

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic E-3
Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8043.

Abstract: precipitation of I (1% solution acidified with HCl) by reagents for alkaloids: Reinecke salt, phosphotolybatic, tungstic, silicotungstic and picric acids, which form characteristic precipitates. No precipitate is formed with 2,4-dinitro-1-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid, picrollic acid and nitro-indandione. MP of picrate 130.8°. A quantitative determination of I was carried out: to a solution containing 50-150 ng I were added 5 ml glacial CH₃COOH, 10 ml 3% solution of mercury (2+) acetate in glacial CH₃COOH, and titration was carried out with 0.5 N solution of HClO₄; the indicator was Crystal Violet. Average error not over 0.5%. These procedures are applicable in the presence of acetylatoable

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic E-3
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8043.

Abstract: amines: the substance being analyzed is first treated with 10 ml (CH₃CO)₂O. A quantitative micro-method for determination of I is described: to a solution of 5-10 mg I in 10 ml water was added to 1 drop of 5 N solution of NaOH, extraction was carried out with CHCl₃ containing 1% petroleum ether, extract dried with Na₂SO₄, brought up to 50 ml and 5-10 ml of the solution were titrated with 0.005 N solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid in CHCl₃, in the presence of Dimethyl Yellow. Photometric method of determination of I is based on formation of a colored compound with m-dinitrobenzene. To 1 ml of solution of I in 66% pyridine, containing 50-500 microgram/ml, was added 1 ml of m-dinitrobenzene solution (0.2 g

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Chemistry.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81372.

cone in 600 cc of boiling acetone, 250 cc of boiling C₆H₆. After cooling I was separated as a material of 222.6° melting point. Quantitative determinations for the above three substances were conducted by titration in the absence of water by employing 0.1n solution of CH₃OK which reacted with phenolic hydroxyl and 0.1% solution of azo - violet in C₆H₅Cl as an indicator. As a solvent for I, acetone - pyridine (4 : 1) was used. Acetone - pyridine - methanol (70 : 30 : 2) was employed as a solvent for II and III. 1.0 cc of 0.1n CH₃OK solution corresponds to 15.017 mg I, 19.02 mg II, and 14.215 mg III. Error of these analyses was < 0.5%. -- S. Rosenfeld.

Card : 2/2

GYENES, Istvan

✓ Determination of the hydrochlorides of tertiary amines in nonaqueous medium in the presence of hydrochlorides of acetylizable amines. István Gyenes (Kéhányai Gyógyszertárúgyár Gyógyszertehet. Lab., Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 65, 264-76 (1959).—The tertiary amines were detd. in an AcOH-Ac₂O medium in the presence of (AcO)₂Hg with perchloric acid. The liberation of the amines and their acetylation took place simultaneously under these conditions, while the acetylizable amines were transformed into acid amides which did not consume perchloric acid. In the expts. diethylaminoethyl chloride-HCl (in the presence of ethylamine-HCl and diethylamine-HCl, resp.), dibenzylaminoethyl chloride-HCl (ethylamine-HCl and benzylamine-HCl, resp.), tribenzylamine-HCl (benzylamine-HCl), and piperidinomethylcyclohexanone and methylenephylpiperidinocarboxylic acid ethyl ester, resp. (piperidine-HCl) were detd. The detn. was conducted as follows: Dissolve 0.3-0.5 meq. tertiary amine hydrochloride in AcOH contg. 40-80% Ac₂O and 300 mg. (AcO)₂Hg, and acetilate 80-180 min. at room temp. to transform the acetylizable amines into acid amides. Titrate with 0.05*N* perchloric acid (in glacial AcOH) with crystal violet or cresol red indicator.

G. J. Ernyi

7
2
9.6 (17.8)

GYENES, Istvan

Analytic investigation of piperidine-methyltolyl-propanone.
Magy kem folyoir 66 no. 2:55-61 F '60.

1. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar Gyogyszerteknologial Kutatolaboratorium,
Budapest.

GYENES, Istvan; LASZLO, Andrasne

Determination of p-toluenesulfonates and ethanesulfonates of
bases in non-aqueous media. Magy kem folvoir 67 no.4:166-168
Ap '61.

1. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar gyogyszerteknologial laboratoriuma,
Budapest,

TOLDY, Eniko; CSILLAG, Ferencne; BOBAK, Tamasne; GYENES, Istvan

Determination of peperazine derivatives; determination of piperazine, oxyethylpiperazine and dioxyethylpiperazine in presence of each other in non-aquesous medium. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.4:180-182 Ap '61.

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet Analitikai Latoratorium, Budapest.

GYENES, Istvan; LASZLO, Andrasne

Melting point change of sterane compounds in the function
of the velocity of heating. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.8:369-
364 Ag '61.

1. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar Gyogyszerteknologial Laborat-
rium, Budapest.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8

GYENES, Istvan

Determination of the contents of *N*-o-Brominebenzil-*N*-ethyl-
N,N-dimethylammonium-p-toluene-sulfonat. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.4:
162-165 Ap '61.

1. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar gyogyszerteknologial laboratorium,
Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"

GYENES, Istvan; VARSANYI, Gyorgy, a kemial tudomanyok doktora; HOLLY, Sandor ,
tudomanyos munkatars

Analysis of DL- α -phenyl- α -piperidine-(2)-acetic acid-methyl-ester-hydrochloride. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.9:372-373 S '61.

1. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar Gyogyszerteknologiasi Laboratoriu-
ma, Budapest (for Gyenes) 2.Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti
Kemial Kutato Intezete Spektroszkopial Osztalya (for Varsanyi and
Holly).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8

GYENES, Istvan, dr.

Gerontological lecture delivered at Cseteny. Elovilag 8 no.4;
62-63 Jl-Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"

KARACSONY, M. Erzsebet; GYENES, Istvan; LORINCE, Csaba

A micro-method for the determination of vincamine by thin-layer chromatography. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:280-283 N '65.

1. Submitted July 1, 1965.

GYENES, Jozsefne

Thoughts on subsequent payment concerning television sets.
Radiotechnika 12 no.9:301 S '62.

1. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium IV. Postafocztalya
ugyosztalyvezetoje.

GYENES, L., and others

Fluorometric determination of the nonhydrated alkaloid content of
hydrated ergot of the erg toxine type. p. 237

Vol. 61, no. 8, Aug. 1955
MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT
Budapest

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

GYENES, L.; SZASZ, K.

Quantitative analysis of ergotalkaloid salts in a nonaqueous medium; determination of basiccontent and acid component of ergotamine tartrate, ergotamine biphthalate, and ergometrine maleate. p. 356. Vol 61, no. 11, Nov. 1955. ACTA ZOOLOGICA, ELET ES TUDOMANY, and MAGYAR KENYAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession, Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

GYENES, Lajos, dr., a foldrajzi tudományok doktora.

Place, role and significance of research work for complex arable areas in geographical sciences. Foldrajzi ert 9 no.4:423-438 '60.
(Geography) (EEAI 10:6)

H/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

AUTHORS: Köhler, Imre, Dipl.met.eng., Schultheisz, Gyula, Dipl.
met. eng. and Gyenes, László, Dipl.chemist.

TITLE: Roll Lubrication in the Hot Rolling of Aluminium and
the Testing of Lubricants

PERIODICAL: Kohászati lapok, 1960, No.10, pp.435-439

TEXT: Lubricants used in the hot rolling of aluminium and its
alloys have to satisfy a number of often contradictory requirements.
The present paper describes experiments carried out on a two-high
production rolling mill with the aim of developing a suitable
lubricant. The smear of mineral oils used originally could not
prevent the build-up of a heavy roll coating and the necessity of
intermittent water cooling led to crazing of the roll surface.
These difficulties have been overcome with emulsions. A good
emulsion is stable (particle size 1-5 μ), lubricates well without
staining, prevents corrosion, wets the roll surface, it has a long
life, can be filtered and is suitable for the lubrication of roll
neck bearings, besides being non-toxic and cheap. Spindle-oil and
cutting-fluid type emulsions were considered to satisfy these
requirements best and were the subject of extended tests. A

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Roll Lubrication in the Hot ...

H/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

concentrate consisting of 85% spindle oil, 10% oleic acid and 5% triethanolamine as emulsifier was used in a 1-3% concentration. The emulsion was difficult to prepare and it was unstable; its wetting and lubricating properties were poor for several days but improved in use. However, its life was short and staining was heavy. From staining tests carried out in Erichsen domes by evaporating the emulsion at 350°C it was concluded that oleates are the most likely cause of staining. Roll coating was rather heavy and unstable. Attempts at improving wetting by increasing the triethanolamine concentration resulted in loss of emulsion stability. Emulsions made of 0.5-1% cutting fluid and 0.1% sulphonated fatty alcohol as a wetting agent gave satisfactory results when used at 50-55°C and led to increased production. For a routine check of concentration, 11 ml of emulsion was added in a butyrometer tube on top of 10 ml H₂SO₄, followed by 1 ml amyl-alcohol. After heating at 65°C for 5 min, the mixture was centrifuged at 1000 r.p.m. for 5 min and the amount of separated oil read. The sulphonated fatty alcohol was actually in the form of the Na salt and its concentration was determined iodometrically

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Roll Lubrication in the Hot ...

11/014/60/000/010/001/004
E190/E580

after breaking the sulphonate with HCl. There are 6 figures,
2 tables and 4 references: 1 Hungarian and 3 non-Hungarian.

Card 3/3

GYENES, Lajos, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa

Geographical results of works on agricultural area research activities
in Hungary; a short history, methods, results, criticism and summary
of works on Hungarian agricultural area research. Foldrajzi ert 10
no. 1099-111 '61.

GYENES, Lajos, dr., a foldrajzi tudományok kandidátusa

"Problems of applied geography." Reviewed by Lajos Gyenes.
Foldrajzi ért. 12 no. 2:294 '63.

6-YENESZET

659. Gyenes, Mra. M., Testing aluminum alloys by the stress-corrosion method [in Hungarian], *Kohatani Lapok* 5, 1, 1-10, 13 figs., 9 tabs., 1953.

The testing method elaborated for comparing the corrosion resistance of different aluminum alloys was also found suitable for investigating the effects of heat treatment and that of the impurities present in alloys of identical composition. On the basis of data obtained by experiments conducted with aluminum alloys of different composition in different media and under different stresses, it was possible to select the optimum experimental conditions for further comparative investigations (e.g., to observe the effects of improving additions). These experiments made it possible to collect information for comparing the properties of new alloys. It could be established in connection with the mechanism of stress corrosion that stress can increase the intercrystalline corrosion in certain cases by straining the weakened grain boundaries, thereby causing cracks. However, intercrystalline corrosion cannot be caused in aluminum alloys which are not prone to corrosion without the influence of external stresses.

Courtesy of Hungarian Technical Abstracts

D. V.

SECRET//NOFORN

"Standardization of procedures for testing conversion of Y-12, ORNL,
February 1951, Vol. 5, No. 4, September 1950, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

16: "Veritable list of East European Acacniacs ("VAL"), IC, Vol. 1, No. 3,
March 1955, Unclassified.

GYNES, MARIA H.

B. T. R.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Corrosion

3125* The Effects of Grain Refining Additions and Alloying With Magnesium Upon Corrosion Resistance of High-Purity Aluminum. (Hungarian.) Maria H. Gynes, Aluminium (Budapest), v. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 223-230. Results of investigations with various highly corrosive media are described and compared with data from literature. Tables, graphs, photographs. 24 ref.

5

GYEMES-MOLLOS, K.; DORONY, A.

"Latest Viewpoints and Data on Corrosion Related to the Use of the
Aluminum Alloys in the Shipbuilding Industry. II." p. 366 (JAHNUVEK
RS GEPEK. Vol. 1, No. 12, Dec. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

So.: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EHAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

Monthly List of Accessions to the Hungarian Rights of Authors and Publishers (in English), No. 512, (PUBLIKUM PUBLISHING HOUSE), Vol. 7, No. 11, November 1951, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ESEA), IC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Engl.

