MERETSKAYA, T.A.

Some problems of the expansion of the plywood and match industries of White Russia. Der.prom. 9 no.7:4-5 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Plywood industry)
(White Russia--Match industry)

PAMERSKIY, Boris Dmitriyevich; MERETSKAYA, T.A., kand. ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy red.; PSHONIK, B.M., red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Local industry of the White Russian S.S.R. in the seven-year plan] Mestnaia promyshlennost' Belorusskoi SSR v semiletke. Minsk, 1962. 22 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR, no.30) (MIRA 15:2)

(White Russia—Industries)

MERETSKAYA, T.A.

Concentrating the manufacture of structural parts from wood in White Russia. Der. prom. 11 no.8:18-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR.

MERETSKOV, K.A., Marshal Sovetskogo Soyuza.

Glorious fortieth anniversary. Voen. znan. 34 no.2:1-2 F '58.
(Russia--Army) (MIRA 11:3)

MEREY, I.

19

The 800-kv. cascade generator of the Division of Atom Physics of the Central Research Institute of Physics. Imre Mérey. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 3, 489–93(1956).—A description of the Division's 800-kv. cascade generator. E. R.

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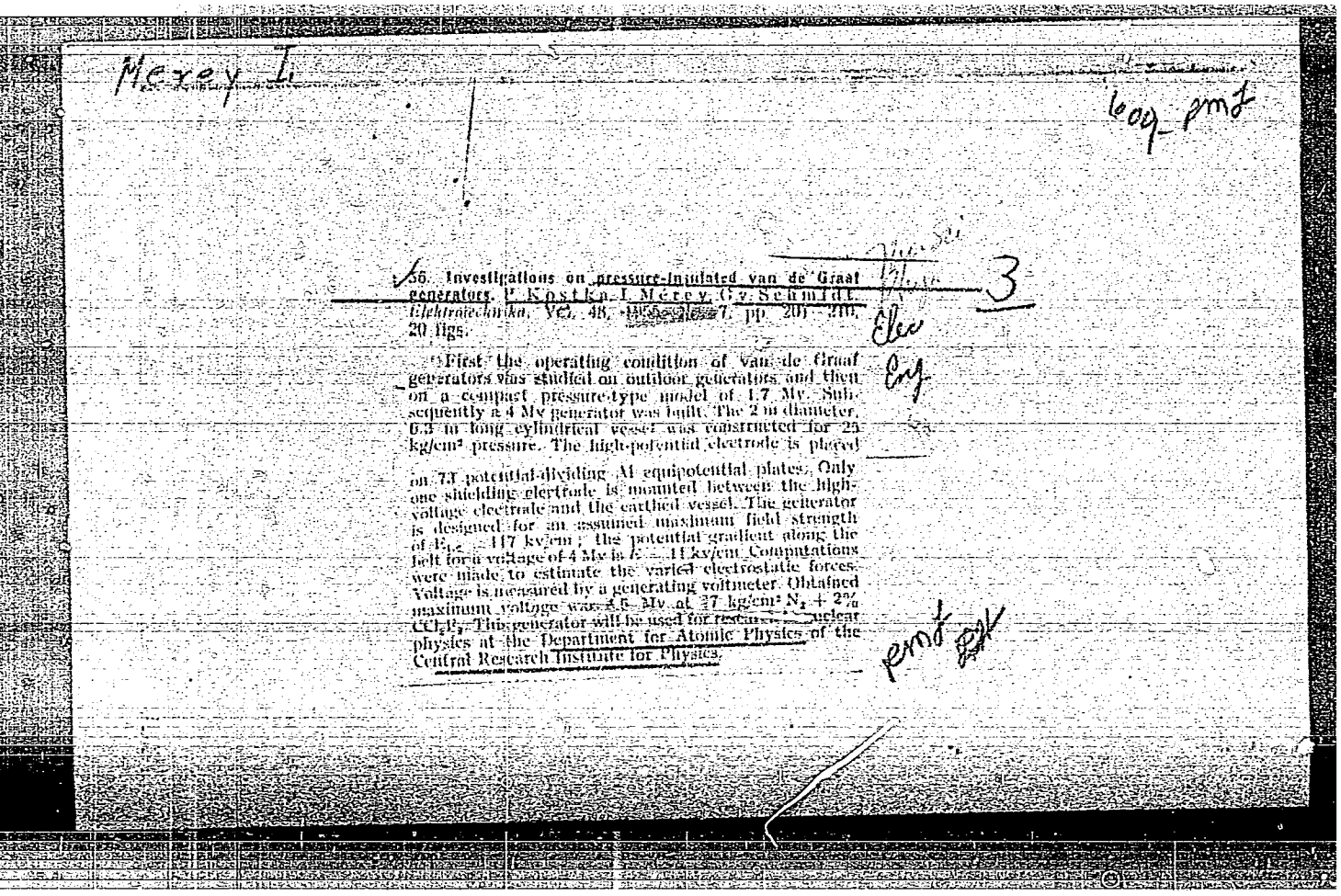
4c2d



Mezey I.

leaq pmt

56. Investigations on pressure-insulated van de Graaf generators. P. Kpstka, I. Mezey, Gy. Schmidt. *Elektrotechnika*, Vol. 48, [illegible] 7, pp. 201–210, 20 figs.

First the operating condition of van de Graaf generators was studied on outdoor generators and then on a compact pressure-type model of 1.7 My. Subsequently a 4 My generator was built. The 2 m diameter, 6.3 m long cylindrical vessel was constructed for 25 kg/cm² pressure. The high-potential electrode is placed on 73 potential-dividing Al equipotential plates. Only one shielding electrode is mounted between the high-voltage electrode and the earthed vessel. The generator is designed for an assumed maximum field strength of E_{max} = 117 kv/cm; the potential gradient along the belt for a voltage of 4 My is E = 11 kv/cm. Computations were made to estimate the varied electrostatic forces. Voltage is measured by a generating voltmeter. Obtained maximum voltage was 4.6 My at 27 kg/cm² N_2 + 2% CCl_2F_2. This generator will be used for research in nuclear physics at the Department for Atomic Physics of the Central Research Institute for Physics.

3

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[illegible]

[illegible], I. History of nuclear particle accelerators at the Section of Atomic Physics of the Central Research Institute for Physics. [illegible] 29.

Vol. 114, No. [illegible], Sept. 195[illegible]
[illegible] ES TARSADALOM
[illegible] Cs
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 1, May 1956

MEREYNES, A.A., inzhener.

Improving the control systems of some types of automatic field extinguishers. Elek.sta. 25 no.12:47-48 D '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Electric controllers)

LUKOVETSKIY, A.D., inzh.; MEREYNES, A.A., inzh.

Experience in the operation of a duplex reactor. Elek.sta. 32 no.9:85 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric reactors)

MEREYNO, N.; DUSHKEVICH, N.

Long distance reception of the Leningrad television center broadcasts. Radio no.8:36-37 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Leningrad--Television broadcasting) (Television broadcasting--Leningrad)

BRODSKIY, G.I.; MEREZHANNYY, S.B.; REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.; SAKHNOVSKIY, N.L.

Evaluation of service life of protective rubbers. Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. shin. prom. no.7:78-90 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rubber--Testing)

LUKOMSKAYA, A.I.; ORLOVSKIY, P.N.; MEREZHANNYY, S.B.; STUKALOVA, A.F.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SAMOKHODKINA, K.G.; KALINOVA, L.T.;
GORINA, A.K.; STULOVA, V.T.

Effect of the surface-to-volume ratio of a test piece in the evaluation of the processing qualities of rubber blends. Kauch. i rez. 20 no. 4:36-42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (for Lukomskaya, Orlovskiy, Merezhannyy, Stukalova).
(Rubber, Testing)

S/138/62/000/004/007/008
A051/A126

15.9300

AUTHORS: Lukomskaya, A.I.; Gudkova, L.F.; Merezhannyy, S.B.; Orlovskiy, P.N.; Reznikovskiy, M.M.

TITLE: Measurements of the sliding of rubber mixes on metal under various conditions

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1962, 21 - 25

TEXT: The Mooney type shifting viscosimeter with a biconical rotor was used for studying the sliding phenomenon of rubber mixes on metal. The mathematical analysis for calculating the characteristics of sliding, introduced by Mooney, was applied, and the similarity of the two laws: viscose flow and external sliding of rubbers and rubber mixes was taken into account. Thus, methods for measuring the friction of rubber mixes against metal were developed: a) on a biconical shifting viscosimeter, working under stable conditions of a given rotational speed and pressure in the given tested material, using a smooth and a rough rotor; b) on a special device for determining the friction coefficient, working under non-stationary conditions of the given shifting load, sliding rate and rate of application of the normal load. The coincidence of the friction co-

Card 1/2

Measurements of the sliding of rubber mixes on ....

efficients of rubber mixes, determined under various testing conditions, is proven. It is shown that rubber mixes can also be characterized by the same elevated temperatures, at which adhering of the former to metal is greater than cohesion. In this case, a cohesion destruction of the tested materials is noted during testing and the results of the friction test correspond qualitatively to data obtained when testing for adhesion and maximum flow in expansion. Obtained experimental data show the possibility for measuring the sliding of rubber mixes along metal under various conditions, and a connection between the condition indices. A mathematical analysis is given. There are 4 figures and 3 tables. The reference to the most recent English-language publication reads as follows: M. Mooney, International Rubber Conference, Washington, November 8 - 13, 1959.

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

L 40563-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j), Pc-4/Pr-4 GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5004104 S/0000/64/000/000/0183/0191

28
B+1

AUTHOR: Reznikovskiy, M. M.; Goloskov, E. I.; Atlas, B. N.; Shcherbach, Z. V.; Brodskiy, G. I.; Merezhannyy, S. B.

TITLE: New abrasion tester for rubber under rolling contact

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin. Moscow, 1961. Friktsionnyy iznos rezin (Frictional wear of rubber); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiya, 1964, 183-191

TOPIC TAGS: rubber wear, rubber abrasion, frictional wear, abrasion tester

ABSTRACT: An abrasion tester for rubber under rolling contact with controlled slippage on renewable abrasive surfaces and its application are described. The apparatus was developed in the NII shinnoy promyshlennosti (Tire industry scientific research institute). A rotating ring-shaped specimen of 50 mm outer diameter drives an abrasive drum by friction contact, and the slippage of the contact zone is controlled by the brake force applied to the drum as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Samples are prepared by vulcanization in a special form and they are tested at a given slippage S and given friction force, F, at given slippage and

Card 1/4

L 40563-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004104

given load N on the specimen, or at given friction force and given load. The testing procedure is described in detail. A formula is given for preparing a standard vulcanizate, used for testing the abrasive capacity of the renewable friction surface. Wear is calculated by presented equations from measured values as volumetric loss or as the ratio of volumetric loss to the work (kilowatt-hr.) required to produce the wear. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

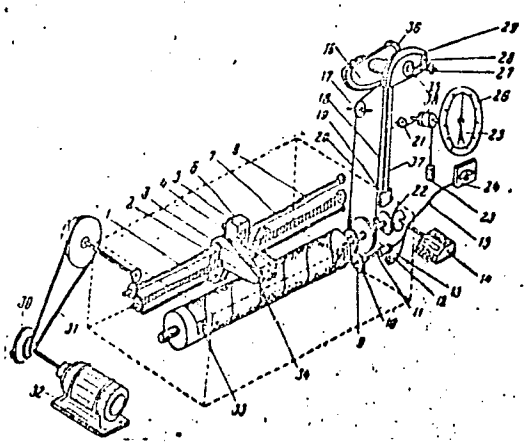
SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 40563-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004104

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 3/4

L 40563-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004104 ENCLOSURE: 02

Figure 1. The MIR-1 machine for evaluating the wear resistance of rubber: 1-drum; 2-carriage; 3-sample; 4-loading device; 5-load; 6-sample heater; 7-guide screw; 8-grooved shaft; 9 and 10-gears; 11-braking wheel; 12-braking belt; 13-tachometer generator; 14-counter; 15-cable; 16-half-discs; 17-block; 18-cable; 19-balance weight; 20-21-block; 22-bevel gears; 23-load of the dynamometer hand; 24-mw battery; 25-dynamometer hand; 26-scale; 27-handle; 28-block; 29-disc; 30-three-step wheel; 31-belt drive; 32-electromotor; 33-spring locks; 34-abrasive band; 35-tightening drum; 36-block; 37-balance; 38-block.

