LEYTES, Ruvim Grigoryevich

Mbr., Central Inst. Advanced Training for Physicians, -c1948-.

Hd., Dept. Estimation & Consultation, Inst. Labor Hygiene & Occupational Diseases, Dept. Hygiene, Microbiology & Epidemiology, Acad. Med. Sci., -1946-;

Mbr., Inst. Labor Hygiene & Occupational Diseases, Dept. Hygiene, Microbiology & Epidemiology, Acad. Med. Sci., -c1948-.

"New Sanitation Norms and Directions for planning Industrial Enterprises," Gig. i San., No. 4, 1948.

PA 65T66

LEYTES, R. G.

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation, Apr 1948
Industrial
Medicine - Public Health

"New Sanitation Norms and Directions for Planning Industrial Enterprises," R. G. Leytes, Inst of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR; Chair of Industrial Hygiene, Cent Inst for Advancement of Doctors, 7½ pp

"Gig i San" No 4

Various measures were put into effect to improve the health of the Soviet worker. Tabulates the approved concentrations of chemical and organic poisons allowed to be present in the atmosphere of [redacted]

65T66

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation, Apr 1948
Industrial (Contd)

US and USSR enterprises. Soviet requirements are much higher. Brief historical description of acts passed to establish these high standards.

65T66

LEYTES, R.G.

New sanitary standards in planning industrial plants. Gig. sanit., Moskva No.1:24-29 Jan 52.
(CLML 21:4)

LEYTES, R.G.

Problem of standards of thermal technology in construction of living quarters and their hygienic survey. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.12:8-10 Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

LEYTES, R. G. (Ruvim Grigor'yevich)

[Labor hygiene and industrial sanitation] Gigiena truda i promyshlennaia sanitariia. Izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 485p.
(Industrial hygiene) (MLRA 8:5)

LEYTES, S.D., inzhener.

Using the method of forces for determining the stability of statically indeterminate systems. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.4:29-39 '49. (Girders) (Differential equations, Linear) (MLRA 10:8)

LEYTES, S.D., inzhener.

Construction features of the main building of an open-hearth steel mill. Biul. stroi. tekh. 10 no.4:1-5 F '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Proyektstal'konstruktsiya.
(Steelworks)

LEYTES, S.D.

LEITES, S.D., inzhener.

Raising the allowable pressure on concrete footings under columns by calculating the actual age of the concrete. Rats. i izobr. predl. v strei. no.75:19 '53 (MLRA 7:7)
(Concrete construction)

LEYTES, Samuil Davidovich; SNITKO, I.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOSTOVTSEVA, M.P., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Stability of compressed steel rods] Ustoichivost' szhatykh stal'nykh sterzhnei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1954. 307 p. (MLRA 8:5)
(Structural frames)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D.

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

Calculations on steel rods under eccentric compression. Stroi.prom. 35 no.11:36-38 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk).

Stability of elastic systems subjected to the joint action of several loads. Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:43-44 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Elasticity)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stability of rods on elastic supports taking into account the linear law of varying rigidity. Stroi.mekh. i rasch.soor. 1 no.2:17-21 '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stability of elastically supported rods with rigidity changing according to the law of the second degree. Stroi.mekh.i rasch.soor. 1 no.6:23-28 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Types of equilibrium of elastic compressed rods and the nature of bifurcation points. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:165-183 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Using influence diagrams in calculating statically indeterminate systems. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:417-426 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Structures, Theory of)

LEY[illegible], S.D.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

168. A. D. Lalias (Dnepropetrovsk): On space buckling of columns in the elastic-plastic range.

169. V. S. Lenskii (Moscow): Vibro-creep at room temperature.

170. V. S. Lenskii (Moscow): Plasticity of metals under combined loading.

171. A. I. Leonov (Moscow): Some problems of non-stationary flow of an incompressible visco-elastic (Maxwellian) liquid.

172. A. I. Leonov, N. D. Kusinov (Moscow): Some problems of quasi-steady flow of an incompressible visco-elastic (Maxwellian) liquid.

173. M. Ia. Leonov (Lvov): The generalization of the torsion theory of thin-walled bars.

174. M. Ia. Leonov, V. V. Panasyuk (Lvov): The development of microcracks.

175. Yu. R. Lepik (Tartu): Plastic flow of circular plates under tension and bending of compression and bending.

176. S. G. Lekhnitskii (Leningrad): Torsion of an anisotropic curved bar.

177. A. D. Lizarev (Sverdlovsk): Free vibrations and stability of ordinary and prestressed elastic restrained beams.

178. A Lisowski (Krakow): Displacement of rocks due to excavation of sloping layers.

179. N. V. Litvinov (Kiev): On the application of matrix transformations to the solution of large sets of linear equations of elasticity theory.

180. G. I. Lotkin (Tomsk): The selection of [illegible] parameters for structures of equal stability consisting of plates and stringers.

181. P. A. Lukash (Moscow): Large deflections of shallow shells of non-linear elastic materials.

182. Ia. B. Lvin (Voronezh): Methods for the solution of the problems of axisymmetric states of stress in shells of revolution.

183. R. A. Malakhovskii (Gomel): Analysis of an orthotropic circular conical shell under an arbitrary load applied to a ring.

184. A. V. Malashenko (Kiev): On the experimental study of strains in plates and shells.

185. V. I. Malinin (Novosibirsk): Creep strains and ruptures of high polymers.

186. R. L. Malkina (Sverdlovs): Vibrations of non circular cylindrical shells.

187. A. K. Malmeister (Riga): Some problems of combined loading of quasi-isotropic bodies.

188. L. A. Maltsev (Leningrad): The influence of structural discontinuity in concrete on its strength.

189. A. O. Mamedova (Baku): Investigation of the state of stress in a square prism with coaxial cylindrical hole under internal pressure.

190. G. F. Mandzhavidze (Tbilisi): Solving the plane elastic problem for anisotropic bodies by reduction to the problem of linear coupling with "displacements".

191. L. I. Manevich, Yu. A. Shevliakov (Dnepropetrovsk): The stability of a cylindrical shell in bending.

192. V. M. Marchenko (Moscow): Stress and strain in naturally twisted bars.

193. V. I. Makhovikov (Taganrog): The problems of conformal transformation and plane elasticity for the exterior of an infinite number of holes.

194. Ia. A. Macheret (Moscow): The design of finite and infinite beams on elastic foundation including time effects and without adopting the hypothesis of Zimmerman and Winkler.

195. A. E. Meliakovetskii (Stalino): Vibrations of a curved bar in an elastic medium and on elastic supports.

196. S. R. Meschian (Erevan): An experimental study of basic creep laws for soils.

197. G. S. Migirenko (Novosibirsk): On statically equivalent loadings.

198. M. Sh. Mikeladze (Tbilisi): Contribution to the theory of plastic shells of uniform strength.

199. A. S. Minasian (Erevan): On the bending of a simply supported parallelogram plate.

200. S. V. Mikhailov (Moscow): Evaluation of the rheological properties of elastic, visco-plastic materials in homogeneous strain-rate under constant shearing stress.

35

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Using the method of angular focal relations in solving problems on the stability of rod systems. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no. 9:247-284 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

Designing anchor bolts taking into account elastic properties of concrete foundations. Prom.stroi. 38 no.1:52-54 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Concrete footings) (Columns, Iron and steel)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Elastic plastic bending of a beam with rectangular cross section. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.6:133-139 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Beams and girders)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Nonlinear elasticity and ultimate deformations in the problems of stability. Rasch.prostr.konstr. no.6:298-314 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Elasticity)

S/779/61/000/006/003/003
I071/I242

AUTHOR: Leytes, S.D., Ing. (Dnepropetrovsk)

TITLE: Non-linear elasticity and finite deformations in the problems of stability

SOURCE: Raschet prostranstvennych konstruktsiy; sbornik statey, no.6, Moscow, 1961, 299-314

TEXT: The necessity of considering both the geometric and the elastic non-linearity is explained, following V.V. Bolotin (in "Raschety na prochnost'", No.3, Mashgiz, 1958) who, however, failed to take into account geometric non-linearity. The necessity for "logical models" is stressed. A generalized elasticity law, non-linearly dependent both on the deformation and on the outside load, is adopted. A one-dimensional logical model is introduced. Geometric non-linearity is studied. Primary and secondary equibilibrium posi-

Card 1/2

S/779/61/000/006/003/003
I071/I242

Non-linear elasticity ...

tions are noted (primary positions are those attainable by gradual loading while the secondary positions are attainable only by a "jump"- an essentially non-linear effect). The analysis is qualitative, expository and elemental. The results are applied to the detailed study of Bolotin's model. There are 11 references.

Card 2/2

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

Stability of bars of varying cross section under the combined effect of concentrated and evenly distributed compressive loads. Mat. po met. konstr. no.7:3-21 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stability of a continuous rod on elastic supports. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. sooor. 4 no.3:37-42 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

Calculating compressed or bent rods made of aluminum alloys.
Prom.stroi. 40 no.6:42-45 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Aluminum alloys)
(Elastic rods and wires)

S/227/63/000/001/001/001
A004/A126

10.6100

AUTHOR: Leytes, S. D.

TITLE: On the supporting power of steel shells of revolution

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennoye stroitel'stvo, no. 1, 1963, 45 - 50

TEXT: The author points out that a calculation of steel shells of revolution according to the method of the limiting state, taking into account the elastic and plastic work of the steel, may in many cases result in a considerable saving of material. For deriving the calculation formulae, the stressed state of the shell in the boundary effect area has to be analyzed. Carrying out this analysis, the author presents appropriate formulae for calculating the various stresses and a number of calculations for particular cases, e.g. of a cylindrical shell loaded by a concentrated annular pressure; shells loaded by inner pressure; shells formed by the junction of two equal cones, shells formed by the junction of cone and cylinder. The stress values, nature of destruction and other

Card 1/2

S/227/63/000/001/001/001
A004/A126

On the supporting power of steel .....

parameters of the different shell shapes are compiled in a table. On the whole, the test results prove the presence of considerable additional strength reserves in real shells, which are not taken into account by the calculations. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

/B

Card 2/2

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

The stability of compressed rods the rigidity of which changes according to the power law. Mat. po met. konstr. no.6:13-74 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Elastic rods and wires)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Elastic and elastoplastic flexure of long rectangular plates with fixed edges. Rasch. prostr. konstr. no.8:175-205 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Elastic plates and shells)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Instantaneous rigidity of the section under elastoplastic deformations. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. sooruzh. 5 no.6:26-29 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stability and elastoplastic deformations of an eccentrically compressed thin-walled I-beam. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.12: 101-122 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Beams and girders)

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

"Approximate analysis of elastic-plastic deformations on the basis of stress stabilization hypothesis".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

"Stability of axially compressed elastically restrained bars of variable rigidity".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb.64.

LEYTES, S.B., inzh.

Elastoplastic bending and the stability of eccentrically compressed thin-walled symmetrical I-beams. Mat. po met.konstr. no.8:79-115 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

LEYTES, S.D., inzh.

Present-day method of calculating steel coverings and sheathings under conditions of cylindrical bending. Mat. po met.konst. no.8:186-197 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026963 S/0258/64/004/001/0134/0140

AUTHORS: Dorfman, A. G. (Dnepropetrovsk); Leytes, S. D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

TITLE: Stability of an eccentrically compressed tubular rod of elastic-plastic material

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 134-140

TOPIC TAGS: stability, eccentrically compressed tubular rod, elastic-plastic material, hinged supported rod, concentric circular boundaries, longitudinal force, ideal ring section, infinitely thin wall, axial pressure, elastic-plastic flexure, yield point, elasticity modulus, elastic core

ABSTRACT: A hinged supported tubular rod with ideal elastic-plastic properties is compressed by a longitudinal force N applied with eccentricity a. The rod's cross section is bounded by two concentric rings, and the possibility of local stability loss of the wall is excluded. Approximate expressions are used for the curvature, axial pressure is neglected, and the approximate study of stability is based on the assumption that the curved axis of the rod is in the form of a half-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026963

wave sinusoid. The cases of one- and two-sided fluidity are treated, and the results are given in the form of a graph of the dependence of critical stresses σ_* on the depth of the rod λ for fixed values of the eccentricity ν. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 24 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

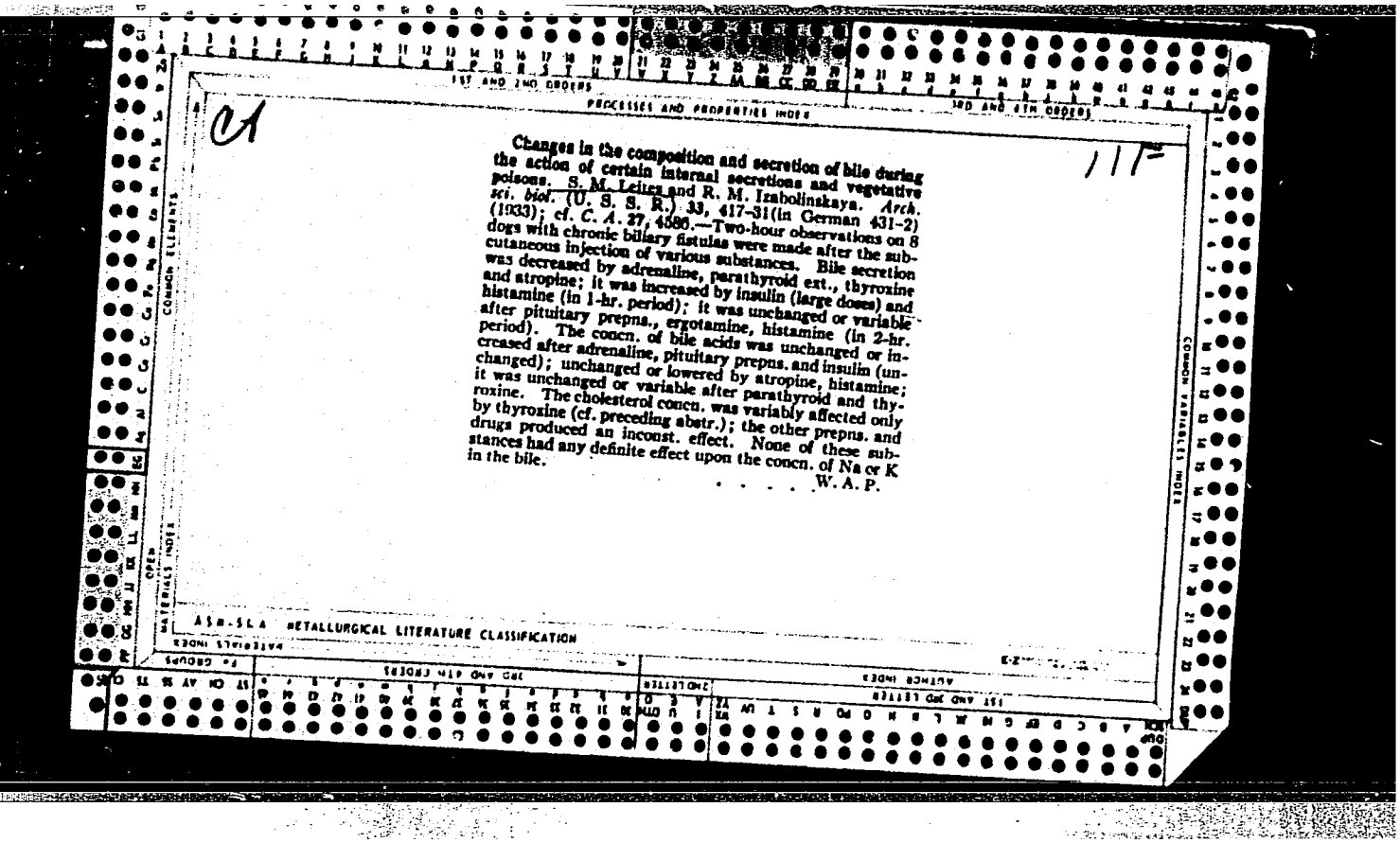
SUBMITTED: 10Aug62 DATE ACQ: 15Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LEYTES, S.D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Elastoplastic deformations of a cylinder under the combined action of torque and tensile force. Inzh.zhur. 5 no.2:382-387 '65. (MIRA 18:4)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

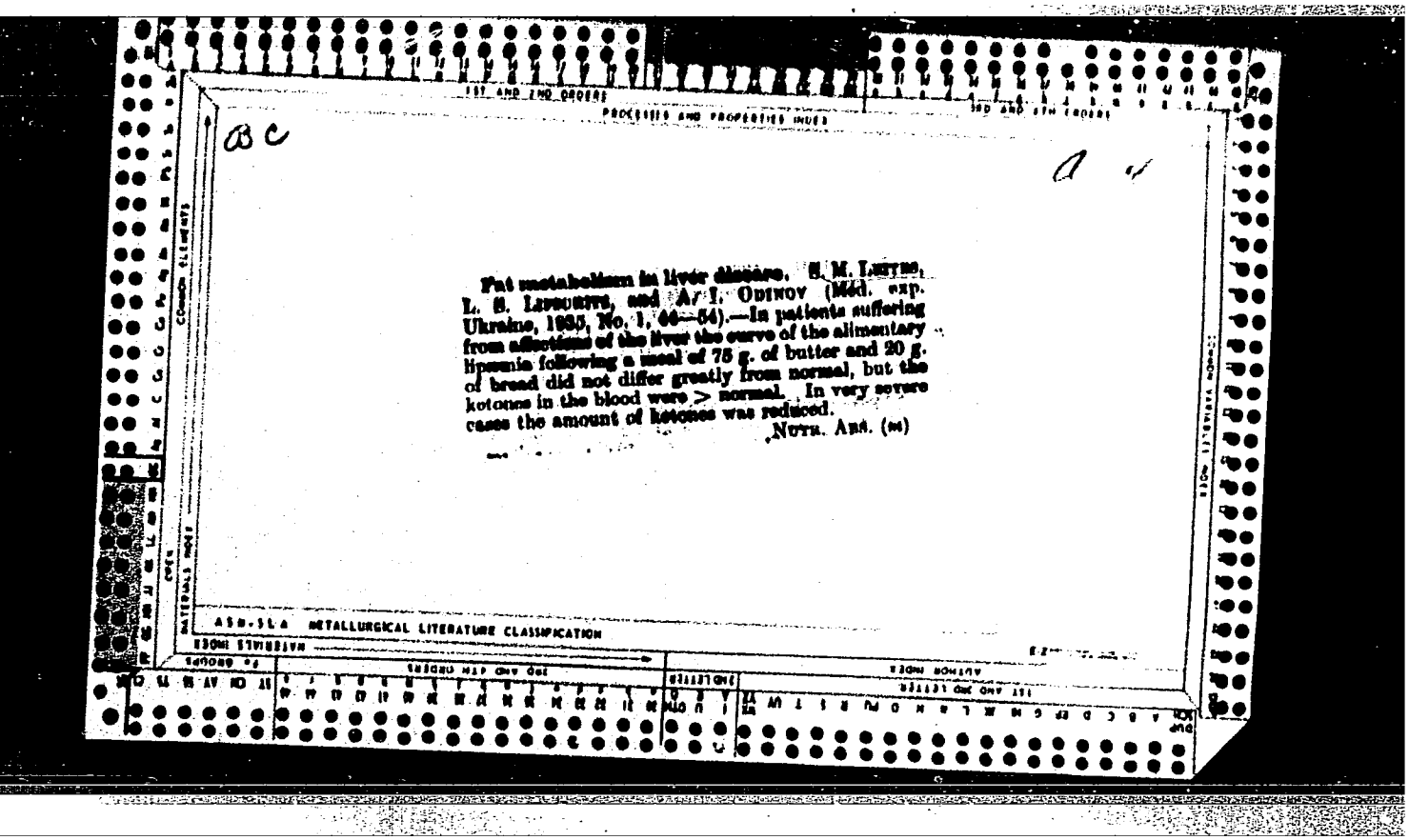
CA

111

Changes in the composition and secretion of bile during the action of certain internal secretions and vegetative poisons. S. M. Leites and R. M. Izabolinskaya. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 417-31(in German 431-2) (1933); cf. *C. A.* 27, 4586.—Two-hour observations on 8 dogs with chronic biliary fistulas were made after the subcutaneous injection of various substances. Bile secretion was decreased by adrenaline, parathyroid ext., thyroxine and atropine; it was increased by insulin (large doses) and histamine (in 1-hr. period); it was unchanged or variable after pituitary prepns., ergotamine, histamine (in 2-hr. period). The concn. of bile acids was unchanged or increased after adrenaline, pituitary prepns. and insulin (unchanged); unchanged or lowered by atropine, histamine; it was unchanged or variable after parathyroid and thyroxine. The cholesterol concn. was variably affected only by thyroxine (cf. preceding abstr.); the other prepns. and drugs produced an inconst. effect. None of these substances had any definite effect upon the concn. of Na or K in the bile.

