

MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., nauchn. sotr.; GALANOV, P.I., inzh.; YERSHOV, N.N.,
nauchn. sotr.; MURAV'YEV, D.S., nauchn. sotr.; NOSOVSKIY,
A.A., inzh.-konstruktor; POBOLYAKO, L.G., nauchn. sotr.;
TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.-konstruktor; FEYGIN, L.M.,
inzh.-konstruktor; SHVETS, V.V., inzh.

[Boring mine shafts with machines made by the Ural Factory
for Heavy Machinery Manufacture] Burenie stvolov shakht usta-
novkami UZTM. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 131 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Man'kovskiy). 2. Institut
gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Man'kovskiy, Yershov,
Murav'yev, Shvets). 3. Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashino-
stroyeniya imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Nosovskiy, Timoshpol'skiy,
Feygin, Galanov).

YERHOV, N.N., inzh.; PODOLYAKO, L.G., inzh.; SHVETS, V.V., inzh.

Boring operations in shaft sinking. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16
no.7:20-22 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Shaft sinking) (Boring)

PODOLYAKO, L.G., inzh.

Portable equipment for plugging (from "Mechanisacé r^odnik" no.10, 1957).
Shakht. stroi. no.7:31 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Czechoslovakia--Mining engineering)

RZHIMAN, A., doktor, inzh. [RIMAN, Alois], GRACHEV, V.A., inzh. [translator],
PODOLYAKO, L.G., inzh. [translator], BOBYLEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.
red.; DMITRIYEVA, L.N., red.izd-va.. ALADOVA, Ye.I. tekhn.red.

[Principles of the planning of coal mines. Abridged translation from
the Czech] Osnovy proektirovaniia kamennougol'nykh shakht. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 177 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Coal mines and mining)

MURAV'YEV, D.S., inzh.; PODOLYAKO, L.G., inzh.

Theoretical basis for designing the principal angles of a
drilling tool for the UZTM-type rig. Nauch.socb.Inst.gor.
dela 5:75-89 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Boring machinery)

KORB, Bohuslav, inzh.; PODOLYAKO, L.G., gornyy inzh. [translator];
NURMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F., red. izd-va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn.
red.

[Mechanization of auxiliary operations in open-pit mines]
Sbornik po mekhanizatsii vspomogatel'nykh rabot na kar'erakh.
Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 263 p. Translated from the
Czech. (MIRA 15:10)
(Czechoslovakia--Strip mining--Equipment and supplies)

YERSHOV, M.N.; PODOLYAKO, L.G.

Workerless sinking of shafts. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.3:37-39
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Shaft sinking)

MURAV'YEV, D.S., inzh.; PODOLYAKO, L.G.

Theoretical basis for the design of boring bit units for the
UZTM rig. Trudy Inst. gor. dela 5:75-89 :60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Rock drills)

VOLZHSKIY, V.M., inzh.; PODOLYAKO, N.I., inzh.

Automatic drill with force feed for boring blast holes in mining.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.11:60-65 1959. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni gornyy institut imeni G. V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana
kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.
(Rock drills)

LOZHKOMOYEVA, A.D.; TRESTMAN, A.G.; LEONT'YEVA, R.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODOLYAN, A.F.; TRET'YAKOVA, O.I.: Prinimali uchastiye: PAVLOVA, I.A., inzh.; GORYACHEVA, G.A., starshiy tekhnik; SELI-VERSTOVA, Z.P., starshiy tekhnik; FEDOSOVA, M.I., tekhnik; GORSHKOVA, M.I., tekhnik; KOPEYKA, V.K., tekhnik; TIMOFEYEVA, V.F., tekhnik; KOSINOVA, Z.I., tekhnik. GONCHAROV, Ye.P., otv. red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on the Tajik S.S.R.] Agroklimatechskii spravochnik po Tadzhikskoi SSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1959. 151 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Stalinabad. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Stalinabadskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Lozhkomoyeva, Trestman, Podolyan, Tret'yakova). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Leont'yeva). (Tajikistan--Crops and climate)

KONDRAT'YEV, D.F.; PODOLYAN, E.F.

Put under public control the distribution of technical records to construction projects. Transp. stroi. 12
no.9:60 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik planogo-proizvodstvennogo otdela Kiyevgiprotransa
(for Kondrat'yev). (Construction industry)

PODOLYAN, L.M., Cand Med Sci--(disc) "Dynamics of the protein content
of the blood serum in pneumonia and purulent processes ⁱⁿ the lungs."
Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 13 pp (Min of Health USSR. Dnepropetrovsk
State Med Inst), 200 copies (IL, 25-58, 119)

-115-

PODOLYAN, V. Ya.

Some materials on the geography of Japanese encephalitis on the
Japanese Islands. Geog. sbor. no. 14:156-163 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(JAPAN__ENCEPHALITIS) (JAPAN__MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

PODOLYANIK, N.A.

YABLOKOV, D.D., professor; VORONOVA, A.M., assistant; VITKOVSKAYA, G.L.,
assistant; PODOLYANIK, N.A., assistant.

Clinical aspects of silicosis in workers of metal mines. Bor'ba s
sil. 1:232-239 '53. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Tomakiy meditsinskiy institut im. V.M.Molotova (for Voronova,
Vitkovskaya and Podolyanik) 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii me-
ditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yablokov).
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

PODOLYAN, V.Ya.

