

USSR/General Biology - General Histology

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 9483

Author : Ivanitskaya, A.F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Reactivity of Cell Elements from Mouse Spleen to Ionizing Radiation in Cultivation Outside the Organism.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriologii, 1956, 33, No 3, 35-42

Abstract : In cultivating the spleen of mice x-irradiated at different times, after irradiation it was established in principle that the same condition exists when the cultures are treated with doses of 5000 and 500 r. Migration of lymphoid elements is diminished markedly and irreversibly. Predominant cell forms are reticular cells, and macrophage. Changes in lymphocyte nuclei are reduced to shrivelling and unequal chromatin distribution. Gigantism and multiple fragmentation of nuclei are observed in cells with a larger amount of cytoplasm. Shortly after irradiation (in doses of 500 r calculated by days, and

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 9483

5000 r calculated by hours) mitoses are absent; they are re-established later, but manifest various anomalies.

Card : 2/2

IVANITSKAYA, A. F.

Study of the effect of X rays on reticular tissue of the  
spleen by means of the explantation method. Trudy Inst.  
morf.zhiv. no.24:97-104 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(SPLEEN)

IVANITSKAYA, A.F.; MANSUROVA, V.V.

Study of the effect of X rays on the liver of white mice.  
Trudy Inst.morf.shiv. no.24:105-114 '59.

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LIVER) (MIRA 13:3)

IVANITSKAYA, A.F.

Use of the explantation method in studying the effect of  
X rays on the hemopoietic organs of the axolotl. Trudy Inst.  
morf.shiv. no.24:115-125 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)  
(AXOLOTLIS)

24(0)

AUTHOR:

Ivanitskaya, A. F.

SOV/20-124-1-60/69

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Effect of  $\gamma$ -Rays of  $Co^{60}$  Upon the Blood and Connective Tissue Cells of a Mouse Spleen in the Process of Explantation (Izucheniye deystviya  $\gamma$ -luchey  $Co^{60}$  na krovnyanye i soyedinitel'notkannyye kletki selezenki myshi pri eksplantatsii )

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 209 - 212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The cell elements of different tissues and organs react differently upon ionizing radiation (Refs 1-5). It is known that the stroma of the blood-forming organs of several animals is more resistant to X-rays than other blood elements, particularly the leucocytes (Refs 6-9 and others). Absolutely lethal doses cause the destruction of the microscopic structure of the mentioned organs, the free blood cells disintegrate. This is the reason why the blood elements leave those organs (Ref 10). The spleens of white mice were explanted according to the method of the hanging drop preparation. On the following day an irradiation (as mentioned in the title)

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An Investigation of the Effect of  $\gamma$ -Rays of  $\text{Co}^{60}$  Upon the SOV/20-124-1-60/69  
Blood and Connective Tissue Cells of a Mouse Spleen in the Process of Ex-  
plantation

with doses of 5000 and 100 000 r was administered. The changes observed are described. The lymphoid forms suffered nuclear deformations (Fig 1). Normal lymphocytes were, however, also detected. At that time the non-irradiated control cultures were highly developed (Fig 2). They contained cells in different stages of mitotic division. An irradiation of the cultures with 100 000 r is fatal. For the purpose of determining in how far an affection of the cells is due to a direct effect of radiation energy an explanted spleen was irradiated and cultures were produced from it. It was found that an irradiation of the spleen in vitro with 100 000 r causes changes which also occur in the case of explantation. As this dose affects the spleen fragment in vitro, a dose of 5000 was applied which does not cause a fatal outcome even in the case of total irradiation of the animal. Though changes occurred in the case of the irradiation in vitro with 5000 r the viability of the cells was not paralyzed. A maintenance of irradiation during cooling has an unfavorable effect upon the freely mobile cells. The elements of the reticular and

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An Investigation of the Effect of  $\gamma$ -Rays of  $Co^{60}$  Upon the SOV/20-124-1-60/69  
Blood and Connective Tissue Cells of a Mouse Spleen in the Process of Ex-  
plantation

connective tissue are little impeded. From the results obtained the conclusion can be drawn that the lymphoid cells are the most vulnerable ones and are the first and most seriously affected. Myeloid cells (granulocytes) are more resistant. The cells of the reticular connective tissue are the most resistant cells. For the time being it is difficult to explain the existing differences. It is finally stated that also a direct radiation causes an affection. There are 4 figures and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii  
nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov,  
Academy of Sciences, USSR)  
PRESENTED: August 29, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician  
SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

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24(0)

AUTHOR: Ivanitskaya, A. F.

SOV/20-59-124-2-57/71

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of a Medium Irradiated With  $\gamma$ -Rays of  $\text{Co}^{60}$  in the Case of Explantation of the Spleen in Mice (Izucheniye deystviya obluchennoy sredy  $\gamma$ -luchami  $\text{Co}^{60}$  pri eksplantatsii v ney selezenki myshi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 444-447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The blood-producing organs are the most sensitive organs in the action of absolutely lethal doses of irradiation and are damaged already during the first hours (Refs 1,2). Not all cells of these organs, however, react to the ionizing irradiation to the same degree. Thus, the stroma cells are more resistant than the free blood elements, especially than the lymphocytes (Refs 3-7). On the basis of an investigation of individual cell forms in the case of total irradiation of the organism it can, however, not be stated whether the damage occurs due to a direct effect of radiation on the cells or whether the whole organism is responsible of it. In this case the method of tissue culture may eliminate the effect of the organism. For this purpose the spleen of a normal mouse which had not been irradiated was cultivated in a medium of

