SIROTININ, A.A.

Data on the physiology of the rumination period in cattle. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.1:51-55 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. From the Farm Animal Physiology Chair of the Veterinary Institute, Omsk.

(RUMINATION)

SIROTININ, M.

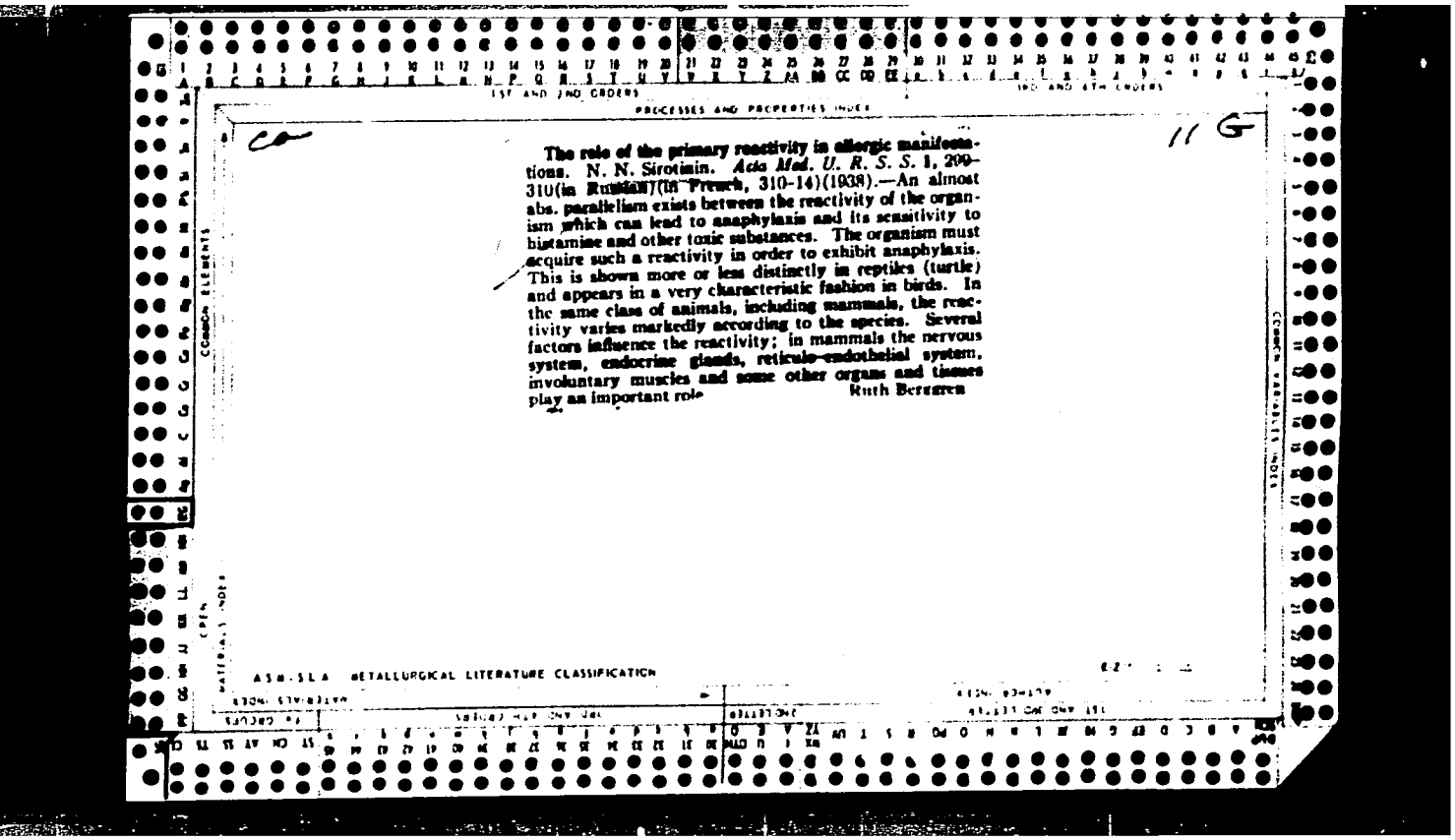
Siberia works for communism. Izobr. i rats. no.11:1,7 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Predsedatel' Krasnoyarskogo krayevogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.

SIROTININ, N. N. (Nikolay Nikolayevich) ---- M.M. [illegible]

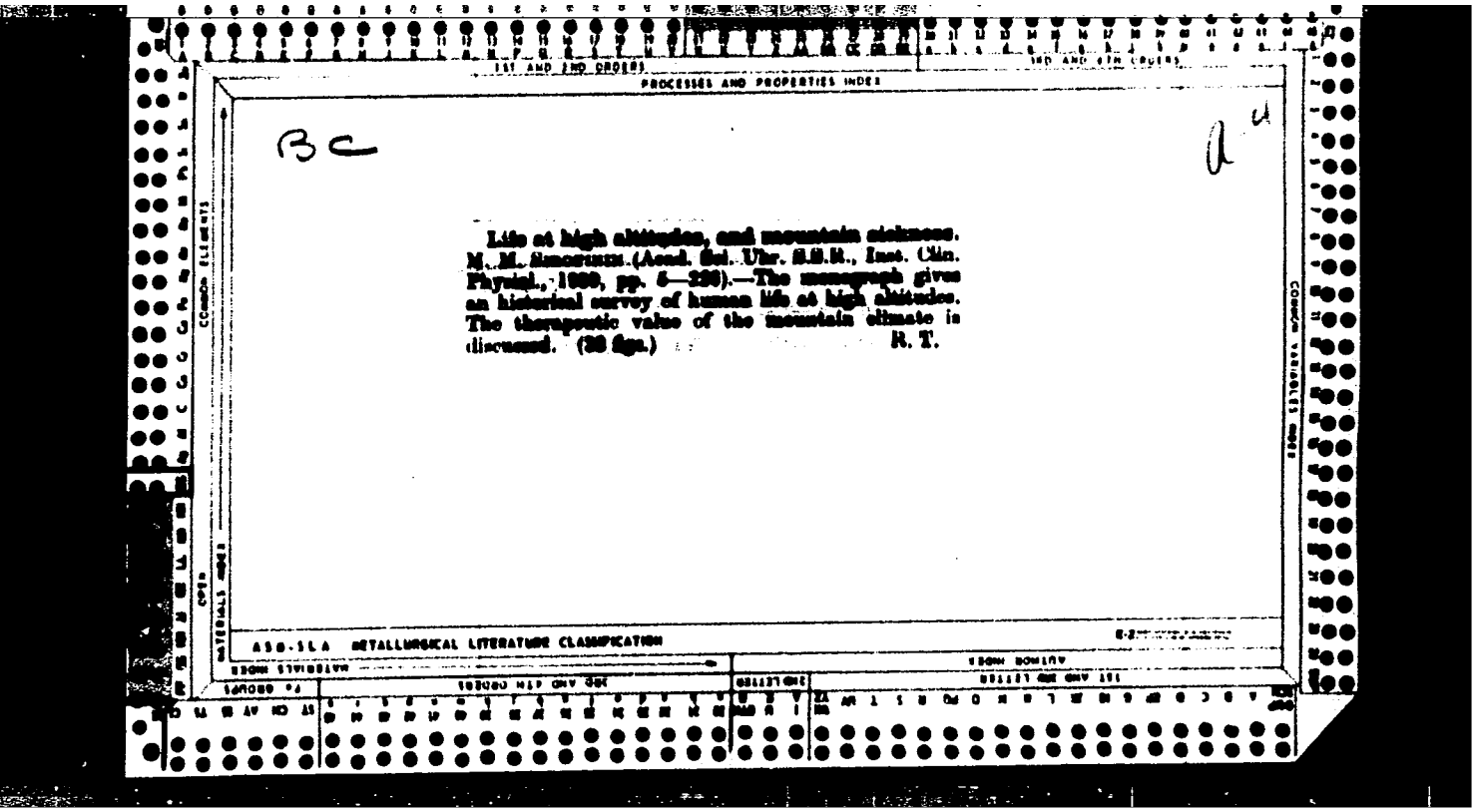
"Anephylaxis and immunity from the point of view of comparative pathology." (p. 377) by Sirotinin, N. N.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekki Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. VII, No. 2, 1937.



