

Collection of Radio-Chemical and Dosimetric Methods

SOV/3589

of measuring external streams of x- and gamma-radiation, and methods of individual dosimetric monitoring; (5) Absolute and relative methods of measuring the activity of solid and liquid radioactive sources. There are four appendixes dealing with methods of calculating the total dosage from sources of ionizing radiation, units of activity, and doses from natural (background) radioactivity in the calcium of foodstuffs. Sanitary regulations observed during transportation, storage, and handling of radioactive substances are discussed, as well as the permissible level of ionizing radiation. The editors thank Yu.V. Sivintsev and D.P. Shirshov. References appear at the end of each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface

Ch. I. Problems in Sanitary Dosimetric Control of the Environment (A.N. Marey and N.Yu. Tarasenko)	5
Ch. II. Organization and Methods of Sanitary Inspection of Environmental Elements Contaminated by Radioactive Substances	12
1. Sanitation inspection of drainage systems used for disposal of liquid radioactive wastes (A.N. Marey)	12
2. Sanitation inspection of open reservoirs (A.N. Marey)	16

Card 2/11

BELYAYEVA, Y.N.
P. 3-4-5

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3589

Sbornik radiokhimicheskikh i dozimetricheskikh metodik (Collection of Radio-Chemical and Dosimetric Methods) Moscow, Medgiz, 1959. 459 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): N.G. Gusev, U.Ya. Margulis, A.N. Marey, N.Yu. Tarasenko, Yu.M. Shtukkenberg; Ed. (Inside book): V.I. Labaznov; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Zakharova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists, sanitation and public health doctors, chemists and other specialists working in radioactive dosimetry.

COVERAGE: This work discusses the following subjects: (1) principles of organizing sanitation and dosimetric control in institutions where work is carried on with radioactive substances; (2) radio-chemical and chemical methods for determining certain radioactive substances in samples of air, water, soil and foodstuffs; (3) physical methods of measuring contamination of the air by radioactive gases and aerosols, and methods for determining the level of contamination of working surfaces, clothes and leather coverings; (4) methods

Card 1/ 11

BELYAYEVA, Ye.N.

Method of determining iodine in natural waters. Gig. i san. 22 no.6:
72-74 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMN SSSR.

(WATER
iodine, determ. (Rus))
(IODINE, determination,
in water (Rus))

BELYAYEVA, Ye. M. "Electrophoretic and Immunochemical Study of Liver Proteins and Blood Serum During Radiation Sickness." Radiation doses of 5000, 15,000, and 30,000 r lowered albumin content by 30%, increased the quantity of beta-globulins by 40%, and more than doubled the quantity of alpha-globulins in rats and rabbits.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditainskaya radiologiya, no. 1, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

Immunochemical analysis of liver ... S/205/63/003/001/019/029
E028/E185

indicative of incomplete identity were observed, and also intensification of the second group with the appearance of additional lines, accompanied by weakening of the lines of the first group. In tests with the other two antigens the same three groups of lines were observed, but the results were very variable and it was not possible to draw definite conclusions as to the effects of irradiation. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1962

Card 2/2

S/205/63/003/001/019/029
E028/E185

AUTHORS: Tereshchenko O.Ya., Belyayeva Ye.M., and Mikhaylova,
L.F.

TITLE: Immunochemical analysis of liver proteins in
radiation illness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 93-98

TEXT: The authors have used the Ouchterlony gel diffusion technique for the study of changes in the antigenic structure of liver proteins occurring as a result of X-irradiation in a dose of 650 r. The experiments were carried out on 122 irradiated and 103 control rats. Antisera were prepared in rabbits, which were immunized with extracts of liver from treated and control animals. The total soluble proteins were extracted by homogenization with saline of livers of rats killed 3 and 7 days after irradiation, and preparations were also made of the cytoplasmic granules and hyaloplasm. In gel diffusion tests with total extracts and the rabbit antisera 3 - 9 lines were obtained with control material, which usually fell into three main groups. With material from irradiated animals, spurs
Card 1/2

BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.; REDOROVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Data on electrophoretic investigation of the protein composition of
organs and tissues. Usp. sovr. biol. 53 no.2:137-151 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(ELECTROPHORESIS) (PROTEINS IN THE BODY)

CHERNOV, M.S., dots.; MIKEROVA, V.V., dots.; VORSINA, M.A., dots.;
KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M., dots.; MIL'CHEV, V.A., dots.; MAYYER,
M.M., prepod.; IVANOVA, V.M., assist.; TITOV, V.F., prepod.;
GRISHINA, L.V., assist.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.M., assist.; POPOVA,
L.F., assist.; GUSEV, S.P., prof., red.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on general chemistry; for the students
of the institutions of higher learning specializing in the
study of commodities and technology] Rukovodstvo k praktiche-
skim zaniatiyam po obshchei khimii dlia studentov tovarove-
denykh i tekhnologicheskikh spetsial'nostei vysshikh ucheb-
nykh zavedenii. Pod obshchei red. S.P.Guseva. Moskva, 1962.
206 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva. Kafedra obshchey
khimii.

(Chemistry--Laboratory manuals)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.

