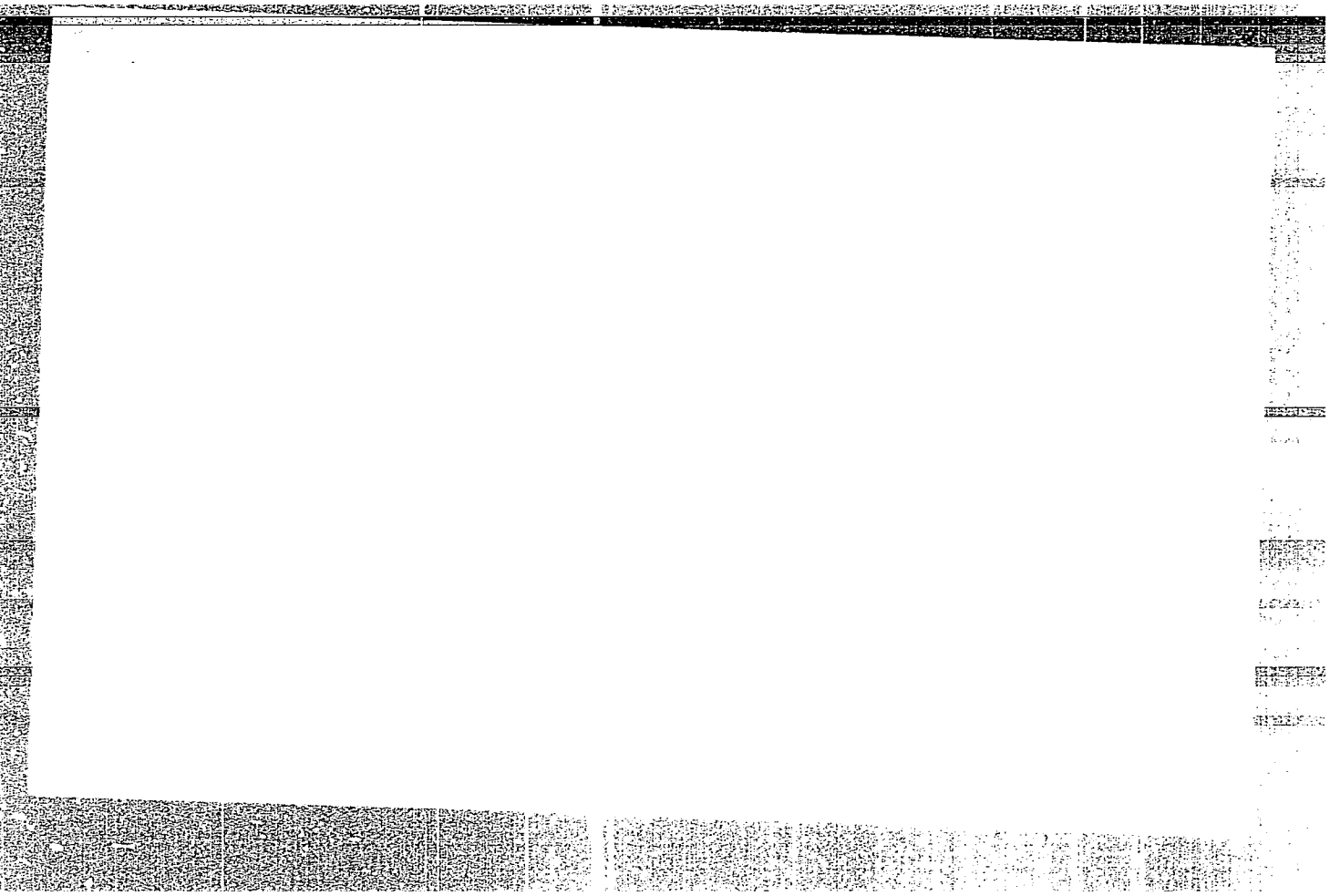
PANKOVA, I.I.,
A. M. BRUSILOVSKII, Russ. 57,165, May 31, 1940.

PANKOVA, I. I.
A. M. BRUSILOVSKII, Trudy Inst. Lakov i Krasok 2, 229-36, 1939

HRSEL, Ivan; Technicky spolupracovala Irena Pankova.

Two methods of staining with acid stains in plant tissue.
Cesk. biol. 4 no.1:60-62 Jan 55.

1. Biologicky ustav CSAV, fysiologie rostlin, Praha.
(STAINS AND STAINING,
acid stains in plant tissue)



PANKOVA, I.V.

Pigmented strains of bacteria of the enteric group. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.3:106-107 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach P.M. Dontsov) Avtozavodskogo rayona goroda Gor'kogo.
(BACTERIA, enteric, pigmented strains)

PANKOVA, K.; MARESOVA, Z.; POUPA, J.

Problems with accident prevention in children. Rozhl. chir. 44 no.10:678-680 O '65.

1. Ortopedicka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni (prednosta doc. dr. D. Polivka).

L 42927-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) RM

ACC NR: AP6017082 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/001/0070/0071

AUTHOR: Guk, V. (Engineer; Lieutenant colonel); Antropov, A. (Engineer); Zamoruyeva, V. (Engineer); Pankova, K. (Engineer)

43
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Sealing of insulated cables

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 1, 1966, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: electric cable, hermetic seal, insulating material

ABSTRACT: A method of sealing insulated cable ends against the entrance of moisture is discussed. The method is applied to cable kept in warehouses or stored under field conditions. The cable ends are hermetically closed by the insulation enclosing the cable. For this purpose, the bared conductor ends are cut off while the insulation is heated, softened, stretched and pressed together by pliers. The application of this method to various types of cable is described including single, twin and duplex cables with polyvinyl-chloride insulation; twisted-pair stranded conductors with polyethylene insulation; four-wire and multi-pair field cables with wire armor and rubber sheath jacket; multi-conductor field cables and cords with polyvinyl-chloride plastic insulation. The effectiveness of this method is proven by an 18-day underwater test.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1 MLP

KUZNETSOV, Ivan Grigor'yevich; PANKOVA, K.I., otv. red.; TRUKHANOVA, A.N., red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Case problems in collective-farm accounting] Sbornik uprazhnenii po bukhgalterskomu uchetu v kolkhozakh; skvoznaia zadacha po planu v 29 schetov. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 209 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Collective farms—Accounting—Problems, exercises, etc.)

RUSAKOV, G.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MILYAVSKIY, I.O., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARINA, A.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PANKOVA, K.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHABAROV, N.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: PAVLOVA, N.G.; VYATCHININA, V.G.; VARFOLOMEYEVA, M.M. TIKHONOVA, Ye.M., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Economic accountability on collective farms; regulations and methods of introduction] Vnutrikhozisistvennyi raschet v kolkhozakh; primernoe polozhenie i metodika vnedreniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 71 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Rusakov, Milyavskiy, Arina, Pankova, Khabarov).
(Collective farms--Accounting)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SUBBOTIN, V.P., kand.ekon.nauk; LIPATOVA, V.A., kand.ekon.nauk; ARINA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; KORENYUGIN, G.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PANKOVA, K.I., aspirantka; KLADCHIKOV, S.M., otv.red.; KOLYCHEV, L.I., red.; SVYADOSTS, Yu.I., red.

[Accounting on collective farms when business accounting is in use] Bukhgalterskii uchet v kolkhozakh pri vnedrenii khozrascheta. Moskva, 1960. 246 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva kolkhozov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Rusakov). 3. Otdel ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva kolkhozov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Subbotin, Lipatova, Arina). 4. Kashirskiy opornyy punkt Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Korenyugin). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Pankova).
(Collective farms--Accounting)

PANKOVA, L.,
A. S. GASANOV, Azerbaidzhanskii Med. Zhur. 1938, No. 4, 182-4

BRATOLYUBOV, A.I.; PAN'KOVA, L.G.

Experiment for the lesson on "Reaction of combining basic and acid oxides." Khim. v shkole 18 no.4:74 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Gomel')

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K., dots.; ALISOV, B.P., prof.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; VARLAMOVA, M.N., tekhnik-kartograf; DOLGOVA, L.S., dots.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.; ZEMTSOVA, A.I., assistent; IVANOVA, T.N.; LEBEDEV, N.P., st. prepodavatel'; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; NESMEYANOVA, G.Ya., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; PASHKANG, K.V., st. prepod.; POLTARAUS, B.V., dots.; RYCHAGOV, G.I., st. prepod.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I., dots.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.D., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SOLNTSEV, N.A., dots.; FEDOROVA, I.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SHOST'INA, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, N.I.; GOLOVINA, N.N.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; KARTASHOVA, T.N.; PAN'KOVA, L.I.; URKIKHO, V.; PETROVA, K.A., red.; LOPATINA, L.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Physicogeographical regionalization of the non-Chernozem center] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie nechernozemnogo tsentra. Pod red. N.A.Gvozdetskogo i V.K.Zhuchkovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 450 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Physical geography)

