

GAPOCHKO, K.G.; ALIYEV, A.M.; ZELKIND, D.B., kand.med.nauk; STATSENKO, A.A.; ESTER, E.; BELEDA, R.V.; AZNAUR'YAN, M.S.

Abstracts. Sov.med. 26 no.7:141-144 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Korova (dor Gapochko). 2. Iz fakul'tetskogo terapevticheskogo otdeleniya Dagestanskoy respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (for Aliyev). 3. Iz kozhnogo otdeleniya poliklinikNo. 68, Moskv (for Zelkind). 4. Iz Dokshukinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Kabardino-Balkarskoy ASSR (for Statsenko). 5. Iz Myysakyul'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Estonskoy SSR (for Ester).

(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS)

RAGIMOV, Sh.S.; DZHAFAROV, R.D.; BAGIROVA, Z.A.; MAMEDOV, I.F.; AGA-ZADE, S.S.;
ALIYEVA, E.R.; ALIYEV, A.M.; ALIMAMEDOVA, V.P.

Caspian earthquake of September 18, 1961. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.
no.9:1389-1391 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk AzerbSSR, Institut geologii.

ALIYEV, R.K.; ALIYEV, A.M.

Some problems of the improvement of pharmaceutical education
by correspondence. Apt. de a 11 no.5:51-55 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut
imeni Narimanova.

ALIYEV, A.M.; GASANOV, A.S.

Study of the interrelationship between some salts of rare and
rare-earth elements and vitamins of the B group. Dokl. AN
Azerb. SSR 20 no.3:79-84 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ALIYEV, A. M.

ALIYEV, A. M. - "Rare Kinds of Grapes of the National Selection of the Dagastan ASSR and the Prospect for Their Production." Min of Agriculture RSFSR All-Russian Sci Res Inst for Grape Culture and Wine Production, Novecherkassk 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

ALIYEV, A.M.; UKOLOV, A.S.,

Tool for grinding printing machine doctor blades. Otrn. tekhn.
opyt. [MLP] no.11:3-16 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Textile printing--Equipment and supplies)
(Grinding machines)

ALIYEV, A.M., inzh.

Universal safety cases for circular saw disks. Izobr.v SSSR 2
no.10:38-39 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Saws--Attachments)

POTAPENKO, Ya.I.; LUK'YANOV, A.D.; LAZAREVSEIY, M.A.; DYUZHEV, P.K.;
ZAKHAROVA, Ye.I.; KOVALEV, A.A.; RUZAYEV, K.S.; HECHAYEV, L.N.;
BASAN'KO, A.A.; MASHINSKAYA, L.P.; ALIYEV, A.M.; MANOKHIN, P.A.;
LITVINOV, P.I.; KOROTKOVA, P.I.; ZAYTSEVA, Yu.F.; GRANOTENKO, P.M.;
TAIROVA, V.N., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Viticulture] Vinogradarstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel.'khoz.lit-ry,
1960. 612 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Viticulture)

ALIYEV, R.K.; ALIYEV, A. ~~and others~~

Chemical study of several varieties of cornflower [in Azerbaijani
with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 14 no.9:727-733
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Azerbaijan--Thistle)

ALIYEV, A.M.

Simazin, a new effective herbicide for controlling weeds on corn fields. Zemledelie 7 no.7:94 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya.
(Herbicides) (Corn(Maize))

ALIYEV, A.M.

Photocolorimetric method for determining levomycetin and synthomycin. Apt.delo 8 no.6:27-30 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova.
(COLORIMETRY) (CHLOROMYCETIN)

ALIYEV, A.M.

Using 2,4-D for controlling weeds on corn fields. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz.
24 no.7:8-11 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i
agropochvovedeniya. Predstavlena chlenom-korrespondentom Vse-
soyuznoy akademiyey sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I. Lenina
N.S. Sokolovym.

(2,4-D) (Corn (Maize))

MAMEDOV, Makhmud Tagi ogly; ALIYEV, Aliaga Mamed Bagir ogly; KHALILOV,
Mamed Rza ogly; AKHMEDOV, Nadir Movsum ogly

[Russian tractors] Sovet traktorlary. Baky, Azerbaichan
dovlet neft ve olmi-tekh. edebiliyat neshriliaty, 1957, 423 p.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Tractors)

ALIYEV, Aliaga Mamed Bagir o'g'ly:

~~USSR - INFORMATION REPORT~~
[Soviet automobiles; automobile design and construction, maintenance, and operation] Sovet avtomobilleri; avtomobillerin gurulushu, ishleme prinsipi, nizama salynmasy, gullug edilmesi ve hereket gaidalary. Red. M.T. Memmedov. Baky, Azerbaichan devlet naft ve elmi-tokhniki edebiyat neshriyaty, 1958. 607 p. [In Azerbaijani.] (MIRA 12:1)
(Automobiles)

ALIYEV, A.M.; ALIYEV, V.S.