Soluble proteins of the micromorphological components
of liver cytoplasm. Biokhimiia 26 no.6:1059-1061 N-D '61
(MIRA 15:6)

(PROTEINS)

(LIVER)

BELYAKOVA, YE. N., FEDOROVA, T. A. (USSR)

"Excretion of Deoxyeytidine in the Urine after Exposure to
Ionizing Radiations."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; VASILEYSKIY, S.S.

Electrophoretic study of soluble proteins in the liver in radiation
sickness. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:377-381 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (LIVER)
(PROTEINS)

FEDOROVA, T.A.; USPENSKAYA, M.S.; VASILEYSKIY, S.S.; BELYAYEVA, Yb.M.

Excretion of Dichet-positive substances with the urine in animals
of various species after injury from ionizing radiations. Med.rad.
5 no.10:42-47 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (NUCLEIC ACID)

VASILEYSKIY, S.S.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.

Immuno-electrophoretic analysis of serum proteins in radiation
sickness. Biokhimiia 24 no.6:993-994 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(BLOOD PROTEINS radiation eff.)
(RADIATION INJURY exper.)

1. BELYAYEVA, YE. M.; NOSOVA, N. S.
2. USSR 600
4. Nursery Schools
7. Children's clothes and equipment for nurseries and children's homes,
N. S. Nazarova, Reviewed by E. M. Belyayeva, N. S. Nosova, *Pediatrics*, No. 6,
1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BELYAYEVA, Ye.L., dotsent

Dynamics of blood serum protein fractions in myocardial infarction.
Vop.pat.krovi i krovoobr. no.6:151-158 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(HEART--INFARCTION) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.L., dotsent

Conditioned and unconditioned reflex control of the blood vessels
in latent focal infections and rheumatic fever. Vop. psit. krovi
i krovoobr. no.5:30-44 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(REFLEXES) (BLOOD VESSELS) (INFECTION, FOCAL)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

BELYAYEVA, Ye. L., GAVRILOVA, V. A.

Determining prothrombin in blood. Lab. delo 6 no. [i.e. 4] no. 4:18
Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V. A.
Val'dman) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PROTHROMBIN)

BELYAYEVA, Ye. I., dotsent

Changes in serum proteins and protein fractions in rheumatic fever.
Vop. pat. krovi i krovoobr. no. 5:188-195 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

~~BELYAYEVA, Ye.L.~~, dotsent

Treatment of coronary insufficiency with dicoumarin. Terap.arkh.
28 no.8:26-30 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.A.
Val'dman) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(COUMARIN, rel. cpds.
bishydroxycoumarin ther. in coronary dis.)
(CORONARY DISEASE, ther.
bishydroxycoumarin)

BELYAYEVA, YE. L.

Belyayeva, Ye. L. - "Vitamin C exchange during brucellosis,"
Trudy Onkolog med. in-ta im. Kalinina, No. 10, 1948, p. 219-26

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949)

GABUNIYA, L.K.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.

Representatives of Architheriinae from the Oligocene of
Kazakhstan. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:125-132. J1 1971.
(MIRA 17:10).

1. Institut paleobiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi 1 Paleontologi-
cheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
GruzSSR (for Gabuniya).

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.; KURDYUKOV, K.V.

New finds of mammal fossils in northern Kirghizia. Biul.Kom.chetv.
per. no. 28:76-83 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.

First find of tapiroids in the Eocene of Central Asia. Biul.
MOIP.Otd.geol. 37 no. 5:142-145 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Fergana--Tapirs, Fossil)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.

Amynodont Cadurcodon zaisanensis sp. nov. Paleont.zhur. no.4:
116-123 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Paleontologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Rhinoceros, Fossil)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.; TROFIMOV, B.A.

Paleontology of mammals in the U.S.S.R. after the death of
A.A.Borisiak. Paleont.zhur. no.4:12-20 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Paleontologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Mammals, Fossil)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I. [Beliayeva, I.E.I.]; PIDOPLICHKO, I.G. [Pidoplichko, I.H.]

New finds of Anchitherium remains in the Ukraine. Dop.AN USSR
no.7:950-954 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR
V.G.Kas'yanenko [V.H.Kas'ianenko].
(Ukraine—Horses, Fossil)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.; GABUNIYA, L.K.

Recent data on the Platybelodon of the Caucasus. Trudy Inst. paleo-
biol. AN Gruz. SSR 5:63-105 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Caucasus, Northern--Mastodon)

BELYAYEVA, Ye. I.

Some data on Oligocene rhinoceroses of Mongolia. Trudy Paleont.
inst. no. 55:190-205 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Mongolia--Rhinoceros, Fossil)

111 112-111
BELYAYEVA, Ye. I.

Chalicotheres of the Soviet Union in Mongolia. Trudy Paleont.
inst. no. 55:44-84 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Mongolia--Paleontology)

BELIAYEVA, Ye.I.

Discoveries of Anchitherium in Kazakhstan. Trudy Paleont. inst.
47:55-60 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Kazakhstan--Horse, Fossil) (Horse, Fossil--Kazakhstan)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.

New data on the tertiary rhinoceroses of Kazakhstan. Trudy Paleont.
inst. 47:24-54 '54. (MLR 7:10)
(Kazakhstan--Rhinoceros, Fossil) (Rhinoceros, Fossil--Kazakhstan)

BELYAYEVA, Yel.