PANKOVA, L. L.,

K. B. Iakimirskii and L. L. Pankova, Thermo-chemistry of acido-penta-ammine salts of cobalt. p. 2051.

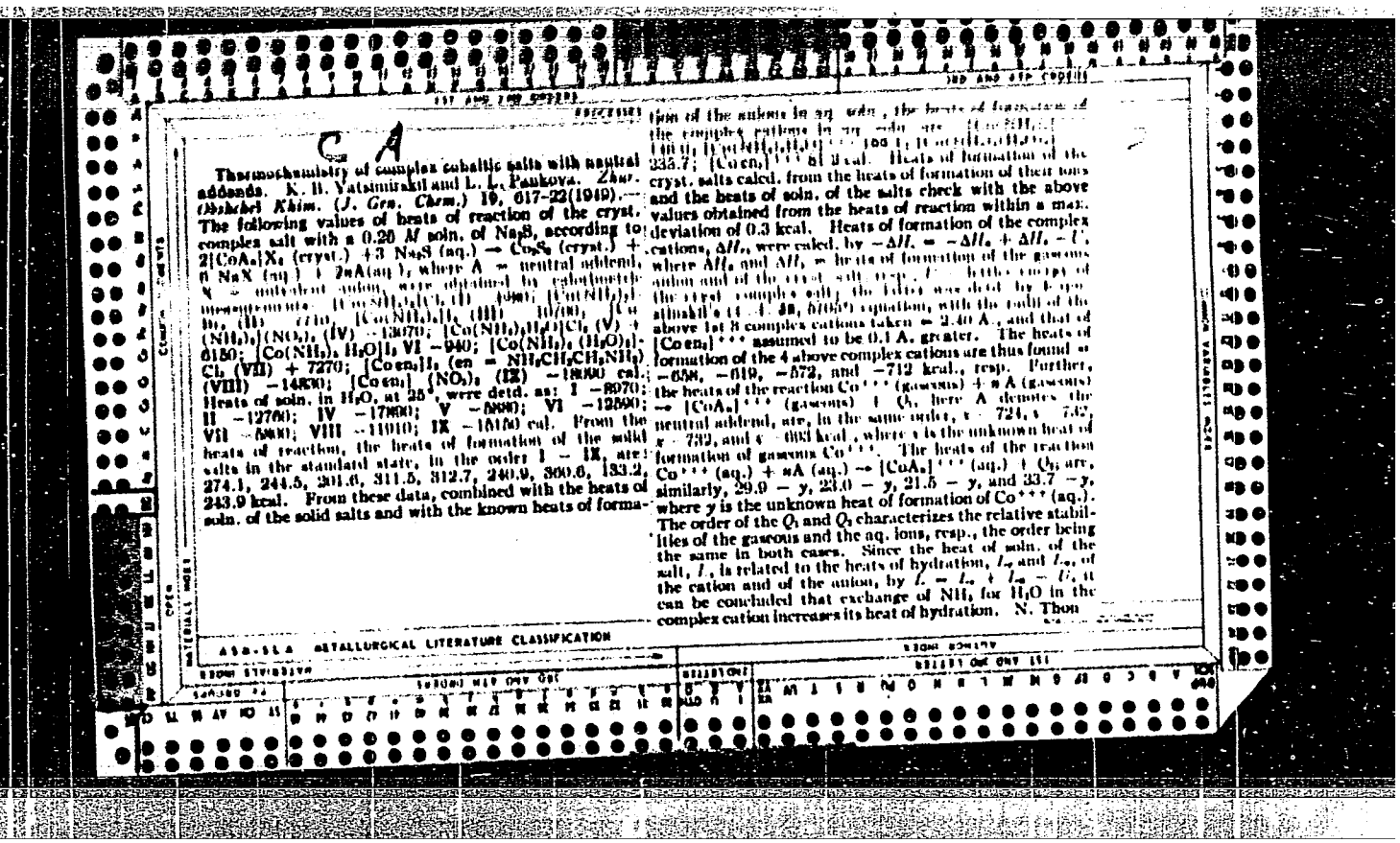
The heat of reaction is determined with a 0.26 in solution of Na_2S and from this is calculated the heat of formation of 15 compounds and the heat of solution of 13 compounds. The heat of formation is calculated for a series of complex acido-penta-ammino-cobalt-ions in a water solution. From this is calculated the heat of formation of certain salts.

Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the
Ivanov Chemico-Technological Institute
June 28, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 12,(1948)

CA

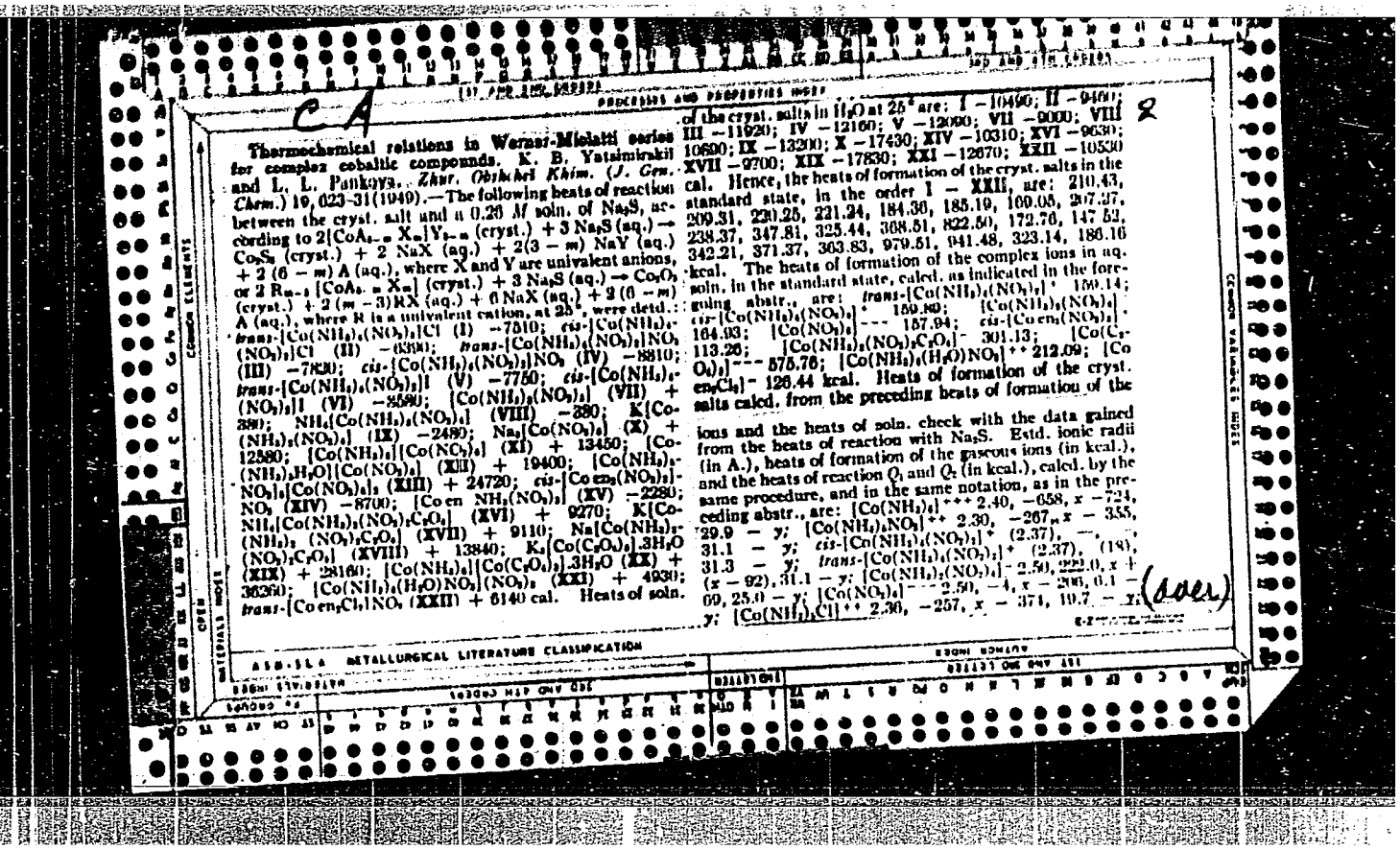
Thermochemistry of complex cobaltic salts with neutral additives. K. B. Yatsimirskii and L. L. Pankova (Ivanovo Inst. Chem. Technol.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 569-75(1940)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 43, 7815g. R. J. C.



C A

Thermochemistry of complex cobaltic salts with neutral addends. K. B. Yatsimirskii and L. L. Paukova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 19, 617-22(1949).—The following values of heats of reaction of the cryst. complex salt with a 0.20 *M* soln. of Na_2S, according to: $2[CoA_nX_2]$ (cryst.) + 3 Na_2S (aq.) → Co_2S_3 (cryst.) + 6 NaX (aq.) + 2*n*A(aq.), where A = neutral addend, X = univalent anion, were obtained by calorimetric measurements: [illegible] (I) [illegible]; [illegible] (II) [illegible]; [illegible] (III) 10(?)0; [illegible] (IV) [illegible]; $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]Cl_2$ (V) + $(NH_4)_2(NO_3)_2$ (IV) −13870; $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]Cl$ (V) + 6150; $[Co(NH_3)_3(H_2O)]I_3$ VI −940; $[Co(NH_3)_3(H_2O)_2]$-Cl_3 (VII) + 7270; $[Co\,en_3]I_3$ (en = $NH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$) (VIII) −14830; $[Co\,en_3](NO_3)_3$ (IX) −18980 cal. Heats of soln. in H_2O, at 25°, were detd. as: I −8970; II −12760; IV −17800; V −5080; VI −12590; VII −5800; VIII −11910; IX −16170 cal. From the heats of reaction, the heats of formation of the solid salts in the standard state, in the order I − IX, are: 274.1, 244.5, 201.6, 311.5, 312.7, 240.9, 300.6, 183.2, 243.9 kcal. From these data, combined with the heats of soln. of the solid salts and with the known heats of formation of the anions in aq. soln., the heats of formation of the complex cations in aq. soln. are [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; 235.7; $[Co\,en_3]^{+++}$ 81 kcal. Heats of formation of the cryst. salts calcd. from the heats of formation of their ions and the heats of soln. of the salts check with the above values obtained from the heats of reaction within a max. deviation of 0.3 kcal. Heats of formation of the complex cations, ΔH_c, were calcd. by $-\Delta H_c = -\Delta H_a + \Delta H_s - U$, where ΔH_a and ΔH_s = heats of formation of the gaseous anion and of the cryst. salt, resp., [illegible] heats of the cryst. complex salt; the latter was calcd. by Kapustinskii's [illegible] equation, with the radii of the above 1st 8 complex cations taken = 2.40 A., and that of $[Co\,en_3]^{+++}$ assumed to be 0.1 A. greater. The heats of formation of the 4 above complex cations are thus found = −658, −619, −572, and −712 kcal., resp. Further, the heats of the reaction Co^{+++} (gaseous) + *n* A (gaseous) → $[CoA_n]^{+++}$ (gaseous) + Q_1, here A denotes the neutral addend, are, in the same order, *x* − 724, *x* − 747, *x* − 732, and *x* − 693 kcal., where *x* is the unknown heat of formation of gaseous Co^{+++}. The heats of the reaction Co^{+++} (aq.) + *n*A (aq.) → $[CoA_n]^{+++}$ (aq.) + Q_2 are, similarly, 29.0 − *y*, 23.0 − *y*, 21.5 − *y*, and 33.7 − *y*, where *y* is the unknown heat of formation of Co^{+++} (aq.). The order of the Q_1 and Q_2 characterizes the relative stabilities of the gaseous and the aq. ions, resp., the order being the same in both cases. Since the heat of soln. of the salt, *I*, is related to the heats of hydration, I_c and I_a, of the cation and of the anion, by $I = I_c + I_a - U$, it can be concluded that exchange of NH_3 for H_2O in the complex cation increases its heat of hydration. N. Thon

