Soaps, Waxes, & Detergents 21

Synthetic detergents. R. Planeta. *Przemysl. Chem.* 31, 29–32 (1952). A survey is made of synthetic detergents used in industrial laundries. Frank Gonet

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic Polymers, Plastics. K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6378

Author : Planeta
Inst : -
Title : The Silicones and Their Applications.

Orig Pub : Szkło i ceram., 1956, 7, No 11, 326-330

Abstract : A review of the methods for producing organosilicone polymers (OP). It is pointed out that the Polish Institute of Glass and Ceramics in cooperation with the Plastics Institute have developed a method for rendering gypsum hydrophobic by use of OP (the water absorption of gypsum rendered hydrophobic after a 48-hour water immersion was 8.8% vs. 21.5% for the control sample).

Card 1/1

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; GRACHEVA, N.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; ANTONOV, B.N., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Mycerin; experimental study and the results of its clinical testing] Mitserin; eksperimental'noe izuchenie i rezul'taty klinicheskogo ispytaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 307 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes).
(ANTIBIOTICS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof., red.; BUDNITSKAYA, P.Z., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.

[Experimental studies and clinical use of pyrogenal; materials] Eksperimental'nye issledovaniia i klinicheskoe primenenie pirogenala; materialy. Pod red. Kh.Kh. Planel'esa, PZ.Budnitskoi. Moskva, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1961. 256 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Konferentsiya po rezul'tatam eksperimental'nogo issledovaniya i klinicheskogo primeneniya pirogenala. 1st, 1960. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes). 3. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Budnitskaya).
(PYROGENAL)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 3.

2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Inshenetskiy, Krasil'nikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes, Baroyan, Boldyrev, Gorizontov, Petrishcheva, Rogozin). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Muromtsev).

(MICROBIOLOGY)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 2.
NIKITIN, M.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, red.; PASTUKHOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., prof., red.; POKROVSKAYA, M.P., prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., prof. red.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akad., red.; SOKOLOV, M.I., prof. red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof., red.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dotsent, red.; CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., red.; SHATROV, I.I., prof., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.toma; TROITSKIY, V.L., prof., red. toma; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.;

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinical aspects, and epidemiology of infectious diseases] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh boleznei. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [General microbiology] Obshchaia mikrobiologiia. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. 1962. 730 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhdanov, Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vygodchikov, Bilibin, Vashkov, Gromashevskiy, Zdrodovskiy, Rudnev, Sergiyev, Chumakov, Timakov, Troitskiy).

(Continued on next card)

BUGROVA, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, I.N., kand.biol. nauk; D'YAKOV, S.I., kand. med. nauk; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof.; ZEMTSOVA, O.M., kand. med. nauk; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.; KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KOVALEVA, A.I., doktor med. nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof.; KUDLAY, D.G., doktor biol. nauk; LEBEDEVA, M.N., prof.; PERETS, L.G., prof. [deceased]; PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; POGLAZOVA, M.N., kand. biol. nauk; PROZOROV, A.A.; SINITSKIY, A.A., prof.; FEDOROV, M.V., prof. [deceased]; SHANINA-VAGINA, V.I., kand.biol. nauk; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamestitel' otv. red.; ADO, A.D., prof., red.; BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.; BILIBIN, A.F., prof., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., prof., red.; VASHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; VYAZOV, O.Ye., doktor med. nauk, red.; GAUZE, G.F., prof., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., prof., red.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof., red.; GRINBAUM, F.T., prof., red. [deceased]; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., prof., red.; YELKIN, I.I., prof., red.; ZASUKHIN, L.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof., red.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M., kand. med. nauk, red.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N., prof., red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof., red.; LOZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; MAYSKIY, I.N., prof., red.; MUROMTSEV, S.N., prof., red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

Mechanism of the development of superinfections during antibiotic therapy for bacterial infections. Antibiotiki 7 no 6:567-573 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS--TOXICOLOGY) (INFECTION)

MANEL'YES, Kh. M. [illegible]

Mycerin, its properties and clinical use. Klin. med. no.6:13-16 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200045-6

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; GRACHEVA, N.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; ANTONOV, B.N., red.; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Aurantin, an antineoplastic antibiotic preparation from the actinomycin group; experimental study and the results of a clinical test]Aurantin - protivoopukholevyi antibioticheskii preparat iz gruppy aktinomitsinov; eksperimental'noe izuchenie i rezul'taty klinicheskogo ispytaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes).
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

Chemotherapy and pharmacology. Their essence, purposes and definitions; some distortions of these concepts found recently in the literature. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:667-668 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(PHARMACOLOGY) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

Influence of chemotherapeutic substances on the protective functions of the body. Vest.AMN SSSR 17 no.5:47-52 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(IMMUNITY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh, Kh.

"Organotropic properties of antibiotics and their importance for effectivity of chemotherapy and for occurrence of superinfections."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Dept of Infectious Pathology & Experimental Therapy, Inst Epidemiology & Microbiology, im N.F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

PLANEL'YES, Khuan Khuanovich; KHARITONOVA, Aleksandra Mikhaylovna; GRISHKEVICH, E.V., red.

[Side effects in the antibiotic therapy of bacterial infections] Pobochnye iavleniia pri antibiotikoterapii bakterial'nykh infektsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 429 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ZAV'YALOV, I.P., aspirant; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Treating paratyphoid fever in young pigs with [illegible] mycerin. Veterinariia 42 no.11:41-42 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Planel'yes).

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L., prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENEYEVA, Z.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GINSBURGOVICH, M.L., kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORLOVITSKIY, S.Ye., prof.; GRIBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO, P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANNIKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZABGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZERNAL', E.V., kand. med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KAZANSIK, V.M., prof.; KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV, A.I., doktor veter. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.; MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, V.P., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.; ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, K.A., kand. biol. nauk; TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH, G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAURINA, R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof.[deceased]; CHERKES, A.I., prof.;

(Continued on next card)

PLANEL'YES, Khuan Khuanovich; KHARITONOVA, Aleksandra Markovna; ANTONOV, B.N., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Side effects in the use of antibiotics for bacterial infections] Pobochnye iavleniia pri antibiotikoterapii bakterial'nykh infektsii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 358 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOV/16-59-6-1/46

The Sensitivity of the Causative Agents of Infections to Chemotherapeutic Drugs and the Efficacy of Chemotherapy

pathological etiology of the microbes. The drug may act successfully on the concomitant microflora, leaving the true nosological agent of the infection untouched. This may still help in resolving the infection by inhibiting the pathological effects of the other microbes thus leaving the body free to combat the nosological agent with its own defensive powers. Despite the powerful chemotherapeutic drugs available, the author stresses the importance of restraint in their use and of a thorough etiological diagnosis of the patient.