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SOV/20-59-124-2-57/71

Investigation of the Effect of a Medium Irradiated With  $\gamma$ -Rays of Co<sup>60</sup> in the Case of Explantation of the Spleen in Mice

chicken plasma with mouse spleen extract according to the method of the hanging drop. On the day after the production of the culture an irradiation with 100,000 r  $\gamma$ -rays (dose 600 r/min) of Co<sup>60</sup> was applied. The possible action of the liquid medium on the cells of the growing cultures could not be eliminated (Refs 8-11). The author did not investigate the effect of direct irradiation on the growing cells. For the purpose of solving the problem mentioned in the title the medium was treated with the rays mentioned in doses of 1.5 millions, 669,000, 100,000, and 5000 r, and pieces of spleen which had not been irradiated were then added. Furthermore, only the plasma irradiated with 5000 and 100,000 r was investigated since higher doses were unsuited (Refs 12,13). At a dose of 100,000 r the medium mentioned was changed, i.e. substances with a toxic effect on the growing cell cultures were formed. The cells of the blood series, especially the lymphocytes were seriously changed. This holds also for the connective tissue cells, but to a smaller degree. At a dose of 5000 r the free blood cells are damaged and perish 48 hours after the irradiation. The reticular elements maintain their morphological and functional properties.

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SOV/20-59-124-2-57/71  
Investigation of the Effect of a Medium Irradiated With  $\gamma$ -Rays of Co<sup>60</sup> in the  
Case of Explantation of the Spleen in Mice

Their changes exercise no influence on their general vital activity (active mobility, phagocytosis etc.). The lymphoid cells are damaged the most rapidly and the most intensely. Their restoration takes the most time. The reasons for the highest sensitivity have hitherto not been found (Ref 14).- There are 1 figure and 14 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: August 28, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

Card 3/3

IVANITSKAYA, A.F.; PALEYEVA, Z.N.

Effect of gamma rays of Co<sup>60</sup> on explanted connective tissues  
of the chick embryo. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:709-712 JI '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova  
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Shmal'-  
gauzenom.

(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

27.1220 4012

23858  
S/020/61/137/006/020/020  
B103/B217

AUTHORS: Ivanitskaya, A. F. and Faleyeva, Z. N.

TITLE: Effect of the gamma rays of Co<sup>60</sup> on the intestinal epithelium of fowl embryo in a tissue culture

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 6, 1961, 1456-1459

TEXT: The authors clarify in their study the behavior of the intestinal epithelium of fowl embryos in tissue cultures when irradiated with high doses of gamma rays of Co<sup>60</sup>. 7-8 days old embryos were used for this purpose in order to eliminate the intestinal flora. The tissue was cultivated according to the method of the hanging drop without passages. Fowl plasma and fowl embryonic extract (1 : 1) served as culture medium. The epithelial growth according to the membrane type was used as criterion of the cell reaction. The membranes were measured planimetrically (method of Ibling, not explained in the text) and the cytological characteristics of the membrane forming cells studied. The mitoses were rare and could not be used as criterion. Finished cultures were irradiated with doses of from 100 up to 200,000 r (intensity of the dosis 96-590 r/min) in the apparatus ГΥЕЭ-800

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Effect of the gamma ...

S/020/61/137/006/020/020  
B103/B217

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(GUBE-800) (Ref. 5)-24 hours after their preparation. The authors analyzed live cultures on a heatable microscope table as well as fixed and colored cultures. The liquid San-Felice according to prescription by P. I. Zhivago was used for fixing. Fixation was carried out after 24 and 48 hr. The authors established that irradiation with 100 r inhibits to a certain extent membrane growth without causing any changes. Doses of 1000 and 5000 r considerably inhibit membrane growth, lead to premature fat formation in the cytoplasm and to the appearance of large quantities (14.4%) of very large cell nuclei. Cell division is not suppressed. Doses of 50,000 and 75,000 r destroy the membranes already during irradiation, often causing proliferation of the connective tissue. The membranes do not decompose, however, in all cultures, and they are partly liquefied where they are maintained. The amount of very large cell nuclei reaches 21.05%. Also the nucleoli are enlarged, crushed, and often of bizarre forms. Mitoses never take place here. Thus the cultures are destroyed by these doses without any sign of reconstruction. Doses of 100,000 and 200,000 r destroyed the grown membrane to 100%. The few surviving cells had vesicularly swelled nuclei, were not connected with the adjacent cells and were seriously impaired. The authors finally state that 1) all doses (except 100 r) caused a polymorphism of the

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B103/B217

Effect of the gamma ...

nuclei which was the stronger, the higher the used doses were. 2) Doses of 1000 r and more weakened the epithelial growth and the membranes were not uniform. They studied not irradiated epithelium and found that the membrane cells form pseudopodia, at the periphery, move on by means of them, thus expanding the membrane. The abovementioned liquefaction hinders this group movement, which leads to the nonuniformity of the membrane. In conclusion, the authors state that the effect of the used doses of irradiation on the explanted intestinal epithelium is similar to the effect on intermuscular connective tissue. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The only reference to English-language publication reads as follows: H. M. Patt, A. M. Brues, Ref. 3: Radiation Biol., 7, p. 2, ch. 15, 959, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 26, 1960, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1960

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27.2400 also 2209

32756  
S/205/61/001/006/016/022  
D243/D305

AUTHORS: Ivanitskaya, A.F., and Boykova, V.I.

TITLE: The effect of neutron radiation on the spleen of the white mouse

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 913 - 918

TEXT: It is stated that there are few data on the effect of neutron radiation on isolated organs. Preliminary experiments showed that the absolute lethal dose for white mice was 500 - 600 rads at a duration of 13.7 and 16.4 mins. respectively. 150 white mice were used, of 18 - 20 g weight, and given a 600 rads dose from an MTP-1000 (ITR-1000) reactor. The animals were placed in special containers of organic glass with four individual nests. Death occurred on average after 3.1 days. Micro- and macroscopic spleen changes appear rapidly, the organ diminishing in size within 24 hours and being 3 - 3.5 times smaller than normal at death. To study the microscopic changes the animals were decapitated and splenic sections fixed 1, 4, 6 hours and 1, 2, and 3 days after irradiation, using

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S/205/61/001/006/016/022

The effect of neutron radiation on ...