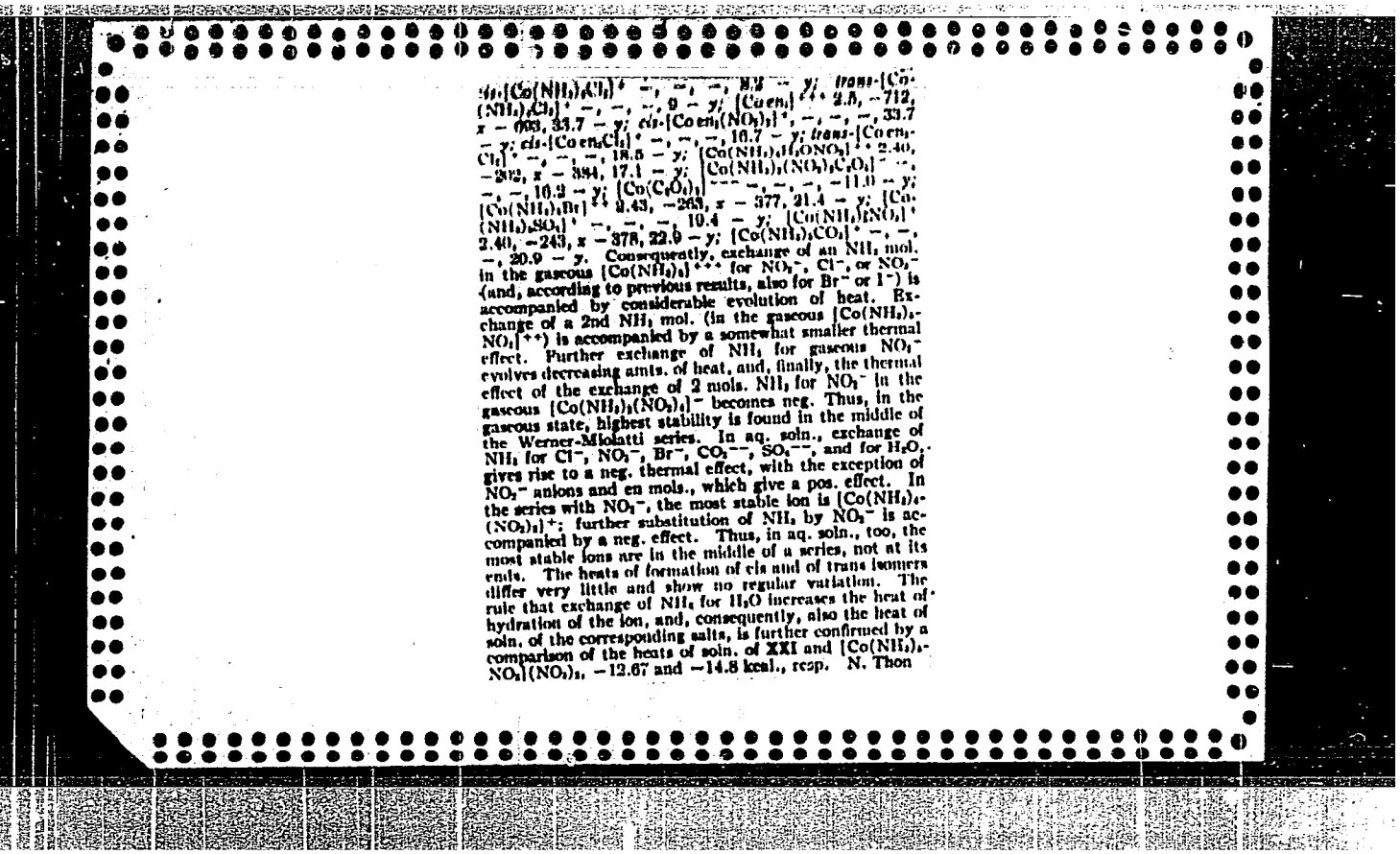
A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Thermochemical relations in Werner-Miolati series for complex cobaltic compounds. K. B. Yatsimirskii and L. L. Pankova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 19, 623-31(1949).—The following heats of reaction between the cryst. salt and a 0.26 *M* soln. of Na_2S, according to $2[CoA_{6-n}X_n]Y_{3-n}$ (cryst.) + 3 Na_2S (aq.) → Co_2S_3 (cryst.) + 2 NaX (aq.) + 2(3 − *m*) NaY (aq.) + 2 (6 − *m*) A (aq.), where X and Y are univalent anions, or 2 $R_{m-3}[CoA_{6-m}X_m]$ (cryst.) + 3 Na_2S (aq.) → Co_2O_3 (cryst.) + 2 (*m* − 3)RX (aq.) + 6 NaX (aq.) + 2 (6 − *m*) A (aq.), where R is a univalent cation, at 25°, were detd.: *trans*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]Cl$ (I) −7510; *cis*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]Cl$ (II) −6390; *trans*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]NO_3$ (III) −7830; *cis*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]NO_3$ (IV) −8810; *trans*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]I$ (V) −7750; *cis*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]I$ (VI) −9590; $[Co(NH_3)_3(NO_2)_3]$ (VII) + 380; $NH_4[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_4]$ (VIII) −380; $K[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_4]$ (IX) −2480; $Na_3[Co(NO_2)_6]$ (X) + 12580; $[Co(NH_3)_6][Co(NO_2)_6]$ (XI) + 13450; $[Co(NH_3)_5H_2O][Co(NO_2)_6]$ (XII) + 19400; $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2][Co(NO_2)_6]_2$ (XIII) + 24720; *cis*-$[Co\,en_2(NO_2)_2]NO_3$ (XIV) −8700; $[Co\,en\,NH_3(NO_2)_2]$ (XV) −2280; $NH_4[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_2C_2O_4]$ (XVI) + 9270; $K[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_2C_2O_4]$ (XVII) + 9110; $Na[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_2C_2O_4]$ (XVIII) + 13840; $K_3[Co(C_2O_4)_3].3H_2O$ (XIX) + 28160; $[Co(NH_3)_6][Co(C_2O_4)_3].3H_2O$ (XX) + 36360; $[Co(NH_3)_5(H_2O)](NO_3)_3$ (XXI) + 4930; *trans*-$[Co\,en_2Cl_2]NO_3$ (XXII) + 6140 cal. Heats of soln. of the cryst. salts in H_2O at 25° are: I −10490; II −9400; III −11920; IV −12160; V −12090; VII −9000; VIII 10690; IX −13200; X −17430; XIV −10310; XVI −9630; XVII −9700; XIX −17830; XXI −12870; XXII −10530 cal. Hence, the heats of formation of the cryst. salts in the standard state, in the order I − XXII, are: 210.43, 209.31, 220.25, 221.24, 184.30, 185.19, 160.08, 207.37, 238.37, 347.81, 325.44, 368.51, 822.50, 172.76, 147.52, 342.21, 371.37, 363.83, 979.51, 941.48, 323.14, 186.16 kcal. The heats of formation of the complex ions in aq. soln. in the standard state, calcd. as indicated in the foregoing abstr., are: *trans*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ 159.14; *cis*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ 159.80; $[Co(NH_3)_3(NO_2)_3]$ 164.93; $[Co(NO_2)_6]^{---}$ 157.94; *cis*-$[Co\,en_2(NO_2)_2]^+$ 113.26; $[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_2C_2O_4]^-$ 301.13; $[Co(C_2O_4)_3]^{---}$ 575.76; $[Co(NH_3)_5(H_2O)NO_3]^{++}$ 212.09; $[Co\,en_2Cl_2]^+$ 126.44 kcal. Heats of formation of the cryst. salts calcd. from the preceding heats of formation of the ions and the heats of soln. check with the data gained from the heats of reaction with Na_2S. Estd. ionic radii (in A.), heats of formation of the gaseous ions (in kcal.), and the heats of reaction Q_1 and Q_2 (in kcal.), calcd. by the same procedure, and in the same notation, as in the preceding abstr., are: $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{+++}$ 2.40, −658, *x* − 724, 29.9 − *y*; $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]^{++}$ 2.30, −267, *x* − 355, 31.1 − *y*; *cis*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ (2.37), —, —, 31.3 − *y*; *trans*-$[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ 2.50, 222.0, *x* + (*x* − 92), 31.1 − *y*; $[Co(NH_3)_3(NO_2)_3]$ 2.50, *x* − 286, 0.1 − 69, 25.0 − *y*; $[Co(NO_2)_6]^{---}$ 2.50, −4, *x* − 374, 10.7 − *y*; $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]^{++}$ 2.36, −257, *x* − 355, 29.9 − *y*.

(over)



cis-$[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$ —, —, —, 8.3 — y; $trans$-$[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$ —, —, —, 9 — y; $[Co\,en_3]^{+++}$ 2.5, −712, x − 693, 33.7 − y; cis-$[Co\,en_2(NO_2)_2]^+$ —, —, —, 33.7 − y; cis-$[Co\,en_2Cl_2]^+$ —, —, —, 16.7 − y; $trans$-$[Co\,en_2Cl_2]^+$ —, —, —, 18.5 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5H_2ONO_3]^{++}$ 2.40, −392, x − 394, 17.1 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5(NO_3)_2C_2O_4]^+$ —, —, —, 10.2 − y; $[Co(C_2O_4)_3]^{---}$ —, —, —, —, 11.0 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5Br]^{++}$ 2.43, −263, x − 377, 21.4 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5SO_4]^+$ —, —, —, 19.4 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_3]^{++}$ 2.40, −243, x − 378, 22.9 − y; $[Co(NH_3)_5CO_3]^+$ —, —, —, 20.9 − y. Consequently, exchange of an NH_3 mol. in the gaseous $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{+++}$ for NO_3^-, Cl^-, or NO_2^- (and, according to previous results, also for Br^- or I^-) is accompanied by considerable evolution of heat. Exchange of a 2nd NH_3 mol. (in the gaseous $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_3]^{++}$) is accompanied by a somewhat smaller thermal effect. Further exchange of NH_3 for gaseous NO_3^- evolves decreasing amts. of heat, and, finally, the thermal effect of the exchange of 2 mols. NH_3 for NO_3^- in the gaseous $[Co(NH_3)_3(NO_3)_3]^-$ becomes neg. Thus, in the gaseous state, highest stability is found in the middle of the Werner-Miolatti series. In aq. soln., exchange of NH_3 for Cl^-, NO_3^-, Br^-, CO_3^{--}, SO_4^{--}, and for H_2O, gives rise to a neg. thermal effect, with the exception of NO_2^- anions and en mols., which give a pos. effect. In the series with NO_3^-, the most stable ion is $[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_3)_2]^+$; further substitution of NH_3 by NO_3^- is accompanied by a neg. effect. Thus, in aq. soln., too, the most stable ions are in the middle of a series, not at its ends. The heats of formation of cis and of trans isomers differ very little and show no regular variation. The rule that exchange of NH_3 for H_2O increases the heat of hydration of the ion, and, consequently, also the heat of soln. of the corresponding salts, is further confirmed by a comparison of the heats of soln. of XXI and $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_3](NO_3)_2$, −12.67 and −14.8 kcal., resp. N. Thon

PANKOVA, I.I.

Thermochemical analysis of some complex cobalt compounds. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2[illegible]231-237 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Frunze, kafedra obshchey khimii.

PANKOVA, L.L.

Thermochemical determination of the standard heat of formation of Co_2S_3. Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.4:564-569 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze, kafedra obshchey khimii.
(Cobalt sulfide) (Thermochemistry)

PANKOVA, L.N.; SHIKYAYEVA, Yu.D.