Selecting a process for catalytic aromatization of Baku high-
cyclane gasolines. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):39-41 Mr '60.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Gasoline)

ALIYEV, A.M.; ALIYEV, V.S.

Hydrogen circulation in aromatization catalytic processes, Azerb.
neft. khoz. 40 no.5:36-38 My '61. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: A13000551

S/0081/63/000/007/0510/0510

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 7P107

AUTHOR: Aliyev, A. M.; Aliyev, V. S.

TITLE: Catalytic aromatization of 60-85° gasoline fraction of Surakhany petroleum tops

CITED SOURCE: Novosti neft. i gas. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 8, 1962, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: Surakhanskaya petroleum; catalytic aromatization

TRANSLATION: Some problems are considered concerning catalytic aromatization of the 60-85° gasoline fraction of Surakhany petroleum tops, over a Pt-catalyst prepared by VNIINEftekhim. Best results were obtained at an effective pressure in the reactor of 20-22 atmospheres gauge pressure, reaction temperature 500°, space velocity of raw material feed 2.5-2.9, and an amount of hydrogen in the range of 1000-1200

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ACCESSION NR: AR3000551

rated Cu m/l Cu m of raw material. The main product is a debutanized catalyzate characterized by a wider fractional composition in comparison with the initial fraction. The aromatic portion of the catalyzate consists essentially of alkanes (84.2% by weight); residue comprises the cyclanes; non-saturated hydrocarbons are practically absent. The fraction of non-aromatic hydrocarbons has an octane rating of 72.5, according to the engine method. During the aromatization process the S-content is sharply decreased; 70-80% of S are removed as hydrogen sulfide. The gaseous products of the process are subdivided into stabilization gas produced in the debutanization process, and consisting of 57-58% by weight of C sub 3 H sub 8, 32-33% by weight of butanes and 9-10% by weight of CH sub 4 + C sub 6 H sub 6; and the discharge gas, discharged from the high-pressure gas separator during regulation of pressure within the system. The discharge gas consists practically of hydrogen of a degree of purity up to more than or equal to 99% by volume. Yield of discharge gas is 4.6% of the weight of processed fraction, and the hydrogen content therein is 97.3% by volume. I. Berlin

DATE ACQ: 21 May 63

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

Card 2/2

ALIYEV, A.M.; ALIYEV, V.S.

Catalytic aromatization of the 85-105° fraction of Surakhany
selected petroleum. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.6:16-18'63
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR.

GASAN-ZADE, A.I.; KURBANOV, G.R., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, zaveduyushchiy; ALIYEV, A.M., direktor.

Three cases of anodontia. Stomatologiya no.4:52-53 JI-Ag '53.

(MLRA 6:9)

1. Klinika chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (for Kurbanov).
2. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (for Aliyev). (Teeth)

ALIYEV, A.M., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Some achievements of the Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Reconstructive Surgery at Baku during the period 1946-1954.

Ortop.travm. i protes. no.5:63-66 S-0 '55.

(MIRA 9:12)

(ORTHOPEDICS

in Russia, work of scientific research institute at Baku)

(REHABILITATION

in Russia, work of scientific research institute of
rehabil. surg. at Baku)

Country	: USSR	F
Category	Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry.	
Abs. Jour	Ref Zhur-Biol.. No 25, 1958, No 103647	
Author	:Aliyev, A. M.	
Institut.	: Dagestan Medical Institute	
Title	:Influence of Iron Salts on the Growth of <u>Bacillus perfringens</u> .	
Orig Pub.	Sb. nauchn. tr. Dagest. med. in-t, 1956, 6, 21-22	
Abstract	The optimum concentration of ferric chloride providing for rapid growth of <u>Clostridium perfringens</u> on Wilson-Blair medium is 270 mg/l-L.V.K.	

Card: 1/1

ALIYEV, A.M., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

**Industrial trauma in the petroleum industry of Azerbaijan and measures
for prevention and reduction. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2:38-39**

Mr-Apr '56,

(MIRA 9:12)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,

in petroleum indust. in Russia (Rus))

ALIYEV, A.M.

Unusual case of acute gangrenous appendicitis in a strangulated
scrotal hernia in an one-and-a-half-year-old child. Sov.med. 20
no.8:82 Ag '56. (MLHA 9:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.5 pri
mediko-sanitarnoy chasti No. 13 (glavnyy vrach B.S.Nazarov)
Azizbekovskogo rayona Baku.
(APPENDICITIS) (HERNIA)

ALIYEV, A.N., prof.

Development of traumatological and orthopedic services in the
Azorbaijan SSR. Azerb.med.shur. no.5:99-103 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(AZERBAIJAN--FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)
(AZERBAIJAN--ORTHOPEDIA)

ALIYEV, A.M.

