

PARIN, B. V.

"Twenty-five Years' Experience in Reconstructive Operations for Defects of Fingers and the Hand."

Report submitted at the 3rd International Congress of Plastic Surgery, Washington, DC, 13-18 Oct 63.

PARIN, B.V., prof. (Gor'kiy, ul. Piskunova, d. 47, dv. 36)

Dermatoplasty in cicatricial contractures following burns.  
Ortop., travm. i protez. 23 no. 11:3-13 N '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -  
dotsent M.G. Grigor'yev) i Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(rektor - dotsent I.F. Matyushin).  
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SKIN GRAFTING)

PARIN, D. A.

25511. Novyye Formuly I Poryador Vychisleniya Reduktsiy Pri Proyektirovani  
Triangulyatsii II Klassa Na Ploskost: Sbornik Nauch.--Tekhn. I Proizvod. Statey Po  
Geodezii, Kartografii, Topografii, Aeros''yemke I Gravimetrii, VYP. 23, 1949, s. 21-29.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

PAREN, D.A.

25511 PAREN, D.A., Novyye formuly i poryadok vychisleniya reduktsiy pri proyektirovaniy triangelnyatsii II klassa na ploskost:  
Sbornik Nauch-tekhn. i proizvod. Staty po geodezii, Kartografii, topografii, Aerofotogrammetrii i gravimetrii, UYP. 23, 1949, S. 21-29

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' Statey, vol 34, Moskva, 1949

Science Abstracts

Cables

sect. 8

621.315.2 : 621.315.687

2000. Features of the assembly of high-voltage, single-core, lead-sheath cables up to 10 kV, with rubber dielectric and semiconducting layers of rubber. E. A. PARMONOV, E. P. PAVIN, and I. N. KINANKOV. *Proc. Energ.*, No. 12, 4-9 (1971) in Russian.

Above 3 kV a thin layer of graphited semi-conducting rubber is used around the single core, with a second similar screen between the insulating rubber and the sheath. These screens increased breakdown strength of cables subjected to bending. Experiments were carried out to determine the effect on the breakdown strength of joints and terminals of their dimensions, sealing, moisture, varnishing and screening. J. LUKASZEWICZ

PAREN, G.

"Mechanical and Primitive Methods for Production of Seeds from Wild Apples and Pears," p. 471.  
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Vol. 9, no. 10, Dec. 1953. Sofiya, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

PARIN, N.V.

Rare pelagic fishes in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean (*Taractes steindachneri*, *Palinurichthys japonicus* and *Centrolophus lockingtoni*). Vop. ikht. no.11:162-170 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

(Pacific Ocean--Fishes, Pelagic)

N.V.  
PARIN, I.V.

*Gypselurus vitiasi* Parin sp.n., a new species of flying fish from the western part of the Pacific Ocean (Pisces, Exocoetidae) [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.9:1412-1415 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Pacific Ocean--Flying fish)



17(4)

AUTHOR:

Parin, N. V.

SOV/20-24-5-48/62

TITLE:

On the Resemblance of the Geographical Distribution of Sardines and Subtropical Flying Fishes (O shtodernye i geograficheskom rasprostraneni sardin i subtropicheskih letuchikh ryb)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. Vol. 24. Nr 5. pp 1130-1132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

After having carried out several comparisons the author finds that the distribution of the sardine-subspecies widely agrees with that of the flying fish *Cyaeelurus pinnatifidatus*. According to his opinion this indicates similar ways of spreading of those types of fish which, from the systematic point of view, are rather distant from each other. It is possible that such a type of distribution may be found also with other fishes. Thus there exists, besides the general idea of a cosmopolitan distribution of the light-blue tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*), also the opinion (Ref 10) that its individual subspecies inhabit various oceans. Figure 1 shows the distribution of *Sardinops sagax* and *S. pilchardus* as well as of its subspecies *S. s. neopilchardus*, *S. s. stellata*.

Card 1/2

On the Resemblance of the Geographical Distribution of Sardines and Subtropical Flying Fishes SOV/20-124.5-48/62

*S. s. caerulea*, *S. s. melanosticta*, and *S. p. sardina*. If figure 1 and 2 are compared it can be seen that the flying fishes *Cypselurus pinnatibarbatus* (with the subspecies *altipennis*, *melanocercus*, *japonicus*, *californicus*) have a similar distribution as the subspecies of sardines. There are 2 figures and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet

**ASSOCIATION:** Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

**PRESENTED:** October 20, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzer. Academician

**SUBMITTED:** October 20, 1958

Card 2/2

PARIN, N.V.

Flying fish (Exocoetidae) in the northwestern part of the Pacific  
Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 31:205-285 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Pacific Ocean--Flying fish)

PARIN, N. V.

Distribution of flying fishes (family Exocoetidae) in the western  
and central Pacific. Trudy Inst. okean 41:153-162 '60.

(Pacific Ocean--Flying fish) (MIRA 13:9)

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.; PARIN, N.V.

