

KULIKOVA, N.M.

Mikhail Vasil'evich Markov; on his 60th birthday. Bot. zhur. 45
no.9:1380-1385 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
(Markov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1900-)

MARKOV, M.V., prof.; KULIKOVA, N.M., dots., red.; KUSURGASHEV, I.M.,
red.; GATAULLINA, R.Z., tekhn. red.

[Grasses of the Tatar A.S.S.R.(classification key); textbook for
students of universities, pedagogical and agricultural institutes,
agricultural and forestry workers, teachers and amateur ethno-
graphers] *Zlaki Tatarskoi ASSR (opredelitel')*; posobie dlia stu-
dentov universitetov pedagogicheskikh i sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
institutov, rabotnikov sel'skogo i lesnogo khoziaistva, uchitelei
i kraevedov-liubitelei. Kazan', Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1961. 71 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Grasses)

KOLYKOVA, N.G.

Studying the structure of the pore space of carbonate reservoirs.
Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.7:34-37 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnoy gaza.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Physiology of Work and Sport

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27158

Author : Kulikova, N.N., Lomazova, Kh.D.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Title : Physico-Chemical Properties of Blood in Young and Adult
Sportsmen After Muscular Activity.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Acad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1958, No 2, 113-116

Abstract : In 29 male teen-agers and 13 adults after cycling for
a distance of 50 km., sharp speed-up of blood clotting
was discovered. The period of restoration of blood
clotting time to original level in teen-agers was longer
than in adults. The speed-up was usually accompanied by
increase of number of thrombocytes. The changes of blood
viscosity in adults was much less expressed than in teen-
agers.

Card 1/1

1. KULIKOVA, N. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mink Farming
7. Work methods in raising mink on the Povenets State Fur Farm. Kar i zver. No 6 1952.

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

SOV/136-59-2-10/24

AUTHORS: Gran', T.V., Trukhina, K.I. and Kulikova, N.N.

TITLE: Investigation of Cathodic-Nickel Dendrites
(Issledovaniye dendritov katodnogo nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the main defects of electrolytic nickel is the occurrence of dendrites in the form of surface protuberances (Fig 1). The authors report observations carried out at the Severonikel' Kombinat to elucidate their causes. The current density used was 217 A/m² with an inlet electrolyte containing 62, 35, 80 and 4 g/litre of nickel, chloride ion, sodium sulphate and boric acid respectively, negligible quantities of iron, cobalt and copper and a pH of 2.2 to 2.4. Metallographic investigation showed that the dendrites grow from centres of crystallisation formed by foreign matter adhering to the cathode (Fig 4 shows the microstructure of two centres). Dendrite formation over the whole cathode surface was found to be due to nickel ion deficiencies in the electrolyte layer at the cathode giving rise to coagulation of hydroxides to produce dendrite-formation centres: at the current density used a nickel

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Investigation of Cathodic-Nickel Dendrites

SOV/136-59-2-10/24

concentration in the cathode cell electrolyte of over 45 g/litre prevented mass formation of dendrites (Fig 5 shows the percentage of cathodes completely covered in dendrites as a function of cathode-cell nickel concentration). There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

KULIKOVA, N.N.

Use of a gas-core sample survey to locate blind ore zones in the area of the Baley deposits. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.* 3 no.12:78-82 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. (Baley--Geological surveys)

KULIKOVA, N.N.

Gas potential of the Baley ore deposits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. 4 no.4:70-78 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy Institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Baley region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

S/169/63/000/003/039/042
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Kulikova, N.N.

TITLE: An attempt at gas-core sample survey in an effort to discover gold-bearing deposits of the baelan type

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 7, abstract 3D45 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr. SSSR, 1961, no. 5(33), 11-14)

TEXT: Boreholes up to 2 m deep were made along a profile laid across the strike of structures for a length of 50 m. Samples of free gas were sucked off from the boreholes, and the gas absorbed by the rock was removed from the core with special degassing equipment. Analysis showed that in samples collected from holes over ore zones appear increased amounts of CO₂ (2-11%, the background value being of the order of 0.6-0.6%). Curves presented by the author show agreement of the results obtained by gas and gas-core sample surveying. The advantage of the latter is the possibility of applying it in regions with excess moisture and also under conditions of

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An attempt at gas-core ...

S/169/63/000/003/039/042
D263/D307

permafrost. In combination with drilling and mining, the method of gas-core sample surveying may be very promising in the search for gold-bearing quartz veins associated with recent tectonic activity.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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KULIKOVA, N.N.

Gas potential of the Baley ore deposits and some characteristics
of the distribution of natural gases in Transbaikalia. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.6:80-90 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

KULIKOVA, N. P.

Some data on the distribution and growth of young fishes in the northern part of Rybinsk Reservoir. Trudy DGZ no.6:431-440 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Rybinsk Reservoir--Fisheries--Research)

KUDRYAVTSEV, F.S.; CHISTOVA, Z.Ya.; KULIKOVA, N.S.; BURINSKAYA, N.D.;
SEREBRYAKOVA, A.S.

