ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

New medical equipment displayed at the 1958 All-Union Industrial Exhibition. Med.prom. 12 no.8:63-3 of cover. Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

Vegetation as the indicator of groundwater levels in high bogs.
Trudy MOIP 8:94-101 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

Mbr., S. N. Kirov Academy of Forestry, Leningrad, -1947-

"Some Data on the Experimental Study of the Internal Struggle for Existency in Woody Plants," Dok. AN, 58, No. 7, 1947

ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

Classification of swampy areas in a surface hydrographic network. Trudy GGI no.39:60-80 '53. (MIRA 11:4)
(Swamps)

KUDRITSKIY, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; POPOV, Igor' Vladimirovich; ROMANOVA, Yefrosin'ya Andreyevna; DOMANITSKIY, A.P., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., redaktor; PLAUM, M.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of hydrographic deciphering of aerial photographs] Osnovy gidrograficheskogo deshifrirovaniia aerofotosnimkov. Pod red. A.P.Domanitskogo. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1956. 343 p. (MLRA 9:9)

(Photogrammetric pictures)
(Hydrographic surveying)

IVANOV, K.Ye.; ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

Hydrological causes for collapses and slides in open-pit peat-winning and measures for their prevention. Trudy GGI no.60:4-19 '57.
(Peat industry) (MIRA 10:12)

ROMANOVA, Ye.A., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "Geobotanic ~~conditions~~ principles of the study of the upper marshes by ~~the use~~ means of ~~an~~ aerial photograph~~ic survey~~." Len, 1959, 20 pp (Len Order of Lenin State Univ im A.A. Zhdanov) 150 copies (KL, 35-59, 112)

ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

Relationship between vegetation, upper layers of the peat bed, and water regime in high moors of the northwestern area. Trudy GGI no.89:92-122 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Russia, Northwestern--Peat bogs)

ROMANOVA, Yefrosiniya Andreyevna; IVANOV, K.Ye., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; DERYUGINA, V.N., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Geobotanical foundations for a hydrological study of high-moors using aerial photography] Geobotanicheskie osnovy gidrologicheskogo izucheniia verkhovykh bolot (s ispol'zovaniem aerofotos'emki). Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Russia, Northwestern--Swamps)

L 29182-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6018879 SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/65/000/180/0003/0020

26
B+1

AUTHOR: Romanova, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wind conditions in the surface air layer and their effect on development of microclimatic differences on the northern slope of the Zailyskiy Alatau

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 180, 1965, 3-20

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric wind, wind velocity, atmospheric circulation, surface boundary layer, atmospheric radiation

ABSTRACT: Data for this work were obtained from an expedition of the Main Geophysical Observatory to the northern slope of the trans-Ili Alatau. Wind conditions in the lower 15-m interval of air were measured. Results show that the average daily wind velocity as one moves into the mountains, up the valley, generally diminshes because of the retarding effect of mountainous barriers. The frequency and velocity of mountain winds increase downslope. The frequency of valley circulation increases but the velocity decreases in the direction of air movement--going up the mountain. Greatest wind velocity must occur in the lowest parts of the valleys. In narrow longitudinal valleys opening into broad transverse valleys, the wind velocity apparently increases from valley head

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L 29182-66

ACC NR: AT6018879

to mouth. Intramontane regions are characterized by reciprocal relations, having a well-defined velocity maximum during the dark hours, two minimums as the circulation changes sign (morning and evening), and no daytime maximum. Daytime maximums may be observed in intramontane regions, however, if the regions are flat. Again minimums are observed at evening and morning. Change in wind velocity within the 15-m layer of air is approximately logarithmic at the lower elevations. In the higher elevations the velocity increases more rapidly in the surface layer (up to 3 m) and then somewhat more slowly in the upper parts of the layer (8-12 m) than indicated by the logarithmic law. Development of microclimates depends on general mountain circulation and on differences in radiation. Valley circulation is weaker than mountain circulation, and this circumstance affects the distribution of heat and moisture exchange between air and ground. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

R.MANOVA, Ye.A.

Short landscape morphological characteristics of the bogs of the Western Siberian [illegible]. Trudy GGI no.126:96-112 '65.

(MIRA [illegible])

ROMANOVA, Ye.A.

Types of bog microlandscapes as indices of the peat species in the upper layers of the deposit in lower bogs. Trudy GGI no.112:54-81 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

ROMANOVA, Ye. G.