Card 4/4

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; MEREZHINSKAYA, S.M.

Relation between ascorbic acid concentrations in tissues and the lipid content of the liver. Vitaminy no.4:60-66 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

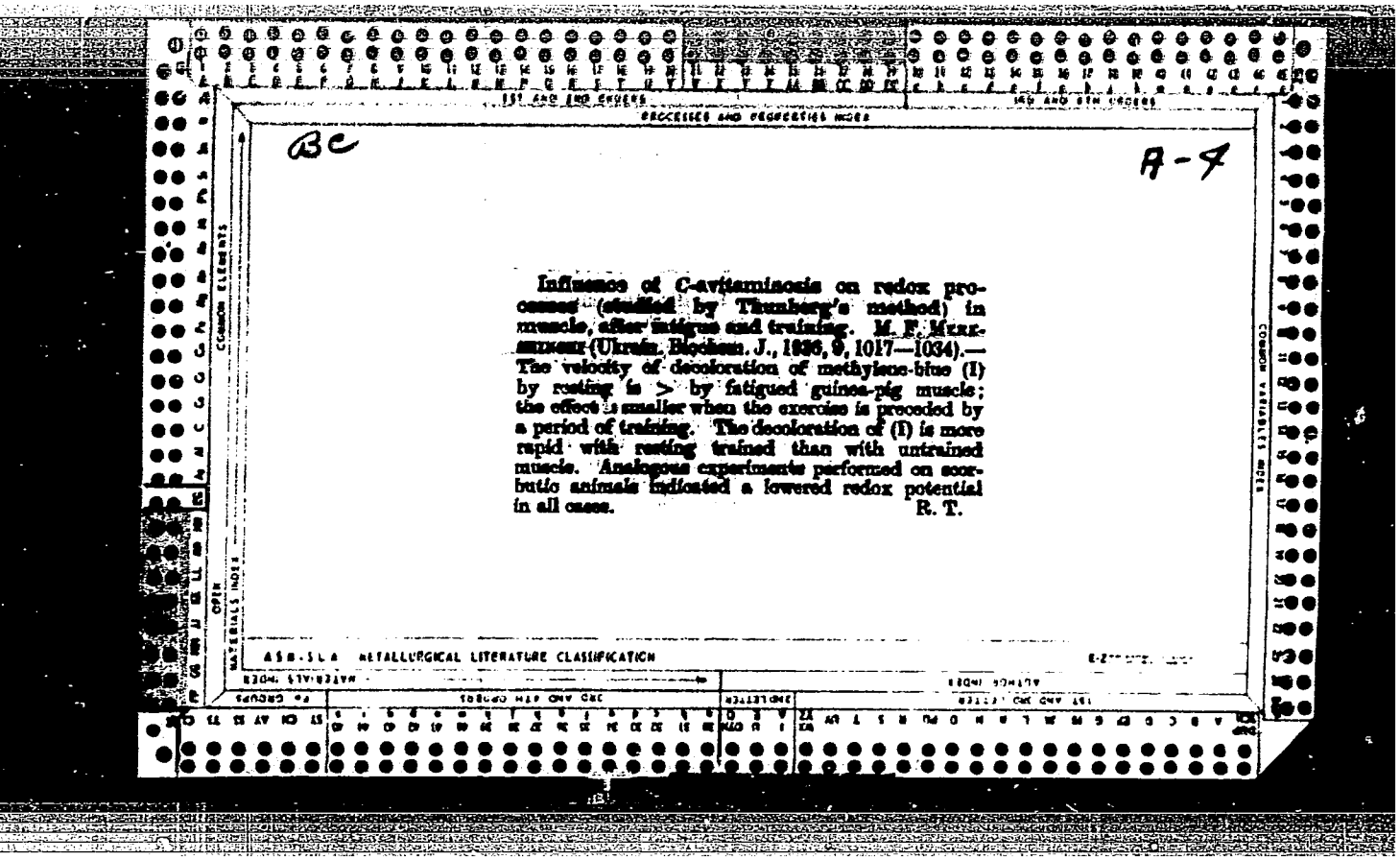
1. Kafedra biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Baltiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (LIPID METABOLISM) (LIVER)

[illegible], N. D. AND [illegible], L. I.

4682 [illegible], I. D. AND [illegible], L. I. Changes in possibility of tooth tissues and biochemical processes [illegible] Life, 4 12-4.

The various pathologic factors which influence [illegible] changes of the oral cavity [illegible]. Establishment of vitamin A, B, C and D, [illegible] of lack of protein in [illegible] decrease of [illegible] Lwow - Volhynia.

