

KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M., prof.; KOZLOVA, A.F.

Postcholecystectomy syndrome. Sov. med. 27 no.2:17-23 F '64.  
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy i obshchey terapii (zav. - deystvitel'-  
nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) sanitarnogo fakul'teta  
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Se-  
chenova na baze 24-y Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy  
vrach V.P. Uspenskiy).

ACC NR: AN6035411

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/009/A010/A010

AUTHOR: Funke, V. F.; Fumanov, V. I.; Kozlova, A. G.; Pshenichnyy, I. V.

TITLE: Wetting of the alloys TiC-ZrC and TiC-VC by liquid nickel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9A66

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn. yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh iz nikh tverd. fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 397-404

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, liquid metal, titanium alloy, carbide, metal surface, surface property, resistivity, hardness

ABSTRACT: The contact angle  $\theta$  of nickel on sintered samples with compositions TiC-VC and TiC-ZrC was determined by the lying-drop method at  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  mm Hg, the electric resistivity  $\rho$  at 290K was determined by the eddy-current method, and the hardness was also determined. In the composition range 60 - 90 mol.% VC the value of  $\theta$  for TiC-VC is 0 rad, i.e., these alloys are completely wetted by the nickel. A maximum  $\rho > 250$   $\mu\text{ohm-cm}$  is observed at a VC content of 75 mol.%. In the TiC-ZrC system, the plots of  $\rho$  vs. composition and of  $\theta$  vs. composition have a character similar to the TiC-VC alloys. The minimum values of  $\theta$ , and accordingly the maximum values of  $\rho$ , are observed in alloys with 40 - 60 mol.% ZrC. The wetting by nickel of isomorphous carbides with cubic lattice of metals of groups IV - V improves with increasing  $\rho$  and with decreasing radius of the metallic atom. The value of  $\theta$  decreases linearly to zero with decreasing free energy of carbide production. As the free energy of carbide production

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UDC: '[699.295'784 + 669.24]: 532.64

ACC NR: AR6035411

increases on going from VC to ZrC in the VC - NbC - TiC - ZrC series,  $\rho$  decreases linearly and  $\theta$  increases. In the wetting of the carbide, the principal role is played by the chemical interaction between the metal of the carbide and the liquid metal. 3 illustrations, 4 tables. Bibliography, 13 titles. M. Krasheninnikov [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042669

S/0000/63/000/000/0134/0135

AUTHOR: Gilinskiy, V. Ya.; Chapek, A. V.; Kozlova, A. G.; Kulikova, N. M.; Loshak, A. Ya.

TITLE: The effects of small concentrations of carbon monoxide on the human organism in airtight cabins of passenger aircraft

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 134-135

TOPIC TAGS: carbon monoxide effect, pressure chamber, man, higher nervous activity, passenger aircraft

ABSTRACT: In order to study the effects of small concentrations of carbon monoxide, experiments were performed on 82 persons in pressure chambers and 185 persons in aircraft. Experiments have shown that after 3 hours, the presence of carbon monoxide in concentrations of 0.01 mg/l and higher causes certain negative shifts in the functional condition of a number of organs and systems. In the area of higher nervous activity, it was found that the presence of carbon monoxide resulted

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042669

in a lowering of the ability to differentiate, a decrease in memory, a shortening of the attention span, and an increase in the time for carrying out assigned tasks. In the area of visual and vestibular analyzers, it caused an increase in the latent period, a diminution in the retention of the afterimage, and a diminution in the time of counter rotation illusion. In the metabolic processes, it caused changes in body temperature. In the cardiovascular system, it caused changes in arterial pressure, changes in the functions of the cardiac muscle, etc. It caused a weakening of the muscles. It caused formation of carboxyhemoglobin in the blood and other changes in the composition of blood elements. On the basis of these data, it is suggested that 0.01 mg/l of carbon monoxide be established as the maximum allowable in the cabins of passenger aircraft.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BULGAKOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOVA, A.G., inzh.; SAKATUNOV, Yu.S.,  
inzh.

Use of powder metallurgy techniques for modeling permanent magnets.  
Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.7:69-71 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Magnetic circuits—Models) (Powder metallurgy)

NIKITIN, V.V.; KOZLOVA, A.G.

Materials on the biology of the germination of sedges in Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser.biol.nauk no.2:11-18 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(TURKMENISTAN--SEDGES) (GERMINATION)

MARTINKEVICH, F.S., kand.geograf.nauk; SOBOLEV, Ye.Ya., kand.geograf.nauk;  
BOL'SHAKOVA, V.P., kand.ekonom.nauk; LAPETA, D.D., kand.ekonom.  
nauk; GLADKIY, V.I., kand.geograf.nauk, starshiy prepodavatel';  
ANICHENKO, G.V., kand.geograf.nauk; KOTT, G.Z.; TRUBILKO, N.P.,  
kand.ekonom.nauk; KOROLENKO, I.K., kand.ekonom.nauk; GUTSEV, Ye.G.,  
kand.geograf.nauk; CHERNENKO, V.A.; CHERNYSH, L.P.. Primali  
uchastiye: KOZLOVA, A.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, P.V.; MAZURENKO, R.V.;  
KUYEYSHA, Yu.I.; KRILOVA, V.S.; SERZHINSKIY, I.I.; KURKINA, Z.A.;  
KALECHITS, T.A.. ROMANOVSKIY, N.T., red.; KOSTEVICH, K.R., red.;  
TURTSEVICH, L., red.izd-va; SIDERKO, N., tekhn.red.

[Distribution of the industry of White Russia for the processing  
of agricultural raw materials] Razmeshchenie promyshlennosti BSSR  
po pererabotke sel'skokhoziaistvennogo syr'ia. Minsk, 1959. 193 p.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Zaveduyu-  
shchiy sektorom razmeshcheniya proizvodstva Instituta ekonomiki  
Akademii nauk BSSR (for Martinkevich). 3. Institut narodnogo  
khozyaystva im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for Gladkiy).

(White Russia--Industries, Location of)



KOZLOVA, A.I.

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Treatment of pneumonia in infants at home. *Pediatr* no.2:21-22  
Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy  
Stalinabada (glavnyi vrach E.A.Nemirovskiy nauchnyy rukovoditel'  
prof. S.F.Shirokov)

(PNEUMONIA, in infant and child,  
\*ther., at home)

BELOVA, A.I.; VITENBERG, I.M.; GLUZBERG, E.A.; KOZLOVA, A.I.