- [illegible]

1. BELYAYEVA, YE. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mastodon - Ulan-Tologoy, Mongolia
7. Remains of a mastodon from Ulan-Tologoy, Ye. I. Beliaeva, Trudy Paleont. inst. 41 no. 1, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I.

New data on Tertiary mammals in Kazakhstan. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.
26 no.4:95-96 '51. (MIRA 11:5)
(Kazakhstan--Mammals, Fossil)

BELIAYEVA, Ye. I.

21539

BELIAYEVA, Ye. I.

O nakhodke Stephanosemas v Zaysanskoj Kotlovine.

Trudy Paleontol. in - ta (Akad. nauk SSSR), t. XX, 1949, s. 89 - 93.

Bibliogr: s. 93.

SO: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

BELYAYEVA, Ye. I.

BORISYAK, A.A.; BELYAYEVA, Ye. I.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
AVDUSINA, Ye. I., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZELENKOVA, Ye. V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Occurrence of Tertiary terrestrial mammals in the U.S.S.R.]
Mestonakhozhdeniia tretichnykh nazemnykh mlekopitaiushchikh
na territorii SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1948. 113 p.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy,
vol.15, no.3) (MLRA 10:7)

(Mammals, Fossil)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKHIN, V.A., inzh.

Rigidity analysis of diaphragms with an aperiodic profile and linear characteristics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:37-47 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut.
(Diaphragms (Mechanical devices))

Design of diaphragms ...

S/145/61/000/007/005/009
D221/D301

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Leningrad Poly-
technic Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1960

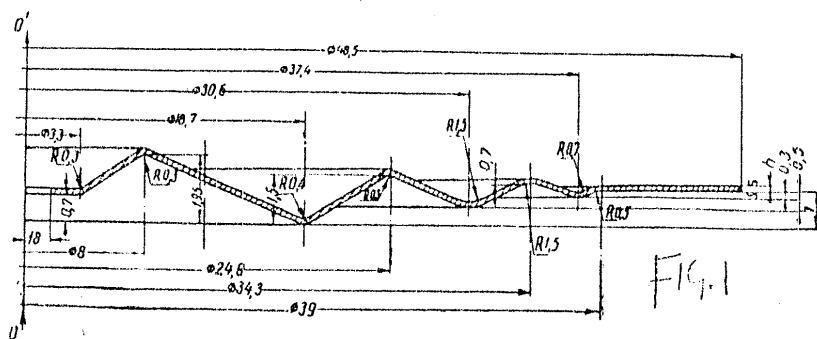


FIG. 1

Design of diaphragms ...

S/145/61/000/007/005/009
0221/0301

Its solution determines the angle of rotation θ . A substitution reduces (12) to an inhomogeneous degenerate hypergeometric equation which is solved with the aid of power series, but the latter converges too slowly and is useless for practical purposes. Therefore (12) was solved with the aid of Galerkin's method. For simplification purposes the central part is replaced by a rigid center, and a simple expression is chosen for the angle of rotation. The final result for the dependence of rigidity on thickness is Eq. (24).

$$\theta = \frac{[0,02552h^2 + 0,00052] hE}{3,20360 \cdot 0,00938} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

The results are compared with experimental data and found to be satisfactory. The method was also applied to an aluminum diaphragm of a similar form contracted twice in a vertical direction and $\sqrt{2}$ times in a radial direction: the results are quoted. There are 7 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: I.A. Haring; The rigidity of corrugated diaphragms, Applied Sc. Rs., v. 2. ser. A. 1950.

Card 3/4

S/145/61/000/007/005/009
D221/D301

AUTHORS: Belyayeva, Ye. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
and Makhin, V. A., Engineer

TITLE: Design of diaphragms with non-periodic profile and a
linear characteristic for strength

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Mashinostroyeniye,
no. 7, 1961, 37-47

TEXT: The authors consider an approximate method of design for the
linear characteristic of a diaphragm with aperiodic corrugations, based
on a method proposed by L. Ye. Andreyeva. The diaphragm is replaced
by a plane anisotropic plate of the same thickness. The elastic co-
efficients characterizing the rigidity of the plate with respect to ex-
pansion and bending can be represented by the modulus of elasticity of
the corrugated diaphragm with the aid of corresponding reduction factors
which depend only on the geometrical parameters of the corrugated
diaphragm, and is determined from the condition of equality of tensile

Card 1/4

Investigation of the Impact Fatigue Strength SOV/129-58-9-2/16

investigations have confirmed the conclusions of the earlier work of the authors that the fatigue limit of steel during cyclic impact loads differ from the static limit and will be the lower the less stable the state of the steel; the difference in the values of the fatigue limit are not due to the influence of the size effect during testing of the specimens.