Biogeographical boundaries of the pelagic region of the northern  
Pacific in the winter of 1958-1959. Trudy Inst. okean. 41:257-  
265 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Pacific Ocean—Zoogeography)

PARIN, N. V.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

- MURPHY, M. S., Institute of Geology - "Mesozoic depressions and troughs of the Pacific Ocean and their position in the systematics of tectonic forms" (Section VII.C)
- NIKOLAI, B. A., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "The gamma-ray spectrum measurements of artificial radioactivity in upper layers of the ocean" (Section VII.B.6)
- NIKOLAI, V. O., Chair of Forestry, The Agricultural Academy Inst. K. A. Vavilov - "Forest fire risk assessment and methods of fire control" (Section V.9)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Biogeographical and morphological study of the Pacific" (Section III.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Investigation of the horizontal distribution of plankton in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Regulation of the geographical distribution of flying fishes in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Geology - "Structure of the Pacific Ocean crustaneous deposits of Komchay" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Geology - "The processes of recent sedimentation in the western part of the equatorial zone in the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Earth Physics Acad. O. Yu. Schmidt - "Investigation of the physical conditions in the northern equatorial area of the Pacific basin" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Diagrammatic in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Zoology - "The fauna of the Pacific and the zoological point of view" (Section III.A.8.4)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Zoology - "Some specific features of the Pacific Ocean fauna" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Zoology - "A new deep-sea species of the genus *Hydrolagus* (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Zoology - "On the stability and distribution of structural elements in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., and OKUNYAN, K. S., Institute of Oceanology - "Geographical problems related to reproduction and development of sea fishes in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Organic substance in bottom sediments in the western part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Earth Physics Acad. O. Yu. Schmidt - "Relations between deep focus earthquakes and the eastern margin of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "The structure of natural seismicity in the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "Chair of Earthquake" - "The correlation of seismicity and the distribution of bottom crustal faults in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Problems concerned with the study of formation of the temperature regime in seas and oceans" (Section VII.A)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Biogeographical situation of the Pacific Ocean in regard to phytoplankton" (Section III.A)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Geology - "Palaeogeographical reconstruction of the Pacific" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Vavilov and Pyralis in the Pacific" (Section VII.C)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The Pacific Ocean in the light of the Pacific" (Section III.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The data problems of oceanography (1) origin of language" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., The Central Office for their significance for prophylactic of human health" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Glaciology of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKUNYAN, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Methods for measuring deep currents in the ocean and some results of their application in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.2)

PARIN, N.V.

A contribution to the study of the fauna of flying fishes (family  
Exocoetidae) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Trudy Inst.okean.  
43:40-91 '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Pacific Ocean--Flying fish) (Indian Ocean--Flying fish)

PARIN, N.V.

Principles underlying the classification of flying fishes (families  
Cypselorhamphidae and Exocoetidae). Trudy Inst.okean. 43:92-183 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

(Flying fishes)



PARIN, N.V.

Flying fishes (Exocoetidae and Oxyporhamphidae) of the Sea of Japan and adjacent waters. Vop. ikht. 2 no.2:224-229 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Japan, Sea of--Flying fish)

PARIN, N.V.

Distribution of deep-sea fishes in the upper layer of the bathy-  
pelagic zone in sub-Arctic waters of the North Pacific. Trudy  
Inst.ocean. 45:259-278 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Pacific Ocean--fishes, Deep-sea)

PARIN, N.V.

*Ozyporhamphus meristocystis* (Pisces, Ozyperhamphidae), a new species of flying halfbeaks from waters of the Malay Archipelago. Vop. ikht. 1 no.3:391-394 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Malay Archipelago--Halfbeak (Fish))

VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.; PARIN, N.V.; SAVILOV, A.I.

Marine biology. Okeanologia 2 no.3:493-505 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Marine biology)

PARIN, N. V.

Papers on ichthyology and fishery management at the 10th  
Pacific Science Congress. Vop. ikht. 2 no.3:571-576 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Pacific Ocean--Ichthyological research--Congresses)

PARIN, N.V.; PASTERNAK, F.A.

Zoological investigation during the 33d expedition of the ship  
Vityaz'. Zool.zhur. 41 no.1:155-160 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Zoologic research)

VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.; PARIN, N.V.; FILATOVA, Z.A.

Zoological investigations during the 34th cruise of the  
research ship "Vityaz'" in the equatorial Pacific. Zool.  
zhur. 41 no.9:1442-1448 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut Okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Pacific Ocean--Marine fauna)

PARIN, N. V.

Dissertation defended at the Zoological Institute for the academic degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences:

"Basis for the System of Flying Fish (the Families Oxyroramchidae and Exocoetidae)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145



PARIN, N.V.; BESEDNOV, S.N.

Flying Fishes (Oxypteroptera) of the Gulf of  
Tonkin. Trudy Inst. Okean. 80:104-117 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.M., akademik, glav. red.; MOISEYEV, P.A., otv. red.;  
SMIRNOV, A.I., zam. otv. red.; BIRMAN, I.B., red.;  
KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; KROGIUS, F.V., red.; KROKHIN,  
Ye.M., red.; KURENKOV, I.I., red.; LAGUNOV, I.I., red.;  
FANIN, K.I., red.; SEMKO, R.S., red.; FARIN, N.V., red.

[Salmon fisheries of the Far East; materials] Lososevoe kho-  
ziazstvo Dal'nego Vostoka; materialy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.  
201 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam lososevogo khozyaystva Dal'nego  
Vostoka. 3d, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyay-  
stva i okeanografii (for Moiseyev). 3. Kamchatskoye otdeleni-  
niye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Semko, Birman,  
Krokhin, Kurenkov). 4. Kafedra ikhtologii Moskovskogo uni-  
versiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (for Smirnov).

PARIN, N.V.

Materials on the biology and distribution of pelagic sharks *Euprotomicrus bispinatus* and *Isistius brasiliensis* (Squalidae, Pisces). Trudy Inst. okean. 73:163-184 '64.

Taxonomic position, geographical variability and distribution of the oceanic halfbeak *Euleptorhamphus viridis* (Van Hasselt) (Memirhamphidae, Pisces). Ibid.:185-203 (MIRA 17:6)

PARIN, N.V.; GORBUNOVA, N.N.