The role of the primary reactivity in allergic manifestations. N. N. Sirotinin. *Acta Med. U. R. S. S.* 1, 299–310(in Russian)(in French, 310-14)(1938).—An almost abs. parallelism exists between the reactivity of the organism which can lead to anaphylaxis and its sensitivity to histamine and other toxic substances. The organism must acquire such a reactivity in order to exhibit anaphylaxis. This is shown more or less distinctly in reptiles (turtle) and appears in a very characteristic fashion in birds. In the same class of animals, including mammals, the reactivity varies markedly according to the species. Several factors influence the reactivity; in mammals the nervous system, endocrine glands, reticulo-endothelial system, involuntary muscles and some other organs and tissues play an important role

Ruth Berenren

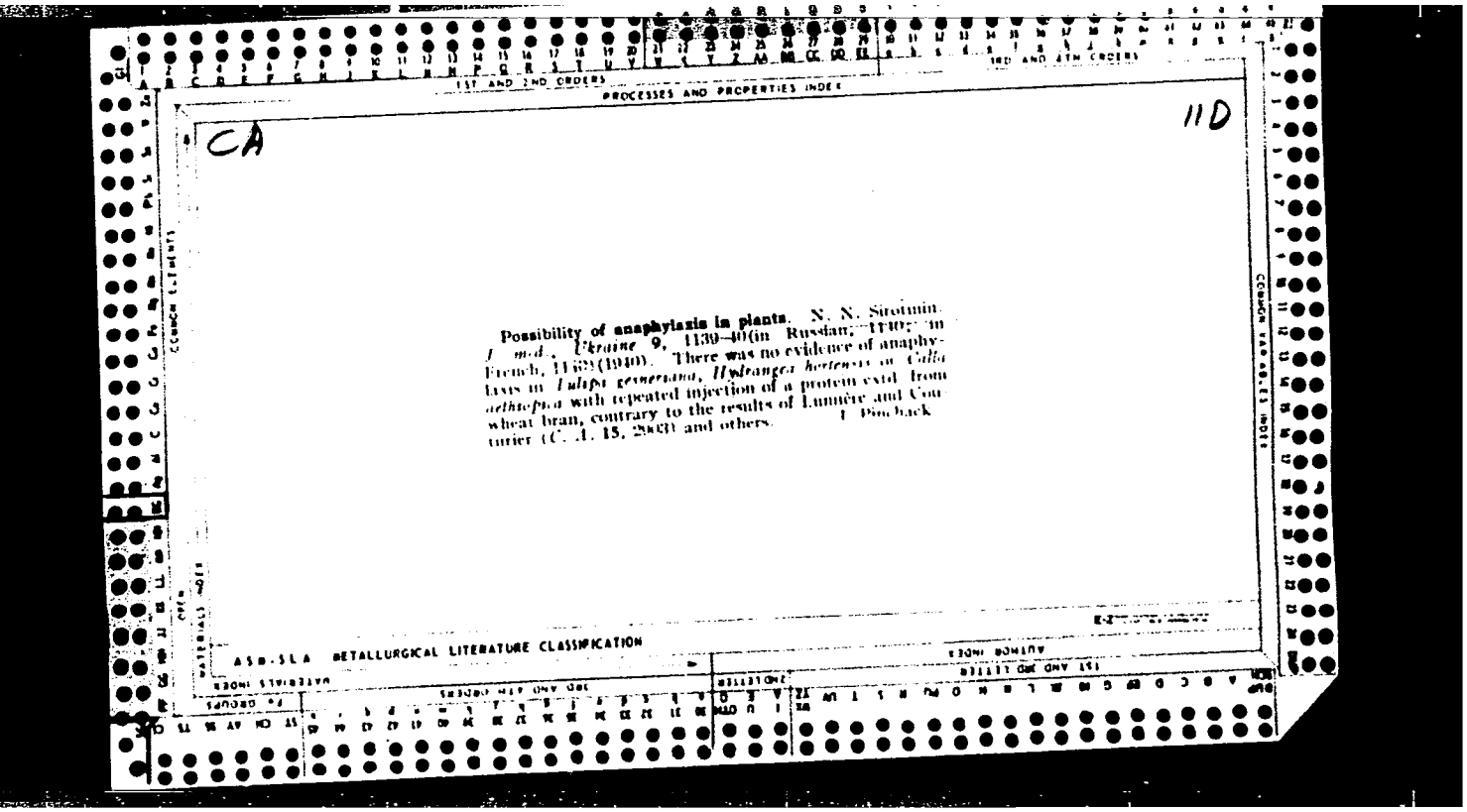


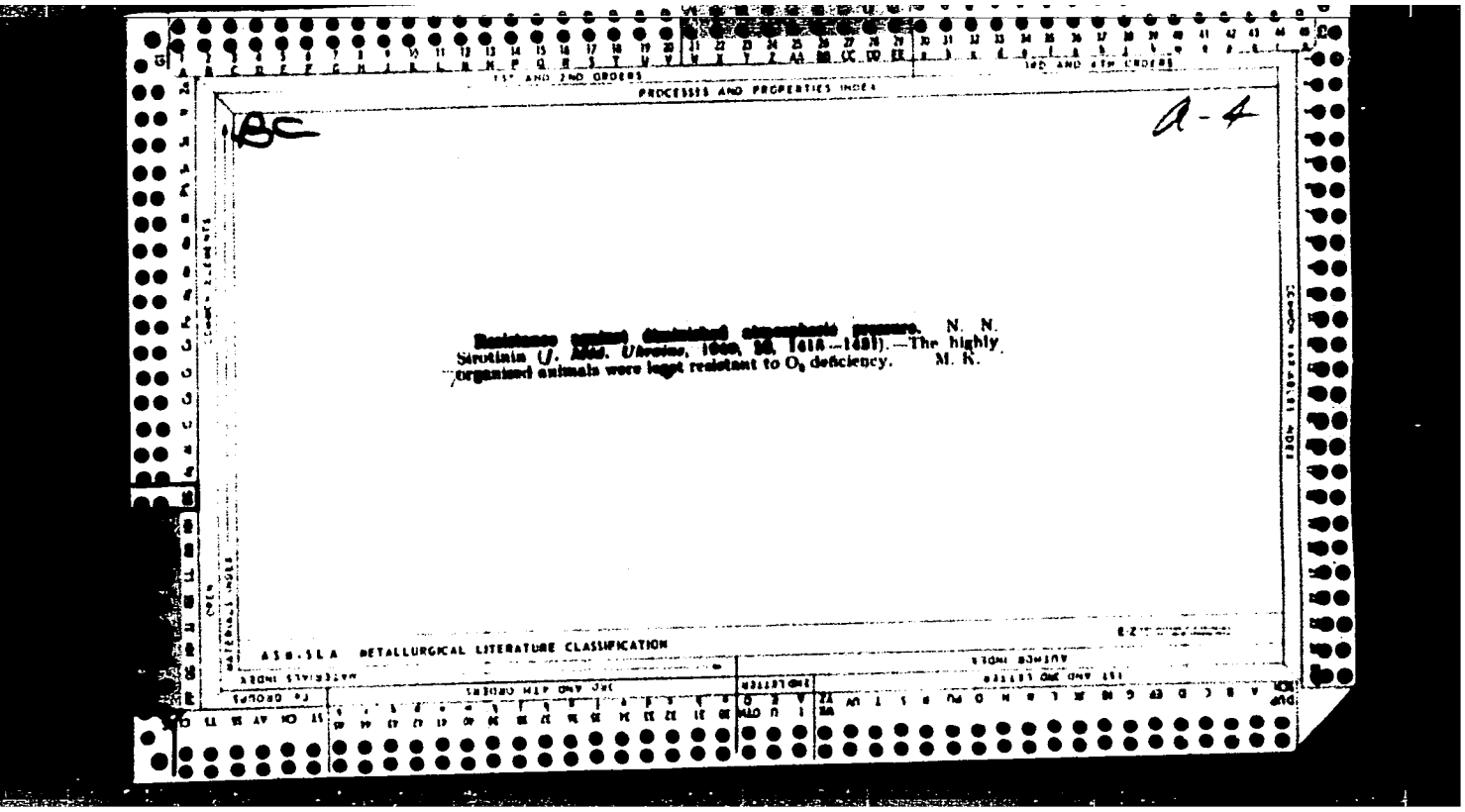
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

Life at high altitudes, and mountain sickness. M. M. Simonenko. (Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Inst. Clin. Physiol., 1960, pp. 5—220).—The monograph gives an historical survey of human life at high altitudes. The therapeutic value of the mountain climate is discussed. (38 figs.) R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

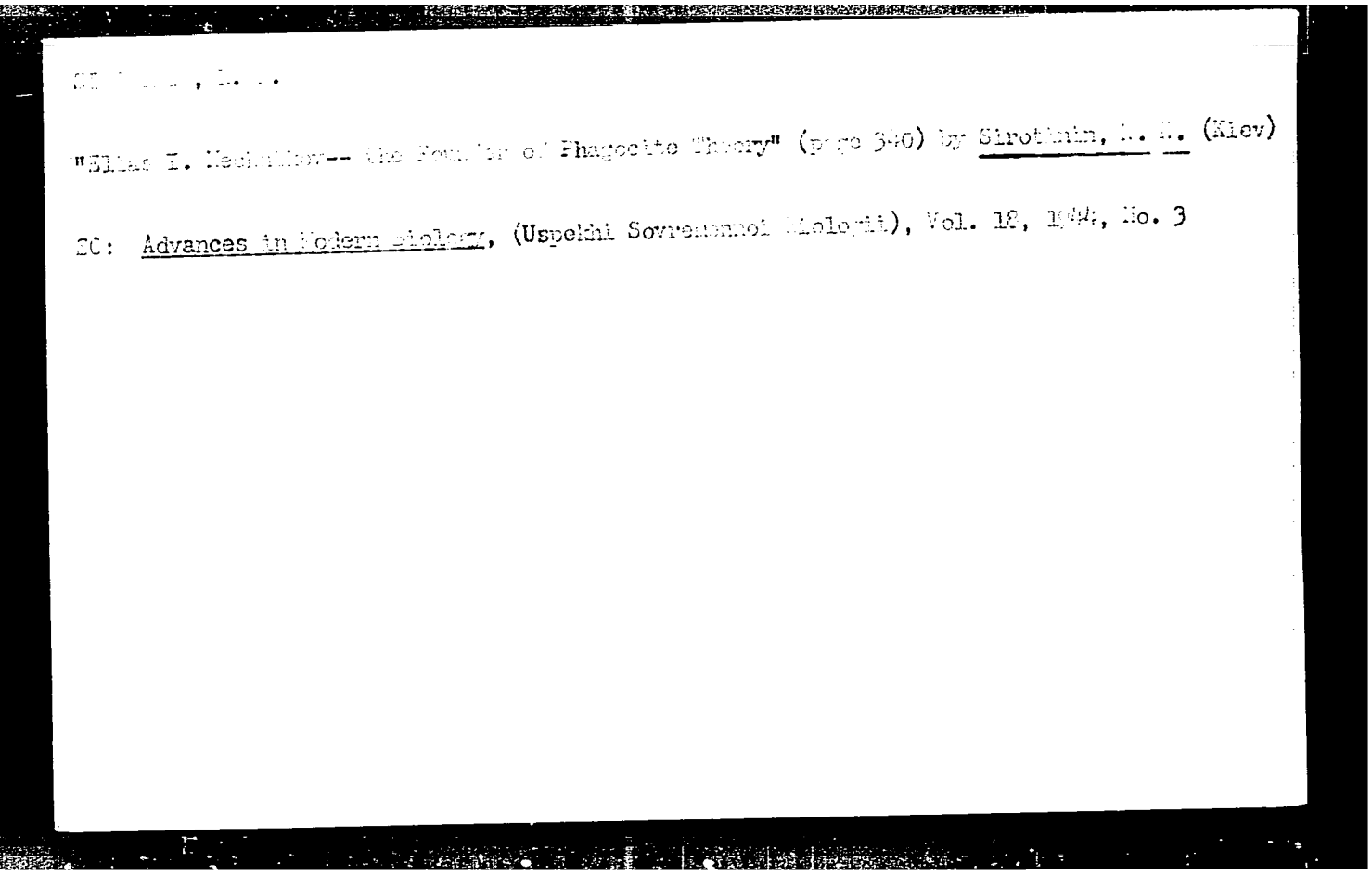




SIROTININE, N. N.