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1959

Card 3/3

The Sensitivity of the Causative Agents of Infections to Chemotherapeutic Drugs and the Efficacy of Chemotherapy

and, more serious, the development of microbal strains resistant to the drug in question. At first this could be remedied by using the new antibiotics which had been developed but the same mistakes were made here too. Many doctors defended "blind" chemotherapy on the grounds that treatment was urgent, though the author points out that it would be much better to devote time to determining the nosological agent and then choosing the most effective drug. Once the causative agent of the infection has been determined it is still necessary to test its susceptibility to the various drugs. Numerous cases of divergence between the in vitro and in vivo efficacy of drugs have been noted. The reasons why a drug is effective in vitro but less so in vivo, are: 1) a low concentration of the drug in the affected tissues, even with correct normal dosage, due to some peculiarity of the tissue (this can often be remedied by increasing the dosage); 2) foci of infective agents differing in their sensitivity to the drug; 3) a variation in the strain or species of microbe during treatment, leading to superinfection. On the other hand, when a drug has proved relatively ineffective in vitro but has a good clinical effect in vivo, the explanation may be that there is a mixed

17(12) SOV/16-59-6-1/46

AUTHOR: Planel'yes, Kh.Kh.

TITLE: The Sensitivity of the Causative Agents of Infections to Chemotherapeutic Drugs and the Efficacy of Chemotherapy

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, pp 3-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article was presented at the Plenary Session of the Obshchestvo epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov Moskvy (Moscow Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases) on January 27, 1959. The activity of a new chemotherapeutic drug is tested by studying its power to inhibit growth of the causative agents of infections, to destroy the microbes or to aid in evacuating them from the body. Since such drugs are very specific in their action, it is also necessary to study their effect on various species and strains of microbes. The author attacks the widespread policy of prescribing chemotherapy for a patient before a proper etiological investigation has been made. This was the case with the sulfanilamide drugs, which were thought to be harmless to the body and to have no side effects. The drugs were used indiscriminately and in inadequate doses with resultant side-effects

Card 1/3

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.

Factors conditioning the effectiveness and diffusion of chemotherapeutic substances in the body. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.6: 37-44 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(DRUGS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof. (Moskva)

Current problems in chemotherapy. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.4:
10-15 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES therapy)

PLANEL'YES, KH. KH.

"Acqurired resistance of the organism to chemotherapeutic preparations and its general biological and practical significance."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

PLANELYES, KHUAN KHUANOVICH; MOROZ, A.P.

"On the Sensitivity of Staphylococci Strains of Human Infection"

A report presented at the Interanational Symposium on Therapy Resistant Staphylococci, Vienna, Austfia/

May '59 SO: B-3,138,997

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200045-6

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

Theoretical and practical problems connected with the use of pyrogenal.
Vest.AMN SSSR 16 no.7:86-91 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(PYROGENS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

Conference on the experimental study and clinical use of pyrogenal.
Antibiotiki 6 no.4:374-377 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(PYROGENS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh. (Moskva)

Some questions of theory in the discussion on the article "Further considerations on principal problems in chemotherapy." Antibiotiki 6 no.1:88-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(CHEMOTHERAPY)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.---(continued) Card 2.

CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHABUNSKIY, K.S., prof.; YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUMAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy, Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.

Mechanisms of disintoxication in the organism and their theoretical and practical significance. Vest. AMN SSSR 13 no.5:9-28 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(IMMUNITY,
desintoxication, mechanisms, review (Rus))
(POISONING,
same)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.; SVINKINA, N.V.

Significance of the heterogenicity of bacterial population in the determination of the nature of activity of antibacterial substances. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:104-108 S-O '58.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.Kh.Kh.Planel'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleia AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
secasine & P6, eff. of heterogenicity of bact. on antibacterial properties (Rus))

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., ERTUGANOVA, Z.A., KALININA, N.A.

Changes in the active antibiotics concentration in the blood serum following continued administration. Antibiotiki 3 no.4:97-100 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Otdel khimioterapii Instituta famakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh. (Moskva)

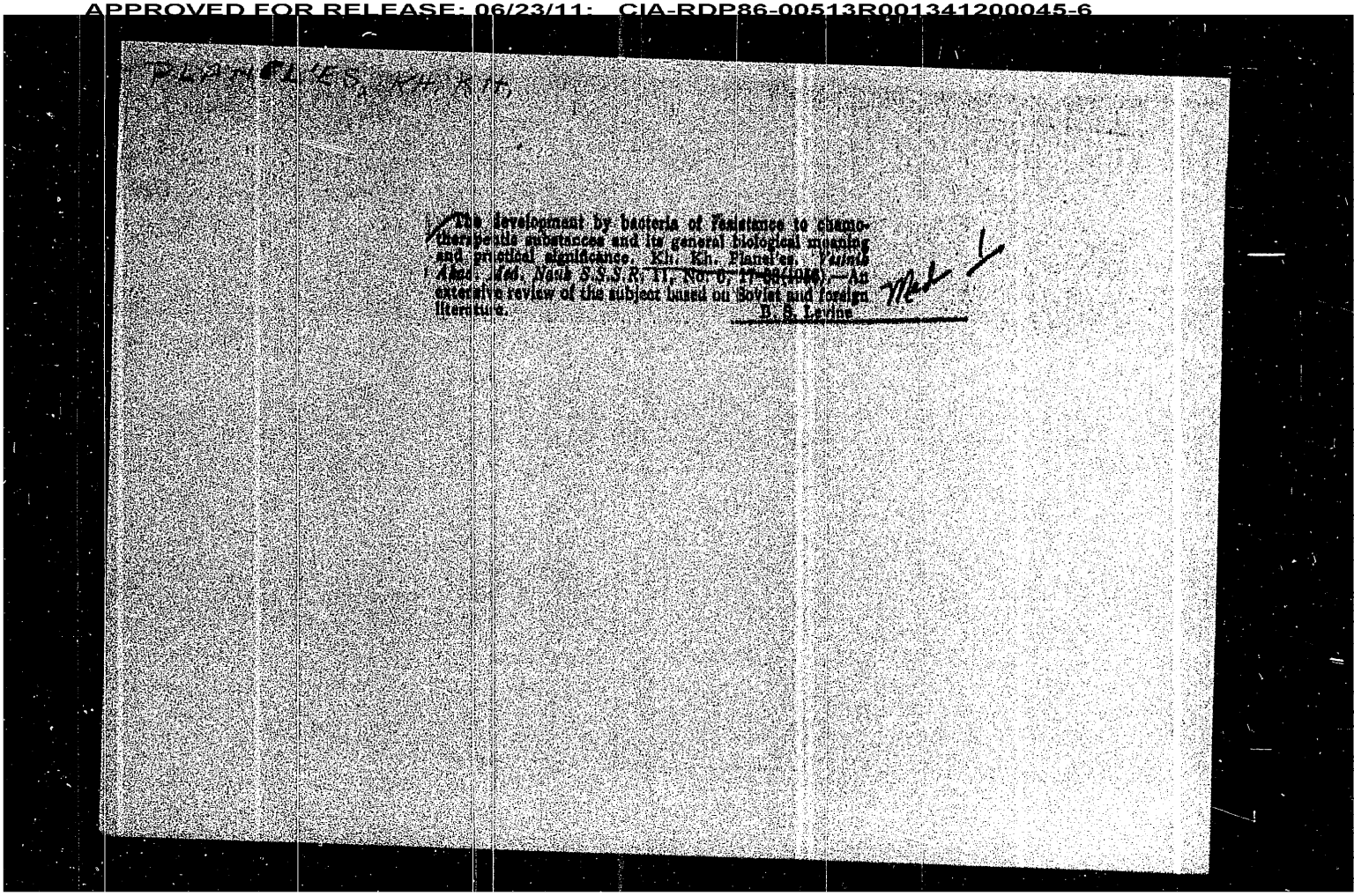
Side effects of antibiotics. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:115-118 My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

