

DYMSHITS, S.A.; BITUK, S.M.; PARSHINA, Ye.P.; ORLOVA, N.S.;
SEMENOV, S.S.; BROY-KARRE, G.V.

Potential content of water soluble phenols in generator
tar and the optimal conditions for their separation. Trudy
VNIIT no.12:102-108 '63. (MIRA 18 11)

I 41492-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t) Po-4/Pe-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5003870

B/2797/64/023/005/0108/0110

AUTHORS: Orlova, M. S.; Darchiya, Sh. P.

20
19
B+1

TITLE: The brightness of the lunar surface features in earthshine

SOURCE: Pulkovo. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya, v. 23, no. 5, 1964, 108-110

TOPIC TAGS: moon, earthshine, photometry/ AZT 7 telescope, Zenith S camera, A 2 film, D 76 developer, MF 2 microphotometer

ABSTRACT: Photographs of earthshine on the moon were obtained on 24 September 1960 during an expedition to the eastern Pamirs. The observation point is 3860 m above sea level. Three photographs were obtained through an AZT-7 telescope (diameter of main mirror = 213 mm; diameter of meniscus = 200 mm; diameter of convex mirror =

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L 41492-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5003070

0

The results have been tabulated in the article. The data in the table include the moon coordinates of the feature, the relative brightness at full moon, the correction for phase difference, the relative brightness in earthshine, the correction for effect of the aureole, and the difference between relative brightness in earthshine and the relative brightness at full moon. Most of the features studied (19 out of 27) exhibit differences in brightness ranging from +7.0 to -5.3%.

Card 2/3

L 41492-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003870

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Main Astronomical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 ml

DYMSHITS, S.A.; SEMENOV, P.M.; PAFSHINA, Ye.P.; GRIGOROVA, N.S.

Studying the composition of phenols evolved from the products
of the "Shale" Combine. Trudy VNIIT no.13:12-13, 1964.

GLUSHENKOVA, Ye.V.; DYMSHINS, S.A.; ORLOVA, N.S.; PARCHEN, Ye. .

Refining the methods for determining the carboxylic acids and phenols in liquid shale-refinement products. *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR* 219-226 '64.

1. 6307-66

ACC NR: AP5026724

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/005/1047/1049

AUTHOR: Orlova, N. S.

ORG: Moscow Power Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Surface wave propagation over an impedance surface in a medium with a negative permittivity

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 1047-1049

TOPIC TAGS: permittivity, isotropic plasma, electric impedance, plasma wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the characteristics of the propagation of surface waves oriented by an impedance surface in a medium with a negative permittivity. The impedance surface is located in a semi-infinite plasma medium. The plasma is assumed to be homogeneous and isotropic, and is characterized by a relative permittivity whose value changes from unity to large negative values. An analysis of the possible types of waves shows that surface wave propagation is possible in a medium with a negative permittivity. The variation of the propagation constant of a

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UDC: 621.371.22

0701 1713

L 6307-66

ACC NR: AP5026724

surface wave with the dielectric constant for various values of the surface impedance is plotted. It is shown that surface waves propagated in a medium with a negative permittivity are backward waves with opposite directions of the group and phase velocity. Such propagation was also demonstrated experimentally. "In conclusion, the author expresses her deep gratitude to Ye. N. Vasil'yev for supervising the present work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: EC,NE/ SUBM DATE: 23Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 18534-66 EWT(1) GG

ACC NR. AP6002307

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/006/1246/1248

AUTHOR: Orlova, N. S.

ORG: Moscow Power-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electromagnetic waves guided by a dielectric layer in a plasma medium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 1246-1248

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, plasma absorption

ABSTRACT: The discrete spectrum is theoretically investigated of electromagnetic waves produced by slot-excitation of a dielectric layer covering a perfect-conductor plane placed in a homogeneous absorbing plasma. The propagation constants h of discrete modes can be determined from this equation:

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$$T(\epsilon'_p, \epsilon'_d, h) = \frac{\epsilon'_p}{\epsilon'_d} p \operatorname{sh}(pl) + P_p \operatorname{ch}(pl) = 0. \text{ The real roots of this equation are}$$

LC

ORLOVA, N. S.

Brightness of the Sky and Luminescence of the Landscape at the Moment of a Total
Eclipse of the Sun.
Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, 1948, v. 3, no. 4, p. 3-47.

ORLOVA, N. S.

Otkrytiya Russikikh zemleprokhdtssev i polyarnykh morekhodov XVII veka na Severo-Vostoke Azii. Moscow, 1951 617 p. A compendium of documents dealing with discoveries of Russian travelers and polar explorers of the XVII century in North East Asia; published by the Government Edition for Geographic Literature.

1. Artic Regions--Geography
2. Russia--Science
3. Asia--Geography

I. Discoveries of Russian land travelers and polar navigators during the XVII century in North East Asia

II. Title

III. Polar expeditions

1. ORLOVA. N. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Photometry
7. New model of the general-purpose wedge photometer, Nauch. Biol. Len. un.
No. 28, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952, Uncl:

ORLOVA, N.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Comparing photometric observations of the moon with reflective
power formulas and with each other. Nauch.biul. Len un. no.31:3-
4 '53. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey astronomii.
(Moon--Observations)

ORLOVA, N.S.

SYTINSKAYA, N.; SUSLOV, A.; SHPAGINA, T.; ORLOVA, N.S.; POLOZHENTSEV, D.D.

Preliminary results of observations of the total solar eclipse of February 25, 1952, carried out by the expedition of the Leningrad University. Astron. tsir. no.136:10-13 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Leningradskiy universitet.

(Eclipses, Solar--1952)

ORLOVA, N.S.

Compilation of a catalog of the reflecting power of lunar formations
during true full-moon periods. Vest.Len.un.9 no.2:77-86 P 154.
(Moon--Temperature and radiation) (MLRA 9:7)

ORLOVA, N.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Method of similarity in inductometric measurements. Nauch. viul.
Len. un. no. 32:3-4 '54. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey astronomii.
(Optical measurements) (Reflection (Optics))

ORLOVA, N.S.