"Sixtieth anniversary of a eminent man of Soviet Biology and Medicine."(p. 537)
by A. A. Bogomolets, N. N. Sirotinine and R. E. Kavezky

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XIV, No. 3, 1941



[illegible], L. . .

"Elias I. Mechnikov-- the Founder of Phagocyte Theory" (page 340) by Sirotinin, L. N. (Kiev)

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii), Vol. 18, 1944, No. 3

SIROTININ, N. N.

PA 11T96

USSR/Medicine - Bacteriology May/June 1947
Medicine - Hyperoxia

"The Influence of Hyperoxia and Hypoxia Upon the Resistance of an Organism to Cl Welchii," N. N. Sirotinin, 4 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol IX, No 3

Detailed discussion to the effect that the greatest hyperoxia is brought about in an organism when it is placed in an atmosphere of oxygen with high pressure. Data on experiments with mice and guinea pigs.

11T96

SIROTININ, N. N.

PA40T29

USSR/Medicine - Pathology, Comparative Sep/Oct 1947
Medicine - Paleopathology

"Thirty Years of Comparative Pathology in the Soviet Union," N. N. Sirotinin, Kiev, 27½ pp

"Uspekhi Sovremennoy Biologii" Vol XXIV, No 2 (5)

Soviet comparative pathology owes much to the pioneer, I. I. Mechnikov. Actually, this science involves evolutionary pathology. Gives general historical account of development of this science under Soviet sponsorship, and 3-page bibliography of the more important works in this field of science, by such authors as Avrekh, R. I. Belkin, F. L. Bukh, Ye. V. Kolpakov, M. A. Rozenberg, etc.

LC 40T29

SIROTININ, M.M.

Effect of sulfamides on the adaptation to hypoxia. Medych.zhur. 18 no.1:62-69 '48. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Z viddilu porivnyal'noi patologii (zav. viddilu - chl.-kor. AN URSR M.M.Sirotinin) Institutu klinichnoi fiziologii im. akad. O.O. Bogomol'tsya AN URSR. 2. Chlen-korespondent AN URSR.
(SULFAMIDE) (MOUNTAIN SICKNESS)

SIROTININ, N. N.

USSR/Medicine - Scientists Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Pathology

"V. V. Podvysotskiy (Biographical Outline)," Prof N. N. Sirotinin, Kiev, 5 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" No 2

Summarizes education, career, and major works of V. V. Podvysotskiy up to his death in 1913.

59/49T75

PA 59/49T65

USSR/Medicine - Oxygen Deficiency Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Pathology

"Conference on Oxygen Deficiency in the Body," Prof N. N. Sirotinin, 4½ pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" No 2

Summarizes work of subject conference held 9-12 Oct 48 in Kiev and attended by 337 delegates and over 200 guests, among them five members of Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR and Acad Med Sci USSR, twelve corresponding members of Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Acad Sci USSR, and Acad Med Sci USSR, and a large number of professors. L. I. Medved', Min of Pub Health Ukrainian SSR, presented the first

59/49T65

USSR/Medicine - Oxygen (Contd) Mar/Apr 49
Deficiency

paper on the current situation in biology and problems of Soviet medical science. Mentions various papers read during 4 days of conference. Next conference will be held on oxygen therapy in Kiev in 1950.

59/49T65

SIROTININ, N. N.

SITCHEV, N. N.

"Immunity from the Viewpoint of General and Comparative Pathology," Vrachebnoye delo (The Medical Field), 4, 291-298, 1949

24335 [illegible], M. M. Aleksandr Bogdanovich. Fokht. (Patologoanatom. 1848-1930. K 20-letiyu so dnya smerti). Vrachebn. Delo, 1949, No. 8, STB. 739-42, S. Portr.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

SIROTININ, N. N.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology Apr 50

"Immunity From the Viewpoint of General and Comparative Pathology," N. N. Sirotinin, Corr Mem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Trudy 5-oy Sessii, Ak Med Nauk SSSR" pp 37-44. Conference held 23 - 27 Dec 48, in Moscow on problems of immunity and influenza.

Discusses the reactivity of organisms to irritants involved in action of infectious and allergenic agents, tracing the increasing severity of reactions and susceptibility in the course of phylogenetic and ontogenetic development.

206T83

SIROTININ, N.N.

Evgenii Aleksandrovich Tatarinov (1892-1950). Arkh. pat., Moskva 12 no.6:67-69 Nov-Dec 50. (CLML 20:4)

SIROTININ, N. N.

Bogomolets, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich (1881-1946)

Outstanding soviet scientist; four years since death of A. A. Bogomolets.
Medych. zhur. 20, no. 4, 1950

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. SYROTYNIN, M. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Medical Societies - Kiev

7. Report of the Kiev Society of Pathologists for 1949. Medych zhur. No 1 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SIROTININ, N. N.

Oxygen- Physiological Effect

Evolution of adaptation to ly oxida.
Medych. Zhur. 20 no. 6, 1 51

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 [redacted] Uncl.

1. SYPOTYNIN, M. M.

2. USSR 600

4. Pashutin, Viktor Vasil'evich, 1845-1901.

7. Fiftieth anniversary of V. V. Pashutin's death. Medich. zhur, 21, No. 2, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SYROTYNIN, M.M., professor, chlen-korrespondent.

Evolution of the reactivity of an organism and its effect upon the process of infection. Medych.zhur. 21 no.4:43-51 '51. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. (Infection)

1. SYROTYNIN, M.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mechnikov, Il'ia il'ich, 1865-1916

7. I.I. Mechnkov; 35th anniversary of death. M.M. Syrotynin, Medych.zhur. 21 no. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

1. SYROTYNIN, M. M., Prof.; DINABURG, G. D., Prof.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kiev - Pathology - Societies

7. Report of the Kiev Society of Pathologists for 1950 , Medych. zhur., 22, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SYROTYNIN, M.M.

Lev Aleksandrovich Tarasevich; on the 25th anniversary of his death. Medych. zhur. 22 no.4:98-100 '52. (MLRA 6:10)
(Tarasevich, Lev Aleksandrovich, 1868-1928)

work of the high-mountain expedition of the Institute of Clinical Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. M.H. Syrotynin, V.V. Turanov. Medych. zhur. 22 no. 4:101-105 '52.

SYROTYNIN, M.M.

Results of the VII Session of the Scientific Council on the problems of I.P. Pavlov's theory of physiology. Medych.zhur. 22 no.6:67-72 '52.
(MLRA 6:10)
(Physiology)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev).