Pathogenic effect of small and medium doses of gamma rays on the
progeny of irradiated insects. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR
19:220-225 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Gamma rays--Physiological effect)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Control)

PODOLYAN, V.Ya.; MILYUTIN, V.N., GUDIMA, O.S.; LUKINA, R.N.

L-transformation of viruses and rickettsia in tissue culture.
Report No. 1: L-transformation of psittacosis virus. Vop.virus.
8 no.1:24-27 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)
(PSITTACOSIS VIRUS) (TISSUE CULTURE)

PODOLYAN, V.Ya.; MILYUTIN, V.N.; GUDIMA, O.S.; LUKINA, R.N. (Moskva)

Morphogenesis of the ornithosis virus. Vop. virus. 9 no.2:208-212
Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PODOLYAN, V.Ya.; MILYUTIN, V.N.; GUDIMA, O.S.; LUKINA, R.N.

Ultrastructure of the L-form of ornithosis virus. Vop. virus. 9
no.3:306-309 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GUTSEVICH, A.V.; PODOLYAN, V.Ya.

Study of mosquitoes in connection with their role as transmitters of neurotropic viruses in Western Ukraine. Zool.zhur. 38 no.3:443-448 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chair of General Biology and Parasitology S.M.Kirov Military Medical Academy (Leningrad).
(UKRAINE, WESTERN--MOSQUITOES) (VIRUS RESEARCH)

GUTSEVICH, A.V.; PODOLYAN, V.Ya.; YEZHOVA, G.G.

Mosquitoes of Transcarpathia. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 40:141-146 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra Obshchey biologii i parazitologii imeni akademika
Ye.N.Pavlovskogo Vóyenko-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova,
(Leningrad) i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskii otryad No 28 (L'vov).
(Transcarpathia—Mosquitoes)

17(2)

S/026/60/000/02/006/052
D031/D002

AUTHORS: Pervomayskiy, G.S., Professor, and Podolyan, V.Ya., Professor

TITLE: Natural Foci of Infection, A Victory Over Some Dangerous Diseases of Man and Animals.

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, Nr 2, pp 33-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the science of natural foci of infection of human diseases, considered to be one of the outstanding achievements of Soviet biology and medicine. It was first expounded in 1938 by Academician Ye.N. Pavlovskiy. Later on it was continuously enriched by new data and received wide recognition not only in the Soviet Union, but also abroad. It required years of tedious studies of the geographic spreading of bloodsucking, arthropodic disease carriers and stimuli of infections, of biological research, oecology, the carriers' alimentary connections

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and of ascertaining the possible infection and transmission means of the contagious elements. "Mysterious" illnesses among the population of separate territories in the form of single cases or considerable outbreaks were known long ago, but no diagnosis could be set for them. As an example, the author mentions the Pendinskiy ulcer which affected all who for the first time came into contact with the endemic foci. He also refers to mass epidemics and emphasizes the great and generally recognized merit of Academician Ye.N. Pavlovskiy who organized over 200 expeditions. Their activity encompassed Central Asia, Transcaucasia, the Far East, Trans-Baykal Region, Siberia, the central and north-west regions of the RSFSR, the Crimea and

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Transcarpathia. Collaborators of the Military-Medical Academy imeni S.M. Kirov, the Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR), the Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Zoology of the USSR Academy of Sciences) and workers of local medical establishments participated in these expeditions. The author explains what served as a basis for the teaching of the natural foci of transmissible and parasitic diseases. They constitute an area (desert, semi-desert, steppe, taiga) on which, under the influence of favorable factors of the outer surroundings, unusual interrelations established themselves evolutionary between the stimulus of the disease, the donor-animals and the recipients of the exciter and the carrier. The carriers, feeding on the blood of the

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infected wild animals, receive the stimulus and pass it on to the fresh recipient during the subsequent blood-sucking process. The author describes how the infection of man becomes possible provided the pathogenic agent is introduced in a virulent state and in a dose which is sufficient for a development of the disease. The population permanently living in the foci of transmissible diseases acquires, apparently, an immunity. Ye. N. Pavlovskiy's teaching on the natural foci of infection is thoroughly founded and can be fully applied to the scientific and practical problems of public health. The author illustrates its significance by several examples. Dealing with spirochaete carriers and their transmitters, the author states that the spirochaete-

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bearing wild animals infect ticks of the ornithodoros genus. Having thus become spirochaete carriers, these ticks infect the same animals with spirochaetosis. The spirochaete circulation between the wild animals and ticks ensures a long existence of the foci of relapsing typhoid in desert and semi-desert territories of the dry tropics even if there are no humans or domestic animals. The author explains how man and domestic animals become infected with spirochaetes through ticks and how this leads to the origin of relapsing typhoid. Prophylactic measures will, however, protect man against infection. Pavlovskiy's assumption of the existence of typhus fever caused by ticks in the USSR has proved to be true. The ticktransmitters introduce rickettsia into man's blood with their saliva. Special means have been developed for the prophylaxis and treatment of this di-

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sease for which the natural foci have been discovered in Siberia, Transbaikal region, the Far East and in Kazakhstan. Encephalitis caused by ticks was not investigated until a special expedition left for the foci of the disease in the Far East. It was led by Professor L.A. Zil'ber in 1937. The second expedition was headed by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy in 1938 and led to the discovery that ticks are the basic source of spreading encephalitis infection. The article contains particulars on the investigations carried out by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, who arrived at the conclusion that man can infect himself not only through the bites of ixodic ticks but also through foodstuffs. The teaching of the natural foci of tick encephalitis served as a basis for developing effective measures of combatting ticks which together