POLOVININ, A.A., professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk ; ORLOVA,
N.S., redaktor; TROSTNIKOV, V.N., redaktor; MUKHINA, T.M.
tehnicheskij redaktor.

[Weather and climate" in the class 5 geography course] "Pogoda
i klimat" v kurse geografii V klassa. Ris.avtora. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1955, 128 p. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Chlenkorrespondent APN RSFSR (for Polovinkin).
(Meteorology)

ORLOVA, N.S.

Indicatrix of scattering for the surface of the moon. Astron.
teir. no.156:19-21 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo universiteta.
(Moon--Surface)

Orlova, H.S.
ORLOVA, H.S.

Conference on the results of a study of Mars organized in connection
with the plan for observing the opposition near perihelion in 1956.
Astron. tsir. no. 161:24-25 J1'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Mars (Planet))

ORLOVA, N S

ORLOVA, N.S.

Photographic determination of the integral brightness of the solar
corona on June 30, 1954. Vest.Len.un. 11 no.7:114-121 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Sun--Corona)

ORLOVA, N.S.

Photometric relief of the lunar surface. Astron.smr.33 no.1:
93-100 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo universiteta.
(Moon--Surface)

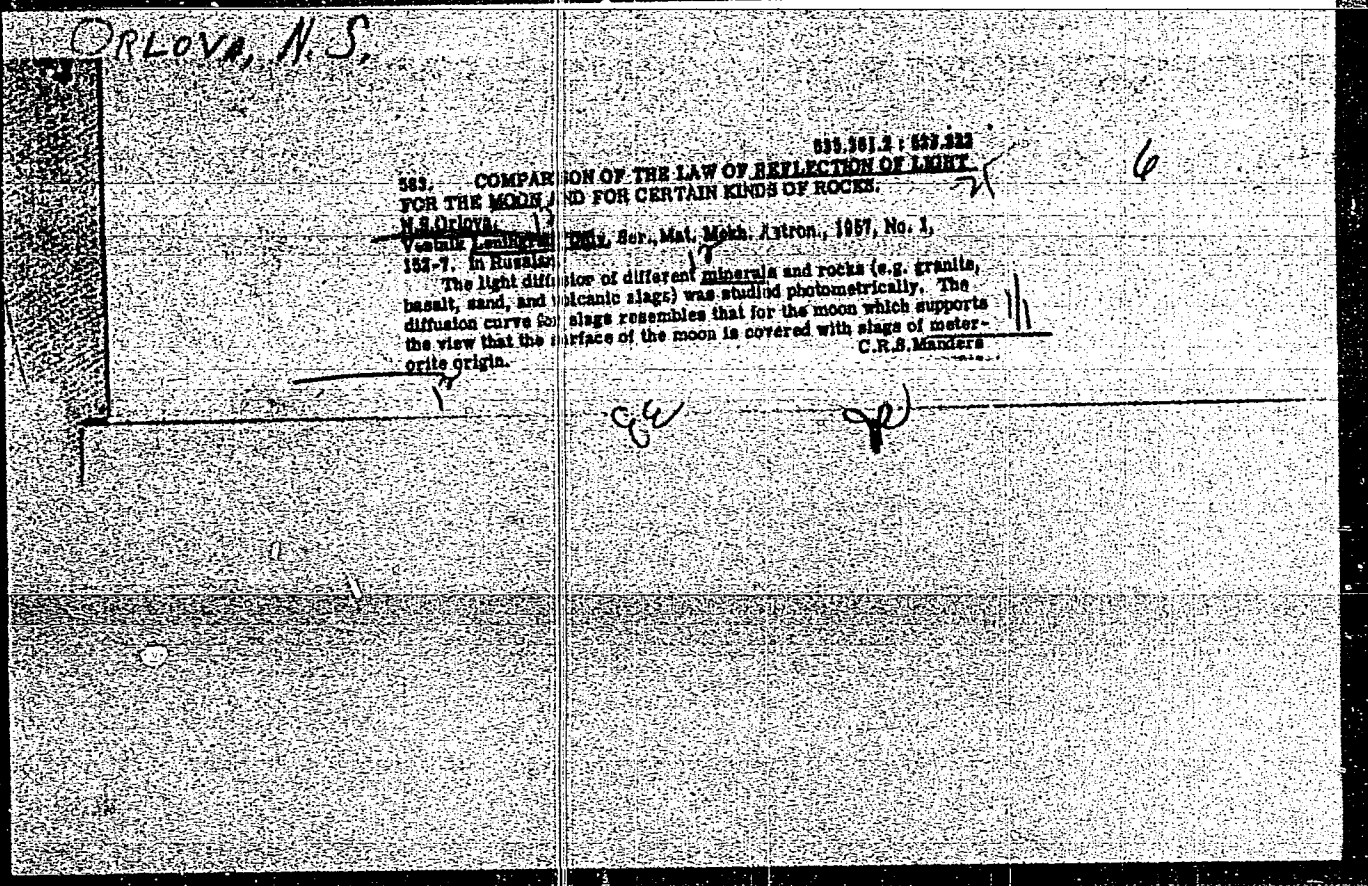
Orlova
SHIRONOV, V.V.; ORLOVA, N.S.; KODACHENKO, M.V.; YUROV, G.A.

Observations of the lunar eclipse of November 29, 1955, at
the Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad University. Astron.
teirk. no.171:7-10 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Eclipses, Lunar--1955)

ORLOVA, N.S.

Photographic observation of the luminosity of the sky in the
sun's vertical circle during the total solar eclipse of February 25, 1952
Uch.zap.LGU no.190:105-112 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Eclipses, Solar--1952)



ORLOVA, N. S.

"Total Coronal Brightness on 30 June 1954 from Photographs Taken by an Expedition of the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Leningrad"

(Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 25, 1952 and June 30, 1954, Transactions of the Expedition to Observe Solar Eclipses) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1956. 357 p.

SOV/35-59-9-7248

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Orlova, N.S.