SO: Excerpta Medica [illegible] II, Vol., No. 7

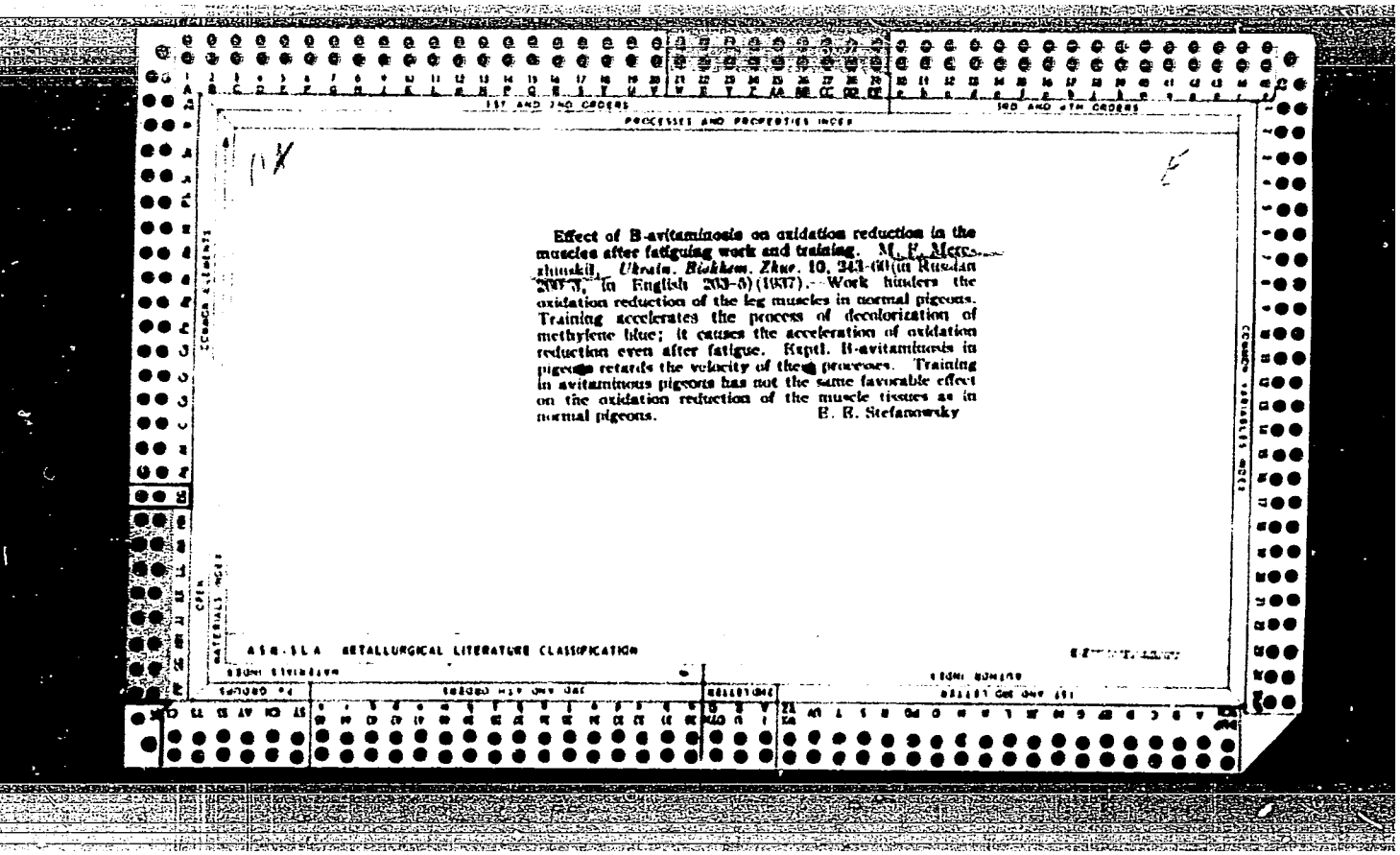


BC

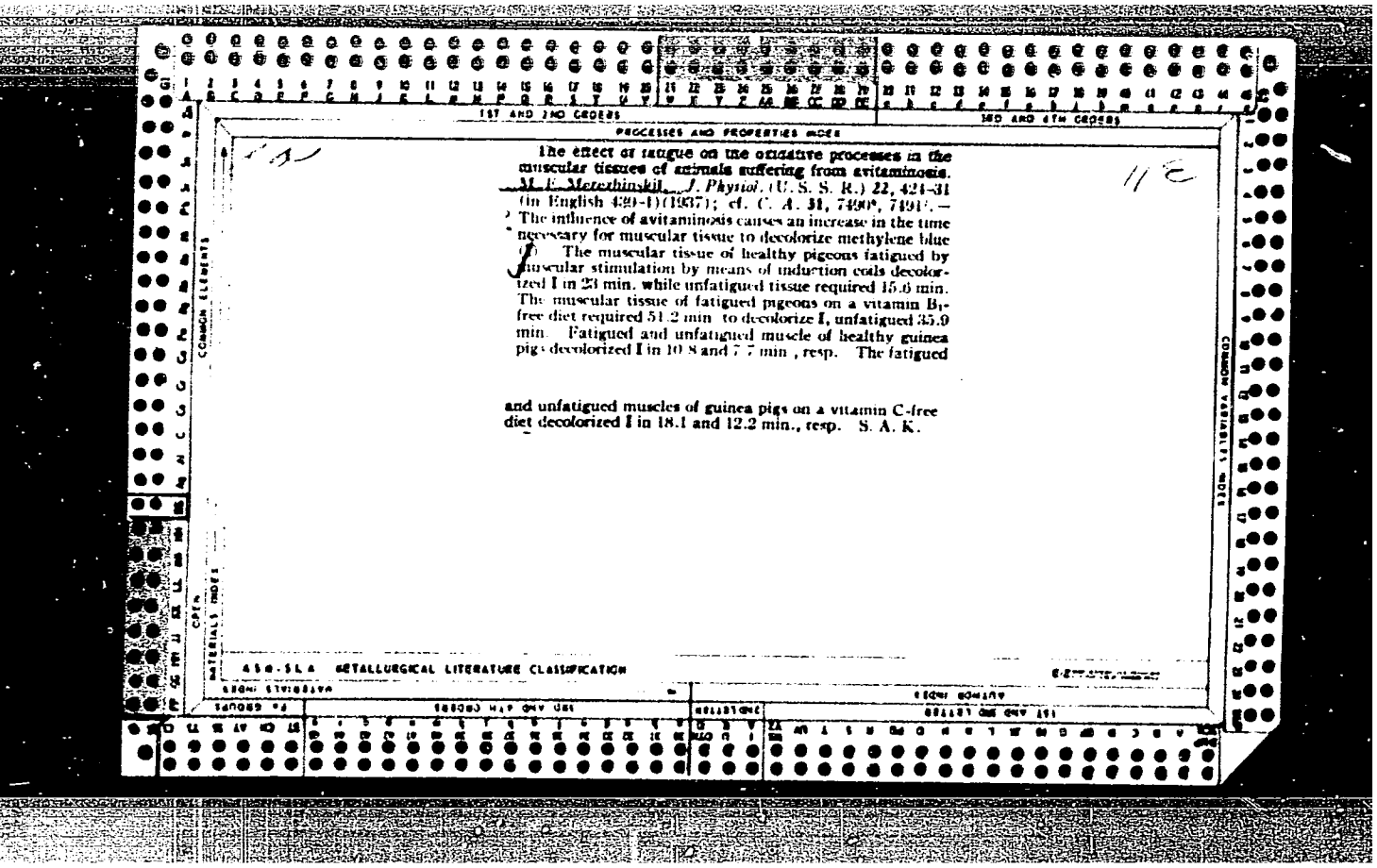
A-7

Influence of C-avitaminosis on redox processes (studied by Thunberg's method) in muscle, after fatigue and training. M. F. Merzheevskaya (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1936, 9, 1017—1034).—The velocity of decoloration of methylene-blue (I) by resting is > by fatigued guinea-pig muscle; the effect is smaller when the exercise is preceded by a period of training. The decoloration of (I) is more rapid with resting trained than with untrained muscle. Analogous experiments performed on scorbutic animals indicated a lowered redox potential in all cases. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Effect of B-avitaminosis on oxidation reduction in the muscles after fatiguing work and training. M. F. Meerzhinskii. *Ukrain. Biokhem. Zhur.* 10, 243-6(in Russian 207-9, in English 203-5)(1937).—Work hinders the oxidation reduction of the leg muscles in normal pigeons. Training accelerates the process of decolorization of methylene blue; it causes the acceleration of oxidation reduction even after fatigue. Exptl. B-avitaminosis in pigeons retards the velocity of these processes. Training in avitaminous pigeons has not the same favorable effect on the oxidation reduction of the muscle tissues as in normal pigeons. E. R. Stefanowsky



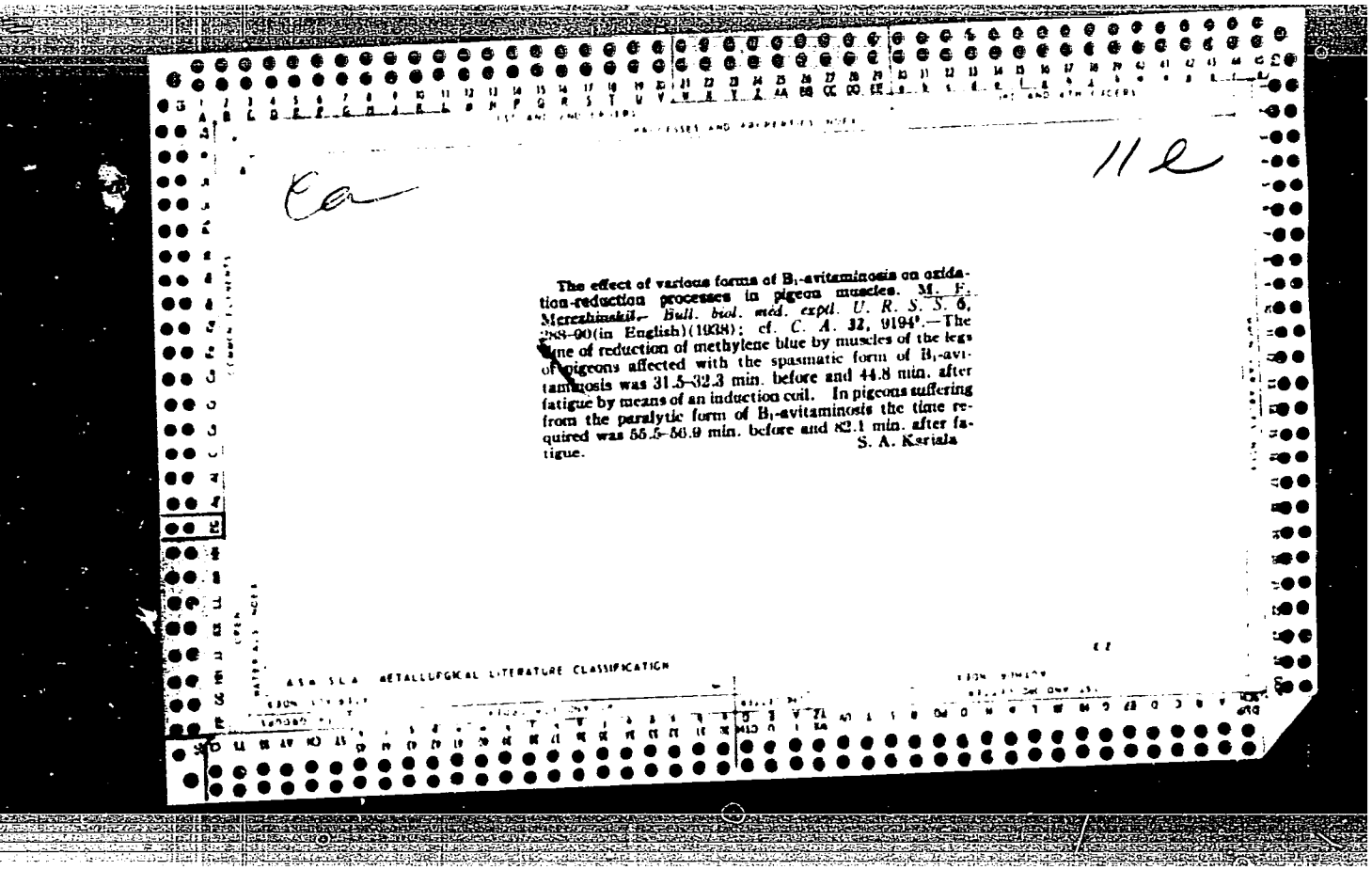
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

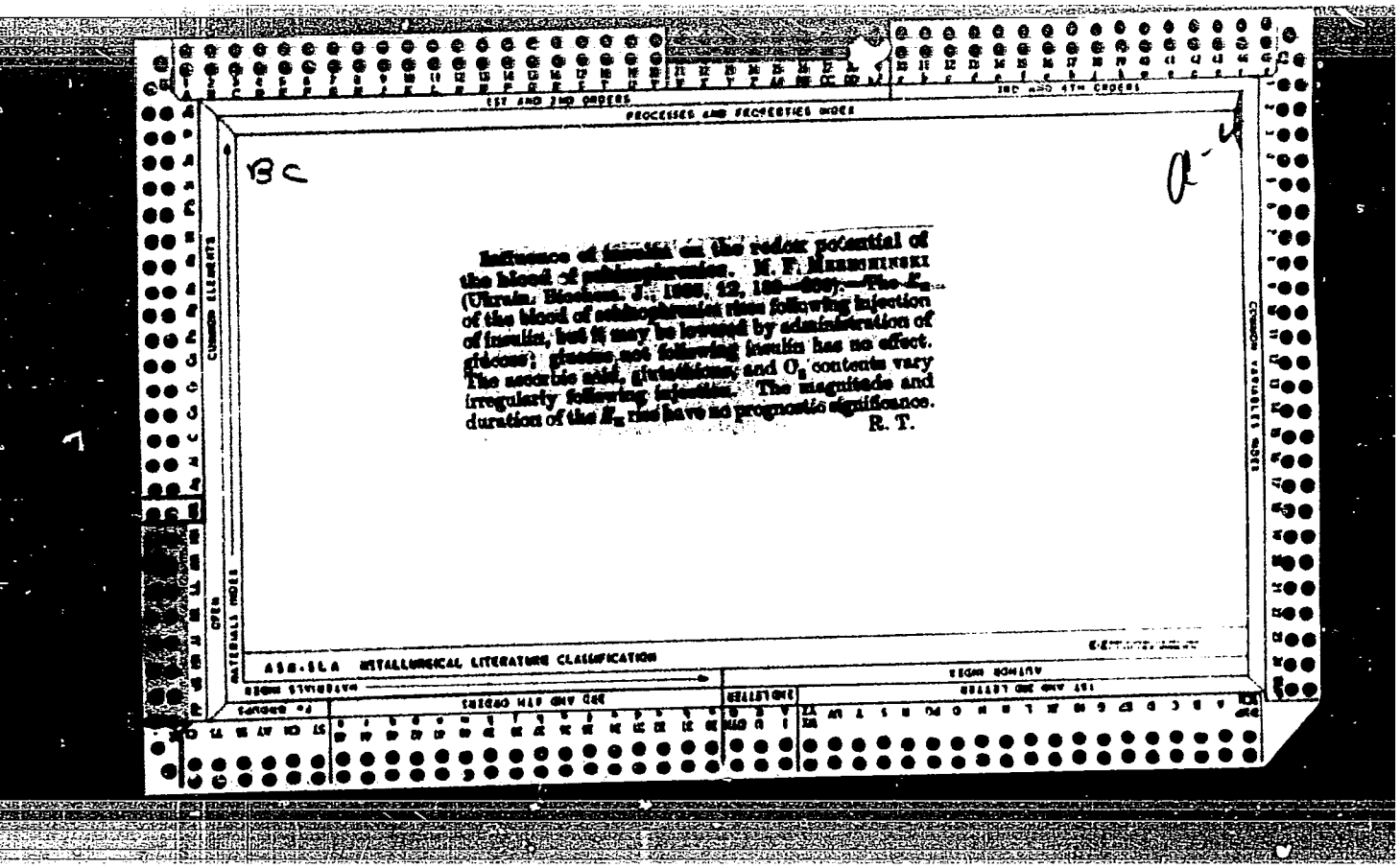
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