(ANTIBIOTICS, inj.eff.
(Rus))

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh. (Prof. Corres. Mbr., Acad. of Med. Sci. USSR)

"Problems of Practical Utilization of Antibiotics,"

p. 261 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.



PLATNITSKIKH, N.P.

The development by bacteria of resistance to chemotherapeutic substances and its general biological meaning and practical significance. Kh. Kh. Planel'es, *Vestnik Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 11, No. 6, 17-26(1956).—An extensive review of the subject based on Soviet and foreign literature.

B. S. Levine

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.,; IVANOVA, G.A.

Comparative study on tetracycline concentration in blood and lymph of dogs. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2:7-9 Mar-Apr 56(MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut farmakologii, eksperimental'noy khimoterapii i khimioprofilaktiki AMN SSSR.

(TETRACYCLINE
diffusion capacity in blood & lymph of dogs)
(BLOOD
tetracycline diffusion capacity in dogs)
(LYMPH
same)

...iduals of any bacterial ...ablished that among found which possess a differing degree of sensitivity to a given antibiotic. Therefore one may

Card 1/2

Inst. Epidemiology & Microbiology im Gamaleya AMS USSR

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1956, 24124

Abstract: judge only as to acquisition of a new degree of sensitivity to antibiotics by the variation of the average degree of sensitivity of the population as a whole, and corresponding rules of statistical control must be maintained.

Card 2/2

The ability of microorganisms to develop resistance to the action of chemotherapeutic substances is of great practical significance, and can be overcome by two methods: the simultaneous administration of two or more preparations which have different mechanisms of action, or by continuing therapy until complete bacteriological sterility is achieved. (11)

"The Problem of the Development of Bacterial Resistance to Chemotherapeutic Substances and its Biological and Practical Significance," by Prof Kh. Kh. Planel'yes Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Vol 1, No 6, 1956, pp 17-33

The author discusses the mechanism by which bacteria acquire resistance to certain chemotherapeutic substances. The basis of the action of chemotherapeutic substances on microorganisms is the ability of these substances to depress certain enzymatic processes which are vital to the bacteria. Therefore, the basis of the mechanism by which the bacteria acquire resistance to chemotherapeutic substances is the development of new metabolic processes which are not affected by the substances used. The possible mechanisms by which bacteria acquire resistance may be: (a) loss of the ability to absorb the given substances, (b) an increase in the number of metabolites which compete with the chemotherapeutic substances in regard to the enzyme on the depression of which the antibacterial action of the substances depend, (c) an increase in the number of enzymes or the formation of new enzymes capable of utilizing the substances as substrata, and (d) development of new metabolic processes which by-pass the depressed enzymatic functions.

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh.

"On the History of the Establishment of the Study of Vysokovich's and Mechnikov's Endothelial-Macrophagal[tic] System." Proceedings Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Infectious Pathology and Experimental Therap
Planel'yes, Kh. Kh., Doc of Med Sci, Corr Mem of the
Acad of Med Sci USSR, head. Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol
im. Gamaleya, AMS [illegible]

SO: Sum 1166, 11 Jan 57.

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh. Dr. of Med. Sci, Corr. Mem. of the Acad. of Med. Sci USSR, head.

"On the Endogenous Factors of the Pathogenesis of Bacterial Infections." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Experimental Chemotherapy, Planel'yes, Kh. Kh., Doctor of Medical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head. Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.
SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

FD-2329

USSR/Medicine - Infection processes

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 30/36

Author : Planel'es, Kh. Kh.

Title : The endogenous factors in the pathogenesis of bacterial infections

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 90-97, Feb 1955

Abstract : Discusses intoxication of endogenous origin, inflammation, activity of histamine and antihistaminics in infection, and the action of endogenous toxins on the nervous system.

Submitted : October 19, 1954

PLANEL'ES, Kh. Kh.

"The Problem of the Practical Application of Antibiotics", a report presented at the First All-Union Conference Devoted to the Clinical-Experimental Study of Antibiotics, Moscow, 25-27, April 1955, Antibiotiki, No 1, 1956

PLANEL'YES, Kh., professor.

"Effect of chemotherapeutic substances upon bacterial ferments." G.N.Pershin. Reviewed by Kh.Planel'es. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.2:75-78 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Bacteria) (Enzymes) (Pershin, G.N.)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

History of the establishment of Vysokovich-Mechnikov's theory on the endothelio-macrophageal system; on the hundredth anniversary of V.K.Vysokovich's birth. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.1:53-61 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz otdela infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - professor Kh.Kh.Planel'yes) i kabineta istorii mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy Yu.I.Milenushkin) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (direktor - professor V.D.Timakov). (Phagocytosis) (Vysokovich, Vladimir Konstantinovich, 1854-1912) (Endothelium)

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh.