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the prescription of Tsenker and San-Feliche and staining with haemalum and eosin by Feulgen and Romanovskiy's method. The average cell number, and the number of lymphocytes and mature granulocytes were estimated and plotted graphically. Spleen changes after neutron radiation are very similar to those provoked by X- and  $\gamma$ -rays, and are manifest as the occurrence and development of tissue breakdown, in pathological changes in various cell groups (hypersegmentation and swelling of the nuclei of the granular forms, pyknosis and karyoreksis of the lymphoid elements, etc.), in the diminution of the number of free blood corpuscles and in emptying of the organ. After neutron radiation, an increased number of mitotic cells are found in the reticular stroma, together with mitotic megakaryocytes and plasma cells. It is suggested that the haemopoietic tissue is less affected by neutron radiation than by equivalent doses of X- and  $\gamma$ -radiation. The authors express thanks to B.A. Levin, Scientific Assistant at the Institut atomnoy energii Akademii nauk SSSR (Atomic Energy Institute AS USSR) for his assistance with the reactor. There are 4 figures and 15 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-lan-

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4

32756

S/205/61/001/006/016/022  
D243/D305

The effect of neutron radiation on ...

guage publications read as follows: M. Swift, S. Taketa, E. Tochilin and B. Shumway, Radiation Res., 9, 191, 1958; J.L. Bateman, V. P. Bond and E. Stickley, Radiologie, 74, 90, 1960; V.P. Bond, R.E. Carter, J.S. Robertson, P.H. Seymour and R.E. Hetvher, Radiation Res., 4, 129, 1959; H.H. Vogel and D.L. Jordan, Radiation Res., 9, 199, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhiivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova  
AN USSR, Moskva (Institute of Animal Morphology im.  
A.N. Severtsov, AS USSR, Moscow) X

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Card 3/3

*IVANITSKAYA, H. F.*

(b)  
Some Peculiarities of Spleen Damage in White Mice Irradiated with Fast Neutrons: Histological and Tissue-Culture Observations

A. F. Ivanitskaya

The IRT-1000 reactor served as the source of neutron radiation. White mice were irradiated with a lethal dose (600 rad), and spleen explantation was carried out at different time-intervals after the exposure of animals to fast neutrons. Macro- and microscope changes in the spleen after the exposure of animals to 600 rad were, on the whole, similar to those after X- and  $\gamma$ -irradiation with biologically equivalent doses, but certain spleen changes were observed which were peculiar to fast neutron irradiation. These changes consisted in the appearance of dividing megakaryocytes, plasma cells, and cells of the reticular and connective tissue of the spleen. Mitoses in megakaryocytes and connective tissue cells were often not completed by cell division, leading to the formation and aggregation of cells with multiple or giant nuclei. Apart from this, cells of lymphocyte type were observed in the connective tissue zone of growth in spleen cultures, especially when the interval between the exposure and culturing was prolonged. Many of these cells were actively mobile. Some of them possessed two nuclei.

The existence of these peculiarities, revealed by the methods of histology and tissue culture, suggests that connective tissue stroma of the liver is not damaged by neutron irradiation as strongly as by X- and  $\gamma$ -irradiation, so that it seems to be able to serve as the source of the formation of new blood cells, lymphocytes in particular. In this connection it could be suggested that it is not the damage of haemopoietic organs which plays the main role in determining the death of animals after neutron irradiation.

*Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR*

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,  
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

L 11253-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS---AFETC/AMD/ASD---AR/K  
ACCESSION NR: AF3001078

S/0205/63/003/003/0477/0482

AUTHOR: Ivanitskaya, A. F.

55  
54

TITLE: Application of the explantation method in studying the action of fast neutrons on the spleen of the white mouse

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 477-482

TOPIC TAGS: spleen, fast neutrons, explantation, gigantic cells, polynuclear, spleen stroma

ABSTRACT: In earlier studies spleens of white mice irradiated by fast neutrons underwent changes similar to those produced by x-rays and gamma rays, but the spleen stroma appeared to be damaged less. This study analyzes the action of fast neutrons on the spleen using a tissue culture method. Mice were irradiated with a single fatal dose of 600 rads, after which they lived for 3.1 days. The spleens were explanted the first, second, and third days after irradiation into a medium of chicken blood plasma with an extract from the spleens of normal mice. A suspended drop method was used. Radiation action was determined by quantitative counts of the cells growing and migrating from the explant into the medium, by counts of mitoses, polynuclear cells, and growth indices, and by the cytological characteristics of

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L 11253-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001078

different cell types at different time periods of cultivation. The growing cells of the connective tissue in the spleen stroma of mice irradiated by fast neutrons are characterized by the appearance and increased growth of polynuclear and gigantic cells with gigantic nuclei and by the presence of mitoses and ability to move. Free moving spleen blood cells of mice irradiated by fast neutrons with a dose of 600 rads undergo rapid damage which can be observed the first day after irradiation during explantation of the spleen. Orig. art. has 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moscow  
(Institute of Animal Morphology, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun62

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 013

lb/wm  
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5010348

NR/0205/65/005/002/0260/0264

AUTHOR: Ivanitakayn, A. M.