. . . . W. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Fat metabolism in liver diseases. S. M. Lurye, L. S. Livshits, and A. I. Odinov (Med. exp. Ukraine, 1935, No. 1, 44—54).—In patients suffering from affections of the liver the curve of the alimentary lipæmia following a meal of 75 g. of butter and 20 g. of bread did not differ greatly from normal, but the ketones in the blood were > normal. In very severe cases the amount of ketones was reduced.

Nutr. Abs. (M)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

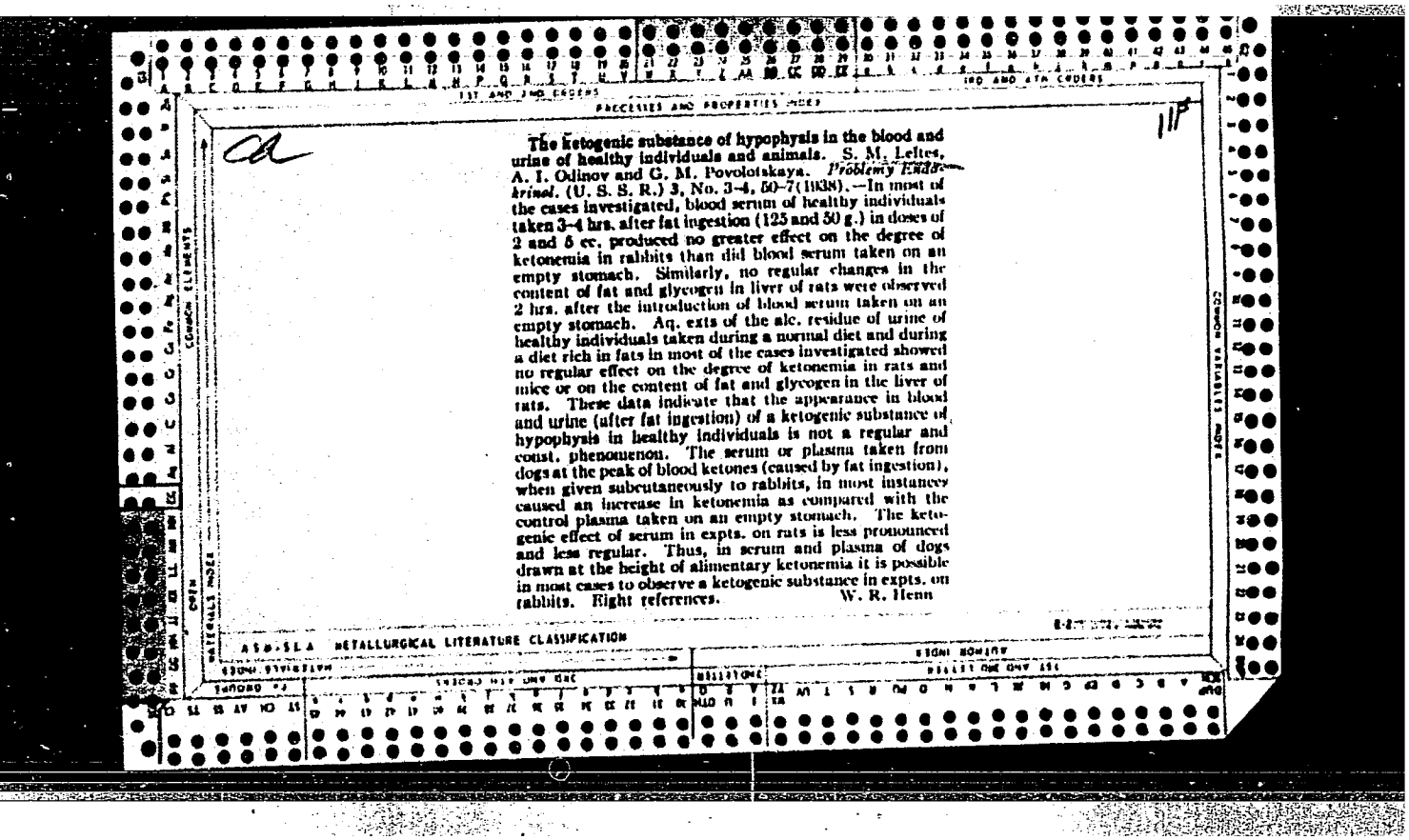
Ca

11 F

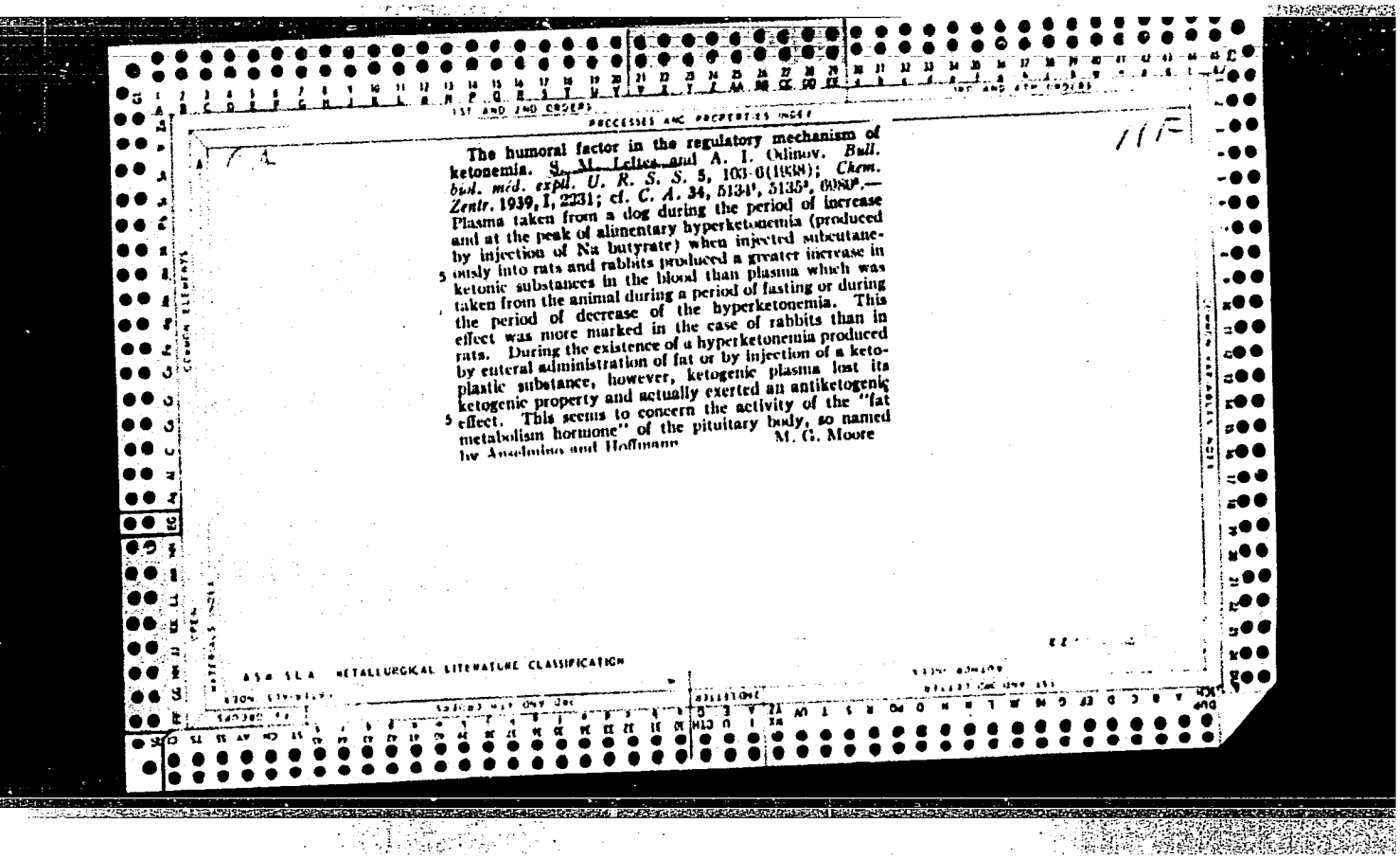
Autoregulatory processes in fat and nitrogen metabolism and some ways of their realization. S. M. Leites. *Acta Med. U. R. S. S.* 1, 641-61 (in English) (in Russian, 661-4) (1938); cf. *C. A.* 28, 7305[4]; 29, 6288[1]; 30, 1806[4], 7040[4]; 33, 6444[1]; 34, 4782[a], 7378[a]. —A review. R. Berggren

The significance of the lungs in the intermediary metabolism. Ernst Simonson. *Acta Med. U. R. S. S.* 1, 656-65 (in German) (in Russian, 666) (1938); cf. *C. A.* 29, 6634[0]; 33, 3437[a]; 34, 1070[1], 4805[1], 6133[a]. —A review. Ruth Berggren

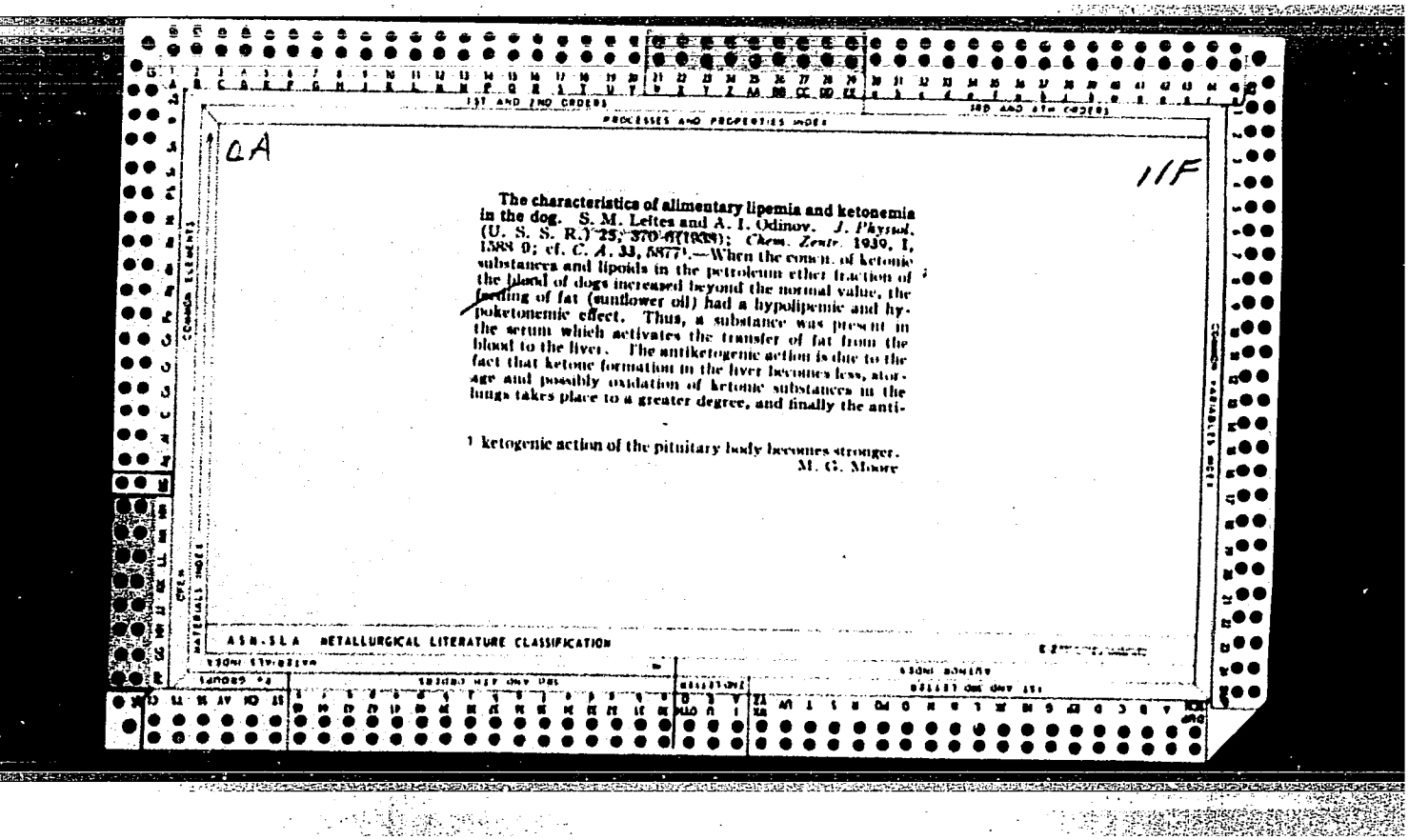
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The ketogenic substance of hypophysis in the blood and urine of healthy individuals and animals. S. M. Leites, A. I. Odinov and G. M. Povolotskaya. *Problemy Endokrinol.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 3-4, 50-7(1938).—In most of the cases investigated, blood serum of healthy individuals taken 3-4 hrs. after fat ingestion (125 and 50 g.) in doses of 2 and 5 cc. produced no greater effect on the degree of ketonemia in rabbits than did blood serum taken on an empty stomach. Similarly, no regular changes in the content of fat and glycogen in liver of rats were observed 2 hrs. after the introduction of blood serum taken on an empty stomach. Aq. exts of the alc. residue of urine of healthy individuals taken during a normal diet and during a diet rich in fats in most of the cases investigated showed no regular effect on the degree of ketonemia in rats and mice or on the content of fat and glycogen in the liver of rats. These data indicate that the appearance in blood and urine (after fat ingestion) of a ketogenic substance of hypophysis in healthy individuals is not a regular and const. phenomenon. The serum or plasma taken from dogs at the peak of blood ketones (caused by fat ingestion), when given subcutaneously to rabbits, in most instances caused an increase in ketonemia as compared with the control plasma taken on an empty stomach. The ketogenic effect of serum in expts. on rats is less pronounced and less regular. Thus, in serum and plasma of dogs drawn at the height of alimentary ketonemia it is possible in most cases to observe a ketogenic substance in expts. on rabbits. Eight references. W. R. Henn



The humoral factor in the regulatory mechanism of ketonemia. S. M. Leites and A. I. Oblinov. *Bull. biol. méd. expil. U. R. S. S.* 5, 103-6(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 2231; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5134⁴, 5135⁵, 6980⁸.—Plasma taken from a dog during the period of increase and at the peak of alimentary hyperketonemia (produced by injection of Na butyrate) when injected subcutaneously into rats and rabbits produced a greater increase in ketonic substances in the blood than plasma which was taken from the animal during a period of fasting or during the period of decrease of the hyperketonemia. This effect was more marked in the case of rabbits than in rats. During the existence of a hyperketonemia produced by enteral administration of fat or by injection of a keto-plastic substance, however, ketogenic plasma lost its ketogenic property and actually exerted an antiketogenic effect. This seems to concern the activity of the "fat metabolism hormone" of the pituitary body, so named by Anselmino and Hoffmann. M. G. Moore