Possibility of adding stages to mathematical electrical models.  
Vop. rasch. i konstr. elektron. vych. mash. no.1:57-74 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Electronic analog computers)

88999

9.7000

S/119/61/000/001/003/013  
B019/B067

AUTHORS: Vitenberg, I. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Kozlova, A. I., Engineer

TITLE: Circuit for the Use of a D. C. Operational Amplifier for  
the Multiplication of Variables

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 6 - 8

TEXT: Simulators for the study of nonlinear systems of differential equations contain multiplication circuits, which are now widely used in measuring devices for technological processes. Multiplication circuits of simulators with d. c. operational amplifiers can be used also for multiplying variables. One of the two multiplicands is fed into the amplifier input and the transfer coefficient is varied proportionally to the second multiplicand. Thus, a voltage is generated at the amplifier output which is proportional to the product of the two input voltages. An electronic key is connected to the input resistor of the amplifier (Fig. 1) to change the transfer coefficient. This key is opened and

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Circuit for the Use of a D. C. Operational S/119/61/000/001/003/013  
Amplifier for the Multiplication of Variables B019/B067

closed by square-topped pulses. With positive pulses the input resistor is earthed in the center. Thus, the transfer coefficient of the amplifier is zero, with negative pulses it is finite. If the reciprocal of the pulse duty factor of the square-topped pulses corresponds to the second multiplicand, the output voltage is equivalent to the product of input voltage and the reciprocal of the pulse duty factor. The conservation of strict proportionality of the amplifier coefficient and the block diagram of a multiplication circuit shown in Fig. 2 are then discussed. The circuit is an electronic equivalent to a servosystem. It contains a group of operational amplifiers which are equivalent to the potentiometers of a servosystem. It allows the multiplication of two arbitrary input voltages. Under the supervision of senior designer V. B. Ushakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, a simulator was developed at the otdel elektricheskogo modelirovaniya NII Schetmasha (Branch for Electrical Simulation of the NII Schetmash). A d. c. operational amplifier was used for the multiplication of a quantity which was variable from zero to a certain positive value, by nine different quantities. This operational amplifier contained two transformation blocks of types I and II. The

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00777

Circuit for the Use of a D. C. Operational Amplifier for the Multiplication of Variables S/119/61/000/001/003/013  
 B019/B057

circuits of these types are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Type I is a d. c. amplifier with triode keys at the input circuit. Type II consists of a direct current d. c. amplifier, a sawtooth generator and a Schmidt-trigger. In Fig. 2 type I corresponds to the amplifiers  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$ , type II to NO and BM. Engineers L. V. Achkasova, N. F. Bushko, and T. L. Solov'yeva took part in the investigations. There are 5 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

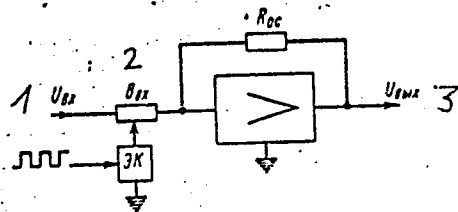


Рис. 1. Структурная схема усилителя с переменным коэффициентом передачи:  
 $R_{обс}$  — сопротивление обратной связи.

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88999

S/119/61/000/001/003/013  
B019/B067

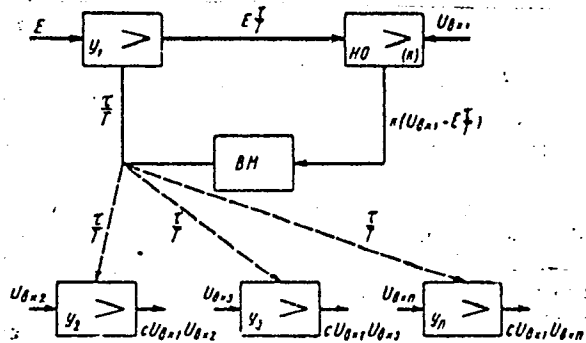


Рис. 2. Блок-схема системы перемножения:  
T — период; c — постоянный коэффициент.

Legend to Fig. 1: 1)  $U_{input}$ ; 2)  $R_{input}$ ; 3)  $U_{output}$ ; 4) electronic key.  
Legend to Fig. 2: E) Standard voltage;  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  operational amplifiers;  
BM-time modulators. NO-zero element.

Card 4/4

KOZLOVA, A. L.

Contamination of plum jelly candy by salts of heavy metals.  
Fig. 1 san. no.10:48 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(FOOD CONTAMINATION)

KOZLOVA, A.M., uchitel'nitsa

Growing sugar beets on small lots. Biol. v shkole no.5:78  
S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.39 g. Rybinska Yaroslavskoy oblasti.  
(Sugar beets)



LUKASHEV, V.A., zasl.vrach.RSFSR, KOZLOVA, A.M., FILIPPOVA, V.A., KOVALEVA, S.V.  
ARTEM'YEV, Ye.G. (Kinel'-Cherkassy, Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

Subcutaneous insufflation of oxygen in treating neuromyositis of  
milkmaids' hands. Vrach.delo no.5:541 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)  
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)  
(HANDS--DISEASES)

ACC NR: AT6036464

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0008/0008

AUTHOR: Babakumova, I. A.; Vasilenko, L. K.; Kozlova, A. N.; Yondrat'yev, Yu. I.;  
Ushakov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data on the food value of several life support system biocomponents  
[Paper presented at 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, 8

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, space nutrition,  
space food, chlorella

ABSTRACT:

Experiments were performed testing the nutritional value of uni-  
cellular algae, yeasts, and bacteria (including organism with an altered  
amino acid composition). Young male rats were used in experiments  
which averaged about a month in duration. In some experiments viability

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ACC NR: AT6036464

was tested. Weight, external appearance, behavior, and appetite were observed. Assimilation of basic substances, the nitrogen balance, the composition of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood, and certain biochemical indices were determined.

Pathological examination of the animals was performed and individual internal organs were weighed. In experiments where unicellular algae were used as the source of protein, the average duration of viability was 5.5 months. When animals were fed only the biomass of the algae, they lived only about one month. Death results from malnutrition. Experiments showed that greatest nutritional value was provided when the biomass of unicellular algae was augmented by an increased amount of cysteine. The least value was provided by biomass of yeasts. The nutritional value of the purified biomass of microbacteria was higher than that of the unpurified biomass. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

L 9182-66 EWT(1) LJP(c) GG/WW

ACC NR: AF6000117

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/008/DO5A/DO5A

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8D439

AUTHORS: Aynbinder, N. Ye.; Bashina, I. N.; Grechishkin, V. S.; Kozlova, A. N.;

Subbotin, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relative intensities of EPR lines in crystals in the case of an effective spin 3/2

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Yestestv.-nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, v. 11, no. 2, 1964, 147-151

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, EPR spectrum, transition probability, crystal structure

TRANSLATION: Formulas are given for the calculation of the energy levels and transition probabilities when the directions of the permanent magnetic field coincide with the axes of the crystalline electric field. The energy levels and the transition probabilities are obtained for the ion Cr<sup>3+</sup> in K<sub>3</sub>CoCr(CN)<sub>6</sub>. The calculation was verified for strong intermediate fields. Good agreement with theory was obtained.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 rds

MALOV, N.N.; KOZLOVA, A.N.

New demonstrations in physics. Usp. fiz. nauk 84 no.3:521-525 N  
'64. (MIRA 18:20)

SOV/124-57-3-3194

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozlova, A. N.

TITLE: The Detection of Free Thermal Convection in the Air in the Case of an Oblique Circular Cylinder (Obnaruzheniye svobodnoy teplovy konveksii v vozdukh dlya sluchaya naklonnogo tsilindra kruglogo secheniya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t. 1955, Vol 9, Nr 4, pp 71-75

ABSTRACT: The paper adduces some experimental data on the free laminar convection of air in an oblique (45°) cylinder closed at the bottom. The cylinder was heated from below.

