NOVITSKAYA, L. F.

"On the Question of Toxoplasmosis Prophylaxis Under the Conditions of a Woman's Consultation"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

DUNAYEVA, Z.V.; FADEYEVA, M.A.; NOVITSKAYA, L.F.

Parasitological examination in toxoplasmosis. Sovet. med. 27 no.6: 70-76 Je '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii toksoplazmoza Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR, kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i rodil'nogo doma No.9 Moskvy.

NOVITSKAYA, L.I.

Paleogadus genus (cod) from the Khadum horizon in the Caucasus. Paleont.zhur. no.4:120-130 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Caucasus--Gadidae, Fossil)

SAPOTNITSKIY, S.A.; NOVITSKAYA, L.I.

Carbonyl bisulfite compounds of lignosulfonic acids of sulfite liquor. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.8:12-13 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

S/250/63/007/002/007/008
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Starobinets, G. L., Novitskaya, L. V.

TITLE: The swelling pressure of ionites

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk BSSR, v. 7, no. 2, 1963, 103 - 105

TEXT: A systematic investigation was performed on the swelling properties of sulfonated polystyrene ionites with different degrees of crosslinking which contain H^+, Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Rb^+, Cs^+, Ag^+, and Tl^+ as the opposed ions in the binary mixtures water - acetone, water - methanol, and water - dioxane. The isotherms of total swelling and those of the sorption of water and the organic component were determined as well as the distribution of the components between the phase of the ionite and that of the solution in the whole system characterized by the curves: molar portion of the organic component in the ionite phase (N_2^i) - molar portion of the same component in the equilibrium solution phase (N_2). The asymmetry of the distribution curve and, consequently, the selective sorption of water increase with the increasing degree of crosslinking of the ionite, and the selective water absorption decreases with the increasing degree of hydration

Card 1/3

The swelling pressure of ionites

of the opposed ion. The swelling pressure can be calculated from thermodynamic values using the equation:

$$\pi\bar{V} = RT \ln \frac{p}{p_o} - RT \ln \bar{a}_w, \qquad (1)$$

where p/p_o is the relative tension of water vapor (or the activity of water) in the external solution, $\bar{a}_w$ the activity of water in the ionite phase, π the swelling pressure, and $\bar{V}$ the partial molar volume of water. Since the activity of water in the ionite phase is unknown, the simplified equation:

$$\pi = \frac{RT}{\bar{V}} \ln \frac{p}{p'}, \qquad (2)$$

was used, where p' is the vapor tension above the ionite with a low degree of crosslinking. The value of π calculated from equation (2) represents therefore not the total swelling pressure, but only its component due to the lattice stress. The calculated boundary values of the swelling pressures for the cationites KU-2 (KU-2) show linear variation with the degree of crosslinking, being 2,000 atm for its hydrogen form, and the zeroth degree of crosslinking in-

The swelling pressure of ionites

creasing by 70 atm when the styrene content in the polymer is raised by 1%. Thus, the total swelling pressure is found to be equal to the sum of two components, one due to the primary hydration of the moving ions and the other to the stress in the lattice. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

PRESENTED: by N. F. Yermolenko, Academician of the AS BSSR

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1962

Card 3/3

STAROBINETS, G.L.; NOVITSKAYA, L.V.

Swelling of ion exchangers in binary solutions. Part 1: Factors influencing the selective sorption of water. Koll.zhur. 25 no.6:689-694 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Belorusskiy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina, Minsk.

STAROBINETS, G.L.; NOVITSKAYA, L.V.

Swelling of ion exchangers in binary solutions. Part 2: Swelling pressure of ion exchangers. Koll.zhur. 26 no.1:105-109 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Belorusskiy universitet imeni Lenina, Minsk.

SOLDATOV, V.S.; NOVITSKAYA, L.V.

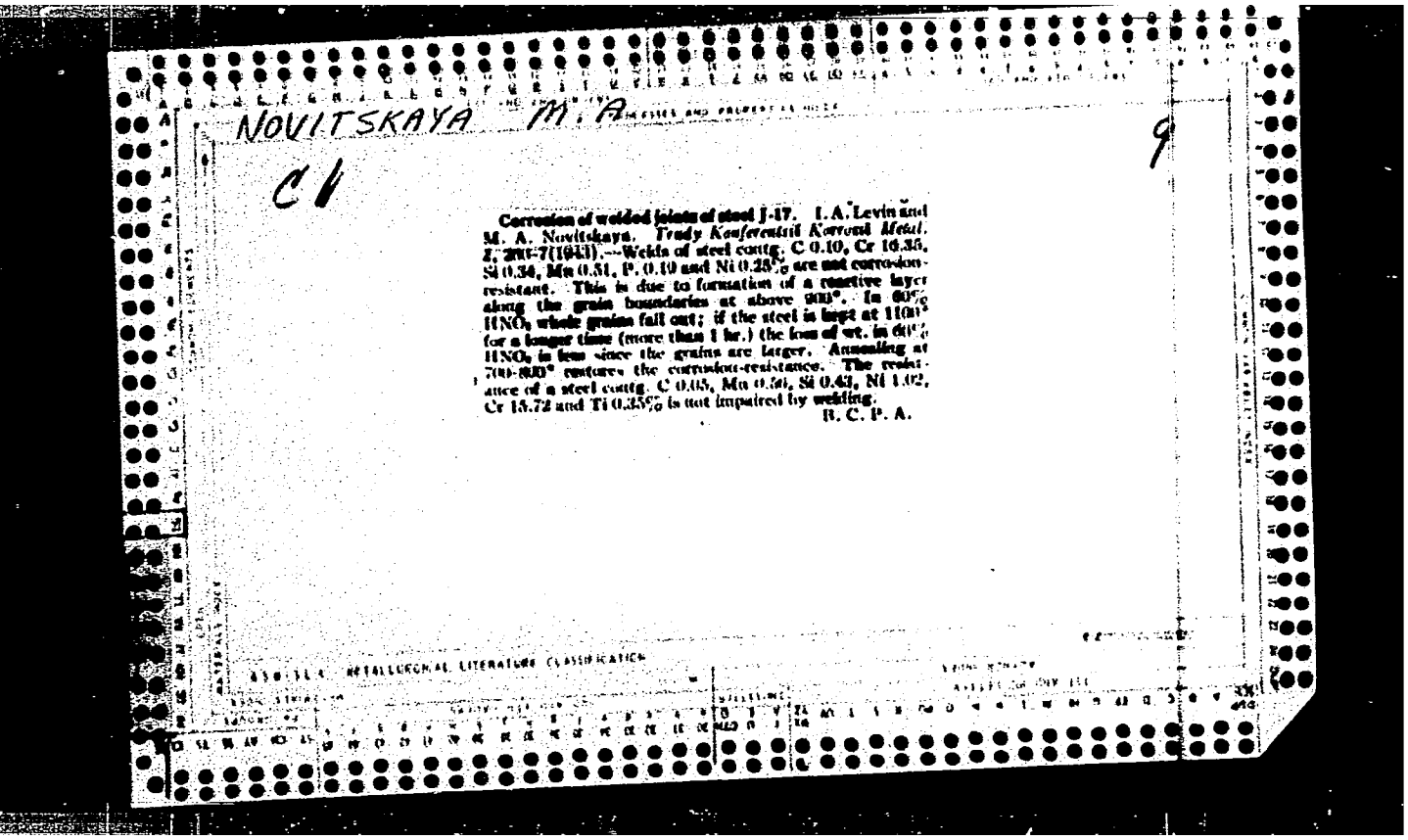
Selective properties of weakly acid cation exchangers. Part 1. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2720-2725 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