Use of furazolidone and streptomycin in treating respiratory
Mycoplasma infection in chickens. Veterinariia 42 no.8:38-40
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s
boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zivotnykh
Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

Kulikova, N. T.

7760 500 tsentnerov zelenoy massy kukuruzy s gektara. (rasskaz zven'yevoy kolkhoza im. kalinina, balakhnin. rayona. lit. obrabotka. g.n. lysikhina). gor'kiy, kn. izd., 1954. 20s. 14 sm. (upr. s.-kh. propagandy I nauki. peredoviki zhivotnovodstva o svoem opyte). 2.000 ekz. bespl. - vlozhena s 9-yu drugimi knigami etoy seriivfutlyar s zagl. seri.- (55-3953) P 633.15:631. 563.st(47.37)

S0. Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

KULIKOVA, N. T.

Variability of ascorbic acid in berries and leaves of the black
currant growing beyond the Arctic Circle. Sbor. trud. asp. 1 mol.
nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:241-247 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ACC NR: AF6036789

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1985/1990

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P. P.; Kulikova, N. V.

ORG: Ivanovsk Chemical Technology Institute (Ivanovskiy khimico-tekhnologicheskij institut)

TITLE: Production and properties of barium silicates and aluminates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1985-1990

TOPIC TAGS: barium compound, silicate, aluminate, physical chemistry property

ABSTRACT: The minerals $BaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, $3BaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, $BaO \cdot 6Al_2O_3$, $2BaO \cdot SiO_2$, and $3BaO \cdot SiO_2$ were synthesized from a stoichiometric mixture of the components. The chemical composition of the starting materials is shown in a table. The charges of raw materials were wet ground in porcelain drums for 5 hours, which assured grinding to 60 microns or less. After mixing, the charges were pressed into briquets under a pressure of 400 kg/cm^2 . The samples were calcined in a silicon carbide furnace, in which the temperature was raised at the rate of 250-300 degrees/hour. The calcining and sintering operation was carried out up to the point where the content of free BaO did not exceed 1%. A series of extensive tables shows the characteristics of the products of calcination, the chemical analysis of the calcination products, and the kinetics of

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UDC: 546.431'284+546.431'623

ACC NR: AP6036789

the binding of water in the hydration of barium aluminates and silicates. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the properties of the minerals vary as a function of the chemical nature of the barium containing raw materials; 2) monobarium and tribarium aluminates solidify rapidly, while barium hexaluminate does not have binding properties; 3) the hydration of barium aluminates proceeds with exceptional speed during the first period of solidification. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

Handwritten: A. M. ...
TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; KULIKOVA, O.M.

Method of cultivation of actinomycetes in small quantities of liquid media [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 2 no.4:32-35 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.N.Kashkin)
(ACTINOMYCES, culture, actinomycetes, in small quantities of liquid media (Rus))

KULIKOVA, O.M.

Preservation of the morphological and biological properties of the
producer of an antifungal antibiotic, Actinomyces 26/1. Eksp. i klin.
issl. po antibiot. 2:250-253 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (ACTINOMYCES)

TSYGANOV, V.A.; KULIKOVA, O.M.

Characteristics of the biological properties of antibiotic-producing actinomycetes during the reservation of cultures under various conditions. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:499-506 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KOCHUROVA, A.L.; KULIKOVA, P.Yo.; YEL'KINA, A.V.

Effectiveness of treating erosion of the cervix uteri with
irrigations iodine-bromine water at the Ust'-Kachka Health Resort.
Vop: kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.3:205-206 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz kurorta Ust'-Kachka (direktor V.N.Shukin).
(UTERUS--DISEASES) (UST'-KACHKA--MINERAL WATERS)

KULIKOVA, R., starshaya montazhnitsa (Omsk).

Quality repair of film copies is the guarantee of good motion-picture projection. Kinomekhanik no.8:10-11 ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Moving-picture projection)

BASIAVSKAYA, S.S.; KULIKOVA, R.F.

Photometric measurements of the growth of algae cultures [with
summary in English], Biol.MOIP.Otd.biol. 61 no.6:77-82 N-D '56.
(PHOTOMETRY) (ALGAE) (MLRA 10:8)

USSR / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, No 38890

Author : Shternberg, M. B., Kulikova, R. F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Peculiar Physiological Features of Plagiotropic Shoots
of Fruit Trees.

Orig Pub : Botan. Zh., 1957, 42, No 7, 1079-1087

Abstract : In six-year old Antonovka apple trees that had not yet borne fruit, at the Moscow fruit and berry-growing experimental station in Biryulev vertical shoots were bent to the horizontal position before the onset and at the end of growth. Studies were made of the effect of the bending upon the growth of the shoots and the content of protein and total N, soluble carbohydrates and starch in the leaves. The bending did not lead to any increase in the proportion of C:N, which is to be interpreted as the

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USSR / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, No 38890

Abstract : absence of retardation of movement of the substances. In the leaves of the bent-off shoots, there appears a delayed accumulation of starch (at the end of the vegetative period), a decrease in starch content, particularly of total and protein N in the leaves of the upper layers, (the transformation of the basi-petal gradient of the N-content into the acropetal one) and the weakening of the polarity in the distribution of carbohydrates. It is assumed that the changes observed in the distribution of organic substances along the shoots are dependent on the change of the distribution gradient of the growth substances. The authors reach the conclusion that physiological peculiarities of the bent-off shoots are explainable not in terms of mechanical constriction of the channels, as was thought before, but by those of their horizontal orientation. Bibliography 23 titles.

