and describing the methods of determination of the degree of polarization of 2) electron beams and 3) γ-rays. By the degree of polarization one understands the ratio: $P = (I_1-I_2):(I_1+I_2)$, where I_1 and I_2 are intensities corresponding to two states. The following interactions of the electron beam are investigated: a) the effect of macroscopic electro- and magnetostatic deflection (Stern-Gerlach experiment) is not suitable for the determination of the degree of polarization, and microscopic interactions have to be

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examined. b) The Coulomb scattering of the cross-polarized electron beam has been applied to the measurement of longitudinal polarization according to Mott by H. Frauenfelder and others when transforming it to cross polarization, further by A. de Shalit and others. c) Fewer error sources are inherent in Chr. Meller's method is based on electron-electron scattering and has been applied by H. Frauenfelder and others. This method is applicable to positrons as well. d) K. McVoy conceived the theory that the bremsstrahlung of a longitudinally polarized electron must be circularly polarized. On this M. Goldhaber and others based a measuring arrangement which is also used by Hungarian researchers. e) Finally, methods applied to the measurement of the degree of polarization of positron beams are presented. Conditions of polarization of γ-radiation resulting from positron-electron annihilation were investigated by L. A. Page; M. Deutsch designed a measuring arrangement for this purpose. L. A. Page and M. Heinberg have designed an apparatus used to examine the angular distribution of two-quantum emission. For the measurement of the polarization of γ-rays, only the polarization dependence of the Compton (scattering) cross section is made use of. From the formula of the Compton

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Means of Detecting the Polarization of Electrons and Gamma Rays

H/016/61/011/001/002/003
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differential cross section follows the possibility of measuring the degree of linear (polarimeter of M. Deutsch) and circular polarization. Circular polarimeters based on forward scattering were designed by many researchers. Polarimeters based on backscattering were used by M. Bernardini and others to measure the polarization of low-energy γ-radiation. The transmission method based on the spin dependence of the total effective Compton cross section is applied extensively . M. Goldhaber first applied this method to the problem mentioned under d). The author has enumerated only the basic principles of the numerous variants of the methods applied.

ASSOCIATION: Atommag Kutató Intézet, Debrecen (Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen)

Card 3/3

CSIKAI, Gyula, dr.; GYARMATI, Boglbala; HUNYADI, Ilona

Measuring the σ_{nd}/σ_{np} cross section relationship on Na^{23} and Al^{27} nuclei in case of 14,6 MeV neutron energy. ATOMKI kozl 4 no.3/4:137-142 D '62.

1. "ATOMKI Kozlemenyek" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Csikai).

GYARMATI, Borbala; KOLTAY, Ede

Estimate of the average life span of Al^{27} nucleus excited to 20 MeV on the basis of evaluating the Ericson's fluctuations.
ATOMKI kozl 6 no.3/4:131-136 D '64.

HUNGARY

GYARMATHY, Ferenc, Dr; Capital City Janos Hospital Ambulant Institute (medical director: TAKO, Jozsef, Dr) Urological-Surgical Ward (chief physician: NOSZKAY, Aurel, Dr) (Fovarosi Janos Korhaz-Rendelointezet, Urologiai-Sebeszeti Osztaly).

"Indications for Conservative Surgery of Malignant Renal Tumors."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XVI, No 3, June 1963, pages 204-208.

Abstract: [Author's German summary] Kidney resection was carried out by the author in a case of Grawitz tumor because of the limited function in the other kidney. The patient lived 3 1/2 years after the operation. Resection of malignant kidney tumors should be performed only if strong contraindications for nephrectomy are present. 7 Hungarian, 3 Western references.

1/1

GYARMATHY, Gyula; KILIAN, Jozsef; SZEKELY, Istvan

Analysis of hardening characteristics of clinker minerals with special regard to isothermal curing. Epitoanyag 16 no. 5: 161-174 My '64.

GYARMATI, Ferenc; DEHENES, Zoltan

New Hungarian-manufactured gas-fired appliances. Epuletgepeszet 12 no.1/2:39-40 Mr '63.

GYARMATI, Gy

85. Binding agents as lime substitutes. Gy. Gyarmati. *Építőanyag*. Vol. 7, 1955, No. 10, pp. 391—396, 4 figs. 3 tabs.

Our oldest artificial binding agent, quicklime, possesses many disadvantageous properties the most important of which are a low degree of strength — reached after a great length of time — and relatively high costs of production and fuel consumption. That is the reason why investigations to discover and produce domestic substitutes for lime are of such importance insofar as they also appear to be suitable for filling out the range of strength limited by that of lime and of cement mortars. From among the Hungarian natural and fabricated raw materials volcanic tuffs, anhydrite, blast furnace slag, the flue-dust, flue-ash and clinker of various kilns were investigated. The results of strength tests and data on tests executed on walls are published. Anhydrite binding materials and the effect of "exciters" are discussed in the greatest detail. Suggestions are made for the practical application of the bindings agents.

GYARMATI, Istvan, dr.; IVANYI, Janos, dr.; PINTER, Miklos, dr.

Bacteriobacterium and B. anitratum causing oral sepsis. Fogorv. Szemle 58 no.8:250-252 Ag'65.

1. Gyulai Megyei Korhaz Fog- es Szajsebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Gyarmati, Istvan, dr.); II. sz. Belgyogyaszati osztalyanak (foorvos: Ivanyi, Janos, dr.) es Kozponti laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Pinter, Miklos, dr.) kozlemenye.

L 37798-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6028462 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0285/0290

AUTHOR: Zalay, Laszlo; Gyarmati, Istvan; Egler, Laszlo

ORG: Human Institute of Vaccine Production and Research, Budapest (Human Oltoanyagtermelo es Kutato Intezet); Institute of Microbiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet)

TITLE: Testing of more recent antibiotics using the paper disk method

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, no. 3, 1966, 285-290

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, chemotherapy, bacteriology, medical research

ABSTRACT: The study was conducted in an attempt to provide a general picture of the sensitivity studies carried out using the more recent antibiotic and chemotherapeutic compounds available in Hungary. The study was necessitated by the ever increasing number of antibiotics and also of the resistant bacterial strains. Disks containing Methicillin, Oxacillin, Pyostacin, Rovamycin, Oleandomycin, Sigmamycin, Novibiocin, Xanthomycin, Chlorosan, Kanamycin, Vancomycin, Furadantin and Quinoseptyl were used for the study. On the basis of the results obtained, it is the wish of the authors to provide some help in evaluating of antibiotic sensitivity tests using the disk method and in realization of planned antibiotic therapy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 19Jun65 / ORIG REF: 012 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1

L 45345-66 EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AT6033599 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/001/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Gyarmati, Istvan (Doctor)

ORG: Department for Physical Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest

37
B+1

TITLE: Once more on the deduction of the Fourier equation from the variational principle

16

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 47, no. 1, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: variational problem, Fourier analysis

ABSTRACT: Further comments are presented on the subject discussed in two earlier papers by the author; viz., Zhurn. Fiz. Khim. (Moscow), Vol 39, 1965, p 1489; and Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 43, 1965, p 353. It was shown that in the derivation of the Fourier equation undue emphasis was placed on the direct determination of the original equation form and thus an undesirable modification was carried out in the variational principle. It was also shown that in the case of a rigorous entropy representation the heat-conduction equation can be derived in an exact manner.

Orig. art. has: 16 formulas. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 34,669]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 LC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720018-9"

[illegible], A.

[illegible] PRODUCTION OF [illegible] FOR SOLDE [illegible] G.

p 5 (MAGYOGYSZATI KA) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL. 7 NO 1 MAR 1 57

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

GYARMATI, Janos; PIRET, Endre

Data on crystal pick-up. Radiotechnika 11 no.6:165-166 Je '61.

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; GYARMATI, [illegible], dr.