NOVITSKAYA, M.A. and LEVIN, I.A.

"On the Corrosion of Welded Zh-17 Steel", Proceedings of the Second Conference on Metals Corrosion, Vol. 1 (1940).

"Research in Corrosion of Metals (issledovaniya Po Korrosii Metallov)".
Published by - Inst. of Physical Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences. Moscow-1951.
Translation--ATIC-79062-D
F-TS-8030-A/V.



NOVITSKAYA M. A.

C1

9

Corrosion of welded joints of steel J-17. I. A. Levin and M. A. Novitskaya. *Trudy Konferentsii Korrozii Metall.* I, 201-7(1943).—Welds of steel contg. C 0.10, Cr 16.35, Si 0.34, Mn 0.51, P 0.10 and Ni 0.28% are not corrosion-resistant. This is due to formation of a reactive layer along the grain boundaries at above 900°. In 65% HNO_3 whole grains fall out; if the steel is kept at 1100° for a longer time (more than 1 hr.) the loss of wt. in 65% HNO_3 is less since the grains are larger. Annealing at 700-800° restores the corrosion-resistance. The resistance of a steel contg. C 0.05, Mn 0.50, Si 0.43, Ni 1.02, Cr 15.72 and Ti 0.35% is not impaired by welding.
B. C. P. A.

NOVITSKAYA, M. A. Engineer

"Certain Peculiarities in the Corrosion of Chromium Steels in Nitric Acid." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 16 Jun 49, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

S/137/62/000/004/143/201
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Persiantseva, V. P., Rozenfel'd, I. L., Novitskaya, M. A., Akimova, T. I., Labutin, A. L.

TITLE: The action mechanism of volatile inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 102 - 103, abstract 41625 ("Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR i khimii", 1961, no. 2, 68 - 76)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out upon the action mechanism of volatile inhibitors by studying the adsorption processes and the action of adsorption layers upon the process kinetics of electrochemical reactions. The protective properties of a large number of compounds were preliminarily studied by the methods of accelerated tests, extended tests and testing on paper. All the tests were carried out at 100% relative humidity and at a temperature of 30°C, and also in a warehouse location. The volatile inhibitor is adsorbed by the metallic surface in the form of molecules or ions, which form as result of hydrolysis in the water film of the electrolyte (complex organic cations, hydroxyl groups, or acid

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S/137/62/000/004/143/201
A060/A101

The action mechanism of volatile inhibitors

radicals). These absorbed groups in some cases slow down the rate of only the anodic reaction, and in others - of both the anodic and the cathodic one. The characteristics determining the effectiveness of volatile inhibitors are: vapor pressure, absorptive power, and the strength of the bond between the inhibitor or protective group and the metallic surface, and also the rate of inhibitor retardation of the electrochemical reactions causing the corrosion process. There are 11 references.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 4203-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5014130 UR/0365/65/001/003/0265/0271
620.193.141

AUTHOR: Rozenfel'd, I. L.; Novitskaya, M. A.; Selezneva, T. V. 44,55

TITLE: Self-dissolution of the stainless steel Kh18N9T in the binary systems HNO_3-HCl, HNO_3-HF and the ternary system HNO_3-HCl-HF

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 265-271

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, corrosion resistant steel, solution concentration

ABSTRACT: Studies were made of the dissolution characteristics of the stainless steel Kh18N9T in the individual acids HNO_3, HCl, and HF, as well as in binary mixtures of these, and in the composite ternary system. The acids used were 60% by weight HNO_3, 36% HCl and 47% HF. Data were given in a graph plotting corrosion speed as a function of acid concentration. The first set of data was presented for the individual acids; the most aggressive of these was HCl. For HCl, the speed of corrosion rose sharply at a concentration of about 20% by weight, and in the 36% concentration it reached 100 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$. The speed of corrosion in HNO_3 was insignificant for the whole range of concentration. For HF, the rate increased slightly to 23% and thereafter dropped from its maximum of about 2 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$. The studies of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014130

the binary acid systems showed that the rate of corrosion increased sharply for all of the mixtures; all of these systems exhibited maxima at certain ratios of the mixed acids. For the system HNO_3-HCl, the maximum of about 550 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$ occurred at the concentration ratio HCl:HNO_3 = 60:40 (wt %), while for the system HNO_3-HF, the maximum was 10 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$ at HNO_3:HF = 35:65. In the case of the ternary, a diagram was constructed which showed regions of constant speed of corrosion as a function of the respective concentrations of the three acids. The electrolytes exhibiting high dissolution rates were proposed for use in chemical machining. Experiments on a laboratory and industrial scale were done to develop an electrolyte (pickling solution) which would satisfactorily remove scale from stainless steels. The following composition was found to be the best: HNO_3 (220-240 g/ℓ), NaF (20-25 g/ℓ) and NaCl (20-25 g/ℓ). The etch time was 5-60 min at room temperature, at a rate of 25-30 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$. Further tests were done on the stability of the steel to atmospheric corrosion. Tests were made in a water spray chamber (relative humidity of 98%) for 10 days. It was shown that etching in the above electrolyte greatly improved the stability of passivity toward atmospheric conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 07Feb64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: GC, MM
NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 4203-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014130

