

SHTIL'MAN, Yefim Grigor'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRNOVA, L.S.,
redaktor; KOGAN, F.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Constructing small bridges and conduits of precast reinforced
concrete] Stroitel'stvo stobnykh zhelezobetonnykh malykh mostov i
trub. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry. 1956. 63 p.
(Bridges, Concrete) (MIRA 10:1)
(Precast concrete construction)

MATAROV, Ivan Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOVA, Lidiya Semenovna,
inzh.; SHILINA, Anna Lukinichna, inzh.; SEREGIN, I.N., inzh.;
MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete bridges with multiple-row welded bars]
Sbornye zhelezobetonnye mosty s mnogoriadnoi svarnoi armaturoi.
Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shossei-
nykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 188 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Bridges) (Reinforced concrete)

BERSHEDA, Fedor Vasil'yevich; RUDYAKOV, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; FEL'DMAN, Mikhail Borisovich; SMIRNOVA, L.S., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Construction of a large reinforced-concrete bridge] Stroitel'stvo bol'shogo zhelezobetonnoho mosta. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Bridges, Concrete)

PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.; MEDOVSHCHIKOVA, F.F.; SETAMM, A.K.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.

Investigations of chemical processes in the synthesis of papaverine;
synthesis and properties of certain acyl derivatives of α -amino-
(3,4-dimethoxy)-cinnamic acid. Med.prom. no.2:25-29 Δ p-Je '55.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskogo sinteza Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

(ACIDS,

cinnamic acid, α -amino- β -(3,4-dimethoxy)-cinnamic acid
acyl deriv., synthesis in prod. of papaverine)

(PAPAVERINE, preparation of,

synthesis of α -amino- β -(3,4-dimethoxy)-cinnamic acid
acyl deriv. in)

SMIRNOVA, L. V.

"IKS-11 and IKS-6 Infrared Spectrometers," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 19, No.1,
pp. 52-53, 1955

Translation D 418281

ALEKSANDROVA, N.I.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.

Catamnestic data following early discharge from a hospital in scarlet fever cases. *Pediatrics*, no.5:14-17 S-0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. M.G. Danilevich) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. N.T. Shuova)

(SCARLET FEVER,

catamnestic data in early discharge from hospital)

St. ...
BYKOV, V.T.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.

Physicochemical and adsorption properties of the natural sorbents
of the Far East. Trudy DVFAN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.3:71-82 '58.
(Soviet Far East--Sorbents) (MIRA 11:5)

KASHTANOVA, A.Z.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.; NERED, A.G.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Distribution of nitrogen during the thermal decomposition of
Cheremkhovo coal and studies of nitrogen bases. *Izv. Fiz.-khim.*
nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:103-108 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Coal tar--Analysis) (Nitrogen--Analysis)

SMIRNOVA, L.V.; 1967, L.V.

Physicochemical and adsorptive properties of natural sorbents
of the Far East. Part 2. Trudy Vses. Ser. Khim.
no.4:13-16 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Soviet Far East—Sorbents)

BYNOV, V.S.; SHIRNOVA, L.V.

Adsorption of water and alcohol vapors by adsorbents of differing
structure. Trudy DMI SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4:55-67 '60.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Adsorption)

BRNOV, V.T.; SHENOV, L.V.

Adsorption of alcohols from carbon tetrachloride solutions
by natural sorbents. Trudy DANI SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4:77-
82 1960. (MIRA 14:10)

(Alcohols)
(Adsorption)
(Carbon tetrachloride)

SMIRNOVA, L.V.

Adsorption of polar water molecules and monohydric alcohols
on hydrophilic adsorbents. Report No.2 Trudy DVFAN SSSR.Ser.
khim. no.7:42-46 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MYULLER, E.K.; SMIRNOVA, L.Ya.; YEROFEYEV, A.I.