Diseases causing disability in agricultural cooperatives in the Hajdu-Bihar County. Nepegeszsegugy 44 no.12:363-365 D '63.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Szervezesi Intezetebol.
(AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DISEASES)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)
(WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.; GYARMATI, Janos, dr.

Morbidity resulting from industrial accidents in agricultural cooperatives in the Hajdu-Bihar County. Népegészségügy 44 no.12: 370-371 D '63.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Szervezesi Intezetebol.
(AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DISEASES)
(ACCIDENT PREVENTION)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)
(REHABILITATION) (STATISTICS)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; GYARMATI, Janos, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Experimental study on the actual morbidity of the rural population. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.1:111-117 Ap'64

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyo Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Intezetebol.

BACS, Laszlo; GYARMATI, Jozsef; MAROTI, Ferenc; SZANTO, Andras; ALMASI, Lajos

Two decades of the heavy chemical industry. Magy kem lap 20 no.4: 212-217 Ap '65.

1. Chemical Industry Trust, Budapest (for Bacs, Gyarmati, Szanto, and Almasi). 2. Budapest Chemical Works (for Maroti).

GYARMATI, L.

The "crisis" of thermodynamics and a new theory. p.185.
(Fizikai Szemle, Vol. 6, no. 6, Dec. 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

GYARMATI, L.

New surgical methods in treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Magy. sebeszet. 2 no.3:29-36 '49. (CLML 19:2)

1. Third Surgical Clinic (Director -- Dr. Endre Hedri), Budapest.

KUNOS, Ferenc; GYARMATI, Laszlone

Work of the social insurance committees. Munka 5 no.4:60-64 Ap '55.

1. Egyesult Izzo uzemi bizottsaga elnike (for Kunos). 2. Egyesult Izzo tarsadalombizgositasi tanacsanak titkara (for Gyarmati).

GYARMATI, L.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.9/12 Radiology Dec 55

1854. GYARMATI L. Városi Kórház, Ózd, Hungary. *Calcinosis universalis. Generalized calcinosis MAG. RADIOL. 1955, 7/2 (98-104) Illus. 4

Case report on a woman aged 55 with sclerodermia accompanied by destruction of the phalangeal and clavicular epiphyses and extensive calcareous deposits in different parts of the body with the calcareous secretion through several fistulous tracts. The administration of blood transfusions, vit. B, C and D and glanduboline was followed by a marked amelioration of the condition and by the healing of the fistulae.

Györgyi - Budapest

JOS, Kazmer, dr.; GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.

Lung abscess. Tuberk. kerdesei 9 no.4:184-190 Aug 56.

1. A Budapesti Janos korhaz (igaz: Bakats, Tibor, dr.) Mellkassebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Jos, Kazmer, dr.,) kozl.

(LUNGS, abscess
(Hun))

HUNGARY/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Chemotherapeutic Preparation Antituberculatic Drugs. V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1956, 66444

Author : Gyarmati, L., Born, J., Eidus, L.
Inst : -
Title : The Tuberculostatic Effect of 8-hydroxyquinoline Derivatives in Animal Experiments and in Clinical Practice.

Orig Pub : Orv. hetilap, 1956, 97, No 41, 1131-1134

Abstract : The derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline in animal experiments and in humans had a local tuberculostatic effect and failed to act when given subcutaneously or orally. Their local use in clinical practice during thoracic surgical interventions (38 patients) caused an increase in tissue granulation and epithelization. In 25 cases there was a local cure. Similar results were obtained from the use of 5-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline. -- A.G. Brusilovskaya.

Card 1/1

GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.; LAKATOS, Iren, dr.

Pancreas annulare. Orv.hetil. 100 no.38:1372-1376 S '59.

1. A Budapesti Janoskorhaz. (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Lenart Gyorgy dr.) es Gyermeksebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Gyarmati Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.
(PANCREAS abnorm.)

DAVID, Gabor; GYARMATI, Laszlo; FANCZI, Istvan

A simple rapid method for the measurementment of serum cholinesterase activity. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.2:201-206 Ap '60.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.
(CHOLINESTERASE blood)

GYARMATI, Laszlo; TOTH, Laszlo

A simple colorimetric method for the determination of urinary phenmetrazine (preludin, gracidin). Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.4: 350-357 Ag '61.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszegugyi Szolgalata.

(PHENMETRAZINE urine)

GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.

Volvulus due to a giant mesenteric cyst. Orv. hetil. 102 no.12:557-558 19 Mr '61.

1. Fovarosi Janos Korhaz, Gyermeksebeszeti Osztaly, Budapest.

(MESENTERIES dis)
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION etiol)

GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.

Mesenterial lymphadenitis and related diseases. Orv. hetil. 102 no.13: 601-606 26 Mr '61.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhaz, Gyermeksebeszeti Osztaly.

(LYMPHADENITIS) (MESENTERIES dis)

GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.; AKACS, Istvan, dr.

Trioxazin in preoperative therapy of children. Orv. hetil. 102 no.48: 2281-2282 26 N '61.

1. Budapesti Janos-korhaz, Gyermeksebeszeti Osztaly.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther)
(PREOPERATIVE CARE in inf & child)

PINTER, Zoltan, dr.; DAVID, Gabor, dr.; GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.

Change of plasma tyrosine concentrations in liver diseases. Orv. hetil. 103 no.19:879-881 13 My '62.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.
(LIVER DISEASES blood) (TYROSINE blood)

GYARMATI, Laszlo, dr.; LISZKA, Gyorgy, dr.

Surgery of Morgagni's hernia and radiological diagnosis of diaphragmatic hernia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.24:1138-1141 17 Je '62.

1. Fovarosi Janos korhaz, Gyermeksebeszeti es Rontgenosztaly.

(HERNIA DIAPHRAGMATIC)

SUMMARY

DAVID, Lajos, GYANYASI, Hungarian Health Service of the Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Csoportfonoksag).

"A Comparative Pharmacological and Toxicological Examination of N-Acetyl-p-Aminophenol and N-Acetyl-m-Aminophenol."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 11-17.

Abstract: [Authors' Russian summary] Based on their tests the authors conclude that NAPA [N-Acetyl-p-Aminophenol] is an excellent analgesic and antipyretic drug. NAMA [N-Acetyl-m-Aminophenol] shows similar effects but in a milder and less pronounced form. Both, the antipyretic and analgesic effects, even after oral administration, surpass the similar effects of novamidazophen given intramuscularly. Neither of the two compounds show nearly any toxicity. Data in the literature indicate that they do not damage blood formation, and the authors' own results show that NAPA has no property which would lead to methemoglobin formation. Of 24 references, six are Hungarian, the rest in Western.

1/1

GYARMATI, Magda, dr.

A case of Robin's syndrome. Orv. hetil. 103 no.25:1177-1180 24 Je '62.

1. Janos Korhaz, Gyermekosztaly.
(MANDIBLE abnorm) (TONGUE abnorm)

1. GYASHVILI, D. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wine and Wine Making - Gurdzhaani District

7. Dividing up Gurdzhaani District from the point of view of wine making /In Georgian with Russian summary/. Tru dy Inst. vin. AN Gruz. SSR 7, 1951.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

GIATSINTOV, YE. B.

"Study of Distribution of Forces and Stresses in Interlocked Couplings of the 'Herringbone' Type." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Aviation Technology Inst, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

GYATSINTOVA, P.P. (USSR)

"Iodine Content in Organs and Tissues of Healthy People and Endemic Goitre Patients."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

VERBEV, P.Ye.; GYBEV, Ye.B.; IVANOV, N.V.; KARACHOLEV, I.N.; MONEV, V.S.

Some data on the distribution of epidemic hepatitis in Bulgaria. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:104-107 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiolgii i infektsionnykh bolezney Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta, Sofiya.