ENCLOSURE: 01

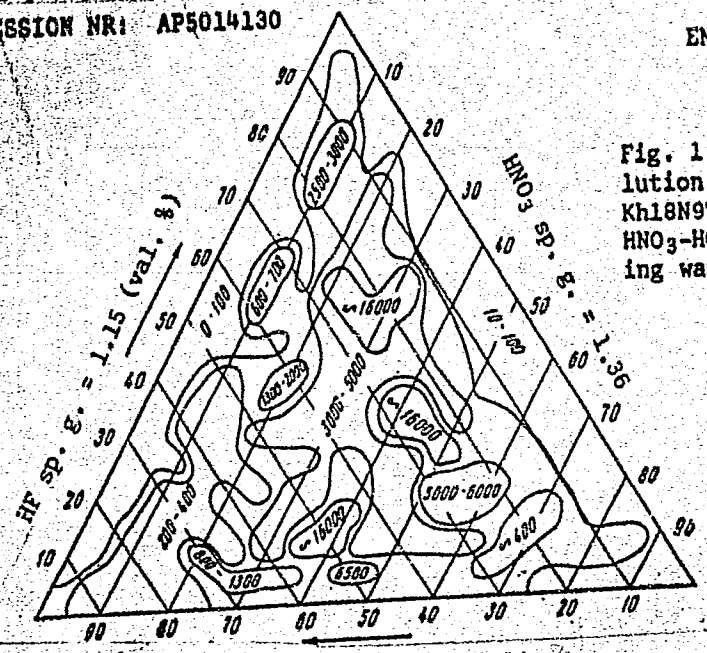

Fig. 1. The speed of self-dissolution ($g/m^2 \cdot hr$) of the steel Kh18N9T in the ternary system HNO_3-HCl-HF. The period of testing was one hour.

Card 3/3 DP

NOVITSKAYA, M.A.; KONKIN, A.A.

Synthesis of block copolymers of polyethylene oxide and polyacrylonitrile. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.10:1719-1725 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

AVERBUKH, A.M.; NOVITSKIY, M.A.; SOKOLOV, L.A.; LUKOVTSEV, P.D.; SOKOLOV, L.A.; LUKOVTSEV, P.D.

Anodic oxidation of iodide on a platinum microelectrode. Part 2: Effect of the electrolyte stirring and of the rate of potential change. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.3:251-254 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

L 8869-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5025961 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/010/1719/1725

AUTHOR: Novitskaya, M. A.; Konkin, A. A.

ORG: Moscow Textile Institute (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut)

TITLE: Synthesis of polyethylene oxide and polyacrylonitrile block copolymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 1719-1725

TOPIC TAGS: organic nitrile compound, ethylene oxide, copolymerization, block copolymer, reaction mechanism, polyacrylonitrile, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: The possibility of modifying polyacrylonitrile (PAN) by its block copolymerization with polyethylene oxide (PEO) was investigated. Block copolymer syntheses were effected in aqueous solution at room temperature under atmospheric pressure in the presence of an oxidation-reduction system using quadrivalent cerium salts as the oxidizing agent and the PEO end groups as the reducing agent. The effects of reaction time, and of acrylonitrile, PEO and cerium salt content on the block copolymer yield and composition were examined. The ratio of components

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.64+678.55+678.74

L 8869-66

ACC NR: AP5025961

of the oxidation-reduction system had the greatest effect on the copolymerization. Equimolar amounts of cerium salts and PEO terminal -OH groups gave optimum results. Excess PEO did not greatly affect yield or composition, but did reduce the molecular weight of the copolymer. PAN-PEO block copolymers containing 10-20% PEO were obtained with PEO of 4400 molecular weight by varying reaction conditions. Possible reaction initiation mechanisms are discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 table, 2 equations and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: MT/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

REL'TOV, B. F., AND NOVITSKAYA, N. A.

Osmotic Phenomena in Bound Grounds During Their Nonuniform Salting
Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 51, 1954, pp 94-122

The authors expound the results of a preliminary experimental investigation into the characteristic phenomena of osmotic filtration and osmotic of deformation of bound grounds. When "incomplete" semipermeable partitions are employed the osmotic phenomenon is calculated according to the formula of Van't Hoff with the introduction of the coefficient of semipermeability phi. He shows that osmotic phenomenon in nonuniformily salted grounds can influence filtration and cause deformation of these grounds at the foundation of hydrotechnical installations, in the river beds, etc. (RZhGeol, no 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

15-57-3-3735

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 180 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rel'tov, B.F., Novitskaya, N.A., Bol'shakova, Yu.S.