GYENES, M.

GYENES, M. Effect of titanium and boron on the resistance to corrosion
of very pure aluminum. p. 365.

Vol. 12, no. 1/4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYET

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 16, Vol. 5, No. 2,
March, 1956

GYENES*HOLLO, M.

B. Bartfai's Fémek felületi kezelése (Surface Treatment of Metals); a book review.
p. 446.
Vol 7, no. 12, Dec. 1955. GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no 4, April 1956

Lépnes, Maria Holló

✓3305* (Hungarian) The Application of Aluminum for the
Protection of Iron Against Scaling and Corrosion. ¹⁸ *Alumínium
alkalimátrás vörömk révénél és karbonátos égeté védettsége.*
Maria Holló Gyenes. Óntód, v. 7, Oct. 1956, p. 220-223.
Types of processes for the production of protective coatings of
Selection of processes according to application of protected
article.

GYENES-HOLLO, M.; [REDACTED].

Gluing metals. p. 36. GEP. (Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 8,
no. 1, Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

GYEMERELIK, E.

Use of metal fasterers. p.175. GEP. Budapest. Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

Svenn S. B. M. Mario Holló

TE86 - Results Achieved With Hungarian-Made Polyester
Materials for Metal-Hazard Treatment
Hungarian, Mario Holló Gyenesné Kohátsz. Liszt
v. 9 no. 5 May 1958 p. 235-239
Investigation of Hungarian-developed "Poislon It" in alkali-
type polyester contact resin, its aging, chemical resistance and
application. Tables

SJ

GYENES-HOLLO, M.

Results achieved with Hungarian bonding materials. p.235. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest.
Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.

GRENFS-KOLI'S, N.

The use of aluminum for the protection of iron against rust and corrosion. p. 220
(Kohaszati Lapok Budapest Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956 Ontode Vol. 7, no. 10)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SYENES, MÁRIA, 1926

67457 Manchester) Tests on the Application of Alumina
to the Manufacture of Tanning Materials. Körhelyi, Ádám
A tanácsműködésben részt vevő tudományos felhasználás
a törökországi tannakészítésben. Budapest, 1941. 12. 12. p.

Investigation to determine the resistance of Al in various
compounds during tanning-materials production. Experimental
arrangement. Materials investigated.

HUNGARY

ZOLTAN, Dr Janos, and GIERES, Dr Vilmos, Department of Oral Surgery (Szaj-szegeseti Osztaly) of the Public Health Service of the Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálat) and of Janos Hospital (Janos Kórház).

"Some Problems in the Surgical Treatment of X-Ray Ulcers"

Budapest, Magyar Sebészeti, Vol 19, No 5, Oct 66; pp 288-291.

Abstract: Authors discuss the questions of preliminary test excision, local and general preparation as well as skin grafting which arise in connection with the surgical treatment of ulcers resulting from X-ray treatment. The removal of damaged skin is an absolute necessity since a large proportion of such lesions become malignant. No references.

1/1

- 66 -

GYERES, V., VAJDA, G.

Effect of physical work upon the opsonin index of serum. Orv. hetil.
91:27, 2 July 50, p. 845-8

1. Second Surgical Clinic (Director--Dr. Endre Hedri), Budapest
University.

CML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GYENES, Vilmos, dr.; TOTH, Istvan, dr.; PETER, Viktor, dr.

Wire sutures in the treatment of jaw fractures. Fogrov. szemle
47 no.5:138-140 May 54.

(MANDIBLE, fractures
wire suturing)
(FRACTURES
jaws, wire suturing)

GYENES, Vilmos, dr.; GROSZ, Istvan, dr.

Typical case of mandibulofacial dysostosis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.40:
1424-1425 20 '60.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatá.
(MANDIBULOFACIAL DYSOSTOSIS case reports)

BARTHA, Miklos, dr.; GYENES, Vilmos, dr.

Effects of antibiotics in oral surgery. Fogorv. szemle 58
no.2:51-55 F '65

1. A Budapesti Jancs korhaz (igazgato: Tako, Jozsef, dr.)
Szajsebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Gyenes, Vilmos, dr.)
kozleménye.

GYERES, Vilmos, dr.; TOTH, Istvan, dr.; MIKLOS, Antal

Experiences with subperiostal metal implantation. Fogorv. szemle
58 no.5:136-140 My '65

I. A. Fov. Janos Korhaz Szajsebeszeti Osztalyanak es a Magyar
Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgatalanak kozlemenye.

GYENES, Vilmos, dr.; BARTHA, Miklos, dr.

Use of a new antibiotic in oral surgery. Fogorv. szemle 58
no.6:173-175 Jl '65

1. A Fovarosi Janos Korhaz (Igazgato: Tako, Jozsef, dr,)
Szajsebeszeti Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Gyenes, Vilmos, dr.)
kozlemenye.

"Basic UN Individual-Sectoral Compartments", p. 26, (UN document, Vol. 1, No. 1/1, Jan./Feb. 1950, Reprod., Geneva)

SC: "Vertically List of East European Accessions (EAA), 1950, Vol. 1, pp. 3, March 1955, Repd.

WILHELM, A.

"Feasibility of Colonial Reform", P. M., (MINTELINGESEN, Vol. 2,
No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1955, Budapest, Hungary)

36: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EWA), EC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, U.S.A.

Gyenge, A.; Ravasz, L.

Mathematical statistics in the food industry. p. 290

ELEMEZESI IPAR. (Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egysulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 13, no.9, September 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

M. GYENGE, Anna; RAVASZ, Laszlo

Mathematical statistics in the quality control of food
industry products. Elelm ipar 13 no.9:290-297 S '59.

1. Kereskedelmi Minosegellenorzo Intezet.

HUNGARY

VODROS, D., GYENGE, Gy., MIKLOS, K.; Academic Physician-Radiological Departmental Research Group (chief: ZSEBOK, Zoltan, Dr) (Orvosradiologai Akademiei Tanszeki Kutatocsoport).