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with seroprophylaxis and vaccination ensure a reliable antiepidemic effect. Ye. N. Pavlovskiy's collaborators also carried out special investigations in the Turkmenian deserts and ascertained the basic epidemiologic peculiarities of the Pendinskiy ulcer from which almost the entire population of the Central Asian oases were suffering. The discovery of the natural foci of infection made it possible to place the combatting of this disease on a scientific basis. In addition to diseases caused by the ultravirus and rickettsia, the teaching of the natural foci of infection also involves several infections of a bacterial nature: plague, tularemia and listerellosis. The basic carriers of the plague pathogenic agent at its natural foci are the desert and steppe rodents. Fleas - the parasites of rodents - are

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diseases, science will enrich itself with new materials.
There are 4 photographs. ↙

ASSOCIATION: Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova (Lenin-
grad) (Military Medical Academy imeni S.M. Kirov, Lenin-
grad).

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KRUTIKHOVSKAYA, Zoya Aleksandrovna; ZAVOYSKIY, Vladimir
Nikolayevich; PODOLYANKO, Svetlana Mikhaylovna;
SAVENKO, Boris Yakovlevich; SUBBOTIN, S.I., akademik,
otv. red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Magnetization of the rocks of iron ore formations of
the Greater Krivoy Rog and Kuruk Magnetic Anomaly] Na-
magnichennost' porod zhelezorudnykh formatsii Bol'shogo
Krivogo Roga i KMA. [By] Z.A.Krutikhovskaia i dr. Kiev,
Naukova Dumka, 1964. 178 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut geofizyky.

SEMIKHNENKO, P.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; PODOLYANSKIY, Yu.M.

Harvesting time for sunflowers. Zemledelie 27 no.8:57-58 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i
efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.

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S/560/61/000/010/001/016
D299/D302

3.2430 (1482,2806)

17.2450

AUTHORS:

Yefremov, A. I., Podomoshenskiy, A. L.,
Yefimov, O. N., and Lebedev, A. A.

TITLE:

Study of short-wave radiation of the sun

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki
Zemli. no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 3-11

TEXT: The apparatus was installed in the 2nd Soviet sputnik. Depending on the orientation of the space-ship, the various photon-counter units were switched on and off. The "zero" (i.e., the reading when the entrance window was covered by an aluminum film 1 mm thick) was basically determined by radiation penetrating the photon-counter unit through the gaps between the entrance window and the discs with filters. Owing to the little sensitivity of the apparatus to hard X-rays, no significant increase in the "zero"-level was observed in the polar regions. The effect

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of charged-particle flow on the readings was accounted for by means of a special tungsten-plate in front of one of the entrance windows; this effect was found to be negligible. Sample-readings (taken on August 19, 1960) for a photon-counter with a BeO photo-cathode are shown in a figure; another figure shows the readings for a SrF_2 photo-cathode. Each figure has 3 parts indicating the readings for various positions of the disc with filters. The area and thickness of the Cu, Be, Al, $(\text{CH})_n$ - filters are also indicated. The figures show the variations in the readings due to the rotation of the space-ship. A comparison of the curves corresponding to the SiO_2 , LiF and CaF_2 -filters with those for Al, $(\text{CH})_n$, Be and Cu -filters permitted ascertaining the X-ray level registered. The results of data processing led to the following conclusions: (1) The radiation in the 44 - 110 Å range ($(\text{CH})_n$ -filter) was constant to an accuracy of

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$\pm 8\%$, corresponding to $1.5 \cdot 10^7$ counts \cdot cm $^{-2}$ \cdot sec. $^{-1}$. (2) The radiation in the 8 - 21 Å range (Al-filter) was constant ($6.2 \cdot 10^4$ counts \cdot cm $^{-2}$ \cdot sec. $^{-1}$) except for the time between 15 hr. 45 min. and 15 hr. 54 min., when it increased by a factor of 3.2, and also between 14 hr. 24 min. and 14 hr. 28 min., when it increased by 63%. (3) In the region below 8 Å (Be-filter), the radiation was very weak and often could not be distinguished from the background radiation of non-solar origin. (4) During increased solar activity, the radiation in the 5 - 10 Å range (Be-filter) increased elevenfold. (5) In the 1.4 - 3 Å range (Cu-filter), only background radiation of non-solar origin was recorded. In order to determine the energy flux from the recorded data, it was assumed that the spectral distribution of the radiation follows the law of black-body radiation (Planck's

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Law). A figure shows the dependence of output signals on sun temperature for a receiver with BeO-photocathode and Cu, Be, Al, and (CH)_n-filters. Another figure shows the spectral distribution of the short-wave radiation. It was found that the radiation fluctuations are constant for wavelengths shorter than 20 Å and in particular for those shorter than 10 Å. The temperature of the quiescent corona was found to be almost double the value obtained by American investigators (Ref. 3: H. Friedman, Trans. Intern Astr. Un., 10, 706, 1960, Cambridge Univ. Press.). The observed flare, too, corresponds to a higher temperature $6.5 \cdot 10^6$ °K as compared to $(4 \div 2) \cdot 10^6$ °K). There are 7 fi- and 3 references : 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Friedman, Trans. Intern. Astr. Un., 10, 706, 1960, Cambridge Univ. Press. X

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 4/4

PODOMS, A.Ya., teknik (Riga)

Use of machinery in drainage work in the Latvian S.S.R. Gidr. 1
mel. 12 no.9:37-41 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Latvia--Excavation) (Drainage)

FODONENKO, A.P. (Donetsk, ul. Gurova, d.7, kv.9)

Urologic diseases simulating acute surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity. Klin. khir. no.1:68-70 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

i. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniya (nachal'nik - A.P.Podonenko) Bol'nitsy Donetskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

PODONENKO, A.P.