TITLE: The Absolute Values of the Brightness of the ¹²Lunar Edge in Different Phases

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, May 26, Nr 192, pp 20 - 21

ABSTRACT: The bright limb of the lunar disk is used as a standard of brightness during the photometry of extended objects and because of this, it is necessary to have a curve expressing the absolute brightness of the limb in relation to the phase angle α . In order to obtain such a curve, the variation with the phase of the relative brightness of the lunar edge was used, as well as the absolute mean value of the brightness of the continents extrapolated down to the value $\alpha = 0^\circ$. The latter, being expressed in the form of a brightness factor was found to be equal to 0.124. The brightness value in these units for other values of α -angle are given in the form of a table.

Card 1/1

N.P.K.



ORLOVA, N.S.

~~_____~~
Theory and use of indicatometers in studying the reflecting power. Uch.
rap.LGU no.273:144-169 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Reflectometer)

ORLOVA, N. S. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Comparison of diffusion diagrams
(indicatrices) for the moon and the earth's objects as a ~~method~~ method of
study of the lunar surface." Len, 1959. 13 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Main Astronomical
Observatory), 150 copies (KL, 43-59, 120)

ORLOVA, N. S.

"A Study Of The Slope Angle Of Some Dry Substances In Connection With The Dust Layer Hypothesis Of The Lunar Surface".

paper presented at IAU Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec 60.

Surfaces completely covered by deep depressions with steep sides and sharp edges give the best representation of the law of light reflection from the lunar surface. The measurements of the slope angles of different samples of sand, dust, volcanic ash and other materials show that dry substances can form only gentle slopes with a slope angle of not more than 45° . The photometric study of such models gives scattering diagrams, which differ considerably from those of the lunar surface. Therefore it can be concluded that non-cemented dry substances do not cover any substantial area of the Moon.

ORLOVA, N.S.

Classification of light-reflecting dead surfaces. Izv.Kom.po
fiz.plan. no.2:55-58 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Reflection (Optics)) (Surfaces)

87014

3,1550(1057,1062,1129)

S/034/60/000/209/001/009
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Orlova, N.S.

TITLE: On the Effect of Dust in the Martian Atmosphere on the
Brightness Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of
the Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii tsirkulyar, 1960, No. 209, pp. 6-8

TEXT: A characteristic feature of the Martian atmosphere in
1956 was the high degree of development of yellow clouds. While
this development was at its maximum (the night of September 15-16,
1956), photographs of Mars were obtained at the Tashkent
Observatory in five spectral regions using the normal Observatory
astrograph. Table 1 gives the average brightness distribution for
the Martian disc for the above night. ✓

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87014

S/034/60/000/209/001/009

E032/E114

On the Effect of Dust in the Martian Atmosphere on the Brightness Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of the Spectrum

Table 1

Average Distribution of Brightness Over the Martian Disc, 15-16 September, 1956

Distance from disc centre (fractions of radius)	Spectral Region				
	UV, 360	Blue, 430	Green 550	Red 635	Infrared 850
0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.10	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.15	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.20	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01
0.25	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01
0.30	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.01
0.35	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.40	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00

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S/034/60/000/209/001/009
E032/E114

On the Effect of Dust in the Martial Atmosphere on the Brightness
Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of the Spectrum

Table 1 continued

Distance from disc centre (fractions of radius)	Spectral Region				
	UV, 360	Blue, 430	Green, 550	Red, 635	Infrared, 850
0.45	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.00
0.50	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.00
0.55	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00
0.60	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.99	1.00
0.65	0.94	0.91	0.90	0.99	0.99
0.70	0.91	0.86	0.87	0.99	0.92
0.75	0.89	0.82	0.80	0.93	0.70
0.80	0.84	0.77	0.74	0.85	0.62
0.85	0.79	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.51

For comparison analogous observations carried out by Sytinskaya in
1939, when the Martian atmosphere was "normal", are given in Table 2.
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S/034/60/000/209/001/009

E032/E114

On the Effect of Dust in the Martian Atmosphere on the Brightness
Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of the Spectrum

Table 2

Comparison of the Photometry of Mars for 1939
and 1956

Distance from disc centre (fractions of radius)	Spectral Region				
	UV	Blue	Green	Red	Infrared
0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
0.10	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.03
0.15	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.06
0.20	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.04
0.25	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.10
0.30	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.07
0.35	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.09
0.40	1.01	1.02	1.08	1.10	1.11
0.45	1.01	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.14
0.50	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.18	1.17

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S/034/60/000/209/001/009
E032/E114

On the Effect of Dust in the Martian Atmosphere on the Brightness Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of the Spectrum

Table 2 continued

Distance from disc centre (fractions of radius)	Spectral Region				
	UV	Blue	Green	Red	Infrared
0.55	1.01	0.97	1.10	1.22	1.21
0.60	1.01	0.98	1.12	1.28	1.29
0.65	1.00	0.96	1.11	1.35	1.35
0.70	0.97	0.92	1.11	1.42	1.33
0.75	0.96	0.88	1.08	1.44	1.09
0.80	0.91	0.83	1.04	1.42	1.05
0.85	0.87	0.76	0.95	1.18	0.97

In the above table the comparison is given in the form of a ratio of the 1956 brightness to that obtained in 1939. As can be seen, the darkening towards the edge was reduced by the yellow cloud especially in the red part of the spectrum. The effect of the yellow cloud on the brightness distribution in blue—violet and ultraviolet rays is opposite in character. The results obtained Card 5/6

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S/034/60/000/209/001/009
E032/E114

On the Effect of Dust in the Martian Atmosphere on the Brightness
Distribution Over the Disc in Various Parts of the Spectrum

give a qualitative confirmation of the peculiar effects at the
edge of the Martian disc which have been observed visually.

There are 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Leningradskogo
universiteta
(Astronomical Observatory of the Leningrad
University)

SUBMITTED: January, 1960

Card 6/6

ORLOVA, N.S.

Angles of rest of loose materials and the dust hypothesis
of the lunar surface. Uch.zap.IGU no.307:179-186 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Moon--Surface)

L 40247-65 EWT(1)/EFG(v)/EEC(ε) Po-4/Pe-5/Pao-2 GM

ACCESSION NR: AT5005371

E/2703/64/000/326/0074/0094

AUTHOR: Orlova, N. S.