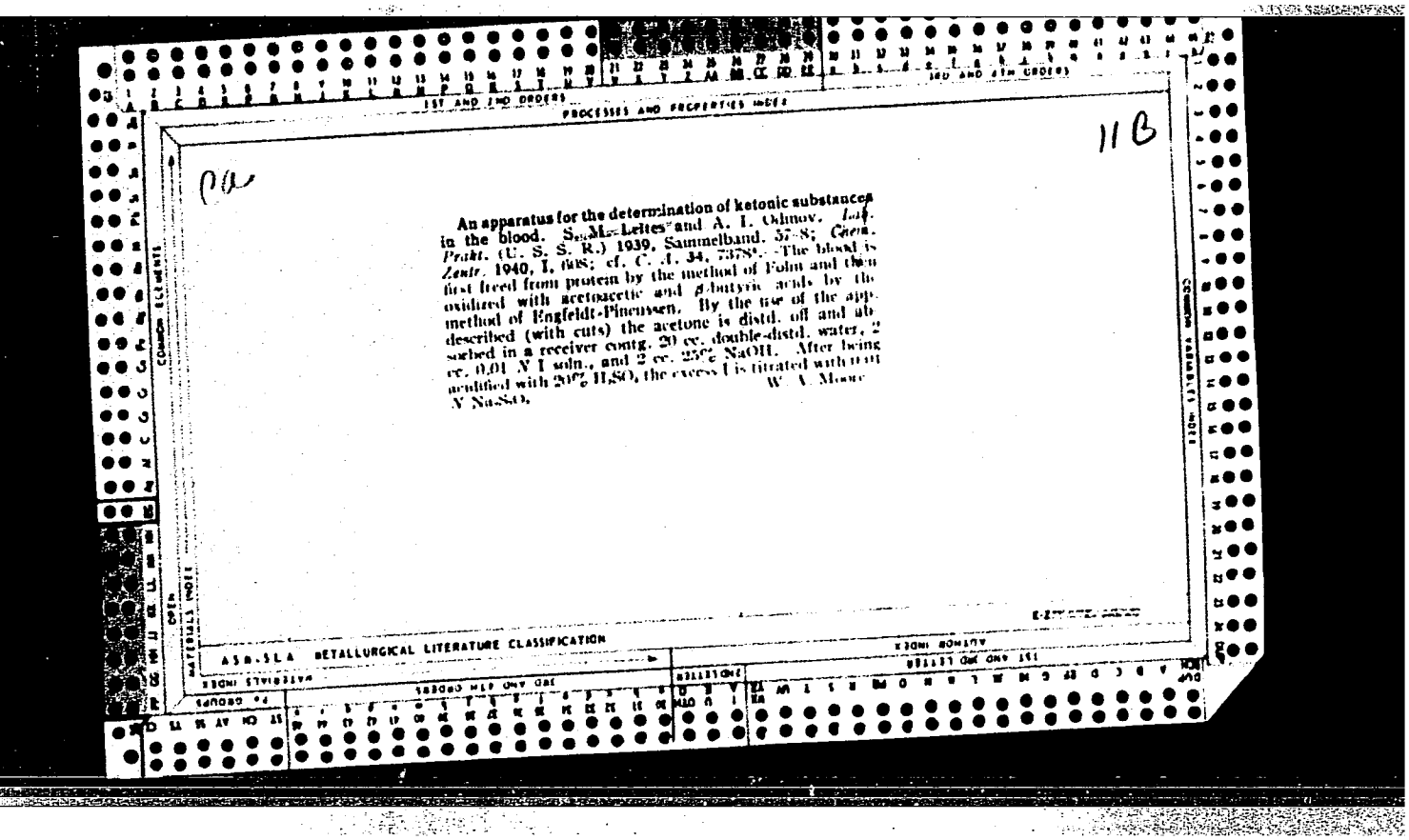


QA

11F

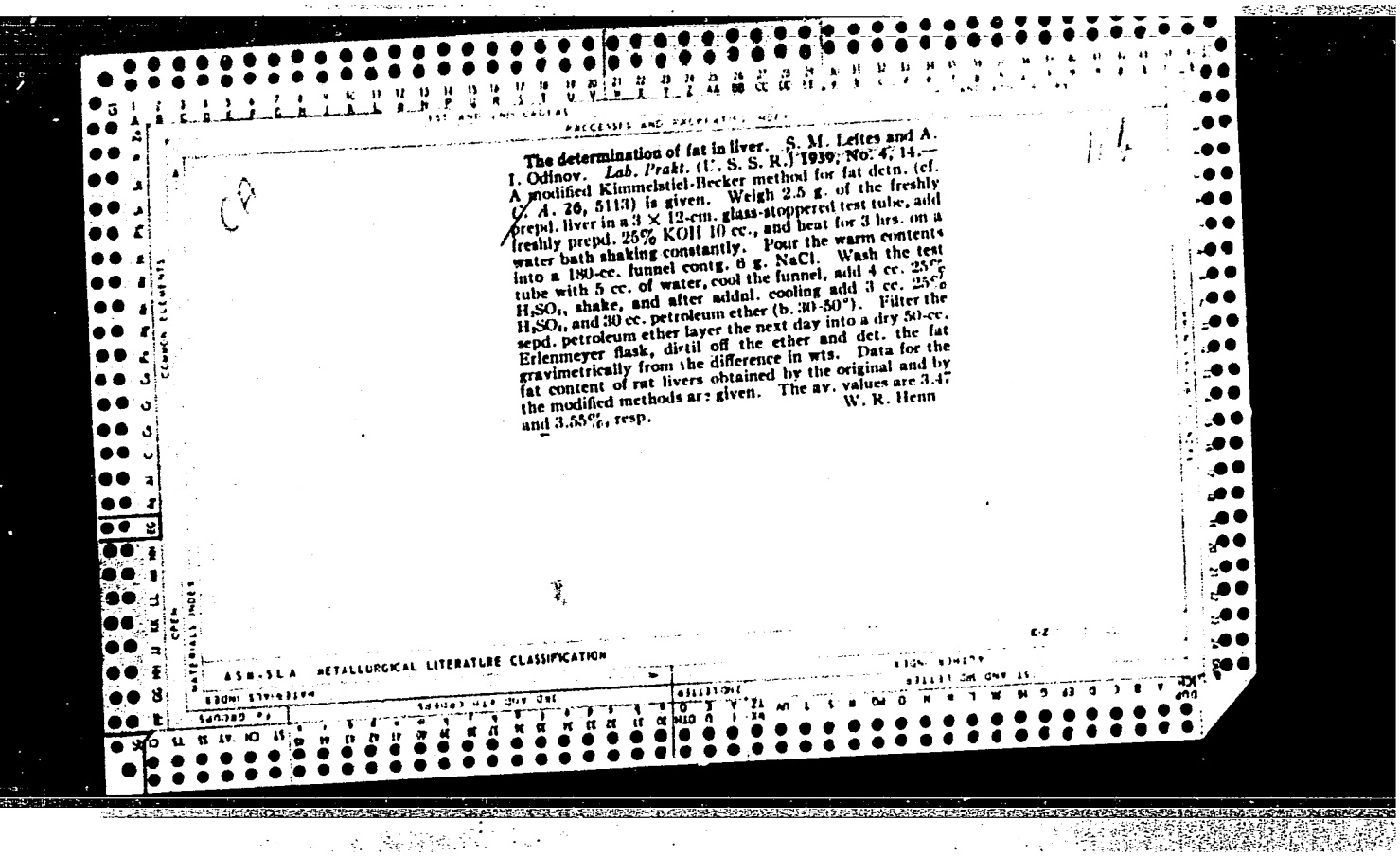
The characteristics of alimentary lipemia and ketonemia in the dog. S. M. Leites and A. I. Odinov. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 25, 370-6(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 1588 0; cf. *C. A.* 33, 5877⁷.—When the concn. of ketonic substances and lipoids in the petroleum ether fraction of the blood of dogs increased beyond the normal value, the feeding of fat (sunflower oil) had a hypolipemic and hypoketonemic effect. Thus, a substance was present in the serum which activates the transfer of fat from the blood to the liver. The antiketogenic action is due to the fact that ketone formation in the liver becomes less, storage and possibly oxidation of ketonic substances in the lungs takes place to a greater degree, and finally the antiketogenic action of the pituitary body becomes stronger.

M. G. Moore



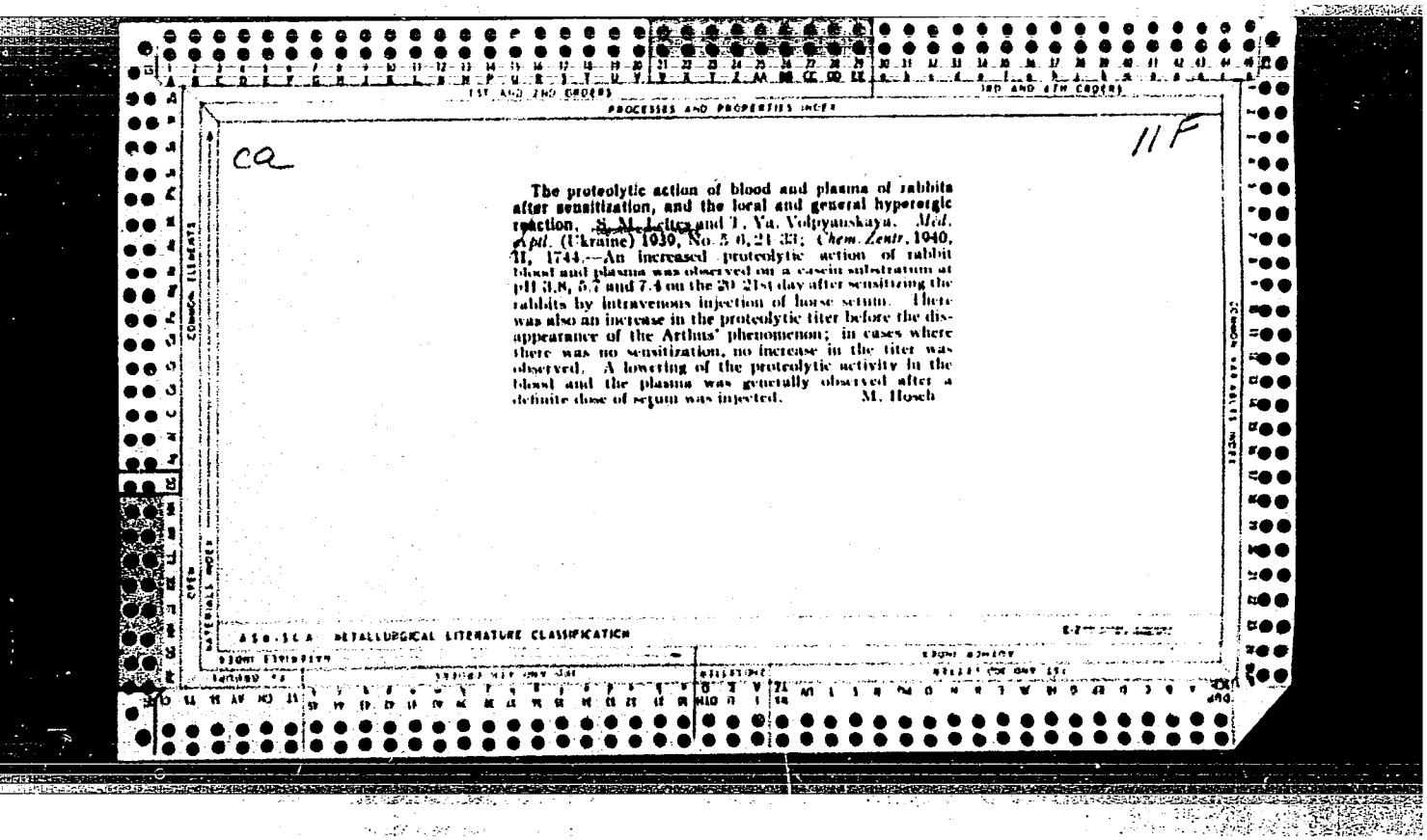
An apparatus for the determination of ketonic substances in the blood. S. M. Lettes and A. I. Okinov. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, Sammelband. 57–8; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 695; cf. C. A. 34, 7378⁸. The blood is first freed from protein by the method of Folin and then oxidized with acetoacetic and β-butyric acids by the method of Engfeldt-Pincussen. By the use of the app. described (with cuts) the acetone is distd. off and ab. sorbed in a receiver contg. 20 cc. double-distd. water, 2 cc. 0.01 *N* I soln., and 2 cc. 25% NaOH. After being acidified with 20% H_2SO_4, the excess I is titrated with 0.01 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$.

W. V. Moore



The determination of fat in liver. S. M. Leites and A. I. Odinov. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 4, 14.—A modified Kimmelstiel-Becker method for fat detn. (cf. *C. A.* **26**, 5113) is given. Weigh 2.5 g. of the freshly prepd. liver in a 3 × 12-cm. glass-stoppered test tube, add freshly prepd. 25% KOH 10 cc., and heat for 3 hrs. on a water bath shaking constantly. Pour the warm contents into a 180-cc. funnel contg. 6 g. NaCl. Wash the test tube with 5 cc. of water, cool the funnel, add 4 cc. 25% H_2SO_4, shake, and after addnl. cooling add 3 cc. 25% H_2SO_4, and 30 cc. petroleum ether (b. 30-50°). Filter the sepd. petroleum ether layer the next day into a dry 50-cc. Erlenmeyer flask, distil off the ether and det. the fat gravimetrically from the difference in wts. Data for the fat content of rat livers obtained by the original and by the modified methods are given. The av. values are 3.47 and 3.55%, resp.

W. R. Henn



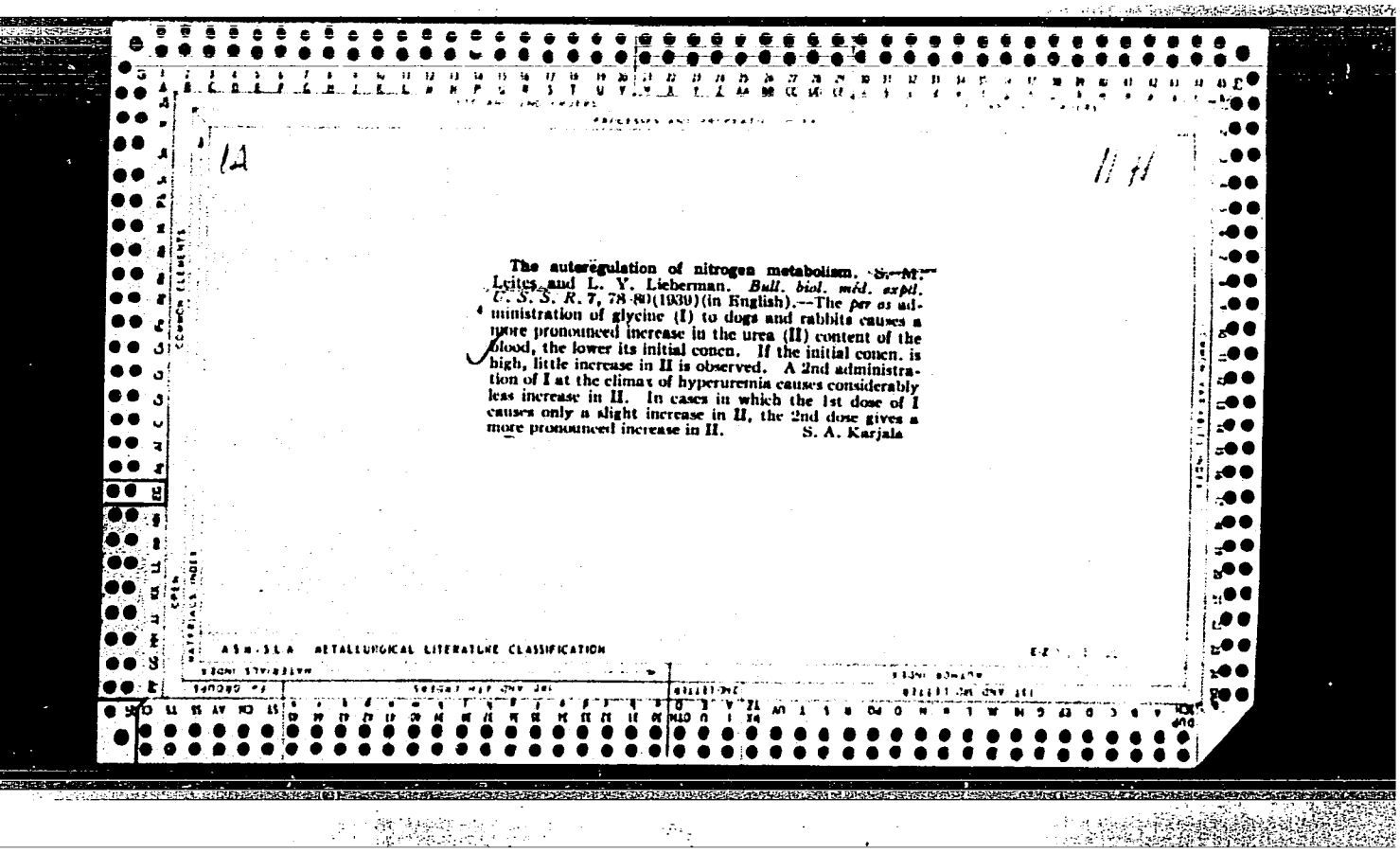
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

11F

The proteolytic action of blood and plasma of rabbits after sensitization, and the local and general hyperergic reaction. S. M. Lutz and T. Ya. Volpyanskaya. *Med. Zapil.* (Ukraine) 1939, No. 5-6, 21-33; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1744.—An increased proteolytic action of rabbit blood and plasma was observed on a casein substratum at pH 3.8, 5.7 and 7.4 on the 20-21st day after sensitizing the rabbits by intravenous injection of horse serum. There was also an increase in the proteolytic titer before the disappearance of the Arthus' phenomenon; in cases where there was no sensitization, no increase in the titer was observed. A lowering of the proteolytic activity in the blood and the plasma was generally observed after a definite dose of serum was injected. M. Hosch