STUDY: Morphology of changes in the liver in mice irradiated with fast neutrons

DATE: 1965. 260-264

KEYWORDS: animal, mouse, fast neutron dose, radiation damage, liver, cytology, morphology, heavy irradiation, karyokinesis

Mice were irradiated with fast neutrons of 1000 kV. The dose rate was 1000 r/hr. The animals were killed at different periods after irradiation. The liver was examined by light and electron microscopy. The results show that the liver cells undergo karyokinesis and morphological changes. The animals were killed at different periods

the Kupffer cells were found. Vascular system changes were characterized by  
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ACCESSION NR: AP5010340

hypertrophy and dilation of sinusoids and vessels, blood cell infiltration of the  
interstitium, and the presence of white blood cells within the blood vessels in  
the interstitium. The interstitium was characterized by the presence of  
small, dark, granular, and an increased number of binucleated cells at  
remote periods. According to literature data the nature of liver changes  
produced by Y-radiation is similar. However, the absence of large necrotic foci

following an X-irradiation lethal dose suggests that for corresponding doses fast neutron irradiation produces less disastrous changes in the liver. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moscow

SUBMITTING: 27Apr68

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

REF EXP. SV: 000

OTHER: 019

*mb*  
Card 2/2



IVANITSKAYA, A.S., inzh.; MOSTOFIN, A.A., inzh.

Determination of small oxygen concentrations. Elek. sta. 35 no.7:  
79-80 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

Country : USSR  
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100336

Author : Ivanitskaya, G.M.  
Inst : Milyutinsk State Selection Station  
Title : The Influence of Soil Moisture on the Longevity  
and Productivity of Alfalfa Under the Conditions  
of Dry Farming.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Milyutinsk gos.  
selekts. st., 1957, No 2, 28-33

Abstract: Under the conditions of dry farming in Uzbekistan,  
alfalfa produces hay yields of 15-20 centners/ha,  
and in isolated cases up to 40 centners/ha.  
However, in some years, a severe thinning of the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619010006-8

herbage was observed on the rainfed sowings  
of alfalfa. During 1943-1953, the author con-  
ducted field and laboratory investigations on  
the thinning-out of alfalfa herbage. Alfalfa pre-  
serves its viability well if by the beginning  
of sprouting if the moisture content of the  
soil in the layer of 120-180 centimeters does  
not fall below 6%. The water content in the  
lower soil layers produces a decisive influ-  
ence both on the yield of hay and seeds of  
alfalfa: when the moisture content of the  
lower soil layers (120-180 centimeters) was

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16-18.5% by the period of spring sprouting,  
the yield of the seeds comprised 1.0-1.4  
centners/ha. A decrease of the soil moisture  
content to 12.2% lowered the yield of the seeds  
to 0.5 centners/ha. With a still lower moisture  
content in the soil, alfalfa did not fruit at  
all. -- V.M. Kashmanova

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; IVANITSKAYA, I.N.; KARPMAN, V.I.

Mechanism of cardiac function during inspiration and expiration;  
dynamocardiographic investigations [with summary in English].  
Biofizika 4 no.2:198-203 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(RESPIRATION, physiol.  
eff. of expiration & inspiration on heart funct. (Rus))  
(HEART, physiol.  
eff. of expiration & inspiration (Rus))

GEL'SHTEYN, G.G.; IVANITSKAYA, I.N.

Importance of dynamocardiography for the diagnosis of mitral stenosis.  
Vrach.delo no.5:477-483 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (direktor - akademik A.N.  
Bakulev).

(CARDIOGRAPHY)

(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES)

IVANITSKAYA, I.N. (Moskva, Sosnovaya ul., d.9-b, kv.2)

Dynamocardiographic examination coarctation of the aorta.  
Grud. khar. 1 no.5:38-43 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - akademik A.N. Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i Laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN USSR Ye.B. Babskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii.

(CARDIOGRAPHY)  
(AORTA--DISEASES)

SERGEL', O.S.; ZUBOVSKIY, G.A.; IVANITSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of indicator doses of certain radioactive isotopes on the luminescence of blood and bone marrow. Vest. rent. i rad. 34 no.1: 59-61 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V. Koslovz) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova). Adres avtora: Moskva, D-167, 1-y Aeroporta, d.1, kv. 23).

(IODINE, radioactive

eff. of indicator dose on luminescence of blood & bone marrow (Rus))

(SODIUM, radioactive

same)

(BLOOD, eff. of radiations on

radioiodine & sodium, indicator doses, on luminescence (Rus))

(BONE MARROW, eff. of radiations on

same)

KOLESNIKOV, S.A.; IVANITSKAYA, I.N.

Late results of mitral commissurotomy according to dynamocardiographic data. Grud. khir. 5 no.2:39-44 Mr-Apr'63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN UkrSSR Ye. B.Babskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR i Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR. Adres Kolesnikova: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d. 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

IVANITSKAYA, I.N.

Reaction of the cardiovascular system to measured stress in patients with mitral stenosis. Kardiologiya 5 no.2:23-27'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii ( zav. - akademik AN UkrSSR Ye.B.Babskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii ( dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin ) AMN SSSR i Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. prof. S.A. Kolesnikov) AMN SSSR.



BABSKIY, Ye.B., akademik; KARPMAN, V.L.; IVANITSKAYA, I.H.

Normal duration of electric systole in man. Dokl. AN SSSR  
156 no.6:1472-1475 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR (for Babskiy).

FATEYEVA, M.N.; IVANITSKAYA, L.A.; POLEKHOVA, T.M.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Study of the functional state of the thyroid gland with the aid  
of the DSU-60 apparatus. Med.rad. no.9:68-71 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)  
(THYROID GLAND) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

USSR/Farm Animals. Honey Bee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92673.

Author : Likhvar, D.F., Ivanitskaya, L.M.  
Inst : Scientific Research Inst. for Agriculture and Cultivation of the Western Rayons of the Ukrainian SSR.

Title : Guizotia. - A New Honey Bearing Plant.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul Nauk-dosl. in-t zenerobstva i tvarimistva zakhidn. rayoniv UNSR, 1957, vyp. 2, 47-48.

Abstract: Guizotia (*Guizotia abyssinica* Cass.) has been grown for 7 years in the Kiev Botanical Garden of The Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). This oily-bearing plant may be used in the eastern rayons of the Ukrainian SSR as a good honey bearing

Card : 1/2

IVANITSKAYA, L. P.:

First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov.

