

IVANOV, A. Ya., prof.

On the 50th anniversary of the institute. Trudy LSGMI 44:9-16 '58  
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta  
(PUBLIC HEALTH, educ  
Leningrad Med. Institute of Sanitarion & Hyg., hist.  
(Rus))

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof.

Training of public health specialists. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 3 no.11  
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(LNNINGRAD--PUBLIC HEALTH--STUDY AND TEACHING)

IVANOV, A. Ya., prof.

On chlorine-deficient tetany in obstruction of the pylorus. Trudy  
LSGMI 59:215-221 '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(PYLORIC STENOSIS) (TETANY)

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof.

Complications caused by injuries to the esophagus by foreign bodies.  
Trudy LSGMI 59:274-279 '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(ESOPHAGUS--FOREIGN BODIES) (MEDIASTINUM--DISEASES)

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof.

Introduction. Trudy LSGMI 66:5 '62.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Rektor Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

IVANOV, A. Ya.

Therapeutic-prophylactic nutrition in the surgical clinic.  
Trudy LSGMI 67:218-224 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeni-  
cheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki prof. A. V. Smirnov).

(DIET IN DISEASE) (SURGERY)

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof., otv.red.; AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., prof., red.;  
ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof., red.; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.,  
red.; BABAYANTS, R.A., prof., red.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof., red.;  
GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof., red.; KAMYSHANOV, A.F., dotsent, red.;  
KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof., red.; RYSS, S.M., prof., red.;  
SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, red.;  
TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof., red.; GHISTOVICH, G.N., prof., red.

[New informative material on the methodology for sanitation of the environment, and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of some diseases; results of research at the Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene to assist in the practice of public health] Novye informatsionnye material po metodike ozdorovleniya vneshnei sredy, preduprezhdeniyu, diagnostike i lecheniyu nekotorykh zabolevaniy; rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovaniy ISGMI v pomoshch' praktike zdravookhraneniya. Leningrad, 1961. 105 p. (Leningrad. Sanitarno-gigienicheskiy meditsinskiy institut. Trudy, vol.73).  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Anichkov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Babayants, Ryss).

IVANOV, A.Ya.; MOKHNENKO, A.P.

Characteristics of industrial traumatism according to data of the Mechnikov Hospital in Leningrad. Trudy LSGMI 72:109-147 '63.

Nonindustrial traumatism according to data of the Mechnikov Hospital in Leningrad. Ibid.:148-153 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii No.2 (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.Ya. Ivanov) i kafedra organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - prof. Ye.Ya. Belitskaya) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.



TIKHOMIROVA, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUGOVAYA, N.D., inzh.; IVANOV,  
A.Ya, inzh.

Control over the providing of mines with prepared reserves.  
[Trudy]VNIMI no.50:285-291 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

L 44376-56 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T  
ACC NR: AP6030612 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0101/0102

INVENTOR: Yefremov, V. F.; Ivanov, A. Ya.; Kudryashova, N. A.;  
Nikolayeva, A. N.; Prishchepo, V. A.

55  
9

ORG: none

TITLE: Proton magnetometer. Class 42, No. 185090 [announced by Special Designing Bureau, State Geological Committee (Osoboys konstruktorskoy byuro Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta)]

SOURCE: Izoobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrazttsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: proton magnetometer, magnetometer, signal shaping voltage regulator

ABSTRACT: A proton magnetometer, consisting of a signal-shaping unit and a voltage transformer connected by means of a controlled electronic switch to a frequency divider, time generator, and scaling and recording units, has been designed to facilitate a broader measurement range. An auxiliary generator is connected by controlled electronic switches to the frequency divider and scaler and has gang tuning with selector elements of the magnetometer input circuit. To regulate pulses from the auxiliary generator to the scaler, an electronic switch controlled by the pulse current of the voltage transformer is connected

UDC: 550.380.8

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Card 2/2 hs

L 44376-66

ACC NR: AP6030612

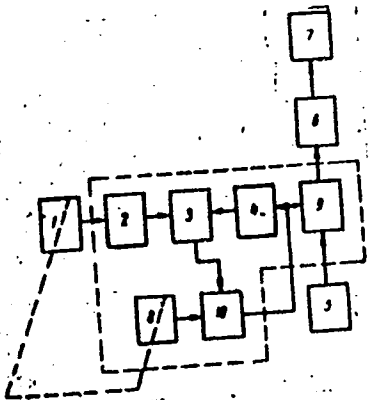


Fig. 1. Proton magnetometer

1 - Signal-shaping unit; 2 - voltage transformer; 3 - electronic switch; 4 - frequency divider; 5 - time generator; 6 - scaler; 7 - recorder; 8 - auxiliary generator; 9/10 - electronic switches.

by another electronic switch to the output of the auxiliary generator. The block diagram in Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the components. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar63/ ATD PRESS: 5077

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Card 2/2 hs

IVANOV, A. Ye.; KOZLOVSKIY, N.G.; KAL'CHENKO, S.V., redaktor; MART'YANOV,  
F.M., redaktor; PEROV, S.V., redaktor; PYLAYEVA, A.P., redaktor;  
TRESHCHENKO, N.I., redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA, A.N., redaktor;  
RAKITINA, Ye.D., redaktor; VALLOD, A.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor;  
VNSKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Handbook for directors of state farms] Spravochnaia kniga direktora  
sovkhoza. Izd. 3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry.  
Pt.1.1956. 952 p. Pt.2.1956. 1016 p. (MLB 10:3)  
(State farms)

IVANOV, A.Ye., inzhener.

Removal of scale deposits in Shukhev and Shukhev-Berlin boilers.  
Energetik 4 no.7:15-17 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Boilers--Incrustations)

SOV/91-58-12-4/20

AUTHOR: Ivanov, A.Ye., Engineer

TITLE: On Cleaning the Outside Heating Surfaces of Boiler Units  
(Ochistka naruzhnykh poverkhnostey nagreva kotel'nykh agregatov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes to substitute the standard method of cleaning outside heating surfaces of boiler units - which consisted in blowing-off impurities with compressed air, overheated or saturated steam - by 3 other more efficient methods. The first one, successfully tested abroad, consists of blasting with metal shot. The second method consists of blasting with small balls, and is especially appropriate for the zones of high temperatures. Portable and stationary ball blowers are described, and operational instructions are given. The third method, said to be the best, is a combination of ball blasting and compressed-air blowing. Air pressure must be 5.6 to 17.5 atm. Every ball blower consumes 2.8 to 9.6 cu m

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On Cleaning the Outside Heating Surfaces of Boiler Sets

of compressed air per minute. Die-cast balls of bituminous asphalt and short-fibred asbestos are said to be best for the purpose.  
There are 2 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

IVANOV, A.Ye. inzh.