There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

(Note: This is a full translation except for the figure and table captions)

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

1. Steel--Fatigue 2. Steel--Test methods 3. Steel--Testing equipment 4. Steel--Heat treatment

Investigation of the Impact Fatigue Strength SOV/129-58-9-2/16

indicate that low temperature tempering leads to a reduction in the dynamic fatigue limit as compared to the static fatigue limit, although this reduction is somewhat smaller than if no size effect correction is applied. In the case of high temperature tempering, the obtained value of the dynamic fatigue limit will be slightly too high. The conception of the "dynamic effect" can be introduced which expresses, in percent, the increase or the decrease of the fatigue limit under the influence of the speed of application of the load. Thus, for steel 45Kh the dynamic effect will equal +5% in the case of high temperature tempering and -12% in the case of low temperature tempering. On changing from high temperature tempering to low temperature tempering, the dynamic effect changes by 17%; according to the data of Table 3 this change would amount to 16% for the steel 30KhGSA. According to the data of the first series of tests, the respective values were 21 and 16% respectively, i.e. the dynamic effect remained practically unchanged. Thus, even in the case of taking into consideration the size effect, the conclusions derived in the earlier work (Ref 1) remained correct. The results are summarised thus: the

Card 4/5

Investigation of the Impact Fatigue Strength SOV/129-58-9-2/16

caused by ageing; indeed the static fatigue values obtained on 5 mm dia. specimens changed appreciably. Furthermore, in the first series of tests circular bending was effected of smooth specimens, whilst in the second series console specimens were used with an only slight stress concentration in the dangerous cross section. Therefore, the size coefficient was calculated for the new series of tests, Table 2. It can be seen from this table that for the steel 45Kh the size effect is slightly lower in the case of low temperature annealing than it is in the case of high temperature annealing (0.91 and 0.95 respectively), whilst for the steel 30KhGSA it is equal in both cases. The changes of this relation for the steel 45Kh is in agreement with the results obtained by I. Mirkin and Ye. Tsypkina (Ref 2). However, this value does not explain the differences between the dynamic and the static fatigue limits. Indeed if the correction is applied to the size coefficient determined in the new tests, results are obtained which do not contradict the earlier made conclusions on the role of low and high temperature tempering (Table 3). The here given data

Card 3/5

Investigation of the Impact Fatigue Strength SOV/129-58-9-2/16

tests and to compare this value with the earlier established dynamic fatigue limit. The tests were effected on a VU-8 test machine in which console type specimens had to be used. For the purpose of direct verification of the size factor, specimens of 5 and 10 mm dia. were tested and it can be seen from the sketches of these specimens (Fig.1) that they were geometrically similar. The experiments were effected on the steels 45Kh and 30KhGSA after low temperature (200°C) and high temperature (600°C) tempering. The test results are graphed in semi-logarithmic coordinates in Figs.2 and 3. The test data were evaluated according to the method of least squares and the values of the fatigue limit corresponding to 100 000 cycles were calculated. For excluding the influence of the size factor it was natural to compare data obtained earlier on 10 mm specimens with the results obtained in a new series of static fatigue tests on specimens of the same diameter. The comparisons were not quite conclusive since the specimens, after the first test series, were stored for about a year and may have been subjected to changes

Card 2/5

007/129-58-9-2/16

AUTHORS: Davidenkov, M.N., Academician Ac.Sc. Ukr.SSR and
Belyayeva, Ye. I., Candidate of Technical Science

TITLE: Investigation of the Impact Fatigue Strength
(Issledovaniye udarnoy ustalosti)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 9,
pp 12-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (Ref 1) the authors showed that the ratio between the static fatigue limit and the dynamic 10^7 cycle fatigue limit depends on the character of the heat treatment and amounts to 0.80-0.90 for low temperature tempering, 1.0 for high temperature tempering and 1.14-1.19 for the annealed state. This difference was attributed to the peculiarities of the hardening during plastic deformation of steel which is in a non-equilibrium state. In the case of impact loading this physico-chemical hardening, which is associated with separation of carbides, cannot take place and the fatigue limit is, therefore, lower. However, this effect could be elucidated by the differences in the diameters of the specimens used. The authors considered it necessary to determine the static fatigue limit on

Card 1/5 specimens of dimensions equal to those used in impact

ILLEGIBLE

PASHKOV, B.M., prof.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.F., prof.

Soft leukoplakia in the oral cavity. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38
no.4:10-13 April '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i otdel patomorfologii
TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

RAKHMALEVICH, Ye.M.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.F.; IVANOVA, N.K.; SYCH, L.I.

Morphological and histochemical studies of the skin in lupus
erythematosus. Vest.derm.i ven. no.1:18-23 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dotsent N.M. Turanov).
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

PASHKOV, V.M., prof.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.F., prof.

Lichen ruber planus on the mucous membranes of the mouth. Vest.
derm.i ven. no.5:3-9 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. B.M. Pashkov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy) i patomorfologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. Ye.F. Belyayeva) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(LICHEN PLANUS) (MOUTH--DISEASES)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.F., prof.; VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk

~~Bowen's disease~~ Bowen's disease on the mucous membranes of female genitalia [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:54-59 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K.N.Zhmakin)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.
Sechenova. 2. Zaveduyushchaya prozekturoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
No.24 (for Belyayeva)

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, surg.

high cervical amputation in Bowen's dis. (Rus))

(CARCINOMA, EPIDERMOID, case reports

Bowen's dis. of cervix, surg., high emputation (Rus))

SMELOV, N.S., prof.; BELYAYEVA, Ye. F.

Histology and clinical picture of reticuloses mainly affecting the skin. Vest. dermat. i ven. 32 no.6:7-14 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zhravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dots. N.M. Turanov)

(SKIN DISEASES

lymphoma, histol. & clin. picture (Rus))

(LYMPHOMA

skin, histol. & clin. picture (Rus))

BELIAYEVA, Ye. F.; GLIVENKO, V.F.