(BULGARIA--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

GYBEV Ye.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Safety and Sanitation H-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74493

Author : Gybev Ye.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Problems of Air Disinfection

Orig Pub : Sor. experim. biol. i med., 1957, No 3, 129-138

Abstract : Through extensive experimental work it has been established that the most effective way of disinfecting air is the use of 1% solution of $CaCl_2$ activated with ammonium sulfate. This solution is capable of destroying 90% of bacteria (a 24 hour culture of Staphylococcus aureus 209) in the course of 10 minutes. The most suitable gauze mask for protection is the 6 ply mask. Bibliography covers 15 names.

Card : 1/1

VERBEV, P.Yo.; PODVARZACHEVA, A.; YEFREMOVA, A.; GYBEV, Ye.; IVANOV, N.; [illegible]

Studies on epidemiological and clinical aspects of epidemic hepatitis in Bulgaria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.9:96-101 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(BULGARIA--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

GYDEV, B.

GYDEV, B. - "Investigation of a system of recuperation of the VL-22 electric locomotive using traction motors as exciters". Moscow, 1955. Min Railways USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Science).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

S/081/61/000/019/031/085
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Popov, A., Gydeva, V.

TITLE: Use of precipitation chromatography for the detection of some benzothiazole derivatives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 128, abstract 19D142 (Dokl. Bolg. AN, v. 13, no. 4, 1960, 411-414)

TEXT: A method is proposed for the detection of the vulcanization accelerators (VA) of dibenzothiazole disulfide (Altax) (I), the Zn salts of mercaptobenzothiazole (Vulkazit ZM) (II), N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide (centocure) (III), N-diethyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide (sulfenamide BT) (IV), and of the antoxidant mercaptobenzimidazole (V) by conversion (except V) to mercaptobenzothiazole (captax) (VI) and by application of precipitation chromatography of VI in columns with $Bi(NO_3)_3$ (VII) or $CoCl_2$ (VIII). In the case of I, III and IV 0.1-0.2 g. VA is placed in a flask to which are added 45 ml 96 % ethyl alcohol and 5 ml 36 % HCl. The mixture is then boiled for 1 hour connected to a reflux condenser and then, after connecting to a direct condenser, the

Card 1/3

Use of precipitation chromatography...

major part of the ethanol is distilled off. The remaining mixture is divided into two. 10-20 ml water is added to one half and it is extracted with 10 ml C_6H_6. The mixture is washed in water until the reaction is neutral, dried over Na_2SO_4 and passed through the column together with VII. If VI is present a yellowy-orange zone is formed. 1-2 ml of the second half is placed in a beaker, a 10 % NaOH solution is added until an alkaline reaction is obtained and the mixture is brought to the boil. If there is no alkaline reaction this means that I is present. To detect di-ethyl-amine (case IV) a sample of the hydrolisate is leached in a Na_2CO_3 solution and a few drops of freshly prepared 10 % solution of sodium nitroprusside are added. This contains 10 % acetaldehyde (a pale violet colour). If the test specimen contains any VI, this is first eliminated. This is done by extracting 10-20 ml of the solution of the VA sample in C_6H_6 with a 5 % solution of KOH (2·10 ml), washing the solution in C_6H_6 until a neutral reaction occurs, and drying it over Na_2SO_4. The resulting solution is placed in a 100 ml flask, the C_6H_6 is distilled off, and then the residue

is analysed as shown above. In case II a weighed portion of VA is heated with 1-2 ml CH_3COOH, diluted with 5-100 ml water, and then the VI formed is extracted in benzene and revealed as indicated above. To find V, a sample of the substance is extracted with amyl acetate, the solution is filtered and passed through the column with VI (orange-red zone) or VIII (blue-green zone). VI does not interfere with the determination and it can be revealed in a mixture with V by extracting the sample with CCl_4 and passing the resulting solution through the column with VII (yellow colouring in the presence of VI). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

BULGARIA / Farm Animals. Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45208

Author : Pavlov, Bedyalko; Gydev, Khristo
Inst : Not given
Title : The Epitheliocellular Structures in the Parenchuma of th Thyroid Gland in the Buffalo.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Vissh. veterinarnomed. in-t, 1956, 4, 323-335

Abstract : The thyroid gland of 45 buffaloes aged from 6 months to 17 years was studied. In 8% of the cases, among the follicles and intrafollicular islets of usual appearance, the presence of structures with laminated epithelium was detected. From this tissue the follicles or aggregations of cells in the interstitial tissue are formed. The laminated character of their structure is confirmed by mycroscopic section. They sharply differ from the tissue of the thyroid gland and from the remnants of the ultimobranchial bodies which are

Card 1/2

GYENE, M.

Injection with fast binding cement. P. 9 MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE (Kozlekedesi Kiado) Budapest Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

BARTA, I.; GYENEI, I.

Morphology and function of plasmacytes in tuberculosis. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no. 41:1318-1322 14 Oct. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Mohacs District General Hospital (Director - Head Physician —Prof.-Dr. Imre Barta).

BARTA, Imre, Dr.; GYENEI, Ivan, Dr.; TOROND', Jozsef, Dr.

Morphology and clinical manifestations of lymphocytosis. Magy. belorv. arch. 11 no.1:4-9 Feb 58.

1. A Mohacsi Varosi Korhaz (igazgato foorvos: Barta, Imre dr.) kozlemenye.
(LYMPHOCYTOSIS
morphol. & clinc. manifest. (Hun))

GYENEI, Ivan,dr.; TIBOR, Lenke, dr.; VARADI, Tamas, dr.

Relationships of tuberculosis, leukemia and radiation. Tuberkulozis 13 no.9:272-276 S '60

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Milos dr. candidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. candidatus) kozlemenye

(LEUKEMIA etiol.)
(TUBERCULOSIS compl.)
(RADIATION EFFECTS)

GYENEI, Ivan, dr.

Periodic blood picture changes in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 14 no.7:218-220 Jl '61.

1. Az Orsz. Koranyi Tbc Intezet (Igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY blood)
(PERIODICITY) (BLOOD CELLS)

GYENEI, Ivan, dr.; SCHERER, Eva, dr.

On the danger of hemolysis in surgery of familial elliptocytosis. Magy. Sebesz. 15 no.1:56-59 F '62.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet kozlemenye.

(ERYTHROCYTES) (HEMOLYSIS)

GYENKI, Ivan, dr.

Hereditary and secondary elliptocytosis in tuberculotic patients. Tuberkulozis 15 no.5:153-155 My '62.

1. Az Orsz Koranyi Tbc Intezet (Igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(ANEMIA etiol) (TUBERCULOSIS blood)

BARAT, Iren, dr.; GYENEI, Ivan, dr.

Pulmonary adenomatosis with report of a case. Tuberkulozis 15 no.5: 140-142 My '62.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato foorvos: Boszormenyi Miklos dr., kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS case reports)
(ADENOMA case reports)

KOVACS, E.; GYENEI, M.

Dicoumarin test in liver function test. Orv. hetil. 94 no.18:490-493 3 May 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Hungarian People's Army Sanitation Service.

JUHASZ, Jeno, dr.; GYEMES, Geza, dr.

Observations on fulminant pulmonary embolism according to autopsy data of twenty years (1938-57). Orv.hetil. 100 no.49:1755-1760 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. Korbanctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezetenek (igazgato: Bzio Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(PULMONARY EMBOLISM statist)

GYENES, Geza, dr.

Fatal testicular torsion after herniotomy. Orv hetil 101 no.23: 822-825 5 Je '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Korbonctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezet.
(HERNIA INGUINAL surg.)
(TESTES dis.)

VENKEI, T.; SHUGAR, Ya.[Sugar, J.]; KOVACH, Margit[Kovacs, Margit], doktor [translator]; D'YENESH, Gea[Gyenes, Geza], doktor [translator]; MEL'TSER, Miklosh[Melczer, Miklos], prof., nauchnyy red.; RAYKA, Eden[Rajka, Odon], prof., nauchnyy red.; BERNAT, D'yerd'[Bernat, Gyorgy], otv. izdatel'; ALEKSA, M.[Aleksza, M.], red.izd-va; FARAGO, M., tekhn. red.