ASM-SCA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

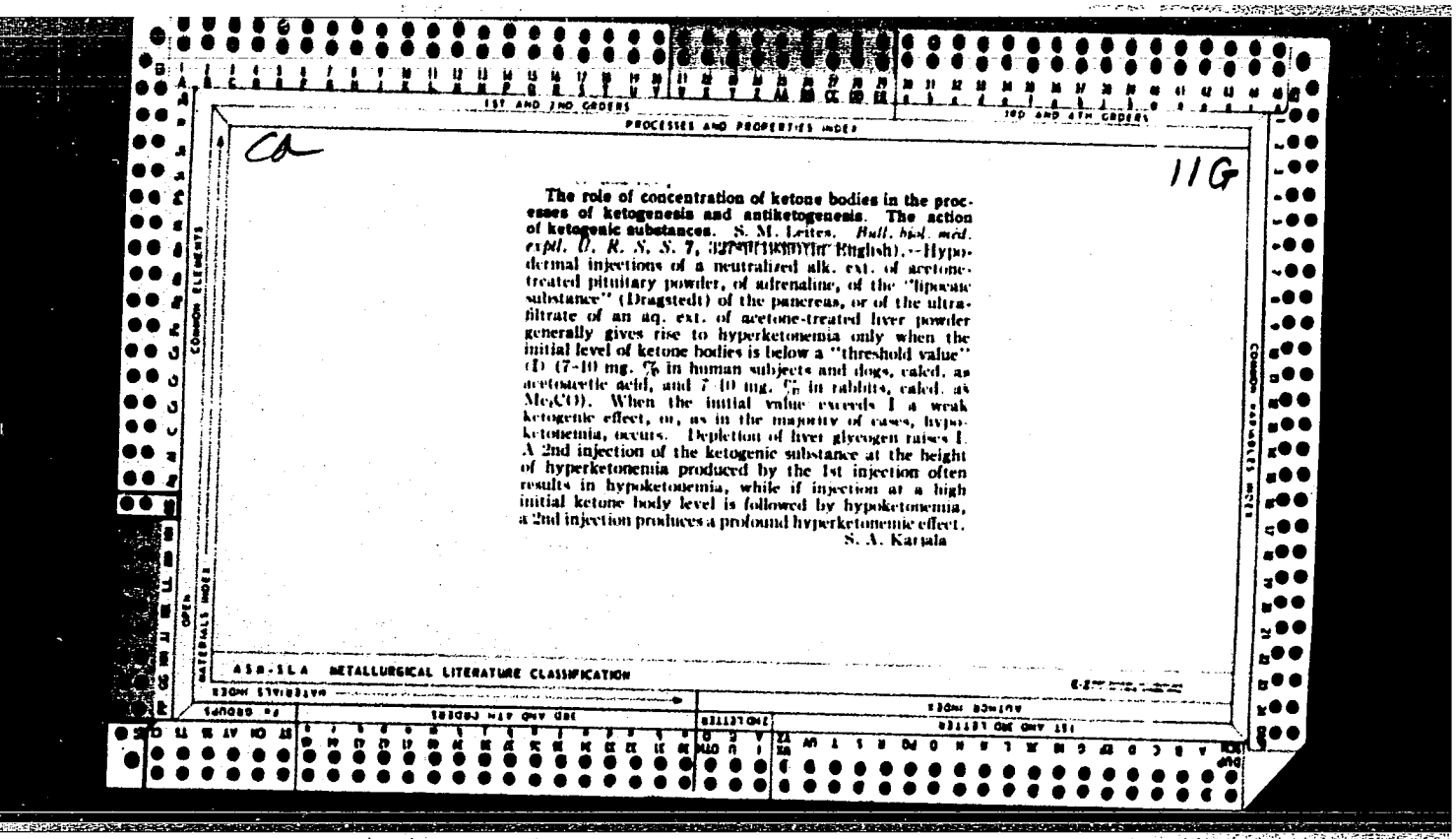


12

11 11

The autoregulation of nitrogen metabolism. S.—M. Lvites and L. Y. Lieberman. *Bull. biol. méd. exptl. U. S. S. R.* 7, 78-80(1939)(in English).—The *per os* administration of glycine (I) to dogs and rabbits causes a more pronounced increase in the urea (II) content of the blood, the lower its initial concn. If the initial concn. is high, little increase in II is observed. A 2nd administration of I at the climax of hyperuremia causes considerably less increase in II. In cases in which the 1st dose of I causes only a slight increase in II, the 2nd dose gives a more pronounced increase in II. S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



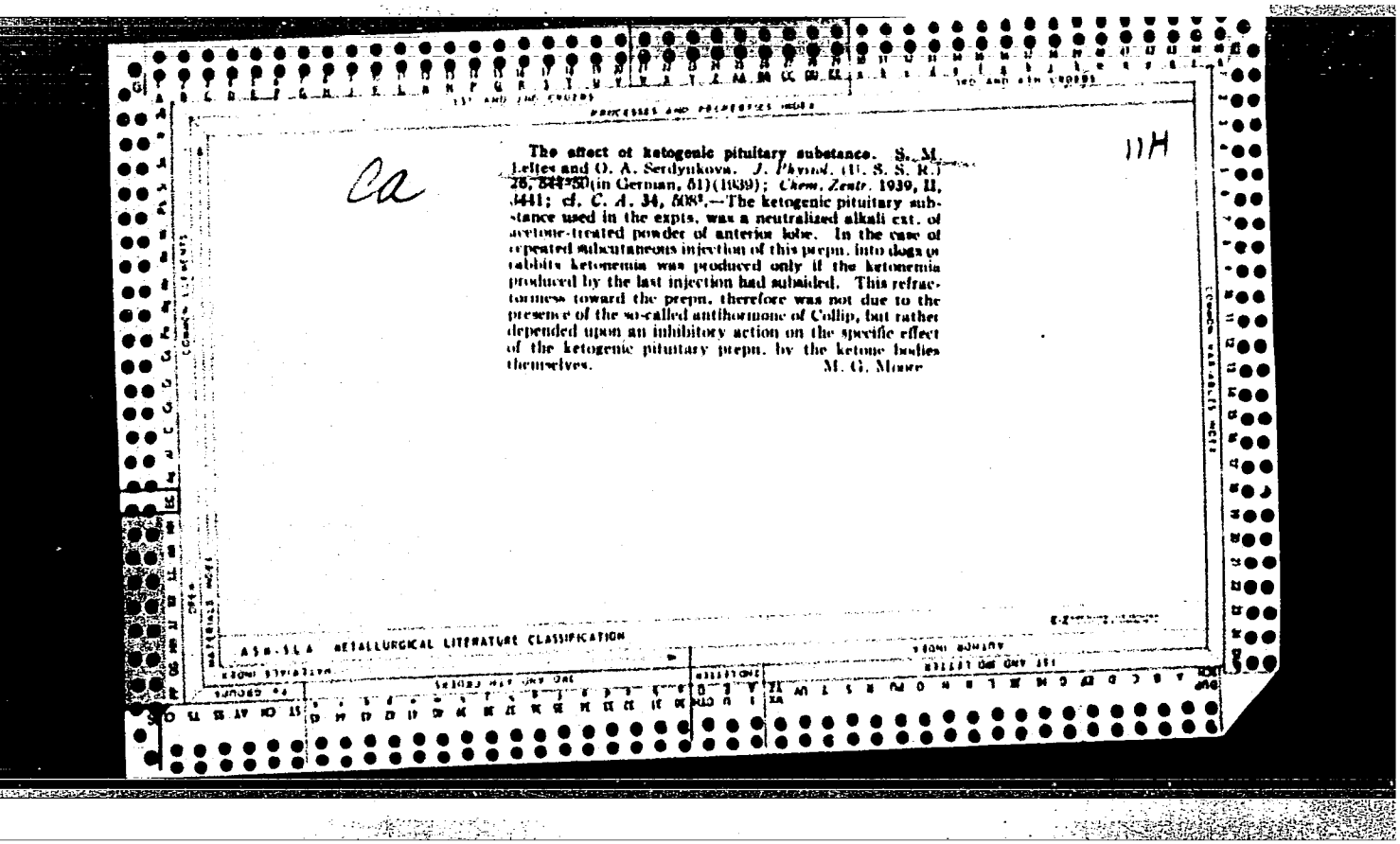
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11G

The role of concentration of ketone bodies in the processes of ketogenesis and antiketogenesis. The action of ketogenic substances. S. M. Leites. *Bull. biol. méd. expll. U. R. S. S.* 7, [illegible] English).—Hypodermal injections of a neutralized alk. ext. of acetone-treated pituitary powder, of adrenaline, of the "lipoaic substance" (Dragstedt) of the pancreas, or of the ultrafiltrate of an aq. ext. of acetone-treated liver powder generally gives rise to hyperketonemia only when the initial level of ketone bodies is below a "threshold value" (I) (7–10 mg. % in human subjects and dogs, calcd. as acetoacetic acid, and 7–10 mg. % in rabbits, calcd. as Me_2CO). When the initial value exceeds I a weak ketogenic effect, or, as in the majority of cases, hypoketonemia, occurs. Depletion of liver glycogen raises I. A 2nd injection of the ketogenic substance at the height of hyperketonemia produced by the 1st injection often results in hypoketonemia, while if injection at a high initial ketone body level is followed by hypoketonemia, a 2nd injection produces a profound hyperketonemic effect.

S. A. Karpala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



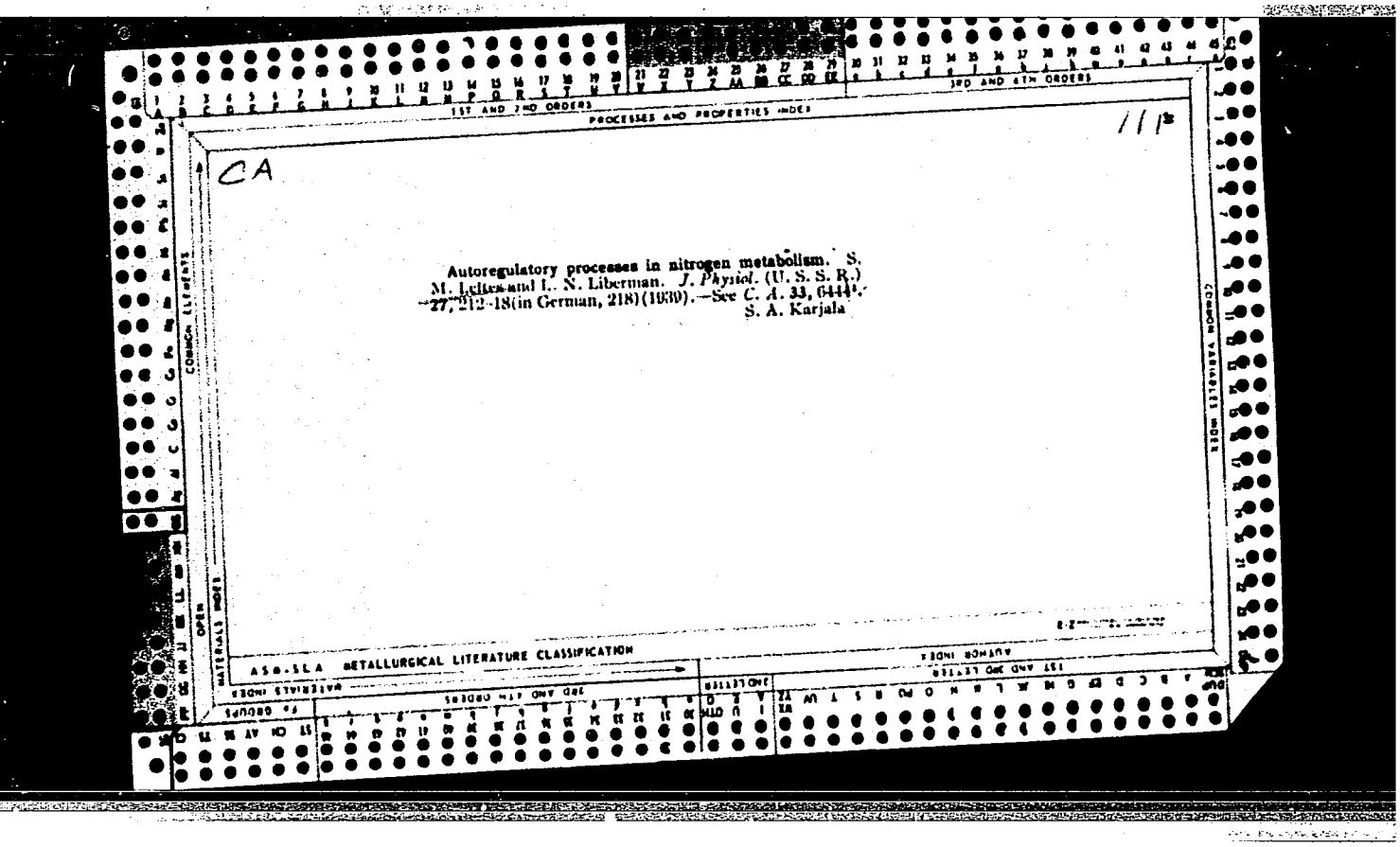
Ca

11H

The effect of ketogenic pituitary substance. S. M. Lelles and O. A. Serdyukova. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 28, 344-50 (in German, 51) (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3441; *cf. C. A.* 34, 808⁹.—The ketogenic pituitary substance used in the expts. was a neutralized alkali ext. of acetone-treated powder of anterior lobe. In the case of repeated subcutaneous injection of this prepn. into dogs or rabbits ketonemia was produced only if the ketonemia produced by the last injection had subsided. This refractoriness toward the prepn. therefore was not due to the presence of the so-called antihormone of Collip, but rather depended upon an inhibitory action on the specific effect of the ketogenic pituitary prepn. by the ketone bodies themselves.

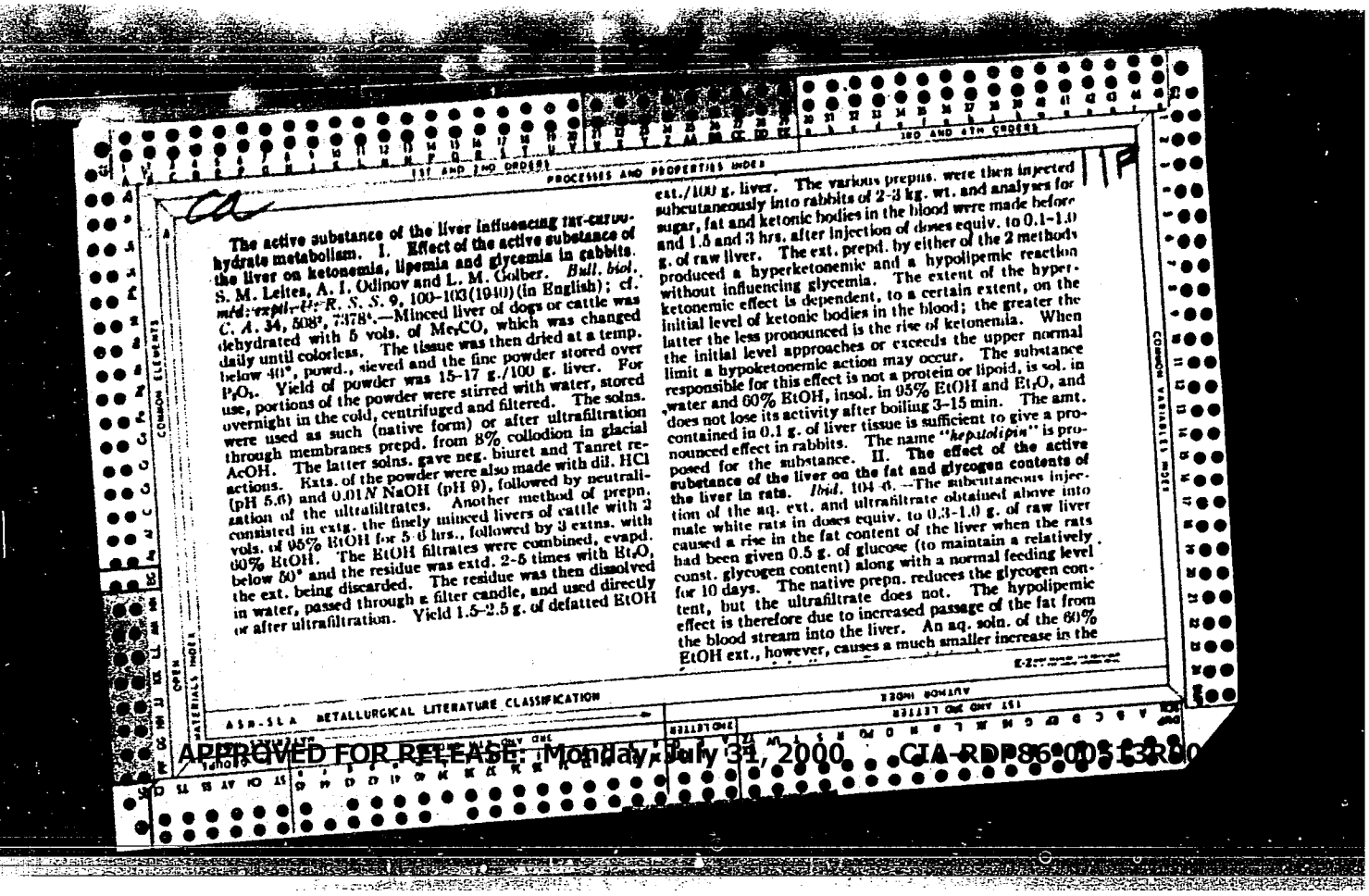
M. G. Mause

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

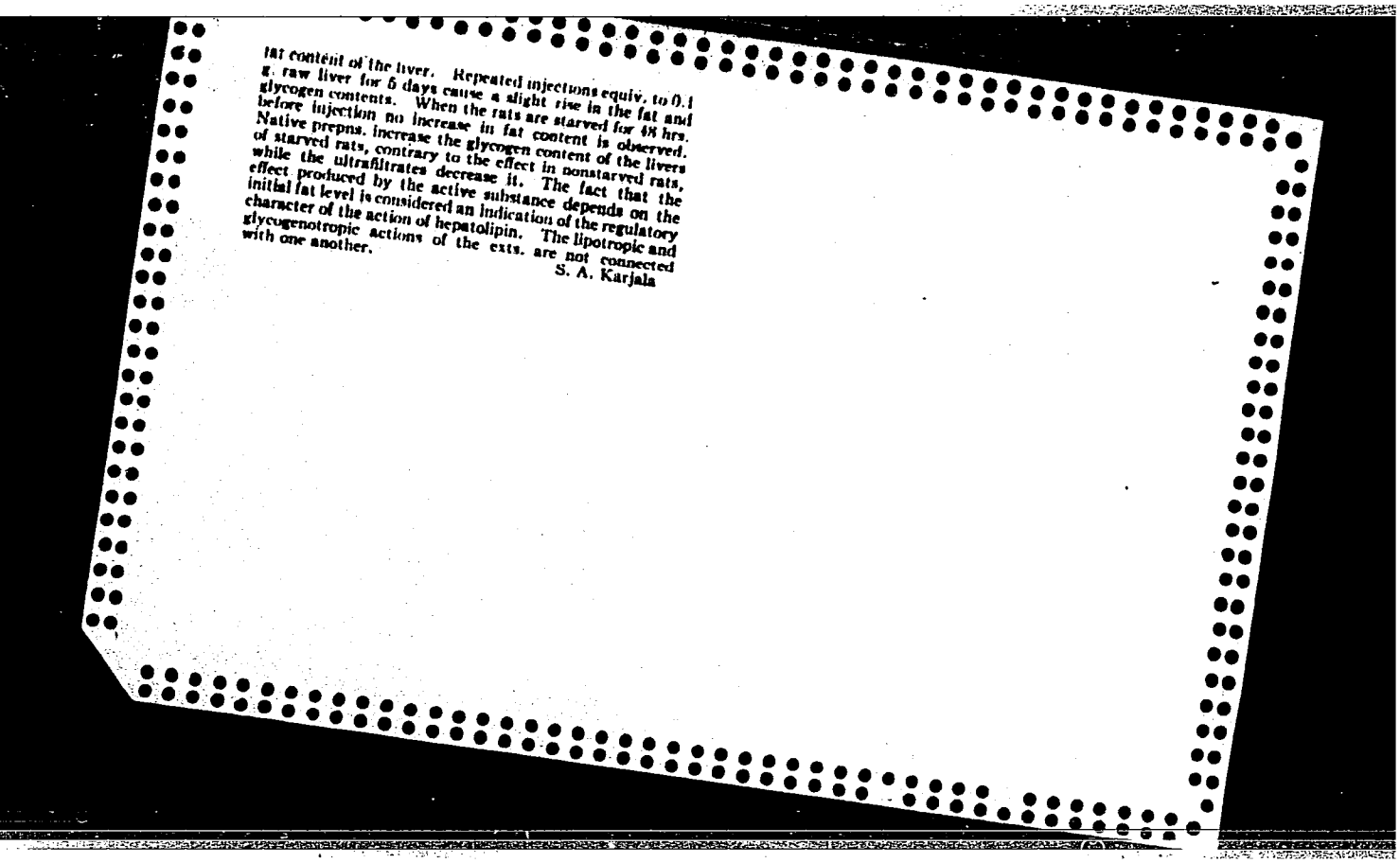


CA

Autoregulatory processes in nitrogen metabolism. S. M. Lejtes and L. N. Liberman. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 27, 212–18 (in German, 218) (1939).—See *C. A.* 33, 6444[9]. S. A. Karjala