Card 2/2

L 8483-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP5028523

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0112/0112

AUTHORS: ^{44.55} Babin, V. V.; ^{44.55} Oleshchenko, I. N.; ^{44.55} Kulikova, R. G.; ^{44.55} Pakudina, M. I.; ^{44.55} Shibarov, G. N.
 44 13

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for weed control. Class 45, No. 175789 [announced by North Caucasian Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Severo-Kavkazskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 112

TOPIC TAGS: weed killer, ^{44.55} agriculture, agriculture science, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate proposes the use of α -naphthylimide of quinoline acid as a selective action herbicide for weed control.

SUB CODE: 02/ SUBM DATE: 15Sep64

BVK
Card 1/1

UDC: 632.934 : 932.51

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420020-5"

KULIKOVA, R.M.

Development of algae in peat bog soils under various
degrees of cultivation. Pochvovedenie no.10:81-87 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

KULIKOVA, R.M.

Changes in the algae flora following the amelioration of peat bog
soils. Bot. zhur. 50 no.3:414-417 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

KULIKOVA, R.M.

"Flowering" of peat bog soils. Pochvovedenie no. 2:63-67 F '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Submitted February 13,
1964.

PETSEL', V.A.; POLUBNEV, W.F.; VASIL'YEVA, L.L.; KULIKOVA, R.Ye.;
IVANENKO, I.S.; SUGLOBOV, S.I.; BUD'KO, V.A.; GREBEN'KOV, M.V.

Experience in the prevention of chronic gastritis. Voen. med.
zhur. no.10:61-63 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.
MAMEDOV, F.A.; KULIKOVA, S.A.

Nature of hexahydroaromatic hydrocarbons from the 140-175° C
fraction of Surakhany selective oil. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:
9-21 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Hydrocarbons) (Surakhany--Petroleum--Analysis)

KULIKOVA, S.V., TRESKUNOV, Yu.M., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Processing fluorographic films in tanks by using a separator film.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:88 Ag '56 (MIRA 12:1)
(PHOTOGRAPHY--DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPERS)

UKRAINSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; MASKEVICH, M.M.; LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STAKHEYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOVA, S.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; FOKROVSKIY, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.; YELANSKIY, A.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; TROKSKAYA, Z.I.; BANDENOK, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; VERIGO, K.N.; TEMKO, V.P., red.

[Gold mining industry in capitalist countries; technical and economic survey] Zolotodobyvaiushchaia promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; tekhniko-ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1963. 337 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallugii.
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Ukrainskiy, Yelanskiy, Verigo).

KULIKOVA, T., prepodavatel'

Important initiative taken. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no. 12:8
D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche No. 1, Moskva.

KULIKOVA, T. A. Cand Agri Sci -- (Diss) "Rational use of stocks
of clearing wood in regions along the Volga," Moscow, 1960, 20 pp,
155 cop. (Moscow Forest Management (Lesotekh.) Institute) (KL,42-60, 115)

KULIKOVA, Tamara Andreyevna

[Utilize forest resources more economically] Ekonomnee ispol'-
zovat' lesnye bogatstva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry,
1960. 74 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Forests and forestry--Economic aspects)

BASALYGO, L.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.N.; KULIKOVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Work organization in control operations. Shvein. prot.

no.1:23-26 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KULIKOVA, T.I.
PAN'KOVSKIY, V.I.; KULIKOVA, T.I.

Experience in the removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas by the
Thylox process. Gaz. prom. no.3:19-22 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Hydrogen sulfide) (Gas)

ANTONOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich; BEREZINA, Mariya Nikitichna;
SIROTYUK, A.K., retsenzent; KULIKOVA, T.I., retsenzent;
SHUMAGINA, V.I., red.

[Technology of the manufacture of men's coats] Tekhnologiya
izgotovleniia muzhskikh pal'to. Moskva, Legkaia industriia,
1965. 203 p. (MIRA 18:9)

DOKHMAN, S.A.; MAKAROV, N.A.; KULIKOVA, T.K.; ROTGAUZ, I.I.; FILIPP, K.I.

New formation method for selenium cells. Prom.energ. 14 no.3:39-40
Mr. '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Selenium cells)

KULIKOVA, T.M.; TALAYEVA, G.V.; LIPINSKIY, S.P.

Galette disk pins made of high-alumina ceramics. Khim. volok.
no.5:67-68 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

KON'KOV, P.I.; KULIKOVA, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TSVETKOV, S.N.

Two-stage method of filling fabrics with vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 22
no.1:54-56 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Direktor Serpukhovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Kon'kov). 2. Serpukhovskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for
Kulikova). 3. Glavnyy inzh. 2-y Sittsenabivnoy fabрики (for
TSvetkov).