[Malignant tumors of the skin; early diagnosis, pathohistology and treatment] Zlokachestvennye opukholi kozhi; ranniaia diagnostika, patogistologiia i lechenie. Budapest, Izd-vo AN Vengrii, 1962. 341 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(SKIN--CANCER)

WEISZFEILER, Gyula; KARASZOVA, Valentina; FOLDES, Istvan; VINCE, Egon; GYENES, Geza

Study of attenuated tuberculosis bacillus stocks in rabbits. Biol orv kozl MTA 13 no.1-2:31-39 '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezete; Orszagos "Koranyi" Tb. Intezet; Budapest Orvostudomanyi Egyetem 1. sz. Korbonctani Intezete. 2. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja (for Weiszfeiler).

KENDREY, Gabor, dr.; BALO, Jozsef, dr.; JUHASZ, Jeno, dr.; GYENES, Geza, dr.; SELLYEI, Mihaly, dr.

Experimental study on newer cytostatic agents. Orv. hetil. 103 no.6: 257-260 11F '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. Korbonctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezet.
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol)

GYENES, G.

GYENES G., VARTERESZ V.

A daganatos betegsegek elhanyagolodasanak okai ajok-, bor-, emlo-, es vegbelrakos esetek alapjan. [Causes of neglect in lip, skin, breat, and rectal cancer] Orv. hetil., Budap. 92:24 17 June 51 p. 770-7.

1. Doctors. 2. Lorand Eotvos State Radium and Roentgen Institute (Director--Prof. Dr. Bela Wald).
CIML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27777

Author : Gyonos, G., Pentok, L., Sobostyon, P.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Out Experiment of a Combined Sanamycin -- X-ray Irradiation Treatment.

Orig Pub : Magyar radiol., 1956, 8, No 3, 184-188.

Abstract : Twenty-three patients were subjected to a combined treatment with sanamycin and X-ray irradiation (Hodgkin's disease -- 14, lymphosarcoma--2, lymphoepithelioma--1, lymphatic leukemia--2, reticulumcell sarcoma--4). The authors found that X-ray therapy was much more efficacious than sanamycin and that a preliminary course of treatment with sanamycin failed to improve the results of treatment.

Card : 1/1

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GYENES, Gyorgy, dr.; PENTEK, Laszlo, dr.; SEBESTYEN, Pal, dr.

Experiences with combined sanamycin - radiotherapy. Magy. radiol. 8 no.3:184-188 Aug 56.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (igazgato: Venkei, Tibor, dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Radiologiai osztalyanak (Foorvos: Rode, Ivan, dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM, dis.
hemoblastosis, ther., actinomycin C, comparison with radiother. (Hun))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
actinomycin C, in hemoblastosis, comparison with radiother. (Hun))
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, ther. use
same)

WEISSFEILER, J.; KARASSOVA, Valentina; FOLDES, I.; VINCZE, E.; GYENES, G.

The study of attenuated tubercle bacillus strains on rabbits. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.4:371-378 '61.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute for Tuberculosis "Koranyi", and First Institute of Pathology, University Medical School, Budapest.

(TUBERCULOSIS exper)

JUHASZ, J.; GYENES, G.

Observations on fulminating pulmonary embolism based on a study of autopsy material for 20 years (1938-1957). Acta med.hung. 17 no.1: 7-18 '61.

1. I Institut fur pathologische Anatomie und experimentelle Krebsforschung Direktor: Prof. J.Balo) der medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(PULMONARY EMBOLISM statist.)

HUNGARY

[illegible]

"[illegible]"

Budapest, [illegible]

[illegible] are discussed. [illegible] treated with X-rays. [illegible] effectiveness of radiation [illegible]

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720018-9"

GYARMATI, I.

Work in physics of Kalman Szily. p. 147 FIZIKAI SZEMLE (Eotvos Lorand Fizikai Tarsulat) Budapest. Vol 5, no. 5, Oct. 1955

Source: EEAL - LC Oct 1956 Vol 5 No. 10

GYARMATI, I. (Budapest XI., Budafoki u.6-8)

On the phenomenological basis of irreversible thermodynamics. I. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.3:219-243 '61.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University. Presented by Prof. Dr. G. Schay.

GYARMATI, I. (Budapest XI., Budafoki ut 6-8)

On the phenomenological basis of irreversible thermodynamics. II. A possible nonlinear theory. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.4:321-339 '61.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University. Presented by Prof. Dr. G. Schay.

GYARMATI,Istvan(Budapest XI.,Budafoki ut 6-8)

On the fundamentals of thermodynamics. Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:147-206 '62

1. Department for Physical Chemistry,Polytechnical University.

GYARMATI, I. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8); SANDOR, J. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8)

The role of axioms and models in the theory of physical knowledge. Pt.1. Periodica polytechn chem 6 no.4:243-260 '62.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Poltechnical University, Budapest.

GYARMATI, I. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8); SANDOR, J. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8)

The role of axioms and models in the theory of physical knowledge. Pt. 2. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.1:35-43 '63.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University, Budapest.

GYARMATI, Istvan, kandidatus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus

Thermodynamics of electrochemical transport processes. Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.4:459-476 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Fizikai-Kemiai Tanszek.
2. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Schay).

GYARMATI, Istvan, kandidatus; SANDOR, Jeno, aspirans

Thermodynamics of electrochemical transport processes. Pt. 2.
Kem tud kozl 20 no.3:375-407 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Fizikai Kemiai Tanszek.

GYARMATI, Istvan, dr. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8); OLAH, Kalman (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8)

Analysis of the rate entropy production by thermodynamic "equations of motion." Acta chimica Hung 35 no.1:95-105 '63.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest.

GYARMATI, Istvan, dr. korhazi-foorvos

Organization of the district stomatological service.
Nepegeszsegugy 35 no.11:291-293 Nov 54.

1. Kozlemeny a gyulai megyei korhaztol.
(DENTISTRY
in Hungary, organiz.)

Determination of new pharmaceutical preparations by the Pulfrich photometer. István Gyenes (Richter Pharm. Chem. Factory, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 190-8(1950).—For the *detn. of adrenalone* the Vulpian color reaction is suitable. A standard soln. is prepd. which contains 0.1–1.0 mg. adrenalone-HCl; 0.2–0.9 ml. portions are measured into test tubes, dild. to 5.0 ml. with distd. water, and 3.0 ml. of an I reagent (prepd. from 2.0 g. cryst. NaOAc, 8.0 ml. water, 30 ml. 0.1 *N* HCl, 10 ml. 0.1 *N* I soln., and dild. to 50 ml. with water) is added at 1-min. intervals into 8 test tubes. After 1 min. 2.0 ml. 0.05 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$ soln. is added to each tube, the tubes shaken, allowed to stand 60 min., then placed in a hot water bath exactly 2 min., cooled, and the extinction values detd. in a 1 cm. cuvet. With 8 parallel tubes the av. error of the method is ±1.0%. Filter S47 is used. For the detn. of the *HCl salt* of the *water-sol. vitamin K factor* (2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone bis(diethylglycocol ester)) amts. of the prepns. should be used which show extinction values of 0.25–0.60. The liquid, measured into 50-ml. Erlenmeyer flasks, is dild. with water to 10 ml., then 3 drops 30% NaOH, 2 drops of a reagent (4.0 g. NH_4OH-HCl in 10 ml. water), and again 3 drops NaOH soln. are added. The flasks are warmed on the water bath exactly 15 min., cooled in cold water for 10 min., and the extinction value detd. as above. Fresh standard solns. should be used, since unreliable results are obtained with solns. older than 90 min. The av. error was ±2%. For the *detn. of Pr p-aminosalicylate* (I) a standard soln. contg. 70–80 γ/1 ml. is prepd. Two ml. 2.0 *N* HCl is measured into a series of test tubes and chilled with ice. 0.2–2.0 ml. portions of the standard soln. are measured into the test tubes, dild. with water to 4 ml., 0.5 ml. of freshly-prepd. 0.5% $NaNO_2$ added, shaken, kept exactly 30 sec. in ice water, 0.5 ml. 0.5% thymol soln. in 2.0 *N* NaOH and 1.0 ml. 40% NaOH added, dild. to 15 ml., and the extinction value detd. A blank is run with 2.0 ml. water, and the values are calcd. by comparison with a calibration curve obtained from a soln. of known I content. When using 4 to 5 parallel tests, the av. error is ±2.0%. The method is suitable for detg. the p-aminosalicylic acid content in serum. I. Finály

C.A.