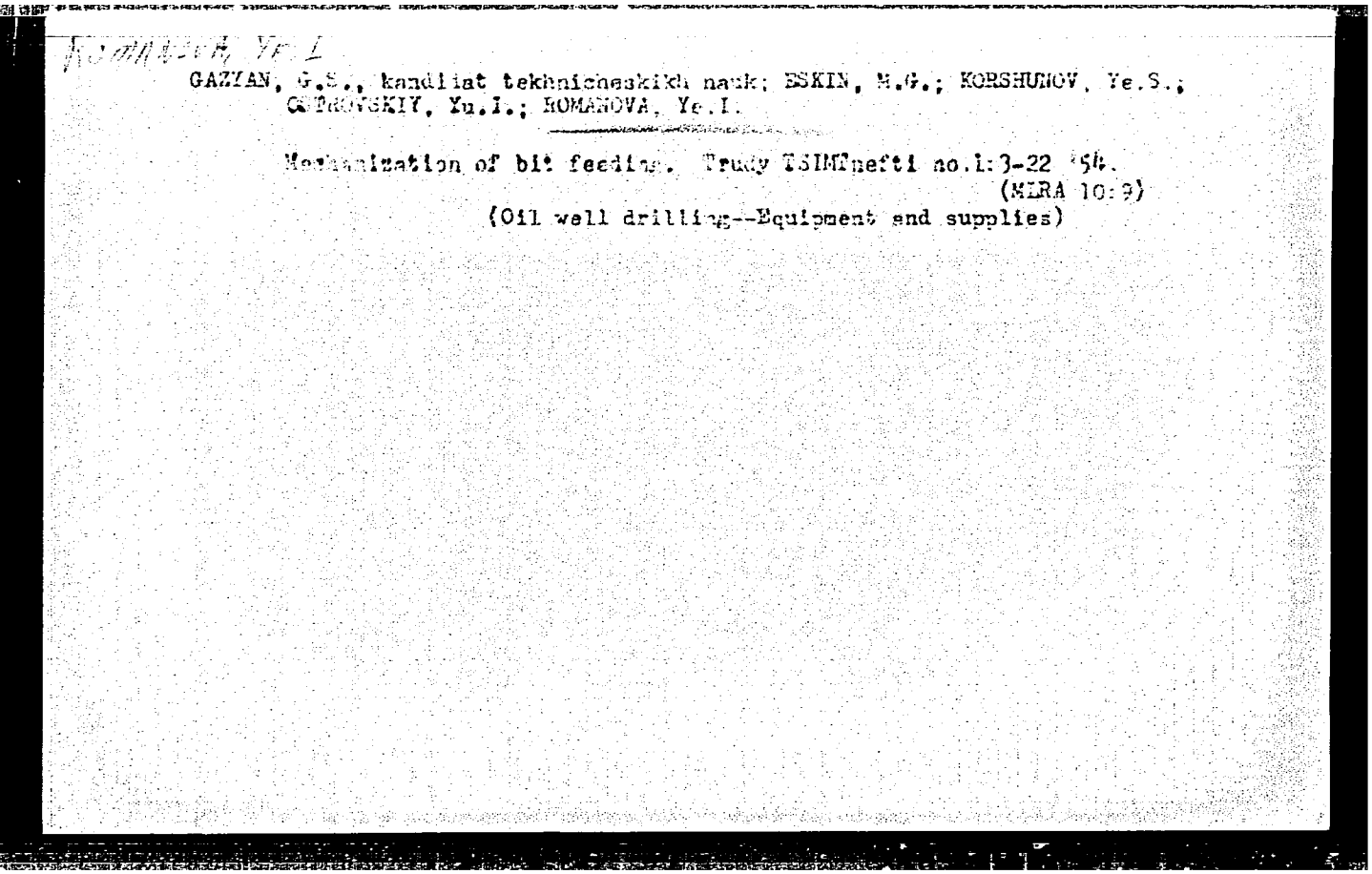
Organizing and conducting practical work on the "principles of agriculture" in teachers' colleges. Politekh. obuch. no.8:50-52 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Rostovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Teachers, Training of) (Agriculture--Study and teaching)

ROMANOVA, Ye.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Secure the cooperation of school children in identifying and selecting local varieties of fruit plants. Biol.v shkole no.6:70-71 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Rostovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Fruit culture)



Romanova, Ye. I.

GAZYAN, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ESKIN, M.G.; KORSHUNOV, Ye.S.; [illegible]OVSKIY, Yu.I.; ROMANOVA, Ye.I.

Mechanization of bit feeding. Trudy TsIMTneft no.1:3-22 '54.
(MLRA 10:9)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

GAZYAN, G.S.; KORSHUNOV, Ye.S.; OSTROVSKIY, Yu.I.; ROMANOVA, Ye.I.; ESKIN, M.G.

Feed mechanism of the MPD-1 drill. Neft.khoz. 32 no.11:15-19 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(Oil well drilling) (Boring machinery)

ESKIN, M.G.; ROMANOVA, Ye.I.

Relation between the parameters of a turbodrilling operation, based on commercial data obtained by the Tuymazy Petroleum Trust. Neft. khoz. 36 no.6:10-18 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Oil well drilling)

ESKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMANOVA, Ye.I., inzh.

Relationships among the parameters of turbodrilling. Trudy Giproneftemasha.Nefteprom.delo no.1:83-142 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Turbodrills)

ROMANOVA, Ye.M.

Structure of berthierite from the Zopkhito deposits. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 86 no.4:485-488 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Caucasus--Berthierite)

ROMANOVA, Ye.M., inzh.; CHUBAROVA, A.V., inzh.

Diagrams for connecting cast iron feed-water economizers.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.2:13-16 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Feed water) (Boilers)

BOKIY, Georgiy Borisovich; ROMANOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; ORLOVA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Introduction to crystallochemistry] Vvedenie v kristallokhimiiu. [Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1954. 489 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Crystallochemistry)

ROMANOVA YE.M.

PORAY-KOSHITS, M.A.; ROMANOVA, Ye.M.

Specification of interatomic distances in the crystalline structure of trans-dichlorotetrammine chloride of tetravalent platinum. Izv. Sekt.plat.i blag.met. no.28:284-286 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Platinum organic compounds) (Compounds, Complex)

BOKIY, Georgiy Borisovich; ROMANOVA, Ye.M., red.; KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.izd-va; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Crystallochemistry] Kristallokhimiia. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 356 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Crystals) (Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

BOKIY, G.B.; ROMANOVA, Ye.M.