(Dyes and dyeing) (Textile fabrics)

KULIKOVA, T. V.

KOZLOV, A.L.; KULIKOVA, V.D.; URINSON, G.S.

Economic analysis of the development of the North-Stavropol
gas field. Gaz. prom. 8 no.11:5-11 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

KOZLOV, A.L.; KULIKOVA, V.D.; WRINSON, G.S.

Some problems in the economics of the development of the Gazli
gas field. Gaz. dela no.4:31-34 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut prirodnogo
gaza.

KULIKOVA, V.F.

Some Middle Devonian pelecypods in the western slope of the
Arctic Urals. Mat. VSEGEI no.67:153-174 '61. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ural Mountain region—Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

"The Influence of Preliminary Irradiation of Mice on Their Subsequent Radioresistance," by N. V. Luchnik and V. G., Kulikova, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 110, No 6, 21 Oct 56, pp 982-984

The authors have endeavored to determine the value and the timing of the optimum dose of preliminary irradiation which would cause decreased sensitivity to ionizing radiation and increased resistance to infection.

Experiments were performed on 579 mice which were subjected to preliminary doses of 15, 50, 100, 150 and 200 r with 10-day intervals between this and the second irradiation.

It was found that the greatest mortality decrease occurred in mice previously irradiated by 15 r (37% decreased mortality) and 150 r (83% decreased mortality); 92% of the controls died.

The authors' hypothesis was that small doses probably produce radiostimulation which represents a general biological mechanism, and that sublethal doses cause radioresistance due to hyperregeneration after the first injury.

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KULIKOVA, V.G.

Preliminary irradiation of mice by 15 and 150 r at various periods before irradiation by absolutely lethal doses of 1,000 r, resulted in 100% mortality after various periods, proving that the development of resistance after various doses differs. Preliminary irradiation by 150 r showed a very narrow optimum range of about 10 days between doses. Before this period resistance ever decreased. The increase in radioresistance after using 15 r was not as marked but persisted for a long time.

To follow up the stimulating effect toward radioresistance exerted by small doses, 10 microcuries were administered to mice, and 14 days later, when the mice still retained 50% of the radioactive cerium, they were interbred with each other and with normal mice. Not more than 0.03% of the radioactive material still remained in the first generation. At 3 and at 4 1/2 months of growth, first-generation mice were irradiated by 600 and 700 r respectively. There was no real genetic effect on radioresistance in the first generation.

The authors conclude that the prophylactic action of preliminary irradiation can be explained by at least two processes, i.e., small doses produce radio-stimulation and sublethal doses increase resistance due to hyperregeneration after the first injury. (U)

Sum. 1391

KULIKOVA, V.G., LUCHNIK, N.V., TIMOFYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V., TIMOFHYEVA-RESOVSKAYA,
Ye.A.

Radiation injury and protective measures. Pt. 3: Influence of heterogenous
serums, some hormones, and previous exposure on the effect of subsequent
irradiation in mice. Trudy Inst.biol. UFAN SSSR no.9:107-128 '57
(MIRA 11:9)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

20-1-20/64

AUTHOR
TITLE

KULIKOVA, V.G.

The Distribution of Cerium-144 and Caesium-137 in the Organism of Pregnant and Suckling Mice, the Entrance of these Elements into the Foetus and Their Excretion with Milk.

PERIODICAL

(Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 77 - 79 (U.S.S.R.))

ABSTRACT

The present work investigates females of white mice of the N-line (H7) in different stages of pregnancy as well as of suckling. The experimental animals were divided into 2 groups (H8), pregnant control animals (8 - 15 days) and suckling females with 1 - 16 days old kids. Radioactive Cerium or Caesium was introduced into the interior of the abdomen in dosages of 2,5 μ Cu resp. 1 μ Cu each. After 4 days full-grown mice of all kinds were killed together with their young and by means of the usual method the distribution of the activity in the organs of the mice was investigated. Besides, the content of radioactive isotopes in the foetus as well as in progeny was investigated. The results of the investigations with Cerium show the following, - the main part of radioactivity is retained in the liver (30-36%) and in the skeleton (till 11 %). No remarkable differences between control animals, pregnant animals, and suckling animals were determined in such organs as there are liver, kidney, spleen and ovary. But there developed remarkable differences in other organs. Matrix and placenta are barriers which retain a rather great part of radioactivity. Radioactivity in the matrix is

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207-29/64

The Distribution of Cerium-144 and Caesium-137 in the Organism of Pregnant and Suckling Mice, the Entrance of these Elements into the Foetus and Their Excretion with Milk.

stronger in the case of animals with a 1-day old progeny than in the case of control animals, but with growing time after birth radioactivity attains the same value as with control animals. The Cerium content in the placenta increases with growing pregnancy. A diagram shows the content of Cerium in the skeleton for all variations of the test. Further details are given. The character of the distribution of radioisotopes depends on the physiological condition of the organism. Radioactive Caesium enters the foetus much more intensive than Cerium and is secreted with the milk. The Cerium retained in the organism until pregnancy is secreted with the milk in minor quantities. (With 3 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION

Institute for Biology of the ^{ural apil} ~~Ukrainian~~ branch of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY

ORBELLI, L.A., Member of the Academy, on Jan. 10, 1957

SUBMITTED

9 January 1957

AVAILABLE

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

A 4 4 19 6 6 11 4 10

AUTHORS: Kulikova, V. G., Timofeyeva-Resovskaya, Ye. A., 20-4-20/60

TITLE: The Distribution of a Mixture of Uranium Fragments, Cerium 144 and Cesium 137 in the Organism of Rana Temporaria (Raspredeleniye smesi oskolkov urana, tseriya -144 i tseziya -137 v organizme travyanoy lyagushki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp. 706-709 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates frogs of the type Rana temporaria. The distribution of the mixture mentioned in the title in the organs of the animals was investigated. Moreover it was attempted to investigate the influence of the hibernation on the distribution of cesium. Altogether 67 frogs of both sexes were investigated during the months March and April. All tests with a mixture of uranium fragments and the main tests with cesium were made with anabiotic frogs at 7-8°C and part of the tests was made at 20°C. The mixture of uranium fragments, cerium and cesium was once introduced into the peritoneum with a dose of 0,25 μ Cu per frog. The distribution of the radiating substances in the organs and tissues was investigated by the usual method. The frogs were killed after 6 hours; 1,2,4,8,16 and 32 days. The content and the concentration of radioactivity were expressed in percents of the substance introduced. The test results are illustrated by a

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The Distribution of a Mixture of Uranium Fragments, Cerium 144 and Cesium 137 in the Organism of Rana Temporaria. 20-4-20/60

diagram. The slightest concentration of uranium fragments was observed in the muscles; a high concentration in liver, kidneys, skeleton and skin. The concentration in kidneys, skeleton and skin stays the same during the entire test, but considerably increases in the liver beginning with the second day. In blood and kidneys the concentration considerably decreased. A substantial part of cerium is retained in the skin of the anabiotic frogs. Cerium mainly settles in the skeleton and in the liver, in the other places considerably less. Cesium, as expected, equally distributes itself in anabiotic frogs to all organs and predominantly to the muscles. Further details are given. These tests show no essential difference in the distribution of the isotopes in frogs and mammals. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

Card 2/3

The Distribution of a Mixture of Uranium Fragments, Cerium 144 20-4-20/60
and Cesium 137 in the Organism of Rana Temporaria.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biology of the Ural Branch AN USSR (Institut
biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: April 5, 1957, by V. A. Engel'gardt, academician

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; KULIKOVA, V.G.; ROGACHEVA, S.A.

Distribution and excretion of Rb⁸⁶ in rats. Med. rad. 5 no.4:
47-53 Ap '60. (MIRA 13112)

(RUBIDIUM--ISOTOPES)

S/626/60/000/012/003/010
D298/D303

AUTHOR: Kulikova, V. G.

TITLE: The effects of incorporated cerium-144 on the fertility of mice and the development of their offspring

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut biologii. Trudy. no. 12. Moscow, 1960. Sbornik rabot laboratorii biofiziki. no. 2: Problemy biofiziki, 34-45

TEXT: The study had three main aims: 1) Observation of the state of parent mice injected with radioactive cerium and the state of their offspring; 2) reproductability of control parent mice and their offspring; 3) the amount of radioactivity transmitted to the offspring and the offspring's sensitivity to radiation. White laboratory mice of both sexes aged 2 - 2.5 months were injected intraabdominally with 0.25 ml of a solution containing cerium-144 in doses of 0.5 or 1.25 $\mu\text{c/g}$ of the animal's weight. ($\text{LD}_{50/160}$ and $\text{LD}_{50/80}$ respectively). The offspring's sensitivity to irradiation

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The effects of incorporated ...

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from a Co⁶⁰ source was also studied. This latter study was carried out when the offspring were aged 3 months (irradiated in a dose of 600 r) and 4 months (700 r). It was found that 0.02 - 0.03% of the cerium incorporated in the parent mice 2 - 3 weeks before the onset of pregnancy was transmitted to the offspring. The increase in weight of the parent mice in the series lagged behind that of the control animals, but the offspring from the test mice developed at the same rate as the control animals. The administration of cerium in a dose of 0.5 $\mu\text{c/g}$ 2 weeks before the mice were paired had no effect on their fertility. With a greater period between incorporation of the cerium and pairing of the animals, the fertility of the females dropped, while the fertility of the males remained normal. Incorporation of the cerium in a dose of 1,25 $\mu\text{c/g}$ 3 weeks before pairing reduced the fertility of both females and males, although the females proved more sensitive to radiation. The average number of mice per litter at various stages after introduction of the cerium in doses of 0.5 or 1,25 $\mu\text{c/g}$ did not differ from the control animals. The fertility of the first generation of mice