Reproduction and development of some syngnathous fishes (Belontiiformes, Pisces) of the Indian Ocean; based on collections of the E/S "Vityaz'." Trudy Inst. okean. 73: 224-234 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PARIN, N.V.

Some characteristics of the distribution of mass pelagic fishes in the zone of equatorial currents in the Pacific Ocean; based on materials of the thirty fourth voyage of the research ship "Vityaz'." Okeanologia 2 no.6:1075-1082 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

GORBUNOVA, N.N.; PARIN, N.V.

Development of the flying fish *Cheilopogon (Ptenichthys) unicolor*  
(Cuv. et Val.) (Pisces, Exocoetidae). Trudy Inst. okean 62:62-67  
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

PARIN, N.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Predators of the seas and their economic importance. Priroda  
52 no.12:62-68 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T  
Physiology of Work and Sport. Aviation Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18021

Author : Parin, V.

Inst : -

Title : On the Eve of the Flight of Man into Cosmos

Orig Pub : gas. "Izvestiya"n, 1957, Nov. 13, No 269, p. 2

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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PARIN V.

Pravda, Moscow. SOV/5174

Victory Sovietly kosmicheskiy korabl' materialy, opublikovannyye v gazete Pravda (The Second Soviet Cosmic Ship Materials Published in the Newspaper "Pravda") Moscow, 1960. 198 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Repp. for this Publication: V. Raut and V. Salmov; Tech. Ed.: V. Yagodkina.

PREFACE: This book is intended for the general reader.

CONTENTS: The book is a compilation of articles which appeared in the newspaper Pravda after the launching, orbiting, and recovery of the capsule of the Soviet 4,600 kg spacecraft on August 19, 1960. The articles give some details of scientific research undertaken in this flight in the fields of aerobiology, genetics, cosmic radiation, solar radiation, ultra-violet radiation, and radiation levels. A description and three photos of the capsule are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Mathias Fergolov. V. Fedrnikiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences 90

Care for Future Astronauts. D. Markov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences USSR [Head of the Chemical and Physiological Laboratory of the Institute of Physiology (Institute of Physiology), Leningrad] 91

Forerunner of Great Conquests. A. Alkhaniyeva, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR [Director of the Keldyshsky Institute of Applied Mathematics USSR (Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR)] 93

Television "Eye" in Outer Space. P. Fedorov 95

Two Pilots. Leonid Sobolev 98

Beginning of a New Era. O. Ga Foran 100

Meeting with the First "Astronauts." V. Salmov, V. Shirokov 102

Event Which Surprised the World. D. Martynov, Professor, [Director of the Observatoriyu Astronomicheskoy Institutshernberg]] 104

Creative Genius of the Builders of Communism. Editorial in Pravda 108

Solution of a Very Important Problem. V. Ambarishvili, Academician 113

Monorous Success of Soviet Science and Engineering. Press Conference in the Academy of Sciences USSR 115

Biological Program of the Spaceflight. I. Stetsky, Academician 130

On the Eve of Manned Space Flight. V. Parin, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR 137

Into the Depths of the Microcosmos. A. Kozlov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, V. Orlovsky, Professor 143 14

I 35337-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEG(1)-2 TT/CW

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(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/085/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Parin, V. (Professor, Vice president, Academy of Medical Sciences SSSR)

ORG: none

84  
B

TITLE: On the wings of science. Soviet space flights

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, 12 Apr 66, p. 3, col. 1-3

12

TOPIC TAGS: manned spacecraft, scientific spacecraft, space flight, space biology, space medicine

ABSTRACT: The article deals with space flights of manned and unmanned spacecrafts. It gives a brief review of flights of Soviet cosmonauts and unmanned spacecraft launchings for scientific investigation of outer space made since October 1957. Scientific spacecraft discovered the Earth's radiation belts, and permitted investigation of the Earth's magnetic field as well as the structure of upper layers of the atmosphere. Soviet space biology and space medicine now are in a new stage. "Kosmos-110" spacecraft with four-legged cosmonauts aboard provided a great deal of valuable information to medical scientists. The author attaches great importance to this experiment with respect to future space flights. [NT]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: none

Card - 1/1 *add*

PARIN, V.B.

First student conference on the history of medicine. Sov.zdrav. 19  
no.5:89-90 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta Nauchnogo studen'cheskogo obshchestva Gor'kovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MEDICINE—CONGRESSES)

*V.M. Parin*

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. V-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3962

Author : V.M. Parin

Inst :

Title : Catheterization of the Heart (in Relation to the 1956  
Nobel Prize - Physiology and Medicine)

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 3, 51-52

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PARIN, V. P. (?)

*M.A.* Inorganic polymers. A. A. Berlin and V. P. Parin  
Khis, *Nauka i Priro.* 1, 43-51 (1958). - Review with 8  
references. H. M. Leicester

1. PARIN, V.P., UVAROVSKAYA, O.M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Glands, Ductless -- Diseases; Urine-Analysis and Pathology.
7. Determination of pregnandiol in the urine in cases of endocrine disorders.  
Akush. i gin. No 1, 1952. Iz Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy.
- 9a. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.  
Endokrinologii (Dir.-Zasluzhennyy Departel' Prof. N.A.Shereshevskiy)

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; PARIN, V.V.; MALKIMAN, I.I., red.