G. A. Tirskiy

Card 1/1

36537

S/062/62/000/004/006/013  
B110/B101

53700

AUTHORS: Ptitsyna, O. A., Kozlova, A. N., and Reutov, O. A.TITLE: Synthesis of organo-antimony compounds via diaryl  
iodonium double salts of antimony pentachloridePERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye  
khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1962, 634-638

TEXT: Diaryl iodonium salts had been used by the authors already earlier (Dokl. AN SSSR, 114, 110 (1957); *ibid.*, 122, 825 (1958); *ibid.*, 122, 1032 (1958)) for synthesizing organometallic compounds of tin, mercury, bismuth, and antimony. The use of double salts of diaryl iodonium chloride and antimony pentachloride,  $Ar_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$ , for synthesizing organo-antimony compounds has been studied here. They were obtained by pouring together the component solutions in concentrated HCl. The double salt was freed from acid and purified by dissolution in absolute acetone and precipitation with absolute ether. Products in quantitative yield: (1)  $(C_6H_5)_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$  (A), m.p. 167-168°C; (2)  $(p-CH_3C_6H_4)_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$  (B),

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Synthesis of organo-antimony ...

S/062/62/000/004/006/013  
B110/B101

m.p. 145-146°C; (3) (p-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ICl·SbCl<sub>5</sub> (C) m.p. 186-187°C;  
 (4) (p-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ICl·SbCl<sub>5</sub> (D) m.p. 225-226°C; (5) (p-CH<sub>3</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ICl·SbCl<sub>5</sub>  
 (E) m.p. 137-138°C. The double salts are colorless, crystalline,  
 readily soluble in acetone, poorly soluble in benzene, and insoluble  
 in ether and water. To find the optimum conditions for producing  
 organo-antimony compounds, the decomposition of (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ICl·SbCl<sub>5</sub>  
 with iron and antimony in benzene and acetone was investigated. With  
 iron, the reaction in acetone proceeds slowly, diphenyl antimonie acid  
 being formed in a quantity of 6%. With antimony, the reaction proceeds  
 under heating, and the yield of organo-antimony compounds depends on  
 the reaction time: 56% of diphenyl antimonie acid and 2.5% of  
 diphenyl antimony oxide were obtained in 25 hrs, and 36% of diphenyl  
 antimonie acid in 5 hrs. A, B, C, and D yielded the respective diaryl  
 antimonie acids:  $2\text{Ar}_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5 + 2\text{Sb} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}_2\text{SbCl}_3 + 3\text{SbCl}_3 + 2\text{ArI}$ ;  
 $\text{Ar}_2\text{SbCl}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}_2\text{SbOOH} + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Yields: 56% from A,  
 42% from B, 65% from C, and 46% from D. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/3

X



Synthesis of organo-antimony ...

S/062/62/000/004/006/013  
B110/B101

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1961

Card 3/3

X

45419  
S/170/63/006/003/013/014  
B104/B186

24.3300

AUTHOR: Kozlova, A. N.

TITLE: Distortions in optical tubes caused by thermal convection

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 110 - 113

TEXT: A square grating with a period of 0.45 mm was viewed through tubes up to 170 cm long. The inner diameter of the tube was 9.5 cm; the tube was uniformly heated from outside by an electric heater covering the half of the tube surface, and temperature inside the tube was measured with 16 thermocouples. The deviation of a beam passing through the tube was determined by measuring the position of the grating image with a microscope at

Rayleigh number between  $3 \cdot 10^4$  and  $3 \cdot 10^5$ . Results: if the electric heater heats the lower half of the optical tube, convection arises in the tube and a boundary layer forms. Beams entering the boundary layer are deflected and the image is distorted. To reduce the effect of the boundary layer, optical tubes should have diaphragms of suitable dimensions for preventing beams from entering the boundary layer. The thickness of the boundary layer was 10 - 20 % of the tube radius. There is 1 figure.  
Card 1/2

Distortions in optical ...

S/170/63/006/003/013/014  
B104/B186

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo, g. Perm'  
(State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Perm')

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1962

Card 2/2

L 21207-65 ENT(m)/ENT(f)/T Pa-4 RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001476

S/0190/64/006/012/2122/2126

AUTHOR: Kozlova, A. N.; Patruseva, A. I.; Berestnev, V. A.

TITLE: The deformation of fibers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 2122-2126

TOPIC TAGS: viscose fiber, stretched fiber, fiber deformation, stress strain curve, fiber elongation

ABSTRACT: The deformation of stretched and unstretched viscose fibers of similar molecular weight was studied as a function of temperature (69-70, 93, 120 and 150C) and stress (7.08, 9.23, 13.26 and 17.69 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>). The fibers, obtained from a viscose yarn, were suspended in a glass thermostat and their elongation under load was measured with a cathetometer. The experimental results indicated that deformation proceeds in two principal stages. It can be defined approximately by Arrhenius type equations and illustrated by extrapolated logarithmic plots as shown for deformation vs. temperature in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The change in apparent activation energy with stress is also illustrated. The lines for the final stage of deformation converge at the glass transition point. Structural changes in stretched fibers are shown to involve coarse structural elements initially, with modifications on the molecular level only in the later stages. Differences in

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L 21207-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5001476

3  
Initial and advanced deformation of unstretched fibers are shown to be similar although less significant. The change in the coarse structure of unstretched fibers involves not only the displacement but also modifications of coarse structural units. "The authors thank V. A. Kargin and G. L. Slonimskiy for guidance in evaluating the results." Orig. art. has 4 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

SUBMITTED: 20 Jan 64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MT

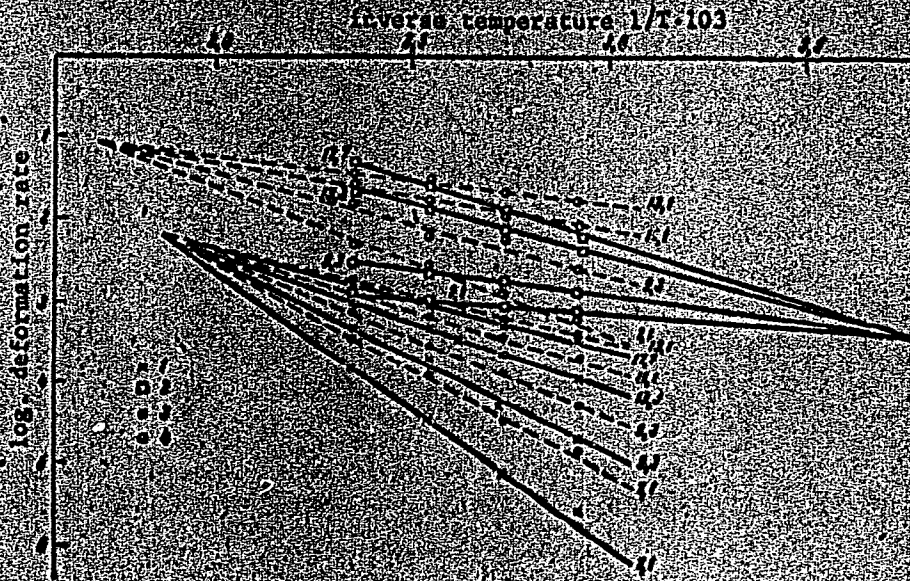
NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/4

D 21207-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001476

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 3/6

L-21207-65  
ACCESSION NO: AP5001476

ENCLOSURE: 02

Citation to Enclosure 01.