IVANITSKAYA, L. P.: "The antibiotic properties of the actinomycetes." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20 1956.

GAUZE, G.F., IVANITSKAYA, L.P., VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

Biochemical mutants of some bacteria with impaired oxidation  
[with summary in English]. Izv. An SSSR. Ser. biol. no. 6:719-725  
N-D '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniya antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk  
SSSR, Moskva.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)  
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)  
(BACILLUS MYCOIDES)

NAKHIMOVSKAYA, M.I., OSTROVSKAYA, N.N., YARMOLENKO, L.I., IVANITSKAYA, L.P.

Simple method of increasing the antibiotic activity of actinomycetes  
in surface cultivation [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya  
27 no.3:387-389 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

(ACTINOMYCES,

antibiotic prod., increase of productivity in surface  
cultivation (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS,

prod. by Actinomyces, increase of productivity  
in surface cultivation (Rus))

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.

AUTHORS: Gauze, G. F., Ivanitskaya, L. P.,  
Vladimirova, G. B.

20-1-53/58

TITLE: On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of  
Bacterium coli and Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation  
(O tsitokhromnoy sisteme biokhimicheskikh mutantov kischechnoy  
palochki i stafilokokkov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 189-191 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Such mutants of microorganisms may be considered micro-  
biological equivalents of cancer-cells and may serve as test-  
objects in the determination of cancer-inhibiting anti-  
biotics. The authors wanted to produce mutants of Bact.coli  
with a hereditary disturbance of the respiratory apparatus.  
Slowly growing mutants were obtained by ultraviolet radiation  
of the strains 5383 and 5375 with a dose which almost killed  
all bacteria. Other analogous mutants were produced by the  
influence of urethane upon Bact. paracoli. This substance is  
highly cancerogenic toward the cells of higher organisms and  
easily causes cancer of the lung (reference 1). In individual  
rare cases mutant forms developed which after further re-  
inoculations hereditarily conserved a retarded growth and a  
disturbed oxidation. Table 1 shows that the Bact.coli-

Card 1/4

On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of  
Bacterium coli and Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation

20-1453/58

mutants had only 45 and 35% of the respiratory activity of the initial culture. The activity of the urethane-mutant of Bact. paracoli amounted to 28%. Table 2 shows that the respiration in these mutants is less suppressed by cyanides than in normal bacteria, as it was proved by the authors (reference 3) for Staphylococcus aureus. This give rise to the assumption of a disturbance of the cytochromic system in the mutants. The cytochromes were therefore investigated with the microspectroscope by Zeiss (Tseiss). As figure 1 shows, the initial strain of staphylococci (reference 4) has 3 characteristic absorption bands in the spectrum. In biochemical mutants the wide band of the  $b_1$  cytochrome can no longer be determined. In the mutant of Bact. paracoli the damage of the cytochromic system is of another nature. In the initial culture exists a wide cytochrome- $b_1$ -band and 2 narrow ones ( $a$  and  $a_2$ , figure 1). The biochemical mutant instead of the  $b_1$ -band shows 2 distinct cytochrome-bands at 555 and 565  $m\mu$ . Besides a wide cytochrome-band is here seen at 600  $m\mu$  and the weak  $a_2$ -band hitherto seen. The two bands instead of the  $b_1$ -

Card 2/4



On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of  
Bacterium coli and Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation

20-1-53/58

band are theoretically interesting, as the opinion was uttered (reference 5) that the b<sub>1</sub>-band developed of the fused b- and c-bands. The biochemical mutants of the staphylococci and of Bact. paracoliin a number of cases show quite a similar behavior. Thus the authors determined antibiotics which selectively suppress all these mutants and which influence the initial forms of the microorganisms. Some of these antibiotics also suppress the growth of the cells of the acytic cancer in mice. Defects of the cytochromic system are also characteristic of the cancer-cells. They are different in different tumors. In man it was a small content of cytochrome c (reference 6). In mice cytochrome b was almost completely absent, whereas c was relatively even present in excess. In this are to be seen analogies with the above-described mutants of the microorganisms with disturbed respiration. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

Card 3/4

On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of  
Bacterium coli and Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation

20-1-53/58

ASSOCIATION: New Antibiotics Research Institute, Academy of  
Medical Sciences USSR (Institut po izyskaniyu novykh  
antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: October 30, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.

Studies on the antibiotic properties of yeasts. Antibiotiki 4  
no.6:30-33 N-D '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

*Discovery* *isolated* *Production of antibiotics*  
1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (svedu-  
yushchiy - prof. G.F. Gauze) Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh anti-  
biotikov AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS)  
(YEASTS)

GAUZE, G.F.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.

Synthesis of a new antibiotic monomycin by *Actinomyces circulatus*  
var. *monomycini* cultures. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:3-6 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIOBIOTICS) (ACTINOMYCES)

USPENSKAYA, T.A., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; IVANITSKAYA, L.P., kand.  
meditsinskikh nauk

Conference on the problem of the new antibacterial antibiotics.  
Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.5:72-75 '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.:

Determination of the activity of monomycin by an agar-diffusion method and its comparison with kanamycin and antibiotics from the neomycin group. Antibiotiki 6 no.3:252-255 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. - prof. G.F.Gauze) Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.

Production of echinomycinlike substances by various types of actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:393-397 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (ACTINOMYCETES)

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.

Using Caryophanon latum as a test in selecting new antibiotics from actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 6 no.12:1083-1085 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya izyskaniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. - prof. G.F.Gauze) Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov ANN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (ACTINOMYCES)



GAUZE, G.F.; KHORIN, V.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.P.  
IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, G.A.; GOL'DBERG,  
L.Ye.; STANISLAVSKAYA, M.S.; IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.