Neurogenic diseases simulating "acute abdomen". Sov.med. 26
no.7:71-74 J1 '62. (MIFA 15:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Donetskoy
zheleznoy dorogi (nachal'nik A.P.Podonenko).
(ABDOMEN--DISEASES) (NEUROLOGY) (NEUROSES)

PODONENKO, A. P. (Rudnik Ingulets, Dnepropetrovskoy obl., ul. Karla
Marksa, d. 2)

Rupture of the heart and dissecting aneurysm of the aorta simu-
lating acute abdomen. Nov. khir. arkh. no.3:76-77 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Donetskoy
zheleznoy dorogi.

(HEART—RUPTURE) (AORTIC ANEURYSMS)
(ABDOMEN—DISEASES)

PODONENKO, A.P. (Stalino, pr. Gurova, d.7, kv.9)

Stenocardia and myocardial infarct simulating "acute abdomen."
Vest.khir. no.5:128-131 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Donetskoy
zheleznoy dorogi.

(ABDOMEN--DISEASES) (HEART--INFARCTION) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

PODONENKO, A.P.

Atypical closure of intestinal fistulae. Nov.khir.arkh. no.4:85-
86 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Donetskoy
dorogi.

(FISTULA)

PODONENKO, A.P.

Pneumonia simulating "acute abdomen". Vest. khir. 84 no. 4:113 Ap
'60. (MIRA 14:1)
(PNEUMONIA) (ABDOMEN—DISEASES)

PODONENKO, A.P.

Isolated subcutaneous traumatic rupture of the stomach. Khirurgiia
35 no. 5:119-121 My '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy Kurakhovrea (glavnyy
vrach A.D. Nikonenko).
(STOMACH—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

PODONENKO, A.P.

Specific and nonspecific mesadenitis simulating "acute abdomen".
Khirurgiia 39 no.9:102-104 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (nachal'nik A.P. Podonenko)
dorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'nik B.P. Krivosheyev) Donetskoy
zheleznoy dorogi.

PODONENKO, A.P.

Obstructing intestinal obstruction caused by a calculus. Sov.med.
23 no.11:145-146 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy g. Kurakhovo (glavnyy
vrach A.D. Nikonenko).

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION etiology)
(CALCULI case reports)

Podomenko, A.P.

~~PODOMENKO, A.P.~~

Acute fatty necrosis of the pancreas. Khirurgiia 33 no.10:111-112
(MIRA 11:2)
N '57.

1. Is khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy g.Kurakhovo (glavnyy
vrach A.D.Nikonenko)
(PANCREATITIS, surg.
indic. (Rus))

PODOMENKO, A.P. (Stalinskaya oblast', Kurakhovgres, ul. Mechnikova, d.21 kv.7)

Acute intestinal obstruction caused by strangulation of the loops
of the small intestine in the opening of the mesentery. Nov.khir.
arkh. no.2:55-56 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy Kurakhovgres, Stalinskoy
oblasti
(INTESTINES--OBSTRUCTION)

PODONENKO, A.P.

Multiple cysts of the mesentery of the small intestine in a child.
Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:84 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy Kurakhovgres.
(MESENTERY--TUMORS) (CYSTS)

PODOMENKO, A.P.

A case of abdominal pregnancy. Sov.med. 21 no.2:106-107 F '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy Kurakhovskoy (glavnyy
vrach A.D.Nikonenko) Stalinskoy oblasti.
(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC, case reports
abdom.,)

CHUDEK, Miroslav; PODCORSKI, Kazimierz

Rising headings of more than the standard size diameter of the
pits. Gornictwo Gliwice no.3:81-103 '61.

PODOPLEKIN N.

MIKHAYLOPULO, A.; DUSHIN, M.; SHENGALOV, V.; PODOPLEKIN, N.; SAMO-
KHALOVA, I.

Answering Professor A.A.Gorshkov. Lit.proizv. no.6:31-33 S 54.
(Steel castings) (Gorshkov, A.A.) (MIRA 7:10)

PODOPLEKIN, N.A.

KOGHETKOV, A.V., inzhener; PODOPLEKIN, N.A.

Casting excavator counter-balances with use of a quick-drying sand. (MIRA 10:6)

Lit. proizv. no. 5:27 My '57.

(Founding)

(Sand, Foundry)

PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Effect of tissue cultures on the haemagglutinating properties of ECHO viruses and mechanism of the interaction of these viruses with erythrocytes. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.3: 254-262 My'64.

1. The Pasteur Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

PODOPLEKIN, V.D.; IDINA, M.S.

Isolation of ECHO viruses from man and their identification by
the haemagglutination inhibition test. Acta virol. 7 no.3:
233-240-My '63.

1. The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad,
U.S.S.R.

(ECHO VIRUSES)
(ENTEROVIRUS INFECTIONS)

(HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS)
(DIAGNOSIS)

IDINA, M.S.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.; PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Results of the microbiological, virological and clinical studies of acute intestinal diseases in infants. Report No.2: Identification of cytopathogenic agents isolated from the intestinal tract of children hospitalized for acute intestinal disorders. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 26:181-198 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz laboratoriy kishchenykh infektsiy i poliyemiyelita Instituta imeni Pastera, Leningrad i kafedroy pediatrii i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Studies on haemagglutinating properties of ECHO viruses. Acta virol.
7 no.2:131-137 Mr '63.