VYSOKOVICH, Vladimir Konstantinovich, 1854-1912; PLANEL'YES, Khuan Khuanovich, professor; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 345 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Pathology)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

ROGINSKAYA, Ts.Z.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Test microbe for determining the activity of streptomycin by the diffusion method. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:12-16 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy khimioterapii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamaley Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov).
(Streptomycin)

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh.

[V.K.Vysokovich, 1854-1912] V.K.Vysokovich, 1854-1912. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1953. 202 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Vysokovich, Vladimir Konstantinovich, 1854-1912)

USSR/Medicine - Antibacterial Drugs Sep/Oct 52

"Classification of Antibacterial Substances," Kh. Kh. Planel'es, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol 21, No 5, pp 584-587

States that toxicity determines applicability or nonapplicability of antibacterial substances for definite therapeutic purposes. Notes that substances which under the action of serum proteins lose completely all biol activity must be excluded from the list of chemotherapeutic agents. States

229T50

that natural bacteriostatic substances are divided into antibiotics evolved by microorganisms into the surrounding medium and extractive substances. Antibiotics and extractive substances differ in their biol importance, character, and action. States that extractive substances of animal origin comprise the porphyrins hemin and erythrin, the protein lactemin, and the enzyme lysozyme.

(CA 47 no. 14: 7032 '53)

229T50

PLANEL'ES, Kh. Kh.

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh.

USSR.

Chemotherapy of staphylococcal infections. The effect of penicillin on the primary focus of infection and on bacteremias. Kh. Kh. Planel'es and S. L. Krasinskaya. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakterial. Infektsii* No. 1, 256–63(1950).—In massive doses penicillin affects favorably the course of exptl. staphylococcal infection of animals injected intradermally with the microorganisms, but the primary focus of infection remains completely unaffected. The continuity and relapses in staphylococcal infection can be assumed to be due to repeated migration of staphylococci from the primary focus of infection.

B. S. Levine

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh.

USSR.

Distribution and elimination of streptothricin. Its passage from the blood into the lymphatic and cerebrospinal fluids. Kh. Kh. Planel'es, N. V. Svinkina, and V. I. Comcharova. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakterial. Infektsii* No. 1, 128-0(1950).—Streptothricin injected intravenously is rapidly and almost completely eliminated in the urine. If injected into the blood in heroic doses, its concn. in the urine may be so high as to prove damaging to the cells of the epithelial lining. Streptothricin appears to circulate in the blood stream only, and in the doses here administered failed to diffuse into the lymph or cerebrospinal fluid. In the case of penicillin injected intravenously to the extent of 5000 units, only an insignificant amt. could be detected in the lymph shortly after the injection.

B. S. Levine

PLANEL'YE.S, Kh.Kh.

USSR

The toxic effect of streptothricin. Kh. Kh. Planel'es, V. I. Goncharova, and N. V. Svinkina. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 8, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakterial. Infektsii* No. 1, 119–28(1950).—Parenterally introduced streptothricin affects the central nervous system and causes delayed damage to the blood capillaries. These 2 effects appear to be the result of 2 active components of the antibiotic. The acute toxic central nervous system effect is independent of the concn. of the antibiotic component in the blood. The delayed capillary damage frequently causes death of the expti. animal and is directly related to the concn. of the component in the blood; death results invariably if such concn. is too high. The antibiotic component which causes the acute toxic central nervous system effect is rapidly eliminated from the circulatory system via the kidneys, so that if injected at a slow rate its toxic manifestations can be circumvented. To obviate the damaging effect of the 2nd component upon the blood capillaries the antibiotic should be injected in doses which will maintain its concn. at 10 units per ml. of blood.

B. S. Levine

PLANEL'YES, Kh. Kh.

USSR

The adsorption of streptomycin. Kh. Kh. Planel'es and Kh. K. Forshter. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakteriol. Infektsii* No. 1, 43-7 (1950).—*Escherichia coli* were suspended in a soln. of streptomycin (I) for a time and removed by centrifugation. Reduction in the no. of I mols. in the supernatant was too small to be detected by presently available methods. Information concerning the adsorption of I by *E. coli* was, therefore, obtained by an indirect method, as follows: A suspension of *E. coli* in I was sepd. by centrifugation. Sedimented cells were washed in saline once, twice, three times, etc., and inoculated into liquid and solid media. The bacteriostatic effect of I was [illegible] proportion to the no. of washings to which the cells were subjected. On this basis it is postulated that I mols. are [illegible] by the body surfaces of *E. co...* Levine

PLANEL'ES KH.
25877

Kh. Rol' Limfotsitov V Patogeneze Eksperimental'nogo bryushnogo Tifa. Trudy 2-I Sessii Otd-Niya Gigiyeny, Mikrobiologii I epidemiologii. Posvyashch. Pamyati Mechnikova (Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR) . M. 1948, s 148-55

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

PLANEL'S, KH. KH.

"Pharmacology and Chemotherapy," in the book: Khimoterapiya (Chemotherapy), 10-20, Moscow, 1948

PLANEL'YES, KH. KH., Prof

Pa 36T40

USSR/Medicine - Chemotherapy Nov 1947
Medicine - Sulfanilamide and Sulfanilamide Derivatives

"Achievements in the Field of Chemotherapy (Excluding Antibiotics) of Bacterial Infectious Diseases," Prof Kh. Kh. Planel'yes, 5½ pp