"Simple Installation for the Measurement of Low-Energy Beta Radiation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 7, 12 Feb 67, pages 310-311.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A low-energy installation for the measurement of β radiation was constructed by the authors; it can be built by others as well with relative ease. The elements of the apparatus and the supplementary parts are described. The measuring installation, which is not yet manufactured in Hungary, has been in use for 2 years and, on the basis of the results, it is considered suitable for tritium as well as Cl⁴, S³⁵ and Ca⁵⁴-labelled studies. 3 Eastern European, 2 Western references.

1/1

VODROS, Daniel; GYENGE, Gyorgy

A detector demonstrating contamination on a big surface. Magy.
radiol. 15 no.4:247-249 Ag '63.

1. A MTA Orvos-Radiologial Kutatocsoportjanak kozlemenye
(Vezeto: Zsebok Zoltan dr.).

(RADIATION MONITORING)
(TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC)
(EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

L 64105-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5022161

HU/0021/64/000/015/0296/0503

24
B

AUTHOR: Gyenge, Gyorgy (D'yenge, D.)

TITLE: Focusing collimators

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 5, 1964, 295-303

TOPIC TAGS: collimator, radiology, radiation detector, radiobiology

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] The possibility of further perfection of the collimators generally used for the determination of the distribution of radioactive substances ingested by the human organism is discussed. The discussion starts with the simplest case, i.e. radiation coming from a distinct direction. Followed by elaboration on the most favorable proportion of factors which improve the resolution capacity but impair the sensitivity of the detector, the collimator with cylindrical cone is described. Considerably better scintigrams can be obtained with this collimator than with the previously used instruments, with half the amount of isotope activity generally used in iodine diagnosis. Orig. ugt. neg. 15 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Orvosradiologisi Kutatocsoport (Medical Radiological Research Group MTA)
Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8

Card 2/2

VODROS, D.; GYENGE, Gy; MIKLOS, K.

Low-back counting device for the measuring of radioactive substances. Orv. hetil. 106 nö. 50:2380-2381 12 D ' 65.

I. M.T.A. Orvosradiologiai Kutato Csoport (vezető: Zsobok, Zoltan, dr.).

GYENGE, Karoly

Hungarian achievements in mechanical track measurement.
Vasut 12 no.6:18-19 30 Je '62.

HUNGARY

GELENCSER, F., GATI, T., GYENGE, K., and SOS, J. of the Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest, and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [Original version not given].

"Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet on the Thiopental Anesthesia"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricay, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 16.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: In rat experiments with sleep induced with thiopental it was found that thiopental anesthesia is contraindicated by nutritional disturbances of the heart muscle.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8
GYENGE, Kalman; SOS, Jozsef; Technikai asszisztens:
FEKETE, Katalin; JONA, Margit

Cardiovasopathogenic diet, effect of Ca and Mg on the strength of the cold pressor reflex in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:380-384 Ag '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

L 14892-66

ACC NR: AT6007404

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0025/0026

AUTHOR: Zelles, T.; Gati, T.; Budavari, I.; Gyenge, K.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Humoral regulation of saliva secretion in the rat [This paper was
presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in
Szeged from 2 to 4 July, 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,
1965, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: rat, drug effect, biologic secretion, digestive system,
digestion, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The conditioned and unconditioned
reflex control of salivation is well known. BEZNAK was the first to show
that salivation increases in response to humoral effects. No data are avail-
able, however, related to an inhibitory mechanism. Such a mechanism might
be expected to come into action when the food leaves the stomach and enters
the duodenum. Several parahormones are liberated from the intestinal mu-

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L 14892-66

ACC NR: AT6007404

cosa upon entry of the food into the duodenum. Of these, gastric secretion is markedly reduced by enterogastrone. It has been shown that olive oil administered into the duodenum, suppresses the pilocarpine-induced salivation strongly while it has no influence on the sialic acid, Na and K concentration of the saliva. It may be surmised that the duodenal parahormones activated by the oil are responsible for the effect. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 myp

L 15507-66

ACC NR: AT6007480

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/55/026/00X/0067/0068

AUTHOR: Pusok, J.; Harmos, G.; Gyenge, K.; Csemi, A.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Method for the study of bone marrow cells present in small numbers. This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1967

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 67-68.

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, biochemistry, cytology

ABSTRACT: Because it is difficult to examine the properties of single types of cell in the bone marrow, a method of isolation based on the differences in sedimentation rates of the cells has been developed which employs a modification of DAVIDSON's method. Bone marrow is suspended in the plasma of the individual animal and is centrifuged in a plastic tube. When the percentage distribution of the cells has been determined prior to centrifuging in bone marrow smears, the quantity of the bone marrow is sufficient and the length of the tube is adequate, the section of the tube which contains the type of cells sought can be cut out with a high degree of certainty. Under the experimental conditions employed, the method was found to be well suited for the enrichment of single cell types.

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L 15507-66.

ACC NR: AT6007480

In the smears made of such fractions, the cells are morphologically intact [] and they are suited for use in cytochemical tests. The sections of the tube [] contain sufficient quantities of the individual types of cell for the performance of certain biochemical tests. [JPRS] O

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GYENGE, M.

- ✓ 88. Grouting with quick-setting cement. Z. Retele
M. Gyenge. Műszaki Tudományi Szemle. Vol. 6,
1956, No. 1, pp. 9-20, 12 figs., 4 tabs.

In the construction of the Budapest underground railway blast furnace slag grout was used for grouting rear voids. The grout however penetrated far into the soil due to the high water-cement ratio and to the delayed setting. The method therefore did not yield good results neither from the viewpoint of filling voids nor from that of water sealing, moreover it proved very uneconomical. Grouting with a suspension of bentonite appeared to be adequate for granular soils whereas suspensions of aluminum and Portland cement were used to advantage in fissured, cohesive soils for reducing the setting time. Relations between the mixing ratio of various cements and the water-cement ratio have been determined by laboratory investigations. The chemical process of and the part played by the setting cement mix in the course of grouting are being studied. A computer aid work and experience gained in the process are described. As compared with the old method a saving of 15 to 40% can be obtained by the new one due to reduced material and labour requirements. The recording of changes in the grouting pressure is of decisive importance. In this connection the evolution of pressure curves and the technological methods required by quick setting in the course of grouting are dealt with in detail. The method has been successfully applied in fissured, cohesive soil, the rapid development of the cement plugs resulted in complete water-sealing and filling of the cracks with a small consumption of material.