1. The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad,
U.S.S.R.

(ECHO VIRUSES) (HEMAGGLUTINATION)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS)

RODSHTEYN, O.A.; PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Methodology for the isolation and identification of
cytopathogenic enteroviruses. Trudy Len. inst. epid.
i mikrobiol. 26:226-237 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Cytopathogenic activity of prototypical enterovirus strains
on various tissue cultures. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i
mikrobiol 26:251-267 '64.

Hemagglutinating properties of enteroviruses and use of
the hemagglutination reaction and the hemagglutination
inhibition test for practical purposes. Reports No.1-2.
Ibid.:268-283 (MIRA 18:12)

PODOPLEKIN, V.D.; IDINA, M.S.

Hemagglutinating properties of enteroviruses and use of the hemagglutination reaction and the hemagglutination inhibition test for practical purposes. Report No.3: Results of the study of the hemagglutinating activity of freshly isolated viruses from the ECHO group and possibilities for the practical use of hemagglutination tests. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol 26:284-298 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

VASILENKO, V.P., kand. ekon. nauk; ~~PODOPLELOV, V.P.,~~ kand. ekon. nauk; KONOVALOV, D.A., nauchn. sotr.; KAREV, G.V., aspirant; KARNAUKHCVA, Ye.S., doktor ekoh. nauk, otv. red.; BELOV, V.K., red.

[Potentialities for reducing costs in the agriculture of the Komi A.S.S.R.] Rezervy sokrasheniia zatrat v sel'skom khoziaistve Komi ASSR. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 178 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komi filial, Syktyvkar.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8800

Author : Podoplelov, I.I.

Inst :

Title : Prolonged Heterotransplantations of Mouse Tumor to Rats.
Report I. Study of the Biological Properties of Mouse
Ascites Adenocarcinoma in the Process of Serial Trans-
plantations to Rats.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 43, No 6, 63-65

Abstract : The ascitic form of the Ehrlich mouse adenocarcinoma was
grafted into the abdominal cavity of three- to five-day-
old rats in a dose of 0.2 cc each. The incidence of
"takes" amounted to 100%. The regrafts were made after
3-6 days; 110 passages were performed on young rats.
After the 30th and 73d passages the tumor was grafted onto
mice and then again onto young rats. In one cc of ascitic
fluid of the 98th passage there were 40,000,000 cancer

Card 1/2

- 35 -

PODOPLELOV, I.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "^{long}Protracted ^{grafts}
of mouse cancer in rats with a study of the immunobiological
properties of heterotransplants." Mos, 1959, 19 pp (Acad Med
Sci USSR) 200 copies (KL, 34-59, 118)

- 106 -

PODOPLELOV, I. I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/R Cancer August 59

3119. **Prolonged heterologous transplantation of mouse tumours into rats. II. The antigenic properties of cells of Ehrlich's mouse ascites carcinoma in the process of its heterotransplantation, studied by the complement fixation test (Russian text)** PODOPLELOV I. J. Dept. of Immunobiol., Inst. of Exp. Biol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis. Moscow *Bull. eksper. Biol. i Med.* 1959, 47:1 (52-56) Tables 2

A series of heterotransplantations was maintained for one year. From the first transplantations the cells acquired small quantities of rat specific antigens, while after 40-55 reinoculations, they lost a number of mouse-specific antigens. The loss of these mouse antigens is associated with a decreased growth of the heterologous tumour strain.

PODOPLELOV, I.I.; TRIBULEV, G.P.; KAKPAKOV, V.T.; SHARY, N.I.

Study of the antigenic structure of human cells in cultures of strains "Immunologically purified" of the serum component of the medium. Folia biol. (Prana) 10 no.6:465-471 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

PODOPLELOV, I.I.

Prolonged heterogenous survivals of mouse tumor in rats.
Report No.3: Agglutination reaction study of antigenic
properties of the Ehrlich mouse ascites carcinoma after
prolonged presence in rats. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 47
no.6:91-95 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz otdela immunobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy
biologii (dir. - prof.I.H.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstav-
lena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(NEOPLASMS, immunol.

antigenic properties of mouse Ehrlich
carcinoma implanted in rats (Rus))

PODOPLELOV, I.I.

17

37201

S/560/61/000/011/007/012
E027/E635

27 2400

AUTHORS: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N.N., Mayskiy, I.N.,
Yazdovskiy, V.I., Pekhov, A.P., Gyurdzhian, A.A.,
Nefed'yeva, N.P., Kapichnikov, M.M., Podoplelov, I.I.,
Rybaikov, N.I., Klemparskaya, N.N., Klimov, V.Yu.,
Novikov, S.N., Novikova, I.S., Petrov, R.V.,
Sushko, N.G., Ugryumov, Ye.P., Fedorova, G.I.,
Zakharov, A.F., Vinogradova, I.N., Chamova, K.G.
and Buyko, Ye.A.