Mechanized cleaning of tubular air heaters. Energetik 9 no.2:  
4-6 F '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Air heaters--Cleaning)  
(Boilers--Equipment and supplies)



KHLEBTSEVICH, Aleksey Ivanovich; IVANOV, Aleksey Yefimovich;  
ROMANOV, Ivan Ivanovich; MAKAROVA, E.A., red.; ANDREYEVA,  
L.S., tekhn. red.

[Public office of technical information] Obshchestvennoe  
biuro tekhnicheskoi informatsii. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963.  
(MIRA 16:9)

44 p.

(Technology--Information services)

GURFINKEL', V.S.; IVANOV, D.I.; IVANOV, A.Ye.; MALKIN, V.B.

Use of Na<sup>24</sup> in studying blood circulation during respiration under increased pressure. Biofizika 4 no. 4:498-503 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnoy meditsiny, Moskva.  
(SODIUM--ISOTOPES) (OXYGEN--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

27943  
S/177/61/000/009/001/002  
D264/D303

27.2200

AUTHORS:

Zharov, S.G. and Ivanov, A.Ye., Lieutenant Colonels,  
Medical Corps

TITLE:

The effects of large atmospheric pressure drops on  
man at great heights

PERIODICAL:

Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 9, 1961, 61-65

TEXT: A study was made of the physiological effects of pressure drops of 0.4-0.5 atmospheres in 1-1.5 seconds up to heights of 16,000-18,000 meters. The experiments were carried out in a pressure chamber, oxygen being supplied through the KKO-1 oxygen apparatus. The subjects' general condition throughout the tests was assessed from conditional motor reflexes, electro-encephalograms, electrocardiograms, electromyograms of the abdominal muscles, changes in respiration, behavior and outward appearance. The most marked functional changes were induced by the first experience of pressure drop. Affected by the first pressure drop at 16,000-18,000 meters, X

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The effects of large atmospheric...

all the subjects lost the motor response to the first conditioned stimulus, while the latent period of the conditioned reflex to the next 2 or 3 stimuli was lengthened considerably. In subsequent tests, the effects of the pressure drop were less marked: the latent period of the first stimulus was lengthened 2-3 times, but the other reactions showed no change. From published data and their own findings the authors conclude that pressure drops stimulate very many of the body's receptors. Powerful impulses enter the central nervous system via the afferent paths and induce foci of excitation in the cortical endings of the corresponding analyzers. By the mechanism of intercenter relations, these foci in turn induce phenomena of external inhibition. No great changes were noted in the bioelectric activity of the brain after the pressure drop, which indicates that the subjects sustained no marked hypoxic lesions. The increase in heart contractions by 20-30 beats/min varied directly with the degree of air exhaustion from the chamber, and was due more to the extent of the excess oxygen pressure than to hypoxia. The electrocardiograms gave evidence of circulatory

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difficulties in the pulmonary system due to the excess oxygen pressure in the lungs. This entails improvements in the compensating suits' protective properties. After the end of the pressure drop there ensued a prolonged exhalation, often followed by 2-3 normal exhalations. This was followed by rhythmic, but usually more rapid, respiration. Pressure drops led to bioelectric activity in the abdominal muscles in all the subjects, lasting mostly for 2-3 seconds, i.e., before the first exhalation. During conversation under the effects of the pressure drop biocurrents from the abdominal muscles were intensified during both exhalation and inhalation, pointing to considerable difficulty in speech formation. No pain symptoms were reported, although the use of oxygen masks instead of helmets led to increased tear secretion and congested hyperemia of the face, neck, wrists and feet. No pathological lesions of the viscera were noted. Thus, in the first 3-6 seconds after the pressure drop there was some inhibition of the conditioned reflexes and disturbance of the respiratory rhythm. Changes in the biocurrents of the brain and heart were moderate and corresponded generally with the results

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of tests with a smooth rise to the same heights. To a large extent these changes were entailed by the action of excess oxygen pressure. The authors conclude that pressure drops of 0.4-0.5 atm in 1-1.5 sec to a height of 16,000-18,000 meters present no dangers to a man breathing oxygen at a pressure up to  $130 \pm 5$  mm Hg and wearing a compensating suit. A.P. Apollonov, M.I. Vakar, D.I. Ivanov, P.N. Ivanov, A.G. Kuznetsov, D.Ye. Rozenblyum and I.M. Khazen are mentioned as researchers who have studied the effects of and means of protecting against pressure drops. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 1961

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Card 4/4

S/865/62/002/000/029/042  
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Alifanov, V.N., Vakar, M.I., Yeregin, A.V. and Ivanov, A.Ye.

TITLE: Effect of resistance breathing on respiration under excess pressure

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v. 2. Ed. by N. Siskyan and V. Yazdovskiy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 287-289

TEXT: This article was presented at the 10th European Congress on Aviation and Space Medicine, Paris, 26-30 September, 1961. The effect of changes in intrapulmonary pressure, due to pressure breathing, on the respiratory mechanism is investigated. 50 experiments were conducted on seven subjects (young healthy males aged 23-35), under normal atmospheric pressure and also in a pressure chamber with a rarefied atmosphere corresponding to an altitude of 20 km. The oxygen apparatus used in the experiments had a special device which permitted reduction of the excess pressure in the in-

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Effect of resistance ...

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halation phase as compared to that in the exhalation phase. Conclusions: If the variations in intrapulmonary pressure exceeded 100 mm water column, then the physiological functions of the organism underwent a general disturbance. The effect of intrapulmonary pressure fluctuations on the organism is the stronger the larger these fluctuations and the more rarefied the ambient atmosphere; the respiratory function is the one to be mostly affected. The replacement of the oxygen mask by a hermetic helmet (i.e. an increase in dead space) caused more serious disturbances in the respiratory mechanism if the pressure-drop in the inhaling phase exceeded 50-100 mm water column. Intrapulmonary pressure fluctuations of 200-300 mm water column were sometimes accompanied by a total disturbance of the respiratory mechanism. The oxygen concentration of the blood decreases. The bioelectric activity of the respiratory muscles is a reliable indicator of respiration distress due to the use of breathing apparatus.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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IVANOV, A.Ye.; SHIKHODYROV, V.V.