70th anniversary of the phagocytic theory. Arkh.pat. no.15: 3-12 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR.
(Phagocytosis) (Mechnikov, Il'ia Il'ich, 1845-1916)

SIROTININ, N.N., chlen-korrespondent.

L.A. Tarasevich as pathologist. Arkh.pat. 15 no.2:77-81 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. (Tarasevich, Lev Aleksandrovich, 1868-)

SIROTININ, N.N.

New data on comparative pathology. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no.5:3-14 Sept-Oct 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. 2. Kiev.

SIROTININ, N.N.

70th anniversary of phagocytic theory. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no.6: 3-12 Nov-Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. 2. Kiev.

SIROTININ, M.M.

Mountain expedition of the Institute of Clinical Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1951. Medych. zhur. 23 no.2:3-5 '53. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Institut klinichnoi fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya AN URSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ANOXEMIA)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SIROTININ, M.M.

Reactivity of the organism in the light of I.P.Pavlov's teachings.
Medych. zhur. 23 no.4:3-10 '53. (MLRA 8:2)
(PHYSIOLOGY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SIROTININ, N.N.

Role of the cerebral cortex and of the adjacent subcortex in compensatory regulation of respiration in adaptation to anoxia. Vop. fiziol. no.7:27-37 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Institut fiziologii AN USSR.
(ANOXIA, experimental,
adaptation, compensatory regulation of resp. by cerebral cortex & subcortax)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
regulation of resp. in exper. anoxia)
(BRAIN, physiology,
subcortical regulation of resp. in exper. anoxia)
(RESPIRATION, physiology,
regulation by cerebral cortex & subcortex in exper. anoxia)

SIROTININ, M.M.

Pathophysiological principles and conditions for treating schizophrenia with mountain climate. Medych.zhur.24 no.2: 42-47 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O. Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, the apy,
altitute ther. in mountains)
(ALTITUDE,
ther. of schizophrenia in mountains)

PROTOPOPOV, V.P.; SIROTININ, M.M.

Therapeutic effects of high mountain conditions on psychical patients. Medych.zhur.24 no.2:48-58 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O. Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR.

(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy,
altitude ther. in mountains)
(ALTITUDE,
ther. of ment.disord. in mountains)

DINABURG, G.D., professor; SIROTININ, M.M., professor

Report on the activities of the Kiev Society of Pathologists for 1953. Medych.zhur. 24 no.6:112-115 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN URSR (for Dinaburg). 2. Golova pravlinnya Kiivs'kogo tovarystva patologiv (for Dinaburg).
(KIEV--PATHOLOGY--SOCIETIES)

VOROB'YEV,A.M., professor, redaktor; GOREV,N.N., redaktor; KAVETSKIY,R.Ye., redaktor; MAKARCHENKO,A.F., professor, redaktor; PROTOPOPOV,V.P., redaktor; SIROTININ,N.N., professor, redaktor; FOL'BORT,G.V., redaktor; POLEVOY,S.V., redaktor; KRYLOVSKAYA,N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Higher nervous activity and cortical-visceral interrelations in normal and pathdogical states] Vysshaia nervnaia deiatel'nost' i kortiko-vistseral'nye vzaimootnosheniia v norme i patologii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1955. 271 p. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Instytut fiziologii.2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Vorob'yev, Sirotin) 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR for Gorev) 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Kavetskiy, Protopopov, Fol'berg) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SIROTININ, N. N.

"Higher Nervous Activity in Oxygen Deficiency," by N. N. Sirotinin, Vysshaya Nervnaya Deyatel'nost' i Kortiko-Vistse-ral'nyye Vzaimootnosheniya v Norme i Patologii (Higher Nervous Activity and Cortico-Visceral Correlations in Normal and Pathological States), Kiev, 1955, pp 38-46 (from Sovetskoye Meditsinskoye Referativnoye Obozreniye, Moscow, No 28, 1956, abstract by A. Gurvich, pp 33)

"Many years of investigations of the effect of ascents of high altitudes on the higher nervous system established that considerable disturbances in its functions, similar to those which occur in cases of schizophrenia, take place. Disturbances of the processes of internal inhibition, those of differentiation and conditioned inhibition in particular, were noted. Inertia of excitation and a weakness of the inhibitions processes were observed. Other cases were marked by a state of diffuse inhibition. There were considerable disturbances of the second signal system. Similar results were obtained in tests conducted in a barometric chamber.

"Special investigations established a paralled between the degree of the disturbance of the higher nervous system and the degree of oxygen deficiency. Schizophrenic patients in a state of catatonic stupor were found to be suffering from oxygen deficiency. Inasmuch as the now widely utilized methods of therapy for schizophrenia (insulin shoc., electric spasm therapy) adapt the patient to oxygen deficiency in the brain, an attempt was made to treat the disease by means of an ascent in a barometric chamber; however, the attempt was unsuccessful. The author remarks that the frequency of the incidence of schizophrenia in adolescents is connected with the high sensitivity of youths to oxygen deficiency. Training of youths to adapt themselves to a condition of oxygen deficiency may be of prophylactic value. Results of observations of schizophrenic patients who were being acclimatized to high mountain climates are described. The scheme of acclimatization of the patients was as follows: an ascent to an altitude of 2,000 meters with daily walks and mountain climbs; and ascent to an altitude of 3,000 or 3,800 meters with daily walks and climbs; and four patients ascended to an altitude of 4,200 meters, and from there made daily ascents to an altitude of 4,600 meters. Each ascent was followed by a period of relaxation. After the acclimatization and the descent to lower altitudes, most of the patients showed an improvement in health, but not to the same degree. In some patients the condition of acclimatization disappeared on their return home, resulting in a decline in their state of health. (For detailed description see article written jointly by the author with V. P. Protopopov, Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, 1954, 24, 2.)"

Summary

SYEOTININ, N.N.

Mountain expedition of the A.A.Bogomolets Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine during the period 1952-53. Fiziol.zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.4:117-120 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR.
(ALTITUDE,
mountain expedition for physiol. investigations)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Evolution of the infectious process. Vest. AMN SSSR no.2:53-60 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(INFECTION, evolution)

BOGOMOLETS, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, akademik, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GOREV, N.N., redaktor; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MAKARCHENKO, A.F., professor, redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, M.B., redaktor; SIROTININ, N.N., redaktor; SNEZHIN, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Selected works in three volumes] Izbrannye trudy; v trekh tomakh. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR. Vol. 1. 1956. 282 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gorev) 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Kavetskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Medvedeva, Sirotinin)
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

SIROTININ, N.N., professor; KOSTRITSA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Adsorption of influenza virus tagged with radioactive phosphorus, by erythrocytes. Vrach.delo no.11:1213 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Sirotinin). 2. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES) (RADIOACTIVE TRACERS)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Appearance and course of infection according to comparative pathology. Arkh.pat. 18 no.6:10-18 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR
(INFECTION,
theory according to concepts of comparative pathol. (Rus))

SIROTININ, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Academician Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bogomolets; on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth] Akademik Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bogomolets; k semidesiatipiatiletiiu so dnia rozdeniia (1881-1956). Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1957. 107 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Sirotinin). 2. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Kavetskiy)
(Bogomolets, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1881-1946)

ALEKSEYENKO, I.P., dots., red.; GARKUSHA, L.V., dots, red.; GURVICH, S.S., dots., red.; KOSTRYUKOVA, K.Yu., prof., doktor biol.nauk, red.; SIROTININ, N.N., prof., red.; FROL'KUS, V.V., dots., red.; TREYGERMAN, I.I., tekhn.red.