Monomycin , a new antibacterial antibiotic. Nauch. inform.  
Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:39-40 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov (direktor - prof.  
G.F.Gauze) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

\*

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; IL'ICHEVA, N.P.; PANOVA, T.V.; UPITER, G.D.

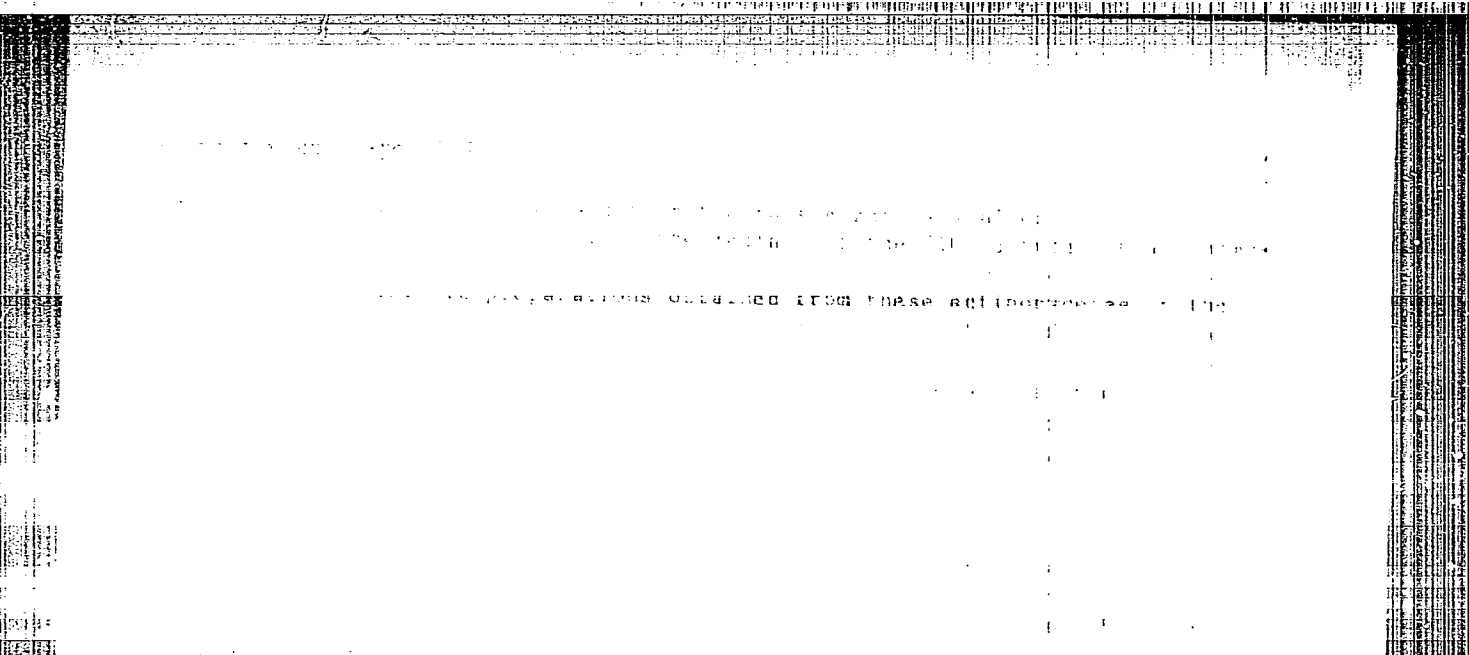
Mutagenic effect of 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin on colimycin-  
and monomycin-producing organisms. Antibiotiki 9 no.3:208-211 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR i Moskovskiy  
zavod medpreparatov No.2.

L 56000.5

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 7, no. 11, 1964, 984-989

... was to test new methods of ascending



Cultivation of Products, Institute for Search for New Antibiocids, AMN (SSSI)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO. 202 SOV. 202

CENTER: 003

Card 2/2 <sup>100</sup>

IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; UPITER, G.D.

Use of Chlorella cultures as a test object in the selection of new biological inhibitors from actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 10 no.1:65-67 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya izyskaniya 9 kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. -- prof. G.F.Gauze) Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 22935-66 EMT(1)/T SCTE DD/JK

ACC NR: AP6014831

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/001/0065/0067

AUTHOR: Ivanitskaya, L. P.; Upiter, G. D. 34  
B

ORG: Laboratory for the Search and Cultivation of Producers /headed by Professor G. F. Gauze/, Institute of the Search for New Antibiotics, ANN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratoriya izyskaniya i kul'tivirovaniya produktentov Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov ANN SSSR)

TITLE: Utilization of Chlorella culture<sup>2</sup> as a test object in the screening of new biological inhibitors among actinomycetes<sup>6</sup>

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, antibiotics, bacteria/17207 antibiotic, 17004 antibiotic, 13789 antibiotic, 13170 antibiotic, 12192 antibiotic

ABSTRACT: The culture of Chlorell sp. , an algae, isolated from the soil by Yu. V. Dudnik, was used as the test-object in the experiments which were carried out the antagonistic and antibiotic properties of actinomycetes. Actinomycte cultures were cut into small agar blocks and placed on dishes with a Chlorella culture background. The Chlorella culture was grown in two layers on the organic medium No 2 consisting of Hottinger's digestive -- 33 percent, glucose -- one percent, peptone -- one percent, NaCl -- 0.5 percent, and agar-agar -- three percent and 1.5 percent in the second layer. 2

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.779.931-092.257: 582.263

L 22935-66

ACC NR: AP6014831

Of the 1000 actinomycete cultures tested, 220 were found to be antagonistic to the Chlorella culture, 29 produced antibiotics in the liquid nutritive media; all of the antibiotic concentrates suppressed the growth of Chlorella; three preparations were found to be active against Staphylococci and Bacterium mycoides. Five of the antibiotic concentrates -- 17207, 17004, 13789, 13170, and 12192 -- suppressed the growth of tumors in white mice in vivo, with the antibiotic 13170 exhibiting the most pronounced antitumorous action. It is the author's opinion that the use of new microorganisms with new properties as test-objects for the screening of antibiotic producers unfolds new possibilities for the discovery of previously unknown inhibitors which may be used in the future in different areas of biology and medicine, as antitumor preparations in particular. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEN DATE: 19Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2



IVANITSKAYA, I.V.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Action of the ultraviolet rays on aqueous iron and chromium salt  
solutions [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. khim.  
AN Gruz. SSR 13:119-127 '57. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Iron salts) (Chromium salts) (Ultraviolet rays)

MANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; SHELIA, N.G.; IVANITSKAYA, L.V.