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obtained from mice injected with $0.5 \mu\text{c/g}$ of cerium was the same as the fertility of the control animals. Offspring obtained from various combinations of crossing test ($0.5 \mu\text{c/g}$) and control mice proved more resistant to irradiation with Co^{60} . Moreover, the females were more resistant to radiation than were the males. Resistance to radiation persisted for a long period of time. I. P. Tregubenko and the author found that large amounts of radioactivity are transmitted to the embryo via the placenta only in cases where the radioactive agent is administered to the body of the female during pregnancy. If the radioactive agent is incorporated a few days before the start of pregnancy, very little of it passes into the embryo. In the present work the cerium was incorporated in the females 2 - 3 weeks before the onset of pregnancy, due to which only an insignificant proportion of the cerium was transmitted from the mother to the offspring. Offspring from females injected with cerium had a higher resistance to radioactivity due to their previous irradiation in the embryonic stage; the role of the radioactive cerium transmitted to the offspring (0.02 - 0.03%) can here be discounted. There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 10 references: 3 So-

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The effects of incorporated ...

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viet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. J. Duffy, J. R. Codwin, J. T. Trunnell a. R. W. Rauson, Radioidine (J^{131}) and gonadae function on experimental and clinical study. J. Clin. Endocrinol., 1950, 10:810; R. Rugh, Selective sterilization of young female mice by radioidine transmitted through the mother's milk, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. a. Med., 1953, 83, 4:762; M. R. Sikov a. T. Noonan, Effect of phosphorus-32 on growth and viability of rat embryos. Fed. Proc., 1954, 13:1, 1, 137; F. W. Tillotson a. R. G. Rose, A physiopathologic study of the effect of radioactive iodine on the ovary. Am. J. Roentg. Rad. Ther., 1953, 70:599.

Card 4/4

KULIKOVA, V.G.

Transfer of radioactive isotopes from the mother rat to its progeny. Med. rad. 9 no.1:61-64 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya radiobiologii Instituta biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

BUKHMAN, V.A.; KULIKOVA, V.K.

Method for determining ammonia nitrogen in peat bog soils. Izv.
Karl' Marksa filiala AN SSSR no.5:154-155 '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Peat soils) (Nitrogen--Analysis)

YEGOROVA, N.V.; KULIKOVA, V.K.

Changes in the chemical properites of soils as the result of
cleaning cutovers. Trudy Kar.fil,AN SSSR no.34:58-70 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Karelia—Soil chemistry)

(Clearing of land)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V., ANOKHINA, S.V., KULIKOVA, V.L., DENISENKO, L.K., MOSOLOVA,
O.H.,

Utilizing the bacteriophage titer increase for rapid detection of
Vibrio comma. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:111-114 J1 '58
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR.

(VIBRIO COMMA,

detection, rapid method with bacteriophage titer increase
(Rus))

(BACTERIOPHAGE,

titer increase in rapid detection of Vibrio comma (Rus))

SMIRNOV, V.P.; KULIKOVA, V.L.; SHCHEKUNOVA, Z.I.

Use of white rats for the determination of immunogenic properties
of anticholera preparations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40
no.9:130 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo
instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N., KULIKOVA, V.L.

Effect of Pasteurella pestis on certain aspects of metabolism in animals susceptible to plague. Report No.1: Effect of enzymatic inhibitors of the tricarboxylic acid cycle on animals infected with Pasteurella pestis toxin. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:122-127 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR "Mikrob."

(METABOLISM TISSUE

Kreb's cycle inhibitors, eff. on metab. in animals infected with Pasteurella pestis toxin (Rus))

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS,

toxin, eff. of Kreb's cycle inhibitors on infected animals (Rus))

KULIKOVA, V.N.

Problem of antibiotic properties of the ejaculum of man and other mammals [with summary in English] Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
43 no.2:89-91 F '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz kafedry embriologii (zaveduyushchiy-professor B.P. Tokin)
Leningradskogo universiteta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom
AMN SSSR professorom P.S. Kupalovym.
(SEMEN, effects,
fungicidal & bactericidal) (Rus)

SOV/20-114-4-60/63

AUTHOR: Kulikova, V. N.

TITLE: A Case of Hermaphroditism of the Gonad in the Meduse Rathkea octopunctata (Sluchay germafroditizma gonady u meduzy Rathkea octopunctata)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 899 - 900 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the coelenterates are a number of species which are regular hermaphrodites. In others this phenomenon only occurs in a limited number of individuals. The subject of this paper is the hermaphroditism of the individual and not of a gland. But there are also coelenterates with a hermaphroditic gona (Clava squamata H. , reference 5). In this normally dioecious form male hermaphroditic gonophores occur in which large ova occurred among the chief mass of spermatozoa. The author found such male gonads in the medusa Rathkea octopunctata (biological station Murmansk, in summer 1954). Of 92 individuals 40 were provided with male gonads, 49 with female and 3 with hermaphroditic gonads. In one of the latter gonads were 2 large oocytes, in another one 1 and in the third one several groups of small oocytes (figure 1 a). No visible disturbances of spermatogenesis were observed. The oocytes, compared with the cor-

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SOV/20-114-4-60/63

A Case of Hermaphroditism of the Gonad in the Meduse Rathkea octocorata

responding stages of normal oocytes from female individuals, also were quite normal. Finally the author describes similar cases from publications in shepherd spiders (Opilionidae) and crustaceans. The hermaphroditism in Triops cancriformis (reference 3) is dependent on geographical or climatic factors, as in the north (Great Britain, Sweden) only hermaphroditic females occur. There are 9 references, none of which is **Soviet**.