TITLE: Further Experimental Studies of Osmotic Phenomena in Coherent Soils (Dal'neyshiye eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya osmoticheskikh yavleniy v svyaznykh gruntakh)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Nr 53, pp 147-164

ABSTRACT: As a result of the difference in osmotic pressures between soil solution and water at the contact of fresh ground and salty water, there occurs a packing of the soil because of extraction of water from it. At the contact of salty ground with fresh water, water seeps into the ground and causes it to swell. The difference in osmotic pressures is expressed by the relation $P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P = \gamma h = i\varphi RT(c_1 - c_2)$ where h is the height of a water column equivalent to the osmotic pressure, c_1 and c_2 are the concentrations of

Card 1/4

Further Experimental Studies of Osmotic Phenomena (Cont.)

salt in the soil solutions and in the water medium, and φ is the coefficient of semipermeability. And

$$h = \frac{i\varphi RT}{\gamma}(c_1 - c_2) = \frac{k_{osm}}{k}(c_1 - c_2),$$

where k_{osm}/k is the osmotic activity of the soil. Osmotic deformations depend on the variation in osmotic pressures and grow larger with an increase in the difference, i.e., with an increase in the osmotic activity in the soil and in the difference in concentrations. Experimental investigations were made with the instrument described earlier (RZh Geo, 1956, 3604) on samples of Oglanglinskiy bentonite and Upper Cambrian clays of the Leningrad region. A solution of an electrolyte was used which would have a minimal effect on the adsorption equilibrium of the soil-solution system. With low concentrations of electrolyte a filtration was observed toward the lowest concentration of salt. This phenomenon cannot be explained from

Further Experimental Studies of Osmotic Phenomena (Cont.)

the point of view of electrokinetic phenomena, nor from that of capillary osmosis as described by B. R. Deryagin (Kolloid. zh., 1947, Nr 9, p 5). Investigations have shown that the concentration of salt k_{osm} does not change more than one order for clays of different mineralogical composition over a wide range. The coefficient of gravitational filtration in these samples varies within a range of four orders. The Oglanglinskiy bentonite has the highest osmotic activity, the Cambrian clays have less, and the Glukhovetskiy kaolin has least. Activity increases with decrease in porosity and also varies with ionic exchange. The effect of osmotic filtration may be used for draining over-moist cohesive soils. Laboratory experiments have shown that it is possible to make use of surface drainage. To accomplish this, the surface of an area requiring drainage is drenched with a concentrated solution of electrolyte containing polyvalent cations, such as $CaCl_2$. During vertical drainage in individual bore holes, porous ceramic pipes filled with calcium chloride solution are lowered. It is recommended that a shield of bitumen emulsion be used for a cover to

Further Experimental Studies of Osmotic Phenomena (Cont.)

prevent swelling of salty ground in contact with fresh water.

Card 4/4 L. I. L.

PERSHIN, G.N.; NOVOTSKAYA, N.A.

Chemotherapeutic effect of aureomycin in experimental tick-borne relapsing fever. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:67 Je '54.

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze.

(RELAPSING FEVER) (AUREOMYCIN)

NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

STOYANOVA, A.V.; NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Derivatives of 4-aminoquinoline in experimental chemotherapy. Med. paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:32 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz khimioterapevticheskogo otdela Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(QUINOLINE) (MALARIA)

PERSHIN, G.N., NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Studies on the antimicrobial properties of trichomonacid. Farm. i toks. 21 no.4:55-57 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(QUINOLINE, effects,
6-methoxy-2-(4-introstyrol)-4-(α-methyl-δ-diethylamine-butylamine quinoline triphospheric acid, on Trichomonas (Rus))

(TRICHOMONAS, effect of drugs on,
6-methyoxy-2-(4'-nitrostyrol)-4-(α-methyl- δ-diethylamine)-butylamine quinoline triphosphoric acid (Rus))

NOVITSKAYA N. A.

PERSHIN, G.N., NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

The chemotherapeutic activity of some derivatives of acridine and 4-aminoquinoline in lambliasis (Lamblia muris) in white mice [with summary in English]. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.2:191-194 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(GIARDIASIS, experimental
eff. of acridine & 4-aminoquinoline deriv. in mice (Rus))
(ACRIDINES, effects
on exper. giardiasis in mice (Rus))
(QUINOLINES, effects
4-aminoquinoline & deriv. on exper. giardiasis in mice (Rus))

17(1)

AUTHORS: Pershin, G. N., Novitskaya, N. A., Kost, A. N., Grandberg, I. I.

SOV/20-123-1-54/56

TITLE: The Effect of Pyrazole Derivatives Upon the Central Nervous System (Deystviye proizvodnykh pirazola na tsentral'nuyu nervnuyu sistemu)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 200 - 203 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The pharmacological properties of pyrazole derivatives have hardly been explored. The analgesic, antipyretic and antiphlogistic effects of 1-phenyl-pyrazolone-5- and 1,2-diphenyl-pyrazolidindion-3,5 (antipyrine, pyramidon, butadion) are well known. Methods developed in recent years of pyrazole synthesis, among others by dehydration of pyrazolines by means of sulphur (Ref 4), have made these compounds more accessible. For instance, 3-methyl-5-phenyl-pyrazole has proved efficient as a sedative and soporific. 3-phenyl-pyrazole has similar effects. The difference in effects between these two substances bases upon a more distinct decrease of muscle tone before quieting by the latter substance. The substances mentioned are hardly toxic. The fatal dose per os amounts

The Effect of Pyrazole Derivatives Upon the Central Nervous System SOV/20-123-1-54/56

to 500 mg/kg with mice, and 1800 mg/kg with rats. The effect of 3-methyl-5-phenylpyrazole was studied in greater detail. The test results showed that the latter substance has a very distinct effect upon the nervous system. This effect is quieting, soporific, antispasmodic and antipyretic. At present it is not yet certain whether this substance compares in its way of acting with the known pharmacological groups (barbiturate, reserpine, aminazine, and others), or whether it has special effects not yet described. In any case this preparation needs more intensive investigations in order to clarify the possibilities of its application in medicine. This is also true of pyrazole derivatives. In a chapter on experiments the method of production of the substance mentioned is described. There are 3 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze) Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Trichomonacide. Med. prom. 14 no. 10:41-42 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(QUINOLINE)

NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Aminoquinoline. Med.prom. 14 no.11:39-40 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(QUINOLINE)

PERSHIN, G.N.; NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Sedative and hypothermic properties of 3-methyl-5-phenylpyrazole (phemerazole). Farm.i toks. 23 no.3:216-220 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. The All-Union Scientific-Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute.
(PYRAZOLE) (SEDATIVES) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

PERSHIN, G.N.; NOVITSKAYA, N.A.; GRUSHINA, A.A.