Assembling the rise of trousers on the SVB-4 machine.
Shvein.prom. no.1:23-25 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Trousers)

DOMONTOVICH, Ye., doktor med.nauk; PANKOVA, L.N., kand. biol. nauk

Characteristics of physiological functions of daily periodicity in patients recovered from meningitis. Vrach delo, no.7:79-83 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doctor med. nauk Ye.N. Domontovich) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov. (PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL) (MENINGITIS)

PANKOVA, L.N.

Functional changes in the human peripheral motor apparatus in the pain syndrome. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.2:58-63 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk Ye.N. Domontovich) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - prof. D.I. Gritskevich), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(PAIN) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY) (MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY))

BOBYLEVA, L.I.; PANKOVA, L.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Yu.D. (Moskva)

Use of nonwoven fabrics in the manufacture of women's dresses. Shvein. prom. no.3:21-23 Je-Jl [i.e. My-Je] '61. (MIRA 16:11)

PANKOVA, L.N.; FEDERYUK, V.G.

Experience in pasting seams in the clothing industry. Shvein. prom. no.6:30-31 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti.
(Adhesives) (Clothing industry)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANKOVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Practices of the East German clothing industry. Shvein. prom. no.4:34-36 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti.
(Germany, East--Clothing industry)

KABANOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Prinimali uchastiye: FARFEL', V.S.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEONT'YEVA, N.N.; PANKOVA, L.N.; RED'KINA, Ye.K.. MAHKOV, N.G., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Physiology of man and animals; internal organs, metabolism, and skin; handbook for natural science departments of pedagogical institutes] Fiziologiia cheloveka i zhivotnykh; vnutrennie organy, obmen veshchestv i kozha. Uchebnik dlia fakul'tetov estestvoznaniia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(PHYSIOLOGY, COMPARATIVE)

PANKOVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

New technological instructions on tailoring street clothes. (MIRA 12:6)
Shvein. prom. no.2:16-17 Mr-Ap '59.
(Clothing industry)

PANKOVA, L. N.

PANKOVA, L. N. --"Investigating the Intensity and the Distribution of Stress in a Fabric During Use." Sub 26 Jun 52, Moscow Textile Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December, 1952

PANKOVA, L.N.

Dynamics of coordinated relations in reflex reactions of antagonistic muscles. Uch. zap. MGPI 169:101-116 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

PANKOVA, L.N., nauchn. red.; SHIRYAYEVA, Yu.D., nauchn. red.; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the technology of the processing of men's, women's and children's outerwear by elements] Osnovy tekhnologii pouzlovoi obrabotki muzhskoi, zhenskoi i detskoi verkhnei odezhdy. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1963. 573 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti.
(Tailoring) (Clothing industry)

PANKOVA, L. N.

"Coordination Relationships in the Innervation of Antagonistic Muscle." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

PANKOVA, L.N. (Moskva I-238, ul. Linii Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi, d.10, kv.2).

Objective study of the pain syndrome in the sequelae of mechanical lesions of the spine. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.4:60 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz fiziologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk Ye.N. Domontovich) TSentral'nogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (direktor - prof. D.I. Gritskevich).

Pankova, L. P.

Absorption of concentrated solutions of sodium chloride. L. P. Pankova (State Med. Inst., Tashkent). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 41, 801–6(1955).—Expts. with dogs in which the intestines were sectioned so as to permit observations on absorption of hypertonic solns. of NaCl were performed with the alky. of the intestinal juice being the index which was followed. The results indicate that the hypertonic NaCl is absorbed without previous dilu. to isotonic concn. and without selective absorption of H_2O from the hypertonic soln. This phenomenon occurs with solns. whose f.-p. depression is under 0.82–1.22°; more concd. solns. are not absorbed but become dild. by H_2O which emerges from the cells of the intestine. G. M. K.

PANKOVA, L. P. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "On absorption and secretion in the small intestine." Tashkent, 1957. 15 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Central Asiatic State U im V. I. Lenin), 110 copies

(KL, 8-57, 109)

12

PANKOVA, L.P.

Modified Thiry-Vella's operation. Fiziol.zhur. 42 no.8:721-722 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(INTESTINE, SMALL, surgery,
exposure of intestine for exper. studies with retention of normal digestion (Rus))

PANKOVA, L.P.

Absorption and secretion in various sections of the small intestine in dogs. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:126-129 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zaveduyushchiy - E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) i Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy - A.Sadykov).
(INTESTINES)

PANKOVA, L.P.

Alkalinity of the intestinal juice. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:130-132 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zaveduyushchiy - E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) i Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy - A.Sadykov).
(INTESTINES--SECRETION)

KHANIN, M.N., prof.; BURSHTEYN, Ch.I., dotsent; KARIMOV, Z.N., dotsent; KINEL', V.I., assistent; MANKUS, T.G., assistent; SHAFRINA, K.A., assistent; RASULEV, Sh.I., assistent; PANKOVA, L.P., assistent

Development of radiation sickness in animals following X-irradiation. Med.zhur. Uzb. no.11:11-16 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.N.Khanin) i kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. S.A.Molchanov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

PANKOVA, M.; SICHER, J.

Stereochemical studies. Pt.29. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:388-412 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted December 6, 1963.

S/081/62/000/021/010/069
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Sicher, J., Tichý, M., Šipos, F., Panková, M.

TITLE: Stereochemical research. XX. Conformational study of 2-amino-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanols; an attempt at quantitative conformational analysis of the part played by adjacent groups and by solvolysis in 1 : 2 - difunctional derivatives of cyclohexane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 116, abstract 21Zh10 (Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., v. 26, no. 9, 1961, 2416 - 2434 [Engl.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: The article describes the transformation of the methane sulfonates of cis- and trans-2-benzamido cyclohexanols (cis- and trans-I), trans-2-benzamido-cis-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol (O^A, N^A) (II), trans-2-benzamido-trans-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol (O^A, N^E) (III), cis-2-benzamido-cis-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol (O^A, N^E) (IV), and cis-2-benzamido-trans-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol (O^E, N^A) (V) which takes place in absolute alcohol in

Card 1/6

the presence of $KOCOCH_3$. In the case of trans-I, II and III a Δ^2-oxazolinium ion forms by intramolecular S_N2 mechanism, which requires that the C_6H_5CONH- and MeSO-groups are located trans-axially. This condition is satisfied in II, and the rate of transformation is thus high (k is $6280 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1} at 60°C); the condition can also be fulfilled for the chair form in the mobile trans-I system (k is $252 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1} at 60°C); it can, however, hardly be achieved for the chairform conformation of III, since the tert-C_4H_9-group must also occupy the A-position, while III reacts at a considerable speed (k is $76.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1} at 60°C). Obviously the reaction takes the "twist" form, in which the trans-A-position is achieved with the least possible stresses by comparison with other conformations. The possibility of a carbonium ion forming, followed by closing of the ring, is rejected on the basis of the following arguments: 1) the fact that no oxazolinium is formed in the case of cis-I, IV or V (with these compounds ethanolysis takes place and unsaturated and ethoxy products are formed), these being other cases in which a carbonium ion might form,

Stereochemical research...

2) the fact that there is a greater difference in reaction rates between III and cis-I, and between IV and V ($k \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1}; cis-I, 0.687; IV, 0.692; V, 2.95 at 60°C) than between III and II or trans-I, 3) the ratio of the reaction rates for I, II and III to the reaction rates for the corresponding N-p-nitro-benzoyl derivatives is 4, while the analogous relationship for cis-I is 1.4. This confirms that the same reaction mechanism is common to trans-I, II and III. The authors consider the fact that ethanolysis takes place faster in the case of V (0^E) than in the case of IV (0^A) is due to the steric stress being less reduced during the formation of the carbonium ion in the case of IV than in that of V; this is because in the case of IV the bulky E-C_6H_5CONH-group becomes close to H-trigonal C, while in the case of V it departs further from this form (by analogy with 2-halocyclohexanones the angles between the C-H bond and the E-C-N bonds and A-C-N bonds are taken as being 15 and 105° respectively). Analysis of the reaction rate data shows that in the case of trans-I the form of the reaction is partially "twist" form, while the ratio between the amounts of I reacting in chair form and twist form is:

Card 3/6

Stereochemical research...

$K_c k_c / K_b k_b = 2.3$ ($K_b k_b = k_{III}$, $K_c k_c = k_I - k_{III}$). The details of reaction rates were also used for calculating the conformational equilibrium state for trans-I:

$$K_{EE \rightleftharpoons AA} = k - k_{EE}/k_{AA} - k = k_I - k_{III}/k_{II} - k_I = 0.0292;$$

it is assumed that II and III are conformationally homogeneous. There is no doubt about the conformational homogeneity of III, and that of II is confirmed by the fact that the infra-red spectra show the conformation of N-methyl-amino-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol to be exclusively diaxial chair-form, while as regards steric properties the C_6H_5CO-group and CH_3-group are almost the same. This value of K corresponds to 97% of the diequatorial chair conformation for trans-I. Since cis-I and V have almost equal rates of ethanolysis, in alcohol solutions at 60°C cis-I is present in conformation with the E-C_6H_5CONH-group. The motive force of the C_6H_5CONH-group in the acceleration of the formation of the oxazolinium ion in the case of II is gauged by comparing k_{II} and k_{IV} to 5.5 kcal; evidently,

Card 4/6

S/081/62/000/021/010/069
B156/B101

however, as ethanolysis of the tosylate of 4-tert-butyl-2-methyl-cyclohexanol and certain preliminary considerations show, it has a higher value. To 0.01 moles of the corresponding benzamido-4-tert-butylcyclohexanol dissolved in 15 ml dry pyridine 0.02 mole of freshly distilled methane sulfonylchloride is added at -10°C; the whole is held at 0°C for 6 - 12 hr and diluted with water. The crystals are filtered off, and washed in water and petroleum ether. The percentage yields and melting points, in °C, of the substances obtained are: II 78, 93 - 94; IV 78, 126.5 - 127 (from ethyl acetate); V 83, 133 - 134 (from ethyl acetate); for the production of III, see report XIX, RZhKhim, 1962, abstract 12Zh7, melting point 140 - 141°C. 0.0037 moles of IV dissolved in 100 ml absolute alcohol is heated with 0.0051 mole of $KOCOCH_3$ for 70 hrs at 95°C; the $KOSO_2CH_3$ is filtered off and washed with alcohol, the filtrate evaporated in vacuo, and the residue shaken up with ether and an aqueous Na_2CO_3 solution; the ether extracts are washed in water and dried. Of the oil separated, 1.05 g is analyzed chromatographically on neutral Al_2O_3. 20 and 50 %, respectively, of 2-benzamido- and 6-benzamido-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexene-1 (VI and VII), 30 % of 2-benzamido-4-tert-butyl-ethoxy cyclohexane

Stereochemical research...

(VIII) and traces of 2-benzamido-4-tert-butyl-cyclohexanol acetate (IX), are washed out with C_6H_6 and ether. The ethanolysis of V is carried out under the same conditions, but the heating continues for 23 hrs; the oil separated amounts to 1.15 g, and separation on neutral Al_2O_3 has shown that it consists of 25 % VI, 10 % VII, 60 % VIII, and 5 % IX. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 6/6

SICHER, J.; TICHY, M.; SIPOS, F.; PANKOVA, M.