Polyhedra in the structures of complex sulfoarsenides.
Kristallografiia 6 no.6:869-871 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Crystallography)
(Arsenic compounds)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Influence of forest belts on turbulent exchange. Trudy GGO no.36:83-87 '52. (MIRA 11:1)
(Atmospheric turbulence) (Forests and forestry)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

"The Influence of Forest Belts Upon the Vertical Structure of the Wind and Upon Turbulent Exchange."

"Problems of Agricultural and Forest Climatology." No 44(106), 1954, page 80.

ARKHIPOVA, Ye.P.;VORONTSOV, P.A.;GLEBOVA, M.Ya.; GOLUBOVA, T.A.; ROMANOVA,Ye.N.

Outline of the operational area and observation methods of the 1953 general hydrometeorological expedition in a drained swamp. Trudy GGO no.49:5-10 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Meteorology, Agricultural) (Reclamation of land) (Swamps)

ARKHIPOVA, Ye.P.;GLEBOVA, M.Ya.;GOLUBOVA, T.A.;ROMANOVA,Ye.N.

Evaporation in the drained and the dry valley. Trudy GGO no.49:17-22 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Atmospheric temperature) (Swamps)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Evaporation in the drained swamp and the dry valley. Trudy GGO no.49:23-29 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Evaporation)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Total evaporation from different type soils in a region of excessive moisture. Meteor. i gidrol. no.11:35-37 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Evaporation) (Soil moisture)

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1880

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Mikroklimat severnoy chasti Kazakhskogo melkosopochnika (Microclimate of the Northern Part of the Kazakh Hummocky Region) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 207 p. Errata slip inserted. 800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): I.A. Gol'tsberg, Doctor of Geographical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.D. Pisarevskaya; Tech. Ed.: N.V. Volkov,

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists, agronomists, workers on collective farms, and the interested layman.

COVERAGE: This book provides a climatic description of the Kazakh "Melkosopochnik" (hummocky region). It lists the results of studies

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made on the microclimate of the region. Individual chapters deal with the physical phenomena underlying and shaping the microclimatic features, and the effect the latter have upon the region's agriculture. The work was prepared by members of the GGO and the KazNIGMI. A map on the recurrence of drought was drawn up by Doctor of Agricultural Sciences A.M. Alpat'yev and scientific worker A.I. Trofimova of the Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva. Ye.I. Kuznetsova worked on data dealing with the temperature of the active slopes of Li Pkhil' En and the changes in prevailing air currents brought about under the influence of relief. The chart showing the amount of precipitation during the warm period of the year was drawn up by L.P. Kuznetsova under the direction of Doctor of Geograhpical Sciences O.A. Drozdov (GGO). There are 89 references of which 81 are Soviet, 6 German, 1 French, and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Supplements

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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GOL'TSBERG, I.A., doktor geogr.nauk; ARKHIPOVA, Ye.P., kand.geogr.nauk; GLEBOVA, M.Ya.; ROMANOVA, Ye.N.; SMIRNOVA, N.V.; VORONTSOV, P.A., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; BARASHKOVA, Ye.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GEDEONOV, A.D.; GOLUBOVA, T.A.; MISHCHENKO, Z.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BELOBORODOVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PISAREVSKAYA, V.D., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Microclimate of the northern part of the Kazakh hills] Mikroklimat severnoi chasti Kazakhskogo melkosopochnika. Pod red. I.A. Gol'tsberg. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1958. 206 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Sotrudnik Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii im. A.I. Voyeykova (for Gol'tsberg, Arkhipova, Glebova, Romanova, Smirnova, Vorontsov, Barashkova, Gedeonov, Golubova, Mishchenko). 3. Sotrudnik Kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta (for Fedoseyev, Beloborodova).

(Kazakhstan--Microclimatology)

ROMANOVA, Ye. N., STARIK, I. Ye., RUDENKO, S. I., ARTEMEV, V. V., BUTOMO, S. V., DROZHZHIN, V. M. (USSR)

"Liquid Scintillators for Radiocarbon Dating in Archaeology."

report presented at the Conference on Radioisotopes in Metallurgy and Solid State Physics, IAEA, Copenhagen, 6-17 Sept. 1960.

ARKHIPOVA, Ye.P.; GLEBOVA, M.Ya.; ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Microclimatic characteristics of arable slopes. Trudy GGO no. 91:3-14 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Novgorod Province--Microclimatology)
(Kokchetav Province--Microclimatology)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.; KAULIN, N.Ya.

Method of measuring the minimum temperature near the soil surface.
Trudy GGO no. 91:62-70 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Temperature--Measurement) (Meteorology, Argicultural)

GOLUBOVA, T.A.; ROMANOVA, Ye.N.; ATKHIPOVA, Ye.P.; GLEBOVA, M.Ya.; MISHCHENKO, Z.A.; GOL'TSBERG, I.A., doktor geogr. nauk; SEMENOVA, L.G.; SHATILINA, M.K., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Microclimate of hilly relief and its effect on farm crops]Mikroklimat kholmistogo rel'efa i ego vliianie na sel'skokhoziaistvennye kul'tury. Pod red. I.A.Gol'tsberg. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 249 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. (Microclimatology) (Crops and climate)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Some regularities in the redistribution of moisture on slopes. Trudy GGO no.147:66-82 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Soil moisture)

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.