C.A.

ccm

Disturbed carbohydrate metabolism and disturbances in liver function in infants suffering from atrophy and toxicosis
Lajos Barto and Laszlo Gyenges. (From: *Hellap*, 90,
86-71 (1949).--Double glucose load and liver function tests on 20 babies showed no severe disturbances in liver function in toxicosis or atrophy. The Straub effect was absent in cases of atrophy. Disturbances in carbohydrate metabolism in atrophy seem to be connected to functional disturbances of the liver cells, and in toxicosis the disturbances are connected with dysfunctions of the regulating center.
Istvan Finkly

GYENGESI L.
(4462)

Dept. of Ped., Pecs Univ. med. Sch.

*Results of preventive measures against E. coli infections GYERMEKGYOGYASZAT
(Budapest) 1953, 4/4 (105-108) Tables 2

It is shown in the 2-year-material of the Department that a considerable decline in the mortality rate occurred since preventive measures against infection and cross-infection with E. Coli had been instituted and chloramphenicol treatment of diarrhoea started. The conclusion is further supported by the fact that the decrease in mortality was most marked among infants infected with E. coli and in another group presenting diarrhoea responding well to chloramphenicol treatment without infection with E. coli. (These cases were termed 'coli equivalents'.) The data show that E. coli infections may occur in every season of the year. It is concluded that adequate epidemiological and therapeutical measures must be taken in order to control possible epidemics and cross-infection in the wards.

Veghelyi - Budapest (XX, 7,4)

SO: E. M. Volume 7, No. 8 - Sect. IV August 1954

GYENGESI, Laszlo.; BODO, Tibor.

Effect of combined application of antibiotics on strains of
Escherichia coli isolated in dyspepsia. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.
3:232-234 May 55.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyegyetem Gyermekklinika.
(**ESCHERICHIA COLI**, effect of drugs on,
antibiotics.)
(**ANTIBIOTICS**, effects
on **E. coli**)

GYENGESI, Laszlo, dr.,; BODO, Tibor, dr.,; TOTH, Laszlo, dr.,;
KELEMEN, Ilona.

Etiological and epidemiological role of Pseudomonas pyocyanea
in diarrhea of premature infants. Orv. hetil. 97 no.1:10-12
Jan 56

(PSEUDOMONAS INFECTION

pyocyanea, causing diarrhea epidemic in premature inf.
in hosp., bacteriol. (Hun))

(INFANT, PREMATURE, dis.

Diarrhea epidemic in hosp., caused by Pseudomonas
pyocyanea infect., bacteriol. (Hun))

(DIARRHEA, in inf. & child

epidemic in premature inf. in hosp., caused by
Pseudomonas pyocyanea infect., bacteriol. (Hun))

BODÓ, Tibor, dr.,; GYENGESI, László, dr.

Combined studies on the antibiotic sensitivity of the
Pseudomonas pyocyanea and Proteus vulgaris strains. Orv. hetil. 97
no.1:12-13 1 Jan 56.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának (igazgató:
Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr.) közleménye.

(ANTIBIOTICS, resist. & sensitivity

Proteus vulgaris & Pseudomonas Pyocyanea, sensitivity
in vitro (Hun))

(PROTEUS VULGARIS, eff. of drugs on
antibiotics, sensitivity in vitro (Hun))

(PSEUDOMONAS
pyocyanea, antibiotic sensitivity in vitro (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/9 Sept. 57
GYENGÉSI L.

5035. GYENGÉSI L., BODÓ T., TÓTH L. and KELEMEN H. Kinderklin. und Mikrobiol. Inst., Univ. Pécs, Ungarn. *Die ätiologische und epidemiologische Rolle der Pseudomonas pyocyanea beim Durchfall der Frühgeborenen. I. The aetiological and epidemiological role of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in diarrhoea of newborn (I) MSCHR. KINDERHEILK. 1956, 104/10 (420-422) Tables 1

Report of 2 fatal cases in which Pseudomonas could be isolated from the internal organs. Out of 11 further infants treated in hospital, Pseudomonas was cultivated from the pharyngeal smears and stools of 6. Good therapeutic results were obtained with combined treatment with streptomycin and oxytetracycline.

Köberle - Ribeirão Preto (XX, 7)

KAISER, Eva, Dr.; BODO, Tibor, Dr.; GYENGESI, Laszlo, Dr.

Observations on epidemic hepatitis in infancy and childhood. Orv. hetil.
99 no.45:1573-1575 9 Nov 58.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyet tanár) kozleménye.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, in inf. & child
clin. statist. (Hun))

GYENGO; I.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 Nov. 1
1954

624.012.4.1530-413.vv3
82. Economical upper strength limits of steel and
concrete in prefabricated (not prestressed) reinforced
concrete structures under bending loads (In French)

I. Gyengő. (*Acta Technica Academie Scientiarum
Hungaricarum* - Vol. 7, 1953, No. 1--2, pp. 61--70, 2 figs.)

The use of high-strength concrete and steel in reinforced concrete structures is important economically, but it is not profitable to increase the strength beyond a certain limit because it cannot be fully exploited. There is a limit to the strain to which materials may be subjected without causing changes in the structure whereby their usability may be impeded, such as cracks in the concrete or an excessive deflection of the structure. These upper limits of the strength of materials were tested at the Research Institute of the Building Industry. An average width of 0.15 mm should be regarded as a limit for cracks in beams. The upper limit of deflection of girders varies according to their application, but in building constructions, under a working load, one threehundredth of the span, under the limit load one twohundredth of the span should be regarded as the extreme limit. According to tests the strength of a high-grade steel may still be exploited if its flow limit is 5650 kg/sq cm, i. e. in practice roughly between 5500 and 6000 kg/sq cm; on the other hand concrete may be fully exploited only if its strength does not exceed 600 kg/sq cm. The use of materials of higher strength in unstressed reinforced concrete structures is not economical and serves no purpose. T. Gy.