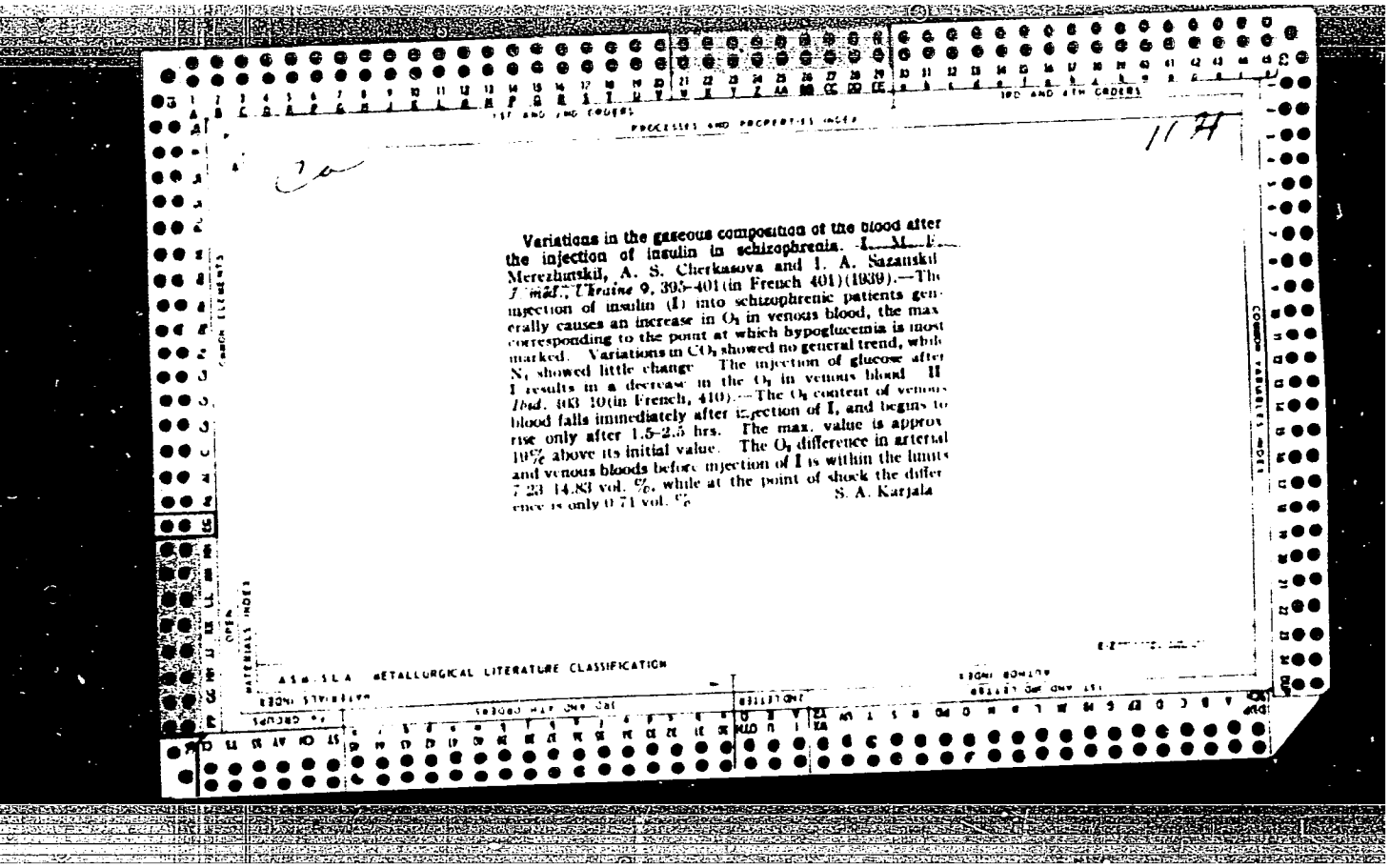
The effect of fatigue on the oxidative processes in the muscular tissues of animals suffering from avitaminosis. M. F. Meretchinskii. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 22, 424–31 (in English 429–31)(1937); cf. *C. A.* 31, 7490⁸, 7491⁷. — The influence of avitaminosis causes an increase in the time necessary for muscular tissue to decolorize methylene blue (I). The muscular tissue of healthy pigeons fatigued by muscular stimulation by means of induction coils decolorized I in 23 min. while unfatigued tissue required 15.6 min. The muscular tissue of fatigued pigeons on a vitamin B_1-free diet required 51.2 min. to decolorize I, unfatigued 35.9 min. Fatigued and unfatigued muscle of healthy guinea pigs decolorized I in 10.8 and 7.7 min., resp. The fatigued and unfatigued muscles of guinea pigs on a vitamin C-free diet decolorized I in 18.1 and 12.2 min., resp. S. A. K.

A56-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



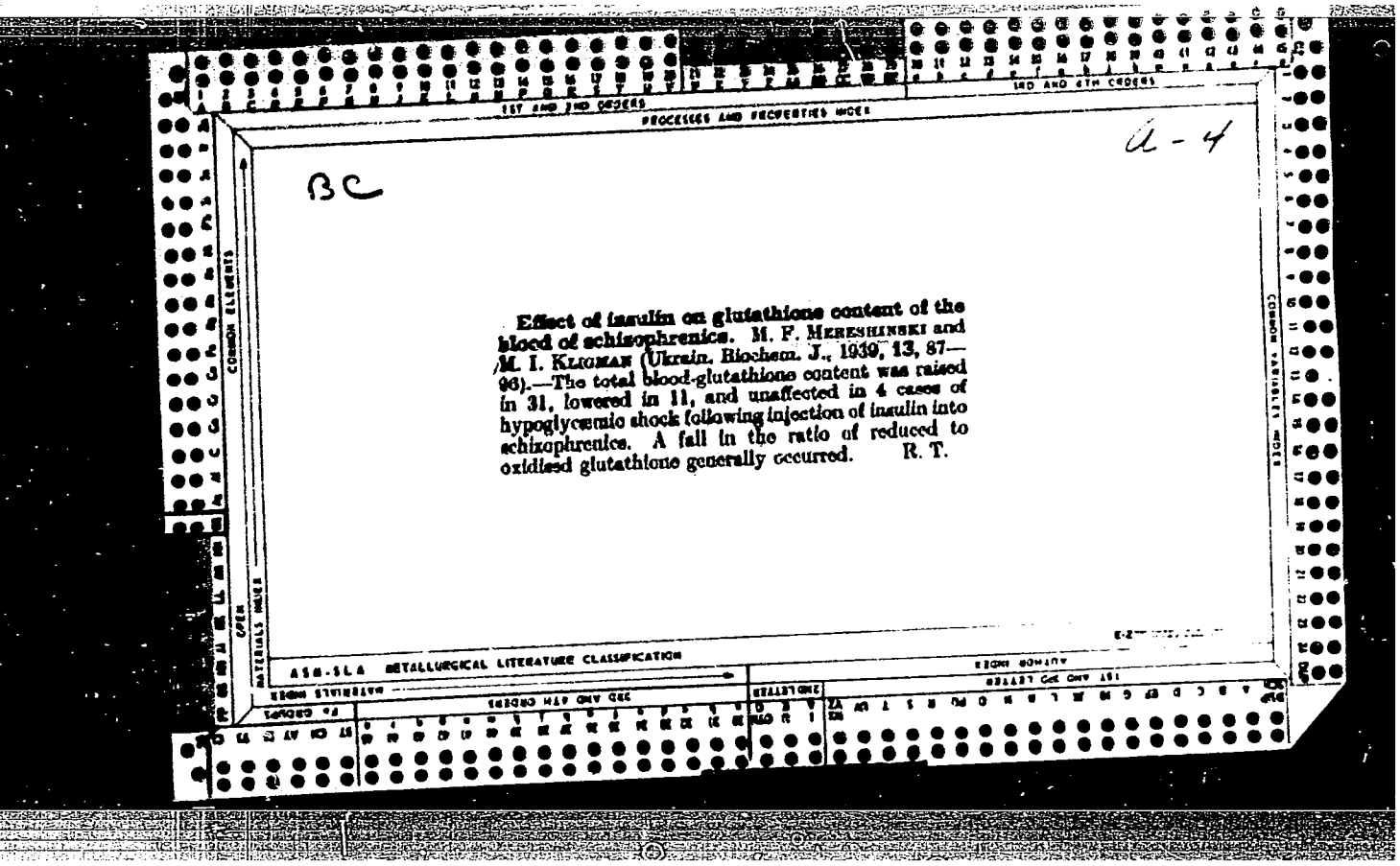
The effect of various forms of B_1-avitaminosis on oxidation-reduction processes in pigeon muscles. M. F. Merezhinskiĭ. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 6, 288–90(in English)(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 9194⁹.—The time of reduction of methylene blue by muscles of the legs of pigeons affected with the spasmatic form of B_1-avitaminosis was 31.5–32.3 min. before and 44.8 min. after fatigue by means of an induction coil. In pigeons suffering from the paralytic form of B_1-avitaminosis the time required was 55.5–56.9 min. before and 82.1 min. after fatigue.
S. A. Kerlala





Variations in the gaseous composition of the blood after the injection of insulin in schizophrenia. I. M. Merezhutskil, A. S. Cherkasova and I. A. Sazanskil *J. Nèvr. i Psikh., Ukraine* 9, 395–401 (in French 401) (1939).—The injection of insulin (I) into schizophrenic patients generally causes an increase in O_2 in venous blood, the max corresponding to the point at which hypoglucemia is most marked. Variations in CO_2 showed no general trend, while N_2 showed little change. The injection of glucose after I results in a decrease in the O_2 in venous blood. II *Ibid.*, 403–10 (in French, 410).—The O_2 content of venous blood falls immediately after injection of I, and begins to rise only after 1.5–2.5 hrs. The max. value is approx 10% above its initial value. The O_2 difference in arterial and venous bloods before injection of I is within the limits 7.23–14.83 vol. %, while at the point of shock the difference is only 0.71 vol. %.

S. A. Karjala



BC

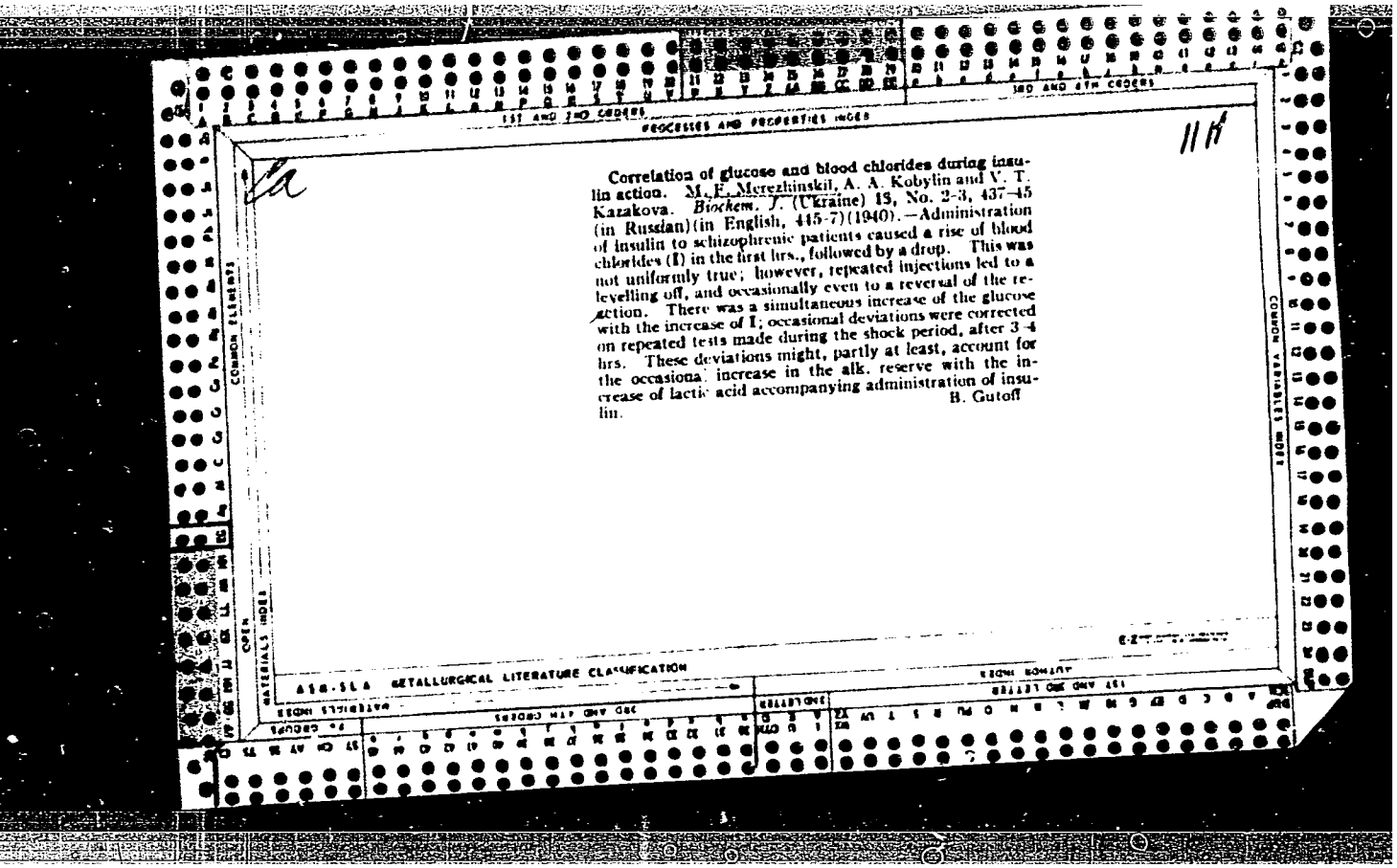
a-4

Effect of insulin on glutathione content of the blood of schizophrenics. M. F. MERESHINSKI and M. I. KLIGMAN (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1939, 13, 87—96).—The total blood-glutathione content was raised in 31, lowered in 11, and unaffected in 4 cases of hypoglycæmic shock following injection of insulin into schizophrenics. A fall in the ratio of reduced to oxidised glutathione generally occurred. R. T.