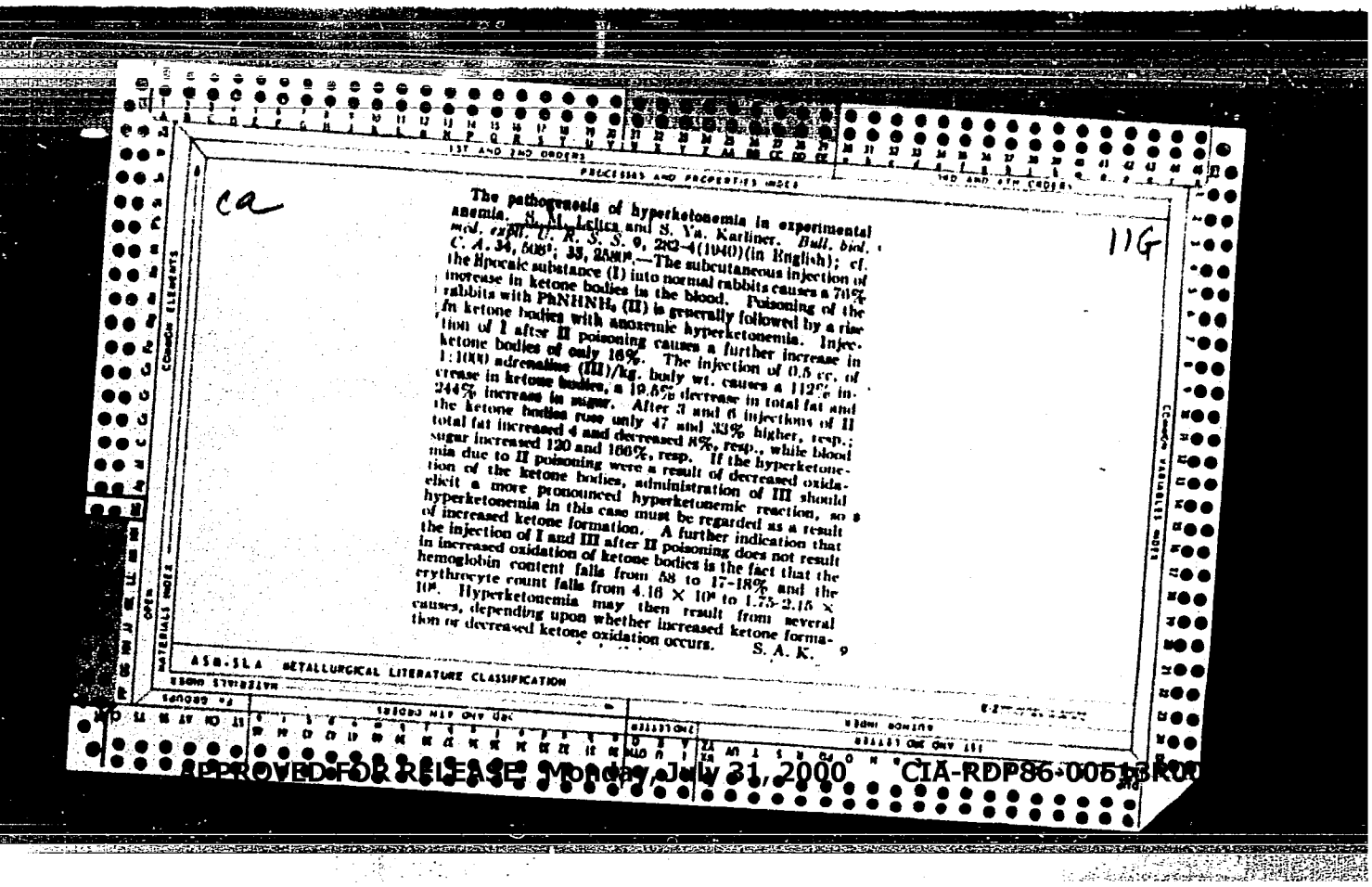


The active substance of the liver influencing fat-carbohydrate metabolism. I. Effect of the active substance of the liver on ketonemia, lipemia and glycemia in rabbits. S. M. Leites, A. I. Odinov and L. M. Golber. *Bull. biol. méd. expér. U.R.S.S.* 9, 100–103(1940)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 34, 5083⁹, 7378⁴.—Minced liver of dogs or cattle was dehydrated with 5 vols. of Me_2CO, which was changed daily until colorless. The tissue was then dried at a temp. below 40°, powd., sieved and the fine powder stored over P_2O_5. Yield of powder was 15–17 g./100 g. liver. For use, portions of the powder were stirred with water, stored overnight in the cold, centrifuged and filtered. The solns. were used as such (native form) or after ultrafiltration through membranes prepd. from 8% collodion in glacial AcOH. The latter solns. gave neg. biuret and Tanret reactions. Exts. of the powder were also made with dil. HCl (pH 5.6) and 0.01 *N* NaOH (pH 9), followed by neutralization of the ultrafiltrates. Another method of prepn. consisted in extg. the finely minced livers of cattle with 2 vols. of 95% EtOH for 5–6 hrs., followed by 3 extns. with 60% EtOH. The EtOH filtrates were combined, evapd. below 50° and the residue was extd. 2–5 times with Et_2O, the ext. being discarded. The residue was then dissolved in water, passed through a filter candle, and used directly or after ultrafiltration. Yield 1.5–2.5 g. of defatted EtOH ext./100 g. liver. The various prepns. were then injected subcutaneously into rabbits of 2–3 kg. wt. and analyses for sugar, fat and ketonic bodies in the blood were made before and 1.5 and 3 hrs. after injection of doses equiv. to 0.1–1.0 g. of raw liver. The ext. prepd. by either of the 2 methods produced a hyperketonemic and a hypolipemic reaction without influencing glycemia. The extent of the hyperketonemic effect is dependent, to a certain extent, on the initial level of ketonic bodies in the blood; the greater the latter the less pronounced is the rise of ketonemia. When the initial level approaches or exceeds the upper normal limit a hypoketonemic action may occur. The substance responsible for this effect is not a protein or lipoid, is sol. in water and 60% EtOH, insol. in 95% EtOH and Et_2O, and does not lose its activity after boiling 3–15 min. The amt. contained in 0.1 g. of liver tissue is sufficient to give a pronounced effect in rabbits. The name "*hepatolipin*" is proposed for the substance. II. **The effect of the active substance of the liver on the fat and glycogen contents of the liver in rats.** *Ibid.* 104–6.—The subcutaneous injection of the aq. ext. and ultrafiltrate obtained above into male white rats in doses equiv. to 0.3–1.0 g. of raw liver caused a rise in the fat content of the liver when the rats had been given 0.5 g. of glucose (to maintain a relatively const. glycogen content) along with a normal feeding level for 10 days. The native prepn. reduces the glycogen content, but the ultrafiltrate does not. The hypolipemic effect is therefore due to increased passage of the fat from the blood stream into the liver. An aq. soln. of the 60% EtOH ext., however, causes a much smaller increase in the



fat content of the liver. Repeated injections equiv. to 0.1 g. raw liver for 5 days cause a slight rise in the fat and glycogen contents. When the rats are starved for 48 hrs. before injection no increase in fat content is observed. Native prepns. increase the glycogen content of the livers of starved rats, contrary to the effect in nonstarved rats, while the ultrafiltrates decrease it. The fact that the effect produced by the active substance depends on the initial fat level is considered an indication of the regulatory character of the action of hepatolipin. The lipotropic and glycogenotropic actions of the exts. are not connected with one another.

S. A. Karjala



ca

11G

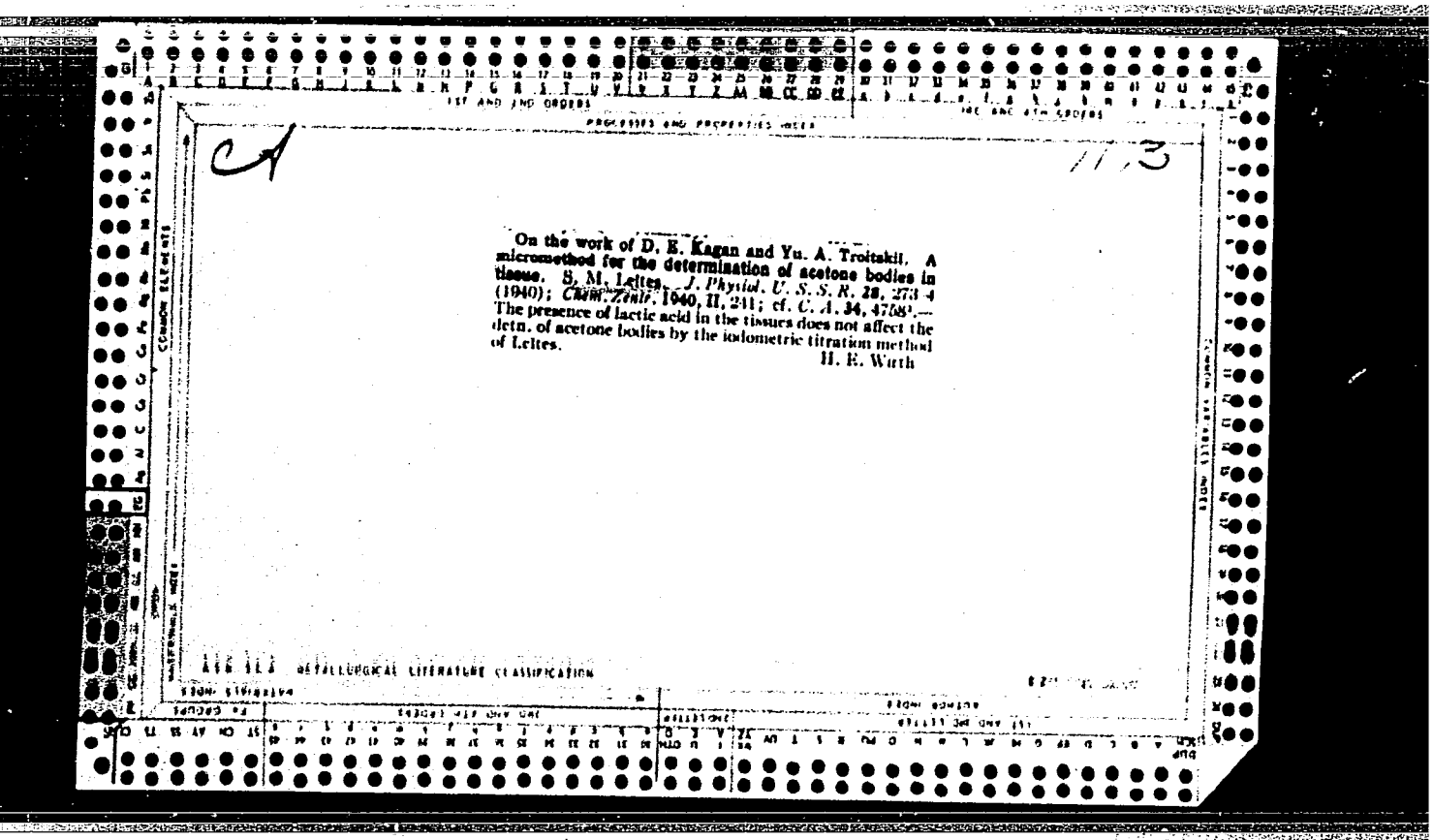
The pathogenesis of hyperketonemia in experimental anemia. S. M. Lolina and S. Ya. Kartiner. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 9, 282–4 (1940)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 34, 5081; 35, 2889.—The subcutaneous injection of the Ipecac substance (I) into normal rabbits causes a 70% increase in ketone bodies in the blood. Poisoning of the rabbits with PhNHNH$_2$ (II) is generally followed by a rise in ketone bodies with anoxemic hyperketonemia. Injection of I after II poisoning causes a further increase in ketone bodies of only 16%. The injection of 0.5 cc. of 1:1000 adrenaline (III)/kg. body wt. causes a 112% increase in ketone bodies, a 19.6% decrease in total fat and 244% increase in sugar. After 3 and 6 injections of II the ketone bodies rose only 47 and 33% higher, resp.; total fat increased 4 and decreased 8%, resp., while blood sugar increased 120 and 160%, resp. If the hyperketonemia due to II poisoning were a result of decreased oxidation of the ketone bodies, administration of III should elicit a more pronounced hyperketonemic reaction, so the hyperketonemia in this case must be regarded as a result of increased ketone formation. A further indication that the injection of I and III after II poisoning does not result in increased oxidation of ketone bodies is the fact that the hemoglobin content falls from 88 to 17–18% and the erythrocyte count falls from 4.16 × 10^6 to 1.75–2.15 × 10^6. Hyperketonemia may then result from several causes, depending upon whether increased ketone formation or decreased ketone oxidation occurs. S. A. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LEITES, S. M.

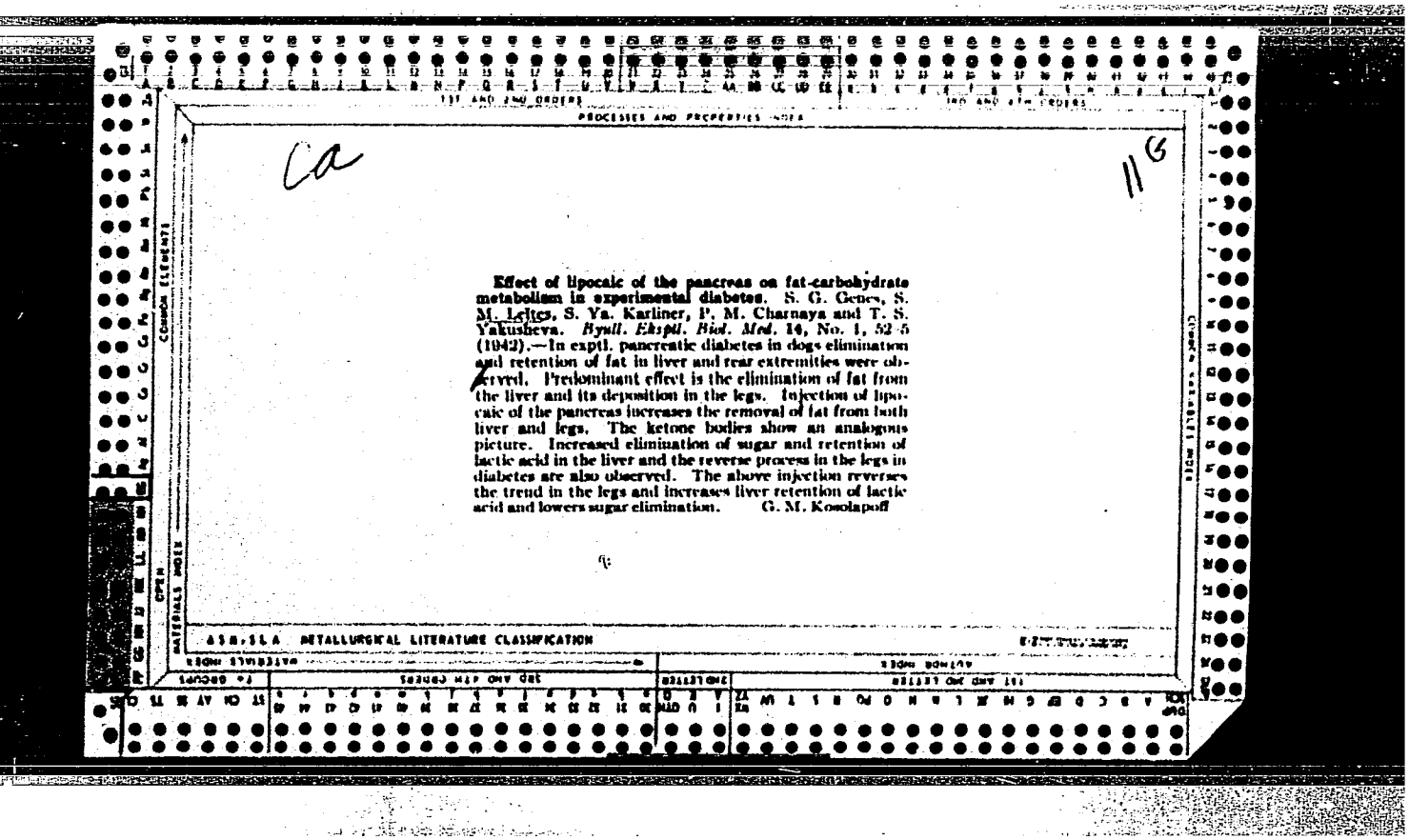
"Endocrine Regulations of the Fat-Metabolism" (p. 221) by Leites, S. M.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1940



On the work of D. E. Kagan and Yu. A. Troitskii, A micromethod for the determination of acetone bodies in tissue. S. M. Leites. *J. Physiol. U. S. S. R.* **28**, 273-4 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 241; cf. *C. A.* **34**, 4758⁹.— The presence of lactic acid in the tissues does not affect the detn. of acetone bodies by the iodometric titration method of Leites.