Pathological changes produced by ionizing radiations. Itogi nauki.  
Biol.nauki no.1:189-213 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

T

Country : USSR  
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.  
Formed Elements.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88656

Author : Ivanov, A. Ye.  
Inst : -

Title : On the Problem of Disorders of Pigment Metabolism  
in Radiation Sickness.

Orig Pub: Med. radiologiya, 1957, 3, No 4, 18-23

Abstract: Significant deposits of brown, fine-grained pigment (P) were observed frequently in tissues and organs of animals subjected to the action of ionizing irradiation. The characteristic particularities of its distribution (partial intravascular localization and numerous accumulations in

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T-17

Country : USSR  
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.  
Formed Elements.

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88656

hemorrhagic foci) and results of histochemical investigations, demonstrating the presence of Fe in P, lead to the supposition that it is derived from the Hb of disintegrated erythrocytes. It is assumed that, under conditions characteristic for radiation sickness, disturbances of the reticulo-endothelial system and depression of erythropoiesis, freed Fe is not utilized in the synthesis of Hb and the formation of biliary P but accumulates in the tissues in the form of a brown P containing Fe in colloidal form. --  
E. B. Glikson

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## EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/8 Pathology Aug 57

2337. IVANOV A. & Moscow. \*Morbid-anatomical pulmonary changes in dogs after whole-body X-irradiation. (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. 1957, 19/1 (31-37) Illus. 5

The experiments were carried out in 37 dogs after one single general X-irradiation with 500 r. at a distance of 90 cm. with 20 ma. for 30 min. (16.8 r. per min.). The dogs were killed after 30 min. to 60 days. The changes observed were divided into 4 stages: (1) Up to the 3rd day there is marked hyperaemia with erythrodiapedesis and oedema in the alveoli, and subpleural emphysema. These changes are interpreted as a 'shock-like prostration' in radiation sickness. (2) After 3 days, these phenomena regress, which is termed the 'occult stage' of radiation sickness. (3) In the 3rd stage, from the 7th day on, the permeability of the vessels is the main phenomenon: the protoplasm of the endothelial cells is vacuolized, the nuclei pyknotic, the wall is homogeneously soaked with plasma, which effuses into the surroundings. The collagen fibres become argyrophylic and form coarse strands. The elastic fibres remain unchanged. Then, from the 10th day on, there are massive perivascular effusions of blood. A cellular inflammatory reaction is not observed; there is, at the most, a 'neutropenic' bronchopneumonia. In the haemorrhagic areas, necroses may develop; emphysema and atelectases are also observed. Lipaemia develops: (4) Insofar as the animals survive this acute stage, the 4th stage of radiation sickness sets in on the 21st day - that of absorption: Numerous macrophages with brown, partially iron-positive, partially lipoid-containing pigment, appear (also subpleurally). The changes observed in the lungs correspond to the morbid-anatomical picture in the other organs in radiation sickness: these are dystrophic processes of the parenchymal cells, the connective tissue and the vessels. Therefore, it does not seem appropriate to use the term 'X-ray pneumonia', as is often done.

Brandt- Berlin (V, 14, 16)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; SOSOVA, V.F.

Experimental bronchopneumonia [with summary in English]. Biul. eksp.  
biol. i med. 43 no.3:121-125 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Nauchnyye rukovoditeli: Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A.  
Krayevskiy i prof. N.N.Klemparskaya. Predstavlena doystvitel'nyy  
chlenom AMN SSSR M.A.Skvortsovym.  
(BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, exper.  
in rabbits (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/11 General Path. Nov 59

3311. CHANGES IN THE PULMONARY PHAGOCYTES IN RADIATION SICKNESS  
IN RABBITS (Russian text) - Ivanov A. E. - MED. RADIOL. 1959, 4/2  
(59-63) Graphs 1

Phagocytosis in the lungs was studied by way of intratracheal introduction of a trypan blue solution, with subsequent counting of cells which had ingested the stain. Total X-irradiation of rabbits by 500 r. inhibits the activity of the pulmonary macrophages. This is expressed by a decrease in the number of cells which have ingested the stain, as well as by retarded digestion of engulfed trypan blue. Corresponding to the stages of development of acute radiation sickness, there are seen: a short phase of intensified phagocytosis; gradual reduction of phagocytic activity, with subsequent insignificant inhibition at the height of the disorder and, finally, recovery. The change in phagocytosis is coupled with a decreased activity of the oxidative enzymes in the pulmonary phagocytes, which apparently causes the retarded digestion of trypan blue. (XIV, 5, 16)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N.

Changes in pulmonary phagocytosis in radiation sickness.  
Med.rad. 4 no.7:62-66 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(RADIATION INJURY exper.)  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)  
(LUNG radiation eff.)



IVANOV, Anatoliy Yevgen'yevich

[Pathoanatomical diagnosis of radiation sickness] Patologo-  
anatomicheskaya diagnostika luchевой bolezni. Moskva, Medgiz,  
1960. 25 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N.

Some causes of changes of hepatic cells in histamine shock.  
Ark.pat. 22 no.2:51-55 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(SHOCK) (HISTAMINE) (LIVER)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N.

Change in the oxidative enzymes of lung tissue in acute radiation  
sickness. Arkh.pat. 22 no.3:34-42 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (OXIDASE) (LUNGS)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N.

Some histochemical studies on lung tissue. Arkh. anat. gist. 1  
embr. 39 no. 12:93-99 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut biofiziki AMN SSSR (rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Krayevskiy). Adres avotra: Moskva, Mal.  
Shchukinskaya ul., 15, kv. 101.  
(LUNGS) (CYTOCHROMES) (SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N. (Moskva)

Histochemical data on some disorders of metabolism in the lungs and liver in acute radiation sickness. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.7:58-62 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskiy. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim. (RADIATION SICKNESS) (LUNGS) (LIVER)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5841

Ivanov, Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich

Patologoanatomicheskiye izmeneniya legkikh pri luchevoy bolezni (Pathological and Anatomical Changes in the Lungs During Radiation Sickness) Moscow, Medgiz, 1961. 154 p. 3000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N. A. Krayevskiy, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Professor; Ed. : I. G. Popov; Tech. Ed. : K. K. Senchilo.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for pathologists, anatomists, x-ray specialists and technicians, clinical physicians, surgeons.