TITLE: Dispersion indicatrices of some magmatic rocks

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenyye zapiski, no. 326, 1964. Seriya matematicheskikh nauk, no. 38. Trudy Astronomicheskoy observatorii, v. 21, 74-94

TOPIC TAGS: lunar brightness, lunar surface, lunar surface reflection, igneous rock reflection, photometer, light dispersion

ABSTRACT: Studies of the dispersion indicatrices of 23 intrusive and extrusive igneous rock samples (granite, basalt, and such extrusives as scoria, tuff, lapilli, etc.) were carried out to elaborate on earlier work by the laboratory of Planetary Astronomy of Leningrad State University. The specific purpose of the present study was to measure the amount of light reflected at various angles from igneous rocks to determine which of them reflected light in a manner most closely resembling that of the lunar surface. The instrument used was a specially designed, wedge-type photometer. The results obtained indicated that the brightness factors of the moon's surface closely approximate those of volcanic scoria. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 28 tables.

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31
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871

[RH]

L 40297-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005371

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Astronomical Observatory, Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3190

llc
Card 2/2

NOVA, N. S.; JAPANESE, ...

... ..
... ..

ORLOVA, H. V.

"Hepatitis cysticercosis of Swine," Veterinariya, No. 4, 1949. All-Union Inst.

Helminthology imeni V. I. Skryabin, -c1949-

ORLOVA, N.V.

Changes in the pancreas in certain pediatric diseases. *Pediatria*
37 no.5:68-73 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. E.A. Gornitskaya) I Lenin-
gradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir. A.I. Ivanov)

(PANCREAS, pathol.

in pneumonia & rheum. fever in child. (Rus))

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child
pancreas changes (Rus))

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, in inf. & child
same)

ORLOVA, N. V., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of age aspects of the pancreas in children, and changes in it in pneumonia and rheumatism". Leningrad, 1960. 19 pp (Min Health RSFSR, First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov), 300 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 140)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I. (deceased); OILOVA, N.V.; BOGORODITSKAYA, V.P.;
KUKEL', Yu.P.; AKINGEVA, M.Ya.; KERBER, Ye.V.;
MOISEYENKO, V.Sn.

Hygienic evaluation of meat treated with antibiotics to prolong
the period of its preservation. Vop. pit. 22 no.3.51-55 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta
pitaniya AMN SSSR i laboratorii antibiotikov (zav. - kand.
biolog. nauk V.I. Krasikova) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

CA ORLOVA, N.V.

110

Formation of acetone and 2,3-buteneglycol by *Aerobacter aerogenes*. N. V. Orlova (Lomonosov People's Univ., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 18, 432-41 (1949).—If fermentation of glucose by *Aerobacter aerogenes* (I) starts at pH 4.5-4.6 the products are AcOH, lactic acid (II), and EtOH. If it starts at pH 6.0-6.3, acid formation falls off after 10-12 hrs. When pH drops to 4.5-4.6 the organism changes from producing to consuming II; formation of acetone (III) and 2,3-buteneglycol (IV) starts only after AcOH formation decreases. In peptone medium I can ferment II (AcOH almost not at all) in absence of glucose, more actively under aerobic than under anaerobic conditions, forming AcOH but not III or IV. The O-acceptor in this reduction of AcOH to III and IV has not yet been identified. Julian F. Smith

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ORLOVA, N.V.

CA

Formation of acetoin and 2,3-butanediol by *Aerobacter aerogenes* cultures. N. V. Orlova (Lomonosov People's Univ., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 10, 321-37 (1951) —

Aerobacter aerogenes (I) ferments glucose in alk. medium to form AcOH, HC(OH)II, and lactic acid with little or no acetoin (II) or 2,3-butanediol (III). In acid medium not much acid is formed; the main products are II, III, and EtOH. Aeration is essential; II is not formed in anaerobic fermentation. In sugarless peptone medium I ferments III to form II (aerobically) or EtOH and volatile acids (anaerobically). These tests were made with a strain of I which converts up to 30% of fermented sugar to II and III; some bacteria give 80% conversion. The pH tolerance for growth is wide (4.4-9.0), but the optimum for max. yield of II and III is quite specific (6.0). The optimum pH for growth is more favorable to the and III as fermentation products is more favorable to the organism than formation of EtOH and acids, since the energy requirement is lower. Julian P. Smith

- Supt. Therschel.

ORLOVA, N. V.
USSR/Medicine - toxicology

FD-3059

Card 1/2 Pub. 141 - 5/23

Author : Shtenberg, A. I. and Orlova, N. V.

Title : Concerning the etiology of so-called Dzhalangarsk Encephalitis

Periodical : Vop. pit., 27-31, May/June 1955

Abstract : Starting in 1942, cases of neuroinfection were recorded in the Uzbek SSR and were called Dzhalangarsk Encephalitis because of the clinical and pathomorphological picture they presented. A filterable virus was extracted from the organs of victims. However, attention was drawn to a patient who ate some uncleaned wheat taken from under a combine in 1950, and had the same symptoms. This led to the belief that this illness might be caused by a toxicological factor. The toxic element was subsequently found to be contained in the seed of *trichodesma incanum*, collected along with the wheat. The seed was found to yield an alkaloid which was toxic. In the present work, experiments were conducted on rats, mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs to determine the effects of eating the seed, and the alkaloid (dissolved in 0.1 N HCl). Depending on the concentration and method of administration (seed or alkaloid) the same symptoms appeared sooner or later, i.e. pathologic changes in the central

FD-3059

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nervous system, involuntary urination, and hemorrhaging in the lung and small intestine. Authors feel that the name Dzhalangarsk Encephalitis is not correct and should be changed to Dzhalangarsk toxicosis. Fourteen references (all USSR; 13 since 1940).

Institution : Toxicology Laboratory (Head - Prof. A. I. Shtenberg) Division of Food Hygiene Inst of Nutrition Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow

Submitted :

ORLOVA, N. V.

ORLOVA, N. V. "Experimental Material on the Hygienic Characteristics of the Methyl Ether of Phenylcarbamic Acid which has been proposed as a means of Preventing Potato Sprouting." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9835

Author : Prokof'eva-Bel'govskaya, A.A., Orlova, N.V.