Azerbaijan State Institute of Higher Medical Education on the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the establishment of Soviet rule in the republic. Azerb. med. zhur. no.4:38-44
Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(AZERBAIJAN--MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ALIYEV, A.M.

Photocolorimetric determination of thiamine. Apt. delo 12 no.5:
31-36 S-0'63 (MIRA 16 :11)

1. Azerbaydzanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni N.Narimanova.

*

ALIYEV, A.M.

Preparation and use of a stabilized diazonium salt for the
colorimetric determination of vitamin B₁. Apt. delo 12 no.2:
50-55 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni N. Narimanova.

ALIYEV, A.M.

Photocolorimetric method for the determination of *in* cotinamide
in pharmaceutical preparations. Apt. delo 23 no.2:32-36 Mh-Ap
164. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Azerbaydzhar'skiy meditsin'skiy institut im. N. Narimanova, Baku.

ALIYEV, A.M.

New colorimetric method of determining pyridoxine hydrochloride
in pharmaceutical preparations. Apt. delo 13 no.4:40-43 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Narimanova, Baku.

ALIYEV, A.M.; SPIRMOV, M.A.

Study of the color reaction of nicotinic acid by infrared spectroscopy. Apt. delo 13 no.3:36-42 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut i Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov, Baku.

ALIYEV, A.M.; VELIYEV, Sh.V.

Composition and rectification purification of vinyl chloride.

Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.3;29-32 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR, Baku.

RAGIMOV, Sh.S.; DZHAFAROV, R.D.; ALIYEV, A.M.

The Taz earthquake in October 1962. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21
no.3:62-63 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.

LAZAREVSKIY, Mikhail Anatol'yevich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk;
ALIYEV, Arif Muzafarovich, kand. biol. nauk; TOLSTOV,
M.A., red.

[Grape varieties in the Northern Caucasus; manual on
testing and mass breeding] Sorta vinograda na Severnom
Kavkaze; posobie po aprobatsii i massovoi selektsii.
Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 241 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

FEDOROVA, M.F.; ALIYEV, A.N.

Adsorption isotherms of gases on silica gel at low temperatures
in the pressure range 10^{-8} -- 10^{-2} mm. of Hg. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.4:989-992 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ALIYEV, A.N.

Differential heat of adsorption of Ne, Ar, Kr, and Xe at low temperatures and pressures. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.2:101-104 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

ALIYEV, A.N.; FEDOROVA, M.F.

Study of the adsorption of gases on activated carbon, silica gel, and synthetic zeolites at low pressures and temperatures.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.2:105-108
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

OSTRYI, O.Ya; ALIYEV, A.N.

Summation effect of subthreshold doses of septic Vibrio toxin.
Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.6:1382-1385 D '55. (MICRA 9:4)

1.Predstavlena akademikom A.D.Speranskim.
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

<i>ALIYEV, A. N.</i>	
USSR/	Medicine - Physiology
Card 1/1	Pub. 22 - 41/43
Authors	: Ostryy, O. Ya., and Aliyev, A. N.
Title	: Mechanism of the summation effect during introduction into the organism of sub-threshold dosages of vibriion septique toxin
Periodical	: Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 157-160, Jan 1, 1956
Abstract	: Experiments were conducted on white rats to determine the mechanism of the summation effect and the lethal effect during the introduction into the animal organism of sub-threshold dosages of toxic vibriion septique. Results obtained are described. Seven USSR references (1935-1952). Tables.
Institution :	Acad. of Med. Sc., USSR, Inst. of Normal and Patholog. Physiology
Presented by:	Academician A. D. Speranskiy, February 7, 1955

ALIYEV, A. N.

ALIYEV, A. N.: "Experimental analysis of the mechanisms of intoxication in anaerobic infections, on the model of intoxication of white rats with the toxin V. septique." Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

ALIYEV, A.N.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Pathophysiology
of the Infectious Process.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3041

Author : Aliyev, A.N.

Inst : ~~USSR Academy of Sciences~~

Title : Reflex Mechanisms in Summation Effects from the Administra-
tion of Subthreshold Doses of the Vibron Septique Toxin.

Orig Pub : Dikl. AN SSSR, 1956, 111, No 4, 911-913

Abstract : Multiple intramuscular injections of subthreshold doses of
Vibron septique caused death of all control rats, whereas
administration of the same doses into a hind deafferented
extremity, resulted in one death among 20 animals. Injec-
tion of toxin into an intact extremity of similar animals
caused the death of 19 in a group of 20 animals. As a re-
sult of repeated doses of toxin injected into the extre-
mity with severed afferent fibers, 9 of 20 rats succumbed,
while there was 100% mortality in a control group.

Card 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Pathophysiology of the Process of Infection. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32412

Author : Aliyev A.N.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Physiological Analysis of the Mechanisms of Intoxication of an Organism During an Anaerobic Infection (In the Form of Intoxication of White Rats with the Toxin Vibrio Septique).