COVERAGE: The complex of pathological processes accompanying radiation sickness is examined. Particular attention is given to changes in the lungs, and to the problem of distinguishing radiation affections from accompanying disorders in the organism. Changes in the organism related to so-called la-

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Pathological and Anatomical (Cont.)

SOV/5841

tent and delayed changes and effects and the development of tumors are also discussed. The book is based on the author's analysis of his own experimental observations and on pertinent published data; the material on human pathology has been borrowed entirely from the published literature. The treatment is not limited to the description of the results of investigations of pathological anatomy and the physiological and anatomical changes observed during radiation sickness, but includes a broad discussion of problems of pathogenesis as well as radiation affections themselves and the complications following them. No personalities are mentioned. There are 272 references: 146 Soviet (including 3 translations), 90 English, 31 German, and 5 French.

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IVANOV, A.Ye.; KURSHAKOVA, N.N.

Comparative histochemical data on changes in glycogen following injury by X-rays and strontium 90. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.6:57-62 Je '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskiy.  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskiy.  
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(STRONTIUM--ISOTOPES)  
(GLYCOGEN)



IVANOV, A. Ye.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6344

Alekseyeva, O. G., A. F. Bibikova, N. A. Vyalova, A. Ye. Ivanov, N. A. Krayevskiy, N. A. Kurshakov, N. V. Paramonova, V. N. Petushkov, V. V. Snegireva, L. A. Studenikina, Yu. M. Shtukkenberg, and A. Ya. Shulyatikova

Sluchay ostroy luchevoy bolezni u cheloveka (A Case of Acute Radiation Sickness in Man) Moscow, Medgiz, 1962. 149 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N. A. Kurshakov, Corresponding Member Academy of Medical Sciences SSSR, Professor; Ed.: S. P. Landau-Tylkina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Yakovlev.

PURPOSE: This monograph is intended for physicians and biologists.

COVERAGE: This book describes an actual case of acute radiation sickness in its severe form. It describes in detail clinical symptoms, changes in biochemical indexes, morphological changes in the nervous system, and the distribution of depth doses and energy absorption.

Card 1/β1

KURSHAKOVA, N.N.; IVANOV, A.Ye.

Model of experimental lung cancer induced by the intratracheal  
administration of radioactive cerium. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54  
no.7:79-83 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskiy.  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V.Lebedinskim.  
(LUNGS--CANCER) (CERIUM--ISOTOPES)

IVANOV, A.Ye. (Moskva); KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., prof., rukovoditel' emboty

Characteristics of aseptic pulmonary inflammation in acute  
radiation sickness. Arkh. pat. 24, no.11:34-41 '62.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy). Submitted  
November 20, 1961.

KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., prof.; IVANOV, A.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik  
(Moskva)

Inflammation and penetrating ionizing radiation. Arkh. pat.  
25 no.8:3-14 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AT4044496

S/0000/64/000/000/0202/0209

AUTHOR: Kurshakova, N. N.; Ivanov, A. Ye.

TITLE: Results of a histochemical study of metabolism during regenerative processes under the influence of radiation

SOURCE: Vosstanovitel'nyye protsessy\* pri radiatsionny\*kh porazheniyakh (Recovery from radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 202-209

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, metabolism, nucleic acid metabolism, tissue regeneration, pulmonary metabolism, pneumonia, lung tumor, radiation induced tumor

ABSTRACT: Histochemical studies in rabbits exposed to x-ray at a single dose of 880 r showed that 20 days after irradiation, when the clinical symptoms of radiation sickness had disappeared, the level of DNA and RNA in the cells of the pulmonary tissue was still lower than that in normal animals. The oxidative enzymes such as succinic dehydrogenase and cytochrome oxidase also did not yet show full recovery in these cells. The alkaline phosphatase level remained high and the depolymerization of hyaluronic acid was more rapid than in normal organisms. Similar results with respect to nucleic acid were obtained during experimental pneumonia in irradiated animals caused by intratracheal injection of paratyphoid bacilli.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044496

The nucleic acid level was even lower than in normal irradiated animals, and the oxidative enzyme levels were correspondingly depressed. The alkaline phosphatase was lower in irradiated animals with pneumonia than in normal irradiated animals, but still higher than normal. However, the amount of acid mucopolysaccharide was very high in the liquid part of the exudate, and the number of plasma cells was considerably higher than in the pneumonic foci of non-irradiated animals. In another experiment,  $Ce^{144}$  in a dose of 25  $\mu C$  was injected intratracheally into rabbits, producing chronic pneumonia in most animals and metastasizing tumors in some. From the very beginning of the formation of gland-like epithelial structures, there was an increase in nucleic acid and especially in RNA. However, with further development of the epithelial tissue, there was a decrease in nucleic acids. In the malignant cells of the lungs, the content of nucleic acids and especially RNA was variable, being highest in the tumor periphery. The succinic dehydrogenase and cytochrome oxidase activity remained very high from the beginning to the ultimate formation of the tumor. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000.

Card 2/2

IVANOV, A. Fe.; GORBUNOV, N. I. (Moscow).

Behavior of catarrhal vesicular fibrosis (Cefalovirus) in the lungs  
following intratracheal inoculation. Vet. zool., 10 no. 105-69  
Jl. '65. (MFA 1813)

L 08839-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: A16036681

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0380/0381

AUTHOR: Tsivilashvili, A. S.; Ivanov, A. Ye. 33

ORG: none

TITLE: Efficacy of external compensation of explosive decompression <sup>✓</sup> Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 380-381

TOPIC TAGS: decompression sickness, explosive decompression, conditioned reflex, pressure suit

ABSTRACT:

Decompression phenomena are classified as general and local. General changes include functional changes in the respiratory, cardiovascular, and nervous systems; local changes take the form of ruptured tissues and hemorrhage in the lungs and in the walls of the intestine, stomach, and other internal organs. The extent of damage depends greatly on the species of animal and the amount of external counterpressure.

Card 1/3



L 08839-67

ACC NR: A76036681

In experiments without counterpressure it was found that dogs are more resistant to explosive decompression than rabbits and rats. Decompression by 370--390 mm Hg in .004 sec was 100% fatal to rabbits and rats, but did not threaten life and health in dogs. However, a pressure drop of 748 mm Hg in .004 sec caused serious internal injuries in dogs, which sometimes proved fatal. The lungs are most susceptible to serious injury in explosive decompression, and the gastrointestinal tract is least susceptible. The most characteristic lung injuries are hemorrhage, atelectasis, emphysema, and ruptured tissue. The seriousness of injury depends directly on the amount and rate of decompression. Basic physiological function changes depend on decompression parameters and are of reflex origin.