Potentiation of the effect of diethylstilbestrol on the mammary gland in rabbits under the influence of 3-methyl-5-phenylpyrazole (phemerazole). Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.5:74-76 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (dir. - prof. M.V.Rubtsov), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR G.V. Vygodchikovym.

(PYRAZOLE) (BREAST) (STILBENEDIOL)

NOVITSKAYA, N. A.

"Morphological Modifications of Plasmodidae in Birds Under the Effect of Certain Chemico-pharmaceutical Preparations." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 21 Dec 50, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonokidze

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

NOVITSKAYA, N.A.; PERSHIN, G.N.

Effect of 3-methyl-5-phenylpyrazole (phemerazole) on the action of substances stimulating the central nervous system. Farm.i toks. 23 no.6:488-493 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. The All-Union S. Ordzhonikidze Chemical-Pharmaceutical Research Institute.

(PYRAZOLES) (ANALEPTICS)

ZHESTKIN, A.P.; ZHUKOVSKIY, YU.G.; NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

Kinetics of transphosphorylation under the influence of acid phosphatase of the prostate. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:350-357 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut, Leningrad.

NOVIKOVSKAYA, N.A.; STEPANOVA, A.G.; BLINOVA, V.I.

Determination of thiourea and disulfide impurities in thiomen dioxide. Trudy IREA no.25:252-257 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

NOVIKOVSKAYA, N.A.; STEPANOVA, A.G.

Determination of chlorine and bromine in organic compounds.
Trudy IREA no.25:311-316 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

NEFEDOV, O.M.; NOVITSKAYA, N.N.; PETROV, A.D.

Production of cyclopropane hydrocarbons by the reduction of dihalocarbene adducts to olefins. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3: 629-632 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Petrov).

NEFEDOV, O.M.; NOVITSKAYA, N.N.; PETROV, A.D. [deceased]

Production of substituted methyltropylidenes by the reaction of alkyl benzenes with chlorocarbene and methyllithium. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2: 411-414 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Petrov).

NEFEDOV, O.M.; NOVITSKAYA, N.N.

Preparative method for obtaining 1,3,5-cycloheptatriene. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2:395-396 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 20350-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i) RM

ACC NR: AP6012082 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/003/0579/0580

AUTHOR: Nefedov, O. M.; Kolesnikov, S. P.; Novitskaya, N. N. 37 B

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Addition of trichlorogermane to cyclopropane derivatives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1965, 579-580

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic group, aromatic hydrocarbon, germanium compound, chlorine compound, organogermanium compound

ABSTRACT: Cyclopropane and its derivatives exhibit well-known unsaturation, which is evident, for example, in their capacity to add on such reagents as halogens, acids, salts of mercuric oxide. Accordingly, the reaction of cyclopropane derivatives with $HGeCl_3$ (I), which is known to add readily to olefins and other unsaturated compounds, has become of considerable interest. It was found that (I) actually very readily adds on to aryl- and alkyl-substituted cyclopropanes to form the corresponding organotrichlorogermanes, for example: $R-CH\overset{CH_2}{\diagdown\diagup}CH_2 + HGeCl_3 \rightarrow Cl_3Ge(R)CHCH_2CH_3$. Thus, the reaction of 0.1 M phenylcyclopropane with 0.05 M (I) (80-100°, 25 minutes) leads to 1-phenyl-1-(trichlorogermyl) propane, at a yield of 12.6 grams (85%), boiling point 125-126° (8 mm), n_D^{20} 1.5549; Cl found 35.8%, calculated 35.7%. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 vmb

UDC: 542.91+661.718.6

2

NEFEDOV, O.M.; IVASHENKO, A.A.; NOVITSKAYA, N.N.

Preparation of cyclo-1,3-heptadienes from 7-monohalonorcaranes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1716 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

NEFEDOV, O.M.; NOVITSKAYA, N.N.; SHIRYAYEV, V.I.

Comparative reactivity of norcarane and cyclopropane in ionic reactions. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1089-1092 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Submitted October 16, 1964.

BEREZINA, O.; ZLOTNIKOVA, L.; LEONOVA, A.; NOVITSKAYA, O.V.

Methodology of labor productivity analysis and planning by factors in the petroleum refining industry. Biul. nauch. inform: trud i zar. plata 3 no. 11:3-10 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petroleum industry—Labor productivity)

ZHELIKHOVSKAYA, Anastasiya Nikolayevna. Prinimali uchastiye: GUTSAYT, Z.I.; NOVITSKAYA, O.V.; ERODE, I.M., red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Planning petroleum refining production; technical, industrial, and financial planning] Planirovanie neftepererabatyvaiushchego proizvodstva; sostavlenie tekhprom-finplana. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum--Refining)

NOVITSKAYA, S. A., Candidate of Vet Sci (diss) -- "The comparative effectiveness of preparations of piperazine in cases of swine ascaridosis". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Inst of Helminthology im Acad K. I. Skryabin), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 118)

L 26103-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047196 S/0190/64/006/010/1748/1754

22
19
B

AUTHOR: Dontsov, A. A.; Shevchenko, Ye. A.; Novitskaya, S. P.; Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Reaction of polyethylene with dibenzothiazyl disulfide

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 1748-1754

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, vulcanization, disulfide vulcanizing agent, dibenzothiazyl disulfide, polymer structuration

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the reaction between polyethylene and dibenzothiazyl disulfide (DBTD) were investigated at temperatures of 130-210°C and reactant concentrations of 3.1-18.8 parts per 100 parts of polyethylene. The reaction was carried out either in sealed ampoules filled with nitrogen or in a press, and was followed by measuring the decomposition of DBTD, the formation of mercaptobenzothiazol and hydrogen sulfide, the

L 26103-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047196

a maximum in all cases, the ascending curve being a first-order process, and the rate constants of the additionof S and formation of mercaptobenzothiazol are about equal. At DBTD concentrations less than 5%, there is no gel formation; gel formation increases with increasing amounts of DBTD in the mixture, but is unaffected by temperature. Basically, the gel is formed by the dissociation of DBTD radicals connected with the polymer. A mechanism is proposed to explain these reactions, in which the accelerator first adds to the polymer. In mixtures with small amounts of DBTD, these products are stable and

Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table and 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow fine chemical technology institute)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 64547-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023221 UR/0190/64/006/011/2015/2022

AUTHOR: Dontsov, A. A.; Shevchenko, Ye. A.; Novitskaya, S. P.; Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Interaction of polyethylene with sulfur

TITLE: Interaction of polyethylene with sulfur in the presence of dibenzothiazyl disulfide (Altax)

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 2015-2022

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene plastic, sulfur, chemical reaction, polymer, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The article is the fifth communication from the series "Interaction of Polyethylene with Sulfur." The kinetics of the reaction of polyethylene with sulfur in the presence of Altax dibenzothiazyl disulfide at 190-200° was investigated. In the course of the reaction, Altax decomposes, mercaptobenzothiazole is formed, sulfur is added to polyethylene, and the bulk of the polymer is converted to an insoluble product. The Altax consumption, mercaptobenzothiazole formation, and addition of sulfur obey first-order equations. The rate constants of mercaptobenzothiazole formation and sulfur addition are approximately equal (30 kcal/mole), but smaller than the rate of constant of

Card 1/2

the consumption of Altax (20.8 kcal/mole). Gel formation occurs chiefly after the Altax consumption; it is accompanied by the formation of mercaptobenzothiazole and the addition of sulfur and ends when limiting amounts of mercaptobenzothiazole and bound sulfur are reached. When the Altax content is increased, the limiting amount of the gel increases. Gel formation is accelerated by elevation of the temperature, but the final quantity of the gel remains unchanged. The authors conclude that in the presence of sulfur, no appreciable induced decomposition of Altax takes place; the participation of Altax in reactions of dehydrogenation of the polymer increases, as does the sulfide content of the intermediate compounds of the polymer and accelerator, arising at the first stage of the reaction. As a result, both the efficiency and the rate of structuration increase when sulfur is incorporated into the polyethylene-Altax mixture. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 6 graphs, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 22JAN54 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 002 JPRS

Card 2/2

NOVITSKAYA, T. A.

Novitskaya, T. A. --"The Role of the Diffusion Process in the Chemical Photographic Processing of Emulsion Layers." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Inst of Cinema Engineers, Leningrad 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954.

NOVITSKAYA. T. N.

Novitskaya, T. N. "On the application of polysulfides of calcium and barium in the subtropics of the Georgian SSR," Trudy in-ta Zashchity Rasteniy, (Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR), Vol. V, 1948, p. 55-58, - Bibliog: 11 items

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

1. KARUMIDIZE, S.A., NOVITSKAYA, T.N., GEGENAVA, G.V.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning the Application of Some Combination Mixtures in Fruit Orchards" Trudy In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy AN Gruz. SSR (Works of the Institute of Plant Protection, Acad Sci Georgian SSR), Vol 7, 1950, pp 159-169.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

NOVITSKAYA, T. N.

PA 24/T1

USSR/Biology - Phosphoroorganic Compounds Dec 52

"Research on the Action of Phosphoroorganic Compounds on Entomophages Harmful to the Subtropical Cultures of the Georgian SSR," Cand Agric Sci K. E. Caprindashvili, T. N. Novitskaya (Submitted by the Section of Plant Protection, All Union of Agric Sci imeni V. I. Lenin)

Dok V-S ord Lenina Akad selkhoz nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, No 12, pp 11-15, 1952

Describes experiments in which subtropical and citrus plants were sprayed and/or pollinated with new

24/T1

(1)

comps. RNIF-100 (Thiophos) and Pyrophos as a protector against harmful insects. Used in a solution of 0.5%-3% (with reference to a concentrated soln) these preparations proved far more efficient than previously used insecticides such as sodium cyanide, oil emulsions etc., causing a 100% destruction of all entomophages present in the plant. Observations showed that the lethal effect remained for 48 hours, after which it gradually decreased, and in 72 hours was completely eliminated. Observations also demonstrated that the spray or pollination with the new compounds did not affect adversely the eggs of coccidia and mites, or any insect protected by concealment during the operation.

(2) 24/T1

Fifteen to 20 days after the operation the plants became infested with insects, as a result of the absence of their natural enemies, the entomophages. The authors advocate a method combining biological and chemical insecticide measures. They suggest renewing a fresh supply of entomophages onto the plant after an increase of coccidia has been noted.

(3) 24/T1

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 40087

Author : Haprindashvili, N.K., Novitskaya, T.M.
Inst :
Title : Intraplant Insecticides and the Biological Methods of Controlling Pests.

Orig Pub : Agrobiology, 1957, No 1, 104-108

Abstract : Octamethyl, which in a 0.2-0.3% concentration led to the death of all the red citrus mites, was ineffective when used against scale insects. Octamethyl was less toxic to the silver mite than to the red mite. In the above concentration, Octamethyl did not kill the natural enemies of the scale insects: the cryptolaemus, the rodolia, the lyndorus, the khylokorus, nor the predatory mites, which destroyed the plant eating injurious mites. The entomophagi continue to eat profusely and to multiply even after treatment with this insecticide. While

Card 1/2

NOVITSKAYA, T.N.

Studying the effect of parathion on scale insects living on farinaceous plants. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 18 no.4:457-462 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut zashchity rasteniy, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Kanchaveli.
(Parathion) (Scale insects)

GAPRINDASHVILI, N.K.; NOVITSKAYA, T.N.

Preserving predaceous mites in chemically treated orchards of Georgia. Agrobiologiia no. 1:114-121 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut zashchity rasteniy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, g. Tbilisi.
(Georgia—Mites)

ROMENSKIY, N.V.; TORZHINSKAYA, L.R.; NOVITSKAYA, Ye.I.

Characteristics of Bezenchuk corn early hybrids and varieties. Izv. vyss. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.4:20-23 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lomonosova, kafedra biokhimii zerna i zernovedeniya.