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol" No 11

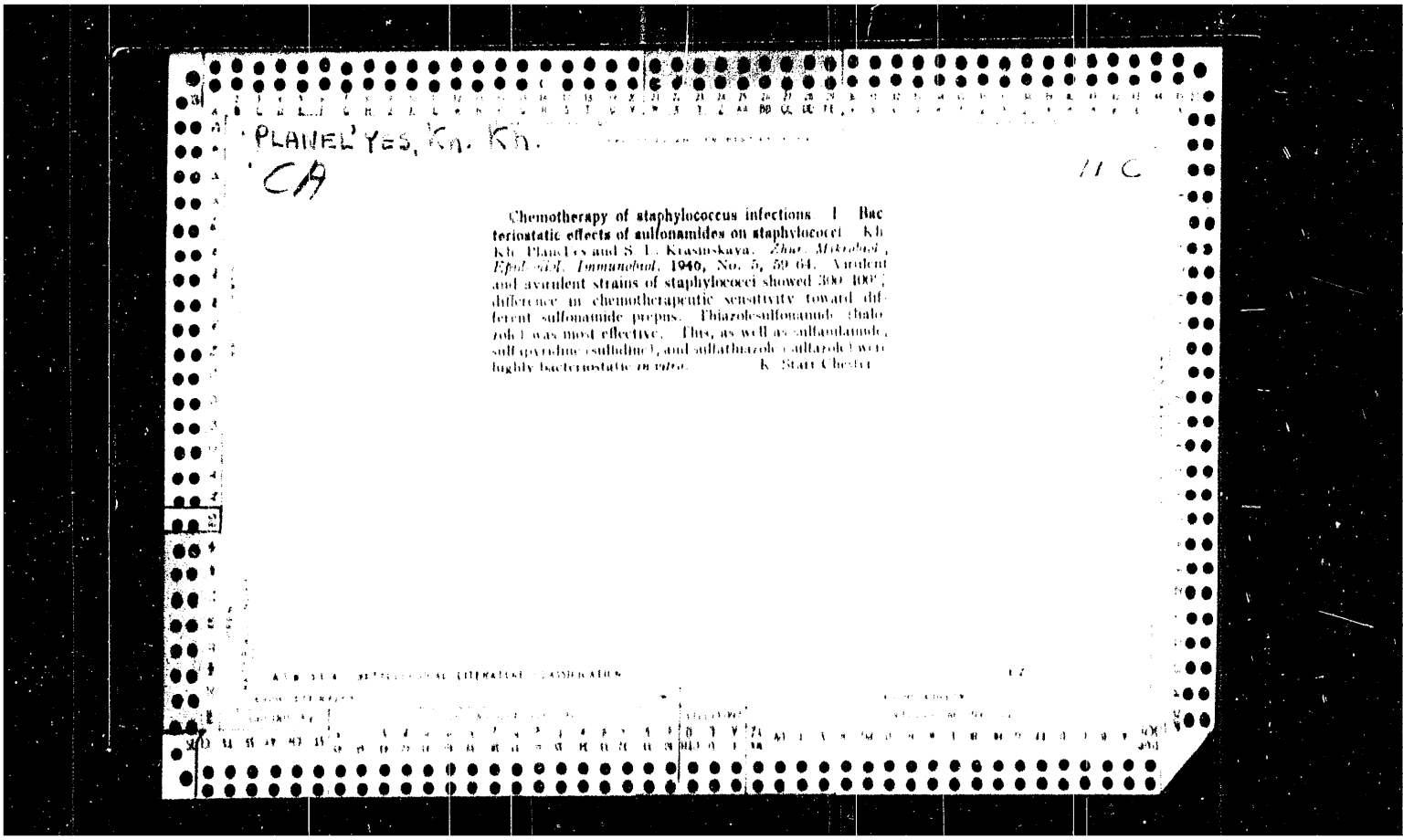
Short historical account of experience in the use of sulfa drugs in treating infectious diseases in the USSR.

LC

36T40

PLANEL'YES, Khuan Khuanovich; POPENENKOVA, Zoya Andreyevna; USPENSKIY, V.I., red.

[Serotonin and its role in infectious pathology] Serotonin i ego znachenie v infektsionnoi patologii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 225 p. (MIRA 18:12)



PLAVEL'YeS, Kh. Kh.

CA

11 C

Chemotherapy of staphylococcus infections. I. Bacteriostatic effects of sulfonamides on staphylococci. Kh. Kh. Plavel'yes and S. I. Krasnoskaya. *Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* **1940,** No. 5, 59-64. Virulent and avirulent strains of staphylococci showed 300-400% difference in chemotherapeutic sensitivity toward different sulfonamide preps. Thiazolesulfonamide (thalozol) was most effective. Thus, as well as sulfanilamide, sulfapyridine (sulfidine), and sulfathiazole (sultazol) were highly bacteriostatic *in vitro*. K. Starr Chester

PLANEL'YES, Kh.

Francisco Duran-Reynals; 1899-1958. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.4:157 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(OBITUARIES,
Duran-Reynals, Francisco (Rus))

PLANDEROVA, Eva

Remarks on the flora development and climatic changes in the Neogene in Slovakia. Geol prace 63:147-156 '62.

1. Geologicky ustav D.Stura, Bratislava.

1. [illegible]LANDERE, VE.

2. USSR (600)

4. Tuberculosis

7. Tuberculostatic action of "benzazon VII" in vivo and in vitro. Latv.FSR Zin. Akad. Vestis no.9, 1951.

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

PLANDERE, E. (Riga)

Effect of the BCG vaccine on the course of experimental tuberculosis. Vestis Latv ak no.4:145-150 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Mikrobiologijas instituts.
(BCG) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KUKAYN, R.A.[Kukain, R.], kand. med. nauk, red.; PLANDER, E.M.[Planders,E.], kand. med. nauk, red.; LAGANOVSKIY, S.Ya., kand. biol. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, D.Ya., kand. biol. nauk, red.; YAKOBSON, Yu.O. [Jakabsons, J.], kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHKLENNIK, Ch., red.; PILADZE, Ye.[Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Micro-organisms and the environment]Mikroorganizmy i sreda. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 16:2)