[Physiology, medicine and technical progress] Fiziologiya,  
meditsina i tekhnicheskii progress. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
137 p. (MIRA 18:4)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; PARIN, V.V.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; GUDA, V.A.; DOBROV, N.N.;  
NIKITIN, M.D.; ~~SAKSONOV, I.F.~~

Radiation protection during the flight of Soviet cosmonauts on  
"Vostok" space ships. Radiobiologia 4 no.3:344-348 '64.

(MIR 1964)



L 38565-65 EEO-2/FSF(h)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EN(L)/FS(v)-3/EO(x)-2/EO(y)/EW(d)/

ACCESSION NR: AP5009650 ENG(a)-2, UR/0293/65/003/002/0315/0324  
ENG(j)/ENG(c) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2/Pi-4 TT/DD/RI/GW

AUTHOR: FARIN, V. V.; ANKIPOV, V. V.; Davydov, B. I.;  
Panchenkova, E. P.; Chernov, G. A.; Nesterenko, A. I.

B

TITLE: Results of investigations on the biological effectiveness of  
a number of space-flight factors

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 315-324

TOPIC TAGS: space flight, biological effect, serotonin, cerulo-  
plasmin, vibration, acceleration, ionizing radiation

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the individual and combined effects of  
vibration, acceleration, and ionizing radiation on mice, rats, guinea  
pigs, and dogs. In the first series of experiments, mice and

serotonin content throughout the experiment was 0.0

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38546-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009650

control animals. In mice exposed to 35 cps for 15 min, the serotonin content returned to normal after one day. However, in mice exposed to 70 and 700 cps for 60 min, the level remained low for up to six days after exposure. Ceruloplasmin activity was generally unchanged in most animals exposed to vibration, except for one group exposed to 30 cps for 1 hr. In this group, serotonin activity increased

er exposure at a level 71% lower than in control animals. Upon exposure to 10 g for 30 min, serotonin content was not lowered until the 14th day. Ceruloplasmin activity was cut in half during the first 2 hr after exposure and returned to normal levels 4 hr later. One to six days afterwards, activity was 2.5-4 times greater than in the control group. Exposure to 30 g for 5 min produced these same effects with the exception of ceruloplasmin activity which increased 2 hr after exposure. In the third series, mice, rats, guinea pigs, dogs, and apes were irradiated with 800, 900, 600, and 540 r. Eleven apes exposed to 540 r showed lowered serotonin content up to the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009650

16th day (death) after exposure. Of 4 dogs exposed to 600 r, 42% died. Serotonin content in these animals decreased up to death (15 days). Of particular interest was the reaction of mice and rats to gamma irradiation. In these animals, as contrasted to guinea pigs, dogs, and apes, 50% of the total serotonin content was in the skin. This difference was attributed to the fact that unlike mice and rats, guinea pigs, dogs, and apes are inclined to react hemodynamically to irradiation. In the fourth series dogs were exposed to the combined action of acceleration or vibration and ionizing radiation. These animals were exposed to vibration (70 cps, 0.4 mm, 60 min) or acceleration (8 g, 3 min) from 2 hr to 1 day prior to

...lasting 101.5 min, per...  
creased the level of serotonin and ceruloplasmin activity for 2-7  
days after irradiation, in contrast to the reaction to radiation a-  
lone. Acceleration 1 day prior to irradiation had the same effect  
as radiation alone. Vibration 2 hr prior to irradiation did not al-  
ter the normal dynamics of ceruloplasmin and serotonin in irradiated  
animals. In analyzing the results of these tests, it was not pos-  
sible to establish a dependence between the magnitude of vibration

Card 3/4

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009650

and radiation dose in the dynamics of changes in serotonin content  
and ceruloplasmin activity. In general, lowered serotonin content  
in response to various stimulants depended upon the species of ani-  
mal and its individual peculiarities. The authors conclude that it

and 5 figures.		[CD]	
ASSOCIATION:	none		
SUBMITTED:	00-004	ENCL:	00 SUB CODE: PH, LS
NO REF SOV:	028	OTHER:	015 ATD PRESS: 3227
Cont	4/4		

PARIN V. V. Medical research in the U.S.S.R. American Review of Soviet Medicine,  
 New York 1947, 4/4 (292-299)

Although the general pattern of medical research in the U.S.S.R. has been set in the  
 five-year plan for medical research of the Academy of Medical Sciences, individual  
 problems not connected with the scheme may be studied in hospitals and institutes  
 at the discretion of interested workers.  
 Rubenstein- Boston

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

PARIN V. V. Ilya I. Metchnikoff American Review of Soviet Medicine, New York 1947, 4/5 (451-463) Illus. 1

After giving biographical notes, the author summarizes Metchnikoff's important contributions. (1) Cellular theory of immunity; intracellular digestion as a mechanism of defence against invasion of pathogens and removal of dead tissue and foreign substances. He coined the word phagocytes to indicate the mobile cells participating in this activity. He was also aware of the sessile phagocytic cells of the reticulo-endothelial system. (2) Inflammation is not a dangerous process but a valuable defence reaction for the successful outcome of disease. Among Metchnikoff's other investigations were: (1) The possibility that old age was caused by auto-intoxication with intestinal bacteria. He suggested the use of lactic acid bacteria formed in curdled milk as a means of destroying putrefactive bacteria (2) Microbiology and epidemiology of infectious diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and infantile diarrhoea. He was the first to stress the use of calomel ointment as a prophylactic measure against syphilis.

Kane-Boston

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

PARIN, <sup>V</sup>~~K~~. V.