(7)

The determination of alkaloids with 0.005 *N* *p*-toluene-sulfonic acid. István Gyenes (Richter Gyógyszervegyészeti Gyár, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 381-8 (1950).—A method proposed by Vorländer (cf. *C.A.* 28, 992[2], 1811[3]) was adapted to microdetn. by using dimethylaminoazobenzene as an indicator. The titrating soln. is prepd. as follows. Measure 60 g. undecompd. phenol into a 100-ml. beaker, add 0.40 g. *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, stir with a glass rod until dissolved, pour the soln. into 300-400 ml. $CHCl_3$, dil. to exactly 450 ml. with $CHCl_3$, let stand overnight, and filter. The use of this 0.005 *N* soln. for the titration has the following advantages. A substance contg. 0.5-3.0 mg. alkaloid base is satisfactory for examn., distn. of $CHCl_3$ can be avoided, a modification which simplifies the procedure and eliminates error is introduced, and the titration is more accurate than titrating in an aq. medium. A special app. was worked out for the actual titration. The flask of this app. is airtight. A hyoscyamine soln. serves as a standard which is prepd. as follows. Dissolve 40-50 mg. pure hyoscyamine base in 25 ml. $CHCl_3$ free of acid and alc. For detg. the factor of a 0.005 *N* *p*-toluenesulfonic acid soln., 1 ml. of this standard soln. is dild. with pure $CHCl_3$ to 20 ml., one drop of a 0.1% $CHCl_3$ soln. of dimethylaminoazobenzene added, and titrated until a light red color appears. Each ml. of 0.005 *N* acid soln. is equiv. to 1.447 mg. hyoscyamine base. The following substances can be detd. by this method with a ±1.0% accuracy: hyoscyamine, atropine, scopolamine, strychnine, chelidonine, jervine, codeine, 4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanone, heptylamine, etc. Ergotoxine base can be detd. with ±2.0% accuracy. István Finály

C. A.
1951

Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics and Perfumes
17

Determination of 4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanone hydrochloride with silicotungstic acid. István Gyenes (Richter Gyógyszer- és Vegyészeti Gyár N.V., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 4-8(1951).—Since silicotungstic acid (I) proved suitable for the detn. of vitamin B_1, it seemed probable that other basic substances could be detd. by pptn. with I. Drugs contg. 4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanone·HCl (II) can be analyzed as follows. Dissolve 15–50 mg. of the substance in 25–30 ml. H_2O, add 1.0 ml. 10% HCl and 1–2 drops of 5% I, heat, place on a hot water bath, stir, add 5 ml. 5% I dropwise, allow to stand on the hot water bath 30 min., and then 2.5 hrs. at room temp. until the ppt. coagulates. Filter with a porcelain or glass filter, wash 3 times with 10-ml. portions of water, dry at 100–105°, and weigh. The ppt. consists of $SiO_2.2H_2O.12WO_3.4C_{21}H_{27}ON$; 1 g. is equiv. to 0.3360 g. II.

The active substance can be extd. from tablets with hot MeOH.

István Gyenes

Gyenes, I.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

547.9+13 541.8

14. Determination of papaverine in the presence of alkaloids and alkaloid-like substances — *Papaverin meghatározása alkaloidák és alkaloidszerű anyagok mellett* — I. Gyenes. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Lapja*) — Vol. 98, No 5, May 1952, pp 146–151, 5 figs., 11 refs.)

The separation of a papaverine base and a dipyridyl base in a chloroform solution on an aluminium oxide column was made possible by microchromatography (error ± 0.5 per cent). However, the method is complicated. The gravimetric determination of papaverine hydrochloride is simple since the alkaloid forms a precipitate in an aqueous solution with potassium ferricyanide. The probable composition of the precipitate is

$$(C_{20}H_{21}O_4N)_3 \cdot 3\,HCN \cdot Fe(CN)_3 + 3H_2O.$$

If only papaverine is contained in the solution, the reaction is not quantitative. In the presence of other alkaloids, e. g. ethylmorphine hydrochloride, dipyridol (4,4'-diphenyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanone hydrochloride), or alkylamines, e. g. methylamine hydrochloride, 2-aminoheptane sulphate, the dissociation of papaverine ferricyanide is reduced to the extent that the weighed precipitate is proportional with the initial papaverine content of the solution. *D. Varadnyi*

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

Determination of monoethyl malonic diethyl ester in the presence of diethyl malonic diethyl ester. [illegible] (Kőbányai Gyógyszergyár, Budapest, Hung.). *Kém. Lapja* 7, 207-8(1952).—The method evolved for detg. contaminations of monoethyl malonic diethyl ester (I) in com. prepns. of diethyl malonic diethyl ester (II) is: Measure 3.0 ml. II and adjust to exactly 20° in a test tube with a ground-glass stopper. Add 10 ml. anhyd. propyl alcoholic KOH (III), shake vigorously, allow to stand for several min. Close the test tube with a cotton stopper, dip for 2 min. into a boiling water bath, cool with tap water, place for 5 min. (if the ppt. is very small, then for 10-15 min.) in a water bath of 15°, add 5 ml. abs. acetone contg. 1% propyl alc., shake, transfer to a 1 G 3 sintered-glass filter, wash repeatedly with 5-ml. portions of propyl alc.-acetone and dry at 100° for 45 min. The method is suitable for detg. I when over 1.0% is present. III is prepd. as follows: Dissolve 25 g. KOH in 300 ml. propyl alc., allow to settle, titrate the KOH content, adjust to 5.6% KOH, add anhyd. Na_2SO_4, shake for 1 hr., allow to settle, filter through a sintered-glass filter 17 G 4, and keep in tightly closed flasks.

István Finály

GYENES, I.

Determination of tomatin with the aid of 0.005 N. para-toluenesulfonic acid; a preliminary communication. p. 159. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 5, May 1953)

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

GYENES, I.