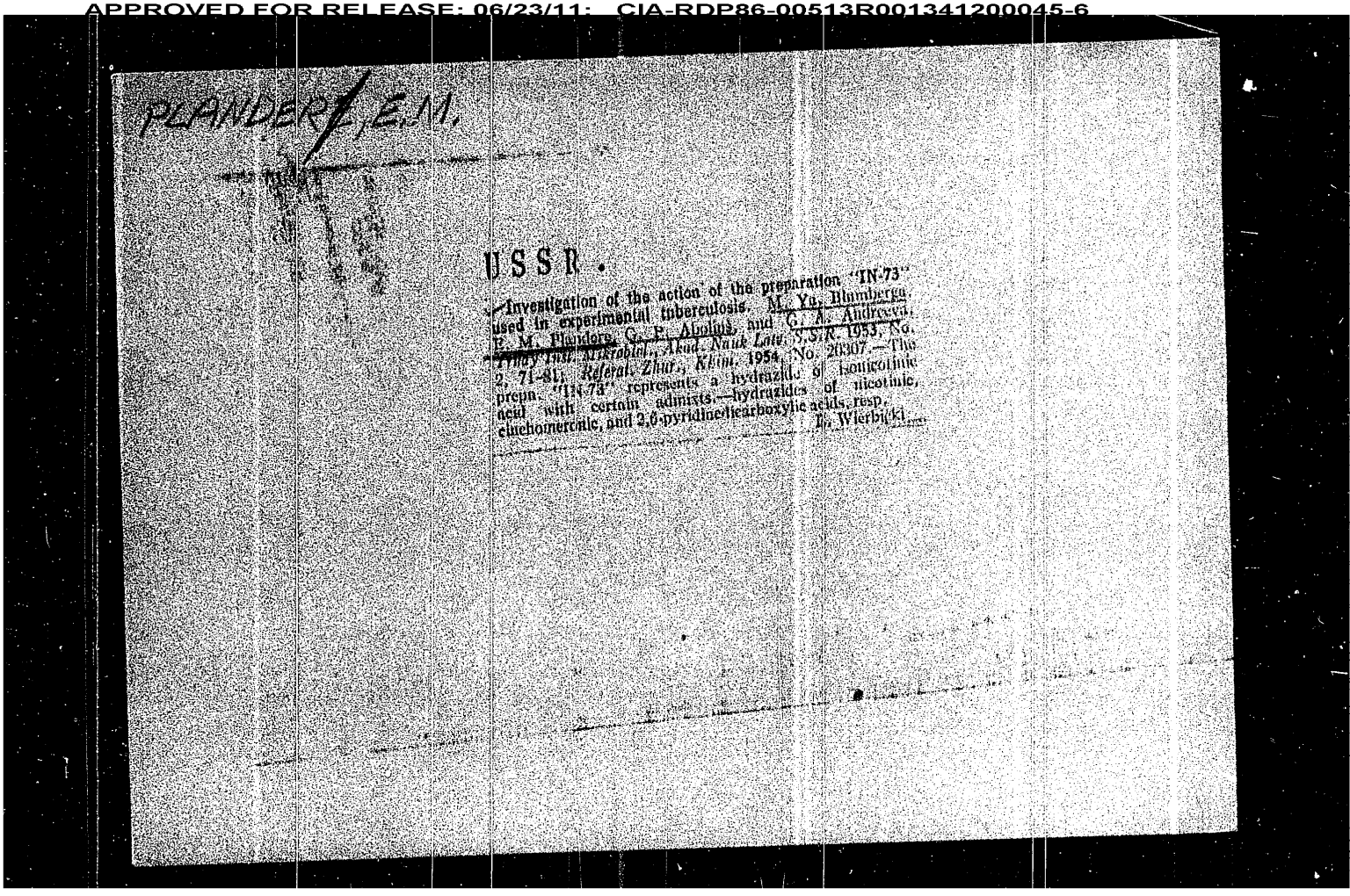
1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademija. Mikrobiologijas instituts.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS)

PLANDER, YE. M., ANDREYEVA, G. A., AND ABOLIN', G. P.

Investigation of the Action of "IN-73" in Experimental Tuberculosis Part II
Izv. AN Latv SSR, No 5, 1953, pp 51-56

The therapeutic action of "IN-73" (hydrazide isonicotinic acid together with hydrazides of nicotinic, cinchomeronic, and 2, 6-pyridine (carboxylic acid) was studied on guinea pigs kept on different diets (normal or scorbutigenic). The preparation was given internally in aqueous doses of 0.015 g'kg. In the autopsy after two months it was found that animals kept on the scorbutigenic diet who had received the preparation showed signs of it. The healthy animals on a nonscorbutigenic diet who had been given "IN-73" developed no signs of organic disturbance. (RZhBiol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55



PLANDER, E.M.

USSR

Investigation of the action of the preparation "IN-73" used in experimental tuberculosis. M. Yu. Blumberga, G. A. Andreeva, E. M. Plandere, G. P. Abolins, and G. A. Andreeva. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol., Akad. Nauk Latv. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 2, 71-81; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 20307.—The prepn. "IN-73" represents a hydrazide of isonicotinic acid with certain admixts.—hydrazides of nicotinic, cinchomeronic, and 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acids, resp. Ia. Wierbicki

PLANDER, B.M.

USSR

Changes in the protein fractions of the blood plasma and in the vitamin C balance during tuberculosis, depending on the use of p-aminosalicylic acid. B. M. Plander. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol., Akad. Nauk Latv. SSR* 3, 53-69; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 34008.—The effect of p-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) on blood plasma proteins and the concn. of ascorbic acid (I) has been studied in normal and in tuberculous rabbits and guinea pigs, supported by the studies of human beings. The total amt. of proteins in the blood plasma was not changed when either healthy or infected animals received 0.2 (rabbits) and 0.3 g. (guinea pigs) PAS/kg. body wt., resp. The amts. of albumins and globulins changed only slightly. The amt. of fibrinogen increased to 0.48% in the infected and to 0.34% in the healthy animals, as compared with 0.26% in the control ones. The amts. of I in the adrenal cortex were 35.07 for the healthy animals fed a scorbutogenic diet, 26.93 for the same receiving PAS, and 86.35 and 57.84 mg. % for the infected animals receiving a I-contg. diet without and with PAS added, resp. Bacteriol. studies revealed that PAS does not cause a decrease of dissemination of the mycobacteria. In the patients cured by the application of PAS the relation of the blood-albumin fraction to that of the globulin approaches the ratio normally found in healthy men. The I concn. of blood was lowered in 7 patients out of the total 8 who were treated by PAS. R. Wierbicki

PLANDER, Ye. M.

PLANDER, Ye. M. -- "Variation in Protein Fractions of Blood Plasma and in Balance of Vitamin C During Tuberculosis As A Function of the Treatment with Paraaminosalycilic Acid." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine, 1953. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

PLANDER, Ivan

The 2d National Conference on Machinery Dynamics. Vestnik CSAV 71 no.1:92-94 '62.