Wind regime in the lower air layer and its influence on the origin of microclimatic differences on the northern slope of the Trans-Ili Alatau. Trudy GGO no.180:3-20 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 16786-66 EWT(1)/FCC JXT(cz)/GW

ACC NR: AT6002831 SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/65/000/180/0003/0020

AUTHOR: Romanova, Ye. N.

ORG: * none

29
B+1

TITLE: Wind conditions (121 44155) in the surface layer of air and their effect on development of microclimatic differences on the northern slope of the trans-Ili Alatau

SOURCE: *Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 180, 1965. Voprosy mikroklimata (Problems of microclimate), 3-20

TOPIC TAGS: microclimatology, wind velocity, earth radiation

ABSTRACT: Data for this work were obtained from an expedition of the Main Geophysical Observatory to the northern slope of the trans-Ili Alatau. Wind conditions in the lower 15-m interval of air were measured. Results show that the average daily wind velocity as one moves into the mountains, up the valley, generally diminishes because of the retarding effect of mountainous barriers. The frequency and velocity of mountain winds increase downslope. The frequency of valley circulation increases but the velocity decreases in the direction of

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L 16786-66

ACC NR: AT6002831

air movement—going up the mountain. Greatest wind velocity must occur in the lowest parts of the valleys. In narrow longitudinal valleys opening into broad transverse valleys, the wind velocity apparently increases from valley head to mouth. Intramontane regions are characterized by reciprocal relations, having a well-defined velocity maximum during the dark hours, two minimums as the circulation changes sign (morning and evening), and no daytime maximum. Daytime maximums may be observed in intramontane regions, however, if the regions are flat. Again minimums are observed at evening and morning. Change in wind velocity within the 15-m layer of air is approximately logarithmic at the lower elevations. In the higher elevations the velocity increases more rapidly in the surface layer (up to 3 m) and then somewhat more slowly in the upper parts of the layer (8—12 m) than indicated by the logarithmic law. Development of microclimates depends on general mountain circulation and on differences in radiation. Valley circulation is weaker than mountain circulation, and this circumstance affects the distribution of heat and moisture exchange between air and ground. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 MJS

ROMANOVA, Ye.P., dotsent, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IVANOV, I.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Prevention and treatment of late pregnancy toxemias. Fel'd i akush. no.9:18-23 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(PREGNANCY, TOXEMIAS, prev. & ther. in late stage)

ROMANOVA, Ye.P.; MOSKOVICH, E.G.; MALKOVA, M.N.; CHERNEKHOVSKAYA, M.D.

Pregnancy and labor in diabetes mellitus [with summary in English, p.125-126] Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.4:58-66 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. L.G.Stepanov) i kafedry endokrinologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.A.Shereshevskiy)

(DIABETES MELLITUS, in pregnancy, (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, in various idseases, diabetes mellitus (Rus))

ROMANOVA, Ye.P., dots.

Management of pregnancy and labor in a case of transverse or oblique presentation. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.4:33-38 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - L.G. Stepanov) Ministerstva okhrany zdorov'ya SSSR.
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

ROMANOVA, Ye.P.

Preventing stillbirth in transverse and oblique positions of the fetus. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.1:46-50 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G.Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(LABOR, COMPLICATED) (STILLBIRTH)

ROMANOVA, Ye.P., dots.

Current status of the problem of pregnancy and labor in diabetes mellitus. Sov.med. 22 no.8:61-72 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G. Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PREGNANCY, in various dis:
diabetes mellitus, review (Rus))
(DIABETES MELLITUS, in pregn.
review (Rus))

ROMANOVA, Ye.P., dots.

Stillbirth and infant mortality in diabetes mellitus. Akush. i gin. 34 no.6:16-20 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dots. L.G. Stepanov).

(STILLBIRTH
relation to maternal diabetes mellitus (Rus))
(INFANT MORTALITY
perinatal, relation to maternal diabetes mellitus (Rus))
(DIABETES MELLITUS, in pregn.
relation to stillbirth & perinatal inf. mortal. (Rus))

ROMANOVA, Ye. P.

Doc Med Sci - (diss) "Pregnancy and births in sugar diabetes." Moscow, 1961. 31 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 30-31 (10 entries); (KL, 10-61 sup, 223)

ROMANOVA, Yelena Petrovna; KAPLAN, A.L., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Pregnancy and labor in diabetes mellitus] Beremennost' i rody pri sakharnom diabete. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 163 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(DIABETES) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

ROMANOVA, Ye.P., doktor med.nauk.

Pregnancy and labor in diabetes mellitus. Med. sestra 22 no.3: 11-15 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (DIABETES)

KUPRIYANOVA, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik, ROMANOVA, Ye.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Preliminary data on characteristics of radioactivity of surface waters and possibilities of their pollution with sewage. Gig. i san 23 no.10:71-72 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Instituta radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravvokhraneniya RSFSR.

(WATER POLLUTION
discharge of radioactive sewage into water streams (Rus))
(SEWAGE
radioactive sewage contamination of water streams (Rus))

KUPRIYANOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROMANOVA, Ye.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radioactivity of the water in open reservoirs. Gig. i san. 27 no.3: 14-17 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(RESERVOIRS) (RADIOACTIVITY)

PIL'MAN, N.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ROMANOVA, Ye.T.