Stereochemical studies. Part 20: Conformational studies of the 2-amino-4-t-butylcyclohexanols; an approach to quantitative conformational analysis of neighboring group participation and solvolysis in 1,2-difunctional cyclohexane derivatives. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.9: 2418-2434 '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Stereochemistry) (Conformational analysis)
(Cyclohexanol)

PANKOV1, M.V. (Moskva)

Stressed state of a curved beam beyond elastic limit. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.3:110-113 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

15(2) SOV/72-59-10-4/14

AUTHORS: Solinov, F. G., Pankova, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Glass Refining Process With the Help of Film Cameras

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 9 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the refining process of glass was investigated here by photographing the melting state at high temperatures in a perpendicular plane on cinematographic film. This method permits the continuous observation of the actions taking place in the melt. This work was carried out together with the film studio for scientific-popular films. The films were made by the cameraman P. M. Kosov. Cuvettes of transparent optical quartz were used for the melting and refining of the glass. The pictures were projected 30 times enlarged on a screen. In a half-melted charge, a continuous upward movement of the individual unmelted parts and bubbles of various size takes place, as shown in figure 1 and table 1. The formation of bubbles on the bottom of the cuvette is shown in figure 2, and the time of the formation of bubbles and their separation from the bottom is shown in table 2. The average increase of the bubble volume during its upward movement, as well as its decrease on the surface are shown in table 3. The melting and refining process

Card 1/2

changes considerably when water is added to the charge, as may be seen from figures 3,4, and 5. The process of periodic bubble formation on the bottom of the cuvette in a melt with the addition of arsenic is shown in figure 6, and in a sulphate melt in figure 7. The formation of foam in a charge with sulphate addition is shown in figure 8, and the formation of bubbles on the bottom of the cuvette in a melt with sulphate addition in figure 9. The formation of bubbles on the bottom of the cuvette may be seen from figure 10. The authors state in conclusion that the finished melt flows to the bottom of the cuvette, and the melted parts and the bubbles rise to the surface. After the charge is completely melted, the process of bubble formation takes place on the bottom. A number of quantitative measurements were made besides the visual observations, which show the course of the refining process in the course of time. The measurement results will be published at a later date. There are 10 figures and 3 tables.

ALEKSANDROV, V.N.; GITIS, S.S.; GOLUBEV, G.S.; PANKOVA, N.A.

Studying the catalytic activity of the cobalt salts of aliphatic monobasic acids in the oxidation of p-xylene. Khim. prom. 41 no.5:336-337 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

S/081/62/000/024/072/073
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Solinov, F. G., Pankova, N. A.

TITLE: On the scatter of experimental data in the quantitative evaluation of the degree of clarification of glass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 587, abstract 24K360 (Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 3 (112), 1961, 5 - 11)

TEXT: A comparison of dispersions under various conditions has shown that the scatter of experimental data in tests is random in origin and little dependent on the stabilization of those conditions that are examined in the present work. The tests showed that no great advantage is to be gained by using any particular crucible. When there is a large quantity of bubbles the error in counting and measuring them increases considerably. This error can be reduced by recalculating the quantity of bubbles in the specimen. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SOLINOV, F.G.; P'ANKOVA, N.A.

Rapid rising of the bubbles in melted glass under changing temperature conditions. Stek. i ker. 19 no.2:15-17 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass manufacture)

PANKOVA, N.A., kand. tekh. nauk

Characteristic composition of bubbles in the raw material glass batch. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:1-4 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.

SOLINOV, F.G.; PANKOVA, N.A.

Experimental determining of the movement rate of bubbles in the melt. Stek.i ker. 19 no.9:13-18 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Glass manufacture)

1. PANKOVA, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning Humus Formation in Certain Soils of the Forest-Steppe Zone in the Fergana Range", Trudy Pochvennogo In-ta im. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR (Works of the Soil Institute imeni Dokuchayev, Acad Sci USSR, Vol 31, 1950, pp 292-315.

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

PANKOVA, N. A.

"The Change in the Content and Composition of Organic Matter in Soil Cultivation," Pochvovedeniye, No. 1, 1949.

1. PANKOVA, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kutuluk Valley-Soils

7. Amount and composition of organic substances in certain soils of the Kutuluk experimental plot. Trudy Pochv. inst. 37 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PANKOVA, N. A.

Soils - Kutuluk Valley

Amount and composition of organic substances in certain soils of the Kutuluk experimental plot. Trudy Pochv. inst. 37, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

PANKOVA, N. A.
V. D. MUSLAK, Pochvovedenie, 1950, 746-754

PANKOVA, N.A.

Content and composition of organic matter in some soils of the Kutuluka experimental area. Trudy Pochvennogo Inst. im. V.V. Dokuchaeva, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 37, 329-45 '52. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.21:11626 '53)

USSR/Agriculture
Soil Science
Humus

Jan 49

"Change in the Content and Composition of Organic Matter in Soil Cultivation," M. M. Konova, N. A. Pankova, N. P. Bel'chikova, 9 pp

"Pochvoved" No 1

Experiments conducted over many years showed that highest humus content was obtained in soils which had been fertilized with manure. Top 20 cm of soils had highest humus content. In general, the amount of humus created was 1/4 - 1/3 of the amount of

56/49T4

FTD

USSR/Agriculture (Cont'd)

Jan 49

manure applied. Describes simple method to determine presence of free humic acids in soils treated with manure. Further research will be conducted to determine the amount of humus created in fields planted on a crop rotation system with periodic plantings of perennial grasses.

56/49T4

PANKOVA, N. A.