USSR/Medicine - Literature  
Medicine - Surgery

Feb 47

"New Books on Surgery in 1948" 2 pp

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXIX, No 2

Reviews 31 books, among them "Penicillin and Its Use in Medicine," by E. G. Arshakyan, "Traumatic Shock," by S. I. Banaytis, "Combat Trauma and Its Complication," "Skin Graft in the Treatment of Inflammation of Stumps," by A. I. Oska, "Outline of the Scientific Activity of the Office of General Surgery of the Molotov Medical Institute in the Years of the Great Patriotic War," by V. V. Parin, "First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute," "Traumata of the Nervous System and Their Consequences," "Sanitation Service in the Days of the Great Patriotic War," "Penicillin (Its Use in Surgical Practice)," by P. L. Sel'tskovskiy, "Transplantation of the Heart, a New Technique in Experimental Biology and Medicine," by N. P. Sinitsyn, "Activities of the Army Medical Academy named S. M. Kirov," Vol 25, "Handbook on Surgical Works," "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Army Medicine," and "Penicillin in Surgery" by V. Ya. Shkopovskiy.

PA 50/49T75

PARIN, V.V., professor

Artificial kidney. Vop.pat.serd.sos.sist. 4 no.2:3-13 '55.  
(KIDNEYS) (MLRA 8:4)



PARIN, V.V.

The problem of inhibition; results of the ninth session of the  
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. *Klin. med.* 33 no.10:  
10-17 0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(INHIBITION)

PARIN, V.V., professor; MAREYEV, A.V.

Registration technic in ballistocardiography. Terap.arkh. 28 no.2:  
19-22 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.V.Parin)  
Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
prof. A.L.Myasnikov)  
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY,  
registration technic (Rus))

PARIN, V.V., professor (Moskva)

Ballistocardiography and its clinical significance. *Klin.med.* 34  
no.6:12-24 Je '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz instituta terapii AME SSSR. (BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY,  
(Rus))
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AME SSSR.

PARIN, Vasilii Vasil'yevich, prof.; NORKINA, T., red.; KRAKINOVSKAYA, Ye.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.

[Achievements of Soviet medical science; data for lectures] Uspexi  
sovetskoi meditsinskoi nauki; materialy dlia lektsii. Moskva,  
TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t sanitarnogo proev. M-ve zdavookhra-  
nenia SSSR, 1957. 14 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen "kademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Parin)  
(MEDICINE)

*P. A. M. V. V.*  
BAKULEV, A.N.; PARIN, V.V.

Forty years of Soviet medical science. Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.6:16-30  
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for both)  
(MEDICINE  
in Russia, progr.)

PARIN, V.V.

26-12-14/49

AUTHOR: Parin, V.V., Actual Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE: The Founder of the Blood Circulation Theory (Osnovopolozhnik ucheniya o krovoobrashchenii)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, No 12, pp 66-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the teachings of the famous English physician William Harvey who died 300 years ago. He was the first to discover the true facts about the circulation of the blood. He also can be considered as the founder of modern embryology and as one of the initiators of scientific obstetrics and gynecology.  
There are two references, of which one is British the other American.

ASSOCIATION: Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians (Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1

PARIH, V.V.

Catheterization of the heart. Priroda 46 no.3:51-52 Nr '57.

(MLRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Tsentral'-  
nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva).

(CATHETERS) (HEART--EXAMINATION)

PARIN, V.V., prof.; MEYERSON, F.Z. (Moskva)

Reflex-adrenal mechanism of edemas and ascites in cardiac de-  
compensation. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:3-8 N-D '58.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Parin). 2. Iz kafedry kli-  
nicheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziologii Tsentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, physiol.  
edema & ascites, reflex-adrenal mechanism (Rus))

(REFLEXES

reflex-adrenal mechanism in edema & ascites in  
congestive heart failure (Rus))

(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiol.

adrenal-reflex mechanism in edema & ascites in  
congestive heart failure (Rus))



*PARIN, V.V.*  
PARIN, V.V., prof.

Public health problems in the next few years and the trend in  
research in pharmaceutical chemistry. Med.prom. 12 no.1:3-8  
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR  
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

*PARIN, V. V.*

ПРОГРАММА РАБОТЫ НАЧЕРТОВ СЕССИИ  
ПЛЕНАРНЫЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ

8 июня  
в 17 часов

Открытие сессии

②

А. И. Шумов

Вопрос функционирования радио в условиях пер-

турбации атмосферы: радиотехническое обеспечение

① В. В. Парин Full text study (in Russian)

Проблемы радиотехники в условиях пер-

турбации атмосферы

13 июня

(с 10 до 14 часов)

В. И. Софран

К вопросу создания радиостанции со сложными условиями

радиотехнического обеспечения

А. А. Петровский

Проблема создания антенн

А. А. Минаков

Назначение антенн радиотехнического обеспечения

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications En. A. S. Popov (VSEKES), Moscow,  
6-12 June, 1959

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; PARIN, V.V.

Problems and methods of clinical physiology. Vest. AMN SSSR  
no.4:52-63 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii  
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PARIN, V.V. (Moskva); BAYEVSKIY, R.M. (Moskva)

Some current problems in biological telemetry. Fiziol.  
zhur. 50 no.8:924-933 Ag '64. (MIRA 13:12)

BAKULEV, A.N., otv. red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.P., red.; YEGOROV, B.G., red.;  
ZHDANOV, D.A., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., red.; LETAVET, A.A.,  
red.; OREKHOVICH, V.N., red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; SERGIYEV,  
P.G., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of scientific papers of the Academy of Medical Sci-  
ences of the U.S.S.R. for 1956] Annotatsii nauchnykh rabot  
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR za 1956 god. Otv. red. A.N.  
Bakulev. Moskva, Medgiz. Books 2-3. 1959. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

PARIN, V.V.