Effectiveness of the treatment for alternating strabismus in children. Vest.oft.34 no.5:13-16 S-O '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni M.I.Kalinina i iz I Detskoy Somaticheskoy bol'nitsy Molotovskogo rayona g. Kiyeva.

(STRABISMUS,
alternating, ther.)

AUTHORS Goryushina V.G., Romanova Ye. V. 32-7-2/49

TITLE Eriochromeblack T and Carmin Acid as Indicators in the Complexometric Determination of Zirconium.
(Eriokhromchernyy T i karminovaya kislota kak indikatory pri kompleksometricheskom opredelenii tsirkoniya -Russian)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 781 - 784 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The procedure is divided into 3 groups:
1) direct titration of the zirconium by the complex III(trilon B) or by the complex surplus with a solution of zirconium at pH 1,5-2,5 with eriochromecyanin, alizarinozianon, chromazurol-S Spadns as indicators.
2) inverse titration of the complex surplus by a 3-valent solution of iron salt at pH 3-6 presence of salizylate or sulfosalizylic acid or caliumbenzohydroxamat.
3) inverse titration of the complex surplus by the salt solution of the 3-valent bismuth at pH 1-2. The end of the titration can be found by a thiourea indicator or an amperometric method. According to Poluktov N.S.'s method Paranitrobenzolasopyrokatechin is used as indicator. The result of the experiments mentioned in the title was that the zirconium eriochromeblack T-solution showed a blue-violet coloring; the indicator was pink-colored. The corresponding results of the titration are given in tables.
Conclusion: When zirconium is titrated by complex III in the 2-valent salt-acid, carmin acid and eriochromeblack T should be used as

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Eriochromeblack T and Carmin Acid as Indicators in the Complexometric Determination of Zirconium. 32-7-2/49

indicators.The presence of other metals as addition or the presence of sulphates does not impede this process.
There are 4 tables.

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vagner, S.D., Kagan, Yu.M., Romanova, Ye.V. 54-10-2-3/16

TITLE: The Influence of a Magnetic Field Upon a High Frequency Discharge (Vliyaniye magnitnogo polya na vysokochastotnyy razryad)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Vol. 10 Nr 2, pp. 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the plasma parameters of a highfrequency discharge the two-probe method (Refs 1,2,3) was developed. This improved method was employed by the authors for measuring the plasma parameters of a highfrequency discharge in a weak magnetic field. The dependence of the temperature of the electron gas T_e and of the concentration of the charged particles n on the current in the solenoid is shown (table 1). T_e and n are average quantities obtained from a number of measurements and agree well with each other. The T_e values were determined by the methods described in former papers (Refs 1,2). The results obtained by the two methods are, practically, in agreement. The second method makes it possible to judge the presence of a Maxwell electron distribution according to velocities. The characteristics worked out

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by this method showed that in the plasm of a highfrequency discharge the electrons retain Maxwell's velocity distribution also in the presence of a weak magnetic field. It may be seen from the table that the temperature of the electron gas T_e drops a little with an amplification of the magnetic field. The concentration of the charged particles on the tube axis increases with amplification of the magnetic field from 0-50 Ørsted by about 12 times its amount. As already mentioned, the temperature values of the electron gas obtained by means of the two-probe method are detemined by the distribution of the fast electron groups according to velocities. This distribution need not agree with that of more inert electrons, which are dealt with by Langmuir's probe method. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. High frequency discharges—Magnetic factors

VAGNER, S.D.; KAGAN, Yu.M.; ROMANOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of a magnetic field on high frequency [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.10:15-17 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Magnetic fields)
(Electric discharges through gases)

S/032/60/026/04/05/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G., Romanova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Zirconium by Reaction With Arsenazo III

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 415 - 418

TEXT: A new colorimetric method for the determination of zirconium using Arsenazo III (2,7-bis-(2-arsonophenylazo)-1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid) the reagent used by S. B. Savvin (Ref. 4) for the determination of thorium and uranium is described. The determination is carried out in 2N HCl. A blue zirconium complex compound is formed. The optimum concentration range is 5 to 30 μ Zr in 50 ml. The method is highly sensitive and even quantities of accompanying elements exceeding as much as, e.g. 100 mg Al, 5 mg Fe^{3+}, 15 mg Fe^{2+}, 10 mg Ti and 20 mg Sn do not interfere in the determination. To determine color intensities, an FEK-M photocolorimeter is used, and the results are then compared with the ones obtained by the pyrocatechol method (described in a paper by V. G. Goryushina and T. A. Archakova) (Table). As is shown by the results, the method described above can be applied for the determination of zirconium in ores

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Colorimetric Determination of Zirconium by Reaction With Arsenazo III

S/032/60/026/04/05/046
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without previous separation from accompanying elements. A publication by Yu. A. Chernykhov et al. (Refs. 2,3) is mentioned in the paper. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research- and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/005/027/112
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. S., Romanova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Application of the complexometric method to the determination of zirconium in mineral raw materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 151, abstract 5D75 (Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov. M. Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 37-40)

TEXT: The method of titrating Zr with complexon III using eriochrome black T in 2N HCl medium (RZhKhim, no. 1, 1958, 887) was applied to the determination of Zr (a) in the Zr- and pyrochlore-Zr ores (the minerals associated with zircon, the sole bearer of Zr in these ores, are dissolved in an $HF-H_2SO_4$ mixture and the zircon separated is fused with KHF_2 and then treated with H_2SO_4). (b) In the eudialite ores (the samples are decomposed by $HF-H_2SO_4$ mixture or by fusion with KHF_2 and subsequent treatment with H_2SO_4. (c) In miscellaneous ores with a high content of Ti

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Application of the...