Inst : -

Title : Characteristics of Growth and Development of Actinomycetes, Producers of Streptomycin, Biomycin and Terramycin, Under Conditions of Depth Antibiotic Biosynthesis.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. biol., 1956, No 5, 59-66

Abstract : On media with 0.5% corn extract, development of Actinomyces globisporus streptomycini Kras. (producer of streptomycin), A. aureofaciens (producer of aureomycin), and A. rimosus (producer of terramycin) occurs in 2 stages. Stage I (lasting 24-48 hours) is characterized by intensive mycelial growth (accumulation up to 70-80% of mycelial mass), utilization of 60-80% of nutrient substances, almost total absence of formation of antibiotic substances, and low state isoelectric protoplasmic point, which indicated

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a high RNA content.

Stage II is characterized by a diminished basophile and protoplasm differentiation, diminished RNA content, and increased DNA content. At the same time retardation of

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000. CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

tion of the antibiotic ceases as the culture ages, approximately after 70-100 hours of fermentation. The cycle of development in each of the three actinomycetes studied possesses specific features, conditioned by the species characteristics of the microorganism.

Card 2/2

ORLOVA, N. V.

Milk
2
 Allowing the drinking of the milk from cows treated with DDT preparations against the gad fly. Yu. I. Shilfinger and N. V. Orlova (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 15, No. 3, 30-3 (1956).
 The milk of the cows, which had been treated with the emulsion of 5% DDT in solar oil in fight against the gad fly, was found to contain varying units of DDT: in any contamination within 14-20 days after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd treatments was 0.47, 0.62, and 0.08 mg/l, resp. The 11-day-old rats fed for 65 days with the milk developed and grew normally, although they had consumed during this period of time 1.7-1.9 mg. DDT/animal. The milk is not recommended for children. R. Wierzbicki

SHILINGER, Yu.I.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Permissibility of using milk from cows treated with DDT preparations
for the purpose of controlling warble flies. Vest.khir. 77 no.11:
30-33 # '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy gigiyeny (sav. - prof. F.Ye.Budagyan)
Instituta pitaniya ANM SSSR, Moskva

(MILK

cow's milk from cows treated with DDT for control of
gadflies)

(DDT eff.

on milk from cows treated for control of gadflies)

ORLOVA, N.V.

Hygienic evaluation of phenylcarbamic acid methyl ester used for
arresting sprouting of potatoes [with summary in English]. Vop.pit.
16 no.6:41-46 H-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PHENYL CARBAMATES, toxicity,
methyl ester, used in prev.potato sprouting, eff.
in dogs (Rus))

(POTATOES,
sprouting, arrest with methyl ester of phenyl carbamic
acid, tox. in dogs (Rus))

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.
Abs. Jour : Ref Jour-Biol., No 25, 1958, No 107717
Author : Orlova, N. V.; Verkhovtseva, T. P.
Institut. : --
Title : Comparative Investigation of the Physiological Characteristics of Terramycin and Piomycin Producers
Orig. Pub. : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 5, 565-572
Abstract : In experiments on oscillators the physiological properties of the chlortetracycline producer, A. aureofaciens No 536 and of the oxytetracycline producer, A. rimosus No 8229 were compared. On a medium containing corn extract and ammonium salts strain 536 grows more quickly during the first 24 hours and consumes the nitrogen and carbohydrates sooner than strain 8229. On the second to third day, the weight of the mycelia reach a maximum, after which autolysis occurs. A. rimosus accumulates the greatest biological mass on the third to fourth day, and at the end of the fermentation the weight of the mycelia does not decrease. An early (first to second day) decomposition into spores with a subsequent
Card: 1/2

Country :
Category :

F

Abstr. Jour : Ref Zhur- 101., No 21, 1968, No 107717

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract (Cont.) : alternation of generations is characteristic of this strain. This phenomenon was not noted in A. aureofaciens. In contrast to A. rimosus, strain 534 forms only a small quantity of proteolytic enzymes and utilizes the nitrate nitrogen to a much smaller extent than does A. rimosus; in contrast to the latter, it does not grow on media containing maltose, galactose and mannitol. Strain 8229 does not form oxytetracycline on medium containing glucose. A. aureofaciens is more sensitive to a deterioration of aeration conditions than is A. rimosus. It is noted that neither antibiotic is formed during the period of most active growth (first twenty four hours).--
N. O. Elinov.

Card:

2/2

F-28

PROKOP'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Relation of the structure and development of *Act. rimosus* and its capacity to synthesize oxytetracycline from the medium. *Antibiotiki* 3 no.2:8-13 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(ACTINOMYCETES, culture, rimosus, eff. of various factors on oxytetracycline synthesis (Rus))

(OXYTETRACYCLINE, metabolism, *Actinomyces rimosus* synthesis, eff. of various factors (Rus))

ORLOVA, N.V.; NAUMOVA, L.P.; KUKEL' Yu.P.

Hygienic evaluation of potatoes harvested from fields treated with chlordan [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.6:49-53 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy gigiyeni (zav. - prof. F.Ye. Budagyan) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CHLORDAN, toxicity,

evaluation of potatoes harvested from pretreated fields (Rus))

(POTATOES,

toxicol. evaluation of potatoes harvested from chlordan-pretreated fields (Rus))

SO" 20-121-2-16/53

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikov, V. N., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Zaytseva Z. K., Grlova, N. V.