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 111, No 5, 1147-1148

Abstract : The introduction into the muscles of rats of a sublethal dose of the toxin vibrio septique (TVS) leads to a fatal intoxication, while a single summary dose (200 mld) does not give such results. Multiple introduction of TVS (20 injections at 10 MLD) significantly lowers the lethality and increases the capacity of summation of the nerve tissue (average critical rate of summation 20.2 Hertz). The additional introduction of 25 AE of serum does not change the effect (17.4 Hertz).

Cord : 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Pathophysiology of the Process U-2
of Infection.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32412

During the introduction of TVS into the blood the lability
also changes (16.8 Hertz; normal 38.8 Hertz).

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PA - 2943

The Modes of Development of Intoxication in the Case of Administration to Animals of Subthreshold Doses of Vibrioseptic Toxin.

to death by acute intoxication. The explanation of this difference of effect is possible in two ways: 1) it is possible that in the case of a repeated administration of toxins a stronger resorption into blood takes place or, 2) a summation of pathogenic stimuli of small dosages takes place, which endangers vital functions of the organism. If the former assumption is right, the administration of massive dosages of antitoxin into blood can be expected to avoid intoxication. The so-called Danyso-phenomenon can be assumed here which depends on the way toxin is added to antitoxin in vitro. In this case apparently the antitoxic effect of the antitoxin also ends more quickly if the toxin is mixed in smaller portions with equivalent quantities of antitoxin. In order to prove this possibility we have, after the administration of 25 AE serum into blood injected, the same dosages of toxin to 10 rats. Symptoms of poisoning appeared which were as serious as paresis of the limbs. When the animals reached the terminal condition they were cupped, and serum was made of their blood. In order to find out whether there was any free antitoxin, we administered 0,5 ml of this serum to 5 rats while 5 other subjects were given 100 dlm of toxin each. After some minutes of acute intoxication the subjects died, while the others survived without

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The Modes of Development of Intoxication in the Case of Administration to Animals of Subthreshold Doses of Vibrioseptic Toxin.

any symptoms of disease. Therefore, according to calculations, there is enough antitoxin in the blood of dying rats, which die because of small dosages of toxins by intoxication, in order to neutralize 400 dlm of toxin. This is twice as much as was injected to the animals. We observed, however, that there was no intoxication with part of the subjects and therefore their death can not be explained by a resorption of toxin into their blood. Perhaps the serum has also reduced the reactivity of their nervous system to pathogenic stimuli. If this is the case, the death of all rats could be expected after the excitability of their nervous system was increased in spite of the presence of a massive dosage of antitoxin in their blood. Besides the 25 AE of serum, we subcutaneously administered caffeine twice. Earlier we had found out that caffeine does not interfere with experimental conditions. In this case all subjects died in spite of a complete "blockade" of the blood by antitoxin. This confirmed the second assumption, namely, that the summation of pathogenic stimuli on the occasion of the administration of toxin in small dosages is the cause of death. We were, however, not successful in reaching an effect in the deafferent limbs by the administration of small dosages of toxins to the organism. This

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The Modes of Development of Intoxication in the Case of Administration to Animals of Subthreshold Doses of Vibrioseptic Toxin.

seems to show that an important part is played by the mechanism of summation in the process of development of intoxication according to the principle of consecutive intensifications of pathogenic stimuli which affect the nervous system. The physiological analysis of these mechanisms is

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Normal and Pathologic Physiology of the Academy of Medical Science of the U.S.S.R.
(Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)
PRESENTED BY: Member of the Academy Speranskiy, A.D.
SUBMITTED: 22.10.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

PA - 3187

AUTHOR
TITLE

ALIYEV A.N.

On the Role Played By Pathogenic Stimuli in the Process of Intoxication Development in the Case of introduction of the Toxin of Vibrio Septic.

PERIODICAL

(O roli patogennogo razdrazheniya v mekhanizmax razvitiya intoksikatsii pri vvedenii v organizm toksina septicheskogo vibriona -Russian)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 713-715 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957
Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT

The opinion that intoxication in the case of an arbitrary infection process is in the first line connected with the propagation of the toxin by the blood and its immediate action on vital organs was not confirmed on the occasion of the author's experiments. Therefore the present paper endeavors to find out whether the mentioned propagation of the toxin does not take place in the corresponding nervous tracts. An experiment, in the course of which the afferent tracts were interrupted, showed that the development of intoxication is prevented to an important extent where a possibility for a propagation along the posterior radicles exists. In order to confirm this, direct experiments were carried out. Simultaneously the central nervous system as well as the blood were completely "blockaded" against the propagation of the active toxin. In the case of 200 rats twenty times 10 dlm toxin was injected into the muscles of the upper thighs after with an interval of 30 minutes the introduction of the 25 AE serum. The same

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On the Role Played By Pathogenic Stimuli in the Process PA - 3187
of Intoxication Development in the Case of Introduction of the To-
xin of *Vibrio Septic*.

toxin-doses were injected to 20 other animals without preceding
treatment. The following description of the experiments make it pos-
sible to confirm the opinion concerning the important rôle of the
advancing of the toxin in the organism and the pathogenic stimulus of
the nervous system in the case of development of intoxication on the
occasion of a gas-infection.
(4 citations from Slavic publications).