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F. and GOLDSCHMIDT, K.L.

Topical Treatment of Frostbite with Vitamins, Sovetskaya Medicina, 1940, pp13-14, 16-18.

SO: Translation- 252467 Apr 30, 1954.



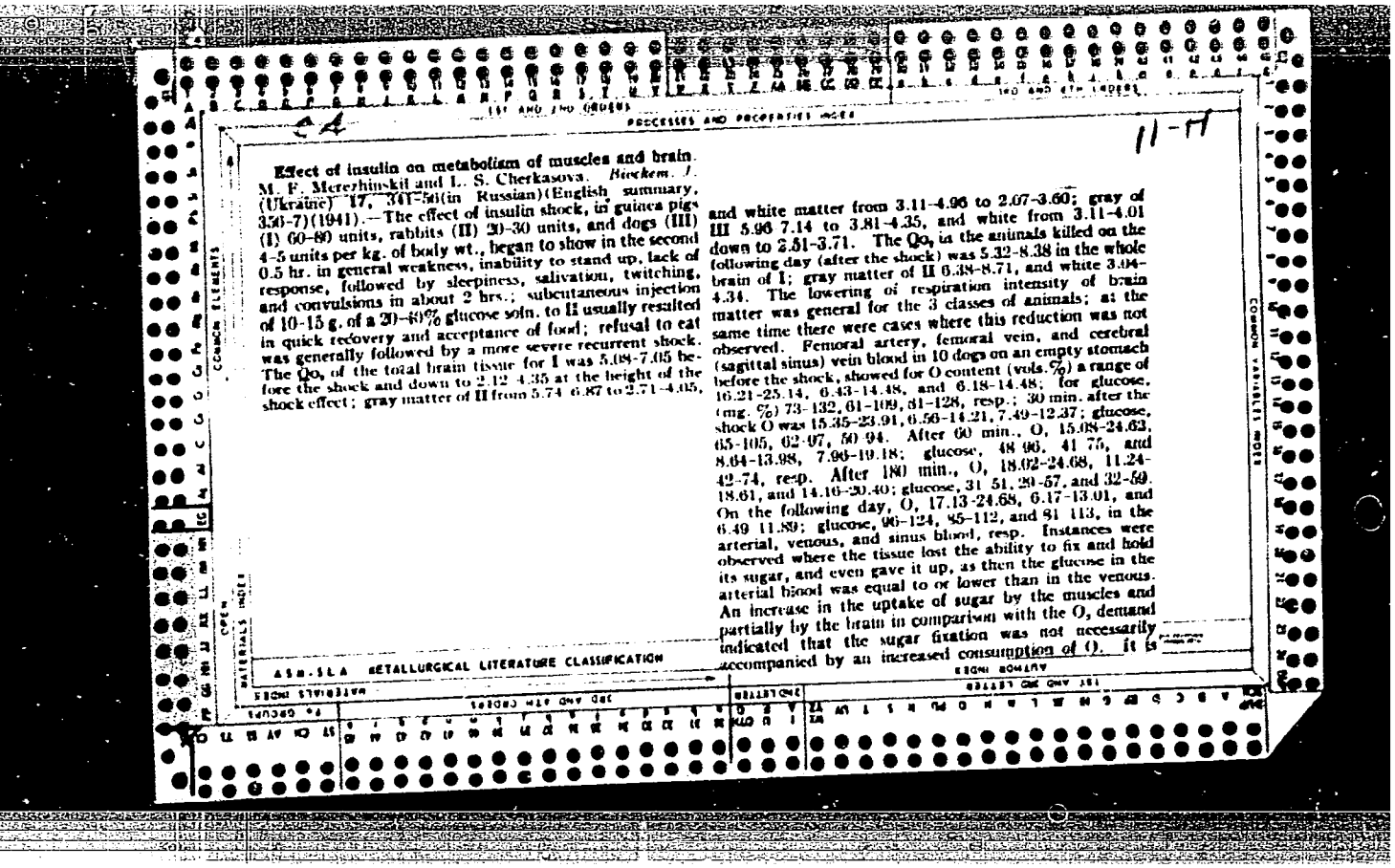
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 H

Correlation of glucose and blood chlorides during insulin action. M. E. Merezhinskii, A. A. Kobylin and V. T. Kazakova. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 15, No. 2-3, 437–45 (in Russian) (in English, 445-7) (1940).—Administration of insulin to schizophrenic patients caused a rise of blood chlorides (I) in the first hrs., followed by a drop. This was not uniformly true; however, repeated injections led to a levelling off, and occasionally even to a reversal of the reaction. There was a simultaneous increase of the glucose with the increase of I; occasional deviations were corrected on repeated tests made during the shock period, after 3–4 hrs. These deviations might, partly at least, account for the occasional increase in the alk. reserve with the increase of lactic acid accompanying administration of insulin.

B. Gutoff

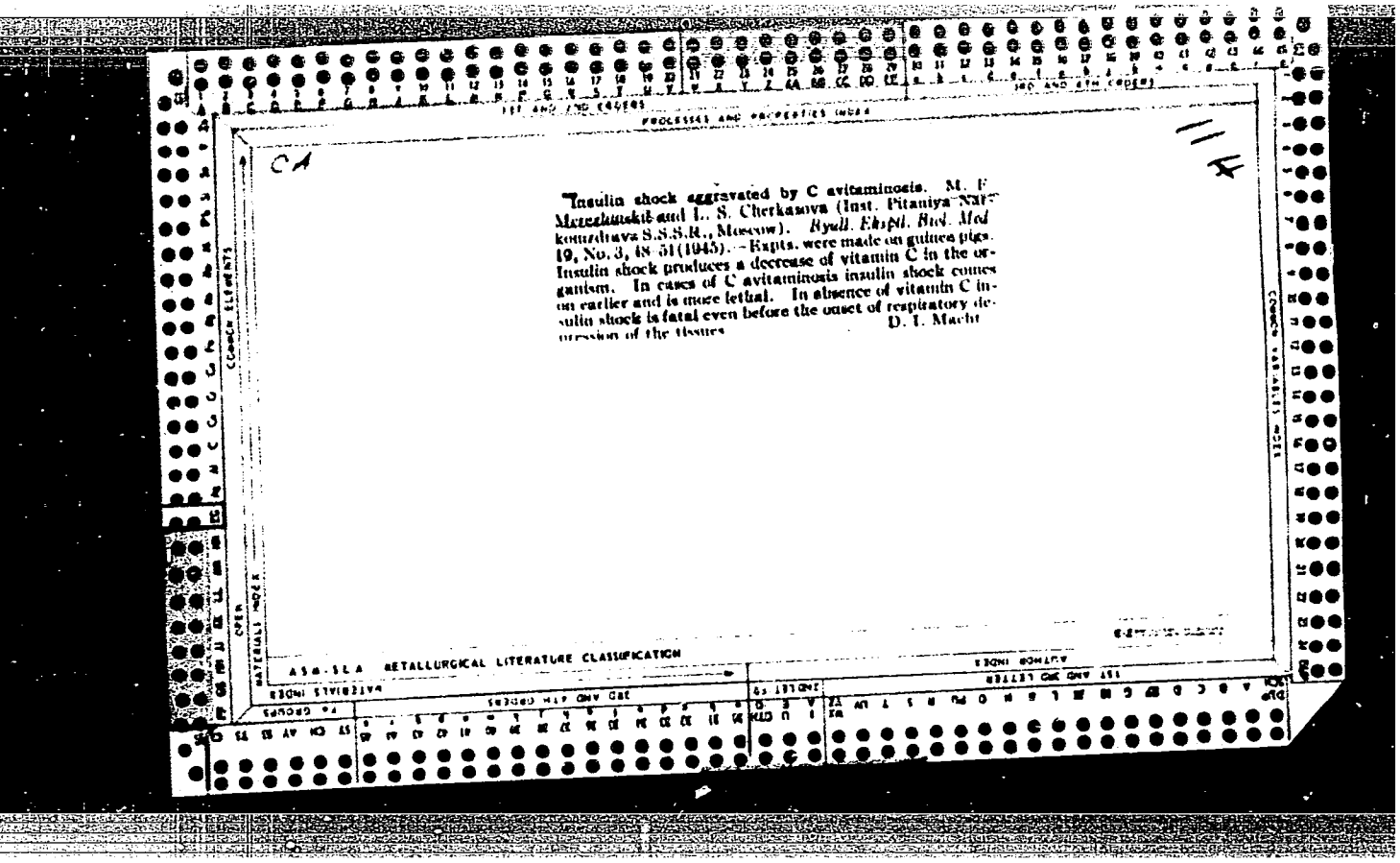
A 56-5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Effect of insulin on metabolism of muscles and brain. M. F. Merezhinskii and L. S. Cherkasova. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 17, 341-50(in Russian)(English summary, 350-7)(1941).—The effect of insulin shock, in guinea pigs (I) 60–80 units, rabbits (II) 20–30 units, and dogs (III) 4–5 units per kg. of body wt., began to show in the second 0.5 hr. in general weakness, inability to stand up, lack of response, followed by sleepiness, salivation, twitching, and convulsions in about 2 hrs.; subcutaneous injection of 10–15 g. of a 20–40% glucose soln. to II usually resulted in quick recovery and acceptance of food; refusal to eat was generally followed by a more severe recurrent shock. The Q_{O_2} of the total brain tissue for I was 5.08–7.05 before the shock and down to 2.12–4.35 at the height of the shock effect; gray matter of II from 5.74–6.87 to 2.71–4.05, and white matter from 3.11–4.96 to 2.07–3.60; gray of III 5.96–7.14 to 3.81–4.35, and white from 3.11–4.01 down to 2.51–3.71. The Q_{O_2} in the animals killed on the following day (after the shock) was 5.32–8.38 in the whole brain of I; gray matter of II 6.38–8.71, and white 3.04–4.34. The lowering of respiration intensity of brain matter was general for the 3 classes of animals; at the same time there were cases where this reduction was not observed. Femoral artery, femoral vein, and cerebral (sagittal sinus) vein blood in 10 dogs on an empty stomach before the shock, showed for O content (vols.%) a range of 16.21–25.14, 6.43–14.48, and 6.18–14.48; for glucose, (mg. %) 73–132, 61–109, 81–128, resp.; 30 min. after the shock O was 15.35–23.91, 6.56–14.21, 7.49–12.37; glucose, 65–105, 62–97, 50–94. After 60 min., O, 15.08–24.63, 8.64–13.98, 7.96–19.18; glucose, 48–96, 41–75, and 42–74, resp. After 180 min., O, 18.02–24.68, 11.24–18.61, and 14.16–20.40; glucose, 31–51, 29–57, and 32–59. On the following day, O, 17.13–24.68, 6.17–13.01, and 6.49–11.89; glucose, 96–124, 85–112, and 81–113, in the arterial, venous, and sinus blood, resp. Instances were observed where the tissue lost the ability to fix and hold its sugar, and even gave it up, as then the glucose in the arterial blood was equal to or lower than in the venous. An increase in the uptake of sugar by the muscles and partially by the brain in comparison with the O demand indicated that the sugar fixation was not necessarily accompanied by an increased consumption of O. It is