89. On load tests for reinforced concrete structures
A. visszavezetek - praktilikus sebességi vizsgálatok
Gyorsaság vizsgálata a beton és a fémreformálásban
Magyar Építészeti Szemle, 1951. évi 4. szám, pp. 51-60, 141 fig.

In the construction of reinforced concrete structures it happens at times that the quality of the concrete is not satisfactory, or the reinforcement is defective and as a result of external influences the structure eventually shows deterioration such as cracks, etc. In building practice information is sought, in such instances, on the bearing capacity of the structure by means of loading tests which generally use a load slightly heavier than the working load. A loading test which is not carried until failure does not give definite information on the bearing capacity of reinforced concrete structures, the concrete is not an elastic material, it has an uncertain modulus of elasticity; due to its crackiness conclusions cannot be drawn from the deflections on internal forces, the creep of concrete influences the stress-strain relation etc. More reliable data can be obtained on the bearing capacity of the structure if they are computed on the basis of the quality of the concrete, determined by means of nondestructive methods as well as from the stripped reinforcement. The study describes two nondestructive methods for testing concrete. Satisfactory information can be gained by an extended period of observation through measuring the strains and rotations of the deformation of the structure during normal use. Various methods are described. The suggested tests can be carried out with much simpler apparatuses and at lower costs than the loading tests. Finally the study proposes a simple procedure for the execution of the loading test by dynamic action in the event a loading test is necessary.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-13
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2139.

Author : Gyengo, T.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A New Method for Determining the Elongation Strength in Concrete.

Orig Pub: Magyar epitoipar, 1957, 6, No 7-8, 291-293.

Abstract: The method is based on the following principle: if an uniformly distributed force acts on a cylindrical body on its two opposite generatrices, then in the plane where all these generatrices are situated, forces of elongation originate which are directed perpendicularly to that plane. Due to the rough surface of cement, special lining is recommended for use, which facilitates a

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/17/2001 CIA RDP86-00513R000617720019-8" H-13
Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2139.

Abstract: uniform load distribution. This distributing lining is placed alongside the two generatrices. Its width must be very small. When these requirements are satisfied then the elongating force acts almost on the entire section and is uniformly distributed thereon. Its magnitude is calculated from the equation, $\text{elong.} = 2P/\pi dl$, where P is the equivalent of the load, d is the diameter of the cylinder, l is its lengths. Tests can be conducted on the same machines and samples, as in the tests for compression. Between elongation strengths (calculated by this method) and compression strengths, the following relationship exists:

Card 2/3

GYENGO, T.

Theory of plasticity applied to the commutation of the reinforcement of concrete beams.

P. 357, (Inzynieria I Budownictwo. Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

Oppenheimer, P.

New method for the determination of the strength of concrete. In German.
p. 103.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 26, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 26, no. 1/2, 1959.

GYENGO, Tibor, dr., Alpar-dijas

Prefabricated reinforced concrete floor beams with a new type of reinforcement. Magy ep ipar 10 no.11:509-511 N '61.

GYENGO, Tibor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, Alpar-dijas

Quality control and size tolerances in serial production of reinforced concrete structures. Magy e ipar 11 no.9:424-430 '62.

1. "Magyar Epitoipar" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

GYENGO, Tibor, dr.

Conference on the Manufacture of Building Members. Magy ep ipar 11
no.12:573-574 '62.

GYENGO, Tibor, dr.

Society news. Magyar ipar 12 no.2:94 '63.

1. "Magyar Epitoipar" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

GYENGO, Tibor (Budapest)

New achievements in protecting reinforced concrete beams from shear.
Archiw inz lad 8 no.4:427-437 '62.

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DATE 10-10-2013 BY SP2 1300

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GYENGO, Tibor

Association news. Magy ep ipar 13 no.6:371-372 '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Epitolper."

GYENGO, Tibor, dr.

Association news. Magy ep ipar 13 no.11:677 '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Epitoipar."

GYENGO, Tibor, dr.

Association news. Magy ep ipar 14 no.1:63-64 '65.

1. Editorial Board Member, "Magyar Epitoipar."

GYENGO, Tibor, dr. Alpar ermes

Data on designing prefabricated ferroconcrete members. Magy ep
ipar 14 no.2:94-100 '65.

1. Editorial Board Member, "Magyar Epitoipar."

by Imre, Dr.

BARTA, Imre, Dr.; GYENNEKI, Ivan, Dr.

Genesis of extramedullary blood formation. Magy. belorv. arch. 11 no.1:
13-15 Feb 58.

1. A Mohacszi Varosi Korhaz (igazgatoforvos: Barta Imre dr.) kozlemenye.
(HEMOPOEISIS
extramedullary, genesis & mechanism (Hun))

GYEREKES, Zsuzsa

HUNGARY

MD

National Institute of Traumatology (Orszagos
Traumatologiai Intezet)

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopedia, 68
Helyreallito Sebeszet, No 3, Aug 62, pp 234-236.

"Chronic Subdural Hydroma."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"
SCHMIDT, Egon; STERDTE, Istvan, dr.; MATE, Laszlo; CEREBY, Gyorgy; BERETZKI, Peter, dr.

Data on the avifauna of the region between the Danube and the
Tisza. Aquila 69/70:258-260 '62-'63 [publ. '64].

GYERGYAI, K.;KAMARAS, J.

Cases of viral meningoencephalitis in Tatabanya. Orv. hetil. 94 no.22:
593-596 31 May 1953. (GIML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. First Children's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Pal
Gegesi Kiss) of Budapest Medical University and Tatabanyai County Hos-
pital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Jozsef Kabdebo).

GYERGYAY, Karoly; FRANK, Kalman.

Territorial organization of the welfare service for premature infants. Gyermekgyogyasszat 5 no.3:79-85 Mr '54. (MEAL 3:8)

1. A Tatabanyai Megyei Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos: Kabdebo Jozsef dr.) es a Szombathelyi Megyei Korhaz (igazgato -foorvos: Ssvoboda Jeno dr.) Gyermekosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(INFANT, PREMATURE

*care, Hungary)

(INFANT CARE

*Hungary organiz. for premature)

GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.; GERGELY, Karoly, dr. BAJTHAI, Rezsö fomernok

The modern district center for care of premature infant.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 5 no.8:235-242 Aug 54.