ASSOCIATION	Institute for Normal and Pathological Physiology of the Academy of
PRESENTED BY	SPERANSKIY A.D., Member of the Academy Science of the U.S.S.R.
SUBMITTED	16.12.1956
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress
Card 2/2	

ALIYEV, A. N.

20-2.62/62

AUTHOR	OSTRIY, O.Ya., and <u>ALIYEV, A. N.</u>
TITLE	On the Analysis of the Mechanism Underlying the Development of Intoxication in the Case of Gas Gangrene (K analizu mekhanizmov razvitiya intoksikatsii pri gazovoy gangrene. Russian)
PERIODICAL	Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115, Nr 2, pp 421-423 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT	The problem of the development of intoxication in the case of many toxic-infections diseases is still far from being solved. Often also the expression toxemia is used. It is assumed that in the case of intoxication such grave damage is caused to many organs as cannot be stood by the respective organism. It is not only the spreading of the toxin in the whole organism that has to be taken into account, but also that pathogenic stimulation which is caused by the toxin through its influence on the one or other kind of nerve formations. Of the two toxin factors of the B. perfringens, the haemolytic and the lethal, the first mentioned is, in the case of guinea pigs, the most closely connected with the tissue of the brain, the heart and the spleen, while the other is more closely connected with kidneys and lungs. In the present chapter the authors describe the experimental results obtained which make an approach to the analysis of the mechanism of intoxication on the occasion of the introduction of the toxin of septic vibrios into blood possible. White rats received

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20-2-62/62

On the Analysis of the Mechanism Underlying the Development of Intoxication in the Case of Gas Gangrene

200 dlm of toxin each, which caused death within a few minutes. Such a dosage of the specific antitoxic vaccine (25 AE) was found out as, on the occasion of its introduction into the cerebral hemisphere, enables the animal to stand the said dosage of toxin in the other hemisphere without any consequences. This blocking of the brain by means of antivaccine protects the animals against death both in the case of the injection of an absolutely lethal dosage into the brain and into blood. The vaccine is, however, not capable of protecting the animals if injected into blood, or the toxin, into the brain. All 6 test series proved that intoxication of animals can only develop if the brain is not protected against the influence of the toxin. In order to explain the development of the toxin injected into blood during the blocking of the brain further experiments were made. They showed that toxin in the blood of animals with a "blocked" brain circulated for a longer period and on this occasion did not show any effect on the organs through which is passed. This leads to the conclusion that total intoxication of the organism is not always connected with this or that toxin in the organism. This is not the only intoxication mechanism, as was proved earlier by the authors. The real

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20-2-62/62

On the Analysis of the Mechanism Underlying the Development of Intoxication in the Case of Gas Gangrene

mechanism will probably depend on the pathogenic afferent stimulations which disturbed the central forms of the regulation of the life functions in organism in the reflectory way; this was shown by the experiments. (With 3 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION Institute for Normal and Pathologic Physiology of the Academy of
Medical Science of the U.S.S.R.
(Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Akademii meditsinskikh naukSSSR)

PRESENTED BY SPERANSKIY, A.D., Member of the Academy, Feb. 12, 1957

SUBMITTED 11.II.1957

AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ALIYEV, A.N., kand.med.nauk

Problems in the pathogenesis of tetanus; results of the All-Union
Symposium on the Pathogenesis of Tetanus, convoked by the Institute
of Normal and Pathological Physiology of the Academy of Medicine of
the U.S.S.R. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.11:81-86 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(TETANUS)

OSTRYI, O.Ya.; SOBIYEVA, Z.I.; ALIYEV, A.N.

Retrograde irritations in physiology and their importance in the processes of infectious pathology. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR no.1:8-22 '58 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.Ya. Alymov) otdela obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - akademik A.D.Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

L 32945-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/WW/JD

ACC NR: AP6017057

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/65/000/004/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Aliyev, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: High vacuum by the low-temperature adsorption method

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: absorption pump, high vacuum technique, low temperature research

ABSTRACT: Adsorption isotherms of Xe, Kr, Ar, N₂, and CO were determined with activated carbon and silica gel at 80°K and at pressures of 10⁻⁸-10⁻¹ mm Hg. The results are shown in a series of curves. The initial sections of the isotherms are vertical, which is determined by the background of the equipment and, depending on this, these can shift toward lower as well as relatively higher pressures. Extrapolation has shown that true equilibrium pressures for small amounts of adsorbed gases (10⁻³ cm³/gm) should be 10⁻¹¹-10⁻¹⁰ mm Hg. Maximum vacuum of adsorption pumps should be of the same order. Adsorption capacity of silica gel and zeolites is less than for activated carbon. The experimental data were obtained under the guidance of M. F. Fedorova at the Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,14/

SUBM DATE: 03Dec64/

ORIG REF: 010

Card 1/1

FEDOROVA, M.F., ALIYEV, A.N. (Moscow)

Neon and argon adsorption isotherms on BAU carbon and MSM silica gel at low temperatures and pressures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12: 2792-2795 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

ALIYEV, A.N.