also probable that under the influence of insulin some organs gave up their sugar, thus caused the fluctuation in the sugar level. That the muscle tissue adsorbs and holds the sugar more intensely than the brain does was shown in those instances in which the consumption of O did not decrease despite the reduction in sugar consumption. Introduction of glucose improved the consumption of O, with a rise in the arteriovenous O difference; this was not observed before the shock. In guinea pigs killed on the following day, the Q_{O_2} of the total brain tissue was 5.03–8.38; II, gray matter, 6.38–8.71, white, 3.04–4.34. The fluctuating values were probably due to variations of respiration intensity during some stages while the hormone was still in effect. A series of I and II were given repeated injections of insulin in doses sufficient to cause convulsions; the Q_{O_2} for the whole brain of I (each value for a different animal) was after 8 injections, 6.98; after 15, 7.74; after 23, 8.01; 17, 8.59; 30, 4.39; 34, 3.35; 27, 0.65; 6, 7.95; 35, 4.38; and one after 41 injections, 3.45; the Q_{O_2} for II, gray and white matter, resp., was, after 6 injections, 6.95 and 4.05; after 35, 7.38 and 4.08; 58, 5.37 and 3.52; 64, 3.85 and 2.92; 59, 4.35 and 3.01; and one after 60 injections, 3.92 and 2.92. The injections to individual animals varied from 6 to 63; some survived many, while others died very quickly after only a few injections. All lost weight at once; the animals were killed 2–3 days after the last injection.

B. Gutoff



CA

"Insulin shock aggravated by C avitaminosis. M. F. Mayerchanskii and L. S. Cherkasova (Inst. Pitaniya NKZ Kemedtsiny S.S.S.R., Moscow). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med* 19, No. 3, 48-51(1945).—Expts. were made on guinea pigs. Insulin shock produces a decrease of vitamin C in the organism. In cases of C avitaminosis insulin shock comes on earlier and is more lethal. In absence of vitamin C insulin shock is fatal even before the onset of respiratory depression of the tissues. D. I. Macht

Cherkasova, L. S. and [illegible]

Moroz[illegible]nskiy, M. F. "The relation [illegible]

[illegible], p. [illegible], - [illegible]

SO: [illegible], 11 Dec. 51, (Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. [illegible], 1949).

Cherkasova, L. S., MEREZHINSKIY, M. F., Grosnev, Ye. I. and Fel'dman, O. S.

Merezhinskiy, M. F. "On the relation of the mineral composition of osseous and dental tissue to the protein content of the food ration," Trudy Kazansk. nos. stomatol. in-ta Issue 2, 1947, p 31-37

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

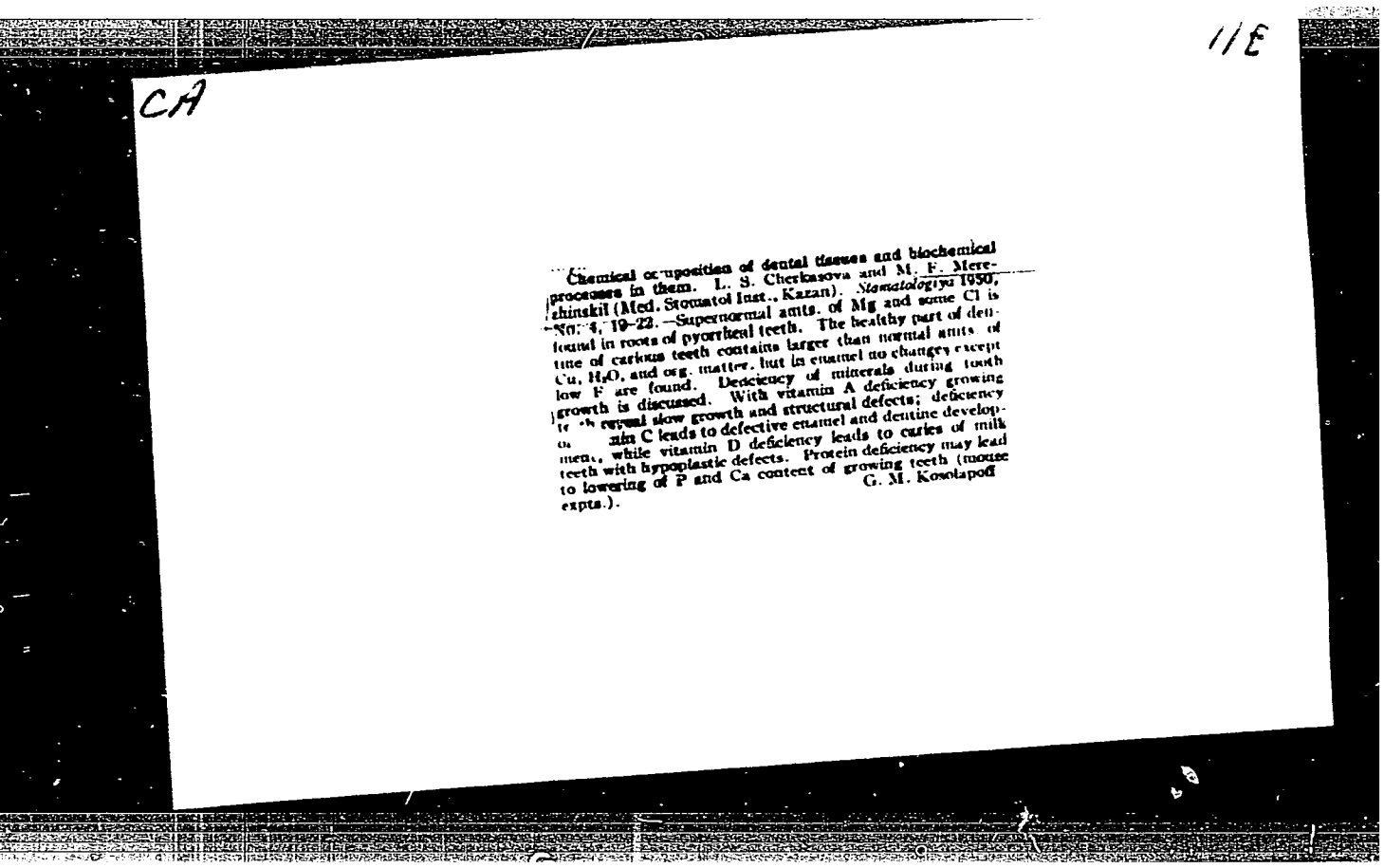
MEREZHINSKIY, M. F.

21052 Cherkosova, L.S. i Merezhinskiy, M.F. Metobality Regeneratsii i Toksikoza pri traume Trudy In-ta (Kazansk Nauch-issled in-t ortopedii i vosstanovit Khirurgii) t.111, 1949. s. 280-96.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Insufficiency and daily requirement of ascorbic acid in persons suffering from traumatic osteomyelitis. L. S. Cherkasova and M. F. Merezhinskii (Stomatol. Inst., Kazan). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 21, 199–204(1949)(in Russian).—The levels of the ascorbic acid (I) in the urine of 49 patients (in some instances its absence) were established. The patients were then given 300 mg. of I daily for 8–16 days until 50% of the administered I was in the urine, and was regarded as the point of satn. For 30 days following that patients were kept on a normal diet and given in addn. 50 mg. of I. The daily requirements for each patient were established as follows: dosage of administered I was gradually reduced until I in the urine fell just below 50–40% of the daily dose administered, such a dosage being regarded as the daily min. required. After 10-days administration of such a dosage, blood I was detd. In traumatic osteomyelitis of medium severity accompanied by subfebrile temp. I deficiency was 1500–4800 mg.; the daily requirement following attainment of the point of satn. was 90–200 mg., the variability being dependent upon the extent and severity of the osteomyelitic nidus; the proposed treatment procedure requires first the attainment of the preliminary point of I satn., after which a daily administration of 200 mg. I is recommended. B. S. L.



CA

11E

Chemical composition of dental tissues and biochemical processes in them. L. S. Cherkasova and M. F. Merezhinskii (Med. Stomatol Inst., Kazan). *Stomatologiya* 1950, No. 4, 19–22.—Supernormal amts. of Mg and some Cl is found in roots of pyorrheal teeth. The healthy part of dentine of carious teeth contains larger than normal amts. of Cu, H_2O, and org. matter, but its enamel no changes except low F are found. Deficiency of minerals during tooth growth is discussed. With vitamin A deficiency growing te[illegible] reveal slow growth and structural defects; deficiency of vitamin C leads to defective enamel and dentine development, while vitamin D deficiency leads to caries of milk teeth with hypoplastic defects. Protein deficiency may lead to lowering of P and Ca content of growing teeth (mouse expts.).

G. M. Kosolapoff

CHARKASAVA, L.S.; MERAZHYNSKI, M.F.; HUTOUSKAYA, A.V.

Comparative evaluation of the activity of carbonic anhydrase in various animal tissues after fracture. Vestsi AN BSSR no.3:159-167 My-Je '52. (MIRA 7:8)
(Fractures) (Carbonic anhydrase)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; CHERKASOVA, L.S.

The effect of food rations on the content of carbohydrates in the tissues during development of general metabolic reaction of the organism to trauma. Voprosy Pitaniya 12, No.1, 27-34 '53. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.14:7050 '53)

1. Med. Inst., Minsk.

MEREZHINSKIY, M. F.