ASSOCIATION: Zoological Institute, **AS** USSR
(Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: February 7, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1957

Card 2/2

DAREVSKIY, I.S.; KULIKOVA, V.N.

Taxonomical features and some characteristics of the oogenesis of hybrids between bisexual and parthenogenetic forms of the lizard *Lacerta saxicola* Eversmann. *Tsitologiya* 4 no.2:160-170 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan i Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(LIZARDS) (OOGENESIS) (PARTHENOGENESIS (ANIMALS))

KULIKOVA, V. N.

"Change in the Nuclear Structures in the Oogenesis of Some Reptiles." pp. 42

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cell Morphology

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Instituta Tsitologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov
(Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy
of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962 68 pp.

JPRS 20,634

KULIKOVA, V.N.

Comparative study of the morphology of nuclear structures
in the oogenesis of some reptiles. *Tsitologiya* 5 no.6:
648-651 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

DAREVSKIY, I.S.; KULIKOVA, V.N.

Natural triploidy within a polymorphous group of the Caucasian lizard *Lacerta saxicola* Eversmann, resulting from hybridization between bisexual and parthenogenetic varieties of this species.
Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:202-205 S-0 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Institut tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

ALENKO, V.M., veter.vrach; KULIKOVA, V.N., veter.vrach; MALAKHOVA, L.S.,
veter.vrach; SMIRNOV, A.N., prof.

Coligranulomatosis in poultry. Veterinariia 41 no.10:33-36
0 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Pyatigorskaya mezhoblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya po
bor'be s boleznyami ptits (for Alenko, Kulikova, Malakhova).
2. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for
Smirnov).

SAVICH, B.M.; POSOKHIN, Ye.G.; MALAKHOVA, L.S.; PETRUSHKIN, A.A.; MARKOV, V.P.;
KULIKOVA, V.N.; DAKHKIL'GOVA, P.F.; SHCHERBININ, P.G., *veterinary vrach*

Testing avirulent vaccine against pasteurellosis of poultry.
Veterinariia 39 no.12:32-37 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Pyatigorskaya mezhoblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami ptitsy (for all except Shcherbinin). 2. Pyatigorskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shcherbinin).
(Chicken cholera--Preventive inoculation)

GUBAR', A.V., dots.; KOSITSKIY, G.I.; KULIKOVA, V.S.; MAL'TSEVA, T.A.;
MARKOVA, A.A.; MILYUTINA, L.A.; ORESHUK, F.A.; PETROV, S.I.;
CHESNOKOVA, S.A., assistant; ASRATYAN, E.A., prof., red.;
OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of practical exercises for a course of normal
physiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiam po kursu nor-
mal'noi fiziologii. Pod red. E.A.Asratiana i A.V.Gubar'ia. Mo-
skva, Medgiz, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Asratyan).
(PHYSIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

KULIKOVA, V. S.

Conditioned reflexes in patients with cortical atrophy.
Uchen. zapiski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina 1:27-31
1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Department of Psychiatry
(Head — V. A. Gilyarovskiy, Active Member of the Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR).

KULIKOVA, V.S.

Conditioned reflex function in atrophic processes of the cerebral cortex.
Zh. nevropat. psikiat., Moskva 53 no.3:209-213 Mar 1953. (CIWL 25:1)

1. Department of Normal Physiology, Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni
I. V. Stalin.

W. J. ... 62, No. 11, 1969

KULIKOVA, V.S. (Moksva)

Hypoglycemic reactions to insulin in dogs following removal
of the cerebral cortex. Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.3:38-41 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - prof.
E.A. Asratyan).

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (INSULIN) (HYPOGLYCEMIA)

KULIKOVA, V.S. (Moskva)

Change in the sensitivity of dogs to insulin following removal
of the cerebral cortex. Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.4:42-46 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zam. - prof. E.A. Asratyan) II Moskov-
skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.
Pirogova.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

(INSULIN)

KULIKOVA, V.S.

Role of the cerebral cortex in the regulation of vitamin C metabolism.
Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.2:145-149 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. From the Department of Physiology, N.J.Pirogov Medical Institute,
Moscow.

(ASCORBIC ACID)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol)

KULIKOVA, V.S.; PODALKO, V.M.

Participation of the cerebral cortex in the regulation of
leukocytic reactions. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 53 no.5:25-27
My. '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zav. - prof. E.A. Asratyan) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR I.N. Filimonovym.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (LEUCOCYTES)

GUBAR', A.V., dots.; KOSITSKIY, G.I.; KULIKOVA, V.S.; MAL'TSEVA,
T.A.; MARKOVA, A.A.; MILYUTINA, L.A.; ORESHUK, F.A.;
PETROV, S.I.; CHESNOKOVA, S.A.; ASRATYAN, E.A., prof., red.;
OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on practical exercises for a course in normal
physiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po
kursu normal'noi fiziologii. [By] A.V.Gubar' i dr. Mo-
skva, Medgiz, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR(for Asratyan).