In animal experiments using protective external counterpressure devices, all animals survived extremely large and rapid decompressions. General condition and behavior after decompression was normal. X-rays showed no internal pathology. In experiments on humans it was found that drops of 220--295 mm Hg in 0.2--0.5 sec are not dangerous so long as altitude compensating suits and oxygen equipment creating excess intrapulmonary pressure at the final altitude are used. Basic physiological function changes observed under these circumstances were iden-

Card 2/3

I. 08039-67

ACC NR: AT6036681

tical with those of excess pressure breathing at similar altitudes. Cessation of respiration following decompression lasted only 5 to 8 sec. Increased heat rate and conditioned motor reflex impairment just after decompression was due to the unusual nature of decompression effects. When decompressions were repeated on the same subjects, considerable physiological function changes occurred in anticipation of decompression, showing that they have a conditioned reflex character.

Humans subjected to repeated decompressions over a long time period showed no internal pathology or impaired work capacity. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB. CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

IVANOV, A. E.

Feremeshchenie grunta napornymi potokami [Moving earth with pressure streams].  
Moskva, Rechizdat, 1952. 62 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 11 February 1954

IVANOV, A.Ye.

Carrying capacity of steel pipelines. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.5:43-44 My '53.  
(MLBA 6:6)  
(Pipe, Steel)

*IVANOV, A. Ye.*

DZIVARSHEYSHVILI, Aleksandr Gayozovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMRADZE, Grigoriy Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.;  
MADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Organization of hydraulic filling in coal mines] Organizatsiia  
gidrozakladochnogo khoziaistva na ugol'nykh shakhtakh, Moskva,  
Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 182 p. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Hydraulic mining)

IVANOV, A.Ye.

Technical and economic reasons in selecting crushed rock dimensions for hydraulic filling. Ugol' 32 no.6:13-16 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.  
(Hydraulic mining)

FURMAN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; IVANOV, A.Ye., otv.red.; KOROLEVA, T.I.,  
red.izd-va; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Fill stowing] Zakladka vyrabotannogo prostranstva. Moskva,  
Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 229 p. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Mine filling)

NUROK, Grigoriy Arkad'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; Prinsipali uchastiye:  
TRAYNIS, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKUS, M.N., gornyy inzh.. KHOLIN,  
N.D., prof., retsenzent; OGURTSOV, A.I., dotsent, retsenzent;  
IVANOV, A.Ye., otv.red.; ZHUKOV, V.V., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA,  
V.L., tekhn.red.

[Introducing hydraulic mining machinery] Gidromekhanizatsiia  
gornyykh rabot. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu  
delu. 1959. 391 p. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Hydraulic mining--Equipment and supplies)



IVANOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Study of pressure hydraulic conveying of crushed rock with the  
operation of a water pump. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.8:36-38 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Hydraulic conveying) (Stone, Crushed—Transportation)

NUROK, Grigoriy Arkadyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk. Ispoln. nitsali uchastiyev: SPYNNIS, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUDENKO, K.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TROFIMOVICH, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NUCHENIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NOVOCHENOV, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, A.Ye., stv. red.; KURBANHAMEROVA, V.S., red.; KHOLIN, N.S., prof., red.

[Technology and planning of the hydraulic mechanization of mining operations] Tekhnologiya i proektirovaniye gidromekhanizatsii gornyykh rabot. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 578 p. (MIRA 3611)

L 04052-67 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AR6026475

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/004/0039/0039

AUTHOR: Ivanov, A. Ye.

TITLE: Using the method of accelerated determination of the rate of oil flow for determining the technical state of a cylinder-piston group in a diesel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 4.39.266

REF SOURCE: Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, no. 97, 1965, 133-139

TOPIC TAGS: engine cylinder, engine piston, diesel engine

ABSTRACT: The true wear of a cylinder-piston group in a diesel may be determined from two indices: leakage of gases into the engine crankcase and the rate of oil flow through the cylinders. The rate of oil flow through the cylinders of the engine may be quantitatively determined by taking air off from the cylinder with fuel feed disconnected and passing the air through a special separator. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 21

kh

Cont 1/1

UDC: 621.436.004.62

23  
B

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

15

*ca*

IVANOV, N. S.

Data on the study of exchange reactions in carbonate soils salinized with chlorides and sulfates. I. B. Taikidze and A. E. Ivanov. Lenin. Acad. Agr. Sci., Proc. Lenin. grad. Lab. Geobot. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers and Agro-Soil Sci. No. 34, 25-36(1934).—Carbonate soils when salinized with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  accumulate gypsum. The potential degree of solonchakity of Na solonchak in the gray zone is directly related to the quantity of Ca salts present in the soil and their soly. There is less chance for a solonchak to be converted into a solonetz in the presence of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  than in the presence of NaCl. Gypsum added to a NaCl-solonchak decreases the alky. and dispersion more than an equiv. quantity of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . In leaching NaCl-solonchak the addn. of gypsum prevents the formation of solonetz. J. S. Joffe.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOL	INDEXED HELP ONLY USE	CLASSIFIED
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1. IVANOV, A. Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sedimentation and deposition
7. Necessity of having a clear understanding about the nature of sedimentary material suspension. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk, No. 8, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

IVANOV, A.Ye., inzhener.

Reducing the cost of hydraulic pressure transportation of soil.  
Gidr.stroi. 23 no.7:43 '54. (MIRA 7:11)  
(Hydraulic engineering)

IVANKOV, A. Ye.

"The Agricultural Utilization of the Sands of the Lower Don." Cand Agr Sci  
Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 13, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations  
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

IVANOV, A.Ye.; MATYUK, I.S.; MIRONOV, V.V.; KOREISHO, Ye.G., redaktor  
DANILOVA, I.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Sandy soils and their utilization] Peski i ikh osvoenie. Moskva  
Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955, 254 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:9)  
(Sand) (Reclamation of land)



AL'BENSKIY, A.V., red.; NIKITIN, P.D., red.; RASTORGUYEV, L.I., red., kand.  
sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, A.Ye., red.; SELEZNEV, A.V., red.;  
SENKEVICH, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; GCRIN, T.I., red.;  
POPOV, V.V., red.; DEBELYY, A.S., red.;

[Collection of scientific research papers] Sbornik nauchno-  
issledovatel'skikh rabot. Stalingrad, 1959. 46 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrolesome-  
lioratsii.