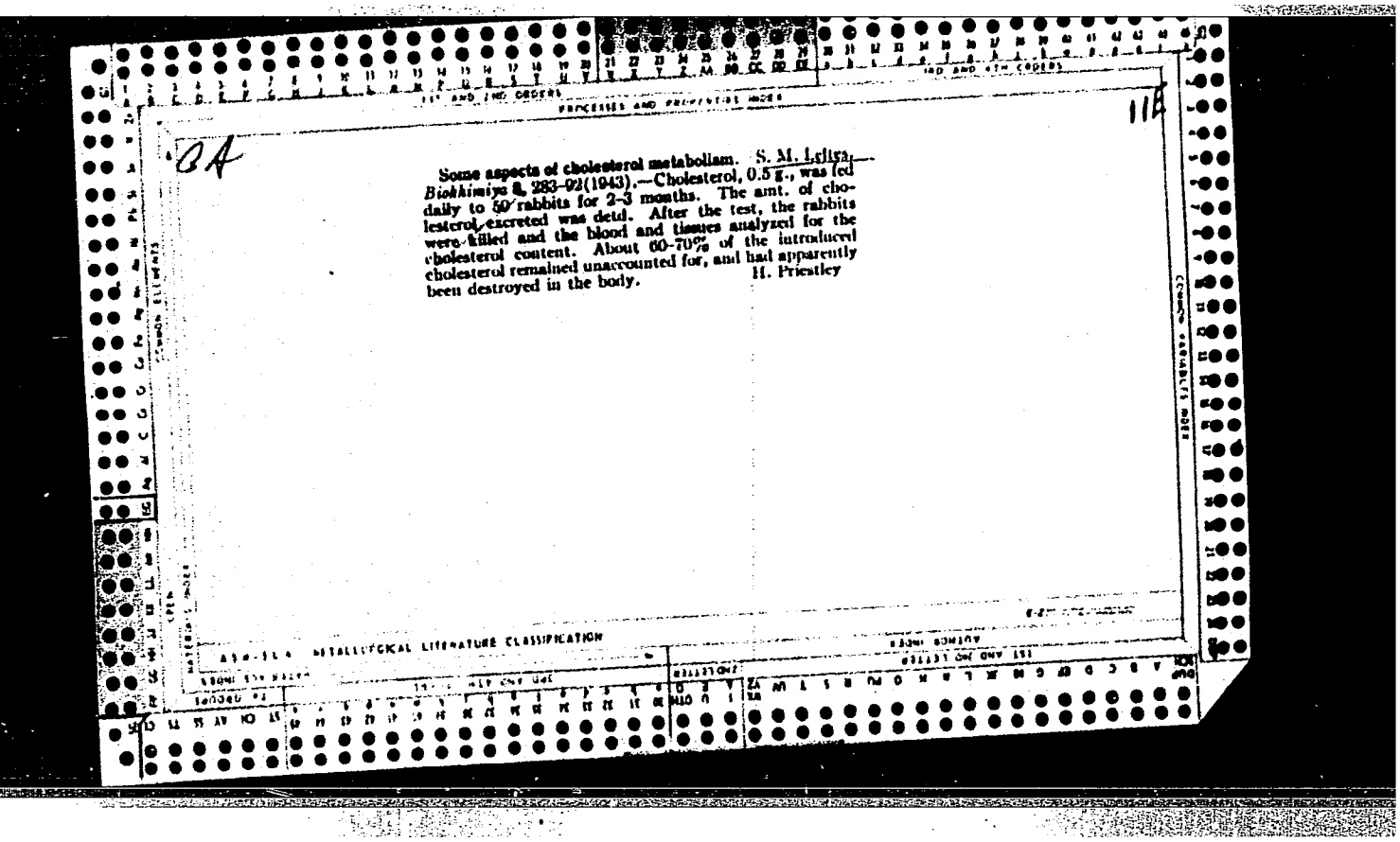
H. E. Wirth



Ca

11G

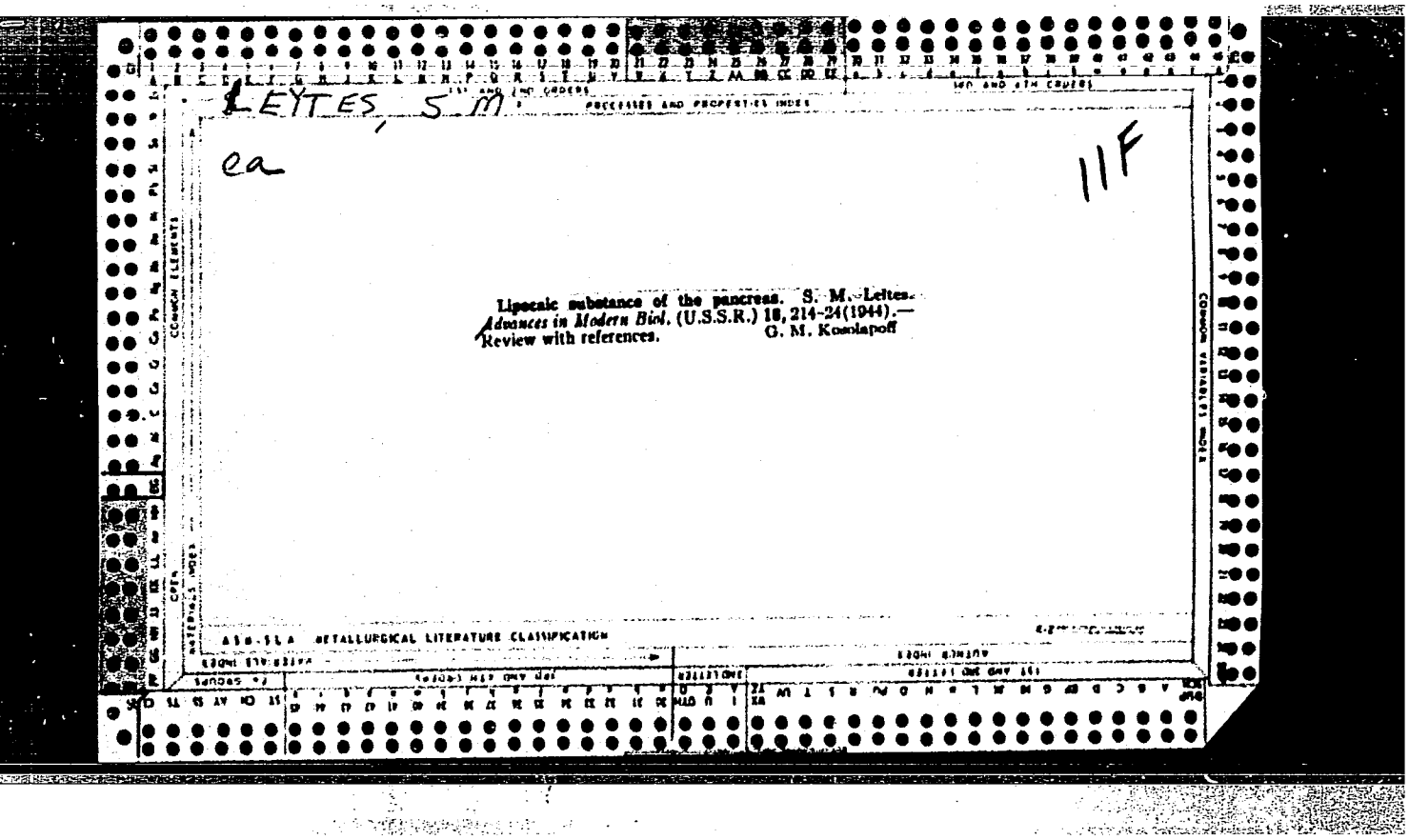
Effect of lipocaic of the pancreas on fat-carbohydrate metabolism in experimental diabetes. S. G. Genes, S. M. Lejtes, S. Ya. Karliner, P. M. Charnaya and T. S. Yakusheva. *Bynll. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 14, No. 1, 52-5 (1942).—In exptl. pancreatic diabetes in dogs elimination and retention of fat in liver and rear extremities were observed. Predominant effect is the elimination of fat from the liver and its deposition in the legs. Injection of lipocaic of the pancreas increases the removal of fat from both liver and legs. The ketone bodies show an analogous picture. Increased elimination of sugar and retention of lactic acid in the liver and the reverse process in the legs in diabetes are also observed. The above injection reverses the trend in the legs and increases liver retention of lactic acid and lowers sugar elimination. G. M. Kosolapoff



04

Some aspects of cholesterol metabolism. S. M. Lelina. *Biokhimiya* 8, 283–92(1943).—Cholesterol, 0.5 g., was fed daily to 50 rabbits for 2–3 months. The amt. of cholesterol excreted was detd. After the test, the rabbits were killed and the blood and tissues analyzed for the cholesterol content. About 60–70% of the introduced cholesterol remained unaccounted for, and had apparently been destroyed in the body.
H. Priestley

11B



LEYTES, S. M.

ea

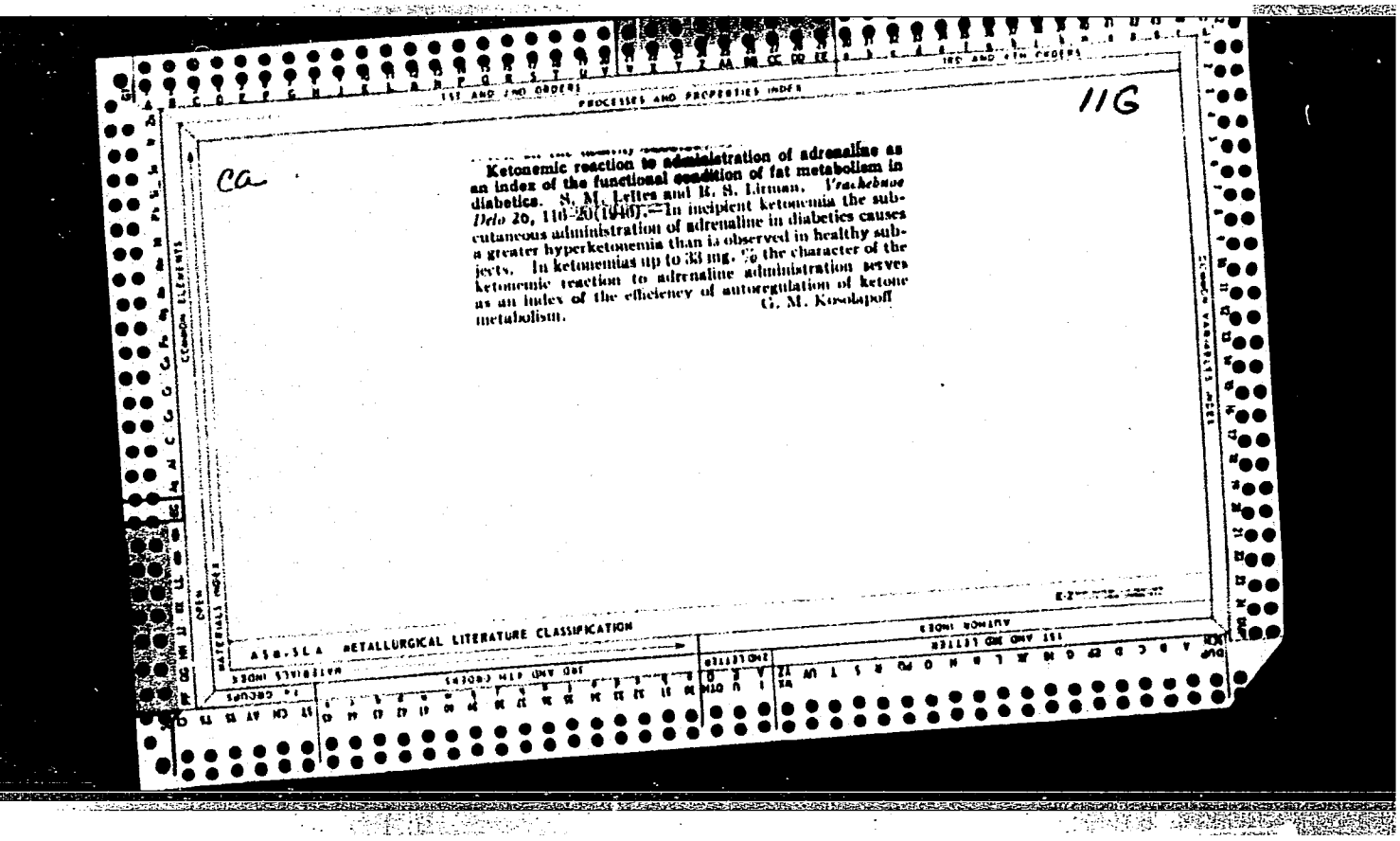
11F

Lipocaic substance of the pancreas. S. M. Leites. *Advances in Modern Biol.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 214-24(1944).—Review with references. G. M. Kosolapoff

LEITES, S. M.

"Alloxanic Diabets" (p. 347) by Leites, S. M.

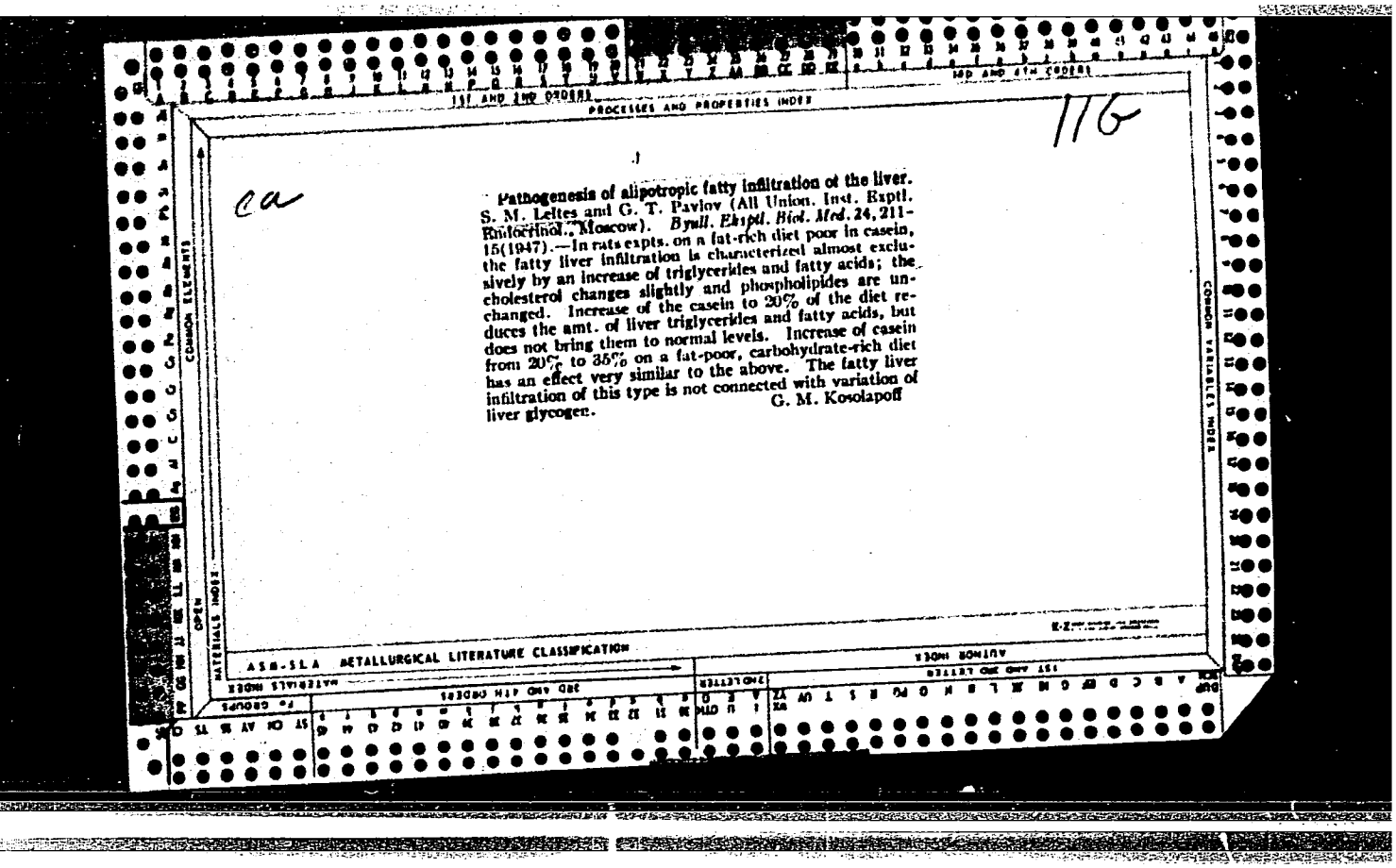
SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biology) Vol. XX, No.3, 1945.



Ca

11G

Ketonemic reaction to administration of adrenaline as an index of the functional condition of fat metabolism in diabetics. S. M. Lettes and R. S. Litman. *Vrachebnoe Delo* 20, 110-20(1940).—In incipient ketonemia the subcutaneous administration of adrenaline in diabetics causes a greater hyperketonemia than is observed in healthy subjects. In ketonemias up to 35 mg. % the character of the ketonemic reaction to adrenaline administration serves as an index of the efficiency of autoregulation of ketone metabolism.
G. M. Kosolapoff



116

ca

Pathogenesis of alipotropic fatty infiltration of the liver. S. M. Leites and G. T. Pavlov (All Union. Inst. Exptl. Endocrinol., Moscow). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 24, 211-15(1947).—In rats expts. on a fat-rich diet poor in casein, the fatty liver infiltration is characterized almost exclusively by an increase of triglycerides and fatty acids; the cholesterol changes slightly and phospholipides are unchanged. Increase of the casein to 20% of the diet reduces the amt. of liver triglycerides and fatty acids, but does not bring them to normal levels. Increase of casein from 20% to 35% on a fat-poor, carbohydrate-rich diet has an effect very similar to the above. The fatty liver infiltration of this type is not connected with variation of liver glycogen.

G. M. Kosolapoff

LEYTES, S. M.