New machines for the treatment of asbestos. *Trudy NIIasbest.*
no.2:99-109 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

SMIRNOVA, L.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of different functional states of the cerebral cortex on the
quantity of leucocytes in rabbits. Report no.1. Vop.perel. krovi 4:
70-76 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (LEUCOCYTES)

ZAIKINA, A.P., staryiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHRAGO, M.I., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; BIBIKOVA, Ye.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.Ye.

Transfusion of the "intermediate layer" of stored blood in leucopenia,
agranulocytosis, and thrombopenia. Vop.pereb.krovi 4:165-174 '55.
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (MIRA 9:12)
(LEUCOPENIA)
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS)

SMIRNOVA, L. YE., CAND MED SCI, "EXPERIMENTAL^{Lab} CLINICAL
DATA ON THE ROLE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CONTROLLING THE
LEVEL OF LEUCOCYTES." KHAR'KOV, 1960. (KHAR'KOV MED INST).
(KL, 3-61, 235).

464

LYSOVA, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DANBEKOV, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOVA, L.Z., inzh.; KALISTRATOVA, M.V.; GANBERG, M.M.; IGNOVA, K.I.; SHISTER, G.M., red.

[Album of prestressed reinforced concrete roof constructions for the general repair of apartment houses] Al'bom predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii krysh dlia kapital'nogo remonta zhilykh domov. Leningrad, 1962. 3, 58 p. diags. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Roofing, Concrete)

SOV/112-59-17-35846

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 17, p 16 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Smirnova, M.A., Dorfman, S.Ye.

TITLE: A New Method of Enameling Resistance Alloys

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhn. sb. M-vo elektrotekhnich. prom-sti USSR, 1956, Nr 4 (88), pp 4-6

ABSTRACT: The enameling of thin wires made of resistance alloys presents considerable technological difficulties. At the "Sevkabel" Plant was proposed to enamel these wires with a thick varnish (ML-1, base contents 60 - 70%). The application of the varnish must be carried out by means of felt pressers, the varnish being heated to 50°C. With such a heating the properties of the varnish remain stable for a long time. At heating the varnish to a higher temperature its properties change markedly. With the application of the new technology the amount of spoilage and waste decreased considerably.

V.A.P.

Card 1/1

ZHIZHINA, M.S.; SMIRNOVA, M.A.

Favositidae and Thamnoporidae from Silurian deposits of
the eastern Taymyr Peninsula. Sbor.st.po paleont.i bio-
strat. no.16:62-93 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Taymyr Peninsula--Corals, Fossil)

USSR/Human And Animal Physiology. Digestion.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36514.

Author : Smirnova, M.A.

Inst : Sverdlovsk Institute.

Title : The Effect of Feeding of "Molta" Lake Plankton on Salivary Glands and Gastric Juice Secretion.

Orig Pub: Tr. Sverdl. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 1, 211-215.

Abstract: Saliva, secreted through salivary gland fistulas in dogs fed Molta Lake Plankton containing large amounts of organic matter, was similar in viscosity and volume to saliva secreted after feeding raw meat and moist bread. After a 10 min. simulated meal of plankton the secretion of gastric juice was 50% less than the amount secreted after meat and its acidity and di-

Card : 1/2

SMIRNOVA, M. A.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the effect of sapropel on certain physiological processes in the animal organism". Omsk, 1958. 20 pp (Min Agric USSR, Omsk Vet Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 123)

FAUSLIN, Zalman Mendeleovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MAIROVA, Margarita
Aleksandrovna, inzh.; OSHER, D.N., nauchn. red.;
KORFINSKAYA, M.V., red.

[radio engineering and electronics] Radiotekhnika i elekt-
ronika. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 370 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

CHERNOKHVOSTOVA, Ye.V.; STARSHINOVA, V.S.; SMIRNOVA, M.A.; BELYAYEVA, A.I.