FTD

USSR/Ag

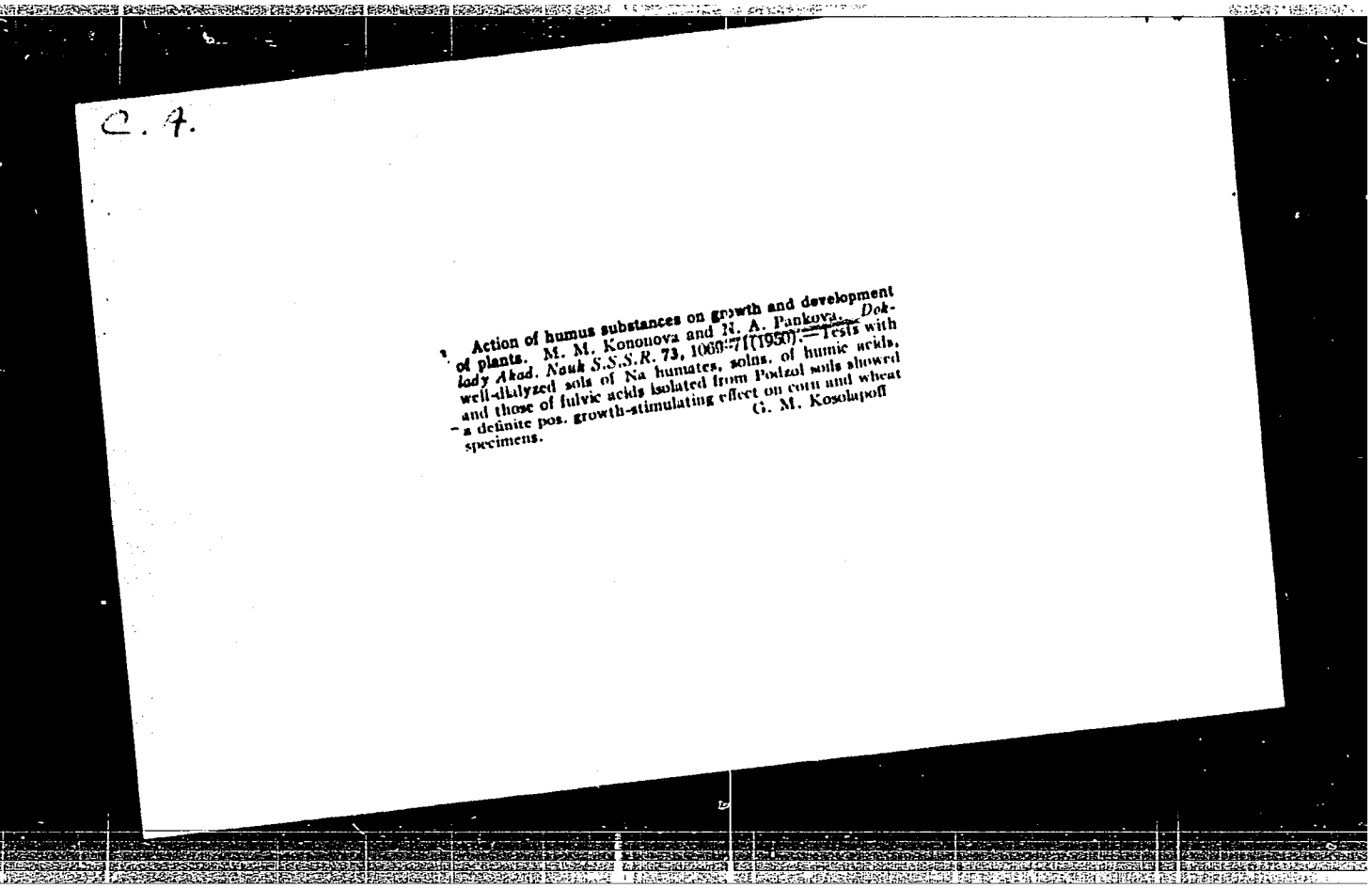
"Change
Cultiva

"Pochvo

Experim
was obt
of soil
created
method
manure.
of humu
odic pl

PA 56/4

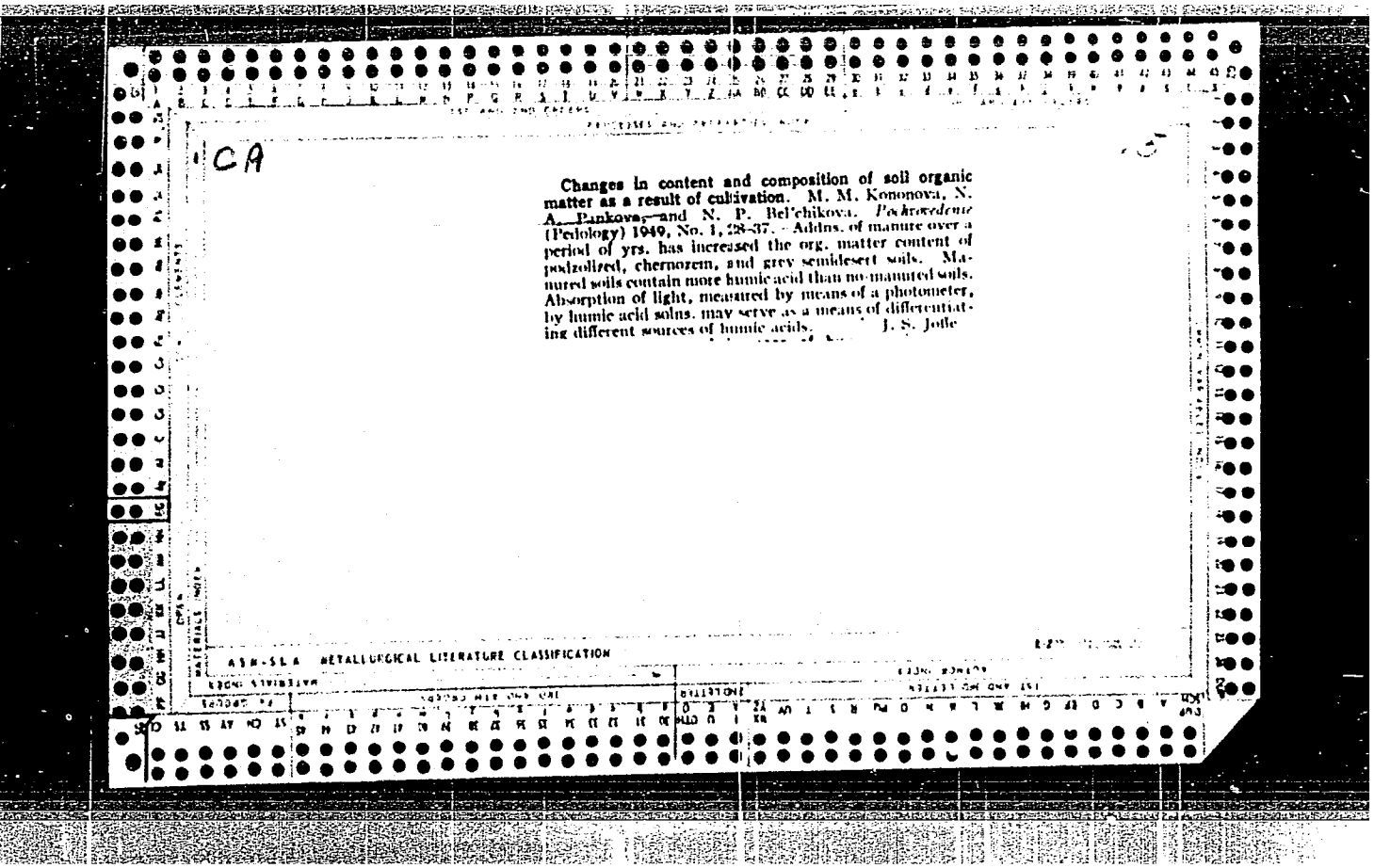
56/49T4



C. A.

Action of humus substances on growth and development of plants. M. M. Kononova and N. A. Pankova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 1069–71 (1950). — Tests with well-dialyzed soils of Na humates, solns. of humic acids, and those of fulvic acids isolated from Podzol soils showed a definite pos. growth-stimulating effect on corn and wheat specimens.

G. M. Kosolapoff



CA

Changes in content and composition of soil organic matter as a result of cultivation. M. M. Kononova, N. A. Pankova, and N. P. Bel'chikova. *Pochvovedenie* (Pedology) 1949, No. 1, 28-37. Addns. of manure over a period of yrs. has increased the org. matter content of podzolized, chernozem, and grey semidesert soils. Manured soils contain more humic acid than no-manured soils. Absorption of light, measured by means of a photometer, by humic acid solns. may serve as a means of differentiating different sources of humic acids. J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TANKOVA, N. I.

Tankova, N. I.

"The starting wine materials for Taimlyansk sparkling wine." Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 34, 1956. Moscow.

PANKOVA, N.V.

Changes in the cell nucleus in the early developmental stages of the loach. TSitologiia no.1; 36-42 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki Instituta biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(LOACHES) (CELL NUCLEI)

PANKOVA, N.V.

Cytochemical study of nucleic acids in the early embryogeny of fishes. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1182-1184 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.

PANKOVA, N.V.

LEVINSON, L.B.; PANKOVA, N.V.; SHAPIRO, N.I.

Effect of X rays on the duodenum and the intramural ganglia of Auerbach's plexus and Meissner's plexus. Dokl. AN SSSR 116 no.3: 404-406 S '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(DUODENUM) (INTESTINES--INNERVATION)

NUZHDIN, N.I.; SHAPIRO, N.I.; CHUDINOVSKAYA, G.A.; PANKOVA, N.V.

Effect of protective substances on mammalian gonads. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.6:430-438 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut genetiki i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (GENERATIVE ORGANS)

PANKOVA, N.V.

Radiation injuries of interphase nuclei in the cells of developing loach embryos. Radiobiologiia 5 no.4:555-558 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

PANKOVA, N.V.

Chromosome breakage in some cell generations in irradiated loach fetuses. Radiobiologiia 5 no.2:248-252 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 1430-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5020838 UR/0020/65/163/004/1001/1002

AUTHOR: Prokof'yeva-Bel'govskaya, A. A.; Pankova, N. V.; Orlov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Differential radiation injury of parent sets of chromosomes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 4, 1965, 1001-1002, and insert facing p. 1002

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, radiation biologic effect, animal genetics

ABSTRACT: Parent sets of chromosomes were investigated in salmon (Salmo salar L.) and groundling (Misgurnus fossilis) fertilized ova in different stages of cleavage to determine radiosensitivity differences. The groundling fertilized ova were irradiated with a 1000 r dose (165 kv, 15 ma, focal length 20 cm, 485 r/min) in the third stage of cleavage, and the salmon fertilized ova were irradiated with an 800 r dose in the fourth stage of cleavage. The irradiated embryos were fixed in the middle and late blastula stages and also the gastrula stage. Chromosome injuries were determined in prepara-

Card 1/3

tions of crushed stained embryos. In earlier morphological studies of salmon and groundling blastomeres, the dual structure of the nucleus observed in the interphase was found to correspond in the metaphase to two chromosome complexes which remained separate in all developmental stages. In the present study, only one of the two chromosome complexes forming the blastomere nucleus in an irradiated embryo was damaged. In some embryos, the maternal complex with its loosely distributed chromosomes was damaged, and in other embryos the paternal complex with its closely arranged chromosomes was found damaged. These differential radiation injuries of the parental set of chromosomes were observed in the metaphase stage as well as the anaphase-telophase stages. The effects of the initial chromosome breaks, usually of the chromosome and chromated bridges in the bridge-breakage-fusion cycle, were carried through to the blastula stage several cell generations after irradiation. However, the presence of certain types of fragments indicates that some chromosome aberrations are the result of breaks occurring several generations after irradiation. Radiation injury differences of parental chromosome complexes appear dependent on the developmental stage at the moment of irradiation. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

L 1430-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020838

3

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Biological Physics, Institute Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3 PP

Pankova, N. V.

20-3-15/46

AUTHORS: Levinson, L. B., Pankova, N. V. , Shapiro, N. I.

TITLE: The Effect of X-Ray Irradiation Upon the Duodenum and the Intramural Ganglia of the Plexus Myentericus (Auerbachi) and the Intramural Ganglia of the Plexus Submucosus (Meissneri) (Vliyaniye rentgenovskogo oblucheniya na dvenadtsatiperstnuyu kishku i intramural'nyye ganglii Auerbakhova i Meyssnerova spleteniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 404 - 406 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most essential problems of the effect of radiation upon mammalia to be solved experimentally concerns the effect of damage of the central and vegetative nervous system by radiation. In view of this the comparative investigation of a damage produced within some organ and within nerve cells innervating in this particular organ is most important. In this respect the duodenum of mice and the intramural ganglia, mentioned in the title, present the most appropriate experimental objects. The investigation was limited to the comparison of changes which occur in the cells of the epithelium of the vascular plexus (Brunneri) and in the nerve cells of the intramural ganglia of the intestine. For this purpose the authors tried to study the morphological changes and also to trace

Card 1/3

The Effect of X-Ray Irradiation Upon the Duodenum and the Intramural Ganglia the Plexus Myentericus (Auerbachi) and the Intramural Ganglia of the Plexus Submucosus (Meissneri)

the earliest changes in the nerve cells which are engaged with the perturbation of the interchange. The authors determined the desoxyribonucleic acid, the ribonucleic acid and the acid phosphatase. The mice were all irradiated with a total dose of 5000 r. At this dose the so-called "intestine form of the radiation death" occurs. The mice died after 1,5; 3; 6; 24 and 72 hours after the treatment. The preparing and the investigation of the preparation are discussed. 1,5 hours after the treatment clearly discernible destructive processes in the vascular plexus (Brunneri) can be observed. After 3 hours these destructive processes occur also in other parts of the epithelium. After 3, 6 and 24 hours these processes communicate to the cells of the vascula plexus (brunneri), whereby the cells areeven more deformed. The boundaries between the cells disappear, most of the nuclei are destroyed and the rest becomes unnaturally large. In the bodies of the nerve cells of the intramural ganglia no deformations of the morphological structures at all were observed. More details will be given. The investigation discussed in this place demonstrates the extraordinary sensibility against radiation of the epithelium cells of the vascula plexus (Brunneri)

20-3-15/46

The Effect of X-Ray Irradiation Upon the Duodenum and the Intramural Ganglia of the Plexus Myentericus (Auerbachi) and the Intramural Ganglia of the Plexus Submucosus (Meissneri)

There are 3 figures, and 5 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biophysics of the AN USSR; State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Moscow
(Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR ; Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: July 1, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

PAN'KOVA, O.

NATAL'INA, O. B., PAN'KOVA, O., and SHESTAKOVA, A. "On Apple Rosette (Possibly Virus Disease)," Sad i Ogorod, no. 8, 1951, pp. 36-38. 80 Sal3

So: Sira - Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

PAN'KOVA, O. [Co-author]

See: NATAL'INA, O. B.

PAN'KOVA, O. "On Apple Rosette (Possibly Virus Disease)," 1951.

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15, Dec. 1953

1. NATAL'INA, O., PAN'KOVA O., SHESTAKOVA A.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning Rosette Disease of the Apple Tree", Sad i Ogorod, No 8, 1951, pp 36-38.

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

PANKOVA, R.A.; KHODOVA, D.N.; GORYUSHKINA, I.A.

Study on the survival of dysentery microbes in dryed feces in transportation under the conditions of Northern Caucasus. Zhur. mikrobiol.; epid. i immun. 41 no.6:133-134 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dorozhnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Severo-Kavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

PANKOVA, R. P.