Result of cytologic diagnosis of tumor with the aid of smear-
impressions. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.5:56-61 May 1951. (CJML 20:9)

1. Of the Clinic of General and Hospital Surgery of the Sanitary-
Hygienic Faculty (Director--Honored Worker in Science Prof. V.R.
Khesin), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute and
Prosecution of the Second Clinical Hospital (Director--Ye.A.
Kudryavtsov).

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., prof.; LEBEDEVA, N.A.; SIDORENKO, M.A.

Diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in children. Vop. okh. mat. i
det. 6 no.10:29-33 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.D.Belyayeva) Kalininskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. A.N.Kushnev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
prof. G.Kh.Khachatur'yan).
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

KISEL', Aleksandr Andreyevich, prof., zasl.deyatel' nauki [deceased]; KISEL', V.A., sostavitel'-red.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., red.; BUBNOVA, M.M., red.; VLASOVA, A.N., red.; GANYUSHINA, Ye.Kh., red.; GROMBAKH, S.M., red.; KONYUS, E.M., red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, A.I., red.; MAYZEL', I.Ye., red.; MARKUZON, V.D., red.; MOSEKOVSKIY, Sh.D., red.; PELEVINA, M.P., red.; POKHITONOVA, M.P., red.; SAVVATIMSKAYA, N.P., red.; FRIDMAN, R.A., red.; SHIRVINDT, B.G., red.; EDEL'MAN, Z.I., red.; GAVERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Selected works. Jubilee edition on the 100th anniversary of his birth, 1859-1959] Izbrannye trudy. Iubileinoe izdanie k 100-letiu so dnia rozhdeniia, 1859-1959 gg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 427 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(PEDIATRICS)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., prof.; BLINKIN, S.A., prof.; DONSKAYA, Ye.A.; ALESHINA,
A.R.; YEGOROVA, A.S.

Treatment of dysentery in children with individual selection of
antibiotics depending on the sensitivity of the microbes. *Pediatrics*
37 no.8:82-86 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz pediatricheskoy i mikrobiologicheskoy kafedr Kalininskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent A.N. Kushnev) i infektsi-
onnogo otdeleniya 2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach O.A. Gol'd-
zand).

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infancy & childhood)
(ANTIBIOTICS, therapy)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.

Report of the Kalinin Province Pediatrics Society. Vop.okh.mat. i det.
4 no.5:94 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(KALININ PROVINCE--PEDIATRICS SOCIETIES)

KAGANOV, S.Yu.; ~~BEKLYAYEVA~~, Ye.D.; PEN, R.M.; DOGEL', N.V.; MIZERNITSKAYA, O.N.;
KARMINOVA, Z.A.

Some problems in the pathogenesis, clinical aspects, and treatment
of bronchial asthma in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.4:46-50
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - dotsent N.P. Savvatimskaya) Gosu-
darstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta
(ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora - kand.med.nauk A.F. Cherni-
kova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. N.R. Shastin).
(ASTHMA)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., doktor med.nauk; PEN, R.M.

Disorders of the higher nervous activity in bronchial asthma in children. *Pediatrics* no.9:44-50 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta RSFSR (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.N.Karachevtseva)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (ASTHMA)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D.

Exacerbations in dysentery in children. Vop.okh.mat. 1 det. 1
no.4:91 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz otdela ostrykh detskikh infektsiy Gosudarstvennogo pediatriche-
skogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(DYSENTERY)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., doktor meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Lingering and chronic dysentery in children. Med.sestra 15 no.7:
8-11 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(DYSENTERY)

BELIAYEVA, Yelizaveta Dmitriyevna.

State Sci Res Pediatrics Inst Min of Health RSFSR. Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 14 December 1954, in the Council of the Central Inst of Advanced Training of Physicians, of her dissertation entitled: "Clinico-Pathogenetic Peculiarities of Dysentery of Prolonged Duration in Children."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 12, 28 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

BELYAYEVA, Ye. D.

"The Clinicopathogenetic Characteristics of Prolonged Treatment of Dysentery in Children." Dr Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 14 Dec 54. (VM, 24 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

BELYAYEVA, Ye. D.

"Vascular Symptoms as Indicators of Various Regenerations in the Course of
an Infectious Process," Pediatrics, No. 2, 1948.

Cent. Sci. Res. Pediatric Inst., Min. Public Health

BELIAYEVA, Ye.A.

Age-related characteristics of arteries of the broad ligament in the uterus and parametrium. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.6:98-105 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (sav. - zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki prof. M.G.Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

BELYAYEVA, Ye.A.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, A.L.

Use of Armin for stimulating labor activity. Kaz. med. zhur.
no.1:58-60 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.I.
Yakovlev) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
I.P. Pavlova.

(PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS)
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

BELAYEVA, Ye.A.

Work of the children's gynecological consulting clinic. Zdravoluchranenie 2 no.3:9-13 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof.A.Z. Kocherginskiy) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HOSPITALS, GYNECOLOGIC AND OBSTETRIC) (GIRLS--DISEASES)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.A.
BELYAYEVA, Ye.A.