PA 3/47T23

USSR/Chemistry - Nucleins Mar/Apr 48
Chemistry - Diet and Dietetics

"Sodium Salt of Nucleic Acid as a Lipotropic Factor," S. M. Leytes, I. M. Rossinskaya

Experimental Med Nutrition Lab Clinic, Nutrition Inst, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5½ pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIII, No 2

Reports series of dietetic experiments on white rats. Authors conclude that sodium salt of nucleic acid has lipotropic properties when introduced in diet in amount 5-7%. These properties were manifested in rats in connection with alipotropic adipose liver infiltration caused

3/49T23

USSR/Chemistry - Nucleins (Contd) Mar/Apr 48

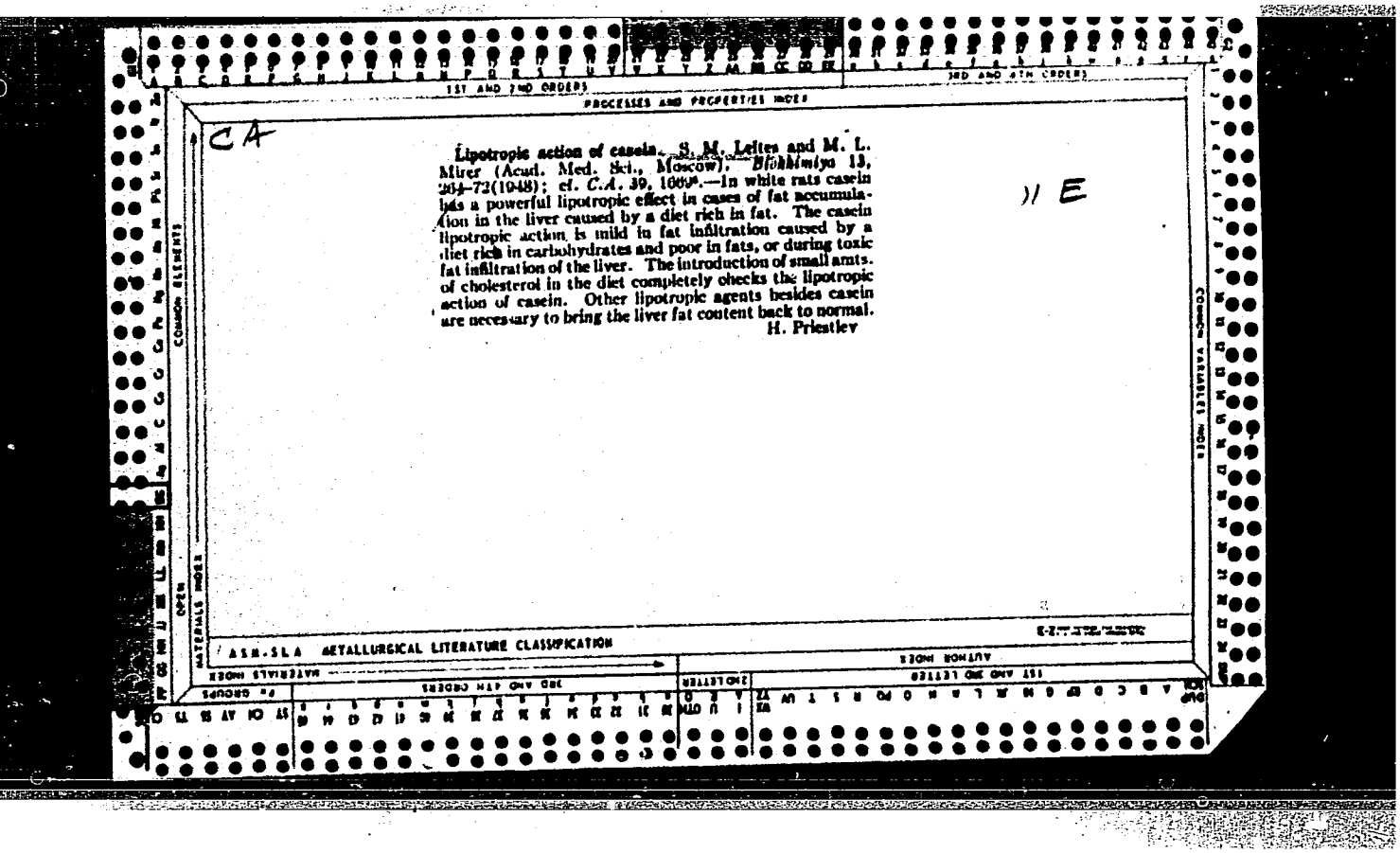
by diet with albumin deficiency but rich in fat, by diet poor in albumin and fat but rich in carbohydrates, and by toxic CCl_4 infiltration, with diet poor in fat and rich in carbohydrates. Effect of sodium salt is more pronounced than that of casein which has similar action. Submitted 24 Jul 47.

3/49T23

[redacted], M. L.

Mbr., Experimental Lab., Clinic of Therapeutic Nutrition, Inst. Nutrition, Dept. Hygiene, Microbiology & Epidemiology, Acad. Med. Sci., -1947-.

"The Characteristics and Mechanisms of Lipotropic Actions of Casein," Biokhim., 13, No. 3, 1948.



LEYTES, S. M.

PA 3/49T69

USSR/Medicine - Endocrinology Mar/Apr 48
Medicine - Thyroid, Pathology

"Conference of Endocrinologists of the Ukrainian SSR," S. M. Leytes, 3 pp

"Uspekhi Sovrem Biol" Vol XXV, No 2

Reports conference held in Khar'kov 15-17 Nov 47. Special sessions were devoted to physiology and pathology of thyroid gland, and diabetes.

3/49T69

6839
LEITES S. N.
Absorption of fats Progress in Contempory Biology, Moscow 1948, 25/2 (215-230) Tables 1 Illus. 1

Most recent data indicate that fats are partly saponified in the intestine before absorption, and partly absorbed unchanged with the aid of the bile salts. Vitamins and hormones have no effect on absorption. The theories of Verzar and Frazer are critically compared.

Leicester-San Francisco

SO: Section II Vol. 1^2 No. 7-12

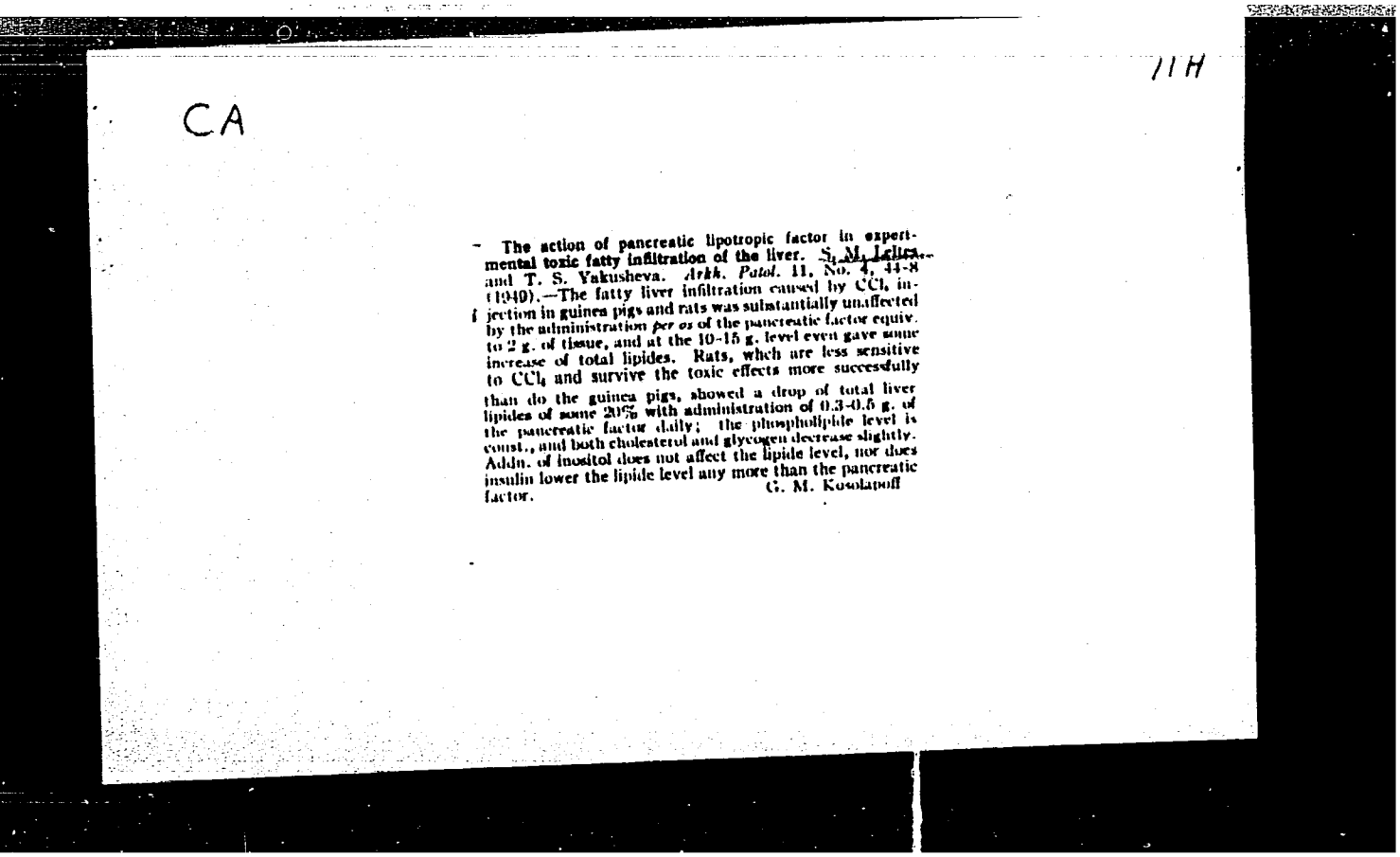
LEYTES, S.M.

"Review of Prof. A,M. Charnyy's Book, 'Pathophysiology of Anoxic Conditions,' " Klin. Med., 26, No. 5, 1948. Prof.

LEYTES, S.M.

22661. LEYTES, S.M. Lecheniye ostrykh gepatitov tvorogom s pankreatinom. sov. meditsina, 1949, No. 7 S. 15-16

SO: LETOPIS' No. 20, 1949



CA

11H

The action of pancreatic lipotropic factor in experimental toxic fatty infiltration of the liver. S. M. Lelina and T. S. Yakusheva. *Arkh. Patol.* 11, No. 4, 44-8 (1949).—The fatty liver infiltration caused by CCl_4 injection in guinea pigs and rats was substantially unaffected by the administration *per os* of the pancreatic factor equiv. to 2 g. of tissue, and at the 10-15 g. level even gave some increase of total lipides. Rats, which are less sensitive to CCl_4 and survive the toxic effects more successfully than do the guinea pigs, showed a drop of total liver lipides of some 20% with administration of 0.3-0.5 g. of the pancreatic factor daily; the phospholipide level is const., and both cholesterol and glycogen decrease slightly. Addn. of inositol does not affect the lipide level, nor does insulin lower the lipide level any more than the pancreatic factor.

G. M. Kosolapoff

LEITES, S. M.

"Pathophysiological Peculiarities of Alloxanic (insular) Dibetes and their Importance to the Problem of the Pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus." (p. 21) by Leites, S. M.

SO: Progress of Contemporary Biology, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, Jan-Feb. 1950.

LEYTES, S.M.

Certain aspect of endocrinology according to Pavlovian theory. Arkh. pat., Moskva 13 no.4:3-13 July-Aug. 1951. (CLML 21:2)

1. Moscow.

LEYTES, S.M.

LEITES, S.M.

Role of nutritional factors in prevention and inhibition of fatty degeneration of the liver in hepatitis. Nov. med., Moskva No.22: 53-55 1951. (CIML 21:5)

1. Professor.

LEYTES, S.M.; PESIKOVA, L.N.

Role of kidneys in the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus.
Ter. arkh. 23 no.3:73-80 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Prof. Leytes; Candidate Medical Sciences Pesikova.
2. Of the Clinic for Therapeutic Nutrition (Director Honored Worker in Science Prof. M.I. Pevzner), Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

PA 227T21

L[illegible], S. M. PROF.

USSR/Medicine - Resuscitation Mar/Apr 52

"Review of V.A. Negovskiy's Book, 'Clinical Death as a Reversible Stage of Dying,'" Prof. S.M. Leytes

"Arkhiv Patol" No 2, pp 96, 97

Book deals with anabiosis. Quoting Negovskiy as saying "death is a unity of interruption and continuity, both an abrupt transition," Leytes praises the work of Soviet scientists and their theoretical and practical expts, which take advantage of what Negovskiy calls "the transition stage between clinical and biological death," which starts with the last heartbeat and lasts 5-6 minutes. Negovskiy explains the pathological changes in a human body caused by death. He advocates resuscitation through increased arterial and venal pressure, injection of blood contg adrenalin and glucose and artificial respiration administered by a special app described in the booklet. Leytes regrets that the wealth of scientific data presented by Negovskiy has been condensed in a small booklet. Advocates further research on anabiosis. Published by Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1951, 32 pp.

227T21

LEYTES, S.M.; ZITLER, T.N.

Effect of diet on the concentration of lipids and glycogen in the liver in experimental toxic hepatitis. Vop.med.khim. 4:148-160 '52. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Eksperimental'naya laboratoriya kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(DIET IN DISEASE) (LIVER--DISEASES)
(SUGAR IN THE BODY) (LIPID METABOLISM)

LEYTES, S. M., Prof.

Nervous System

"Hormones of the ovarian cycle and the nervous system." I.A. Eskin. Reviewed by Prof. S.M. Leytes, Klin. med., 30, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LEYTES, S.M.

Metabolism in fatty tissue and its regulation. Usp. sovrem. biol. 34 no.1:8-28 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Moscow.

LEYTES, S.M.; ISICHENKO, N.A.

Action of insulin and lipocaic substances in alloxan diabetes in rich in fat and cholesterol diet. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.4:500-506 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Department of Pathophysiology, All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology, Moscow.

CHERKES, Leon Abramovich [author]; LEYTES, S.M., professor [reviewer].

"Choline as a nutritive factor and the pathology of choline metabolism." L.A.Cherkes. Reviewed by S.M.Leites. Klin.med. 31 no.9:91-93 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Choline) (Cherkes, Leon Abramovich, 1890-)

LEYTES, S.M., professor (Moscow); PESIKOVA, L.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow); MIRER, M.L. (Moscow).

Ketonemia in diabetes mellitus and effect of diets. Klin.med. 31 no.12:74 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kliniko-eksperimental'noy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - professor S.M.Leytes) Kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor M.I.Pevzner) Instituta pitaniya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk.
(Acetonemia) (Diabetes) (Diet in disease)

LEYTES, S.M.

LEYTES, S.M., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, professor.

[Metabolic disorders (diabetes mellitus, adiposity, emaciation, podagra)] Narusheniia obmena veshchestv (Sakharnyi diabet, ozhirenie, istkhudanie, podagra) Moskva, 1954. 29 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. III, no.10) (MLRA 7:5)
(Metabolism, Disorders of)

LEYTES, Samuil Moiseyevich, professor; PIONTKOVSKIY, I.A., redaktor; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The physiology and pathology of adipose tissue] Fiziologiia i patologiia zhirovoi tkani. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 113 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:3)
(Adipose tissues)

LEYTES, S.M.; PAVLOV, G.T.

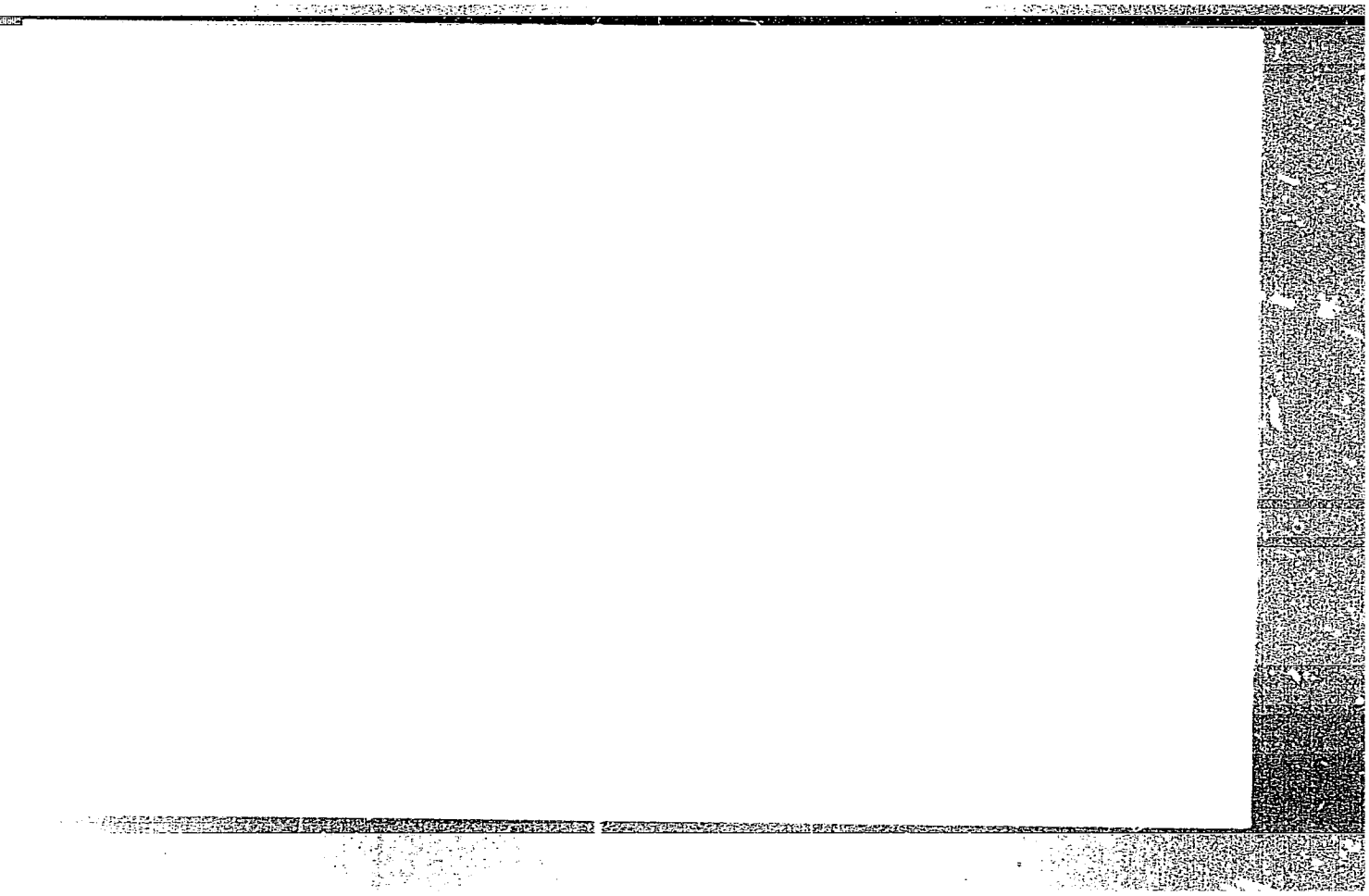
Conditioned reaction to hypoglycemic effect of insulin in experimental diabetes. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2:234-244 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Otdel patofiziologii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

(DIABETES, MELLITUS, experimental,
eff. of insulin, conditioned reaction to hypoglycemic action)
(INSULIN, effects,
on exper. diabetes mellitus, conditioned reaction to hypoglycemic action)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
conditioned reaction to hypoglycemic eff. of insulin in diabetes mellitus)

LEYTES, S.M., professor

Abram Markovich Charnyi. Arkh.pat. 16 no.2:94 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(CHARNYI, ABRAM MARKOVICH, 1891-1953)