A method for the plant control of the pyridine content in 4-ethylpyridine. István Gyenes (Kőbányai Gyógyszergyár, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 59, 251-2 (1953).—The method is based upon the readily sol. of pyridine in water and C_5H_5N whereas 4-ethylpyridine is poorly sol. in water. Into a 200-ml. separatory funnel are measured 50 ml. distd. water, 50 ml. analytically pure C_5H_5N, and 10 ml. of the ethylpyridine to be examd., the mixt. is shaken 1 min., the aq. phase sepd., the residue repeatedly shaken with another 50-ml. portion of water, and the combined aq. phases are titrated with *N* HCl in the presence of 4 drops dimethyl yellow-methylene blue combined indicator until the transition color (so-called onion-skell color) appears. Care should be taken to exclude C_5H_5N drops in the titrated liquor or the end point will be obscure. After removing the 2nd portion of water, the residue should be shaken once more to collect water drops adhering to the walls, and the collected drops should be added to the liquid to be titrated. The pyridine content (expressed in % by vol.) is calcd. by the formula $(x - 4.6)\ 2.283$, where x is the ml. of *N* HCl consumed, and 4.6 is substracted since ethyl-pyridine is also dissolved by water. One detn. takes 15 min., with an error of ±2% by vol. István Finály

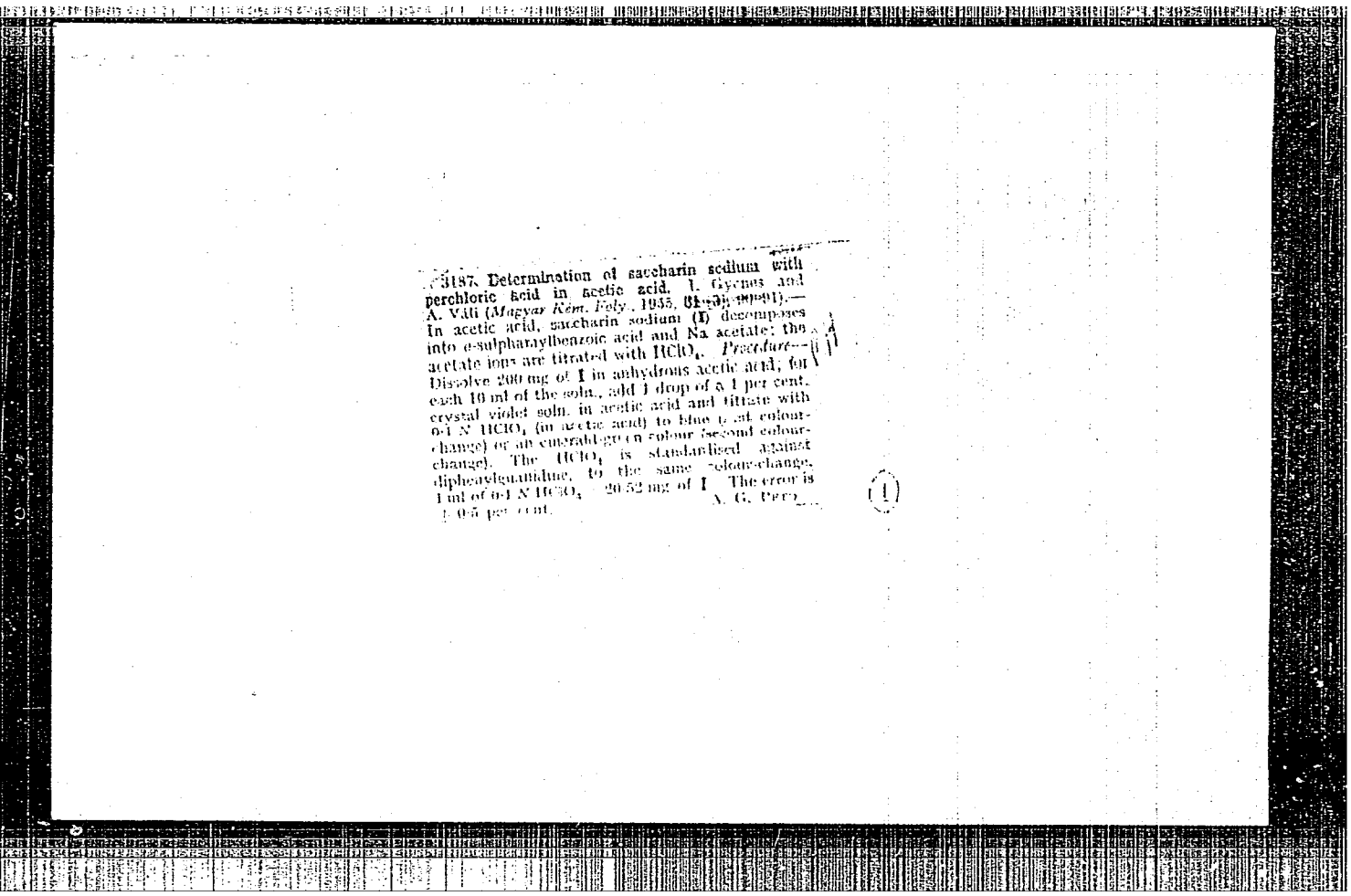
GIENES, I.

"Steroid Glucoalkaloids.I. Volumetric Determination of Tomatine and Tomatidine By Means of 0,005 N Toluene-p-Sulfonic Acid; Determination of Value of Drugs Containing Tomatine." p. 353,(MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT, Vol. 59, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

Gyenes, István

M10 Determination of ergot alkaloids with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in chloroform. István Gyenes (Kőbánya Pharm. Factory, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 89–90 (1955).—Weigh 20–40 mg. of pure cryst. ergot alkaloid, dissolve in $CHCl_3$, free of water and EtOH and stabilized by 1% by vol. of petroleum ether, dil. to 50 ml., and titrate 5–20-ml. portions of this stock soln. with 0.005*N* *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in $CHCl_3$, by using 1–3 drops of a 0.1% $CHCl_3$ soln. of dimethylaminoazobenzene as indicator, until a pinkish color appears; 1 ml. of titrant = 0.005 meq. of univalent alkaloid base. István Fináy



3187. **Determination of saccharin sodium with perchloric acid in acetic acid.** I. Gyenes and A. Váli (*Magyar Kém. Folyó.*, 1955, [illegible]).—In acetic acid, saccharin sodium (I) decomposes into o-sulphamylbenzoic acid and Na acetate; the acetate ions are titrated with $HClO_4$. *Procedure*—Dissolve 200 mg of I in anhydrous acetic acid; for each 10 ml of the soln., add 1 drop of a 1 per cent. crystal violet soln. in acetic acid and titrate with 0·1 *N* $HClO_4$ (in acetic acid) to blue (1st colour-change) or an emerald-green colour (second colour-change). The $HClO_4$ is standardised against diphenylguanidine, to the same colour-change. 1 ml of 0·1 *N* $HClO_4$ = 20·52 mg of I. The error is ± 0·5 per cent.

A. G. Peto

GYENES I

5

36. Fluorimetric determination of unsaturated alkaloids in ergotoxine type hydrogenated ergot alkaloids. I. Gyenes, G. Szendei, B. Stefkó, M. Németh. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat.* Vol. 61, 1955, No. 8, pp. 237—239, 1 fig., 4 tabs.

4

M. A. YOUTZ
3 copies

The ergotoxine type ergot alkaloids exhibit an intense blue fluorescence if irradiated with filtered ultraviolet light whereas the hydrogenated products do not show this phenomenon. In the course of experimental hydrogenations it was found that the intensity of this fluorescence was directly proportional to the quantity of the unsaturated alkaloids contained in the sample. The estimation was carried out by dissolving a 50 mg sample in 2 ml of methanol containing 1% of ethanesulphonic acid and diluting this solution with distilled water to 200 ml. This solution was transferred into a beaker of 50 ml capacity and 37.5 to 38 mm diameter. The intensity of the fluorescence was measured at constant temperature (25 °C) by means of a Pulfrich type fluorimeter and compared with the Pulfrich D fluorescence standard. Accuracy of the method was ± 2% if 40 to 5% of nonhydrogenated products were present and ± 10% in the presence of 5 to 2% unsaturated compounds. Only approximative data were obtained when the quantity of the unsaturated derivatives was less than 2%.