Conditions of the formation of typhoid antibodies of various
physicochemical nature. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42
no.2:13-19 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, I Moskovskiy
ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut i Moskovskaya gorodskaya
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

YANOVLEVA, M.Ye.; BAZMUKHIN, I.F.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

Deviation with a small angle of optical axes. *Vopr. Prikl. Opt.* 1965
237-292 '65. (VOP 1965)

SMIRNOVA, M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of the consumption of ties on the cost of hauls. Trudy MTBI
no.5:78-81 '57. (MLRA 10:10)

(Railroads--Ties)

SMIRNOVA, M.B.

SMIRNOVA, M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On the life of wooden ties. Trudy MTEI no.5:132-141 '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Railroads--Ties)

LIDERS, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOVA, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reconditioning of rails and fastenings. Trudy MIIⁿ no.120:
120-146 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Railroads--Rails--Maintenance and repair)

SMIRNOVA, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problem of corrugated rail wear. Trudy MIIT no.120:147-178
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Railroads--Rails)

SMIRNOVA, M.B., *kand. tekhn. nauk*

Establishing the basis of the testing for strength of
R65 rails. Trudy MIIT no.210:28-37 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

RUSSIAN, A.N.; BRITISH, R.F.; RUSSIAN, A.N.; BRITISH, R.F.

infrared spectroscopic study of the products of chemical reaction
between aluminum ions and polysilicic acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37
no. 12:2716-2718. 1964. (UFA 18:3)

L 36706-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5003117

S/0080/65/038/001/0047/0051

AUTHOR: Smirnova, M. F.; Dushina, A. P.; Aleskovskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Synthesis and chemical properties of synthetic aluminosilica gels.
Communication I.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic aluminosilica gel, synthesis, properties, inorganic ion exchange material, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: Aluminosilica gels with $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratios varied from 1:1 to 8:1 were obtained by coprecipitation of sodium silicate with aluminum nitrate from HCl solution with ammonia. Washed samples were dried at temperatures gradually increased from 80-180C, and activated for 12 hours at 380-400C. The strength of the final structure of the sorbent was increased by aging the acidified sodium silicate solutions for 12 hours. The chemical stability of the synthesized aluminosilica gels was characterized by determining their solubility in 0.039N $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and 1N HCl. While most inorganic ion exchange materials are unstable

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L 36706-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003117

in alkali solutions, no SiO_2 and very little Al^{3+} was dissolved from these aluminosilicagels in the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$. In acid solution the silica gel was more stable than the aluminosilica gels. The solubility of the latter in the 1N HCl increased as their Al ion content increased, with the 2:1 $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ aluminosilica gel being the most soluble. This possibly indicates more complete reaction in the synthetic samples of this ratio. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Lensovyeta
(Leningrad Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 36707-65 EWP(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5003118

S/0080/65/038/001/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Smirnova, M. F.; Dushina, A. P.; Aleskovskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Sorption properties of synthetic aluminosilica gels. Communication II.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic aluminosilica gel, sorption, sorption capacity, calcium aluminosilica gel, copper extraction, exchange capacity

ABSTRACT: Examination of the sorption properties of a series of aluminosilica gels with $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratios from 1:1 to 8:1 established that samples with a 2:1 ratio have the maximum sorption capacity. This 2:1 aluminosilica gel, when treated with saturated $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ solutions under dynamic conditions, had an apparent exchange capacity for Ca exceeding its theoretical content of OH-groups; this additional sorption of Ca was associated with the chemical reaction of Ca ions with the dissolved SiO_2 . The extractability of trivalent metals with the Ca-aluminosilica gels was investigated and the gel containing 2:1 $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ again had the

Card 1/2

L 36707-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003118

greater sorption capacity. On extracting copper from weak acid CuSO_4 solutions, pH = 3.7, the Ca ions in the sorbent were completely exchanged for Cu ions. The Cu was subsequently desorbed with 1N HCl. However, the exchange capacity of the Ca-aluminosilica gel for Cu decreased upon regeneration of the sorbent. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovyeta
(Leningrad Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SMIRNOVA, M.F.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology

Feb 51

"The Effect of Various Types of Inflammation on Immunity. I. The Effect of Acute Inflammation (Produced by Turpentine) on the Formation of Agglutinins and Bacteriolysins," M. F. Smirnova, Div of Virusol, Ukrainian Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol "Mikrobiol Zhur" (Kiev), Vol XII, No 3, 1950, pp 72-78

An acute inflammation produced by turpentine results in increased titers of agglutinins upon immunization of rabbits with typhoid vaccine. The formation of bacteriolysins is not affected.