TITLE: The results of the first microbiological and
cytological experiments in Space in Earth satellites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli.
no. 11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh
issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya poletov vtorogo
i tret'yego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov, 44 - 67

TEXT: The authors report the results of their investigations
of biological objects which had been exposed to space conditions
in satellite vehicles. The first part of the work was devoted
to a study of the survival of cells of differing levels of
organisation under the influence of radiation and other
Card 1/5

11

5/560/61/OCC/011/007/012
E027/E635

The results of the ---

unfavourable factors, in comparison with control materials which remained in the laboratory over the same period. In experiments with bacteria 2ml. samples of suspensions of *Escherichia coli*, *Aerobacter aerogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Clostridium butyricum* containing 500 million organisms or spores per ml. were sealed in ampoules, and exposed to a space flight of unstated duration; the number of viable individuals after the exposure did not differ significantly from the values for the control samples. A similar experiment was carried out with the T2 phage of *E. coli* and the 1321 phage of *A. aerogenes*, which were sent in the second satellite; again, no significant reduction in the titre of the phage preparations could be detected after return from space. Similar results were obtained with preparations of phage sent into space in the fourth and fifth satellites. Two bottles and six tubes of HeLa cells, some of which were saturated with oxygen, were exposed to space flight

Card 2/5

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E027/E635

The results of the . . .

conditions, after it had first been shown that vibration and acceleration did not detach the cells from the glass. The cultures without oxygen appeared normal on return, whereas in those exposed to oxygen most of the cells had degenerated. Subculture showed that 90% of the cells, whether detached from or remaining on the glass, were dead; however, two tubes gave good growth, and the cells which grew up showed no abnormalities of morphology. No antigenic differences could be detected in the cells in anaphylaxis and desensitization experiments in guinea-pigs. In subsequent space flights fibroblast and human amnion cell cultures were studied, with similar results. Pieces of human and rabbit skin were also used. On August 12th 1960 two pieces of skin 2.5 x 3.5 cm. in size and 0.5 mm. thick were taken from a human donor, placed in Hanks solution and sent into space in the second satellite. On recovery they were regrafted on the original site in the donor and became firmly attached after seven days.

Card 3/5

S/560/61/000/011/007/012
E027/E635

The results of the ---

Similar results were obtained with two other donors. An apparatus was devised for making a subculture in space, in order to study the ability of bacteria to multiply under space conditions. In experiments with *Glostridium butylicum* no deviations from the controls were observed. The second part of the work was devoted to a study of possible genetic effects brought about by exposure to space conditions, mainly by looking for the production of auxotrophic mutants and lysogeny in bacteria. The former were detected by inoculation on a layer of minimal medium which was then covered with an overlay of the same medium in order to fix the colonies. When the latter had grown up their position was noted and an overlay of complete medium was then put on, and the colonies which then grew up as a result of the diffusion of essential nutrients were selected as auxotrophic mutants. No such mutants could be found in suspensions of *Escherichia coli* recovered from the second satellite. The experiments on the induction of lysogenic bacteria were carried out on a strain of *E. coli* lysogenized by a λ phage which had been exposed to cosmic

Card 4/5

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S/560/61/000/011/007/012
EO27/E635

The results of the ---

radiation in the fifth satellite. Free phage particles were removed by adding phage antiserum; after the end of the latent period the action of the antiserum was cut short by diluting 1:100, streptomycin was added to inhibit the host organisms, and the mixture was plated out on the indicator strain in order to count the phage particles produced. The results obtained, considered in comparison with control experiments, provided no evidence of induction by cosmic radiation during a space flight of ninety minutes. No difference was observed in the plaque morphology. No changes could be detected in the chemical and physical properties of calf thymus deoxyribonucleic acid recovered after a space flight. The results as a whole indicate that no damage was suffered by isolated cells during a brief exposure to space conditions. There are 6 figures and 10 tables.

f

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1961

Card 5/5

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; MAYSKIY, I.N.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; PEKHOV, A.P.;
RYBAKOV, N.I.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N.; GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; TRIBULEV,
G.P.; NEFED'YEVA, N.P.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M.; PODOPLELOV, I.I.;
ANTIPOV, V.V.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.; KOP'YEV, V.Ya.

Problems of space microbiology and cytology. Probl.kosm.biol.
1:118-136 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE MICROBIOLOGY) (CYTOLOGY)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N. N.; VOLKOV, M. N.; MYSKIY, I. N.; TRIBULEV, G. P.; RYBAKOV, N. I.;
SAKSONOV, P. P.; ANTIPOV, V. V.; KOZLOV, V. A.; PODOPLELOV, I. I.

"Results of microbiological and cytological investigation on Vostok type
spacecraft."

paper presented at the 15th Intl Astronautical Cong, Warsaw, 7-12 Sep 64.

I. 20209-66 . T JK
ACC NR: AP6010334

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/009/0287/0990

AUTHOR: Tribulev, G. P.; Podoplelov, I. I.; Popivanov, R. P.; Vulchanov, V. H. 24
E

ORG: Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow;
Department of General Biology, Higher Medical Institute, Sofia; Institute of
Microbiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia

TITLE: Study of antigenic relations between HeLa-cells and human spermatozoa

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 9, 1965, 887-890

TOPIC TAGS: antigen, cytology, biologic reproduction

ABSTRACT:

Following their earlier investigations conducted in two separate groups (see, e.g., I. I. Podoplelov et al., Byull. eksper. biol. i med., 8, 1964, 85; R. Popivanov, V. Kh. Vulchanov, Ibid., 2, 1965, 110), the authors started in 1964 joint investigation concerning the possible antigenic kinship between human spermatozoa and the HeLa cells. The present article gives an account of the material used and the experimental results achieved. The overall analysis leads to the conclusion that HeLa cells as well as human erythrocytes and spermatozoa contain the O(H) isoantigen and one more antigen common to the three cell types, most probably with a species specificity. The theoretical foundation of the problem and a detailed description of the experiments will be published elsewhere (G. P. Tribulev, et al., Eksper. med. i morfol., 4, 3, 1965). This paper was presented by Al. Toshkov, Corresponding Member BAN, on 25 May 1965. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 008 / SOV REF: 006
Cord 1/1 195 2

L 14245-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWA(j)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWA(b)-2 SCTB TT/DD/JK/RD,
ACC NR: AT6003860 GW SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0261/0269

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Rybakov, N. I.; Kozlov, V. A.; Saksenov, P. P.;
Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Podoplelov, I. I.; Parfenov, G. P.