STREKOVA, V.Yu.; TARAKANOVA, G.A.; PRUDNIKOVA, V.P.; NOVITSKIY, Yu.I.

Some physiological and cytological changes in germinating seeds in a constant magnetic field. Report No.1: Effect of a nonuniform magnetic field of low intensity. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.5:920-929 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

NOVITSKAYA, Yu.N.

[Use of synthetic tanning materials in the leather industry; list of domestic and foreign literature received by the Library during the period from 1959 to December 1962] Primenenie sinteticheskikh dubitelei v kozhevennoi promyshlennosti; spisok otechestvennoi i inostrannoi literatury, postupivshei v biblioteku s 1959 po dekabr' 1962 gg. Moskva, 1963. 16 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka legkoi promyshlennosti.

VINNICHENKO, Yekaterina Fedotovna; VINOKUROVA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; KOMULAYNEN, Al'bertina Andreyevna; NOVITSKAYA, Yuliya Yevgen'yevna; BUSTROVA, Zoya Aleksandrovna; IVANOVA, A., redaktor; SHEVCHENKO, L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bringing wild grasses into cultivation] Vvedenie v kul'turu dikorastushchikh trav. Petrozavodsk, Gos. izd-vo Karelo-Finskoi SSR, 1956. 63 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Grasses)

USSR / Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition. I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34270

Author : Novitskaya, Yu. Ye
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Latvian SSR
Title : The Effect of the Soaking of Seeds Prior to Soving in Solutions of Trace Elements upon the Yield of Plants and on Their Internal Processes.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Mikroelementy v s.-kh. i meditsine, Riga, AN Latv SSR, 1955, 247 - 254

Abstract : Tempering to drought of barley during pre-planting stages and in conditions of dry cultivation, in solutions of trace elements (1g H_3BO_3 to 9 liters of water or 10 grams of H_2BO_2 per hectare norm of seeds; 8 g $MnSO_4$ to 10 l. of water and 80 g $Mn\ SO_4$ per hectare norm of seeds) over a period of 24 hours, increased the yield by 28% through the action of Mn,

Card 1/3

ctivity of the tissues and the catalase activity in increasing, as compared with untempered plants. Soaking of corn and feed cabbage seeds in solutions H_3BO_3 and $CuSO_4$ during the stages of pre-planting, causes acceleration of development of plants, and increases the yield of same, as compared with corresponding controls; the above takes place under conditions prevalent in Karelia. The experiment was carried out in the Karelian Biological Institute, a branch of the Academy of Sciences of SSSR (Petrozavodsk). -- A. F. Shcherbakov.

USSR / Meadow Cultivation. L

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43981

above-the-ground mass following the development stages. A gradual increase in the carotine accumulation from the germination stage to the flowering phase was characteristic of the red and meadow fescues. Dew grass was also distinguished by high carotine content during its flowering stage. Timothy contains less carotine than the rest of the herbaceous grasses covered by the study. The raised carotine content from the germination stage to the flowering phase and the lowering of it toward the seed naturity is characteristic of the clovers. A lowering of vitamin C content from the germination stage to the phase of the seed ripening was noted in all herbaceous grasses. The greatest vitamin C content was noted in the dew grass and then in timothy. Clover contained more vitamin C than the herbaceous grasses. No great difference

Card 2/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains. M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29719

Author : Novitskaya, Yu.Ye., Sycheva, Z.F.
Inst :
Title : The Influence of Pre-Sowing Seed Treatment on Corn Growth and Development.

Orig Pub : Tr. Karel'sk. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 6, 144-155.

Abstract : For the purpose of increasing corn cold resistance at the Karelian Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR a pre-sowing treatment of the seeds was performed in solutions of micronutrients (respectively per 100 milliliters of solution): H_3BO_3 -100 mg., $CuSO_4$ - 80 mg., $ZnSO_4$ - 80 mg., $MnCl_2$ - 100 mg., $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}$ - 80 mg. Afterwards a part of the seeds was subjected for 15 days to the action of temperatures from +2 to -5° (1) or alternating temperatures (from + 2 to 5° and from +18 to +20°) varying every 24 hours (2) or every 12 hours (3).

Card 1/2

NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.

Treating seeds with solutions of certain trace elements to increase the drought resistance of plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.12:74-94 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Plants, Effect of aridity on)
(Plants, Effect of boron on)
(Plants, Effect of manganese on)

NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.

Water economy of plants as related to soil temperature. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:40-51 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on)
(Plants--Water requirements)

BARSKAYA, T.A.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; SYCHEVA, Z.F.

Growth and developmental characteristics of potatoes in cold soils. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:70-76 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on) (Potatoes)

NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; SYCHEVA, Z.F.

Effect of lowered soil temperature on some physiological processes in corn. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:80-85 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on) (Corn (Maize))

DROZDOV, S.N.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; KOMULAYNEN, A.A.; KURETS, V.K.

Effect of frosts on the yield and some physiological processes in spring wheat. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:86-94 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

(Wheat) (Plants--Frost resistance)

KOROVIN, A.I.; DROZDOV, S.N.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; KOMULAYNEN, A.A.; KURETS, V.K.

Effect of frosts on the yield and some physiological processes in spring wheat. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4:979-981 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut biologii Karel'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. L. Kursanovym.
(Wheat) (Plants, Effect of temperature on)

MARINCHIK, A.F.; BUZANOV, I.F.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.;

Effect of the concentration of the nutrient solution on the water balance, state of pigments and the productivity of sugar beets as related to the climatic conditions. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.6:625-633 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Sugar Beet Institute, Kiyev.

DROZDOV, S.N.; NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; KOMULAYNEN, A.A.; SYCHEVA, Z.F.; BARSKAYA, T.A.; PERMINOVA, L.A.

Effect of frost on certain physiological processes of spring wheat. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.37:42-51 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

NOVITSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; PERMINOVA, L.A.; VOLKOVA, R.I.

Effect of soil moisture and fertilizers on the yield and certain physiological indices of sugar beets. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.37:87-97 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

NOVITSKAYA, Z. V.

NOVITSKAYA, Z.V.