Some results and prospects in the use of electronics in medicine  
and biology. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.5:27-40 '59, (MIRA 14:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.  
(MEDICAL ELECTRONICS)

PARIN, V.V., prof.

Objectives in medical science in the light of the decisions of  
the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.8:7-19  
'59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.  
(MEDICINE)

PARIN, V.V., prof.; MEYERSON, P.Z., dotsent

Mechanism of hypertension of the lesser circulation. *Sov.med.* 23  
no.12:26-33 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziologii Tsentral'-nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor M.D. Kovrigina).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Parin).  
(HYPERTENSION biol.)  
(PULMONARY CIRCULATION)



PARIN, V. V. (Prof.)

"Development of Ballistocardiographic Techniques in the U.S.S.R. (Paper)."

report presented at the Third International Conference on Medical Electronics,  
Olimpia, London, 21-27 July 1960.

S/029/50/000/011/004/007  
B013/B060

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V., Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE: Man in Space

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, No. 11, p. 19

TEXT: The author describes the problems still to be solved before man can expect to set out on space travels. These problems include environmental effects upon the organism and the elaboration of methods and means to ensure its normal functioning. In the first place it is necessary to study, in all details, the factors of the means intended to safeguard the vital action of the organism and general flying safety. The knowledge of acceleration effects is also of importance. Seclusion over a long time in an isolated and narrow room, as is the flyers' cabin, is apt to cause severe psychological complications. The absence of habitual stimuli, the complete silence, darkness, weightlessness, perturbation in the normal alternation of day and night, work and rest, may cause disturbances in the psychic sphere and in blood circulation as well. Food and water supplies are one of the main problems, and so is the study of nutritive conditions. The conquest of space will go through three stages: instruments, animals. Card 1/2

Man in Space

S/029/60/000/011/004/007  
B013/B060

man. The first two stages are being pushed on by powerful efforts, and have already yielded abundant and valuable material. While man has not yet launched on space travels himself, he has nevertheless succeeded in gaining insight into the mystery of space thanks to the latest complicated trials.

✓

Card 2/2

PARIN, Vasilii Vasil'yevich [1903-]; MEYERSON, F.Z.

[Essays on the clinical physiology of blood circulation] Ucherki klinicheskoi fiziologii krovoobrashchenia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 426 p.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

PARIN, V.V., prof. (Moskva)

Effect of pulmonary ventilation on the lesser circulation. Pat.  
fiziol.i eksp.terap. 4 no.4:7-13 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.  
(RESPIRATION) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

PARIN, V.V., prof.

Faster and higher. Zdorov'ie 6 no.5:1-2 My '60.

(MIR. 13:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.  
(SPACE FLIGHT)

PARIE, V.V., prof.

Still another sensation! Priroda no.6:104-105 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR,  
Moskva.  
(PIKURA) (NITROGEN METABOLISM)

BLOKHIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; PARIN, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; GAZENKO, Oleg Georgiyevich, kand.med.nauk; VERNOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; STAROSTENKOVA, M.M., otv.red.; SHISHINA, Yu.G., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Medicine and cosmic flight] Meditsina i kosmicheskie polety; sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.8, Biologiya i meditsina, no.9)

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Prezident Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin).
  2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Parin).
  3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vernov).
- (SPACE MEDICINE)



PARIN, V.V.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.

Ballistocardiography as a method of early detection of cardiovascular diseases. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.18-10 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

\*

PARIN, V.V., prof.

Life on a space ship. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.1:47-53 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.  
(Space biology)

PARIN, V.V., prof.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M., kand.med.nauk

Classification of the recording systems in ballistocardiography.  
Kardiologiya 1 no.2:46-54 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Parin).  
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

PARIN, V.V., prof.

This is how the flight was prepared. Zdorov'e 7 no.6:4-5 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.  
(SPACE FLIGHT)

S/004/61/000/004/001/001  
A166/A133

AUTHOR:

Parin, V. ✓, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE:

Training for space flight

PERIODICAL:

Znaniye - sila, no. 4, 1961, 23-24

TEXT:

The article comments on the suggestion advanced recently by a group of American scientists of creating a "cyberneticized man", i.e., a man in whom certain functions would be assumed by chemical, radioelectronic or mechanical devices incorporated on or within the body. These devices would supplement or replace physiological breathing, heating, cardiac stimulation or communication and would equip the man, nicknamed "Jyborg", to function normally in space or, say, the moon without the encumbrance of a space suit. Parin points out, however, that the devices suggested, such as the artificial heart or artificial kidney, are used temporarily and only for extreme pathological states; there is no guarantee that they could function benignly for prolonged periods. Better results, he feels, would be achieved by training future astronauts to function under space conditions. The inhabitants of the Andes and Tibet have adapted well to the low temperatures and

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Training for space flight

S/004/61/000/004/001/001  
A166/A133

rarefied atmosphere at these heights. Proper physical and psychological training of the astronaut is the best preparation for space flight, together with the development of all devices and equipment necessary to sustain life. Experiments have shown that the animals on the Soviet space rockets and satellites adapted themselves easily to the state of weightlessness and there is no reason to assume that man can not similarly adapt himself. Man can also withstand considerable gravitational stress if he is located transversely to the rocket's line of movement so that the stress acts laterally and not from head to foot along the body. Repeated exposure to acceleration was found to increase the subject's endurance. Automatic devices incorporated in the spacesuit could be set to constrict certain parts of the body depending on the acceleration. This would prevent the blood from accumulating in, say, the legs or arms due to increased gravity and would ensure normal circulation of blood to the brain and the internal organs. American scientists, the author feels, underestimate the body's physiological and mental reserves.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk (Academy of Medical Sciences)

Card 2/2

PARIN, V.V., prof.