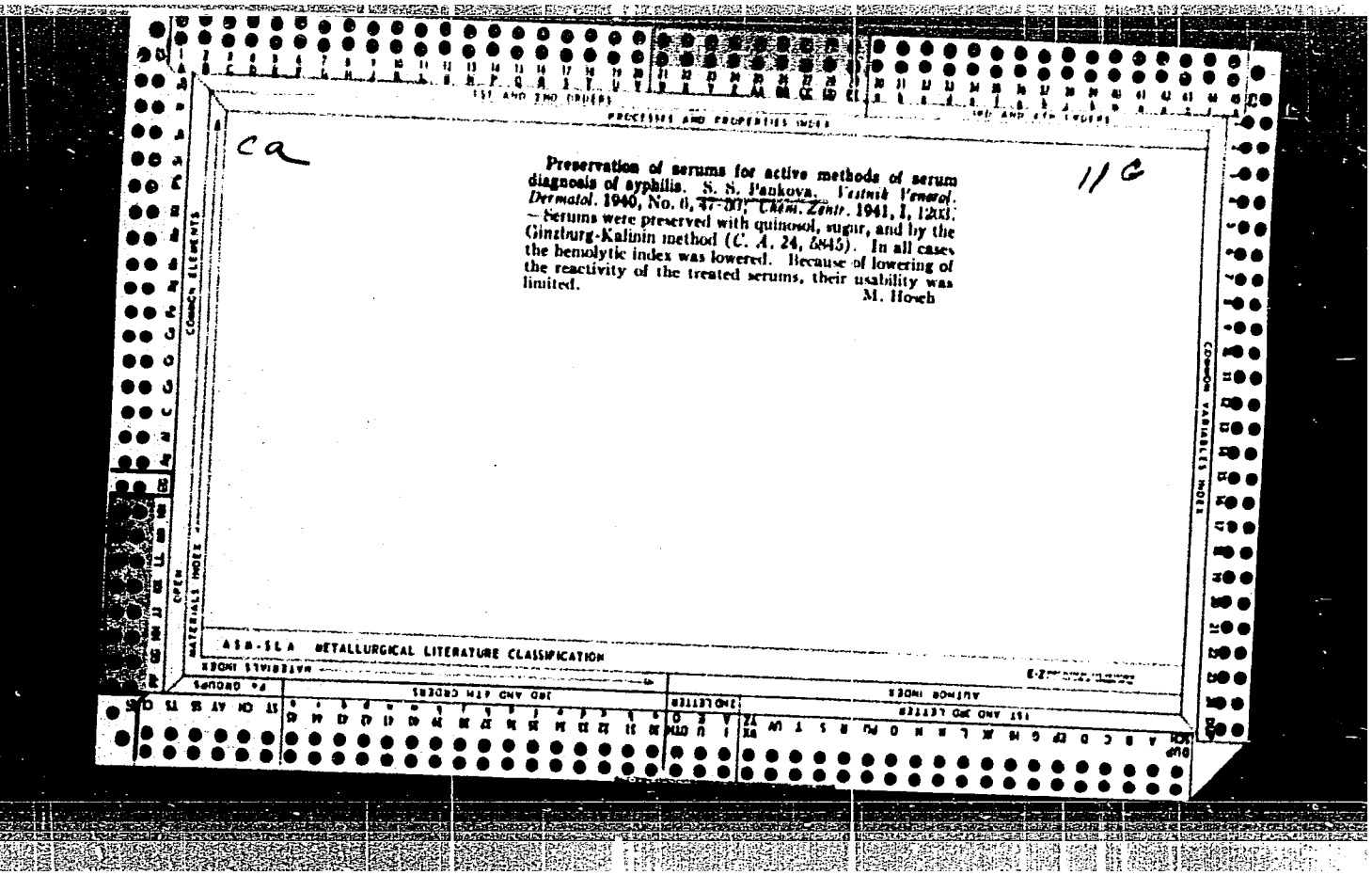
23679

KLINIKA RASSTROYSTV MOCHEYSPUSKANIYA POSDE OGNESTREL'NYKH RANENIY POZVONOCHNIKA I SPINNOGO MOZGA. TRUDY SARAT. GOS. MED. IN-TA, T. VIII, 1949, S. 333-39.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949

PANKRATOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEGOROV, M.V., inzh.

Dynamic processes in cone-shaped machines for coarse-crushing. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.10:32-33 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)



ca

Preservation of serums for active methods of serum diagnosis of syphilis. S. S. Pankova. *Vestnik Venerol. Dermatol.* 1940, No. 6, 47–50; *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, I, 1203. — Serums were preserved with quinosol, sugar, and by the Ginzburg-Kalinin method (*C. A.* 24, 5845). In all cases the hemolytic index was lowered. Because of lowering of the reactivity of the treated serums, their usability was limited.

M. Hoveh

11 C

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

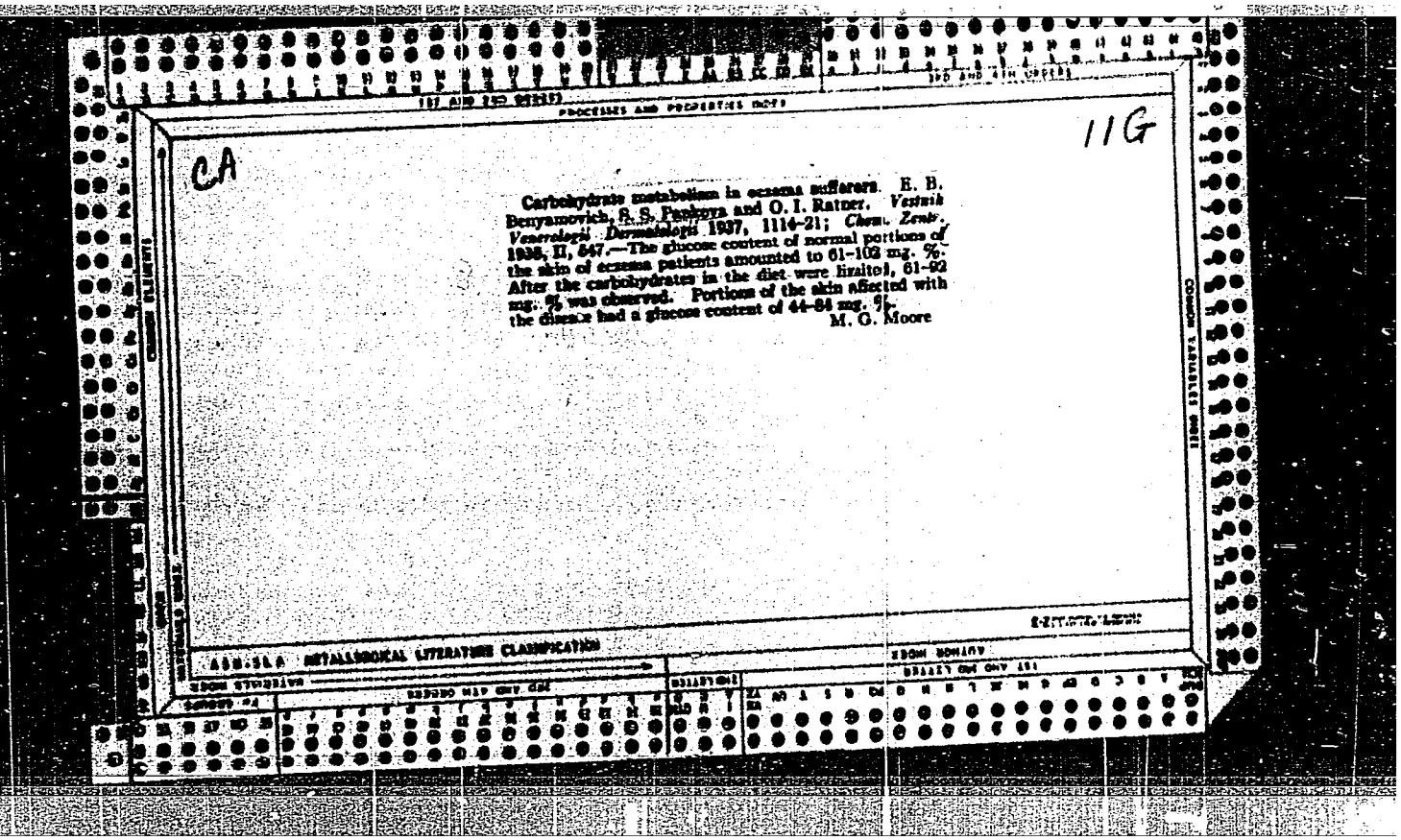
PANKOVA, S.S.

SHAMAYEVA, Ye.M.; PANKOVA, S.S.

Effect of novoembichine on antibody production (hemolysins and hemagglutinins). Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.4:25-30 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR.

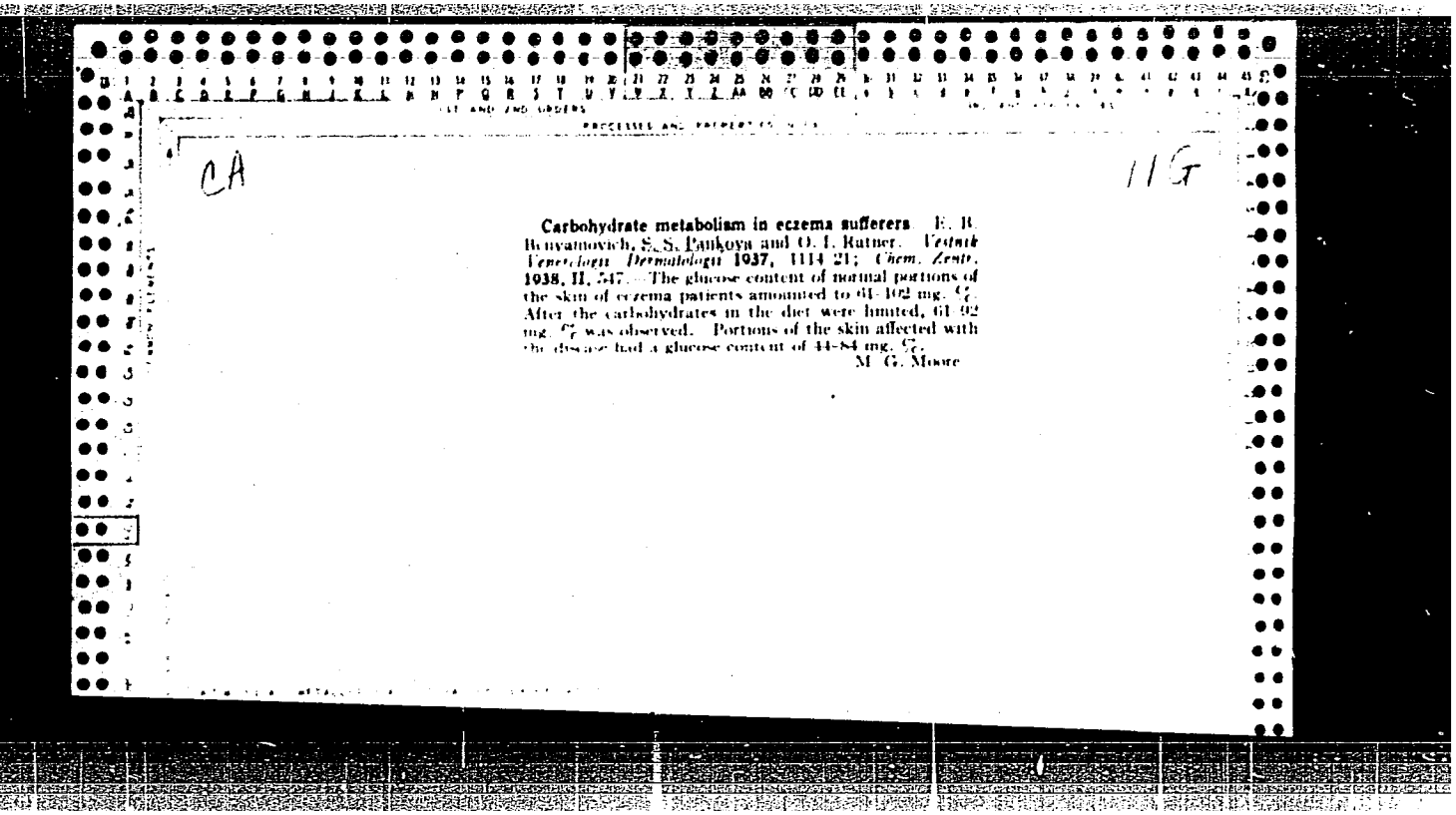
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, eff.
N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-chloropropylamine on prod. of hemolysins & hemagglutinins)
(ANTIBODIES, eff. of drugs on same)