Fig. 1. Dependence of deformation rates on temperature in the initial and final sections of the kinetic curve: 1 - stretched fiber in the final deformation stage; 2 - the same in the initial deformation stage; 3 - unstretched fiber in the final deformation stage; 4 - the same in the final stage of deformation.

Card 4/4

KOZLOVA, A.N.; PETRUSEVA, A.I.; BERESTNEV, V.A.

Studying the deformation of viscose fibers. Khim. volok.  
no.2:54-56 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. NIIShP.



I-16706-65 BSD(C)/ESD(2a)/RAEM(C)/RAEM(C)/BSD/AYTI/ASD(a)-2/AS(2b)-2  
ACCESSION NR: AR5000789 S/0058/64/000/010/0043/0043

SOURCE: Ref. zh. fizika, Abs. 100336

AUTHORS: Kozlova, A. K., Subbotin, G. I.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance of the polytypical crystal  
 $K_2Co_{0.99}Cr_{0.01}(CN)_6$  at 9340 Mcs frequency

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vsesoyuz. nauchn. inst. pri Fermak. un-oe, v. 11, no. 2, 1964,  
153-161

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, chromium ion compound, crystallo-  
graphic system

TRANSLATION: A detailed report is presented of the results of an experimental  
study of the EPR spectrum of the  $Cr^{3+}$  ion in a  $K_2Co_{0.99}Cr_{0.01}(CN)_6$ , as a  
function of the angle of rotation of the crystal around the three crystallo-  
graphic axes, and corresponding plots are presented. It is confirmed that this  
crystal is polytypical, and an attempt is made to ascertain the influence of the

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L/16706-65  
ACCESSION NR: AR5000784

growth temperature on the relative content of different crystallographic systems  
in the crystal. No noticeable influence was observed. A. Shevchenko.

SUB CODE: NP, SS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KOZLOVA, A.N.

Distortion in optical tubes due to heat convection. Inzh.-fiz.  
zhur. 6 no.3:110-113 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo, Perm'.  
(Heat--Convection) (Optical instruments)

KLIMENOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; KOZLOVA, A.P.; TSELIKINA, V.V.

Effect of chronic poisoning with zinc compounds on the amino groups  
of tissue proteins. Nauch. trudy Riaz. med. inst. 15:35-38 '62.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii (zav. kafedroy - prof.  
G.A.Uzbekov) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

KOZLOVA, A.P.

Rare case of Addison's disease associated with diabetes insipidus.  
Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.2:45-46 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - nachalnik vrach  
UkrSSR V.E.Golavskiy) Kamenets-Podol'skiy neshrayennoy  
bol'nitsy imeni V.I.Lenina (glavnyy vrach N.S.Nesterov).

1-56663-05 BNT(m)/BRK(c)/BRP(l)/S PR-1/PR-1 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017839

UR/0286/65/000/011/0077/0078

678.84

AUTHOR: Hofseyev, A. F.; Kovalova, A. S.

20

TITLE: A method for producing polyphenylene siloxane polymers. Class 39, No. 171-563

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretaniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 77-78

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon polymer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for producing polyphenylene siloxane polymers by hydrolyzing organosilicon compounds containing phenylene radical jointly with alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes in ethyl ether. A wider selection of raw materials is provided by using a mixture of O, M and P isomers of bis-(methyl phenol (dichlorosilyl) benzene as the organosilicon compounds. 2. A modification of this method in which the joint hydrolysis is carried out in a mixture of aliphatic alcohols with toluene.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 5663-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017839

SUBMITTED: 16Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

KOZLOVA, A. V.

Kozlova, A. V. -- "Systematization of Geographical Maps in the Catalogs of Large Libraries of the Universal Type." Moscow State Library Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104



CA KOZLOVA, A.V.

7

Spectral determination of chromium in ferrochrome.  
A. V. Kozlova and P. D. Korsh (Magnitogorsk Mining Met.  
Inst.). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 1095-7(1948).—The sample  
was prepd. and excited by the Srentitskii transfer tech-  
nique (C.A. 42, 8695a), and the concn. of Cr detd. by  
persistence of the 8204-A. group of Cr lines in the analytical  
spark discharge. The amt. of material transferred during  
the transfer spark discharge depends on the length of this  
discharge, but not on the elec. parameters of the circuit.  
Cyrus Feldman

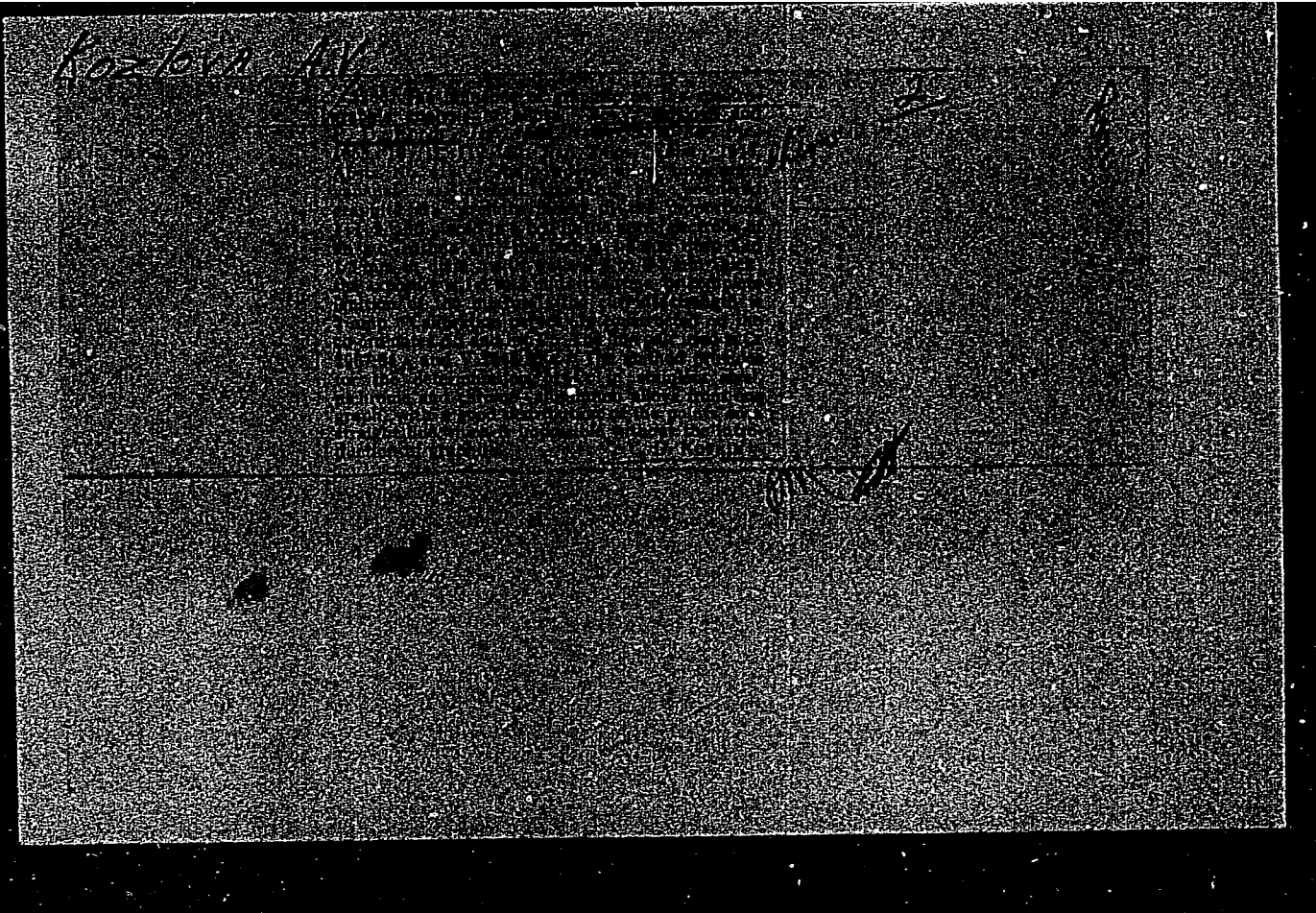


ca KOZLOVA, A.V.