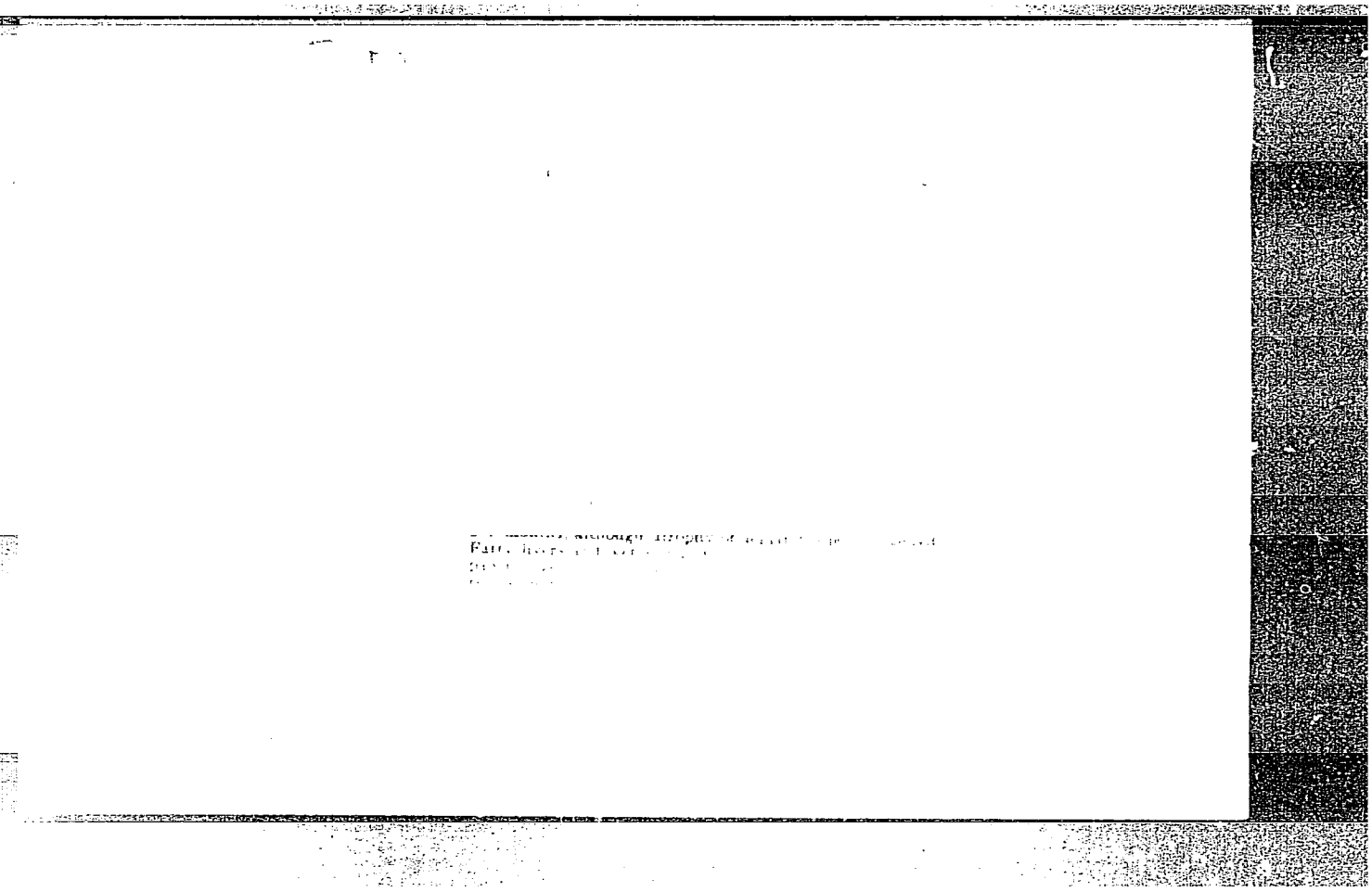
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929720

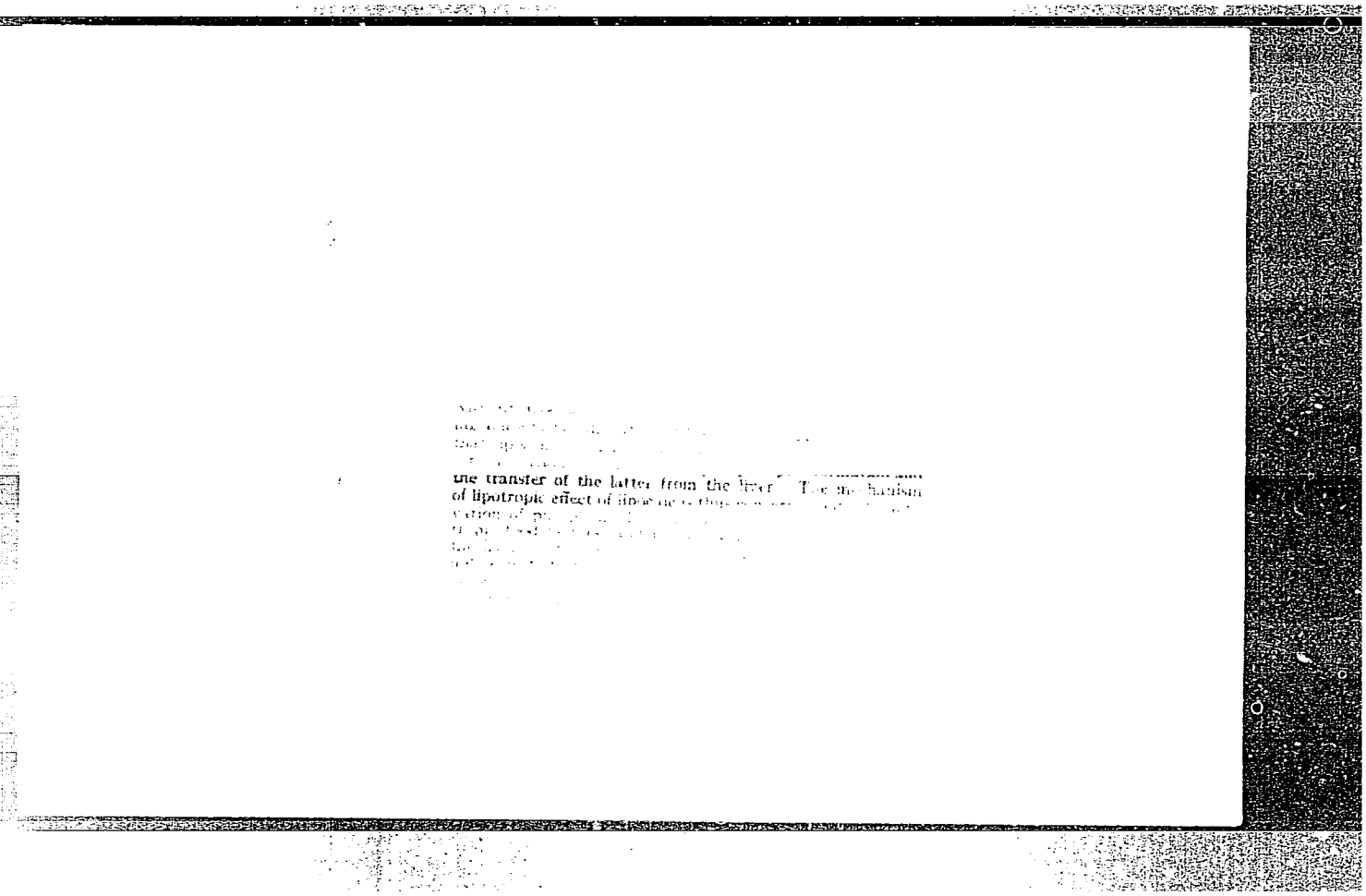
LEYTES, S.M.; YAKUSHEVA, T.S. (Moskva)

Effect of ACTH and of cortisone on glycemia, glycosuria, and ketonemia in experimental diabetes. Probl.endok. i gorm. 1 no.6:47-56 N-D '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav. prof.S.M.Leytes) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova).

(ACTH, effects,
on exper. diabetes, on glycemia, glycosuria & ketonemia)
(CORTISONE, effects,
on exper. diabetes, on glycemia, glycosuria &ketonemia)
(DIABETES MELLITUS, experimental,
eff. of ACTH & cortisone on glycemia glycosuria & ketonemia)





LEYTES,S .M. professor; YAKUSHEVA, T.S.,(Moskva)

Method for determining biological activity of preparations of lipocaine. Probl. endokr. i gorm.Moskva, 1 no.3:85-86 My-Je '55.

1. Iz otdela patofoziologii (zav.-prof. S.M. Leytes) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.-prov. Ye. A. Vasyukova)

(PANCREAS,
lipocaine, determ.)

LEYTES, S.M.

Influence of adrenocortical hormone of hypophysis and of cortisone on hyperglycemia, glycosuria, and ketonemia during experimental diabetes. S. M. Leites and T. S. Yakushieva (All-Union Inst. Exptl. Endocrinol., Moscow). *Problemy Endokrinol. i Gormonoterap.* 1, No. 6, 47–56 (1955).—Doses of adrenocortical hormone or cortisone, which in normal dogs do not elicit hyperglycemia and hyperketonemia, intensify hyperglycemia and ketonemia in dogs with alloxan diabetes. Treatment with the hormones does not affect responses to insulin in dogs with alloxan diabetes.

I. A. Stekol

MD (2)

FD-2462

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub 33-13/24

Author : Leytes, S. M.; Pavlov, G. T.; Yakusheva, T. S.

Title : The role of the central nervous system in the regulation of glycemia in normal and diabetic animals in repeated intravenous administration of glucose.

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 2, 249-256, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Repeated injection of glucose in dogs during hyperglycemia produced by a preceding glucose administration produces a smaller increase of blood sugar than the first dose and this is true also for dogs with alloxan diabetes. Adrenalin (0.5 cc 1:1000) injected during the peak of hyperglycemia resulting from a preceding glucose administration, does not produce any further increase of blood sugar. The response to repeated glucose injection is not changed during amytal or ether anesthesia. From this it is concluded that the center for blood sugar regulation is located in the lower part of the C.N.S., probably in the medulla oblongata. Tables. Ten references, all USSR and all since 1940.

Institution: Department of Pathophsiology of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology, Moscow

Submitted : October 2, 1952

LEYTES, S.M

3/

Effect of a preparation of hypophysis on certain phases of fat exchanges. S. M. Leites, A. A. Molchanova, and T. S. Yakushieva (All-Union Inst. Exptl. Endocrinol., Moscow). *Problemy Endokrinol. i Gormonoterap.* 2, No. 3, 49–53(1956).—Anterior lobes of pituitary from cattle and swine were treated as follows: extd. with KOH or NaOH at pH 11, fractionated with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, dialyzed, boiled for 10–15 min. at pH 10, and pptd. with $(CH_3)_2CO$ or EtOH. Yield: 4–5 g./kg. of gland. This prepn. contains an active fraction which induces a transient accumulation of fat in the liver, an increase in production of the oxidation products of fat (ketone bodies), and retardation in weight gain in animals (mice and rats). Liver glycogen and blood sugar remain unaffected. These effects are not produced by any known component of the gland, and a possibility of the existence of a new component is thus indicated.

—I. A. Chekol—

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration. T

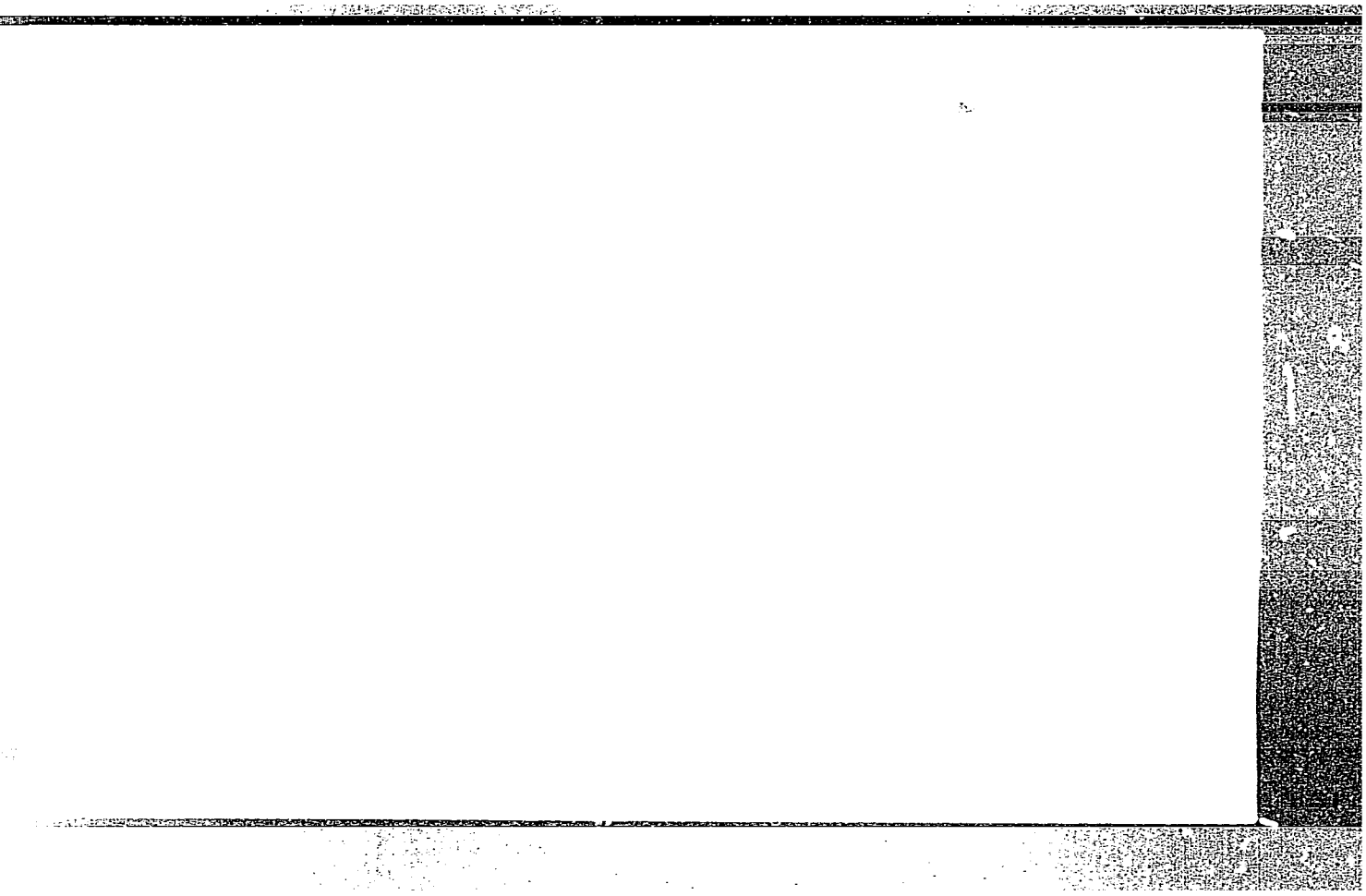
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70241

Author : Leytes, S. M.; Smirnov, N. P.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Role of the Pituitary and of the Adrenal Cortex in the Pathogenesis of Experimental Toxic Edema of the Lungs

Orig Pub : Probl. Endokrinol. i Gormonoterapii, 1956, Vol 2, No 5, 54-56

Abstract : Pulmonary edema (PE) was produced in rats by the injection into the peritoneal cavity of 0.6 ml of a six percent solution of NH_4Cl. The degree of development of PE was assessed by the increase in the relative weight of the lungs (in gm per 100 gm body weight). PE developed in five of 15 hypophysectomized rats (and in 11 of 15 pseudo-hypophysectomized rats). The injection of ACTH to the

Card 1/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929720(

LEYTES, S.M., professor

"Normal and pathological physiology of fat and lipoid metabolism" by N.B.Medvedeva. Reviewed by S.M.Leites. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:103-106 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(FAT METABOLISM) (LIPIDS) (MEDVEDEVA, N.B.)

LEYTES, S.M., professor

Present-day questions on the pathology of metabolism in diabetes and obesity. Sov.med. 20 no.9:38-44 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Leytes) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova)

(DIABETES MELLITUS, compl.
causing obesity, metab. disord. in)
(OBESITY, etiol. and pathogen.
diabetes mellitus, causing metab. disord.)
(METABOLISM, in various dis.
diabetes mellitus with obesity)

1876. LEYTES S.M. and SMIRNOV N.P. All-Union Inst. of Exp. Endocrinol., Moscow
*Participation of the nervous system in the pathogenesis of acute toxic oedema of the lungs (Russian text) BJULL. EKSPER. BIOL. MED. 1956, 42/8 (16-18) Tables 1

The results of a series of investigations show that in the pathogenesis of acute oedema of the lungs an essential part is played by a pathological reflex. The role of the vagus as a conductor of nerve impulses was studied. For the experiments rats were used (89 controls and 91 test animals). In both control and test animals oedema of the lungs was caused by means of intraperitoneal injection of 6% ammonium chloride solution in an amount of 0.6 ml. to 100 g. body weight. In the test animals the development of oedema was investigated after injection of novocaine solution, benzolin and atropine. It was found that blockade of the neuroreceptor apparatus with novocaine inhibited the development of toxic oedema of the lungs. Intraperitoneal injection of sympatholytic benzolin 30 min. before the ammonium chloride had no effect on either the frequency of development of oedema nor on the degree of oedema. Atropine, injected intraperitoneally 30 min. before the injection of ammonium chloride, had a clear restraining effect on the formation of oedema and on the degree. The experiments confirmed the role of a pathological reflex in the pathogenesis of acute toxic oedema of the lungs and showed that the efferent path of this reflex lies in the fibres of the vagus. References 6.

Sbitneva - Moscow

LEYTIS, S.M., professor (Moskva)

Hormonal factors in compensation and adaptation processes during metabolid disorders. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1 no.4:16-22 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Leytes) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova)

(METABOLISM,DISEASES, experimental,
hormonal factors in compensatory & adaptive processes (Rus))
(HORMONES, physiology,
in compensatory & adaptive processes in metab. dis. in animals (Rus))

LEYTES, S.M.

"Biochemistry of the steroid hormones of the adrenal cortex" by N.A. IUdaev. Reviewed by S.M. Leites. Vop. med. khim. 3 no.1:72-73 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(ADRENAL GLANDS) (STEROIDS) (IUDAEV, N.A.)

LEYTES, S.M., prof.; ESKIN, I.A., prof. (Moskva)

Soviet experimental endocrinology during the past 40 years. Probl. endok. i gorm. 3 no.5:12-26 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(ENDOCRINOLOGY,
exper., in Russia (Rus))