CA

11G

Carbohydrate metabolism in eczema sufferers. E. B. Benyamovich, S. S. Pashova and O. I. Ratner. *Vestnik Venerologii Dermatologii* 1937, 1114-21; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1938, II, 847.—The glucose content of normal portions of the skin of eczema patients amounted to 61–103 mg. %. After the carbohydrates in the diet were limited, 61–92 mg. % was observed. Portions of the skin affected with the disease had a glucose content of 44–84 mg. %.
M. G. Moore

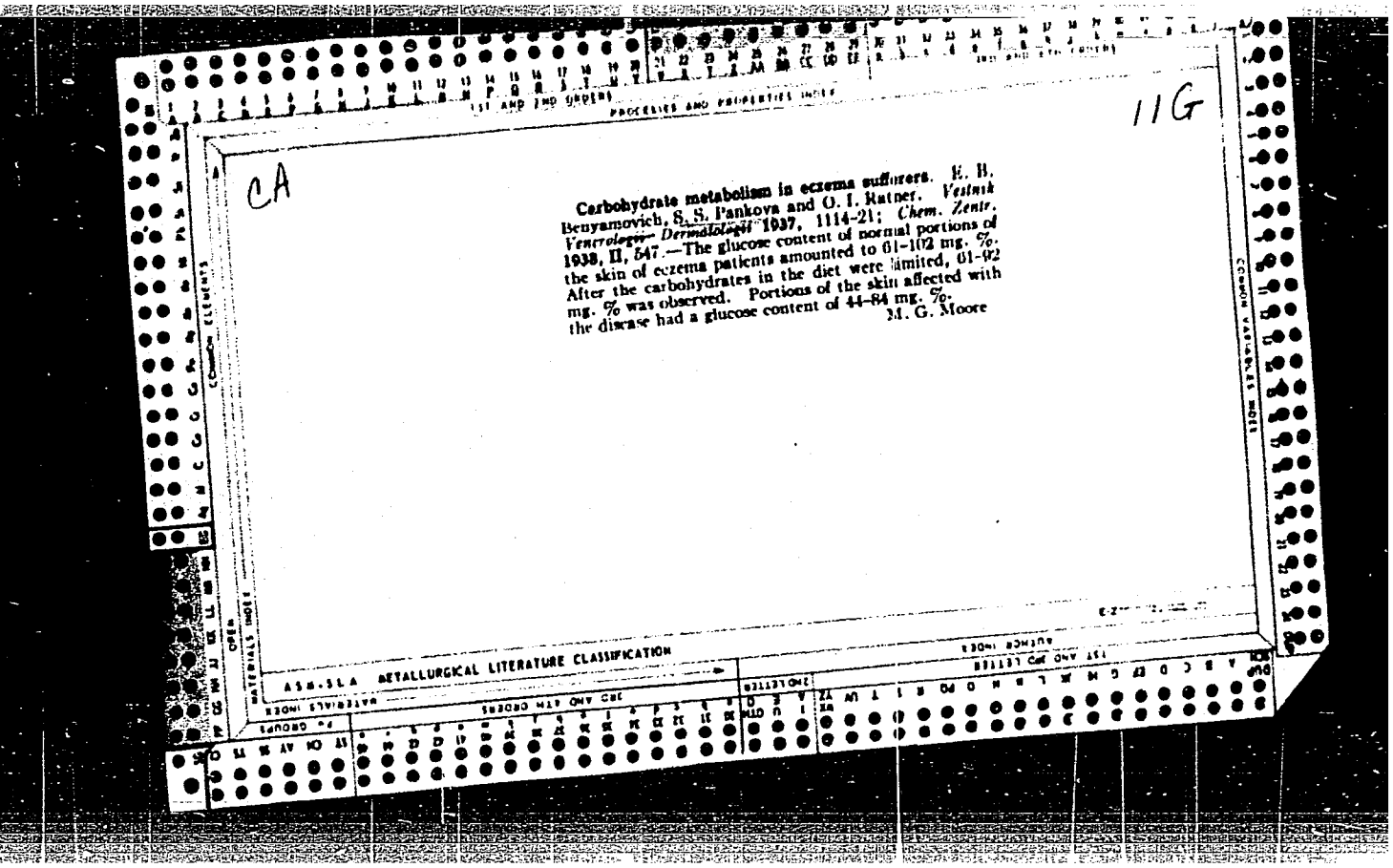


CA

11G

Carbohydrate metabolism in eczema sufferers. E. B. Benyamovich, S. S. Pankova and O. I. Ratner. *Vestnik Venerologii Dermatologii* **1937**, 1114-21; *Chem. Zentr.*, **1938**, II, 547.—The glucose content of normal portions of the skin of eczema patients amounted to 61–102 mg. %. After the carbohydrates in the diet were limited, 61–92 mg. % was observed. Portions of the skin affected with the disease had a glucose content of 44–84 mg. %.

M. G. Moore



CA

11G

Carbohydrate metabolism in eczema sufferers. E. B. Benyamovich, S. S. Pankova and O. I. Ratner. *Vestnik Venerologii i Dermatologii* 1937, 1114-21; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 547.—The glucose content of normal portions of the skin of eczema patients amounted to 61–102 mg. %. After the carbohydrates in the diet were limited, 61–92 mg. % was observed. Portions of the skin affected with the disease had a glucose content of 44–84 mg. %.
M. G. Moore

DUNSKIY, V.F.[translator]; KOHRIN, B.B.[translator]; PANKOVA, S.V. [translator]; POPOV, P.V.[translator]; TRYAPITSYN, V.A. [translator]; FADEYEV, Yu.N.[translator]; RUKAVISHNIKOV, B.I., red.; FOMINA, N.O., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary problems of entomology]Sovremennye problemy entomologii; sbornik statei. Pod red. i s predisl. B.I. Rukavishnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961. 182 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Insecticides)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Control)

USSR/Farm Animals - Honey Bee. Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2755

Author : Pankova, S.V.
Inst : "
Title : Some Peculiarities of Signaling Among Honey Bees.

Orig Pub : Pchelovodstvo, 1958, No 3, 38-45.

Abstract : On studying the dances of the bees of a family settled in a singleframe glass beehive, and comparing them with published data, the author concludes that the Grey Mountain Georgian bee approximates the common Indian bee (apis indica) in the character of its circular dance which, as distinguished from the dances of the Krans and Italian races of bees, does not remain stable upon a change in the direction to the food source. -- V. A. T.

Card 1/1

LOPATINA, N.G., KUZNETSOVA, M.A., PANKOVA, S.V.

Physiological nature of the "dance" of bees [with summary in English]
Zhur.ob.biol. 19 no.5:376-386 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii nizshikh zhivotnykh Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova, AN SSSR.
(BEES)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

Pankova, T.A.

PANKOVA, T.A.

Work capacity in tuberculous spondylitis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.5:81-88 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz 8-go protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach Ya.M. Gimmel'farb. nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Z.Sorkin)
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL
work capacity)
(WORK
capacity in spinal tuberculosis)

PANKOVA, T. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "~~Capacity for work~~ Work fitness of patients with tuberculous spondylitis." Mos, 1958. 18 pp. (Second Mos State Med Inst im I.I. Pirogov). 200 copies. (KL, 8-58, 108)

PANKOVA, T. A.

PANKOVA, T. A.: "Diagnostic errors, their causes, and important sources of them". Ivanovo, 1955. Ivanovo State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

ZOLOTAREV, V.F.; PAN'KOVA, T.F.

Unit for measuring resistance noises. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:181 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Electronic instruments)

TEMIRKHANOV, Gadzhi; PANKOVA, V., red.; MALEK, Z., tekhn. red.

[Petroleum is coming] Neft' idet. Moskva, Profizdat, 1953. 69 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Burovoy master Stalinskoy kontory bureniya tresta "Stalinneft'", Stalinskiy rayon (for Temirkhanov).
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum production)

SPERANSKIY, Viktor Grigor'yevich; PLECHUN, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; PANKOVA, V.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Vacuum metallurgy of steel] Vakuumnaia obrabotka stali. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS, 1958. 68 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Vacuum metallurgy)
(Steel—Metallurgy)

YEREMENKO, Vladimir Nikolayevich; PANKOVA, V.M., red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Builders of hydraulic structures; a narrative] Gidrostroiteli; ocherk. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS [Profizdat," 1958. 126 p. (Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station) (MIRA 11:10)

PANKOVA, V.A.

MAKAROV, A.P.; PANKOVA, V.A.

Case of spontaneous exit of a foreign body from the respiratory tract with perforation of the thoracic wall. Sov.med. no.2:38-39 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz Yessentukskoy ob"yedinennoy gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.S.Vasil'yeva).
(Respiratory organs--Foreign bodies)

PANKRATOVA, V.G. (Kalinin); VOLYNSKIY, B.A. (Rybinsk).

"Surveying on the terrain" by M.A. Znamenskii. Reviewed by V.G. Pankratova and B.A. Volynskii. Mat. v shkole no.2:81-83 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Surveying--Textbooks)
(Znamenskii, M.A.)

CHIRVA, Petr Semenovich, bul'dozerist; PANKOVA, V.M., redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[All-purpose bulldozer] Bul'dozer - universal'naia mashina. Moskva. Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1955. 39 p. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Perepadnaya gidro-elektricheskaya stantsiya, Tadzhikskoy SSR. (for Chirva).

(Bulldozers)