15

The accumulation of nitrates in termite hills of Turk-  
menia. A. V. Kozlova. *Pochvovedenie* 1951, 626-31. In  
the takyr of Turkmenia the termite hills accumulate appre-  
ciable quantities of nitrate N. As much as 47 kg. N per ha.  
may accumulate in the areas where termites are found.  
J. S. Joffe

1962



Kozlova, A.V.

SOV/137-58-8-18157

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 279 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Korzh, P. D. , Kozlova, A. V.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Method for the Analysis of Ferromolybdenum With the Aid of the Electric Spark Transfer (Spektral'nyy metod analiza ferromolibdena pri pomoshchi elektroiskrovogo perenosa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 13, pp 16-21

ABSTRACT: The visual method of determination of Mo in Fe-Mo is described, which is based on the phenomenon of electric erosion, consisting in the transfer of the material of the electrodes from one to the other by the action of the electric discharge. The specimen analyzed serves as one of these electrodes, a Cu rod serves as the other. The distance between them during the transfer is 0.1 mm. The Mo line of 6030 angstrom was observed with the aid of a SL-3 type styloscope. The time from the moment of the switching on of the spark (after the completion of the transfer and the substitution of the sample analyzed by another electrode) to the disappearance of the line indicated was measured. It is demonstrated that a

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-18157

Spectroscopic Method for the Analysis of Ferromolybdenum (cont.)

linear relationship exists between this time and the concentration of Mo. The samples analyzed contained 51 - 75% of Mo.

A. Sh.

1. Iron-molybdenum alloys--Spectrographic analysis
2. Molybdenum--Determination    3. Electric discharges--  
Performance

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910C

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910C**



SOV/137-59-1-2109

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 276 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Korzh, P. D., Kozlova, A. V.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Manganese and Silicon in Iron Alloys  
(Spektral'noye opredeleniye margantsa i kremniya v ferrosplavakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurg. in-t, 1958, Nr 16, pp 132-136

ABSTRACT: The analyzed test samples differed by the alloy base and the wide range of variation in the amount of their third component (Fe). The photographing of the spectrum was carried out short of the complete burning out of the mixtures from the pit of the electrode and was interrupted at a certain time after the beginning of burning of the arc. It was established that the dilution of the specimen with graphite powder does not ensure a uniform feed of the elements into the arc flame. The powders of all the components of the mixture should be sufficiently fine, ground to  $\leq 300$  mesh. The photographing was carried out in an alternating-current arc produced by a PS-39 generator. The lower and upper electrodes are ground to shape in a special manner. The spectra were photographed on the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-1-2109

Spectroscopic Determination of Manganese and Silicon in Iron Alloys

ISP-22 spectrograph. The photometry was performed on the MF-2 microphotometer. The spectrum of each mixture was photographed three times. In the analysis for Mn and Si the analytical pairs of Mn 2939/Cu 2824 and Si 2881/Cu 3036 angstrom, respectively, were used.

V. S.

Card 2/2



S/182/60/000/003/004/007  
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Bark, S.Ye.; Kozlova, A.V.; Kuvshinnikov, V.M.; Skvortsova, M.I.  
Ustinov, V.A.

TITLE: Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With  
the Use of Oxygen

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 3, pp. 28 - 33

TEXT: The article contains a brief discussion of the general design principles of new heating furnaces developed in the USSR (at TsNIITMASH, Teploproyekt, ZIL) and by "Incandescent" (British), working with heated air, and detailed description of an experimental furnace using air mixed with oxygen and natural gas. The advantage of the new design is its simplicity and dependable operation. The furnace (Fig. 4, drawing) has three chambers, all 240 mm wide and 420 mm high, with a 140 mm groove in the bottom. Steel blanks are pushed into the grooves. There are 4 burners in the first 980 mm long chamber (design of the burner described and shown in Fig. 2). The second 700 mm long chamber is separated by a wall from the first, and the products of incomplete combustion get into the second through an opening in the wall. The second chamber is separated

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S/182/60/000/003/004/007  
A161/A029

Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With the Use of Oxygen

into two horizontal compartments by a carborundum plate; incomplete combustion products flow through it, and air is let in by a 40 mm diameter opening to continue combustion. Air is let also into the third 280 mm long chamber where combustion is completed. Operation is controlled by throttle diaphragms. The furnace frame is sealed tight, and covers in the vault are sealed with sand. Heated blanks move out through an opening in the bottom fitted with a special door. The walls are screened off with duralumin sheets to keep down the temperature on the outside. The combustion products pass through a recuperator out of the building, and a smoke exhauster on the way from the charging door prevents combustion products from bursting out into the shop. The work capacity of the furnace is 207 to 259 kg/h. Blanks are pushed in (by the pusher, "6" in Fig. 4) every 2.5 min. The furnace operation is described. The data include the quantities of gas and oxygen used; the temperature of air fed into the burners; the chemical composition of combustion products in the chambers, etc. Metal structure shown in two photographs (Figs. 6 and 7) is obtained ("a") after non-oxidant heating to 1,250°C, and ("b") after subsequent water quenching and normalization (packing in cast iron chips). The furnace design has proved suffi-

Card 2/3

S/182/60/000/003/004/007  
A161/A029

Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With the Use of Oxygen

ciently good to start design development and output for the industry. It is concluded that in further work the furnaces may be improved to raise their efficiency from 24 - 28 to 40%, and cut the oxygen consumption from 50 - 60 to 35 - 40 m<sup>3</sup>/ton. Besides, regenerative furnaces must be further studied in which air is heated to 1,000°C and protective atmosphere fed to the blank surface. There are 7 figures.



Card 3/3

KOZLOVA, A. V.

110

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6181

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960. Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skorniyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G. Bogomolov; Ed.: Gennadiy Pavlovich Skorniyakov; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Kryzhova; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

Card 1/15

Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)

110  
SOV/6181

COVERAGE: The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

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Sherstkov, Yu. A., and L. F. Maksimovskiy. Investigation of the dependence of the total intensity of spectral lines on the concentration of elements in an arc-discharge plasma

4

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Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)	SOV/6181
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Buravlev, Yu. M. Basic features of "third" elements in spectral analysis of steels	39
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Nikitina, O. I., A. Ye. Gorevaya, and M. G. Sklyar. Effect of electrode oxidation on the composition of the vapor phase during spectral analysis of ternary iron-base alloys	44

Card 4/15

KORLOVA, A.V.; SKAIDIN, P.V.; MIKHAILOV, V.A.; LINCHEVSKAYA, G.A.