(Forestry research)

IVANOV, A.Ye., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Raising vine crops on sandy soils. Zemledelie 7 no. 5:69-73 Vy '59.  
(MIRA 12:7)

L. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrosel'melioratsii.  
(Vine crops)

IVANOV, A. Ia. kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; YEFERT, G. Ia.

Winter rye in sandy soils of the arid southeast. Zemledelie  
26 no.2877-80 5 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrolesomelicratali.

L 23839-66 EWT(m) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6015255

SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/55/010/007/0065/0059

AUTHOR: Ivanov, A. Ye.--Ivanov, A. E.; Gorel'chik, K. I.--Gorelchik, K. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Behavior in <sup>22</sup>lungs of radioactive cerium fluoride (Ce sup 144 F sup 3) administered intratracheally

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, cerium compound, fluoride, radioisotope, biologic respiration

ABSTRACT: Ce<sup>144F3</sup> intratracheally introduced is distributed unevenly in rabbit lungs. Due to physiological characteristics of the organ it is gradually concentrated in the radical zone, there exerting a blastomogenic effect. Decrease in activity of Ce<sup>144</sup> in the lungs occurs in two phases. The first phase occurs rapidly and in it biological mechanisms of lung purification predominate; the second is developed slowly and is marked by the onset of a degree of equilibrium between elimination of Ce<sup>144F3</sup> from the lungs and its radioactive decay. Calculation of absorbed energy in the case of inhalation or intratracheal entry of the radioactive compound must necessarily allow for characteristics of its distribution in the lungs. This is especially important in analyzing the blastomogenic action of radioactive compounds in large animals, and also for theoretical calculations relevant to man.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004  
Card 1/1 UDC: 616-006.04-085.849-059; 615.857.06-07; 616.155.3-008.13

L 22873-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d) TT/RD/GW

ACC NR: AP6012836 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/002/0311/0319

AUTHOR: Akulinichev, I. T.; Antoshchenko, A. S.; Znachko, V. A.;  
Ivanov, A. Ye.; Lebedev, V. I.; Maksimov, D. G.; Uglov, A. Ye.;  
Khlebnikov, G. F. 44  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of <sup>2</sup>monitoring the medical condition of P. I. Belyayev and A. A. Leonov during training and during orbital flight

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. <sup>2</sup>4, no. 2, 1966, 311-319

TOPIC TAGS: manned spaceflight, cosmonaut training, pressure chamber, human physiology, EVA / Voskhod-2

ABSTRACT: Training data for Leonov and Belyayev were compared with data from the Voskhod-2 flight. The cosmonauts were trained for rarefied atmosphere conditions by sequential exposure to pressure chamber altitudes of 5, 10, and 32-37 km. At an altitude of 5 km, neither cosmonaut required high altitude equipment or supplementary oxygen. At an altitude of 10 km, they breathed pure oxygen. In a rarefied atmosphere of 32-37 km, the cosmonauts wore suits analogous to those used on the Voskhod-2 flight. Flight system sensors and a stationary electrophysiological recorder were used. Pulse rate, 2

Card 1/8

UDC: 629.198.61

L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

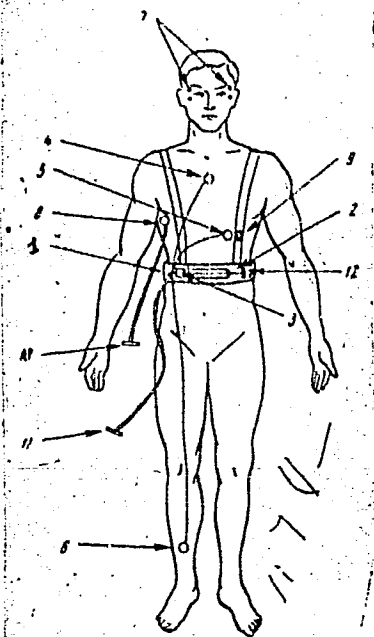


Fig. 1. Position of physiological sensors on the cosmonaut.

1 - Individual system of electrode and sensor positioning; 2 - ohmic respiration sensor; 3 - contact respiration sensor; 4, 5 - EKG electrodes; 6 - ground; 7 - EOG electrodes; 8 - body temperature sensor (submuscular area, Leonov only); 9 - SCG sensor; 10, 11 - detachable terminals; 12 - lacing.

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L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

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Table 1. Changes in some physiological indexes of Belyayev and Leonov during space suit tests at 36 km

Index	Belyayev			Leonov		
	Before	36 km	After	Before	36 km	After
Pulse rate, min.	12	9-18	12-28	16	12-18	12
Resp. rate, min.	67	60-67	62	63	57-68	67
P-Q, sec.	0,20	0,16-0,20	0,18	0,12	0,12-0,14	0,12
QRS, sec.	0,10	0,08-0,10	0,10	0,08	0,05-0,06	0,06
QRST, sec.	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,32	0,32-0,36	0,36
Systolic Index, %	42	40-42	40	33	33-41	35
P, mm	1	1	1	1	0,5-0,8	Weak
R, mm	9	11	8	22	19-23	15
S, mm	0,5	Weak	0,5	6,5	4	2
T, mm	5	3-4	3	6	4-6,5	3,5

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L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

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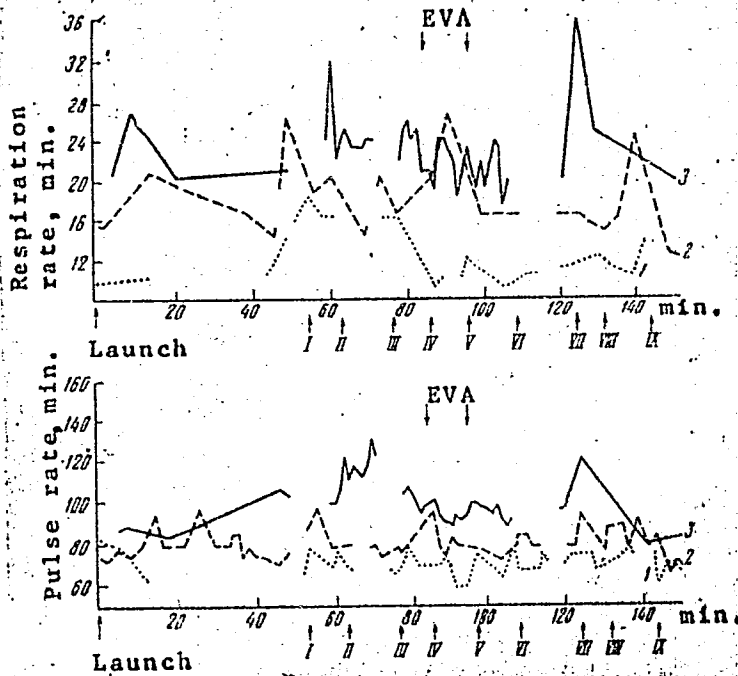