Differential heat of adsorption of gases on CaA type zeolite at
low temperatures and pressures. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn.
i mat. nauk no.5:65-68 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ALIYEV, ALI PIRALI

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Sovet Hakimiyyete illerinde Azerbaydhan Neft Senaainin Inkishafyu
(Development of the Azerbaydhan Petroleum Industry During the Years of Soviet Authority)
Baky, Azerneshr, 1957.

70 p.

ALIYEV, A.P., dotsent; AKHMEDOVA, M.Kh.

Surgical approaches to the spleen. Khirurgiia 36 no.12:36-39
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - akad. AN
Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.A.
Topchibashev) Azerbaidzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(~~SPLKEE~~—SURGERY)

ALIYEV, A.P., dotsent; BORTIKOVA, T.A., kand. med. nauk; AKHMEDOV, A.A.

Closed injuries of abdominal organs. Azerb. med. zhur. 40
~~no. 10:27-36~~ 6:63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechelno-profilakticheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. M.A. Topchibashev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.Narimanova.

ALIEV H. R.

GADZHIYEV, A.L.; ALIEV, A.R.

[Diagnostic value of pneumoperitoneum in perforation of ulcers of the stomach and duodenum] K otsenke pnevmoperitoneuma v diagnostike perforatsii dazv sheludka i dvenadtsatiperstnoi kishki. Vest.khir. 70 no.1:56 '50. (CHML 19:1)

1. Of the First Facultative Surgical Clinic (Director -- M.A.Top-chibashev) of Azerbaydshan Medical Institute, Baku.

ALIYEV, A.R., dotsent

Slenoportall venography. Azerb.med.zhur. no.4:57-61 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebno-profilakticheskogo fakul'teta (sav. - akademik AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. M.A.Topchibashev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova (direktor - zaslush.deyatel' nauki, prof.B.A.Ryvasov).
(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY) (SPLEEN---BLOOD SUPPLY)

ALIEV, A.R.

ALIEV, A.R., dotsent

"Essays on thoracic surgery" by N.M. Amosov. Reviewed by A.R.
Aliev. Azerb.med.sur. no.2:79-82 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(CHEST--SURGERY) (AMOSOV, N.M.)

ALIYEV, A.R., dotsent

Comparative study of portal circulation time in patients with portal hypertension. Azerb. med. zhur. no.6:16-21 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebno-profilakticheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - akademik AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. M.A. Topchibashev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.A. Myvazov).
(PORTAL HYPERTENSION)

ALIYEV, A.R.

Case of echinococcosis of the pancreas caused by an extrahepatic
portal block. Khirurgia 36 no.4:113-114 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PANCREAS—HYDATIDS)

ALIYEV, A.R.; ABASOV, A.A.

Mesothelioma of the peritoneum causing extrahepatic portal block.
Vest. khir. 85 no. 7:126-127 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(PERITONEUM—TUMORS) (PORTAL VEIN—DISEASES)

ALIYEV, A.R., dotsent

"General surgery" by Z.M.Mamedov. Reviewed by A.R.Aliyev. Azerb.
med. zhur. no.9:72-77 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(SURGERY) (MAMEDOV, Z.M.)

ALIYEV, A.R., dotsent; EURLIKOVA, T.A., kand. med. nauk; AKHUNDOV, F.M.

Some hemodynamic changes during M.A. Topshilashvili's combined
analgesic anesthesia. Azerbaidzh. med. zh. 6:34-40 Ja'63
(MIRA 1963)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lecheno-profilakti-
cheskogo fakul'teta Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni N.Narimanova.

ALIYEV, A.R.

Surgical treatment in portal hypertension. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no.1:
31-38 J. '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

ALIYEV, A. S., AMIRIK, B. K., BOTNIKOV, Y. A., LAVROVSKIY, K. P., SKOBLO, A. I.,
BRODSKY, A. M., KAMINER, B. B., OVSIANNIKOV, P. V., KORNEYEV, A. I.,
SUKHANOV, V. P. RUMYANTSEV, A. N.

"Processes of Continuous Thermocontact Transformations of Crude Oil
on Coke."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -
5 June 1959. New York.

5 1190

24449
3/081/61/000/006/015/015
B101/B201

AUTHORS: Zul'fugarov, Z. G., Zul'fugarova, L. Sh., Muradova, S. A.,
Shirinova, E. B., Agdamskiy, T. A., Aliyev, A. S.