215T48

USSR/Medicine - Immunology

Feb 51

"The Effect of Various Types of Inflammation on Immunity. II. The Effects of Chronic Inflammation (Produced by Paraffin) and Hyperergic Inflammation (Arthus's Phenomenon) on the Formation of Agglutinins and Bacteriolysins," M. F. Smirnova, Div of Virusol, Ukrainian Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol

"Mikrobiol Zhur" (Kiev), Vol XII, No 3, 1950, pp 79-85

Chronic inflammation does not affect formation of agglutinins upon subcutaneous immunization of rabbits

215749

bits with typhoid vaccine. Arthus's phenomenon (produced by subcutaneous injection of normal horse serum) initially suppresses formation of agglutinins against typhoid in rabbits, and later (in the stage of a healing ulcer) exerts no effect. Acute inflammation (produced by turpentine) increases resistance of mice immunized with Salmonella typhimurium to subsequent infection with these bacteria; chronic inflammation (produced by paraffin) weakens this resistance.

SMIRNOVA, M.F.

215749

USSR/Medicine - Immunology

Feb 51

"The Effect of Various Types of Inflammation on Immunity. III. The Effects of Acute (Produced by Turpentine), Chronic (Produced by Paraffin), and Hyperergic (Arthus's Phenomenon) Inflammation on the Formation of Tetanus Antitoxin," M. F. Smirnova, Div of Virusol, Ukrainian Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol

"Mikrobiol Zhur" (Kiev), Vol XII, No 3, 1950, pp 86-90

Acute inflammation produced by turpentine increases formation of tetanus antitoxin after rabbits have

215T50

been immunized with the corresponding anatoxin; hyperergic inflammation reduces formation of this antitoxin; chronic inflammation produced by paraffin has no effect.

215T50

SMIRNOVA, M. F.

SMIRNOWA ~~Me~~ EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

484. TWO CASES OF ACUTE LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (Russian text) - Smir -
nova M. F. Med. Inst., Irkutsk - TRUDY KAF. KOZH. IVENER. ZABOL.
(Irkutsk) 1957, 2 (225-231)

Two fatal cases, a woman of 25 and a girl of 14 yr. of age, are described. Post-mortem findings in the first case were: widespread pulmonary tb, tb of spleen and lymph glands, pleural effusion, embolic nephritis; in the second case: verrucous endocarditis, focal nephritis, tuberculous lymphadenitis, pulmonary suppuration and septic pleural effusion, an abscess of the right lobe of thyroid and phlegmonous inflammation of the right half of the pharynx. References 6.

Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)

SHAYKHET, G.Kh., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAYKHET, G.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEREDA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VASILENKO, S.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Studying outbreaks of acute fever diseases caused by a virus of the Coxsackie group. Vrach.delo no.9:943-949 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Virusnaya laboratoriya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik M.F. Smirnova) Kirevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES)

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic in Man and Animals.

F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67306

Author : Yanchenko, T.F., Smirnova, M.F., Nekrashevich, H.I.,
Rogovs'kiy, V.Ya.

Inst : -

Title : Research Into the Etiology of Scarlet Fever.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiol. zh., 1957, 19, No 2, 49-56.