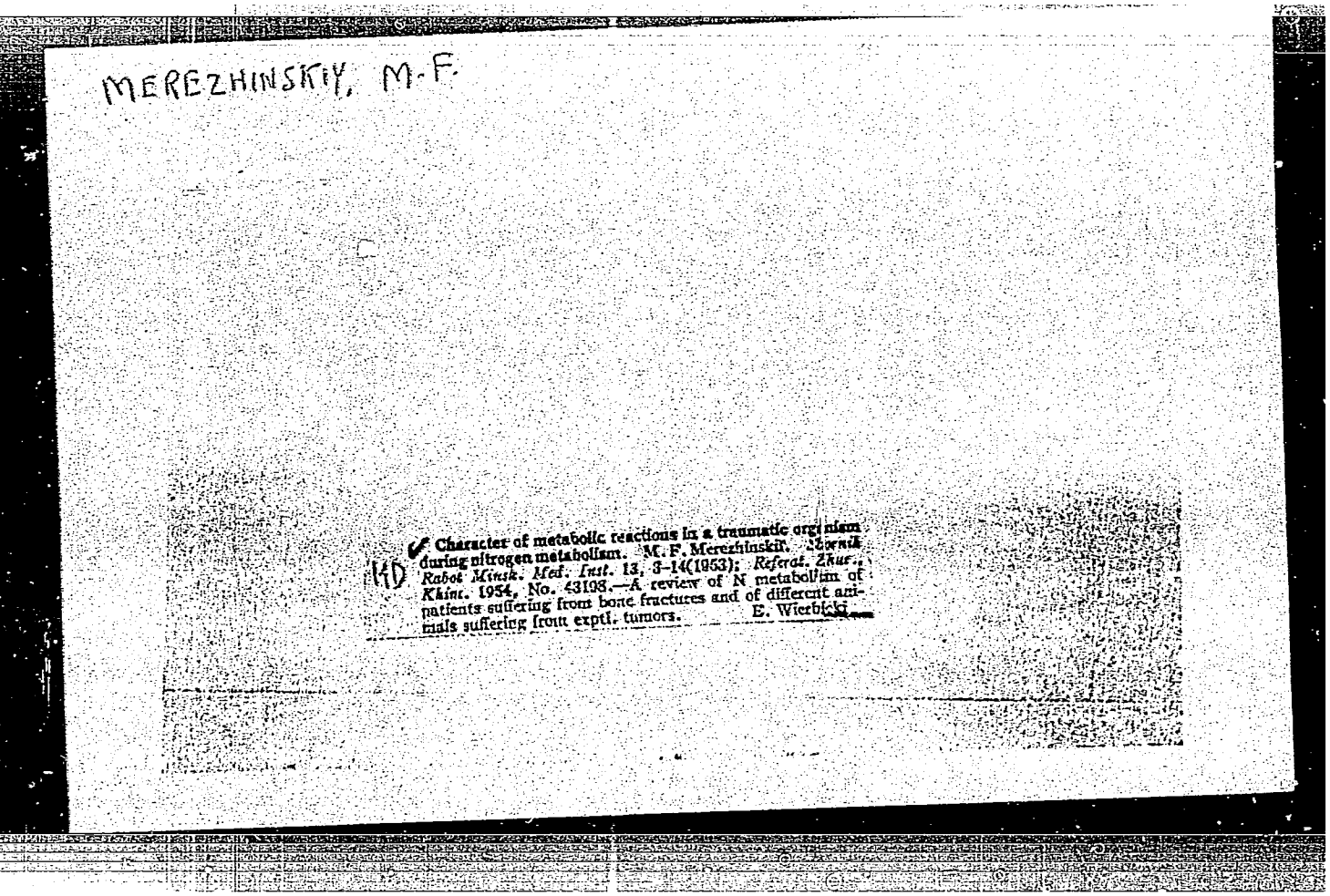
USSR/Medicine - Burns Jul/Aug 53

"Replenishment of Losses of Ascorbic Acid (I) Occurring in Various Organs of Guinea Pigs Subsequently to Burns," M. F. Merezhinskiy, G. L. Taranovich, V. S. Ivanova, Chair of Biochem, Minsk Med Inst

Vop Pit, Vol 12, No 4, pp 6-13

The exptl data obtained indicate that burns covering 1/5-1/4 of the surface of the body of guinea pigs result in a considerable depletion of I in the suprarenals, skin, liver, and muscles. The losses are greatest in the suprarenals and least in the muscles. Administration of I expedited the healing of the burns.

269T37



MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Character of metabolic reactions in a traumatic organism during nitrogen metabolism. M. F. Merezhinskii. *Zhurnal Rabot Minsk. Med. Inst.* 13, 3–14(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 43198.—A review of N metabolism of patients suffering from bone fractures and of different animals suffering from expti. tumors. E. Wierbicki

MEREZHINSKIY, M.P.

[Vitamins and their part in the processes of metabolism] Vitaminy i ikh uchastie v osushchestvlenii protsessov obmena veshchestv. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1954. 128 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(VITAMINS) (METABOLISM)

MEREZHYNSKI,M.F.; CHERKASAVA,L.S.

Participation of some electrolytes in the general metabolic reaction of the organism to trauma. Vestsi AN BSSR no.2:95 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Electrolytes) (Traumatism)(Metabolism)

MEREZHINSKIY, M-F.

USSR

Changes in the ascorbic acid level of the blood and tissues in skin burns. M. F. Merezhinskii, E. S. Yadvinskaya, and V. S. Ivanova (Med. Inst., Minsk). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 26, 435–43(1954)(in Russian).—The increase of vitamin C in the daily ration is reflected in its increase in nerve tissue, in the blood, the lungs, and skin. The presence in the diet of substances favoring the deposition of vitamin C enhances such increase in the body organs. In the first phase of burns there is a reduction in the vitamin C content of the tissues which soon stops. In different tissues the dynamics of the change in the vitamin C content is different. A high vitamin intake benefits skin regeneration in guinea pigs suffering from burns. B. S. Levine

(2)

MEREZHINSKIY, PROF M.F.
USSR/Medicine - Biosynthesis of Ascorbic Acid FD-1756

Card 1/1 Pub 141-5/15

Author : *Merezhinskiy, Prof M. F.; Cherkasova, L. S.; Kutsenko, Z. M.

Title : The ascorbic acid content in the tissues of white rats with experimentally fractured bones under various nutritional conditions

Periodical : Vop pit., 14, No. 1, 26-30 Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : An increase in ascorbic acid content is noted in animals capable of vitamin C biosynthesis after bone fracture when the diet is sufficient in protein. Decreasing the protein content while maintaining constant calorific content has an effect on the ascorbic acid content in the traumatic tissues. Compensating a diet low in protein by an increase in carbohydrates, results in a different distribution of ascorbic acid in the tissues of white rats following trauma than by a compensation with fats. White rats show great compensatory capabilities in respect to satisfying the ascorbic acid requirements of individual tissues after bone fracture. One table. Seven references (six USSR).

Institution: Chair of Biochemistry (*Head) Minsk Medical Institute

Submitted : --

USSR/Medicine - nutrition FD-3075

Card 1/1

Author : Merezhinskiy, M. F. (Reviewed by Lavrov, B. A.)

Title : Vitamins and their role in causing metabolic processes

Periodical : Vop. pit., 56-59, May/Jun 1955

Abstract : Gives a favorable review of the above book, but lists a number of point. that could be clarified in the next edition before printing.

Institution :

Submitted :

MEDEZHINSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich, professor; LEONOV, V., redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Clinical biochemistry; normal processes of carbohydrate metabolism] Klinicheskaia biokhimiia; normal'nye protsessy uglevodnogo obmena. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1956. 216 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

MERZHINSKIY, M. F.

Tissue respiration during lingering insulin shock. L. S. Cherkasova and M. F. Merzhinskii. *Vestsi Akad. Navuk Belarus. S.S.R., Ser. Biyal. Navuk* 1956, No. 1, 141–50(Russian summary).—Guinea pigs, rabbits, and dogs were injected subcutaneously with 60–80, 20–30, and 5–6 units of insulin (I)/kg. body wt., resp. The animals so treated were classified as being in a shock-like physiol. state (state a); those of the exptl. animals which could not be brought to the normal physiol. state after a prolonged treatment with glucose were further classified as being in a lingering I shock (state b). Visual observations and detns. of sugar (II) in blood and respiratory quotient (Q_{O_2}), glycogen (III), II, and lactic acid (IV) in the muscle and cerebral tissues were used for evaluating the results of the I shocks. For studying Q_{O_2} (in Warburg app.) Ringer's bicarbonate solns. contg. NaCl, KCl, and $CaCl_2$ (for cerebral tissue), or $MgCl_2$ instead of $CaCl_2$ (for muscle tissue) were used. Two–4 a hrs. after the I injections the blood II usually decreased to 25–30 mg. %; in the state b the II content was over the normal reaching in some instances 180–200 mg. %, due to glucose injections. The following changes of the biochem. indexes in the tissues of dogs represent the general trend of the physiol. effect of the I injections (similar data are given also for guinea pigs and rabbits) state a: Q_{O_2} 1.85 (muscle) and 2.94–4.18 (cerebral tissue; white-gray substance, resp.), III 285.4 and 48.2, II 63.3 and 74.5, and IV 920 and 82 mg. %; state b: 2.90 and 4.95–5.96, III 834.6 and 114.4, b II 139.1 and 77.7, and IV 940 and 160.1 mg. %; and control: 2.59 and 3.81–5.27, III 799.1 and 88.6, II 50.3 and 69.8, and IV 717.3 and 51.5 mg. %; resp. Thus, injection of great doses of I decreases the intensity of the tissue respiration, accompanied by a depletion of carbohydrates in the tissues (hypoglycemia). Repeated injection of the large I doses, or the inability of the I poisoned organism to return to normal following glucose injections is characterized by increases of Q_{O_2} and the II content of the tissues (hypergly-

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Chair Biochemistry →

3

Deposition and mobilization of ascorbic acid in burned guinea pigs receiving various quantities of vitamin C. M. F. Merezhinskii, G. L. Taranovich, and L. E. Taranovich (Med. Inst., Minsk). *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 12–16 (1950); cf. *C.A.* 46, 9795f.—Three series of exptl. animals and controls received diets contg. resp., 7–10, 35–40, and 90–95 mg./day of ascorbic acid (I). The I content of liver, adrenals, kidneys, muscles, and urine was detd. before and 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 days after a burn. The left adrenal gland of animals on low, medium, and high-I diet contained, resp., 231.7, 429.23, and 822.7 mg. % of I calcd. on dry wt. basis. Following trauma, the I content of organs of animals on a low-I diet decreased at once considerably and in the liver, adrenals, and muscles did not regain original values within 30 days. In animals on a medium-I diet, the content of liver and kidneys did not decrease until 5 days following trauma, and the I content of all examd. organs was increased to more than the original level at some time within 30 days following trauma although sometimes decreasing thereafter. In animals on a high-I diet after trauma, the I content of liver, kidneys and muscle increased and in all examd. organs was higher than in those of control animals on low and medium diets. The concn. and total daily excretion of I in the urine of animals on a medium-I diet was usually lower after trauma, but in animals on a high-I diet the urinary concn. of I was usually higher than before trauma and the total daily excretion was almost as high. The av. wt. loss in g. 30 days after trauma in animals on a low, medium, and high I diet was 89.4, 67.0, and 25.2 g., resp.

Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

MERZHINSKIY, M.F.

Vitamins in the diet in pulmonary tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.7:92-96 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
vitamins)
(VITAMINS, ther. use
tuberc., pulm.)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Lipids of the blood and disorders of the cardiovascular system in man.
Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.10:3-6 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(LIPIDS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; CHERKASOVA, L.S.

Vitamin C metabolism in fractures and burns. Vitaminy no.2:116-122 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(ASCORBIC ACID) (FRACTURES) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. V-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9218

Author : N.E. Glushakova, F.M. Laguto and M.F. Merezhinskiy
Inst : -
Title : The Level of Ascorbic Acid in the Walls of the Gastrointestinal Tract and in the Seminal Vesicles in the Burned Patient.

Orig Pub : Khirurgiya, 1957, No 2, 103-107

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MERKZHINSKIY, M.F.

Principles of therapeutic nutrition for pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Zdrav.Belor. 3 no.10:63-66 O '57. (MIRA 13:6)
(DIET IN DISEASE) (TUBERCULOSIS)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; GUTOVSKAYA, A.V.