(the samples are decomposed by fusion with KHF_2 and subsequent treatment with H_2SO_4). In all these cases the fused substance is heated with 1:5 HCl solution, the hydroxides are precipitated with ammonia in the presence of a collector (5 ml of Fe salt solution, containing 2mg/ml Fe) the precipitate is dissolved in HCl (1:5), $SnCl_2$ is added (to prevent interference by colored cations) and the liquid is treated with 0.01 or 0.05 M complexon III solution in the presence of eriochrome black T. (in the case of eudialite ores with a low content of Zr, the latter is precipitated with KOH instead of ammonia). The complexometric method is suitable for the analysis of ores containing $\geqslant 0.2$ % ZrO_2. The results agree well with those of the gravimetric phosphate method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/137/62/000/003/181/191
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G.; Romanova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Use of the complexometric method for determining zirconium in raw minerals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 3, abstract 3 K 11 ("Sb. Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 37 - 40)

TEXT: When titrating Zr by a complexone (komplekson) in 1 - 3 n. HCl the best results are obtained by using eriochrome black T (chromogen black ET-00) as an indicator. The presence of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Ba, Be, Cd, Zn, Mn, Pb, and Sn^{2+} does not hinder the determination. $SnCl_2$ is used to reduce the hindering effect of dyed Cu^{2+}, VO_3^{1-} and Fe^{3+} cations. The effect of Mo and Nb is considerable, their content should not exceed 20 mg. The presence of Th > 4 hinders the determination. In the presence of HNO_3, HF and oxalic acid, the Zr dye with the indicator does not disintegrate, so that titration is impossible. In the determination of Zr in zirconium ores, 1 g of the sample is treated with $HF+H_2SO_4$, after

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evaporation the residue is treated with diluted $HCl+H_2O_2$ and the solution filtered. The insoluble residue is melted together with 2 g of KHF_2, concentrated by evaporation with H_2SO_4 and finally melted in a muffle furnace. The melt is treatted with HCl (1 : 5) during heating. 5 ml of Fe^{3+} solution (2 mg per 1 ml) as collector is added to the solution, and precipitation is done by NH_4OH. The precipitate is dissolved in 40 - 50 ml of HCl (1 : 5), $SnCl_2$ is added until decolorization, the indicator is added, the solution is heated to boiling point and the Zr titrated by a 0.01 M solution of complexone until the dye changes from violet to pink. Analysis of pyrochlore-zirconium ores is performed in the same way. When analyzing eudialyte ores containing $ZrO_2 > 5$ %, the determination is carried out with a weighed 0.5 g sample, which is treated by a mixture of HF + + H_2SO_4 or melted with KHF_2, after which the melt is treated with H_2SO_4. Zr is precipitated from the solution by NH_4OH. In the analysis of eudialyte ores with a lower Zr content, a 1 g weighed sample is treated with HF + H_2SO_4. Zr is precipitated from the solution by KOH. For determining Zr in mixed ores with a high Ti content, a weighed 0.5 g sample is used. Decomposition is performed by melting with KHF_2, and the melt is treated with H_2SO_4. Determination is completed in the same way as in analysis of zirconium ores. There are 3 references.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RESHETNIKOV, N.A.; ROMANOVA, Ye.V.

Fusibility in the systems KNO_2 - NaOH and KOH - KNO_2. Zhur.neorg.-khim. 6 no.6:1381-1384 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Systems (Chemistry))

S/032/61/027/007/001/012
B110/B203

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G., Romanova, Ye. V., and Archakova, T. A.

TITLE: Colorimetric method for determining zirconium in alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 7, 1961, 795-797

TEXT: The methods, much improved recently, for determining zirconium, e. g., with pyrocatechol violet, xylenol blue, and Arsenazo III, are subject to the effect of various elements contained in the alloys (Table 1). Tin can be used as a reducing agent, particularly in strongly acid media in which hydroxylamine and ascorbic acid are poorly efficient. In the Arsenazo III method, the presence of larger amounts of elements usually admixed to Zr is permissible. In strongly acid medium (2 N HCl), the effect of all bivalent, and many other, elements is eliminated. At a Zr content $\geq$ 0.1%, Zr may be directly determined with Arsenazo III without removal of Ti (Table 2). The results obtained agree with control tests performed with pyrocatechol violet. The Ti content may be $\leq$ 10 mg. At a Zr content of 0.2%, the method is applicable to vanadium and ferrous alloys. In the