76
71
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of ²⁴⁴⁵⁵microbiological and cytological investigations conducted during the flights of "Vostok" type vehicles

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 261-269

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, genetics, bacterial genetics, gamma irradiation, cobalt, radioisotope, microbiology, cytology, space biologic experiment, radiation biologic effect, biologic vibration effect

ABSTRACT: The biological objects used for space research are carefully selected genetic indicators. E. coli K-12 (λ), frequently chosen for these experiments, is a reliable biological dosimeter of the genetic effectiveness of spaceflight factors. When normal and cancerous human cells were exposed in the Vostok series, it was found that these experimental samples did not differ essentially from control samples kept on earth. However, some tendency to intensification of phage production was observed in cultures.

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L 14245-66

ACC NR: AT6003860

of E. coli in this series (an increase by a factor of 1.2 on Vostok-2, 4.6 on Vostok-3, and 1.96 on Vostok-4). Data from repeated exposure of the same biological object indicate accumulation of the spaceflight effect, although the character of this accumulation is not clear. In a comparison of the results of Vostoks 3-6, it was not possible to establish a linear dependence of biological effect on time of exposure in space. However, factors causing a genetic effect (an increase in the phage-producing activity of a lysogenic culture) definitely operated during these flights.

The following derived values of induced phage production were calculated: 3 for Vostoks 3 and 5 (corresponding to the inducing effect of 3.2 rad of gamma-rays), and 1.8 for Vostoks 4 and 6 (corresponding to 0.8 rad in spaceflight, the observed genetic effect must therefore be partially due to other factors (such as weightlessness, acceleration, vibration, etc.).

To study the operation of one of these factors, E. coli K-12 was subjected to vibrations of 18, 35, 75, 100, and 700 cps for 15-30 min. and, in another series of experiments, to vibration in combination with Co^{60}

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L 14245-66

ACC NR: AT6003860

gamma-irradiation (dose, 100 rad; dose power, 21 rad/min). The experimental results show that vibration alone does not induce phage production but does increase the sensitivity of lysogenic bacteria to the subsequent influence of gamma-irradiation. It is suggested that vibration helps sensitize cells of a lysogenic culture to the influence of cosmic radiation, although it is also possible that the cause of genetic changes is weightlessness in combination with radiation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.
[ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002

FW
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6036563

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Tribulev, G. P.; Rybakov, N. I.; Podoplelov, I. I.; Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.; Saksonov, P. P.; Parfenov, G. P.; Sharyy, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results and trends in the study of the biological effect of cosmic radiation and dynamic flight factors using microbiological and cytological models [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SCURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 172-173

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, space biologic experiment, tissue culture, lysogenic bacteria, cosmic radiation biologic effect, combined stress/Voskhod-1

ABSTRACT: Systems of lysogenic bacteria and single layer cultures of normal and cancer cells of man have been used on all spaceflights since the second orbital spaceship. This report presents the results of investigations performed on spaceships of the Vostok and Voskhod types. Biological experiments carried out on Vostok-3, -4, -5, and -6 indicate that phage production of lysogenic culture of E. coli K-12 increases with the duration of the flight. However, a direct linear relationship between the biological

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ACC NR: AT6036563

However, when tissues were subjected to a second spaceflight (on Vostok-4, Vostok-6, and Voskhod-1), the twice-flown tissues showed a definite prolongation in the latent period of the ability to grow, as well as certain other noticeable changes. This makes it possible to surmise that spaceflight factors may have a cumulative effect on human tissue cultures. Further investigations of the biological effects of spaceflight utilizing lysogenic bacteria and tissues of various cultures are contemplated. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

L 37643-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2,FCC/T SCPB TT/DD/JK/GW
ACC NR: AP6024650 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/66/000/004/0592/0593

52
B

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Pekhov, A. P.;
Rybakov, N. I.; Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.;
Saksonov, P. P.; Podoplelov, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of study of the effect of cosmic radiation and other
spaceflight factors on lysogenic bacteria and human cell cultures
[Paper presented at the Anniversary Symposium of the Institute of Bio-
physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences held in Brno in May
1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1966,
592-593

TOPIC TAGS: spaceflight effect, radiation effect, Hela cell, lysogenic
bacteria / Vostok 4 spacecraft, Vostok 6 spacecraft, Voskhod 1 spacecraft

ABSTRACT: Single-layer cultures of normal human cells (fibroblasts and
amniotic cells) and human cancer cells (Hela strain), together with
cultures of lysogenic bacteria (*E. coli* K-12), have been consistently
used as radiation indicators on Soviet spacecraft. Results of these
experiments have shown that repeated exposure of a culture of Hela cells
to spaceflight factors on the Vostok-4 and Vostok-6 flights produced

UDC: 629.195:577.391

Card 1/2

PODOPLELOV, I.I.; GLINSKIY, I.A.; KAKPAKOV, V.T.; MINTYAN, S.P.