It would be worth spending a lifetime for the sake of this day.  
Vest. Vozd. Fl. no. 4:53-55 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN S<sup>SSR</sup>.  
(SPACE MEDICINE)

28588

S/565/61/000/009/002/004  
B144/B101

27-2000

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V., Member AMS USSR

TITLE: The role of space medicine in realizing the first manned  
space flight

PERIODICAL: Meditsina i kosmicheskiye polety; sbornik, no. 9, 1961, 4-12

TEXT: The space flight by Yuriy Gagarin was the final stage of the initial period of space exploration, i. e., that of becoming familiar with space conditions. Space biology and medicine were developed to ensure health and working capacity of the astronaut; living conditions of earthly organisms on other celestial bodies as well as unknown forms of life, with which man may come in contact on other planets, will be their future problems. At first, space medicine and biology ascertained physical space conditions; 10 - 12 years ago, physiological tests were started. Animals enclosed in a separable, hermetically sealed container protecting them against the rarefied atmosphere, were rocket-launched vertically to an altitude of about 100 and, later, up to 450 km. They returned to the earth by means of parachutes. The next test was to launch the bi.ch Laika X

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The role of space medicine...

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S/565/61/000/009/002/004  
B144/B101

in the second artificial Soviet satellite. As a return to the earth was not yet possible at the time, information about cardiac action, pulse, respiratory rate, etc. was radiotelemetrically recorded and found to increase during acceleration and to return later to normal values. This was the first test in which a living being was subjected for several days to the conditions of weightlessness, which cannot be reproduced on the earth. Next, space-ships with dogs on board returned undamaged to the earth. The dogs were thoroughly examined in laboratories. Space flights with smaller animals, tissue cultures, etc. followed. Acceleration from zero to first cosmic velocity with its displacement effect is one factor of great physiological importance. Another factor is the vibration transferred from the rocket to the beings in the capsule. When the space ship begins to orbit, the state of weightlessness sets in, since gravitational attraction and centrifugal force become equal. Very short periods of weightlessness had been reached already earlier in high-speed airplanes and vertically launched rockets, but their effect could not be isolated from that of preceding interferences. Cosmic radiation increases with increasing distance from the earth, but was no serious obstacle in the orbit chosen for the first manned space flight, which took place well below the

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The role of space medicine...

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B144/B101

radiation belts produced by the geomagnetic field. On its return, the crew is exposed to heavy stresses due to the abrupt speed reduction affecting the body directly in its state of weightlessness, the heat produced by friction in the dense layers of the atmosphere, and the landing. All these factors were studied in animal tests, which indicated that manned space flight in Soviet space-ships did not endanger health and working capacity of the astronaut. This prognosis was confirmed later. Thereupon, astronauts were selected and trained according to scientific principles. Physiological information obtained so far did not provide data on the activity of the central nervous system. Only after the first manned space flight had proved that consciousness, the capacity of orientation, and the ability to observe instruments and perform simple operations are not affected by weightlessness, it was possible to construct space-ships steered by their crews, and to start the conquest of the universe.

X

Card 3/3

27 1000

27472  
S026/61/000/010/002/004  
D035/D113

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V., Professor

TITLE: Human physiology and space

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 10, 1961, 32-37

TEXT: A description of the physiological effects of space flights on animals and man, and, in particular, the reactions of Soviet astronauts Yu.A. Gagarin and G.S. Titov to space flight, is given. For the first time in the USSR, physiological observations were radio-telemetrically conducted on the second Soviet earth satellite with the dog Layka aboard. After Soviet scientists had developed spaceships capable of being brought back to earth, the results of observations obtained radio-telemetrically, were combined with those obtained by thorough investigations of the animals after flight. The heavy spaceship-satellites were also equipped with a TV system which permitted the collection of extensive film material. The images were accurately synchronized with the telemetrical data. Information on the animals' arterial blood pressure, their electrocardiograms, heart tones, frequency, depth and form of the respiratory motions of the thorax, and temperature and motions of the body, was collected and transmitted to earth on command.

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S026/61/000/010/002/004  
D035/D113

Human physiology and space

The normal life activity of the animals was provided for by the reliable functioning of special equipment which controlled the gas composition, temperature and pressure in the hermetic cabin. The flight of the "Vostok-1" spaceship was preceded by those of three other spaceship-satellites which landed in a predetermined area in the USSR. Since the flight conditions in a spaceship are to a certain extent similar to those found during stunting on high-speed airplanes, the first astronauts were chosen from men used to flying high-speed aircraft. Prior to the flight of "Vostok-1" Gagarin was trained on a centrifuge to withstand large acceleration, and on vibration stands. Furthermore, Gagarin was trained to acclimatize himself to an airtight cabin which was an exact replica of that installed on the "Vostok" spaceship. He learned to eat and drink under the same conditions which awaited him in space. His space suit had its own systems of cooling and heating, ventilation, water vapor absorption and oxygen supply. During the period preceding the flight, Gagarin's health was thoroughly checked by physicians. They conducted detailed electrocardiographic, biochemical and immunological tests, and checked his nervous and emotional state. This type of medical control was continued during the flight. The pickups, fitted in