[Philosophical problems in medicine and natural sciences] Nekotorye filosofskie voprosy meditsiny i estestvoznaniia; trudy Instituta. Kiev, 1957. 172 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kiyev. Meditsinskiy institut imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa. 2. Direktor Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika A.A.Bogomol'tsa (for Alekseyenko). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sirotinin)
(MEDICINE--PHILOSOPHY)
(SCIENCE--PHILOSOPHY)

BOGOMOLETS, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KAVETSKIY, P.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; BOGOMOLETS, O.A., prof., red.; GOREV, N.N., red.; MAKARCHENKO, A.F., red.; MEDVEDEVA, N.B., red.; SIROTININ, N.N., red.; SNEZHIN, M.I., red. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Selected works in three volumes] Izbrannye trudy v trekh tomakh. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.2. 1957. 477 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Gorev, Sirotinin). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii USSR (for Kavetskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Makarchenko, Medvedeva).

(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Moskva)

Development of the concept of reactivity. Pat.fiziol. i eksp. terap. 1 no.2:6-12 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(ALLERGY
review)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Certain aspects of the study of hypoxia [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1 no.5:13-20 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(ANOXIA,
review (Rus))

SIROTININ, N. F. (Kiyev)

On the 100th anniversary of V.V.Podvysotskii's birth; 1857-1957.
Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1 no.6:56-59 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(PODVYSOTSKII, VLADIMIR VALERIANOVICH, 1857-1913)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Aleksandr Dmitrievich Timofeevskii; on his 70th birthday. Vrach. delo no.5:543 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(TIMOFEEVSKII, ALEKSANDR DMITRIEVICH, 1887-)

SIROTININ, M.M.

I.G.Savchenko; on the 25th anniversary of his death. Mikrobiol. zhur. 19 no.4:65-68 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(SAVCHENKO, IVAN GRIGOROVICH, 1862-1932)

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Comparative Physiology.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106117

Author : Sirotinin, M. M.
Institut. : Institute of Physiology imeni Bogomolets.
Title : Summaries of Some Studies in Comparative Physiology.

Orig. Pub. : Fiziol. zh., 1957, 3, No 5, 65-72

Abstract : A review of studies conducted at the Institute of Physiology imeni Bogomolets is given. These studies deal with problems of developing (in phylo- and ontogenesis) a reactivity to histamine and some bacterial exo- and endotoxins; blood transfusions and their dependence on the degree of phylogenetic propinquity between donor and recipient; the development of adaptation and hypoxy mechanisms; and, finally, the possible duration of clinical death which would still permit the restoration of organic functions.

Card: 1/2

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Historic dates in evolutionary theory. Vrach.delo no.1:1243-1246 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

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

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1959, 99366

Author : Sirotinin, N.N., Ovsiyevskaya, I.V., Brodskaya, Ye.A., Gromashevskaya, L.L.

Inst :
Title : On the Experimental Pattern of the Dysenteric Process.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 3, 14-18

Abstract : The course of bacillary dysentery was studied in experiments with artificial oral infection in Macaca rhesus, 8-month-old Hymalayan and Brown bears, 2-3 week old kittens, rabbits, pups, kids, piglets, susliks, pine martens, African polecats, foxes, cotton and laboratory rats, guinea pigs and bats. The course of dysentery had the most typical form in monkeys. Bears and cats also became ill with dysentery. In the first ones the disease lasted

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99366

more than 6 weeks; in the cats, the disease had a less pronounced course and the dysentery bacteria were seldom isolated from them. Mottled susliks eliminated dysentery bacteria for long periods. The other types of animals either did not become ill with dysentery, or else the disease had a course which was not characteristic of dysentery in man.

Card 2/2

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Role of allergy in the infectious process. Vest. AMN SSSR 13 no.12:15-21 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(INFECTION, etiol. & pathogen.
allergy, review (Rus))
(ALLERGY
relation to pathogen. of infect., review (Rus))

SIROTININ, N.N.; OVSIYEVSKAYA, I.V. [deceased]; BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.; GROMASHEVSKAYA, L.L.

Experimental model of the dysenterial process. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:14-18 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, experimental, technic (Rus)

SIROTININ, N.N., MERKULOVA, N.A., PESKOV, B.Ya., IVANOV, Yu.N.

Mikhail Vasil'evich Sergievskii; on his 60th birthday and 32nd year of his scientific, pedagogical, and social activities. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.11:1095-1096 N'58 (MIRA 11:12)

(SERGIEVSKII, MIKHAIL VASIL'EVICH, 1898-)

DROBOT'KO, V.G., prof., red.; DYACHENKO, S.S., prof., red.; SIROTININ, N.N., prof., red.; BERNASOVSKAYA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk, red.

[Achievements in infectious disease control in the Ukrainian S.S.R.; reports at a session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution] Dostizheniia v bor'be s infektsiiami v USSR; doklady na iubileinoi sessii, posviashchennoi 40-letiiu Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi sotsialisticheskoi revoliutsii. Kiev, 1959. 207 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Drobot'ko). 2. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut i Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Dyachenko). 3. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Sirotinin).
(UKRAINE--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

SIROTININ, N. N.

A comparative physiological study of the mechanism of antibody formation.

report to be submitted for the Symposium on the Mechanism of Antibody Formation, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 27-30 May 1959.

Inst. of Infectious Diseases, Acad Med. Sci, Kiev

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Seventh International Congress of Microbiologists in Stockholm. Vrach. delo no.7:769-771 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(MICROBIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof.

Symposium on the mechanism of the formation of antibodies. Vrach. delo no.1:99-101 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES--CONGRESSES)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev) akademik

Twenty-first International Congress of Physiologists. Vrach. delo no.2:207-209 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(PHYSIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

SIEOTININ, N.N., akademik, prof.

Aleksandra Ivanovna Smirnova-Zamkova; on her 80th birthday.
Vrach.delo no.7:138-140 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. AN USSR; deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(SMIRNOVA-ZAMKOVA, ALEKSANDRA IVANOVNA, 1880-)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Course of infections in the light of present data. Vrach. delo no.9: 3-9 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Deystv. chlen AMN SSSR.
(INFECTION)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

With Bulgarian friends. Vrach.delo no.10:146-147 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(RUSSIA--RELATIONS (GENERAL) WITH BULGARIA)
(BULGARIA--RELATIONS (GENERAL) WITH RUSSIA)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof.