Significance of intraperitoneal introduction of colloidal solution of radioactive gold following surgery for gastric cancer. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. 1 rad. 11 no.1:191-200 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.; MERKOVA, M.A.; LEBEDEVA, I.A.

Radiotherapy for malignant tumors of the spine. Med. rad. 10  
no.11:9-15 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Radiologicheskii (zav. - prof. A.V. Kozlova) i nauchno-  
poliklinicheskiy (zav. - dotsent Kuznetsov) otdely Gosudarst-  
vennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo  
instituta. Submitted January 25, 1965.

KOZLOVA, A.V., professor; [YAL'TSEV, P.D., professor, direktor.]

Radiation therapy in metastases of malignant neoplasms into the lymph nodes.  
Vest.rent.1 rad. no.3:54-58 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova.  
(Tumors) (X-rays--Therapeutic use)

Translation in her case

KOZLOVA, A. V., Kiselyov<sup>av</sup>, P. N., Petrov, V. A. and Strelin, G. S.

"Biological Effect of Ionizing Irradiation, Dosimetry and Application of Radio-Active Substances for Curative Purposes," A report of the Soviet Delegation at the Third Congress of Electroradiologists of the Countries of Latin Culture, Rome, 1954. Published by Foreign Language Publishing House, Moscow, 1954. 64 p. illus. tables.

"The Use of Radioactive Phosphorus in the Treatment of Benign and Malignant Tumors," page 35.  
Central Inst. of Roentgenological and Radiological Research im. V.M.Molotov.

KOZLOVA, A. V.

YAL'TSEV, P.D., professor; KOZLOVA, A.V., professor; ZODIYEV, V.V.,  
professor.

Seventh international congress of roentgenologists and radiologists.  
Vest.rent.i rad. no.1:88-94 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:4)  
(Diagnosis, Radioscopic) (Radiotherapy)



KOZLOVA, A.V. (Moskva)

Radiation sickness. Vest. rent. 1 rad. no.4:38-43 J1-Ag '54.  
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MLRA 7:10)

*Translation - W-31189, 15 Aug 54*



KOZLOVA, A.V.

[Therapeutic use of some radioactive isotopes] Opyt lechebnogo  
primeneniia nekotorykh radioaktivnykh izotopov. Moskva, 1955. 12 p.  
(ISOTOPES—THERAPEUTIC USE) (MIRA 14:6)

KOZLOVA, A. V., Prof.

"The Application of Radioactive Gold and Radioactive Phosphorus in the Therapy of Some Forms of Malignant Neoplasms," a report presented at the Transcaucasian Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, 28-31 Oct 55.

Sum. No. 1047, 31 Aug 56

KOZLOVA, A.V., professor; FIDERGOL'TS, L.G.; LOPATNIKOVA, Z.F.

Course of general reaction to radiations during radium therapy of head tumors. Vest.rent.i rad. no.1:38-41 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova.

(BRAIN, effect of radiations on, radium, in ther. of head cancer)

(RADIUM, effects, on brain, in ther. of head cancer)

(HEAD, neoplasms, ther., radium, eff. on brain tissue)

KOZLOVA, A.V., professor; ZUBOV, I.Y., G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Use of radioactive isotopes in the treatment of malignant neoplasms.  
Vest. rent. i rad. no.6:22-29 N-D '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (sav.-prof. A.V.Kozlova) Gosudarstvennogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni  
V.M. Molotova (dir.-dotsent I.G. Lagunova)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

cancer, review)

(NEOPLASMS, ther.

radiother., review)

KOZLOVA, A. V.

Luchevaya Bolezn' (Radiation Sickness), by Prof A. V. Kozlova,  
Series III, No 51, Moscow, 1955, "Znaniye," 24 pp

This booklet deals with the influence of ionizing radiation on the human organism and discusses the following subjects: units of measurement of ionizing radiation and the activity of radioactive substances, biological action of ionizing radiations, chronic form of radiation sickness, chronic radiation injury of the skin of the hands, and measures of protection from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

Sum 1239

KOZLOVA, A. V.

"Clinical Application of Radioactive Isotopes in the USSR," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik  
Vol. 18, No. 67, 1955.

This paper was presented at the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of  
Atomic Energy.

Translation -W-31499, 10 Oct 1955.

KOZLOVA, A.V.

Klinika i Lecheniye Povrezhdeniy Voznikayushchikh pri Vzryve Atomnoy Bomby (Clinical Aspects and Therapy of Injuries Caused by the Explosion of an Atomic Bomb), by Prof A. V. Kozlova and Ye. I. Vorob'yev, Moscow, Medgiz, 1956, 96 pp

The authors discuss the basic problems of the injurious effect of an atomic blast, the clinical picture of the injuries, basic methods of treating the injured, and principles of protection from the shock wave and the light and ionizing radiation resulting from an atomic explosion. Included is a section (pp 72-82) dealing with the treatment of burns covering 20-70% of the surface of the body.

The book is based on a critical analysis of Soviet and foreign literature (about half of the sources are Soviet). "The authors do not claim to give complete coverage of the problems discussed concerning injuries and treatment of injuries resulting from the explosion of an atomic bomb." (U)

54M.1360

KOZLOVA, A. Y.

[Fundamentals of radium therapy; a manual for physicians] Osnovy  
radioy terapii; rukovodstvo dlia vrachev. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956.  
323 p. (MIRA 9:12)  
(RADIUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)



*KOZLOVA, A.V.*

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 23053

Author : Kozlova, A.V.

Inst : -

Title : The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Treatment of Malignant Neoplasms.

Orig Pub : Tr. 1-y Zakavkazsk. konferentsii po med. radiol. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1956, 279-287

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KOZLOVA, ANNA VASIL'YEVNA

Ж/5  
649.1  
.К8

POSLEDSTVIYA VZRYVOV ATOMNYKH BOMB V KHIROSIME I NAGASAKI I VODORODNOY BOMBY V BIKINI [AFTER EFFECTS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, AND OF THE HYDROGEN BOMB AT BIKINI] MOSKVA, MEDGIZ, 1957.

167 P. ILLUS., GRAPHS, TABLES.

"OTCHET OB INTERNATSIONAL'NOY KONFERENTSII V TOKIO 1955G., POSVYASHCHENNOY POSLEDSYVIYAMI VZRYVOV ATOMNOY I VODORODNOY BOMB."

"LITERATURA": P. 162-166.

~~SOZIALISMUS~~ professor, redaktor; BELOUSOV, A.P., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA,  
Yu.S., tehniceskiiy redaktor

[Work of the All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology; clinical  
aspects and treatment of radiation sickness] Trudy Vsesoyuznoy  
konferentsii po meditsinskoy radiologii; klinika i terapiya  
luchevoy bolezni. Pod red. A.V.Koulovoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.  
lit-ry, 1957. 322 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po meditsinskoy radiologii  
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

KOZLOVA, A. V.