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D035/D113

Human physiology and space

his flying suit, converted the heart's bioelectrical currents, pulse vibrations of the vascular walls, and the respiratory motions of the thorax, into electric signals. Electric pulses which characterized the respiration and blood circulation during the entire flight, were emitted through radio channels by special amplifying and measuring systems. During Titov's space flight, radio-telemetric information on the astronaut's basic life functions was continuously transmitted to earth. Thanks to the radio-telemetering method, the following data were recorded: the electrocardiograms (2 leads), the mechanical operation of the heart, and the depth and frequency of respiration. According to a preliminary analysis of these data, no pathological changes were observed. The palpitation frequency during the active part of the flight increased up to 100-125 strokes per minute. During orbital flight it ranged between 80 and 100, which is Titov's normal frequency; during sleep this frequency decreased to 54-64; during the spaceship's landing the pulse frequency increased to 90-130. During the entire flight, the form and duration of the electrocardiographic elements remained within the normal limits. The respiration frequency during most of the flight did not exceed 18-22 respirations/minute. The only unpleasant phenomenon dur-

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D035/D113

. Human physiology and space

ing the state of weightlessness was a certain dizziness which appeared from time to time, but which again disappeared when the body assumed a position of rest and when quick motions of the head stopped. It is difficult to say, to which degree this was due to the physiological features of Titov's vestibular apparatus. In order to protect Titov from radiation, solar observations and direct radiological sounding of the stratosphere was conducted. Furthermore, forecasts of the possibility of solar flares were compiled systematically. The operation of all the ship's devices for maintaining the required life conditions was sufficiently accurate. The pressure in the cabin was kept at 760 mm mercury column; the oxygen content was 25-27%; the quantity of carbon dioxide did not exceed 0.4%; the relative air moisture was kept at 55-75%. The landing system chosen by Titov was reliable. After his flight, Titov was subjected to thorough medical observations. He was found to be in very good health. There are 2 figures.

Card 4/4

S/044/62/000/006/119/127  
B160/B102

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.

TITLE: Cybernetics and physiology in medicine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 77, abstract  
6V420 (Vopr. filosofii, no. 10, 1961, 92-104)

TEXT: At the beginning of the article the author sets forth the theoretical bases and problems of cybernetics which, by his definition, is the study of the control processes and structure of control systems. The author sees the ultimate practical purpose of cybernetics as raising the operational effectiveness of control systems. The author marks out two basically different approaches to a study of the operation of control systems: the macroscopic (in which a study is made of a "black box" whose structure is unknown and can only be judged from the disturbance at the system's "input" and the answers at the "output") and the microscopic (the study of the formation, structure, and functions of a control system's elements). The author dwells on the concrete application of cybernetic ideas and methods in physiology. Bionics, a special branch of technical

Card 1/2

Cybernetics and physiology in medicine

S/044/62/000/006/119/127  
B160/B102

cybernetics, applies the knowledge of biological processes to the solution of engineering problems. On the other hand cybernetic modelling allows the functioning of complex biological systems to be analysed. The author gives examples of the cooperation of biologists and technicians, notably in creating electronic analogues of nerve cells and using them for computers, and in developing systems which carry out the logical functions of recognition and classification by selecting information according to set or "independently" found signs. The author sees two basic lines in the practical application of cybernetic ideas in physiology and medicine: the first is the speedy and effective processing of information which is great in volume and changing quickly in time; the second is the creation of complex automatic systems directly designed for practical medical purposes. The author dwells for a short time on some examples characterizing the two lines of thought and on the future they open up. To conclude his article the author makes general remarks on the subject of "thinking" machines whose activity he in no way identifies with the creation of a human being. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2



PARIN, V.

Triumph of the mind. Prir i znanie 14 no. 9:3-4 '61.

1. Deistv.chlen na Akademiatata na naukite na SSSR.

(Space stations)

21749

P/005/61/000/031/001/001  
D214/D306

270000

4112

AUTHOR: Parin, V., Member

TITLE: Biology, techniques and space

PERIODICAL: Przegląd techniczny, no. 31, 1961, 6-7

TEXT: The article describes and praises Soviet space achievements, broadly outlines the need for close cooperation between the various scientific fields participating in the space program and the training of cosmonauts. After mentioning the April 12, 1961 flight of Gagarin, the author points out that a new science has been created as a result of the exacting demands of cosmic flight - space biology and medicine. In contradistinction to the former concepts of biology space biology and medicine are closely related and combine a number of other fields, including biophysics, biochemistry, aviation medicine, rocket techniques, geophysics, astronomy, radio and electronics, radiology and physics. A number of factors may influence the living organism in space. These were first determined in animals by the radiotelemetering method. The

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21749  
P/005/61/000/031/001/001  
D214/D306

Biology, techniques and space

results of these first investigations in space physiology showed that during flight, right up to peak velocity and again during the space vehicle's deceleration period, the living organism is subjected to great strains on the heart and blood vessels. The resulting changes in bodily functions, the possible effects of radiation, the heat exchange conditions between the living organism, and the atmosphere inside the capsule and the surrounding space were all gradually investigated from 1950 onwards. The author briefly mentions space experiments with dogs and microbes, then points out that special training methods were developed by Soviet doctors for the cosmonauts. Certain basic features were adhered to during training: 1) The cosmonaut was subjected to a gradual and careful increase in acceleration; 2) Careful medical control was carried out during all training stages, assuring the perfect health of the cosmonaut. The author concludes that new methods must be found to shield future cosmonauts from radio-

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21749

P/005/61/000/031/001/001  
D214/D306

Biology, techniques and space

active belts encircling the earth, as the radiation intensity greatly increases in the upper limits of atmosphere.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

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Card 3/3

PARIN, V.V.

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