The 25th anniversary of the death of K.E.Tsiolkovskii. Vrach. delo no.12:145-146 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(TSIOLKOVSKII, KONSTANTIN EDUARDOVICH, 1857-1935)

PIONTKOVSKIY, I.A.; SIROTININ, N.N.; FEDOROV, N.A.

Some problems in pathophysiology at the 21st International Congress of Physiologists. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no. 5:8-13 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

SIROTININ, M.M. [Syrotynin, M.M.]

Vladimir Vasil'evich Voronin; obituary. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 6 no.6:831-832 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(VORONIN, VLADIMIR VASIL'EVICH, 1870-1960)

SIROTININ, M.M. [Syrotynin, M.M.]

On the eve of interplanetary voyages. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.6:6 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, chlen-korrespondent AN USSR. (Space flight)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Senility and hypoxia. Klin.med. 38 no.8:72-74 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(AGED—DISEASES) (ANOXEMIA)

SIROTININ, N.N., prof., red.; KARANDAYEVA, S.Ye., red.; USPENSKIY, V.I., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems of allergy] Voprosy allergii. Pod red. N.N.Sirotinina i S.E.Karandaeva. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 172 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Moscow. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Sirotinin).
(ALLERGY)

SIROTENKO, N.N.

Effect of gravitational forces on the body in the early stages of ontogenesis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.5:13-15'61 (MIRA 17:4)

SIROTININ, N.N. [Syrotynin, M.M.]

Space medicine and its problems. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.1:3-8 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tse Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev.
(SPACE MEDICINE)

SIROTININ, N.N. [Syrotynin, M.M.]

Comparative physiological study of the resistance to radial acceleration. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.5:602-607 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(ACCELERATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

FEDOROV, Ivan Ignat'yevich, prof.; SIROTIN, N.N., prof., retsenzent; GLUZMAN, F.A., red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhn. red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Principles of pathological physiology] Osnovy patologicheskoi fiziologii. Kiev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1962. 385 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Sirotin).
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

SIROTININ, N. N

"Space" gardens. Av. i kosm. 45 no.9:85-86 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR.

(Space biology)

MAKARCHENKO, A.F., akademik, otv. red.; SIROTININ, N.N., zam. otv. red.; KOLPAKOV, Ye.V., prof., red.; LAUER, N.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; GUREVICH, M.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; KOLCHINSKAYA, A.Z., kand. med. nauk, red.; YANKOVSKAYA, Z.B., red. izd-va; BEREZOVSKAYA, D.N., tekhn. red.

"Oxygen deficiency; hypoxia and adaptation to it] Kislorodnaia nedostatochnost'; gipoksiia i adaptatsiia k nei. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 609 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut fiziologii. 2. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Makarchenko). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sirotinin).

NAGORNYY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, prof. [deceased]; NIKITIN, V.N.; BULANKIN, Ivan Nikolayevich [deceased]; SIROTININ, N.N., prof.; MAKHIN'KO, V.I., dots.; PARINA, Ye.V., dots.; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Problems of aging and longevity] Problema stareniia i dolgoletiia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 754 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Nagorny). 2. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Bulankin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sirotinin).
(AGING) (LONGEVITY)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042715 S/0000/63/000/000/0445/0446

AUTHOR: Sirotinin, N. N.

TITLE: Increased resistance to space-flight factors due to lowered metabolism

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 445-446

TOPIC TAGS: spaceflight factor, hibernation, hypothermia, hypoxia, radial acceleration, deep hypothermia, longrange spaceflight

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the increased resistance of hibernating mammals (bats, hedgehogs, gophers, and hamsters) to radial acceleration are being continued to discover what aspects of hibernation (lowered reactivity, adaptation to hypoxia and hypothermia, etc.) are responsible for improved tolerance to this and other stressors. Adaption to conditions of hypoxia enables the organism better to withstand cerebral hypoxia induced by radial acceleration. Rats adapted to pressure-chamber hypoxia and mice, rats, and guinea pigs acclimatized to mountain climate conditions showed increased resistance to radial acceleration. Hypothermia

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042715

was found to increase acceleration tolerance in rats, the increase in resistance being proportional to the depth of hypothermia. Barbamil narcosis also increased resistance to acceleration, but to a lesser extent than did hibernation (which produced the greatest increase in tolerance) or hypothermia (which came next). It is known that hypothermia also increases the resistance of the organism to radiation. Radiation resistance during hibernation has been much less adequately studied. The studies indicate that hibernation increases radiation resistance to a greater degree than does hypothermia. New data confirm an earlier proposal that animals in a state of hibernation and deep hypothermia are suitable for use as biological objects in studies carried on during prolonged, long-range space flights.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Evolution of allergic reactions. Vestn. Akad. med. nauk SSSR 18 no.4:3-8 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

L 12961-65 EWG(1)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWT(v)/EWG(k)/EWG(c) Pe-5 DD S/3111/63/062/000/0086/0096

ACCESSION NR: AT4045949

AUTHOR: Sirotinin, N. N. (Active member AMN, professor) B

TITLE: A study of the process of adaptation to hypoxia and acclimatization to an alpine climate so that the latter may be used for the treatment of illnesses connected with oxygen deprivation

SOURCE: Dushanbe, Gosudarstvenny*y meditsinskiy institut. Trudy*, v. 62, 1963. Voprosy* fiziologii i patologii vy*sokogor'ya; trudy* nauchnoy konferentsii, 1962. (Problems of the physiology and pathology of Alpine regions; transactions of the 1962 scientific conference), 86-96

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude, hypoxia, oxygen deprivation, acclimatization, therapeutic hypoxia, asthma, anemia, hypertension

ABSTRACT: The author presents an extensive review of his own work and the work of other researchers on the problem of adaptation to hypoxia, the mechanisms of acclimatization to alpine conditions, and their effect on various diseases. The process of adaptation to hypoxia and acclimatization to high altitude involves a number of adaptive-compensatory phenomena (increases in pulmonary ventilation, blood circulation, the number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin), which are followed by the appearance of adaptive-compensatory changes in the tissues. Some people

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L 12951-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4045949

also adapt on the basis of increased cardiac activity. In diseases connected with hypoxia, the euphoria due to central disinhibition is much stronger and persists much longer than in normal subjects at high altitude. Positive results have been reported in asthma patients, and treatment of schizophrenia, especially catatonic, by means of pressure chambers has produced rather remarkable improvement. It has also been suggested that acclimatization to high altitude could be utilized in the therapy of certain types of anemia. The possibility of treating such diseases as hypertension, vascular dystonia, bronchial asthma and others is also discussed. In conclusion, the use of the mountains of Tadjikistan for therapeutic purposes is recommended, the principal contraindications being cardiovascular disease and hepatic insufficiency. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. A. A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, Kiev (Institute of Physiology, AN Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, PH

NO REF SOV: 043 OTHER: 019

Card 2/2

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

Reactivity of the organism as a basis for the manifestation of allergy. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.10:3-7 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SIROTININ, N.N. (Kiyev)

On the 50th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Valer'ianovich Podvysotskii. Arkh. pat. 26 no.8:85-87 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

SIROTININ, N.N.