Abstract : Various laboratory animals were infected with pathological material from patients sick with scarlet fever (the material was first filtered through a No 2 rublev filter). In no case did an animal become diseased. In some cases the animal's blood gave a positive RSK with serum from patients convalescing from scarlet fever. When the material was passed on chicken embryos (an average of 7-8 passages), no changes were observed in the embryo membranes. When the allantois or the amnion membrane was used as an antigene, after one or two passages the RSK was

Card 1/2

SMIRNOVA, M.F., starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik, TISHCHENKO, I.T., SHEVCHENKO, L.F.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Incidence of influenza in Kiev during the pandemic of 1957. Vrach.
delo no.8:827-831 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii i gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
2. Starshiy epidemiolog gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(for Tishchenko).
(KIEV--ASIAN FLU)

SMIRNOVA, M.F.; SEREDA, V.N.; NEKRASHEVICH, N.I. [Nekrashevych, N.I.];
YANCHENKO; T.F.

Regularities observable in detecting globular bodies in the material
from scarlet fever patients. Mikrobiol. zhur. 22 no.3:58-62 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SCARLET FEVER)

SMIRNOVA, M.F.; SHEVCHENKO, L.F.

Comparative study on the biological properties of influenza virus strains in Kiev in 1957 and 1959. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:178-181 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Kiyev.
(KIEV—INFLUENZA)

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1964, 191:10, 1000-1001 (1964)

Clinical and virological study of influenza B virus in Tokyo, 1960.
Hasegawa, H., et al. Jpn. J. Infect. Dis. 13:103-110 (1960)

(MIRA 12:6)

S/O32/60/026/008/022/046/XX
B020/B052

AUTHORS: Kalinina, A. A., Smirnova, M. G., and Rempen, G. A.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 8, p. 949

TEXT: A rapid method was developed for the analysis of fluxing agents. It is based upon the fusion of a weighed-in portion of a fluxing agent with a borax-potassium-sodium carbonate mixture, the photolorimetric determination of silicon after the reduction of the silicon-molybdenum complex by thiourea against molybdenum blue, and the decomposition of the fluxing agent by an HF -, HNO_3 -, and H_2SO_4 mixture. The totality of the oxides of trivalent metals were determined by back-titration of the Trilon B excess by an iron chloride solution in the presence of salicylic acid. Iron was photolorimetrically determined in the form of a sulfosalicylate complex, and aluminum was calculated from the difference. Calcium and magnesium were successively titrated by Trilon B in the presence of chrome dark blue. Calcium is determined in the presence of magnesium,

Card 1/2

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; RUBTSOV, I.A.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Example of a catalytic asymmetric synthesis in the series of
bicyclic compounds. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1881 O '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Effect of certain drugs on the content of ascorbic acid in the
blood. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 6:86-87 June 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry (Head -- Docent M. Z. Kaverin),
Arkhangel'sk Medical Institute.

SMIRNOVA, M. G.

"The Effect of Certain Drugs on the Content of Reduced and Combined Ascorbic Acid in an Organism." Cand Med Sci, Gor'kiy State Medical Inst, Gor'kiy, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

~~M. G.~~ SMIRNOVA, M. G.

Effect of vitamin C and adrenaline on the sugar content of skin. M. D. Kiverin and M. G. Smirnova (Med. Inst., Archangelsk). *Biokhimiya* 20, 408-13 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 10096a. — Rabbits were used as test animals capable of synthesizing vitamin C (I). The effects of feeding I and injecting it with adrenaline on the sugar content of skin were studied. Part of the expt. was performed with animals receiving the usual winter regimen consisting of oats, hay, and root vegetables. A 2nd part was done with animals in a state of scurvy. In the 3rd part the animals were satd. with I by peroral administration of 200 mg. on 5 successive days. Adrenaline was administered subcutaneously in doses of 0.4 mg./kg. of body wt. Similarly, 200 mg. of I were injected subcutaneously. I was detd. by the indophenol titration method and sugar was detd. by a method

Chair of Biochemistry

previously described (M. D. Kiverin, *Biokhimiya* 17, 403 (1952)). In guinea pigs (which do not synthesize I) satd. with I the concn. of sugar and I rose sharply in skin. No such effects were observed in rabbits. Following injection of adrenaline the highest rise in skin sugar occurred in the so-called satd. rabbits. In adrenaline-satd. guinea pigs there is a lowering of skin sugar during the 1st hr. It was concluded that the glycemc type reaction following injection of I differs with the type of the animal studied.