"Application of a Scintillation Spectrometer in Physicochemical Investigations," by N. G. Alekseyev, V. P. Grigol, A. V. Kozlova, and V. A. Prokhorov, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 31, No 4, Apr 57, pp 915-919

It is pointed out that investigation of physicochemical processes with the application of tracer atom methods is considerably simplified in many cases if radioactive isotopes of several elements are used simultaneously. When the decay of these isotopes is accompanied by gamma-emission, the quantitative determination of every isotope in the mixture

can be accomplished with the aid of a scintillation gamma-spectrometer. The isotopes are identified on the basis of the energies of the gamma-lines of the spectrum while the activity of every isotope is determined on the basis of the number of recorded gamma-quanta. The paper describes a spectrometer setup with a single NaI(Tl) crystal and presents a method for calibration and measurement permitting determination of the composition of mixtures with an accuracy of 5-10%. The effectiveness of the crystal in determinations of gamma-radiation emitted by Cs<sup>134</sup>, Cs<sup>137</sup>, Zr<sup>95</sup>, Zn<sup>65</sup>, Fe<sup>59</sup>, Na<sup>24</sup>, and Sb<sup>124</sup> was measured. The gamma-spectrum of gamma-radiation emitted by a mixture of Sn<sup>113</sup>, Zr<sup>95</sup>, and Zn<sup>65</sup> was determined. (U)

Sum. in 1/51

KOZLOVA, A. V.

"Application of Radioisotopes in Clinics."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl.' Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

Second International Congress of Physicians on Living Conditions and  
Health. Vest.AMN SSSR 13 no.2:54-62 '58. (MIRA 11:3)  
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

Second International Congress of Physicians on problems concerning  
the effect of living and working conditions on health. Gig. i san.  
23 no.4:56-61 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)  
(CANNES--PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

KOZLOVA, A.V., vrach.

Second International Congress of Physicians on the Problem of  
Living Conditions and Health. Vest. rent. i rad. 33 no.3:88-91  
My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

(PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)



KOZLOVA, A.V., prof., IVANITSKAYA, Ye.P., doktor med.nauk

Use of radioactive gold in cancer of female genital organs [with  
summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.4:50-53 J1-Ag '58

1. In radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V. Kozlova)  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii  
i radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dots. I.G.  
Lagunova).

(GENITALIA, FEMALE, neoplasms  
ther., radiogold (Rus))

(GOLD, radioactive  
ther. of cancer of female genitalia (Rus))

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

Effectiveness of radiotherapy in sarcoma of the soft tissues. Vest.  
rent. 1 rad. 33 no.6:35-39 N-0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V. Kozlova) Gosudarstven-  
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta  
(dir. - dots. I. G. Iagunova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(SARCOMA, ther.

soft tissues, radiother., results (Rus))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

sarcoma of soft tissues, results (Rus))

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof. (Moscow)

Use of radioactive isotopes in clinical medicine. Klin.med. 36  
no.4:25-35 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V. Kozlova)  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii  
i radiologii (dir. - dotsent I.G. Lagunova)  
(RADIOISOTOPES,  
med.use (Rus))

Koz. Lova, A.V.

21(4): 17(0) PAGE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 907/2008  
 International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, 24, Geneva, 1958  
 Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh: radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina  
 (Reports of Soviet Scientists: Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine)  
 Moscow, Izd-vo Glav. vpr. po ispol. svernykh atomnoy energii pri  
 Sovers. Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series:  
 Pervaya Mezhdunarodnaya Konferentsiya po mirovomu ispol. svernykh atomnoy energii.  
 Tretya, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Loshchinsky, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical  
 Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shadrinova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Masal'.  
 FOREWORD: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers  
 as well as for professors and students at vuzhes where radiobiology and  
 radiation medicine are taught.

CONTENTS: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet  
 scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Use of  
 Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958 in Geneva. Volumes 5 contains  
 32 reports edited by Gaidukova of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinitskiy and V.V.  
 Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing  
 radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects  
 of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes  
 in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for agricultural  
 and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium and thorium products,  
 their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs.  
 References accompany each report.

Reports of Soviet Scientists (Cont.) 907/2008

Belov, E.M., M.I. Shal'ov, and Yu.M. Shubkinberg. Some Results of Labeling  
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Slabun, E.M. Special Features of Albumin Synthesis in the Plant and Animal  
 Cell (Report No. 2084) 217

Andriyanov, M.F. Control Mechanism of the Thyroid Gland Functions by the  
 Cervical Cortex (Report No. 2092) 219

Bohli, Z.A. Effect of Various Factors on the Microsynthesis of Thyroxine Pro-  
 duced by the Thyroid Gland (Report No. 2075) 221

Kovaleva, P.A., L.L. Pasholakhvili, and E.K. Orlovskiy. Being Phosphoric  
 Esters of Choline, Ethanolamine, and Serine in Phospholipid Synthesis in the  
 Brain (Report No. 2110) 265

Perdona, P.L. Using <sup>14</sup>C and <sup>3</sup>H to Study Metabolism in Muscles (Report No.  
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Podkovy, E.L. Relative Characteristic Fate of the Three Phenothiazine Compounds: 1,  
<sup>3</sup>H, Moxidazine (Chlorpromazine), <sup>3</sup>H, Promazine, and <sup>3</sup>H, Chlorpromazine  
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Kozlov, A.V. Using Radioactive Isotopes in the Clinic for Diagnostic and  
 Therapeutic Purposes (Report No. 2095) 286

Sharov, V.M., E.F. Maslany, and E.P. Babitskaya. Isotopic Knochepalography and  
 Electroneurophysiology for the Localization of Brain Tumors (Report No. 2069) 307

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 in the Organism by Means of Gamma Emitting Isotopes (Report No. 2021) 311

Prizitskiy, I.L., M.A. Tsamuruz, Z.O. Perabina, V.M. Yudinov, V.G. Karamchikov,  
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KozLOVA, A.U.

850 Experiences with Irradiation of Patients with Cerebral Tumours  
GALPERIN M D  
Leningrad (Sovjetunion)

At present, surgical as well as irradiation treatment are regarded as being the most effective therapy. The combined methods occasionally prove to be highly successful.  
The pre requisite for the success of either method of treatment is early diagnosis.  
For the successful treatment of brain tumours, the choice of the method is all important. The surgical and irradiation treatments are not competitive. Taking into consideration the position of the tumour, its extent, its histological structure, the characteristics of the clinical course and the general condition of the patient, preference should be given to one or the other method.  
The author examined recent and past results of irradiation and combined irradiation and surgical treatment of brain tumours during 1933-1950. 597 case-histories of patients of the Roentgen-Radiological Department of the Bekhterev Institute of Neuro-Psychology were evaluated.  
Irradiation was performed on patients with tumours of varied localisation and of different histological structure. Comparative assessment of the results of the different methods of irradiation in the patients was carried out depending on the histogenesis of the tumour.  
Analysis of these case histories indicates that the elaborated and applicable methods of irradiation of brain tumours prolong considerably the life of the patients and have an immediate, marked curative effect.  
The complications occurring during treatment as well as after-effects were also studied. Clinical indications and contra-indications of irradiation of patients with brain tumours were elaborated.