ACC NR: AT6023974

to achieve prescribed accuracy. In the article, two modes are introduced for combining the advantages of analog and digital computers. The first consists in extending iterative methods of solution to analog computers. By simple adaptation of the control of working conditions of computing elements they are to be used also with standard d-c analog computers. The second mode is based upon the forming of a certain analogy of time sharing on analog computers — a method associated with digital computers. The introduction of the system of time sharing significantly interferes with the analog computer proper and therefore suits specialized analog control computers. Since the iterative method of solution is practical for any analog computer, it is to be utilized for the purpose of common computational technique. Iteration speeds are up to 50—1000 iterations per second. It follows from the article that research into the problem of analog iterative method of solution and into systems of analog time sharing has a basic significance for analog computational techniques. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 9 formulas. [Based on author' s abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 LC

ACC NR: AT6023974 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0000/65/000/000/0120/0134

AUTHOR: Plander, I. (Engineer; Candidate of science)

ORG: none

TITLE: Iterative method of solution and the system of time sharing on analog computers

SOURCE: Slovenska akademie vied. Ustav mechaniky a automatizacie. Vyskumne problemy technickej kybernetiky a mechaniky (Research problems in technical cybernetics and mechanics). Bratislava, Vyd-vo SAV, 1965, 120-134

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, boundary value problem, iteration method, computer technique

ABSTRACT: The solution of boundary-value problems of ordinary and partial differential equations, problems of maximizing and minimizing with boundary conditions (optimization of processes in automatic control, etc.) generally require a large number of computing components if the application of an analog computer is expected

Card 1/2

L 09909-67 EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) RB/GG

ACC NR: AP6032036 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0088/66/000/004/0355/0360

AUTHOR: Plander, Ivan (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Institute of Technical Cybernetics SAV, Bratislava (Ustav technickej kybernetiky SAV)

TITLE: Theoretical problems of technical cybernetics

SOURCE: Kybernetika, no. 4, 1966, 355-360

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, technical cybernetics, self learning system, coding, signal redundancy, pattern recognition device, automatic computer

ABSTRACT: The article reviews questions of technical cybernetics. It refers to self-learning and self-organizing systems, and discusses the information theory for the solution of theoretical problems of control and a coding theory for assuring systems reliability by using signal redundancy. The role of pattern recognition devices and automatic computers in technical cybernetics is mentioned and the man-machine relationship in large-scale systems is pointed out. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 05/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec65/ SOV REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1

PLANDER, Ivan, inz., C.Sc.

Electronic solution of the natural frequencies of torsional vibrations. Stroj cas 12 no.5:292-311 '61.

1. Ustav strojov a automatizacie Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava.

(Vibration) (Electronics)

PLANDER, Ivan
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Engr, C. SC.

Affiliation: Institute of Engineering and Automation, SAV /Slovenska akademia vied; Slovak Avademy of Sciences/ (Ustav strojov a automatizacie SAV), Bratislava.

Source: Bratislava, Nasa Veda, Vol VIII, No 5, 1961, pages 289-293.

Data: "Automatic Computers in Technology."

GPO 981643

PLANDER, I.

"Significance of Aurel Stodola's work for the development of mechanics." p. 110.

STROJNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

PLANDER, I.

"Theoretical and experimental investigation of oscillation in linear systems during the transition through critical regions." p. 5.

STROJNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

PLANDER, I.

"Passive two-terminal networks in electronic modeling by means of electric current analogies."

p. 386 (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. 5, 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

[illegible], I.

Vladimir Igor Saiva's Dynamika v prikladoch (Examples of dynamics); a book review. p. 384. ([illegible], Vol. 7, No. 6, 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan 1957, Uncl.

PLANDER, Emil; KUBIN, Mirko; SMUTNY, R.

Use of radioisotopes for examination of the passage of material through a pressure reaction vessel. Chem prum 13 no.10 583-587 O '63.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum, vyrobu a vyuziti radioizotopu, Praha (for Plander and Kubin). 2. Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem.

PLANDERE, E.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS, NO. 6, 1958

PLANDERE, E. Effect of supersonics and other factors on the immunogenic properties of the BCG vaccine. p. 83.

Monthly list of East Eurupean Accessions (EEAI) LC, VOL. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

PLANDERE E.

Influence of vitamin P (tea tannin) on development of scurvy and on progress of experimental tuberculosis. E. Plandere. *Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akad. Vēstis* 1956, No. 2, 93-6 (Russian summary).--Administration of one mg. vitamin P (I) daily to guinea pigs receiving scorbutogenic food (II) did not prevent scurvy and did not increase the ascorbic acid (III) retention when 1 mg. III was added daily to the food. Two mg. I daily did not arrest tuberculosis in the animals receiving II and 10 mg. III daily.

A. Dravnieks

ACC NR: AP7010702

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/010/0371/0378

AUTHOR: Chutny, Bohumir; Plander, Emil

ORG: /CHUTNY/ Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV); /PLANDER/ Institute for Research, Manufacture and Application of Radioisotopes, Prague (Ustav pro vyzkum, vyrobu a vyuziti radioizotopu)

TITLE: Progress of radiochemical research Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 10, 1966, 371-378

TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, radioisotope, chemical industry

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: A brief review is given of radiochemical research in Czechoslovakia and technological applications of radioisotopes in its industry. Extensive bibliographies are included. Paper presented by M. Komurka. /NA/

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.15(437)

0930 3703

PLANDER, E. [Plandere, E.]

Study of the effect of short exposure to ultrasonic waves on immunogenic and pathogenic properties of BCG vaccine. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.5:103-107 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Bcg) (Ultrasonic waves--Physiological effect)

PLANDER, E. [Plandere, E.]

Excretion of vitamin B_6 with the urine in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.1:101-106 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN LatvSSR.

BILLEWICZ-STANKIEWICZ, Jaroslaw; GOLABEK, Wieslaw; LANDA, Anna

Modified adrenalin oxidase in the blood serum in developing animals. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:45-51 '64

1. Katedra i Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej, Wydzial Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. Jaroslaw Billewicz-Stankiewicz).

PLANICKA, K.

Introduction and [illegible]
Cesk. farm. [illegible]

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, [illegible]

Planck, Max; SZABO, Janos [translator]

Role of physics in shaping ideology. Fiz szle 8 no.6:171-178 Je '58.

1. "Fizikai Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PLANCIC, Zarko, ing. (Split)