Effect of vitamin B1 on tissue carbohydrate metabolism. Klin.med., Moskva 18 no.10:86-87 Oct 50.

(CLML 20:4)

1. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Director--Prof.L.S. Shvarts), Saratov Medical Institute, Saratov.

NOVITSKAYA, Z. V.

Thrombosis and embolism in cardiovascular diseases. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.5:19-23 Sept-Oct 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Hospital Therapy (Head -- Prof. L. S. Shvarts), Saratov Medical Institute.

NOVITSKAYA, E.V. (Saratov)

Discussion on P.N.Stepanov and E.V.Frolenko's article. "New data on the treatment of rheumatism." Terap. arkh. 26 no.3:88 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(RHEUMATISM, therapy)

NOVITSKAYA, Z.V., dots. (Saratov)

Splenopathy with subthrombocytosis and gastroentero rrhagia (Korovnikov's disease). Klin.med. 36 no.6:29-34 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. P.I. Shamarin) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANEMIA, SPLENIC, case reports,
splenopathy with subthrombocytosis & gastroenterorrhagia (Rus))
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, hemorrh.
same (Rus))

NOVITSKAYA, Z.V., dotsent (Saratov)

Problem of thoracoabdominal and abdominothoracic syndromes.
Klin.med. 38 no.11:29-34 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk M.S. Obrastsova) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dots. N.R. Ivanov).
(ABDOMEN--DISEASES) (CHEST--DISEASES)

NOVITSKAYA, Z.V.

Hyaluronidase activity in the course of rheumatic fever under the influence of hormone and drug therapy. Ter. arkh. 35 no.4: 114-117 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GROMOVA, M.I.; NOVITSKAYA-YANKOVSKAYA, T.

Spectrophotometric study of complex compounds of praseodymium with lactic acid. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:55-58 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Praseodymium compounds) (Lactic acid)

L 31214-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6022792 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0244/0254

AUTHOR: Razumova, N. A.; Petrov, A. A.; Voznesenskaya, A. Kh.; Novitskii, K. I.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Phosphorus-containing heterocycles. VII. Study of the condensation of chlorides of glycolphosphorous acids with alpha,beta-unsaturated aldehydes, ketones, acids, and azines

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 244-254

TOPIC TAGS: heterocyclic base compound, organic phosphorous compound, condensation reaction, organic azine compound, glycol, chlorinated organic compound, aldehyde, ketone, acrylic acid, substituent, oligomer, polymerization, IR spectrum, spectrum analysis, chemical synthesis

ABSTRACT: The reactions of certain chlorides of glycolphosphorous acids with benzalacetone, acrolein, crotonaldehyde, acrylic acid, acetaldazine, and acetonazine were investigated. The condensation of chlorides of ethyleneglycol-, propyleneglycol-, and 1,3-butanediolphosphorous acids with benzalacetone results in the formation of the corresponding substituted 3-isoxaphospholine-1-oxides. In the condensation of the chloride of ethyleneglycolphosphorous acid with acrolein and crotonaldehyde, oligomers were obtained, formed by the original addition of the chloride to the carboxyl group. Treatment of these oligomers with PCl_5 yielded the dichloride of beta-chloroethylphosphinic

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.183 + 547.38 + 547.39 + 547.288.3

0915 0910

GUBANOV, A.G., dotsent; NOVITSKIY, A.B.

Technic of extra-musculo-periosteal plombage of the thoracic cavity. Khirurgiia no.1:83-88 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni akad. F.G. Yanovskogo (dir. - dotsent A.S. Mamolat) i Simeizskogo khirurgicheskogo sanatoriya "Primor'ye" (glavnyy vrach I.T. Sokolova [deceased]).
(LUNGS—COLLAPSE)

S

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2931

Author : Novitskiy, A. I.
Inst : Not given
Title : Arterial Blood Supply of the Medulla Oblongata in Direct and Collateral Circulation

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 9, 935-938

Abstract : Arterial blood supply of the medulla oblongata (MO) under direct blood flow was studied on 20 rabbits and under conditions of collateral circulation on 55 rabbits. In the latter case the common carotid arteries and vertebral arteries were cut off in various combinations. Vessels supplying MO normally are described together with lateral branches of paired vertebral and unpaired basilary arteries. The intra-organic arteries of MO

Card 1/2

NOVITSKIY, A. I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Arterial blood supply of the medulla oblongata in direct and collateral blood circulation." (Experimental morphological research)." L'vov, 1958, 13 pp, (L'vov State Med Inst), 200 copies, (KL, 29-60, 127)

NOVITSKIY, A.I.

For overall development of deposits in the Bashkir A.S.S.R. Stroi. mat. 8 no.10:33-34 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik geologo-markscheyderskogo otdela TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Bashkirskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Bashkiria--Mines and mineral resources)

NOVITSKIY, A. M.

NOVITSKIY, A. M.- "Analysis of the Joint and Separate Uncovering of Layers under the Conditions of the "Shakhterskantratsit" trust." Min of Higher Education USSR, Donets Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst imeni N. S. Khrushchev, Stalino, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

ZHIZLOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; ZBORSHCHIK, M.P., inzh.; nauchnyy rabotnik; ZEMLYANSKIY, L.V., inzh., nauchnyy rabotnik; KOREPANOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; MALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; MEDVEDEV, B.I., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; NOVITSKIY, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; PROKOF'IEV, V.P., nauchnyy rabotnik; SAPITSKIY, K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; YAKUSHEVSKIY, A.Yu., kand.tekh.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent, red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., red.izd.; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Working gently sloping seams at great depths] Razrabotka pologo-padaiushchikh plastov na bol'shikh glubinakh. Pod obshchei red. S.M.Lipkovicha. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:2)

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(CLAVICLE, fract.
intramedullary metallic osteosynthesis (Rus))

KUCHERENKO, G.S. (Leningrad, 8-ya Sovetskaya ul., d.28, kv.8);
NOVITSKIY, A.E. (Leningrad, 8-ya Sovetskaya ul., d.28, kv.8)

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