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URAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGISTS INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL PATHOLOGY

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The Ural Affiliate of the All-Union Society of Pathophysiologists, which was organized in the beginning of 1952, conducted its third scientific conference at Sverdlovsk [date not given]. The pathophysiologists of Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Molotov, Izhevsk, Chkalov, Omsk, Moscow, and Leningrad presented 24 scientific papers, many of which were on problems of regional pathology, particularly silicosis. The reports of the scientific workers at the Sverdlovsk Medical, Tuberculosis, and Occupational Hygiene Institutes show that the laboratory workers have developed the technique of using a convenient experimental model of silicosis. This model can be used to advantage in further research.

The participants in the conference discussed a number of communications dealing with the role of the higher nervous activity in the course of some pathological processes. D. A. Brusilovskaya, of the Chair of Normal Physiology, Chelyabinsk Medical Institute, established that, in the process of sensitization, the protein antigen brings about gradual inhibition of the cerebral cortex. If this inhibition develops, paralytic stages occur prior to complete inhibition. The process stops at the ultraparadoxal stage. Then, after several weeks, the functioning of the cerebral cortex gradually becomes normal.

Interesting data were reported in regard to the role of vascular receptors under normal physiological and pathological conditions. Prof R. A. Dymshits of Chelyabinsk discovered that, when a concentrated solution of sodium chloride has been administered into an animal's artery, the blood serum of the animal exerts a sympathomimetic effect. After the same solution has been injected into a vein, a parasympathomimetic effect develops. J. G. Kachanova, of the Chair of Pathophysiology at Sverdlovsk, reported that, according to her observations, tracer iron is resorbed by erythrocytes much faster if the carotid sinuses of the animals have been removed. This confirms the role of the sinuses in the process of blood regeneration and to some extent clarifies the pathogenesis of the sinus type of anemia.

The reports on problems of industrial toxicology elicited great interest. R. V. Bessarabova presented information on the capability of novocain, para-aminobenzoic acid, and caffeine to prevent disturbances of tissue metabolism and, in this manner, to reduce the mortality among animals poisoned by various substances.

Docent G. A. Afanas'yev of Izhevsk reported on reflex changes in the lungs in cases of experimental partial bronchostenosis. Docent N. L. Riskin of Chkalov told about the interdependence between general and local phenomena in pathology. Docent N. L. Mashkevich discussed the changes in blood circulation after heterostransfusions.

A new method of evaluating the bioelectrical activity of the brain by means of automatic integration of the brain currents was proposed by engineer G. A. Shminke of Sverdlovsk. By means of diagrams, Shminke showed the dynamics of the processes of excitation and inhibition of the cerebral cortex.



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This conference and the results achieved by the work of the Ural Affiliate of the All-Union Society of Pathophysiologists have shown that the society extends substantial aid to Ural pathophysiologists in carrying out scientific and practical work and in applying practically the prophylactic tendencies of Soviet medicine.



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