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latter, the iron is previously reduced by hydroxylamine. In Al and Mg alloys, there is no lower limit of the Zr content. With introduction of the same Cu amount of the analytic solution into the zero solutions, a Zr content of up to 0.005% can be determined without Cu separation since the optical density of solutions with 5-25 γ Zr is preserved in the presence of 50, 100, and 200 mg of Cu. Dissolution in H_2SO_4 is required for Zr alloys on Cu basis with elevated Cr content. Since a content of only ≤100 mg of SO_4^{2-} is permissible for the Arsenazo III method, the Zr must be (1) precipitated with NH_3 (at low Zr content in the presence of 5 mg of Al or Fe as collector), or (2) determined colorimetrically by means of xylenol orange. Authors' tests showed that ≤10 mg of Cu did not disturb the determination of 10-60 γ of Zr in 50 ml of 0.5 N H_2SO_4 with an addition of 2 ml of 0.1% dye solution. The determination may be conducted without Cu separation with an accuracy of 0.01%. For Zr determination in refractory alloys be means of xylenol orange, it is recommended to separate Fe, Ni, and other elements on the Hg cathode with subsequent precipitation of the

Colorimetric method for determining ...

hydroxides by means of NaOH. Even in the presence of 5 mg Nb (50 ml of 2 N HCl, 1 ml of 0.1% dye solution), 10-12 γ Zr can be determined by means of Arsenazo III. With lower Zr content and a high excess of the reagent, the latter may react with Nb; the result of the Zr analysis may already be distorted at a niobium content of 100 γ. 0.1-0.2 g of Al, Ti, etc., alloy is dissolved in HCl or, (Cu alloy), HNO_3. In the presence of Ti, a mixture with H_2O_2 is prepared and boiled to discoloring. Then, it is acidified to 2 N HCl. Part of the solution with 5-25 γ of Zr is diluted to 10 ml by means of 2 N HCl, and heated to boiling. In the case of Fe content, hydroxylamine is added until the yellow color disappears. 3 ml of 1% Arsenazo III solution is admixed, and filled up with 2 N HCl to 50 ml; then, the optical density is compared to that of the zero solution (equal gelatin and Arsenazo III amounts in 50 ml of 2 N HCl). To prepare the reagent solution, 10 mg of Arsenazo III in 50-60 ml of H_2O is diluted with 15 ml of HCl (1:5), and filled up with H_2O to 100 ml. In the presence of Cu in the analytic solution, Cu salt solution in 2 N HCl is added to the zero solution in a quantity corresponding to the Cu amount

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in the aliquot analytic solution. Measurements were made with an ФЭК-М (FEK-M) photoelectric colorimeter and red light filter in a cuvette, 2 cm long. The first two authors (Ref. 3: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXVI, 415 (1960)) plotted a calibration curve for 5-25 γ Zr in 50 ml of 2 N HCl. There are 2 tables and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 6: G. Milner, J. Edwards. Anal. Chim. Acta, 13, 230 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Table 1. Effect of various elements on colorimetric zirconium determinations (measurement by means of ФЭК-М(FEK-M) colorimeter).
Legend: (1) Reagent, (2) conditions of determination, (3) optimum concentration of Zr in 50 ml, γ, (4) permissible amount of the element, mg, (5) pyrocatechol violet, (6) xylenol orange, (7) Arsenazo III, (8) acetate buffer pH ≈ 5.2+Trilon B.

Card 4/6

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; SAVVIN, S.B.; ROMANOVA, Ye.V.

Photometric determination of rare earth elements in ores with arsenazo III. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1340-1344 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti i Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

ROMANOVA, Ye. Ya.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Istomina, V.S. Nedriga, V.P. Romanov, A.V. Romanova, Ye. Ya.	"Problems of Calculations of Filtration of Hydraulic Engineering Installations"	Ministry of Construction

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

ROMANOVA, Ye. Ya.

124-11-12912

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p. 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Romanova, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: The Effect of the Formation of Cracks in the Apron of a Dam on the Seepage through the Foundation of the Dam. (Vliyaniye obrazovaniya shcheley v ponure na fil'tratsiyu v osnovanii plotin)

PERIODICAL: V. sb.: Vopr. fil'trats. raschetov gidrotekhn. sooruzheniy, Nr. 2, Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po str-vu i arkhitekt., 1956, pp 5-46

ABSTRACT: The paper contains a brief survey of: 1) Existing investigations; 2) Analytical calculation methods of the effects of the formation of cracks on the seepage through the foundation of a dam; 3) The results of analytical calculations and model tests at the EGDA laboratory; 4) Investigations of the seepage in the foundations of projected and partly completed hydraulic installations in the presence of cracks in the apron; and 5) Observations on completed structures. The work performed has brought the Author to the conclusion that the formation of cracks in an apron will cause little deterioration in the underground flow net only if the bedding material directly underneath the apron and the core of the dam are of

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The Effect of the Formation of Cracks in the Apron of a Dam on the Seepage through the Foundation of the Dam (continued)

small permeability. In all other cases the cracks cause a substantial rise in the seepage pressure and seepage flow; the greatest danger is created by open cracks (that is, cracks not filled with soil) which can wholly undo any benefit that the apron may have. Therefore, when laying long aprons, it is indispensable that special measures be taken to ensure a dependable bonding of the apron to the body of the dam.

(N. V. Danil'chenko)

112-57-8-16397

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Romanova, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of Fore-Apron Flaws on Seepage at the Dame Base (Vliyaniye obrazovaniya shcheley v ponure na fil'tratsiyu v osnovanii plotin)

PERIODICAL: V. sb.: Vopr. fil'trats. raschetov gidrotekhn. sooruzheniy (Collection: Problems of Filtration Calculations in Hydro-Engineering Installations), Nr 2, Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po str-vu i arkhitekt., 1956, pp 5-46

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

ROMANOVA, YE YA

Romanova, Ye. Ya.