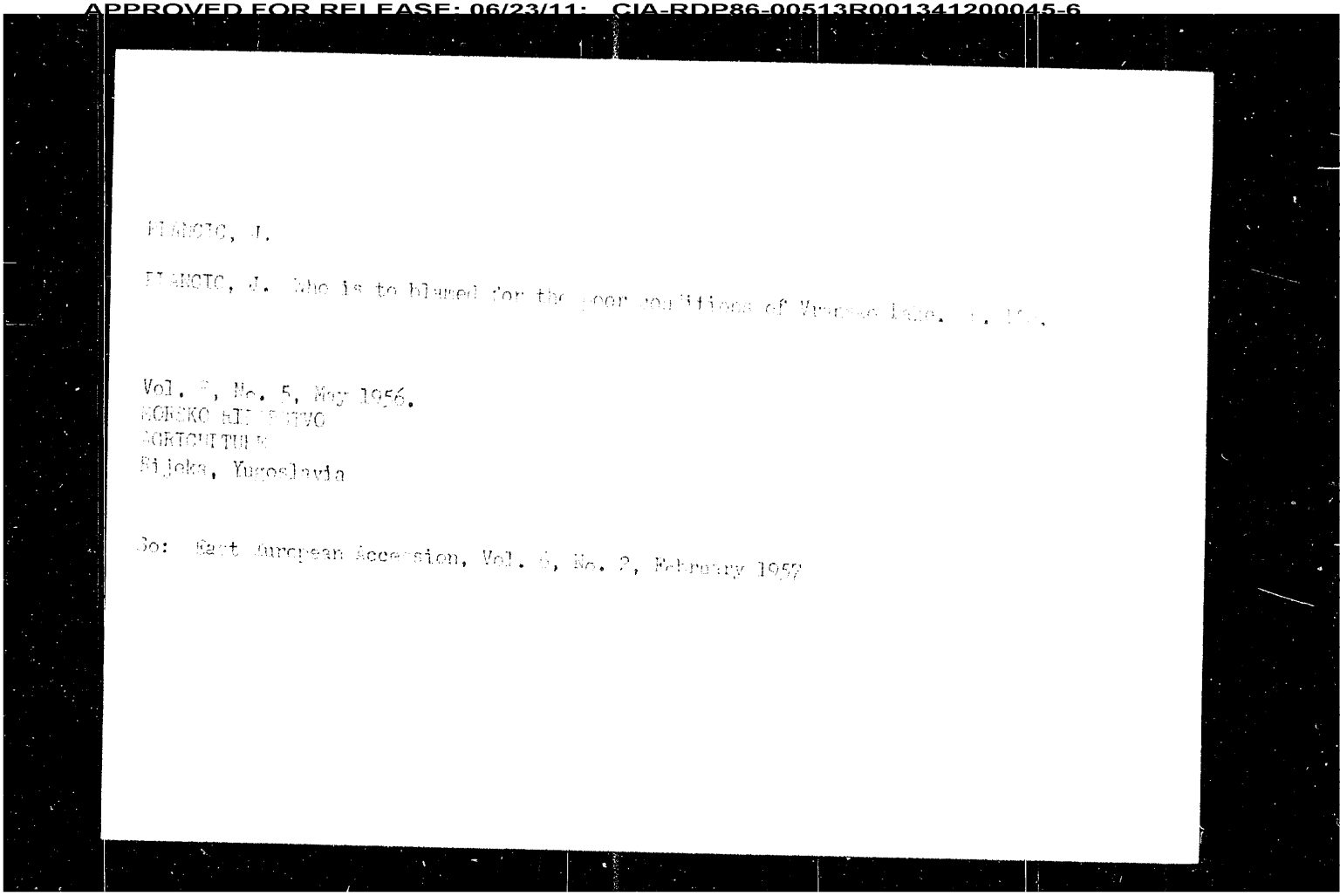
Study and research of the broader basin of Cetina River with a view of utilization its potential energy. Energija Hrv 10 no. 7/8:235-2[illegible] '61.

1. Dalmatinske hidroelektrane, Split, Svaciceva ulica 4/II.

PLANCIC, J.

"Importance of mullet in our salt and fresh waters", p. 21 (Morsko Ribarstvo, Vol. 5, no. 1/2, 1953, Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.



FIAMOTC, J.

FIAMOTC, J. Who is to blamed for the poor qualities of Yugoslav [illegible].

Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

ILLEGIBLE

PLANCIC, B.

"The most precious shells." p. 111. (Morsko Ribarstvo. Vol. 5, no. 7/8, 1953. Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954. Uncl.

PLANCIC, B.

Possibilities of shellfish culture in Pirovac Bay. p. 59.
MORSKO RIBARSTVO. (Udruzenje morskog ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka.
Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL),
Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov., 1956.

PLANCIC, R.

The sea anemone. p. 119. [illegible]. (Udruzenje morskog ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka.

Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

ILLEGIBLE

TIANCIC, B.

Perishing and loss of weight of shellfish. p. 22. MORSKO RIBARSTVO. (Udruzenje morskog ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

DURATNY, Stanislav, inz.; PLANCAR, Jozef, inz.; ZBORIL, Lubomir, promovany geolog

Geophysical survey of the northern part of Ipel basin.
Geol pruzkum 5 no.5:137-139 My '63.

1. Geologicky prieskum, n.p., Zilina, geofyzikalne stredisko Bratislava.

DURATNY, Stanislaw, inz.; PLANCAR, Jozef, inz.; ZBORIL, Lubomir, dr.

Results of the gravimetric survey in the Novaky Basin area.
Geol pruzkum 6 no.2:45-47 F'64

1. Geologicky prieskum, n.p., Zilina, geofyzikalne stredisko Bratislava.

VOL'F, M.B.; GRUDNIKOV, I.B.; PROKOPYUK, L.G.; PLAN, M.A.; TUKOV, G.V.

Removal of carbon dioxide impurities and sulfur compounds from ethylene using synthetic zeolites. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:83-94 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 17527-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004532

is lowered from 0.02-0.04 to 0.001% by volume. The sulfur content is lowered from 1-8 mg to 0.5 mg of sulfur for 1 m^3 of ethylene. Periodical regeneration of zeolite at 400C may be accomplished with N_2 or some other inert gas mixed with O_2. The use of zeolites for the purification of ethylene will completely eliminate its purification with alkali and it will be possible to obtain ethylene of higher purity. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 17527-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/AB

ACCESSION NR: AP3004532 S/0065/63/000/008/0023/0030

AUTHORS: Vol'f, M. B.; Grudnikov, I. B.; Prokopyuk, L. G.; Plan, M. A.; Tukov, G. V.

TITLE: Utilization of molecular sieves for fine purification of ethylene 68

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1963, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, molecular sieve, ethylene purification, zeolite, CaA, NaA

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out to learn the conditions under which zeolites can be used for a fine purification of ethylene. The investigation showed that the most effective zeolites are CaA, less effective are NaA. Ones which are not suitable for the purification method are CaX and NaX. Desorption of gases, including ethylene, from the zeolite is accomplished by blowing a methane-hydrogen mixture through it at atmospheric pressure at 240-300C in an amount of 600-800 l/l of zeolite. The obtained data can be applied in the development of a process for a fine purification of ethylene by means of molecular sieves. Using zeolite CaA at a pressure of 22 atm. and 3C with a volumetric rate of 1200 to 9000 l/l hr, the CO_2 content in 12,000 liters of ethylene/l of zeolite

Card 1/2