1. A Tatabanyai Megyei Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos: Labdebo Jozsef dr.)
gyermekosztalyanak es Budapest Varos Tanacsra Koraszulottosztalyanak
(foorvos: Gergely Karoly dr.) koszlemenye.
(INFANT, PREMATURE
care, modern district center)

GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.

Tasks and organizational problems of the pediatric wards in servicing regions under the hospital's care. Gyermekgyogyaszat 6 no.9:264-271 Sept 55.

1. A XIV. keruleti Szulo- es Gyermekkorhaz gyermekosztalyanak kozlemenye (Igazgato-foorvos: Benedek Andor dr.)
(PEDIATRICS)

hosp. wards, in regional child health serv., organiz.
& management)

(HOSPITALS

pediatric wards, in regional child health serv.,
organiz. & management)

(CHILD WELFARE, in Hungary, hosp. pediatric wards in regional
child health serv., organiz. & management.)

GYERGYAI, K.; PALL, G.

On the epidemiological significance of predisposition factors in
dyspepsic Escherichia coli infection. Acta pediat. 4 no.1:41-54
'63.

1. Kinderabteilung des Istvan Apathy-Krankenhauses, Budapest.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS) (DYSPEPSIA EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(INFANT NUTRITION) (SEASONS) (INTESTINES) (MICROBIOLOGY)

GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.; PALL, Gabor, dr.

Contribution on the prevention of intestinal infections in
infants caused by E. coli. Gyermekgyogyaszat 14 no.10:289-297
O '63.

1. A XIV keruleti Tanacs Apathy Istvan korhaza, Gyermekosztalya-
nak kozlemense.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(CROSS INFECTION) (PREVENTIVE MEDICINE)
(NEOMYCIN) (STATISTICS) (DYSPEPSIA)
(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)

PALL, Gabor, dr.; SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.; SZECHENYI-NAGY, Laszlo, dr.

Properdin levels in sick infants. Gyermekgyogyaszat 15
no.8:243-252 Ag '64.

1. XIV. ker. Tanacs Apathy Istran Korhaza Gyermekosztalyanak
kozlemenye.

Therapy

HUNGARY

GYERGYAI, Karoly, Dr., PALL, Gabor, Dr; XIV, District Council Executive Committee, Apathy Istvan Children's Hospital, I. Medical Ward (XIV. Keruleti Tanacs V. B. -- Vegrehajto Bizottsag --, Apathy Istvan Gyermekkorhaz, I. Belosztaly), Budapest.

"Basic Principles of the Antibiotic and General Therapy of Coli Dyspepsia."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 9, 26 Feb 67, pages 387-391.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The basic principles of the problem are discussed on the basis of experiences involving 1181 cases. 1) A decrease in the effectiveness of antibiotics necessitated the renewed emphasis on general treatment and on restoration of the resistance by the organism. Therefore, in severe and toxic cases, the antibiotic treatment was supplemented by the administration of blood preparations (transfusion, plasma, gamma globulin). The 163 patients who received this combination treatment had a considerably more favorable recovery than those who received antibiotics alone. The combination of antibiotic treatment with blood and plasma preparations had a favorable effect also on the bacteria excretion following the disease. 2) The total mortality of the patients was very favorable; only 6 patients died of the 1011 who received treatment (0.59 per cent). On the basis of practical experiences and theoretical considerations, the administration of blood preparations in addition to the antibiotics, in the treatment of severe and toxic cases of coli

GYERGYAY, E., Assist. Prof.; FODOR, F.; ANTALFFY, A.; STROMPEL, E.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"

Contributions to the morphology of the diabetes insipidus syndrome.

Rumanian M. Rev. 4 no.1:3-6 Ja-Mr '60.

(DIABETES INSIPIDUS etiol.)

(PITUITARY GLAND dis.)

HARANGHY, L.; GYERGYAI, F.; ANTALFFY, A.

Observations on experimental tumors in guinea pigs. Acta morph. hung.
3 no.1:11-32 1953. (CLML 24:4)

l. Of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Head--Prof. L. Haranghy,
M.D.) of Marosvasarhely Medical School, Rumania.

RIMMEL, J.

Inst. f. path. Anat., med. Hochschule, Marosvasarhely, Rumanien. "Beitrage zu der hemmenden Wirkung des 1-2-5-6-Dibenzanthrazens auf das Krebswachstum. Cancer-growth inhibiting effect of 1:2:5:6-dibenzanthracene ACTA MORPHOL. ACAD. SCIFNT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1953, 3/2 (183-196) Tables 7

One subcutaneous injection of 1.5 mg. of the above-named compound (I) into white rats significantly inhibited the growth of an experimental round-celled sarcoma (caused by melanin-benzpyrene) which was transplanted into the rats at the time of injection. If the injection of I was given 27 days before the transplantation of the tumour the inhibiting effect became more pronounced. The well-developed tumours of 6 rats disappeared completely 2 weeks after the injection of I.

Molnar - Budapest (II,5,16)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

R. G. V. R. G. Y. P.

Changes caused by *p*-dimethylaminoazobenzene and by the tumorigenic sodium salt of melanin in the period preceding cancerization. L. Hatanghy, F. Gyergyay, If. Balogh, A. Antalfy, L. Róna, St. Sándor, and T. Tréger. *Acad. rep. populară Române, Filiala Cluj, Studii, cercetări și linij.* 4, 338-55 (1953).—By treating different groups of rats with *p*-dimethylaminoazobenzene (I) and with tumorigenic sodium salt of melanin (II) it was observed that I does not stimulate proliferation and that cancerogenic aromatic hydrocarbons cause cellular necrosis. The proliferations appearing in the liver are secondary processes caused by cellular necrosis. The pronounced reticular changes observed can be considered as a morphological manifestation of the beginning of an antitumorous immunity. The permanent alterations of the liver which precede the tumor are produced by the cancerogenic compds. or II. The addn. of cholesterol to I increases the harmful effect. The effect of II is similar to that of I and constantly appears 1st in the liver.
Emanuel Merdinger

7

GYERGYAI, F.