Treating threatened abortion with bromide and caffeine. Sov.med.
21 Supplement:24 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Kishenevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(BROMIDE)

(CAFFEINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(ABORTION)

GVIRTS, E.M.; SKRYLOVA, L.V.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.;
SYCHEVA, N.A.; BALAYEV, G.A., red.

[ED-5, ED-6, ED-P and ED-L diene epoxy resins general
information] Dianovye epoksidnye smoly mark ED-5, ED-6,
ED-P, ED-L; obshchie svedeniia. Leningrad, Pt.1. 1965.
14 p. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204600016-6

I 52126-67
ACCESSION NO. AP5015285

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23 May 63

NO REF BOY: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: 00, MT

CHIA 2/2/76

L. 2286-05 EP (3)/PAC (1)/PAC (1) P-4/P-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP501508

UR/G286/65/000/009/0066/0066

AUTHORS: GARYOVA, L. [1] BELYAYEVA, Y. [2.] Konyshova, Y. S.

TITLE: A method for obtaining low-molecular epoxy resins. Glass 9, No. 1706:7

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhnicheskoy i teoreticheskoy khimii, no. 9, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy, resin, diphenol, epichlorohydrin, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: This article describes a method for obtaining low-molecular epoxy resins by heating diphenol A with epichlorohydrin while continually and gradually adding a base, and simultaneously and continuously dissolving the aqueous mixture of epichlorohydrin with water. This procedure is followed by separating the resin from the excess of epichlorohydrin by distilling the latter and from the produced salt by precipitation, while dissolving the resin in an organic solvent. To increase the yield of resin and lower the epichlorohydrin losses, a dry base is first introduced in an amount smaller than 2 mole (say, 1.05 mole) per 1 mole of diphenol. Next, after separating of the obtained resin from the excess of epichlorohydrin and salt, the solution of resin in an organic acid is treated with an aqueous base.

Card 1/2

BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.; DOLOV, M.A.

Certain electric properties of compound polycrystalline semi-
conductors. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal. gos. un. no.17:27-31 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

BE LYAYEUA, V. V.
BELYAVA, V. V.

37408. MOSOLOV, V. P. i BELYAVA, V. V. Viyaniye Raznykh Srokov Seva Lyutserny
Na Vykход Semyan. Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. S.-Kh Nauk Im. Ienina, 1949,
vyp. 11, s. 23-29.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

BELYAYEVA, V.V. I MOSOLOV, V.P.

25081 MOSOLOV, V.P. I BELYAYEVA, V.V. Vliyaniye Raznykh Grokov Seva I Chekanki Na Bykhod Semyan Klevera. Doklady Usesoyuz. Akad. S. - Kh. Nauk Im. Lenina, 1949, Vyp. 7, S.3-14

SO: Letopis', No. 33, 1949

BELYAYEVA, V.S.; TOKAREV, Yu.N., kand.med.nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Clinical aspects and treatment of onchocerciasis in Ghana.

Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 34 no.4:423-427 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted October 24, 1964.

TOKAREV, Yu.N.; BELYAYEVA, V.S.

Blood pressure level in young and middle-aged men in Ghana.
Kardiologia 4 no.6:84-85 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

LEVIT, R.M.; BELYAYEVA, V.S.

Composition of technological gases in carbon disulfide production. Khim.volok. no.6:58-59 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Carbon disulfide)
(Gases--Analysis)

BElyAYEVA, V.S., uchitel'nitsa biologii

Phenological work of students of grades 5-7. Biol. v shkole
no.2:57-60 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zheleznodorozhnaya shkola No.57, Kaluga.
(Phenology--Study and teaching)

NAGRODSKIY, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELYAYEVA, V.P., inzh.

Bleaching of hardwood pulp. Eum.prom. 37 no.12:9-11 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp)

SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; YAKOVCHUK, Ye.Ye.; MELIAYEVA, V.P.

Effect of alloying on the cold brittleness of medium carbon
phosphorous steel. Report no.2. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.met.
5 no.6:120-127 1962. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Steel alloys--Brittleness)

SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; BELYAYEVA, V.P.; YAKOVCHUK, Yu.Ye.

Effect of alloying on the cold shortness of medium carbon
steel with phosphorus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.4:
129-136 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Steel alloys--Brittleness)

Radiation injuries in fish

S/747/62/000/000/015/025
D296/D307

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics, AS USSR) and Institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva, RSFSR, Moskva (Institute of Freshwater Fisheries, RSFSR, Moscow)

Card 3/3

X

Radiation injuries in fish

S/747/62/000/000/015/025
D296/D307

ment of numerous degenerated haploid individuals possessing only the maternal set of chromosomes. In addition, however, a few normally growing individuals can be found; these are "diploid gynogenetic" individuals, i. e. owing to a further division they have two sets of chromosomes which are both of maternal origin. The authors devised a technique of increasing the proportion of these diploid gynogenetic individuals up to 15 - 60% of the spawn by a method consisting of exposure to "cold shock". Here the fertilized spawn is kept 3 hours at a temperature between 1 and 3°C, beginning precisely 10 minutes after fertilization. The damage caused in the chromosomes by radiation can be followed up through a number of cell divisions in the course of embryogenesis, to the larval stage or until the age of 25 days. In young fish embryos the dicentric chromosomes and chromatids are unstable and serve as a source of intracellular fragments. The cycle of chromosome- and chromatid-bridges becomes relatively stable only in the later gastrula stage. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