860 Effect of the Chronic Influence of low Doses of Ionizing Irradiation on the Humoral and Cell-Mediated Immunity in Animal Experiments  
KINISLEV P N KISELEV P A  
Leningrad (Sovjetunion)  
Ruzini P A

The authors investigated the changes in natural immunity and immunogenetic processes in laboratory animals under chronic irradiation with low doses of the gamma rays of <sup>60</sup>Co. The dose performance of the irradiation was 1.0-2.0 r/day. The period of irradiation lasted from 30 days to 23 years. The total dose was 30-2,500 r. The effect of these irradiation doses led to the development of chronic radiation illness. On this basis the disorder in the humoral and cellular natural immunity and immunogenesis was investigated with the following results:  
1. Under chronic, uninterrupted action, lethal radiation disease develops through auto-infection. The total lethal dose exceeds the single dose by 2-4 times. Chronic radiation illness is accompanied by negligible leucopenia, preceded by a phase of leucocytosis.  
2. Under chronic irradiation natural immunity and immunogenesis are disturbed. Reduction of natural immunity appears after 9-10 months and becomes manifest by a reduction of bactericidity of the blood, leucopenia and reduction of phagocytic activity of the leucocytes. A change in the titre of the complement was observed only as late as after 10-12 months. Bacteremia is preceded by reduced bactericidity of the blood.  
3. The disturbance of cellular immunity is indicated by an increased sensitivity to toxins, by an enhanced reproduction of virus, by a lowering of the segregational and digestive capability of the reticulo-endothelial cells.

No. 061-002

4. The most marked reduction of natural immunity occurs in young animals, born of irradiated parents and subjected during the period of embryogenesis to the effects of irradiation.  
5. Chronic irradiation of an organism leads to disturbance of immunogenesis. However, as an irradiation dose equal to a single one the production of antibodies is less suppressed. These differences are connected with the adaptation mechanisms and reparative processes in the tissues producing the antibodies.  
6. The phase of suppression of natural immunity and immunogenesis may be preceded by a period of their stimulation. At a total dose of 50-100 r, the following is observed: increase of bactericidity of the blood, increased phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, of the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system, reduction of sensitivity to toxin, stimulation of anti-body formation.

861 Irradiation of Cancer of the Oral Cavity, the Nasopharynx, and the Antrum  
KOSLOVA A W KOLICHA A V  
Moskau (Sovjetunion)

Early results of the use of radioactive preparations (radium, radon-actin, cobalt, gold, diuranophosphate) in the treatment of 224 patients are presented. Among these 224 patients there were 57 with malignant tumours of the oral cavity, 55 with malignant tumours of the nasopharynx and 112 patients with malignant tumours of the antrum.  
Growths in the 1st and 2nd stages were found in 64 patients, stage 3 in 100 and stage 4 in 54 patients.  
Treatment consisted in the combined method of x-ray therapy (radium surgery, cavity therapy, applicator therapy and telecobalt therapy).  
The patients were under observation over 5-10 years. Recovery was observed in 81% of the patients with malignant tumours in all 4 stages.  
In some of the patients irradiation was followed by complications. The methods and the results of treatment are discussed.

862 Radiological Investigations and Rational Means of Reducing the Dose  
During these Investigations  
PORJINSKIY M N  
Leningrad (Sovjetunion)

During recent years the natural level of radiation has risen enormously. One of the factors raising this level are the radio-diagnostic examinations, which according to reports from foreign authors, increase the amount of radiation acting on the population by 22% - 30%.  
Particular attention should be given to the effect of radiation on the sex glands. Genetic sequelae of radiation may occur even with very low doses.  
In X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy the lowest dose of the radiation striking the sex glands may be 100m-1000 mrad. The variations in dose depend on the conditions of radiation and also on the part of the body to which radiation is directed. The highest doses affecting the sex glands occur in examinations of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, especially when repeated.  
The measures for an ever increasing extension of radio diagnostics for the population, and the new methods of radiological examinations in practice, requires research into means for reducing the radiation dose acting on the sex glands during X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy. In order to reduce the radiation dose and to prevent serious radiation effects, the following is required: Highly qualified medical staff carrying out the radio-diagnostic examinations; knowledge of the radiation dose to which the patient is subjected and registration of the dose in the patients' card-index. The examinations should be performed with harder rays, using barrier filtration and lowered voltage, as well as short focal distances.  
In fluoroscopy the following is required: Secondary adaptation of the eyes of the examiner, organization of the working hours and low overexposure in addition, the advantages of working with narrow beams should be made use of.  
In radiological examinations of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, the sex glands must be protected from direct radiation.

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

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(MIRA 12:2)

(ISOTOPES,  
diag. & ther. use (Rus))

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

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Ye.D., dotsent; SHEKHONIN, V.P., doktor med.nauk

Professor Vladimir Gertsevich Ginzburg; on his 60th birthday.  
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(GINZBURG, VLADIMIR GERTSEVICH, 1898-)



KOZLOVA, A.V., prof. (Moskva, Leningradskiy pr., d.75a, kv.85); DMITRIYEVA, V.S.,  
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(RADIATION INJURY surgery)  
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

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(BIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

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KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.

Results of radiotherapy for cancer of organs of the oral cavity  
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(MOUTH--CANCER) (NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--CANCER)  
(RADIOTHERAPY)

ZEDZENIDZE, G.A.; KOZLOVA, A.V.

Main trends in the development of scientific investigations in the field of radiology in the current seven-year plan. Vest. rent. 1 rad. 36 no. 1:3-10 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)



KOZLOVA, A.V., prof. MITROV, G.G.

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Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 3: 68-70 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL CONGRESSES)

L 14543-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(b) AFFTC/AMD/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3002336 S/2931/62/000/000/0026/0034

AUTHOR: Kozlova, A. V. (Professor Director); Semiglazova, Ye. D. (Assistant); Merkova, M. A. (Assistant)

TITLE: Clinic of acute head skin radiation injuries 19 60 58

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoj radiologii; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Moscow, 1962, 26-34.

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, head injury, body effect, nervous system, cardiovascular system, gastro-intestinal system, blood

ABSTRACT: Other studies (sources cited in text) have described the nature of radiation head injuries in detail, but very little material can be found on general condition changes in the organism during such injuries. To gain insight into this problem the author investigated 9 clinical cases. Eight of these were children 4 to 8 yrs old and one a 16 yr old boy. All of these cases came to the attention of the clinic five months after a technical overdose of X-irradiation in treating mycotic head lesions. Two to three weeks after the irradiation injuries the general condition of the patients was characterized by fever, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, excitability and at times  
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apathy. Six to eight months later the general condition of all the cases remained serious with periodic improvements and then relapses. Marked disturbances of the autonomic nervous system appeared. Cardiovascular disturbances with myocardial dystrophy was observed. Changes in morphological blood composition were characterized by growing anemia. The number of erythrocytes decreased from the norm to 2 to 3 million in the first 6 mos and by the end of the year returned to the norm, but at the same time hemoglobin decreased from 65 to 70 to 45 to 50. Biochemical blood analysis revealed disturbances in blood protein fractions with increase in globulin. Gastrointestinal disturbances included loss of appetite, coated tongue, occasional epigastric pains and constipation. All cases remained in the clinic for 6 mos and despite a high calorie diet only one case had a weight increase. The authors conclude that radiation head injuries cause disturbances in the nervous system (characterized by sharp asthenia and impaired autonomic nervous system) and cause blood changes which at first are typical for radiation injuries and later are more typical for the chronic infectious process. Infectious-toxic brain and internal organ damage is possible in addition to the clinical symptoms caused by radiation reactions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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2

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra klinicheskoy radiologii (Department of Clinical Radiology; Professor A. V. Kozlova, Director); Gosudarstvenny'y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut MZ RSFSR (State Scientific Research X-ray Radiological Institute, MZ RSFSR; Professor I. G. Lagunova, Director)

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