"The Effect of Formation of Fissures in the Spillway and of the Water-Permeability of Channels on Filtration at the Base of Dams." Min Construction of Metallurgical-and Chemical-Industry Enterprises USSR. Technical Administration. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Structures, and Engineering Hydrogeology (VODGEO). Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

ROMANOVA, Ye.Ya.

Efficiency of drainage installations in nonuniform media according to th water permeability of the foundations of concrete dams. Vop. fil'tr. rasch. gidr. soor. no.4:130-141 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ROMANOVA, Yu. S.

"Ichneumon Fly Eggs and Their Use in the Fight Against Tent Caterpillars." Sub 3 Dec 51, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

ROMANOVA, Yu.S.

Biological method for combating the lackey moth. Trudy Glav.bot.sada 4:136-155 '54. (MLRA 8:5)
(Moths) (Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)

ROMANOVA, Yu.S.; LOZINSKIY, V.A.

Experiments in using egg parasites of the tent caterpillar Malacosma neustria under forest conditions [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.4:542-547 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra zoologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I. Lenina i Institut zashchity rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR.
(Kiev Province--Tent caterpillars--Biological control)
(Oak--Diseases and pests)

ROMANOVA, Yu.S.

All-Union Conference on the Biological Control of Injurious Insects. Zool.zhur. 37 no.12:1912-1914 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control--Congresses)

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. The Biological Method in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25472

Author : Romanova, Yu.S., Lozinskiy, V.A.
Inst : -
Title : Experiments in the Practical Application of the Lackey-Moth Egg-Eaters under Forest Conditions.

Orig Pub : Zool. zh., 1958, 37, No 4, 542-547

Abstract : The release of egg-eaters in the forest nidi of the lackey moth (LM) increases the infestation of new ovipositions by 2-3 times; sometimes, the infestation attains 60-70%, increasing eightfold over the preceding year and by 4-7 times against control. In the release, it is necessary to select LM ovipositions, in which the egg-eater Telenomus laeviusculus predominates - the specific egg-eater (E) of LM. In rarefied plantation, it is necessary to hang up the

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful P

ROMANOVA, Yu. S., kand. biolog. nauk

How to keep and propagate Telenomus laeviusculus Ratz in orchards. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.10:36-37 O '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

(Tent caterpillars—Biological control)
(Telenomus)

FALIN, Lev Iosifovich; VOYTKEVICH, A.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Histology and embryology of the oral cavity and the teeth] Gistologiia i embriologiia polosti rta i zubov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(HISTOLOGY) (EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (STOMATOLOGY)

URUSOV, A.I., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;
ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Topic plan for books to be published by "Medgiz" during 1956]
Tematicheskii plan vypuska izdanii Medgiza na 1956 g. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 122 p. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.
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[Econonomic problems of Latin American countries] Ekonomicheskie problemy stran Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 511 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.

ROMANOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; LEVCHUK, K.V., red. izd-va; TSAGURIYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Uruguay; economy and foreign trade]Urugvai; ekonomika i vneshniaia torgovlia. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Uruguay—Economic conditions)
(Uruguay--Commerce)

Lubrication and Lubricants

Effects of resins and asphalts on oxidation of lubricating oils, Vest. Mosk. un.7 No 5 1952

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ROMANOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red.; BAYKOV, V.S., red.

[Problems of economic integration in Latin America] Problemy ekonomicheskoi integratsii v Latinskoi Amerike. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 249 p. (MIRA 18:5)

FRUNZE, T.M.; KORSHAK, V.V.; ROMANOVA, Z.V.

Heterochain polyamides. Part 19: Polyamides obtained from cis- and trans-isomers of 1,3-diaminocyclohexane and aliphatic dicarboxylic acids. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.4:518-525 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Amides) (Cyclohexanediamine) (Acids)

SLONIMSKIY, G.L.; FRUNZE, T.M.; KORSHAK, V.V.; ROMANOVA, Z.V.; ROGOVINA, L.Z.

Thermomechanical study of polyamides made from cis- and trans-isomers of diaminocyclohexane and aliphatic dicarboxylic acids. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.4:530-533 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Amides) (Cyclohexanediamine) (Acids)

ROMANOVA-BOKHON, O. A.

"The Effect of Fenamine upon Certain Functions of the Eye," Vest. Oftalmol., 27, No. 1, 1948.

Mbr., Naval Medical Acad., -c1948-.

TRON, Ye.Zh., prof.; BROUN, R.G.; KUTUZOVA, N.I.; ROMANOVA-BOKHON, O.A.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.E.

Permeability of the crystalline lens and its capsule. Vop. klin. i eksp. oft. no.2:17-66 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(CRYSTALLINE LENS)

ROMANOVA-TSKHOVREBOVA, O.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Application of myeloleuco- and lymphocytotoxic sera in the treatment of chronic leucoses. Terap. arkh. 26 no.6:11-20 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov)

(IMMUNE SERUMS,
lymphocytotoxic & myeloleukocytotoxic serums, ther. of leukemia)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM,
lymphocytotoxic serum, ther. of leukemia)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM,
lymphocytotoxic serum, ther. of leukemia)
(LEUKEMIA, therapy,
lymphocytotoxic & myeloleukocytotoxic serums)