42694

S/747/62/000/000/015/025
D296/D307

27.12.20

AUTHORS: Romashov, D. D., Belyayeva, V. N., Golovinskaya, K. A.
and Prokof'yeva-Bel'govskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Radiation injuries in fish

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk
AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 247-266

TEXT: The problem is of economic interest in connection with radioactive contamination of natural waters. In young carp stages of radiation sickness similar to those known in mammals can be observed. As a whole, however, fish can tolerate much higher doses of radiation and the minimum lethal dose may be >2000 r. Doses of 300 and particularly of 600 or 1,000 r delay the development of the sex glands without impairing the viability of young fish. Up to doses of 2,000 - 6,000 r, the degree of injury is proportional to the dose, but at much higher doses the nucleus of the spermatozoon becomes inactive and the injuries are less marked ("Hertwig effect"). Very high doses (100,000 r and more) lead to the develop-

Card 1/3

BELIAYEVA, V.N.

Physiological characteristics of the early postembryonic period
in the white sturgeon (*Huso huso* L.). Zool.zhur. 39 no.2:
302-304 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Caspian Research Institute of Marine Fishery Management and
Oceanography Astrakhan.
(Sturgeons) (Larvae--Fishes)

211

Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of *Misgurnus Fossilis* L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses SOV/20-125-3-48/63

showed the interphase nuclei. Even so small a dose as 50 r is enough to kill 30% of the spawn and to cause a high number of cripples at the time of highest sensitivity. The above results give clear evidence of the dependence of the viability of the embryos and their morphological damage (cripples) on the degree of disturbance of the nuclear structures under the effect of ionizing radiation. These results confirm the correctness of the modern theory, according to which the nucleus plays the leading part in the determination of the type and the degree of a damage in the organism caused by irradiation. There are 2 figures and 17 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 26, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1958

Card 3/3

Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of *Misgurnus Fossilis* L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses SOV/20-125-3-48/63

in a dose of 500 r. The dose was in the first experiment 250 r/min, whereas in the second it amounted to 100 r/min. The radio-sensitivity characteristic of the individual stages of mitosis was found by: 1. Percentage of the mitoses disturbed in the gastrula stage, i.e. the percentage of ana- and telophases during which "bridges" or "fragments" appear. 2. Percentage of the spawn perished until the time of hatching. 3. Percentage of crippled embryos out of the total number of hatched embryos. The results (Figs 1, 2) show clearly the variations of radio-sensitivity of the developing spawn which are according to a certain law connected with the irradiation of certain phases of the mitotic cycle. They become obvious in all 3 mentioned indices 1. - 3. In the course of the first embryonic mitoses the highest radio-sensitivity appears in the case of an irradiation of the ana-telo-phase stage, at the time when the grooves become visible. A second, slighter increase in radio-sensitivity was visible in the case the spawn was irradiated during the prophase stage. This increase became obvious by a higher number of the re-arrangements of chromosomes and a higher percentage of cripples. Least irradiation-sensitivity

Card 2/3

17(4,10)

AUTHORS: Belyayeva, V. N., Pokrovskaya, G. L. SOV/20-125-3-48/63

TITLE: Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of *Misgurnus fossilis* L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses
(Izmeneniye radiochuvstvitel'nosti ikry v'yuna v khode pervykh embrional'nykh mitozov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 632-635
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of mitosis radio-sensitivity varies according to certain laws. Most of the data available were obtained from plants. As they are very scarce for animals (Refs 1-16) and contradictory the authors decided: a) to investigate in detail the radio-sensitivity of the cell in different phases of the mitotic cycle and b) to clarify the connection between the variation in the viability of embryos and the degree of damage of the nuclear structures. Spawn was exposed to irradiation during two series of experiments: I. Investigation during a complete mitotic cycle after an irradiation with doses of 500 and 50 r every 6 minutes. II. Irradiation during two mitotic cycles, i.e. second and third cycle. The experiment lasted more than 2 hours; irradiation was applied every 7 minutes

Card 1/3

SOV/20-125-2-58/64

The Respiration of Cyprinus Carpio L. at Early Development Stages

with the beginning of a new stage of development (except III, VI.) 5) The results obtained confirm the radical qualitative changes with the carp that occur at this stage of development. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kaspiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii
(Caspian Scientific Research Institute of Maritime Fishery and Oceanography)

PRESENTED: November 25, 1958, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/20-125-2-58/64

The Respiration of *Cyprinus Carpio* L. at Early Development Stages

selves to catching their food. IV. O_2 consumption rises rapidly as the larvae turn to respiration by means of the definitive gill apparatus. O_2 consumption gradually sinks. V. O_2 consumption rises at the beginning of the stage and changes very little later on. VI. O_2 consumption rises. Respiration intensity returns to a fairly constant level which is lower than that in V. From these results the authoress concludes the following. 1) At the early stages of development of the wild carp O_2 consumption does not rise with age in a gliding curve but in stages. An increase occurs at the beginning of each successive stage, but is not equally rapid in all stages (II. and III.). 2) The increase of O_2 consumption is slow up to the beginning of the IVth stage. 3) The general character of the curve of O_2 consumption in the wild carp is similar to that of the larvae of *carassius auratus gibelio* (Bloch). 4) Neither does the change (decrease) of respiration intensity take place evenly with increasing age. Periods of rapid increase are inserted. Each of these increases coincides

Card 2/3

17(1)

SOV/20-125-2-58/64

AUTHOR: Belyayeva, V. N.