Studies on cell growth in monolayer cultures of the CaVe strain
in a medium containing rabbit and bovine sera. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 59 no.2:118-121 F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdel immunobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
N.N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov) i gruppa eksperimental'noy morfologii
kletki (zav. S.S. Laguchev) Instituta eksperimental'noy bio-
logii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; RYBAKOV, N.I.; KOZLOV, V.A.; SAKSONOV, P.P.;
DOBROV, N.N.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; PODOPLELOV, I.I.; PARFENOV, G.P.

Summary of microbiological and cytochemical studies on "Vostok"
spaceships. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:261-269 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ZAKHAROV, A.F.; UGRYUMOV, Ye.P.; PODOPLELOV, I.I.

Conditions for the growth of cells cultured in vitro in the form
of isolated colonies. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:91-96 Mr
'63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz otdela immunobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
N.N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii
(direktor - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June
11, 1962.

PODOPLELOV, I.I.; UGRYUMOV, Ye.P.; ZAKHAROV, A.F.; ROSLYAKOVA, N.A.

Experiments on immunization of horses by HeLa strain cell cultures.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 58 no.8:85-87 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Otdel immunobiologii (rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. N.N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy
biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted
July 8, 1963.

TRIBULEV, G.P.; PODOPLELOV, I.I.

Study of antigenic properties of HeLa strain cells by the
agglutination reaction. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.6:73-
75 Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel immunobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.
Zhukov-Verezhnikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. -
prof. I.N.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ALPAT'YEV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, prof.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Aleksandr
Mikhaylovich, prof.; PODOPLELOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich,
dots.; SHAGIROVA, I.M., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Physical geography of the U.S.S.R.] Fizicheskaja geografiia
SSSR. Pod obshchei red. A.M.Arkhangel'skogo. Moskva, Vys-
shaia shkola. Pt.1. 1962. 314 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Physical geography)

PODOPLELOV, N. YA.

15-57-2-1429

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
pp 35-36 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Podoplelov, N. Ya.

TITLE: Geomorphological Observations in the Samur District
of South Dagestan (Geomorfologicheskiye nablyudeniya
v Prissamurskom rayone Yuzhnogo Dagestana)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t, 1955, Vol 116,
pp 219-233

ABSTRACT: An elongate tectonic erosional valley of the Samur
River lies in the Samur morphological district. The
headwaters of the river are in the Taklik-Dyul'ty-Dag
mountain massif, and its mouth empties into the
Caspian Sea. The length of the river is 212 km.
During the greater part of the river's course, the
valley is compressed between the Main Caucasian and
the Samur mountain ranges. In its lower course the

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15-57-2-1429

Geomorphological Observations in the Samur District (Cont.)

the present time caused the appearance of a series of marine and stream terraces; the opening of "scissor faults" had a great influence on the formation of the Samur region relief. The lithographical composition of the rocks is reflected in the relief of the region. Three zones are distinguished by their morphological structure in the Samur region: the upper, the middle, and the lower. The upper zone is characterized by a V-shaped profile, steep rocky slopes, narrow bottom, two terraces, and by small recent outwash cones. Toward the middle zone, the valley widens, the outwash cones become larger, slopes flatten gradually, and the river valley begins to develop. The middle course, from the village of Akhty to the village of Gil'yar contains not only erosional, but also depositional terraces, large outwash cones, and an alluvial river valley. In the lower zone, the valley is broadened, has a flat bottom, a shallow channel, and a number of terraces. From the Gil'yar village to the Caspian Sea, the valley gradually merges with the arid lowland of the Maritime district. It is hardly incised at all, and ranges from 6 km to 7 km in width. In all, five terraces comprise the main
Card 3/4

ALPAT'YEV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, prof.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Aleksandr
Mikhaylovich, prof.; PODOPLELOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich, dots.;
STEPANOV, Anatoliy Yakovlevich, dots.; SHAGIROVA, I.M., red.

[Physical geography of the U.S.S.R.] Fizicheskaya geografiya
SSSR. [By] A.M.Alpat'ev i dr. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola.
Pt.2. 1965. 557 p. (MIRA 18:6)

Alpat'ev

PODOPLELOV, N. YA.

14-1-407

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p. 39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Podoplelov, N. Ya.

TITLE: Geomorphological Observations in the Samur Region of
Southern Daghestan (Geomorphologicheskiye nablyudeniya v
Prisamurskom rayone Yuzhnogo Dagestana)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1956, Nr 116,
pp. 219-233

ABSTRACT: The article is based on the data obtained by the author's
personal observations in the summer and fall periods of
1939, 1946 and 1947, and also uses data obtained from the
unpublished and published works of the Daghestan Section
of the Northern-Caucasus Geological Administration. The
author considers the Samur River valley as an independent
geomorphological region of Daghestan and notes 3 distinct

Card 1/2

GEMBEL', Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; PINKHENSON, D.M .; PODOPLELOV, N.Ya.

[Natural resources of the U.S.S.R. serve the building of communism] Prirodnye bogatstva SSSR na sluzhbe kommunisticheskogo stroitel'stva. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniu polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1959. 33 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Natural resources)

POZDEYEV, V.N., aspirant; PODOPLELOV, V.A., inzh.

Efficient length of the tracks in track skeleton assembly points.
Trudy NIIZMT no.31:65-86 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Railroads—Track)

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