MA
MST

R. S. Levine

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SMIRNOVA, M.G.

✓ 6688. Phosphorylase of skin. M. G. Smirnova *Biokhimiya*, 1956,
21: 441-443 (Chair of Biochem., Archangel Med. Inst., U.S.S.R.).
The phosphorylase activity of an sq. extract of guinea-pig skin
is very low, but is higher in animals previously exposed to u.v.
radiation. Increase of reducing power on incubation of skin extract
with glycogen is due to amylase activity. (Russian)
T. R. PARSONS

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22080.

Author : Ananina, N., Smirnova, M.

Inst : Archangelsk Medical Institute.

Title : The Importance of the Cerebral Hemispheres in
Leucocytic Reactions.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Arkhang: Med. In-t., 1956, vip. 13,
51-59.

Abstract: Experiments were carried out on puppies, 1½ -
- 3 months old. The right frontal lobe of the
cerebral hemispheres was removed in 8 puppies;
3 of the same litter served as controls. The
leucocyte count (L) in the puppies, prior to
the operation, was subject to great fluctua-
tions and varied from 20,000 to 35,000/mm-
cube. Injection of 2.5 ml of milk produced a

Card 1/4

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22080.

Abstract: young forms: basophiles increased to 5%. Toxic granules appeared in the cytoplasm of neutrophils. Injection of milk produced a monophasic leucocytic reaction. (the leucopenic stage was absent). Leucocytosis (Neutrophile) developed within 1-2 hours following injection, but to a lower level than prior the operation or in the control animals. The leucocytic reaction also consisted in a shift to the left by increase in myelocytes and young neutrophils. Basophile count increased, lymphocyte decreased. Identical changes, but with more marked disturbance in leucopoiesis was noted in the puppy with both frontal lobes re-

Card 3/4

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22080.

Abstract: moved. The operation was followed by anemia. It was concluded that the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres plays a regulating role in the formation of L, and the reflex leucocytic reaction following injections of leucocytosis stimulants.

Card 4/4

SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Hexokinase activity of the skin. Biokhimiia 24 no.2:345-348 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, the Medical Institute, Arkhangel'sk.

(SKIN, metab.

hexokinase, isolation (Rus))

(TRANSPHOSPHORYLASES,

hexokinase in skin, isolation (Rus))

KIVERIN, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; SMIRNOVA, Mariya Grigor'yevna; VEDRINSKIY,
A.I., otv. za vypusk

[Organic chemistry] Predmet i sodержanie organicheskoi khimii.
Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 20 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Chemistry, Organic)

KIVERIN, M.D.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

[Unsaturated hydrocarbons]Nepredel'nye uglevodorody. Arkhan-
gel'sk, Arkhangel'skii gos. med. in-t, 1960. 21 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(OLEFINS)

ORLOVA, N.I.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Ascorbic acid content in the blood of women during and after labor
in normal pregnancy and in pregnancies complicated by late
toxemia. Akush.i gin. no.6:43-45 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Ya.I. Rusin)
i kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent M.D. Kiverin) Arkhangel'skogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (LABOR (OBSTETRICS)) (TOXEMIA)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

SMIRNOVA, M. G.

[REDACTED]

✓ Reversion of glucose in solutions of concentrated sulfuric acid. V. I. Sharkov and M. G. Smirnova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 911-17 (1954) (Engl. translation). - See C.A. 49, 10850b. H. M. R...

SMIRNOVA, M. G.

USSR.