TITLE: Study of the activity of chromium aluminum magnesium
silicate catalysts in the polymerization reaction of
ethylene to polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1961, 711-712,
abstract 6P87 (6R87) ("Azerb. khim. zh.", 1960, no. 2,
107-115)

TEXT: A study has been made of new types of chromium aluminum magnesium
silicate catalysts (Cat) in the polymerization of ethylene to polyethylene,
and of the activity of Cat as dependent upon the method of their introduc-
tion into the chromium oxide. The activity of Cat has been shown essen-
tially to depend on the method of synthesis, the chemical composition of
the carriers having no appreciable effect upon such activity. The optimum
ratio of Cr^{6+} and Cr^{3+} oxides in the chromium metasilicate catalysts
concerned has been found to be 40-55 : 45-60; the maximum polymer yield per
Card 1/2

Study of the activity of chromium...

S/081/61/000/006/015/015
B101/B201

g of Cat has been 92 and 114 g, respectively. No relationship has been observed between the catalytic activity of Cat and their thermograms, their porosity, specific pore volume, and apparent density. All the polymers obtained have been found to have a highly crystalline structure. The authors assumed the active part of chromium catalysts to consist of salts of chromous acid or acid salts of chromic acid. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; ALIYEV, A.S.

X-ray diffraction and electron diffraction study of gilyabi from
various deposits of Azerbaijan. Azerb. khim.zhur. no.4:103-109
'64. (MIRA 18:3)

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; ZUL'FUGAROVA, L.Sh.; MURADOVA, S.A.; SHIRINOVA,
E.B.; AGDAMSKIY, T.A.; ALIYEV, A.S.

Activity of chromoaluminomagnesiumsilicate catalysts in the
reaction of polymerization of ethylene into polyethylene.

Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:107-115 '60.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Ethylene) (Polymerization) (Catalysts)

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; ALIYEV, A.S.; RASULOVA, S.M.; SMIRNOVA, V.Ye.

Thermographic method for determining the activity of natural
and synthetic aluminosilicate catalysts. *Kin.i kat.* 3 no.4:
565-571 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Aluminosilicates)

ALIYEV, A.S.

Replacing laminated wood bearings with ball bearings in hydraulic
turbines and vertical water pumps. Za tekhn. prog. 3 no.12:48 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; ALIYEV, A.S.; RASULOVA, S.M.

Study of the cracking activity of gilyabi of Gaymakly deposits of
Kazakh District. Azerb.khim.shur. no.6:77-84 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KHALELOV, Kh.D.; ALIYEV, A.Ye.

Alkylation of β -chloromethyl alkyl ethers with vinyl chloride.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.3:25-29 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

ALIYEV, A.Yu.

Copy Effect of the growth substance of petroleum origin on crop of cabbage and tomatoes. D. Ia. Gushinov, Sh. D. Isakov, and A. Yu. Aliyev. Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R. 12, 123-8 (1956) (in Russian).—Lab. and field tests showed that the addn. of the growth stimulators which exist in the higher petroleum fractions (unspecified otherwise) serve to increase the crop of tomatoes up to 188% and of cabbage up to 206%, when added to the normal mineral fertilizer material; the petroleum material was added at the dose of 0.25% to the soil mix. G. M. K.

GUSEYNOV, D.M.: ~~ALIVY~~ ASADOV, Sh.

Effect of fossil organic matter on the development of tomatoes and
cabbages [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl.AN Azerb.
SSR 12 no.3:193-202 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tomatoes) (Cabbage) (Fertilizers and manures)

GUSEYNOV, D.M.; ASADOV, Sh.D.; ALIYEV, A.Yu.

Effect of small applications of gunbrin on cabbage and tomato yield.
Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.4:279-283 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Cabbage) (Tomatoes) (Gunbrin)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25050

Author : Guseynov, D. M., Aliyev, A. Yu., Asadov, Sh. D.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of Microfertilizers Derived from Oil
Industrial Waste on the Tomato and Cabbage Yields

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 1956, 12, No 10, 777-781
(res. Azerb.)

Abstract: In the principal vegetable raising rayons of
Azerbaijdzhan microfertilizer obtained from waste
products of a sulfuric acid plant and the acid
wastes of petroleum refineries, in both vegetative
and field tests, increased the cabbage and tomato
yield by 20-30%. In the field tests the greatest
increase to the harvest was brought in by applying
the microfertilizers in combination with N^P

Card 1/2

62

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25050

Abstract: directly into the holes at planting time. The
microfertilizer was placed using the figure of
1.5 g. per plant, and N and P at 90 kg. per ha.
-- T. L. Rivkind

Card 2/2

ALIYEV, A.Yu., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of
fertilizers ^{upon yellow} on the ~~tomato~~ ^{main} ~~production~~ in the ~~base~~
vegetable ^{-growing} ~~producing~~ regions of Azerbaydzhan SSR."
Voronezh, 17 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Voronezh Agr Inst)
100 copies (KL, 28-58, 108)

CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables.
 Cucurbits.
 ASS. JOUR : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20330
 AUTHOR : Aliyev, A.Yu.
 INST. : AS Azerbaydzhan SSR
 TITLE : The Influence of Fertilizers on the Productivity of Tomatoes and Basic Vegetable Raising Regions (Rayons) of Azerbaydzhan.
 ORIG. PUB.: Izv. AN AzerbSSR. Ser. biol. 1 s.-kh. n. 1958, No.2, 109-119
 ABSTRACT : These experiments were made in three rayons of Azerbaydzhan which have different soil and climatic conditions. Nitrogen fertilizers (120 kg/ha) produced the best results on gray-brown and taiga soils and boosted the output by 10-37%, phosphorus fertilizers (120 kg/ha) on bog soil raised the yield by 22-27%. Adding K₂O to N 90 P 90 at the rate of 40 kg/ha exerted a large effect on the bog and gray-brown soils. --L.N. Zaikina

CARD: 1/1

GUSEYNOV, D.M., ALIYEV, A. Yu.

Effect of a growth substance of petroleum origin on tomato yield.

Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.5:493-497 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Tomatoes)

(Growth promoting substances)

ALIYEV, A.Yu.

Effect of an organic substance of petroleum origin combined with
mineral fertilizers on tomato yields. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
biol. i med. nauk no.5:61-65 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(AZERBAIJAN--TOMATOES--FERTILIZERS AND MANURES)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Functional state of the kidneys during the treatment of patients
with polyarthrititis of various etiology in a health resort and
outside it; preliminary report. Sbor.trud.Azerb.nauch.-issl.
inst.kur.i fiz.metod.lech. no.3:69-70 '59. (MIRA 16:4)
(NAPHTHALAN) (ARTHRITIS) (KIDNEYS)

VELIYEV, Kh.A.; KERIMOV, A.A.; ALIYEV, B.A.

Wind and wave conditions in the Peschanyy Island region. Uch.-
zap.AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:107-117 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(Peschanyy Island--Winds) (Peschanyy Island--Waves)

ALJYEV, B. A.

"The Application of Hematological Methods to Studies of Sheep for Selective Purposes," Dokl. AN SSSR, 61, No.3, 1948

Genetics Inst., AS USSR

Zoology Inst., AS Azerbaydzhan SSR

ALIYEV. B. A.

Aliyev. B. A. "Changes in the status of the blood of sheep in connection with the processes of acclimatization under conditions prevailing in the high mountain pastures of Azerbaijan", Doklady (Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR), 1949, No. 3, p. 134-41, (Resume in Azerbaijani), Bibliog: 11 items.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

ALIYEV, B. A.

29189 Korrelyatsiya mezhdru pokazatelyami krovi ovets na raznykh vozrastnykh stadiyakh. Doklady (Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh SSR), 1949, No. 8, s. 327-31 -- Rezyume na azerbaydzh. yaz.--Bibliogr: 11 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskov, 1949

ALIYEV, B.A.

Morphological composition of the blood and some physiological characteristics of sheep in mountain pastures of Azerbaijan. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.1:69-73 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut zoologii AN AzerSSR,
(Azerbaijan--Sheep)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Biological and economic characteristics of sheep breeds raised in
Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. ~~no. 2155-~~
85 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(AZERBAIJAN—SHEEP BREEDS)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Morphological characteristics of the gastrointestinal tract in some
sheep breeds and groups. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk
no. 9:45-50 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(SHEEP--ANATOMY)

(ALIMENTARY CANAL)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Morphological characteristics of some internal organs of sheep
raised in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol.
i med. nauk no.10:81-89 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(AZERBAIJAN SHEEP--ANATOMY) (VISCERA)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Morphologic characteristics of basic sheep breeds raised in
Azerbaijan. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.biol.i med.nauk no.3:67-74 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(AZERBAIJAN—SHEEP BREEDS)

ALIYEV, B.A.

Effect of naphthalan therapy on the functional state of
pathological kidneys. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst.
kur. i fiz., metod. lech. no.9:61-63 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

ALIYEV, B.D.; ABDULLAYEV, G.B.

Effect of a bismuth admixture on the self-diffusion of selenium.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.10:897-899 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut fiziki AN AzerSSR.
(Bismuth) (Selenium)

ALIYEV, B.D. ; ALIYEV, G.M.

Effect of cadmium impurities on the thermal and electrical conductivity of selenium. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhn.nauk no.5:85-90 "60.

MIRA 14:4)

(Selenium--Thermal properties)

(Selenium--Electric properties)

(Cadmium)

ALIYEV, G.M.; ALIYEV, B.D.; KERIMOV, I.G.

Temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity of selenium
with an admixture of cadmium in Azerbaijani [with summary in
Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk
no.6:99-104 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Selenium—Thermal properties)