*

KULIKOVA, Ya. I., assistant; POLTYREV, S.S., prof., nauchnyy konsul'tant;
KONOKOTINA, S.A., doktor med. nauk. rukovoditel' raboty.

Some clinical and laboratory data in chronic pneumonia. Sbor. nauch.
trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:8-31 ' 63.

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -
doktor med. nauk S.A. Konokotina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov).

KULEKOVA, YE. B.

DECEASED
C: 1961

1962/5

SEE ILC

BIOLOGY

KULIKOVA, Ye.F.

Material on the systematics and biology of two minnow species of
the Amur River. Uch.zap.Kar.ped.inst 7:66-92 '58. (MIRA 15:2)
(Amu River--Minnows)

KULIKOVA, Ye.I., assistant; KONKOTINA, S.A., doktor med. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty.

Some summaries on the physical development of practically healthy children during three years. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:197-200 ' 63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney lechetnogo fakul'teta (zav. - doktor med. nauk S.A. Konkotina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov).

KULIKOVA, Ye.I. (Lebedinskaya), mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Meteorotropic reactions in atherosclerosis of the vessels of the brain, neuroses and traumatic encephalopathies. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst.psikh. 25:745-762 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistyykh psikhozov (zav. -- prof. V.M.Banshchikov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(NEUROSES) (CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(WEATHER--MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS)

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; LIVENTSEV, N.M., prof.; SERGEYEV, G.V., doktor
med. nauk; KULIKOVA, Ye.I. (Lebedinskaya), kand. med. nauk

Conference of doctors of Moscow and Moscow Province on the
problem of electrosleep. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz.
kul't. 30 no.4:375 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KULIKOVA, Ye.I. (Lebedinskaya), mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Agrypnotic syndrome in vascular and traumatic diseases of the brain and neuroses and the change in it under the influence of electrosleep. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst.psikh. 25:763-778 '61.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhatrii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(SLEEP THERAPY) (INSOMNIA) (NEUROSES)

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KULIKOVA, Ye.I. (Lebedinskaya), mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dynamics of the bioelectrical activity of the brain and the state of the capillaries in cerebral atherosclerosis with insomnia during the period of electrosleep therapy. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst.psikh. 25:228-242 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistyykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
prikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(SLEEP THERAPY) (INSOMNIA) (CAPILLARIES)

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; KULIKOVA (Lebedinskaya), Ye. I.

Importance of electric sleep in treating neuroses, traumatic lesions
and vascular diseases of the brain with an agrypnotic syndrome. Trudy
1-go MMI 25:385-398 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. - kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

KULIKOVA, Ye.L.

In Magnitogorsk is created a group to assist the work of the
Mining Journal Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.2:162
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

ALEKSANDROV, S.N., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; KEYYER, B.R.,
inzhener; KULIKOVA, Ye.M., inzhener.

Sodium determination in steam by the flame method. Energetik 4
no.12:17-19 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Sodium--Analysis) (Steam) (Flame)

S/072/63/000/004/004/005
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Krasovskaya, I. M., Kulikova, Ye. N., Engineers, Ryabov, V. A.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The effect of the composition of hydrofluoric (HF) acid baths on
the hardening of silicate glass

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1963, 13 - 15

TEXT: A detailed study was made of the effects of HF acid concentration, temperature, the presence of salts of fluorsilicic and other acids, on the hardening of silicate glass, with main emphasis placed on the study of the concentration of the HF acid. The purpose of the study was to clarify the nature of the glass hardening process in acid baths, the chemical process taking place on the glass surface and the effect of the quality of the glass surface itself. Obtained experimental data coincide with those of Guzhavin who had found that the strength of glass depends on the concentration of the HF acid. It is concluded that the hardening of glass by processing it in a HF bath is accomplished not only by removing the defective surface layer; when studying the effect of

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The effect of the composition of...

S/072/63/000/004/004/005
A051/A126

hardening, one has to consider the role played by the topochemical processes on the glass-acid interface. At present, no direct proof is available on the structural change of the glass surface, but the rather high increase of the strength of the silicate glass when processed in a 7.4 n solution of HF acid is attributed to it. It is recommended that this subject be studied in more detail including the effect of the pH and pF of acid baths on the degree of glass hardening. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Stekla (Glass Institute)

Card 2/2

KULIKOVA, Ye.N., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Characteristics
of dysenteric cultures ^{isolated} in the the city of Kazan' in 1953-~~54~~ 1955
and their sensitivity to certain chemico-therapeutic preparations."
Kazan', 1959, 16 pp (Min of Health USSR. State Sci Res Inst of
Microbiology and Epidemiology of ^J the South-East of ~~the~~ USSR
"Microbe") 250 copies (KL, 28-59, 125)

- 37 -