TITLE: A Synthetic Medium for the Biosynthesis of Ox tetracycline
(Terramycine) in the Culture of Act. rimosus LS-T-118
(Sinteticheskaya sreda dlya biosinteza oksitetratsiklina
(terramitsina) kul'turoy Act. rimosus LS-T-118)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademi nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 366-369
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A precisely determined composition of the medium is very im-
portant in the investigation of many problems of the physiolo-
gy of micro-organisms. The medium is to secure the formation
of antibiotics in great quantities when they are investigated
Such a medium is not known for Actinomyces rimosus as most of
the descriptions published do not meet such demands. Therefore
the authors carried out the present investigation. The sowing
material of the race mentioned in the title was grown on a syn-
thetic medium of maize-extract ashes, and then on the medium
described lateron. The tables 1 - 3 show the average results
of three experiments. According to several variables with sev-

Card 1/3

SOV/20-11-2-11/33

A Synthetic Medium for the Biosynthesis of Ox.tetracycline (Terramycin) in the Culture of *Act. rimosus* LS-T-118

eral substances the following composition was selected:
 starch 3%, glucose 0,2%, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 0,1%, NH_3 0,1%, succinic
 acid 0,06%, K_2HPO_4 0,03%, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0,01%, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 0,001%, MnCl_2 0,0008%. Distilled water was used. The pH is
 brought down to 7,3 - 7,4 prior to the sterilization, and after it
 it is kept at about 6,7 - 6,9. The sterilization is carried out
 at 0,8 atmospheres of excess pressure for 30 minutes. The data
 characterizing the growth of tetracycline producers are given in
 table 4. From it may be seen that the pH is maintained within
 a range (6,0 - 7,0) favorable for the development of the pro-
 ducers. Carbohydrates and nitrogen are utilized relatively
 quickly and they are almost completely used up toward the end
 of the fermentation. The quick growth of the producers cor-
 responds to this phenomenon. The weight of the mycelium reach-
 es its maximum after 70 - 80 hours and amounts to 750
 850 mg-%. The absence of any spore formation is characteristic
 for this medium. An average of 1 500 - 1 900 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ox.tetra-
 cycline is formed on the medium recommended. After 24 hours of

Card 2/3

SOV/20-121-2-46/53

A Synthetic Medium for the Biosynthesis of Oxytetracycline (Terramycin) in the Culture of *Act. rimosus* IS-T-118

fermentation its accumulation in considerable quantities sets in and its concentration is highest after 100 - 120 hours. The medium supplies stable reproducible results and therefore may be used for physiological investigations of the biosynthesis of oxytetracycline. There are 4 tables and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Antibiotics)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1958

Card 3/3

ORLOVA, N. V.; SHILLINGER, Yu. I.

"Hygienic evaluation of certain physiologically active
substances utilized in retarding potato sprouting."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

ORLOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, L.A.; MAKAREVICH, V.G.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.

Physiological features of the fungi which produce tetracyclines.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:251-264, '59. (MIRA 13:10)

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

ORLOVA, N.V.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.

Comparative physiological characteristics of two strains of *Actinomyces rimosus* LS-T 118 and 293 which produce oxytetracycline. *Antibiotiki* 4 no.1:26-31 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(ACTINOMYCETES,

rimosus, strains prod. oxytetracycline (Rus))

(OXYTETRACYCLIN,

Actinomyces rimosus prod. oxytetracycline (Rus))

ORLOVA, N.V.

Significance of certain organic acids for the biosynthesis of oxytetracycline. Antibiotiki, 4 no.2:34-39 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(OXYTETRACYCLINE

biosynthesis, significance of various organic acids (Rus))

ZAYTSEVA, Z.N.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Studying the conditions of oxytetracycline (tetracycline) formation by *Actinomyces rimosus* (strain LS-T-118) cultures.
Mikrobiologiya 28 no.2:216-223 Mar-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

(OXYTETRACYCLINE, metab.

Actinomyces rimosus synthesis (Rus))

(ACTINOMYCES, metab.

rimosus, oxytetracycline synthesis (Rus))

ORLOVA, N.V.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.

Significance of phosphorus, nitrogen and lactic acid of corn extract
for the biosynthesis of oxytetracycline. Mikrobiologiya 28 no.4:
514-521 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

(OXYTETRACYCLINE metab.)

(PHOSPHORUS metab.)

(NITROGEN metab.)

(CULTURE MEDIA)

17(2), 17(4)
AUTHORS:

Zaytseva, Z. M., Orlova, N. V.

SOV/20-59-124-2-55/71

TITLE:

On the Importance of Phosphorus to the Formation of Oxytetracycline
(K voprosu o znachenii fosfora dlya obrazovaniya oksitetratsiklina)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 436-439 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was found that *Actinomyces rimosus* produces the maximum quantity of oxytetracycline if the nutrient medium contains a certain amount of phosphorus (Ref 8). However, the mechanism of the effect of the phosphate on the biosynthesis of oxytetracycline is completely unknown. In the present paper the course of fermentation and the content of phosphorus fractions in the mycelium of *Act. rimosus* in breeding on a nutrient medium with an optimum phosphorus concentration (5mg-%) and with 20 mg-% were investigated. The stem LS-T-118 was investigated. The synthetic nutrient medium had been described already earlier (Refs 8,12). It may be seen from figure 1 that in the fermentation on a synthetic nutrient medium the excess of phosphorus accelerates the growth of the fungus and increases the accumulation of the biomass (Fig 1,1). In this case also larger amounts of carbohydrates (II) and nitrogen (III) as well as of succinic acid (IV) are consumed more rapidly. The production of oxytetracycline is reduced to 1/5 - 1/6 and the productivity of mycelium is very

Card 1/3

SOV/20-57-124-355/74

On the Importance of Phosphorus to the Formation of Oxytetracycline

low (less than 1γ /mg per hour). Since the accumulation of the antibiotic takes place together with the transition of the culture into the second phase of development it was assumed that the secondary hyphae differ qualitatively from the primary ones. In order to prove this fact the phosphorus fractions of mycelium of the two nutrient media mentioned were investigated. As may be seen from table 2 the total content of phosphorus decreases during the development of the fungus at lower phosphorus concentration on the nutrient medium, especially during the transition into the second phase (24-48 hours). The maximum phosphorus content in the mycelium is shifted by 24 hours (instead of 16 hours) on the nutrient medium with an excess of phosphorus. The total content of phosphorus in the mycelium changes only somewhat during the development and remains high (about 2.0 %). Figure 3 shows the distribution of phosphorus between the acid-soluble and acid-insoluble fraction. The amount of phosphorus in the first fraction is hardly influenced by the amount of phosphorus on the nutrient medium (Fig 3, II). The excess of phosphorus on the nutrient medium leads to the enrichment of the mycelium with nucleic acids, especially during the second phase of development. The metabolism of nucleic acid determines the peculiarities of the vital cycle and culture. A special character

Card 2/3

30V/20-59-124-2-55, 71

.. On the Importance of Phosphorus to the Formation of Oxytetracycline

of growth and development establishes conditions for an intense formation of the antibiotic. As a consequence, the synthesis of oxytetracycline is inhibited by the excess of phosphorus. V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician, supervised the work and gave valuable advice.- There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 18 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics)

PRESENTED: September 10, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 3/3

ORLOV, N.V.