[illegible]ulation of infections. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:3-7 (MIRA 18:6)
Mr '65.

1. Institut fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa AN Ukr.SSR.

SIROTININ, N.N., prof. (Kiyev)

Effect of adaptation to hypoxia and mountain climate on the resistance of animals to some extreme influences. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.5:12-15 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR. Submitted April 27, 1964.

[illegible]

[illegible] their importance in pathological [illegible]. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.4:3-7 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. [illegible]ystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT6036638 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0347/0348

AUTHOR: Sirotinin, N. N.; Yankovskiy, V. D.; Adamenko, N. P.; Gerya, Yu. F. Morozov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reestablishment of vital functions of the organism in clinical death caused by severe anoxia and radial acceleration [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 347-348

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, biologic acceleration effect, space physiology, decompression sickness, animal physiology

ABSTRACT:

For the last twenty years the possibility of reanimation from clinical death (resulting from hemorrhage, electrical trauma, and asphyxiation of the newborn and of drowned persons) has been studied. It was demonstrated that it was possible to restore all vital functions with prolonged survival afterwards. Dogs dead from

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blood loss were revived after 15 min of clinical death. Those dead from electrical shock were revived after 21 min and 51 sec of clinical death. Newborn who died of asphyxiation were revived after 10 min. Those who drowned in salt water were revived after 21 min of clinical death.

As a test for restoration of higher nervous activity, conditioned reflexes were developed in dogs after which they were subjected to hemorrhage and reanimation. After a 10 min clinical death from hemorrhage and subsequent reanimation, conditioned reflexes were reestablished. After a 19 min clinical death from drowning in salt water, conditioned reflexes were also fully reestablished.

During the last three years the possibility has been under study of reestablishing vital functions after clinical death resulting from acute anoxia (decompression) and from the effects of radial acceleration. Dogs weighing 3—5 kg were placed in a small pressure chamber which was connected to a large chamber where an atmospheric pressure equal to 54 mm Hg. (corresponding to an altitude of 18000 m) was created. Pressure in the two chambers

ACC NR: AT6036638

was equalized in less than one minute. In another series of experiments the animals were subjected to decompression in a pressure chamber from which air was sucked out in the course of one or two minutes creating a pressure of 40— 70 mm Hg (corresponding to an altitude of 20--16.3 km). The possibility was demonstrated of reestablishing all vital functions, with prolonged survival, after an 11 min clinical death resulting from decompression, and restoration of vital functions with survival for several hours after a clinical death of 20 minutes duration.

For the study of reanimation after clinical death from radial acceleration, dogs were placed in a chest-back position in a capsule of a 5 m centrifuge and exposed to a 40 G acceleration for a period of 4--8 min (without a stabilizing drug) and 8--12 min after preliminary injection of sinantrin (a stabilizing agent). After this exposure clinical death set in. It was demonstrated that reanimation is possible after a 16--19 min clinical death resulting from radial acceleration. Dogs survived afterwards for a period of 2--3 yr.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-1167]
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66
Card 3/3

SIROTININ, N.N.

Review of Liuben Telcharov and Nikola Nikolov's book "Normal and pathological reactivity of the organism." Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.6:89 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

L 03006-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6033146 SOURCE CODE: UR/0238/66/012/005/0565/0570

AUTHOR: Syrotynin, M. M.--Sirotinin, N. N.; Yankovs'kyy, V. D.--Yankovskiy, V. D.; Gerya, Yu. F.--Gerya, Yu. F.

23 B

ORG: Physiology Institute im. O. O. Bohomolets, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, Kiev (Instytut fiziolohiyi Akademiyi nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Restoration of vital functions of the organism following clinical death caused by acute anoxia

SOURCE: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 565-570

TOPIC TAGS: reanimatology, reanimation, clinical death, anoxia, decompression, experiment animal, dog, BLOOD CIRCULATION, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, MEDICAL EXPERIMENT

ABSTRACT: Dogs dying of acute decompression anoxia (pressure reduced from normal to 18—28 mm Hg within 40—115 sec; low pressure maintained for 1.5—6 min; return to normal atmospheric pressure lasting 20—50 sec; agony lasting 1.5—4.5 min; clinical death lasting 10.5—24 min) were experimentally reanimated by artificial circulation of blood aerated in the artificial lung developed by Yankovskiy and Bryukhonenko. In some cases, cross transfusion of blood from a donor animal was used, feeding arterial blood from the donor into the experimental animal's vein and blood from the carotid artery of the experimental animal into the donor's veins. Reanimation was successful in 8 of a total of 16 dogs. In two cases the reanimated dogs lived long

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L 03006-67

ACC NR: AP6033146

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lives with all vital functions restored following clinical death lasting 10.5 and 18 min. It is concluded that the artificial circulation of artificially aerated blood is an effective reanimative measure following decompression death. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5099

awm

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AN7001486 SOURCE CODE: UR/9030/67/000/002/0004/0004

AUTHOR: Sirotinin, N. (Active Member AMN SSSR)

ORG: none

TITLE: Science of the 21st Century

SOURCE: Nedelya, no. 2, 1-7 Jan 67, p. 4, cols. 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: biologic spaceflight effect, hypothermia, hibernation, suspended animation, space biology, space medicine

ABSTRACT: N. Sirotinin, an Active Member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, anticipates that sufficient progress will be made in the next 50 years to enable scientists to send men on prolonged spaceflights in a state of suspended animation or deep hypothermia. It has been possible to keep a rat in a state of hypothermia for a week. Laboratory experiments have indicated that unfavorable spaceflight factors can be tolerated more readily in a state of hypothermia. Experiments with hibernating animals gave even more favorable results. In such a state some animals can remain eight to ten months without food or water, an ideal solution of the food and water problem on interplanetary flights. [BM]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 1/1

SIROTININ, N.P. (Kiev)

"Use of adaptation to hypoxia and acclimatization to the high-altitude climate in order to treat diseases related to oxygen starvation".

Report presented at the Scientific Conference devoted to the problems of physiology and pathology in High Altitudes, Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR and Medical Institute im. Abdul' Ibn-Sino, held in Dushanbe, October 1962. (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikstana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963, p. 37-39).

SIROTININ, V.A. (Krasnoyarsk)

Written examinations. Mat.v shkole no.3:64-66 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)