1848. The quantitative determination of the salts of ergot alkaloids in anhydrous medium. The determination of the base content and acid component of ergotamine tartrate, ergotamine acid phthalate and ergometrine maleate. I. Gyenes and K. Sirás (Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya [Budapest]). *Magyar Kém. Folyó.*, 1955, **61** (11), 356–359.—Ergotamine tartrate (I) (93 to 116 mg) was dissolved, protected from light, in anhydrous anhydride-free acetic acid (20 ml), and 1 drop of a 1 per cent. soln. of crystal violet in pure acetic acid was added. The soln. was titrated with 0·05 *N* $HClO_4$ in acetic acid to a blue colour (first colour-change). 1 ml of 0·05 *N* $HClO_4$ ≡ 20·08 mg of ergotamine base. To determine the acidic component, I (104 to 261 mg) was dissolved, protected from light, in pyridine (20 ml) (previously neutralised to a blue colour with K methoxide, in the presence of 0·1 per cent. methanolic thymol blue (0·2 ml)), and the soln. was titrated with 0·1 *N* K methoxide. 1 ml of 0·1 *N* K methoxide ≡ 7·504 mg of tartaric acid. The error was ± 0·3 per cent. The base content and the acidic component of ergotamine acid phthalate were determined by the same methods. The probable errors were ±0·5 and ±0·8 per cent., respectively. The base content of ergometrine maleate (60 to 210 mg) was determined similarly; the probable error was ± 0·4 per cent. 1 ml of 0·05 *N* $HClO_4$ ≡ 16·27 mg of ergometrine. For determining the acidic component (91 to 211 mg), the method described above was used, but with stirring and under nitrogen. The probable error was ±0·9 per cent. 1 ml of 0·1 *N* K methoxide ≡ 5·803 mg of maleic acid.

A. G. Peto

1517. The fluorimetric determination of ergot alkaloids. I. Gyenes and K. Szász (Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest). *Magyar. Kém. Folyó.*, 1937, 43, (12), 393–398.—To dried ergometrine maleate (50 mg), protected from light, were added water (10 ml) and 1 per cent. ethanolic ethanesulphonic acid (I) (5 ml), diluting finally to 50 ml with water. Aliquots of 3 to 25 ml were diluted to 50 ml with water, transferred to a beaker (diameter 37·5 to 38 mm) and compared at 25° ± 0·3° C with a Zeiss - Pulfrich D fluorescence standard. The values obtained from this dilution series were plotted against the ergometrine base (II) content determined by titration. The fluorescence intensity of II is 4·5 times that of ergotoxine base, showing that as well as lysergic acid, the substituents also influence the intensity. With increasing molar proportion of the substituents, the fluorescence intensity decreases. Ergotoxine and ergotamine were also examined.

A. G. PETO

GYENES, ISTVAN

Determination of saccharin sodium by titration with perchloric acid. István Gyenes and Alajos Vitál (Központi Gyógyszerészeti Pharm. Factory, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* (Hungarian) 62, 91-4(1956).—Saccharin Na decomp. in glacial AcOH to saccharin and Na acetate. The sample is dissolved in glacial AcOH, and one drop of a 1% soln. of crystal violet in glacial AcOH is added for each 10 ml. of solvent applied, then titrated with 0.1*N* perchloric acid to blue (1st transition) or to emerald green (2nd transition). One ml. of titrant = 20.62 mg. saccharin Na. The titrant may be adjusted by diphenylguanidine. István Finály

Orig Pub: Budapest, Müszaki Kiado, 1956, 3351, Isk. ara 6 ft; 306 l., Isk ara 6 ft.

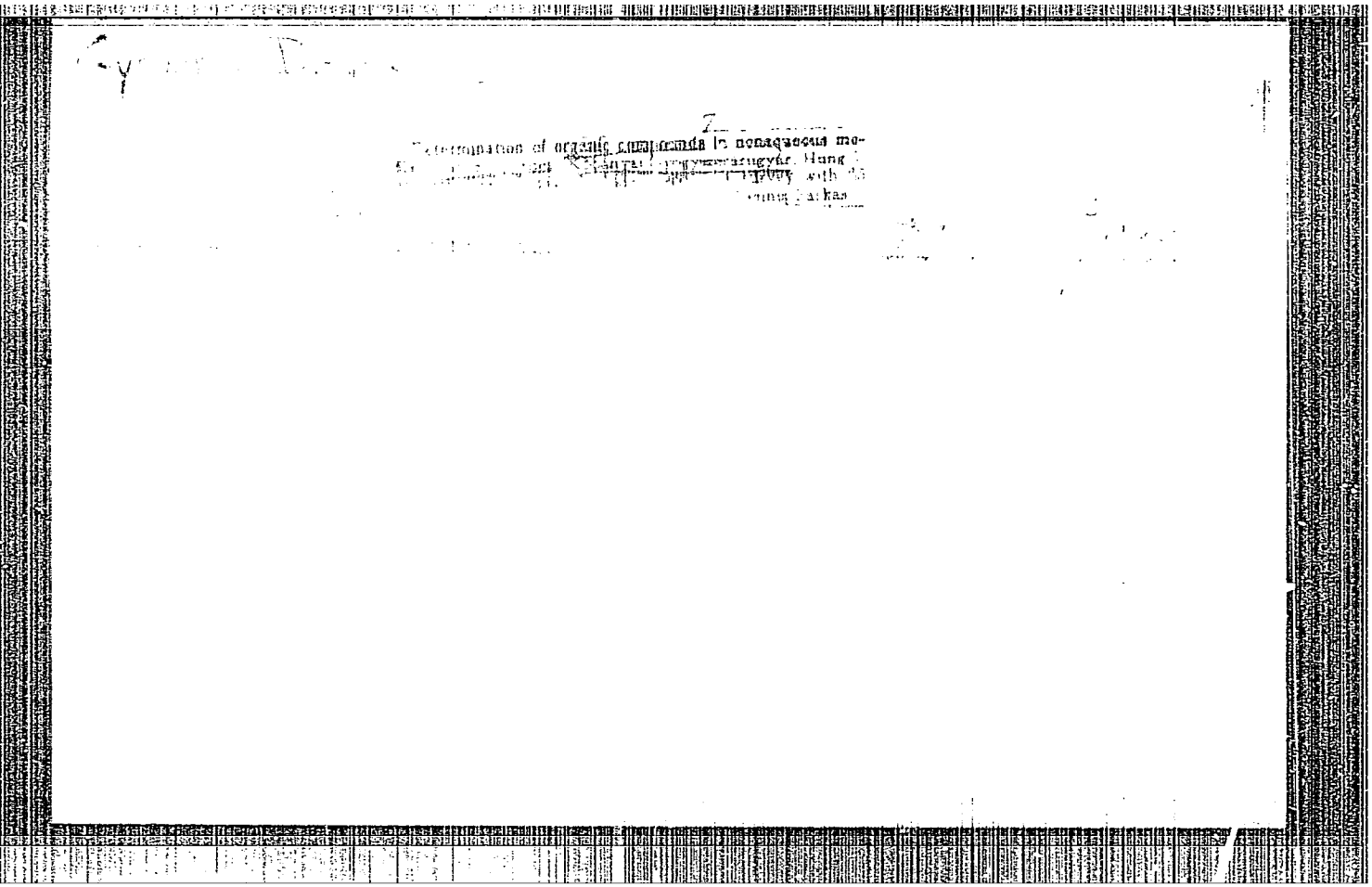
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720018-9"

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

Glycosides of Digitalis lanata. Estimation of the content of lanatoside B expressed as gitoxin in Isolanid-Richter (lanatoside C) and in Neoadigan-Richter (lanatoside A + B + C), and of the gitoxin content of digitoxin. I. Gyenis (Gedeon Richter Chem. Works, Ltd., Budapest). *Acta Chem. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 207–70(1956)(in English); cf. Jensen, *C.A.* 47, 11295(1953).—The intensity of fluorescence (I) of Isolanid-Richter (lanatoside C) and Neoadigan-Richter (lanatoside A + B + C), both contg. small amts. of lanatoside B, and the I of digitoxin contg. gitoxin were compared to the I of gitoxin which had been studied by countercurrent distribution. The detns. were carried out in a viscous mixt. of propylene glycol (4 parts) and H_3PO_4 (3 parts) at 25°. The av. apparent error was 0.1–0.4 abs. % gitoxin.