Formation of thallium sulfides. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.5:557-562  
N '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut khimii im. P.G. Milikishvili. Predstavleno akademikom  
R.I. Agladze.

(Thallium sulfides)

IVANITSKAYA, L.V.; BERUCHASHVILI, L.P.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Effect of  $\chi$ - and gamma-radiation on the stability of colloid sulfides, ferrides, and ferrocyanides of heavy metals. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.4:417-424 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikishvili, Tbilisi.  
Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze.  
(Colloids) (X rays) (Gamma rays)

S/081/62/000/004/009/087  
B149/B101

5.4600

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M., Ivanitskaya, L. V.

TITLE: The action of ionizing radiation on thiocyanates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 74, abstract 4B514 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, v. 1, 1959. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 310-312)

TEXT: The action of X-rays on aqueous solutions of KCNS and NH<sub>4</sub>CNS, and on AgCNS, Cu(CNS)<sub>2</sub>, and Fe(CNS)<sub>3</sub> sols has been investigated. In each case the destruction of the CNS group and the oxidation of the S in this group to SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> has been observed. It is concluded that a radiochemical coagulation mechanism leads to the destruction of the stabilizing complexes and is common to all lyophobic systems. The authors assume that the radiochemical oxidation of the ions studied proceeds by a chain reaction mechanism. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

10

15

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IVANITSKIY, L.V.

JUN 25 1963

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6195

Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoys, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

Materialy nauchnoy konferentsii institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoys, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR (Materials of the Scientific Conference of the Chemical Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhans, Armenian, and Georgian SSR) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1962. 396 p. 1100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Institut organicheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: L. Ye. Ter-Minasyan; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Silkuni; Tech. Ed.: G. S. Sarkisyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers, and may be useful to graduate students engaged in chemical research.

Card 1/M 2

Materials of the Scientific Conference (Cont.)

SOV/6195

COVERAGE: The book contains the results of research in physical, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry, and in chemical engineering, presented at the Scientific Conference held in Yerevan, 20 through 23 November 1957. Three reports of particular interest are reviewed below. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Tsitsishvili, G. V., and Ye. D. Rosebashvili. Use of the Magnetic Method in Studying Some Complex Cobalt Compounds	5
Nanobashvili, Ye. M., and L. V. Ivanitskaya. The Effect of $\gamma$ -Radiation on Colloidal Solutions of Gallium, Indium, and Thallium Sulfide	23
Zul'fugarov, Z. G., V. Ye. Smirnova and S. G. Muradova. The Effect of the Conditions of Synthesis and Formation on the	

Card 2/112

S/844/62/000/000/024/129  
D244/D307

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M., Beruchashvili, L. P., Gvilava, S.  
Ye., Ivanitskaya, L. V. and Chirakadze, G. G.

TITLE: Oxidation of sulphur compounds under the action of x and  
 $\gamma$  radiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-  
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,  
155-158

TEXT: The authors investigated the action of x and  $\gamma$  rays on the  
aqueous solutions of sulphides and thiocyanates of various alkali  
metals, aqueous suspensions of sulphide minerals and H<sub>2</sub>S, mercap-  
tans, thiourea and thiophen. Irradiation was carried out with x  
rays from a Co<sup>60</sup> source with the activity of 35 curies, and also  
mixed radiation MPT-1000 (IRT-1000), the radiation dosage being  
2.5 x 10<sup>14</sup>, 5 x 10<sup>13</sup> and 2.5 x 10<sup>15</sup> ev/ml.sec respectively. The  
irradiation causes full oxidation of Na, K and NH<sub>4</sub> sulphides to  
Card 1/2

Oxidation of sulphur ...

S/844/62/000/000/024/129  
D244/D307

the corresponding sulphates. Analogous behavior was shown by the alkali thiocyanates. Irradiation of the aqueous suspensions of pyrites, sphalerites and galenites gave considerable quantities of  $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mo}^{2+}$  which passed into solution. The irradiation of butyl-, amyl-, hexyl- and some other mercaptans,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and thiophen, gave the corresponding disulphides and certain sulpho-compounds. These processes progress intensively in aqueous emulsions, the aqueous phase of the irradiated emulsions containing large quantities of  $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ . It is concluded that the irradiation of the sulphides may find practical application for the production of sulphates from sulphide minerals and concentrates. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhemii AN GruzSSR  
(Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry  
AS Georgian SSR)

Card 2/2



L 02132-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6035998

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/001/0086/0090

IVANITSKAYA, L. V., Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Electro-chemistry, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

"Radiolysis of Acetone Solutions of Thiocyanides"

Tbilisi, Soobshcheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Vol 42, No 1, 1966, pp 85-90

TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, sulfate, cyanide, acetone

Abstract: This work is devoted to the study of the action of gamma radiation on acetone solutions of thiocyanides. The radiation-chemical conversion of potassium and ammonium thiocyanides in acetone solutions was studied in relation to various kinetic factors, to the concentration, dose strength, temperature, nature of the equilibrium gas, etc.