TITLE: The Respiration of Cyprinus Carpio L. at Early Development Stages (Dykhaniye sazana Cyprinus carpio L. na rannikh etapakh razvitiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 443-445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authoress studied the respiration of the larval and infant Caspian carp in the central part of the Volga delta as related to its stages of development (Fig 1). She found 6 stages: I. Almost no change in O_2 consumption. In two-day-old larvae there is an insignificant decrease in the very high respiration intensity. This decrease is in agreement with the early stage of development of the gills. As soon as the gills begin to work intensity rises again. II. O_2 consumption rises slightly. During the complete resorption of the yolk-sac there is a rapid fall of respiration intensity. III. No significant changes in O_2 consumption. Compared to I. and II.

Card 1/3

the intensity is reduced. The larvae completely adapt them-

20-119-2-48/60

Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages
of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L.

disturbances. There is 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references,
2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
for Biological Physics of the AS, USSR)

PRESENTED: December 6, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Member, Academy
of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: October 3, 1957

Card 4/4

20-119-2-48/60

Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages
of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L.

10 000r no mitoses were visible. A further dependence becomes evident from table 1: Increase of the percentage rate of disturbed mitoses (lagging, bridges) with increasing dose. A parallelism between the damage of the chromosome-apparatus and the degree of injury of the embryo becomes evident. From publications, the modification of the radioactive sensitivity in the course of the fetal development of fishes is known (References 4,5). The most sensitive ~~stages~~ are the earliest stages (1-blastomere-stage). In order to kill 50% of the progressively developing embryos, a higher and higher dose is necessary. The nature of these differences is not clear yet, but the higher power of resistance of the late blastular stage as against the early one is ascertained. This has been confirmed also by the experiment III of the author: there is a reversed dependence between the amount of the irradiation dose and the percentage rate of the mitoses, and a direct dependence between the height of the dose and the frequency of mitosis

Card 3/4

20-119-2-48/60

Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L.

of the spawn(early and late blastula). Experiment I. Irradiation of spawn in the stage of the early blastula (4 hours and 30 minutes after the fertilization with 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800 and 19200 r). The material was fixed in the stage of the late blastula. Experiment II. As above, but with doses of 100, 250, 500 and 1000 as well as 10 000r. Experiment III. One part the same as above, another part (from the same parents) in the stage of the late blastula irradiated with 500, 1000 and 10 000r. Fixation lasted 3-5 hours after the irradiation. As a criterion of the influence of different high doses, the degree of suppression of the mitoses and the modification percentage rate in the anaphases and telophases were chosen. The number of mitoses with "lagging" chromosomes and with formation of bridges at the stage of the late blastula was counted. Table 1 shows the results. A direct dependence between the degree of suppression and the height of the dose can immediately be seen; as compared with the control it is obvious even in small dosage (100 r). At

Card 2/4

AUTHORS: Belyayeva, V. N., Pokrovskaya, G. L. 20-119-2-48/60

TITLE: Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L. (Narusheniya mitoza pri rentgenizatsii rannikh stadiy razvitiya ikry v'yuna)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 2, pp 361 - 364 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Despite the numerous cytological papers on the influence of ionizing irradiation on the progress of mitosis, fishes were hardly used as experimental objects. But they are a very profitable material for this purpose. For the first time the authors wanted to investigate spawn both from the cytological and embryological point of view. The material for the cytological analysis came from A. A. Neyfakh (Reference 1,2) who had investigated the influence of the same rays on fertilization and cell division of the mentioned fish. 2 of 3 experiments had the purpose of demonstrating the dependence of the type and degree of the structural nucleus disturbances on the amount of the irradiation dose; the 3rd experiment was meant to show the same disturbances in dependence on the stage of development

Card 1/4

BELYAYEVA, V. N.

"Morphological and Physiological Characteristics of the Early Period of Ontogenesis of Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) In Relation to the Problem of Stages of Development." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

ROMASHOV, D.D. [deceased]; BELYAYEVA, V.N.

Analysis of the origin of diploidy under the effect of refrigeration in a radiation gynogenesis of a loach. Tsitologiya 7 no.5: 601-607 S-O '55. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki Instituta biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Laboratoriya genetiki i selektsii Instituta proudevogo rybnogo khozyaystva, Moskva. Submitted June 19, 1964.

ROMASHOV, D.D. [deceased]; BELYAYEVA, V.N.

Radiosensitivity of loach (*Minigurnus fossilis* L.) egg cells.
Genetika no.5:101-109 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted
July 26, 1965.

ROMASHOV, D.D. [deceased]; BELYAYEVA, V.N.

Increase in the production of diploid gynogenetic larvae of
loach (*Misgurnus fossilis* L.) by temperature shock. Biul.
MOIP.Otd.biol. 70 no.5:93-109 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

ROMASHOV, D.D. [deceased]; BELYAYEVA, V.N.

Cytology of the radiation gynogenesis and androgenesis in the
pond loach (*Misgurnus fossilis* L.). Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:
964-967 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom Yu.A. Orlovym.