Fig. 2. Changes in the pulse and respiration rate of Belyayev when training, and during the Voskhod-2 flight

I - Leonov entering the pressure lock; II - closing the cabin hatch; III - opening the pressure lock hatch; IV - Leonov's egress or imitated egress from the pressure lock; V, VI - Leonov's simulated or actual EVA; VII - Leonov's return to the cabin; VIII - closing the cabin hatch; IX - spacesuit pressure normalization to cabin atmosphere. 1 - training in a normal atmosphere; 2 - training at 37 km; 3 - orbital flight

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I. 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

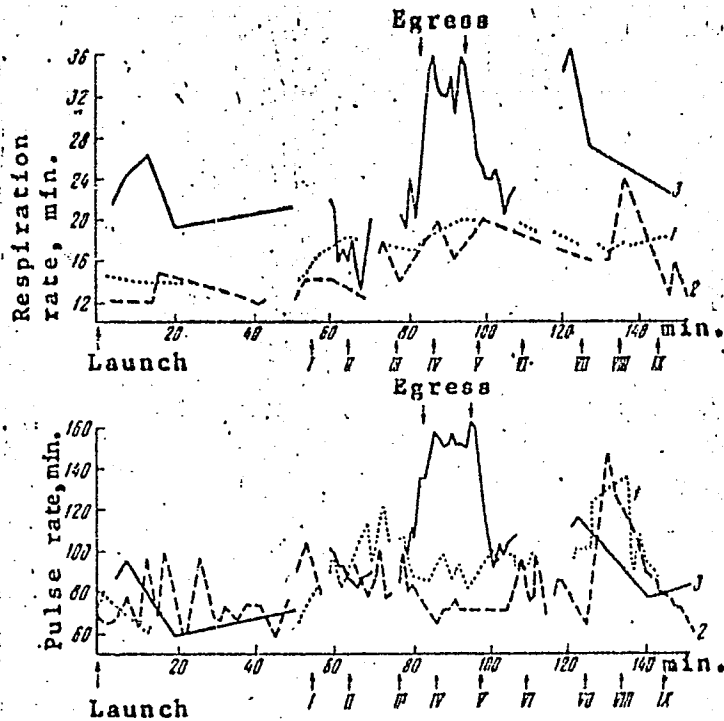


Fig. 3. Changes in the pulse and respiration rate of Leonov when training and during the Voskhod-2 flight

I - Leonov entering the pressure lock; II - closing the cabin hatch; III - opening the pressure lock hatch; IV - Leonov's egress or imitated egress from the pressure lock; V, VI - Leonov's simulated or actual EVA; VII - Leonov's return to the cabin; VIII - closing the cabin hatch; IX - spacesuit pressure normalization to cabin atmosphere. 1 - training in a normal atmosphere; 2 - training at 37 km; 3 - orbital flight

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L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

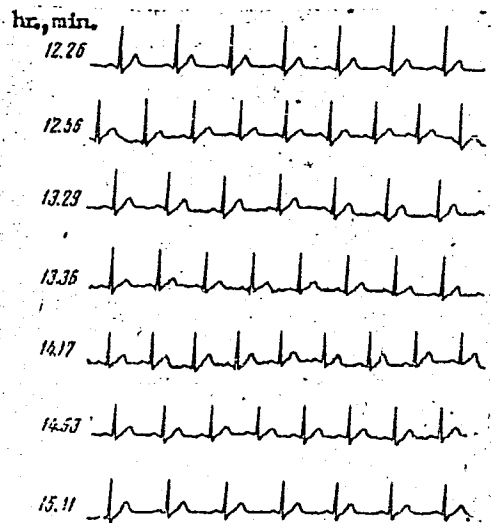


Fig. 4. Belyayev's EKG's when rehearsing the flight program in the spacecraft mockup (exercise no. 2, 37 km)

12.26 - normal condition; 12.56 - instrument check; 13.29 - prior to Leonov's entrance into the pressure lock; 13.36 - opening the cabin hatch; 14.17 - imitation of the egress; 14.53 - Leonov's return to the cabin; 15.11 - after the egress program and normalization of suit pressure

Card 6/8

L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

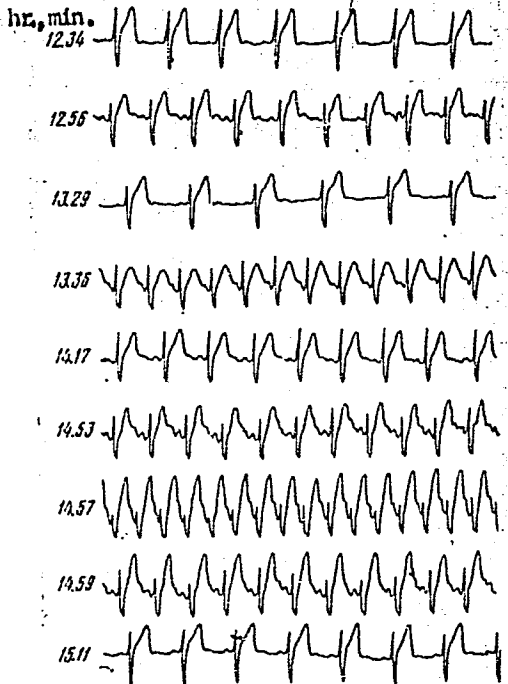


Fig. 5. Leonov's EKG's when rehearsing the flight program in the spacecraft mockup (exercise no. 2, 37 km)

12.34 - normal condition; 12.56 - instrument check; 13.29 - prior to entering the pressure lock; 13.36 - opening the cabin hatch; 14.17 - imitation of egress; 14.53 - return to the cabin; 14.57 - closing the cabin hatch; 14.59 - instrument check; 15.11 - after returning to the seat and normalizing suit pressure

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L 22873-66

ACC NR: AP6012836

D

respiration rate, and EKG's were recorded along with visual (TV) observations. Two-way radio communication was maintained. A space-craft mockup was used to test two series of exercises. In the first exercise, the cosmonauts rehearsed the program involving the movement of Leonov into the pressure lock under normal atmospheric conditions. The second exercise entailed the same regimen at an altitude of 37 km. A diagram of the sensors used is shown in Fig. 1. Results of the tests are given in Figs. 2-5 and Table 1. All Voskhod-2 systems and the newly designed suit used for Leonov's EVA functioned normally both during the training program and the flight itself. During training and the Voskhod-2 flight, the pressurization and egress program caused accelerated pulse and respiration rates and functional EKG variations in both cosmonauts. These were attributed to emotional stress, and in Leonov's case, physical strain. The training program was judged to be fully applicable to the Voskhod-2 program. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures. [CD]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS:

4234

Card 8/8 LC

IVANOV, A.Z.; KRUG, G.K.; KUSHELEV, Yu.N.; LETSKIY, E.K.; SVECHINSKIY, V.B.