It was found that the radiolytic products of potassium thiocyanides in an acetone solution are the sulfates and cyanides of the corresponding alkali metals. The radiation-chemical conversion of potassium and ammonium thiocyanides proceeds according to a chain mechanism in the presence of oxygen. This work was completed in the Laboratory of Radiation Chemistry of the

This paper was presented by Academician R. I. Agladze on 01 July 1965.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 5 formulas and 6 tables. [JPRS: 37,177]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 Ah

0722 0526

IVANITSKAYA, M.A.

Roentgen diagnosis of cardiac aneurysm. Ter.arkh. 22 no.6:26-34  
Nov-Dec 50. (CML 20:5)

1. Of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic (Director--Honored Worker in  
Science Prof.E.M. Gel'shteyn), Therapeutic Faculty of Second Mos-  
cow Medical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin.

IVANITSKAYA, M.A.

"Multiple sect roentgen kymography of the heart and large vessels and its clinical significance." V.V.Zodiev, N.P.Razumov. Reviewed by M.A.Ivanitskaia. Vest. rent. i rad. no.5:86-88 S-0 '54.

(MIRA 7:12)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--RADIOGRAPHY)  
(RAZUMOV, N.P.) (ZODIEV, V.V.)

*IVANITSKAYA, M.A.*

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).  
Circulatory System.

S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12422

Author : Ivanitskaya, M.A.

Inst : -

Title : On the Roentgenologic Study of the Heart in Hypertension

Orig Pub : Terapevt. arkhiv, 1955, 27, No 3, 19-26

Abstract : During a transitional stage no cardiac changes were revealed roentgenologically in the majority of patients. In sustained hypertension without signs of decompensation, the amplitude of the left ventricular contractions is diminished as a result of an increase in intraventricular pressure. The amplitude of the right ventricular contractions is increased because of a peculiar hypertrophy not associated with stagnation in the pulmonary system, and which is characterized by primary changes in the cardiac muscle. In decompensation the discrepancy in amplitude

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

IVANITSKAYA, M.A., dotsent

Errors in the diagnosis of heart failure in patients with adhesive pericarditis. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.4:22-27 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (sav. kafedroy - prof. V.A.D'yachenko) i iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta (sav. kafedroy - prof. A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(MITRAL VALVE, dis.

differ. diag. with adhesive pericarditis, diag.)

(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, compl.

mitral valve dis., diag.)

IVANITSKAYA, M.A.; FEDOROVA, R.G.

Angiocardiographic examination of the unchanged heart and main vessels [with summary in English]. Vest.rentg. i rad. 33 no.1:6-12 (MIRA 11:4)  
Ja-F '58.

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni S.I. Spasokukotskogo (zav.-prof. A.N. Bakulev) i iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav.-prof. V.A. D'yachenko) II-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY,

in normal cond. (Rus)

(ANGIOGRAPHY,

great vessels, in normal cond. (Rus)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/9 Cardio. Dis. Sept. 59

2609. X-ray diagnosis of patent ductus arteriosus today (Russian text) IVANITSKAYA M. A. and SAVELIEV V. S. *Vestn. Rentg. i Radiol.* 1958, 33/3 (3-10) Illus. 8

The roentgenological diagnosis of patent ductus arteriosus is discussed in this paper in the light of haemodynamic disturbances developing in connection with this defect. A review of the pertinent literature is presented, as well as an analysis of roentgenological data concerning 20 patients after operation. In addition to roentgenoscopy and roentgenography, these patients were subjected to roentgenokymography of the heart and serial angiocardiology. Special attention was paid to the functional roentgenological signs characterizing the flow of blood through the patent ductus arteriosus.  
(XIV, 1, 18)

ZHMUR, V.A., prof.; IVANITSKAYA, M.A., dots.

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of primary tumors of the pericardium.  
Khirurgia 34 no.3:46-52 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMI SSSR (dir. - prof. A.N. Bakulev).  
(PERICARDIUM, neoplasms  
primary, diag. & surg (Rus))



BAKULEV, A.N., prof., red.; BUSALOV, A.A., prof., red.; ZHMUR, V.A.,  
prof., red.; IVANITSKAYA, M.A., dots., red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A.,  
doktor med. nauk, red.; SERGEYEV, V.M., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First Jubilee Scientific Session of the  
Institute for Chest Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences  
of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy 1-i iubileinoi nauchnoi sessii, 2-4  
dekabria 1957 g. Moskva, Pod red. A.A.Busalova. Moskva,  
Medgiz, 1959. 263 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut grudnoy  
khirurgii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh  
nauk SSSR, Institut grudnoy khirurgii Akademii meditsinskikh  
nauk SSSR (for Bakulev). 3. Direktor fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy  
kliniki Vtorogo Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo in-  
stituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (for Busalov). 4. Institut grudnoy  
khirurgii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhmur, Ivanitskaya,  
Kolesnikov).

(CHEST--SURGERY)

IVANITSKAYA, M. A.

"ZUR FRAGE DER DIFFERENTIALDIAGNOSE ZWISCHEN DER MITRALSTENOSE UND DER  
MITRALKLAPPENINSUFFIZIENZ"

paper presented at the 6th International Congress on Diseases of the Chest of the  
American College of Chest Physicians, Vienna, Austria, 28 Aug- 1 Sep 1960.

IVANITSKAYA, Mariya Alekseyevna; SAVEL'YEV, Viktor Sergeyevich

[Radiographic study in congenital heart defects] Rentgeno-  
logicheskoe issledovanie pri vrozhdennykh porokakh serdtsa.  
Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 148 p. (MIRA 13:12)  
(HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)  
(HEART--DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

IVANITSKAYA, M.A. (Moskva, Devich'ye pole, Griboyedovskiy pereulok dom 6,  
~~kv. 3~~); LEBEDEVA, I.N.

Horizontal (septal) lines as radiographic sign of a rise in pulmonary  
venous pressure. Grud. khir. 2 no 6:43-50 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

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