"Study on the Conditions of Oxytetracyclin Biosynthesis of *Act. rimosus*,
LS-7-118."

presented at the 1st Intl Fermentation Symposium, Rome, Italy, 9-14 May 1971.

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics, Moscow.

VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Some problems of amino acid metabolism in organisms producing
oxytetracycline. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:37-42 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (AMINO ACID METABOLISM)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.; ORLOVA, N.V.; BOGORODITSKAYA, V.P.; KUKEL', Yu.P.;
AKINCHEVA, M.Ya.; KIRHEH, Ye.V.

Hygienic studies on codfish treated with biomycin. Vop. pit. 19
no. 6:55-60 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. 7 dotsept B.D. Vladimirov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(FISH AS FOOD) (AUREOMYCIN)

ORLOVA, N. V., ZAYTSEVA, Z. M., ALIKHANYAN, S. I., MINDIN, S. Z.,
CHERKES, B. Z., KLEYNER, E. M., and KHOKHLOV, A. S. (USSR)

"Synthesis of Oxytetracycline in Inactive Mutants of *Actinomyces rimosus*."

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

ORLOVA, N.V.; PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.

Effect of the quality and age of the inoculation material on the growth and development of *Act. rimosus* and the synthesis of oxytetracycline. *Antibiotiki* 6 no.1:15-20 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TERRAMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCES)

ORLOVA, N.V.; ZAVRUBINA, Z.M.; KHORRUDOV, A.S.; CHEPCHEN, E.Z.

Some physiological characteristics of inactive mutants of
Act. rimosus, an ox.tetracycline producer. Antibiotiki 6
no.7:629-635 71 1961 (M.F.A 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
i Institut prirodnikh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(OX.TETRACYCLINE) (ACT. NOMYCES)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; MINDLIN, S.Z.; ZAYTSEVA, Z.M.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Production of inactive mutants of *Actinomyces rimosus* and formation of the antibiotic during their joint cultivation. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:468-471 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.
(ACTINOMYCES) (TERRAMYCIN)

2

ORLOVA, N.V.

Effect of oils and fats on the synthesis of oxytetracycline on a carbohydrate medium. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:495-499 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(OXYTETRACYCLINE) (OILS AND FATS)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

ZAYTSEVA, Z.M.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Studying the physiological characteristics of the Actinomyces rimosus mutant LC-T-572 in relation to the biosynthesis of oxytetracycline. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.3:449-453 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TERRAMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCES)

GORSKAYA, S.V.; ORLOVA, N.V.

Congress on antibiotics in Prague. Antibiotiki 9 no. 11:1028-
1036 N '64. (MIRA 18:3

APTEKAR', S.G.; BRAKSH, T.A.; ORLOVA, N.V.

15th scientific session of the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vop. pit. 23 no.5:84-90 S-O '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

ORLOVA, A.D. - OMOLEN KAYAL N.A.M. ... AYI ...

Distribution of ...
by the ...
fungi and bacteria ...
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vses. yuznyy ...

POKROVSKIY, A.A., prof., red.; SHTENBERG, A.I., prof., red.;
ORLOVA, N.V., red.

[Methods for the determination of pesticides in food
products] Metody opredeleniia pesitsidov v pishche-
vykh produktakh. Moskva: Meditsina, 1965. 139 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut
pitaniya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR i Institut
pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Pokrovskiy).

ORLOVA, N.V.; SMOLENSKAYA, N.V.

Studies on the effect of the conditions of growth on
the production of cytotoxic substances by
mosses cultures. Antibiotiki 10 no. 3 (1963) pp. 165-168.

L. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut khimii
khi, Moskva.

ORLOVA, N.V.

Mechanism of tetracycline biosynthesis. Antibiotiki 10
no. 7:661-671 J1 '65. (MIRA 18.9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

L 46998-66 EWP(j)/EWP(m)/T TJP(-) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6027271

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Shpichinetskaya, L. S.; Orlova, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of thermostable polyformaldehyde by using cationic-type catalysts

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: tin compound, catalytic polymerization, polyformaldehyde plastic

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of gaseous formaldehyde in the presence of SnCl₄ was studied in the inert solvents toluene, white spirit and methylene diacetate, the latter being used as a solvent for polyformaldehyde (PFA) at the acetylation stage. The effect of catalyst concentration, temperature and duration of polymerization or PFA concentration on the polymerization was determined. A slight increase in catalyst concentration, from 0.002 ml/l (6×10^{-6} mole/l) to 0.005 ml/l (15×10^{-6} mole/l) causes a sharp drop in the viscosity of the polymer, viz., from 1.94 to 0.65. The viscosity is higher in methylene diacetate than in white spirit or toluene. A rise in PFA concentration causes an increase in the molecular weight of the polymer because at low PFA concentrations the chain-breaking reactions are more prevalent. Of the impurities H₂O, CH₂OH and HCOOH, the most active chain-breaking agent is H₂O. Under suitable polymerization conditions, PFA of the desired molecular weight (from 20,000 to 135,000) can be obtained. Thermostable PFA is obtained in two stages: polymerization of formal-

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.644*141.01:536.495]:678.044.8

L 46998-66

ACC NR: AP6027271

2

dehyde and acetylation of PFA to block the terminal groups of molecules. The optimum conditions for the acetylation were determined: it is best carried out in a homogeneous medium with methylene diacetate as the solvent for PFA. The PFA obtained is stabilized with a polyamide resin and diphenylamine (or phenol derivatives), which prevent its thermal and oxidative degradation. It can be worked by extrusion and casting.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. ¹⁵

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

ms
Card 2/2

ORLOVA, N.Ya.

Remote result of Ludwig Rehn's operation. Eksper. khir. 5 no. 2:57
Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(CAROTID ARTERY—SURGERY)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S-2
Nervous System: Central Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83643

Author : Zhemkova, Z. P.; Manina, A. A.; ~~Orlova, O. A.~~
Inst : Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical
Sciences, USSR.