HARANGHY, L.; GYERGYAI, F.; ANTALFFY, A.; MEREI, Gy.

Tumors in guinea pigs. Acta morph. hung. 4 no.3:301-308 1954.

1. II, Institut fur Pathologische Anatomie der Medizinischen
Universitat, Budapest (Vorstand: Prof. L.Haranghy)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

carcinogenesis by benzopyrene in guinea pigs)

(SARCOMA, exper.

polymorphocellular, benzophyrene-induced in guinea pig)

(GUINEA PIGS, dis.

spontaneous tumors)

KOTAY, Pal, dr.; GYERGYAY, Ferenc, dr.

Treatment of the renal tuberculosis. Magy. sebeszet 7 no.2:121-
130 Apr 54.

1. Marosvasarhelyi (Targu-Mures, Romania) Bolyai Orvosegyetem
urologiai klinikajának kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, RENAL, ther.
antibiotics)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
tuberc., renal)

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83615

Author : Hermann, E.; Gyergyay, F.; Hirsch, A.; Rona, L.
Inst : Not given

Title : Comparative Clinical and Histopathological Studies of Chronic Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1955, No. 3, 40-44.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

6

GYERGYAY, F.; HALMAGY, C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720019-8"

Experimental contributions to the study of the role of the central nervous system in regulating the mitotic activity of the organism. p. 235.
Vol. 5, no.1, Jan. 1955 COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti.

HERMANN, E., Conf.; GYERGYAY, F., dr.

Etiopathogenetic factors in liver cirrhosis. Med.int.,Bucur.
8 no.5;669-678 Sept 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica I medicala si catedra de anatomie
patologica Tg.-Mures.

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.

alcoholism, hepatitis, malaria, malnutrition & syphilis,
singly & in various combinations)

(ALCOHOLISM, complications

liver cirrhosis)

(HEPATITIS, complications

liver cirrhosis)

(MALARIA, complications

liver cirrhosis)

(DEFICIENCY DISEASES, complications

liver cirrhosis)

(SYPHILIS, complications

liver cirrhosis)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 59

889. THE ROLE OF THE NEUROUS SYSTEM IN REGULATION OF MITOTIC CELL DIVISION - Die Rolle des Nervensystems in der Regulation der mitotischen Zellteilung - Gyergyay Fr. and Hadnagy Cs. Inst. für Pathol. Anat., II. Inn. Klin., Hochsch. für Med. und Pharm., Targu-Mures - ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1957, 12/1-3 (173-178)

Tables 3

The number of mitoses was counted in corneae of albino mice, killed 5 to 6 hr. after a colchicine injection (4 µg./kg.). In animals which had received 0.01 mg. adrenaline 30 min. before the administration of colchicine, considerably fewer mitoses were found than in the control group (10.6 as compared with 32.9%). A similar decrement of mitoses was found in another group of mice which for 6 hr. had been protected only by a wire mesh cage against attacks of 2 hungry cats. Pilocarpine (0.1 mg.) did not influence mitotic activity in the cornea.

BureS - Prague (II, 5, 16)

Gyergyay, Fr.
GYERGYAY, Fr.; HADNAGY, Cs.

Effects of tetanus toxin and endotoxin of *Escherichia coli dyspepsiae* on mitotic activities. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.1-3:179-182 1957.

I. Institut fur Pathologische Anatomie und II. Innere Klinik der Hochschule fur Medizin und Pharmazie, Targu-Mures, Rumanien.
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*

endotoxin of *E. coli dyspepsiae*, eff. on mitosis in mouse tissues (Ger))

(*TETANUS*

toxin, eff. on mitosis in mouse tissues (Ger))

(*CELL DIVISION*

mitosis, eff. of *E. coli dyspepsiae* endotoxin & tetanus toxin in mouse tissues. (Ger))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/3 Cancer Mar 59

1065. **The mitotic activity of the tumour-bearing organism.** L'activité mitotique de l'organisme tumorale. GYERGAY F. and HADNAGY Cs. Dépt. d'Anat.-Pathol., Inst. de Méd. et Pharmacol., Tîrgu-Mureş, (Marosvásárhely). *Ictea morph. zool. Sci. hung.* 1958, 8/2 (219-228) Tables 1

The influence of the presence of a tumour on the number of mitoses in several tissues of tumour-bearing animals was studied. The experiments were performed on 4 different types of transplantable tumours: a mouse sarcoma, a rat sarcoma, a mouse breast carcinoma and the Ehrlich ascites adenocarcinoma. The number of mitoses was studied in the epithelium of the cornea (after injection with colchicine), and also in the skin and in the glands of the duodenum. In every case the number of mitoses was markedly decreased. The authors think that this fact may have importance in the understanding of the causes of tumour cachexia. Dianzani - Genoa

GYERGYAI, F.; HADNAGY, Cs.; KINDA, K.; CAIALB, C.; BRAUNER, C.; SZENTKIRALYI, I.; KREPSZ, I.

Role of tetanus toxin and endotoxins of coli dispepsiae in the mitotic activity of the organism. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.1:77-80 Feb 58.

1. Magyarorszaghelyi Orvostudomanyi es Gyogyszereszteti Intezet Korbonctani Intezete, Bukaresti Onkologial Intezet es Szekelyudvarhelyi Kozegeszsegugyi Laboratorium.

(**ESCHERICHIA COLI**

endotoxins of coli dispepsiae, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(**TETANUS**

toxin, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(**CELL DIVISION**

mitosis inhib. by endotoxins of coli dispepsiae & tetanus toxin in mice (Hun))

GYEROYAY, Franscisc, assist. prof.; NAGY, Ladislau; FAZEKAS, Andrei

Considerations on the histogenesis of Abrikossov's tumour.

Rumanian M Rev. no.4:10-13 O-D '60.

(MYOBLASTOMA)