Self-teaching control system. Trudy MEI no.44:47-156 '62.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Automatic control)

IVANOV, A.Z.; KRUG, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Optimization of a complex technological process by the method  
of "evolutionary" planning of the experiment. Trudy MEI no.51:  
17-48 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Rostislav Alekseyevich; BESSONOV, Aleksandr  
Andreyevich; SHOLOMITSKIY, Adrian Grigor'yevich;  
TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., prof., retsenzent; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.,  
prof., retsenzent; SVECHINSKIY, V.B., retsenzent;  
IVANOV, A.Z., retsenzent; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.

[Reliability of automatic control systems] Nadezhnost'  
avtomaticheskikh upravliaiushchikh sistem. Moskva,  
Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KLIOT, A.; POTAMOSHNEV, S.; IVANOV, B.

"Wages and production quality." Sots. trud 5 no.9:115-122 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii truda stalingradskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Kliot). 2. Nachal'nik sektora ekonomiki truda Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti (for Potamoshnev). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Omskogo shinnogo zavoda (for Ivanov).

(Wages and labor productivity)



IVANOV, B.; ZELINSKIY, I.; TURUTIN, I.; DEM'YANENKO, I.; FILIPPOV, A.  
(Petrovavlovsk, Kazakhskaya SSR); ASLANLY, Musa (Baku);  
YATSENKO, S.; TEREKHOVA, R.

Letters to the editors. Sov.profsoliuzu 16 no.15:38-41 Ag  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta vagonnogo depo Riga Tovarnaya  
(for Ivanov). 2. Tekhnicheskij inspektor Dorozhnogo komiteta  
profsoyuza rabotnikov-zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Skovorodinskogo  
otdeleniya Zabaykal'skoy magistrali (for Zelinskiy). 3. Redaktor  
mnogotirazhnoy gazety "Zhilstroyevets" g. Makeyevka (for  
Turutin). 4. Instruktor Ukrainского republikanskogo komiteta  
profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i  
zagotovok (for Dem'yanenko).  
(Trade unions) (Labor and laboring classes)

SAMET, M., inzh.; IVANOV, B., inzh.; LINDE, Ye., inzh.

Parquet floors with a sand foundation. Zhil. stroi. no.9:24-29,  
S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Parquet floors) (Soundproofing)

BEL'TSOV, V., inzh.; IVANOV, B., inzh.

New type of finish for large-panel apartment houses. Zhil. stroi.  
no.5:17-19 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Facades)

(Tiles)

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Fabrics. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21899

Author : Ivanov, B.

Inst : -

Title : Our Experience with Optical Bleach.

Orig Pub : Leka promishlenost. Tekstil, 1958, 7, No 2, 27-28

Abstract : Results of laboratory and production tests on the use of Tinopal 2V in the Plant imeni "Vasil Kolarov" in Bulgaria are cited. The optimal concentration of optical bleach in a vat for treatment of cotton fabric was established at 0.05 g/l, staple fiber -

Card : 1/2

IVANOV, E. ; BEKIAROV, E.

"Blades of high-speed steel for metal-cutting machines", P. 26.,  
(TESHKA PROMISHLENCST, Vol. 3, No. 8, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

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

IVANOV, B. (Irkutsk)

Assembly-line method in engine replacement. Grazhd.av. 12  
no.8:7-9 Ag '55. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Vostochnosibirskogo territorial'nogo upravleniya  
Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota.  
(Assembly-line methods) (Airplanes--Engines)

IVANOV, B., inzh.; PAVLOVSKI, K., inzh.

Shaft sinking with highly watered sand and gravel. Min de~~l~~  
17 no.5:32-34 My '62.

IVANOV, B., prof.

Astronaut and physician. Av. i kosm. 47 no.11:21-23 N '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)



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RAYNOV, A., IVANOV, B., and KOLAROV, V., Chair of Pathophysiology (Director, Prof. St. Pisarev), Advanced Medical Institute, Sofia; Scientific Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene (Director, Docent Iv. Nikolaev); Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Director, Academician G. Nadzhakov)

"Protein Synthesis in Protected and Unprotected White Mice with Acute Radiation Sickness"

Sofia, Eksperimentalna Meditsina i Morfologiya , Vol 5, No 1, 1966, pp 13-18

Abstract: The inclusion of methionine  $S^{35}$  into the tissue proteins of white mice irradiated with X-rays in a dose of 525 r was studied. Some of the mice were protected before irradiation by intraperitoneal injection of thiophene-2-carboxylic acid N-phenylamide or ergamine.

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TODOROV, Sv., and IVANOV, R.; Scientific-Research Institute of Radiology and Radiation Hygiene (director: Docent Iv. NIKOLOV)

"Some Growth Peculiarities of X-Irradiated HeLa Cells and Their Chemical Protection from Radiation by Means of Cysteamine."

Sofia, Rentgenologiya i Radiologiya, Vol 5, No 2, 1966, pp 93-98

Abstract [authors' Russian and English summaries, modified]: Data are presented on the effects of different doses of X rays upon the regeneration time of HeLa cells. The normal regeneration time of the cell line was 26.5 hr. Irradiation with 100 r lengthens the regeneration time by 10.5 hr; with 200 r, by 23.5 hr. A dose of 500 r completely suppresses the reproductive ability of the cells. On the basis of the obtained data, the cell line is considered ray sensitive because its regeneration time increases by 6-7 min/r in comparison with 1 min/r obtained normally in tissue cultures. Cysteamine had a pronounced protective action on the reproductive ability of the HeLa cells, even in case of full suppression of regeneration with 500 r. Nine Western references. Manuscript received in Sep 65.

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