Title : Histochemical Changes in Cerebral Cells in Various Functional and Organic Lesions in Rats.

Orig Pub : Ezhegodnik. In-t eksperim. med. akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1955,
L., 1956, 380-385

Abstract : By means of histochemical and radiographic techniques (utilization of methionine, under designation of S 35), a study was made of the pyramidal cells of the cortex and Ammon's horn, Purkin cells, cells of the motor nuclei X and XII of the nerves of the medulla oblongata of 85 white rats with functional and traumatic lesions of CNS. Variations were

Card 1/2

ORLOVA, O.A.

Prophylactic work of the rural sector hospital. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.
4 no.3:22-24 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otдела meditsinskoy pomoshchi sel'skomu
naseleniyu Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(KOSTROMA DISTRICT (KOSTROMA PROVINCE)--AGRICULTURAL LABORERS--MEDICAL CARE)

ORLOVA, O.A.

At the Board of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R.
on the work experience in medical and sanitary installations of
Tula Province serving the workers and employees on state farms.
Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.1243-44 Ja '63. (MIRA 163<)
(TULA PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

ORLOVA, O.A. (Moskva)

Rural public health service at a new stage. Med. sestra 22
no.6:3-6 Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

ORLOVA, O.A.

Board of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R. has discussed the implementation of the plan for organizational measures regarding the improvement of medicosanitary services for the rural population in 1962. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.6: 45-47 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ORLOVA, O.A. (Moskva)

Decade since the September (1953) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the achievements in medical care for the rural population. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.10:3-6 0'63
(MIRA 16:11)

*

ORLOVA, O. I.:

ORLOVA, O. I.: "The upper respiratory tract and the organ of hearing in alimentary-toxic aleukia". Alma-Ata, 1955. Kazakh State Medical Inst. Imeni V. M. Molotov.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

ORLOVA, O.I.

Exercise therapy as part of compound treatment for pneumonia. Vop.
kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.2:153-161 Mr-▲p '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskogo vospitaniya i vrachebnoy fizicheskoy
kul'tury Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta
i kafedry gospital'noy terapii Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EXERCISE THERAPY) (PNEUMONIA)

ORLOVA, O.I., Cand Med Sci -- (dis) "Experiment^{incl} in the application
of the method of therapeutic physical culture in the complex
treatment of patients with pulmonary inflammation." Sverdlovsk,
1959, 14 pp (Sverdlovsk State Med Inst) 150 copies (KL, 35-59, 1.6)

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HC

C.A. ORLOVA, O. K.

Carbohydrates of diphtheria bacteria. O. K. Orlova-
(Med. Inst., Rostov, U.S.S.R.; *Biochimica* 15, 392-70
1950), cf. C.A. 38, 142. —Autoclaved and detatted
diphtheria bacteria, Park Williams No. 8, were heated on
the water bath for 2 hrs. with 40% NaOH. The partially
neutralized soln. was treated with alc. Fraction 2 was ob-
tained by dissolving the ppt. in water, and acidifying, and
pptg. with alc. Fraction 3 was formed by first making the
soln. alk., and then pptg. with alc. Both fractions possessed
no specific activity when tested with antibacterial rabbit
serum. Fraction 2, after purification by pptn. with Fehling
soln., contained 1.4% ash, 0.08% N, and had a specific
rotation of +84°; it yielded mannose on acid hydrolysis.
Fraction 3 contained 0.8% ash, 0.16% N, 0.435% P, its
specific rotation before hydrolysis was +72°, and after acid
hydrolysis -44°. The products of hydrolysis were D-
arabinose, D-mannose, and D-galactose. H. P.

ORLOVA, O.K.

②
Carbohydrates of diphtheria bacteria. O. K. Orlova.
(Rostov Med. Inst.). *Russkimiya* 18. 683-7(1933); cf.
E.A. 43, 1112. Continual fractionation of the bacterial
carbohydrates by means of alc. at different pH resulted in
the sepn. of mannan, mol. wt. 4700, pptd. from acid reac-
tion, and a fraction consisting of D-arabinose, D-galactose,
and D-mannose, pptd. after the sepn. of the mannan frac-
tion, upon alkalization of the soln. Properties of the
acid-pptd. mannan fraction are described. B. S. Levine

chain of Biochemistry

ORLOVA, O.K.

Carbohydrates of the diphtheria bacillus. O. K. Orlova
 (Med. Inst. Reptov). *Biokhimiya* 19, 438 (1957), 441.
 C-4: 48, 8320d. — The alc.-pptd. polysaccharide of the
 alkali-sol. fraction contains mannose. One of the fractions
 contains arabinose, galactose, and mannose, 3:1:1; the
 mol. wt. of this polysaccharide is 3840 and its structure is
 made up of 25 residues of monosaccharides, 15 pentoses and
 10 hexoses. Arabinose is the least firmly bound and is
 easily split off by hydrolysis even in the cold. Galactose is
 easily split off in its ease of splitting off by hydrolysis
 next to arabinose in its ease of splitting off by hydrolysis
 (15 min. with heating). After 30-min. heating in $N H_2SO_4$
 all 3 monosaccharides split off. The ease with which the
 polysaccharide breaks up into its components explains why
 the slightest change in exptl. conditions leads to different
 quant. estms. of the percentage content of the individual
 saccharides. B. S. Levine

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Orlova Biokhimiya, 1955, 20, 703-708 (Dept. Biochem. Rostov-on-Don State Med. Inst., U.S.S.R.).—The structure of two polysaccharides obtained from diphtheria bacteria cultures was investigated by periodate oxidation and the subsequent estimation of the formic acid formed. The method was standardised with maltose. Two polysaccharides were examined, (a) a mannan was found to have a branched chain structure, the average chain length being 2 mannose residues. The mol. wt. determined cryoscopically corresponded to 29 mannose residues. (b) The second polysaccharide, a galactomannosaraban, was composed of galactose, mannose, and arabinose residues in the ratio 3 : 1 : 1 and was found to consist of straight chains containing 25 monosaccharide residues. (Russian)

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