Reduction of glucose in concentrated sulphuric acid solutions.
V. I. Sharkov and M. G. Smirnova (*Zhur. prikl. Khim.*, 1954, 27, 975-982).—The reducing power of glucose is unaffected by 68.5% H₂SO₄ (1 hr. at 15°), but falls progressively at higher H₂SO₄ concn. to 80%. The velocity of the reaction rises with temp. (0-50°), and with rising H₂SO₄ and glucose concn.; it is greatest during the first hr., for H₂SO₄ concn. > 75%, diminishing rapidly thereafter. The [α]_D of the products in general varies inversely with their reducing power, although products of identical reducing power may have different [α]_D, depending on the reaction conditions.

R. TRUSCOE.

000000, 000000.

000000, 000000. --"Study of Electric Synthesis of Organic Compounds by Means of Electrocapillary and Polarization Measurements." *Dissertation for Degree in Science and Engineering, Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Ministry of Higher Education, USSR, Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute Gergo Ordzhonikidze, Chair of Technology of Electrochemical Production, Novocherkassk, 1955

00: Knishnava Letenisl. No. 15, 18 Jun 55

*For Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences

SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Complex acetone cations in oxalic acid. L. I. Antropov and M. G. Smirnova (S. Ordzhonikidze Polytech. Inst., Novosibirsk). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 29, 850-4 (1955). The method of constructing the electrocapillary curve was used to identify the nature of the particles of several org. substances in aq. soln. Electrocapillary measurements do not confirm the assumption of formation of complex ions from 1 mol. acetone + 1 H⁺, or 1 mol. C₂H₄O₂ + 1 H⁺. The increase in adsorption of Me₂CO in alk. solns. can be explained by an increase in the enolic form of acetone.

W. M. Sternberg

LFH

Smitnova, M. G.

Pyroxylin gunpowder: S. D. Cherkal, M. G. Smitnova
and L. A. Mel'nikova. U.S.S.R. 105,463, May 25, 1957.
To the powder compn. is added 1% PbO based on the amt.
of pyroxylin to activate the ignition of the powder and en-
hance its anticorrosive properties. M. Hesch.

4-24-57

*DM
ACT*

SMIRNOVA, M. G.

Distr: 4E2b(b)/4E2b(v)/4E2c(m)/4E2d(b)/4E2d(v)/4E3a(w)/4E3c 2 cys

49
 Kinetics of the decomposition of amalgams of sodium and potassium in the presence of some organic compounds. G. N. Slukina, E. A. Ushkova, M. G. Smirnova, and V. A. Smirnov. *Nauch. Raboty Stud. Khim.-Tekhnol. Fak., Novocherkasskiy Politekh. Inst. im. S. Ordzhonikidze*, 1959, No. 7, 31-8; cf. *Trudy Novocherkassk. Politekh. Inst.* 1958, No. 65, 140.—Mixts. contg. NaOH or KOH, the corresponding metal amalgam, and a reducible org. compd. are studied to det. the effect of the nature of the org. compd. and the effect of the nature of the metal of the amalgam on the rate const. for the process of the decompn. of the amalgam. Glucose, HCHO, and MeCOEt are studied. In all cases a straight line is obtained when \sqrt{C} (C = concn. of amalgam in moles of metal/l. Hg is plotted against time in sec. Deviation from the straight line occurs at the end of the reaction. Into a closed jacketed glass bottle, cooled by circulating H₂O, 250 ml. 1.0N alkali hydroxide contg. 0.25 mole/l. of org. compd. is poured. Three samples are withdrawn, 20 ml. amalgam (concn. 3 mole metal/l. Hg) is added, and electromagnetic stirring at 250 r.p.m. begun. At intervals alkali samples are titrated with 1.0N H₂SO₄. Amalgams are prepd. electrochem. From a previous article