Dependence of the carbonic anhydrase activity in vissue on the quality of diet. Vop.pit. 16 no.1:65-69 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYDRASES, metab.
carbonic anhydrase tissular activity, eff. of diet quality in guinea pigs & mine (Rus))
(DIETS, exper.
eff. of diet quality on tissular carbonic anhydrase activity in guinea pigs & mice (Rus))

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

"Morphology of the peripheral nervous system," no.3. Reviewed by M.F.Merezhinskii. Usp.sovr.biol. 44 no.1 142-144 Jl-Ag '57.
(NERVES--ANATOMY) (MIRA 10:10)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Monograph on an interesting and timely topic ("Mechanism of the cardiotonic action of Siberian synthetic levorotary camphor" by A.S. Saratikov. Farm. i toks 21 no.6:83 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(CAMPHOR) (HEART)

MEREZHINSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich, prof., doktor biolog.nauk; BUKHAVTSOVA, A.D., nauchnyy red.; KUVAYEV, S.B., red.; VOROTYNSKAYA, S.A., tekhred.

[From mysteries and "wonders" to a scientifically-based understanding of nature] Ot tain i "chudes" k nauchnomu poznaniiu prirody. Minsk, 1959. 23 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR. Seriia estestvennonauchnaia, no.17). (MIRA 14:3)
(Natural history)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; POL'SKIY, S., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Mode of action and biological role of vitamins; main group of vitamins connected with biological oxidation] Mekhanizm deistviia i biologicheskaia rol' vitaminov; osnovnaia gruppa vitaminov biologicheskogo okisleniia. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1959. 271 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(VITAMINS) (OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; MEREZHINSKAYA, S.M.

Relation between ascorbic acid concentrations in tissues and the lipid content of the liver. Vitaminy no.4:60-66 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Baltiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (LIPID METABOLISM) (LIVER)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

On the occasion of All-Union Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists. Zdrav. Belor 5 no.4:3-5 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(PHYSIOLOGY--CONGRESSES) (PHARMACOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; CHERKASOVA, L.S.

Relationship of body's metabolic reactions to injury to the age of the animal and nature of feeding. Vop.pit. 18 no.5:51-55 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. M.F. Merezhinskiy) Meditsinskogo instituta, Minsk.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES exper.)
(AGING eff.)
(PROTEINS nutrition & diet)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F., prof.

Changes in the protein and phosphorus content of the brain and muscle following bone fractures. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.1: 45-49 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FRACTURES, metab.
protein & phosphorus in brain & musc. (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metab.
brain & musc., eff. of bone fract. (Rus))
(PHOSPHORUS, metab.
same)
(BRAIN, metab.
protein & phosphorus, eff. of bone fract. (Rus))
(MUSCLES, metab.
same)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

Stress and the general defensive reaction of the body. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.2:11-15 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

"Current problems in modern biochemistry." Vol.1: Biochemistry of the proteins. Reviewed by M.F.Merezhinskii. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:220-221 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(PROTEINS)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F., prof.

"Role of proteins in nutrition in health and sickness." Reviewed by M.F. Merezhinskii. Gig.i san. no. 10:111-113 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(PROTEINS)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; CHERKASOVA, L.S.

Role of diet in the development of body adaptation to external temperature changes. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:33-37 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. M.F.Merezhinskiy) Meditsinskogo instituta, Minsk.
(ACCLIMATIZATION) (DIET)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F. (Minsk)

Theoretical prerequisites for the investigation of human vitamin requirements. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:89 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(VITAMINS)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F., prof.

Trauma, adaptation to trauma, and adaptive role of ascorbic acid, panthothenic acid and pyridoxine. Khirurgiia 36 no.11: 75-78 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (VITAMINS) (ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

MEREZHINSKY, M. F., ANISIMOVA, V. E., and GUTOVSKAYA, A. V. (USSR)

"Biochemical Aspects of Adaptation of the Animal Body."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

CHERKASOVA, Lidiya Semenovna, prof.; MEREZHINSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich, prof.; GES', N.D., red.; DUBOVIK, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Fat and lipid metabolism] Obmen zhirov i lipidov. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1961. 400 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(FAT METABOLISM) (LIPID METABOLISM)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F., professor

Role of the glutathione-ascorbic acid system in maintaining biological protection for the body. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.9:21-24 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(ASCORBIC ACID) (GLUTATHIONE)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.

Basic directions in the development of contemporary biochemistry (results of the work of the Fifth International Biochemistry Congress). Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:63-64 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

GLUSHAKOVA. N.Ye. [Hlushakova, N.E.]; LAGUTO, F.M. [Lahuta, F.M.]; IVANOVA, V.S.; MEREZHINSKIY, M.F. [Merazhynski, M.F.]; TARANOVICH, G.L. [Taranovich, H.L.]; SHIFMAN, A.S. [Shyfman, A.S.]

Biosynthesis and metabolism of ascorbic acid in white rats during fractional ionizing irradiation in small doses. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.biial.nav. no.2:96-101 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ASCORBIC ACID)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.

"Neurohumoral regulations in vertebrates" by S.I. Gal'perin. Reviewed by M. Merezhinskii. Zdrav.Bel. no.3:76-77 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(NEUROSURGERY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--VERTEBRATES)
(GAL'PERIN, S.I.)

MEREZHINSKIY, M., prof.

"Significance of vitamins and nitrofurans in obstetrics and gynecology" by R.L. Shub. Reviewed by M. Merezhinskii. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.11:90-91 N '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(OBSTETRICKS) (GYNECOLOGY) (VITAMINS) (FURALDEHYDE)
(SHUB, R.L.)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.

"Problems of vitaminology" by I.I.Matusisa. Reviewed by M.F. Merezhinskii. Vop. pit. 21 no.1:92 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(VITAMINS) (MATUSISA, I.I.)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F.; NIKITINA, S.M.

Adaptation of the animal body under conditions of different consumption of fats with saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Vop. pit. 21 no.3:37-40 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. M.F.Merezhinskiy) Minskogo meditsinkogo instituta.
(FAT METABOLISM) (CHOLESTEROL) (ASCORBIC ACID)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F. [Merazhynski, M.F.]

Feeding conditions and the storage of fatty substances in the animal organism. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.1:47-52 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(FEEDING) (FAT METABOLISM)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F., prof.

Role of the hypithalamus in the regulation of metabolism. (MIRA 16:7)
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.2:24-27 F'63.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (METABOLISM)

[illegible]PRILIPCHENKIY, M.F.

Estrogens and their protective role in metabolic processes. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.[illegible] de '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy [illegible] meditsinskogo instituta.

MEREZHINSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich; CHERKASOVA, Lidiya Semenovna; MEDVEDEV, Zh.A., red.

[Fundamentals of clinical biochemistry] Osnovy klinicheskoi biokhimii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 358 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

MEREZHINSKIY, M.F. [Merazhynski, M.F.]

Biological role and the mechanism of the action of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acids. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.3: 81-92 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

MERKHINSKIY, M.F.

Review of A.S. Saratikov's book "Bilification and cholagogues". Farm. i toks. 27 no.1:123-124 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

TURAKULOV, Ya.Kh.; YUNUSOV, A.Yu., doktor med. nauk, otv. red.; MEREZHINSKIY, M.V., prof., retsenzent; TERNOVSKAYA, R.M., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of thyroid hormones in healthy and pathological states] Biokhimiia gormonov shchitovidnoi zhelezy v norme i pri tireoidnoi patologii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 221 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(THYROID HORMONES)
(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

KOLESNIKOV, M.S.; MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.

Mobility of nervous processes in animals under condition of free locomotion. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN BSSR 2:6-14 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR i kafedra fiziologii biologopochvennogo fakul'teta Belgosuniversiteta.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/9 Internal Med Sept 59

5394. DISORDERS OF FAT METABOLISM IN THE AGEING ORGANISM (Russian text) - Merezhinskiĭ V. M. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BELOR. 1958, 4/6 (16-19)

Ageing of an organism is basically due to general decrease of metabolism. Disorders in the metabolism of fats are the main cause of arteriosclerosis and fatness, hyperlipaemia and hypercholesteraemia playing a chief part in this process. Insufficiency and lack of factors to promote acidification of fatty acids, retarded transport of lipoids and reduced hydration of tissues lead to disturbance of the absorption process, resulting in lipoid retention in the blood and in the tissues.

Rajevskaja - Belgrade (VI,20)

MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.

Neurohumoral and endocrine regulation of diet. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:15-18 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Sektor gerontologii AN BSSR (zaveduyushchiy - akademik AN BSSR V.A.Leonov).
(DIET) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS) (HYPOTHALAMUS)

MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.; KOLESNIKOV, M.S.

Physiology of the higher nervous system in rabbits and white rats. Vop. fiziol. chel. i zhiv. no.1:147-159 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra cheloveka i zhivotnykh Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lenina i Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (RABBITS) (RATS)

MEREZHINSKY, V.M., LASTOVSKAYA, T.C., KILCHEVSKAYA, M.A., SILYAYEVA, M.F., ZHIGALKOVICH, A.S., LEONOV, V.A. (USSR)

"Metabolic Processes in Relation to Suppression of Tyroid Gland Function in Animals of Various Ages and at Different Times of the Year"

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

MEREZHINSKIY, V.M.

Effect of hypothyreosis on some indices of protein metabolism in rats of various ages during different seasons of the year. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.1:60-64 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sektor gerontologii AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.A.Leonovym.
(PROTEIN METABOLISM)(THYROID HORMONES)

MEREZHINSKIY, Yu.G.

Efficacy of enriched granules of fertilizers. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 12 no.7:63-69 '53. (MLRA 9:10)
(Fertilizers and manures)

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Efficiency of the use of simazine and atrazine for weed control in corn and potato fields. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.1:49-51 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KALININ, Fedor Leontiyevich; MEREZHINSKIY, Yuriy Georgiyevich; LYUDINSKIY, N.A., doktor biol. nauk, otv.red.; SHITKOVSKAYA, V.L., red.

[Plant growth regulators; the biochemistry of their action and their use] Reguliatory rosta rastenii; biokhimiia deistviia i primenenie. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 405 p. (MIRA 18:7)

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AUTHOR: Merezhinskiy, Yu. G.; Mel'nichuk, A. S.; Martynenko, V. I.; Ushakova, L. T.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya)

TITLE: Herbicides, defoliation and dessication agents and plant growth regulators. Aftereffects of simazine and atrazine on weeds and crops

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, agriculture, simazine, atrazine/fodder beans, /ONK-B tractor sprayer

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine the after-effects of simazine and atrazine on weeds and crops in areas bordering the Polesye region and the Ukrainian forest-steppe. It was found that simazine and atrazine preserve their toxicity in the soil for a year or more, and affect weeds and crops. The after-effects of the herbicides last a shorter time on light soils, poor in organic matter. Sugar beets, sunflowers, barley, and oats were found to be the most sensitive to simazine and atrazine in the second year after sprayings of 2 kg/ha

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and more. Millet, fodder beans, peas, lupine and potatoes were the most resistant. Atrazine maintains its toxicity for almost as long as simazine, but the effects of atrazine on crops are more evident, especially during years with insufficient precipitation, and in heavy soils, rich in organic matter. Corn, millet, fodder beans, peas, lupine, potatoes and flax may be sown on the second year after spraying with 2 kg/ha and even smaller doses of simazine and atrazine. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [W.A.50] [GC]

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Card 2/2

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Repair of the mercury rectifier devices of the N60 electric locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.6:19-20 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

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(Electric locomotives—Repairing)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers--Repairing)

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Effect of [illegible] growth and [illegible] of Anabaena variabilis in culture. [illegible] Zhur. [illegible]

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