J. W. Loveberg, Jr.



Hungary/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61904

Author: Gyenes, Istvan

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Hydrazide of Isolysergenic Acid with 0.05 N Perchloric Acid in Mixed Solvent of Acetic Acid and Acetic Anhydride

Original Periodical: Izolizergsavhidrazid meghatarozasa 0.05 n perklorsavval ecetsav-ecetsavanhidrides kozegben., Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 1, 26-27; Hungarian; English resumé

Abstract: Hydrazide of isolysergenic acid dissolved in glacial CH_3COOH with added 15% acetic anhydride is titrated with 0.05 N solution of $HClO_4$ to crystal violet. Probable error of determination ±0.3%.

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GYENES, ISTVÁN

Hungary/Analytical Chemistry. General Topics. G-1

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19465.

Author : István Gyenes.
Inst :
Title : Titer Standardization of 0.1 n. Solution of $KOCH_3$, With 2-Phenylquinoline-4-Carboxylic Acid.

Orig Pub : Magyar Kém. Folyoirat, 1956. 62, No 7, 237-239.

Abstract : Instead of benzoic acid, phenylquinolinecarboxylic acid is used to standardize the titer of 0.1 n. $KOCH_3$. The coloration of the indicator is more distinct, no precipitation appears in a waterfree medium. For the determination of phenylquinolinecarboxylic acid, n-hydroxypropiophenone, 8-hydroxyquinoline and diethykstilbenediol, comparative titration were carried out in acetone, mixtures of acetone and pyridine and of benzene and pyridine using thymol-blue and azo-violet as indicators.

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GYENES, I.

651. The determination of the base content and acid component of ergotoxine phosphate in anhydrous and differential solvents, respectively. I. Gyenes

(Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Foly.*, 1956, 62 (7), 239–241.—Phosphate is titrated with K methoxide (I) in a differential solvent as KH_2PO_4 (II). *Procedure*—To determine the base content of ergotoxine phosphate (III), dissolve 100 to 150 mg in acetic acid (20 ml, containing not more than 2% of H_2O) and add 1 drop of crystal violet in acetic acid (0·1%). Titrate to the first (blue) colour-change with 0·05 *N* $HClO_4$ in acetic acid, which has been standardised against diphenylguanidine. During titration, keep the temp. const. to within ± 0·5°. The probable limit of error is ± 0·7%. The phosphate content of III is determined by dissolving (with warming, if necessary) 150 to 200 mg of sample in pyridine (5 ml) neutralised against azo violet. Add acetone (20 ml) previously neutralised with 0·1 *N* I in the presence of azo violet (0·5 ml per 50 ml of solvent) and titrate to orange - red with 0·1 *N* I. The soln. becomes cloudy at first, but near the end-point the II settles out. The probable limit of error is ± 0·5%.

A. G. Tkro

Gynes, I

1

R77. The volumetric determination of stilboestrol and stilboestrol dipropionate (Gynestrin). I. Gynes. (Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Foly.*, 1956, **62** (7), 242–244.—Stilboestrol is determined essentially by the method of Soncern and Burson (*Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.*, 1942, **14**, 358), except that the bromination is allowed to proceed for only 25 min. The probable limit of error is ± 0·3%. Alternatively, prepare an acetone - pyridine - methanol mixture (70:30:2), to each 100 ml add 0·1% azo violet in chlorobenzene (1 ml) and neutralise to blue - violet with 0·1 *N* K methoxide (I). Dissolve 100 to 125 mg of I in 50 ml of this solvent and titrate samples of 10 to 20 ml with 0·1 *N* I. The titrating soln. is standardised against cinchophen. The probable limit of error is ± 0·5%. To determine stilboestrol dipropionate (II), dissolve 72 to 82 mg in acetic acid (20 ml) in a 200-ml brominating flask. Add 0·1 *N* $KBrO_3$ (10 ml), H_2SO_4 (1:1) (0·5 ml) and KBr (300 mg in 1 ml of H_2O). Lubricate the joint with syrupy H_3PO_4 and keep the flask at 25° ± 3° for 80 to 83 min., protected from light. Add KI (500 mg) in H_2O (20 ml), followed by starch soln., and titrate with 0·1 *N* thiosulphate. A blank is carried out similarly. If the excess of Br is < 30%, the result is high; the time of bromination also affects the result. One mol. of II consumes 4 equiv. of Br. The probable limit of error is ± 0·5%.

A. G. Peto

GYENES, I. SZASZ, K.

Theories on acids and bases. p. 105.

(Magyar Kemikusok Lapja. Vol. 12, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Drugs. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68456.

Author : Gyenes I., Nemeth M., Bayer J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Use of Carbon Tetrachloride and Phenol or Chloroform and Phenol as Solvents for the Determination of Alkaloids in Anhydrous Media. Determination of Protoveratrine and Reserpine in Tablets.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. hung., 1957, 27, No 1-2, 23-28.

Abstract: Tablets containing 100-250 γ protoveratrine or having a reserpine base in a 60-165 mg mass are extracted with CCl_4 or $CHCl_3$ admixed with 2-3 wt% phenol. Titration of the base are conducted with 0.005 normal n-toluenesulfoacid. Accuracy of the method is ± 2.5%.

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GYENES, I.

343. Simultaneous use of acetic anhydride and mercurous acetate in titrations of amines in glacial acetic acid medium. (Preliminary communication.) I. Gyenes (Anal. Lab., Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyt.*, 1957, 63 (2-3), 84.—A mixture of the hydrochlorides of tertiary (*i.e.*, non-acetylisable) aliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic amines and of the hydrochlorides of acetylisable amines is titrated after acetylation. *Procedure*—The unknown, containing 0·3 to 0·6 milli-equiv. of the tertiary amine, is set aside at 20° to 25° for 1 to 3 hr. with the acetylating mixture [a soln. of mercuric acetate (0·3 g) in a soln. of acetic acid (20 to 64%) in acetic anhydride] (20 to 40 ml). When the acetylation is complete, the soln. is titrated with 0·05 *N* $HClO_4$ in acetic acid. The indicator is crystal violet or azo red, according to the mixture of the amines and the basicity of the acetylated amine. The amount of the acetylisable amine can be 2 to 15%, and under some conditions 2 to 80% of the total amine content.

A. G. Paro

GYEMES I.

570. Determination of phenols and carboxylic acids in the presence of each other. (Preliminary communication.) I. Gyemes (Anal. Lab., Pharm. Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyó.*, 1957, 63 (2–3), 75.—By using tro violet (I) as indicator, phenolic hydroxyl groups and carboxyl groups can be determined in the presence of one another, in some cases even if they are in the same molecule. *Procedure*—Dissolve a sample, equiv. to 5 to 10 ml of 0·1 *N* K methoxide (II), in a mixture (85:15) of acetone and pyridine (30 to 40 ml, neutralised to I). Titrate with 0·1 *N* II; the first (orange) colour change is the equivalence point for the carboxyl groups; the second (bluish-violet) change is that for the phenolic hydroxyl groups. If the original soln. is yellow, the colour change is different. The method can be used for the differential titration of dicarboxylic acids if the difference in the dissociation constants of the carboxyl groups (in water) is $>10^4$ (*e.g.*, malic acid). A. G. Pito

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8043.

Author : Gyenes, Istvan.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Analytical Study of 2-(N-Piperidyl)-Methyl-Cyclohexanone.

Orig Pub: Magyar Kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 1, 10-16.

Abstract: Eutectic melting point (ET) was determined of the hydrochloride of 2-(N-piperidyl)-methyl-cyclohexanone (I) with phenacetin (II) and with benzanilide (III), according to the micro-method of Kofler and by the capillary method. ET with III reveals contaminations better than ET with II. A refraction coefficient $n^{20}D$ 1.4925 was determined for the base I. A study made of the

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