by Smirnov (*loc. cit.*) comes the equation $\tau = [2V_{am}\sqrt{C_{M^+}} / K_{decompn.} C'_R](\sqrt{C_{M^+}} - \sqrt{C_{M^+}})$, where τ = time of decompn. of amalgam in sec.; V_{am} = vol. of amalgam in l.; C_{M^+} = concn. of metal hydroxide, C'_R = surface concn. of org. compd., and $K_{decompn.}$ = rate const. of the decompn. of the amalgam. $K_{decompn.} = (1/F)\exp((F/2RT)(A_{redn.} - E_{am}^0))$, where $A_{redn.}$ = redn. potential of the org. compd. on Hg or amalgam electrode at $D_s = 1.0$ amp./sq. cm., measured in a 1.0N soln. of ions of the metal forming the amalgam, which soln. also contains 1 mole/l. of org. compd., and $E_{am}^0 = 1.8445$ v. for Na amalgam and 1.8899 v. for K. Rate constns. calcd. from exptl. data for Na amalgam are 32.5×10^{-7} for HCHO, 1.78×10^{-7} for glucose, and 1×10^{-7} for MeCOEt. For K amalgam these constns. are 53.3×10^{-7} , 3.86×10^{-7} , and 2.44×10^{-7} , resp. The increase in rate constns., e.g., on going from Na to K amalgam with the same org. compd. is detd. by the equation $(\kappa K_{decompn.}/\kappa_0 K_{decompn.}) = \exp((F/2RT)(\kappa_0 E_{am}^0 - \kappa E_{am}^0))$. The theoretical value of this ratio of rate constns. is 1.65. The exptl. values are 1.64 for HCHO, 2.18 for glucose, and 1.71 for MeC:OEt.
 Eurilla Mayer

7
 MS(5D)(6)
 8

KIVERIN, M.D.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

[Saturated hydrocarbons] Predel'nye uglevodorody. Arkhan-
gel'sk, Arkhangel'skii gos. med. in-t, 1960. 17 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(PARAFFINS)

LIPOVETSKY, G.S.; GOL'DINA, B.G.; KUL'KOVA, I.A.; PEREPEL'KIN, V.P.; DENISOVA, A.A.; MANEVICH, Ye.I.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Sutureless joining of tissues; experimental study on cyacrine glue.
Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

SMIRNOVA, M.G., inzh.; POLUYANOVA, L.I.

Manufacture of machine-coated chalk overlay paper with a single-process method. Bum.prom. 37 no,9:26-27 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Kamskogo kombinata (for Smirnova).
 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey bumazhnogo tsekha No.2 Kamskogo kombinata (for Poluyanova).
- (Paper)

NIKOLAYEV, I.N.; STEPANCHIKOV, A.A.; DAVYDOVA, K.I.; KOZLOVA, N.I.;
KALINKINA, V.A.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Method for the direct determination of the coking capacity of coals
and charges. Koks i khim. no.11:9-15 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal--Testing) (Coke)

DAVYDOVA, K.I. (MOSKVA); SMIRNOVA, M.I. (Moskva); KALINKINA' V.A.(Moskva);
SPEPANCHIKOV, A.A. (Moskva)

Chita Province coals as possible raw materials for the metal-
lurgical industry of Transbaikalia. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekhn.
nauk. Met. i topl. no.2:163-169 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Chita Province--Coal mines and mining)
(Transbaikalia--Metallurgical plants)

SMIRNOVA, M.I.; TROFIMOVA, K.A.; PUZIKOVA, E.A.; MIGAY, L.S., vedushchiy
red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Labor and wages; bibliographical index of literature published
in Russian in the U.S.S.R. in 1958] Trud i zarabotnaia plata;
bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury, izdanoi v SSSR na russkom
iazyke v 1958 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 221 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda.
(Bibliography--Labor and laboring classes)
(Labor and laboring classes--Bibliography)
(Bibliography--Wages) (Wages--Bibliography)

VIDICHENKOVA, Yu.N.; PUZIKOVA, E.A.; TROFIKOVA, K.A.; SMIRNOVA,
M.I., otv. za vypusk; BARINOV, Yu.A., red.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA,
V.S., tekhn. red.

[Labor and wages; bibliography of literature published in
the U.S.S.R. in Russian in 1960] Trud i zarabotnaia plata;
bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury, izdanoi v SSSR
na russkom iazyke v 1960 g. Moskva, 1962. 471 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

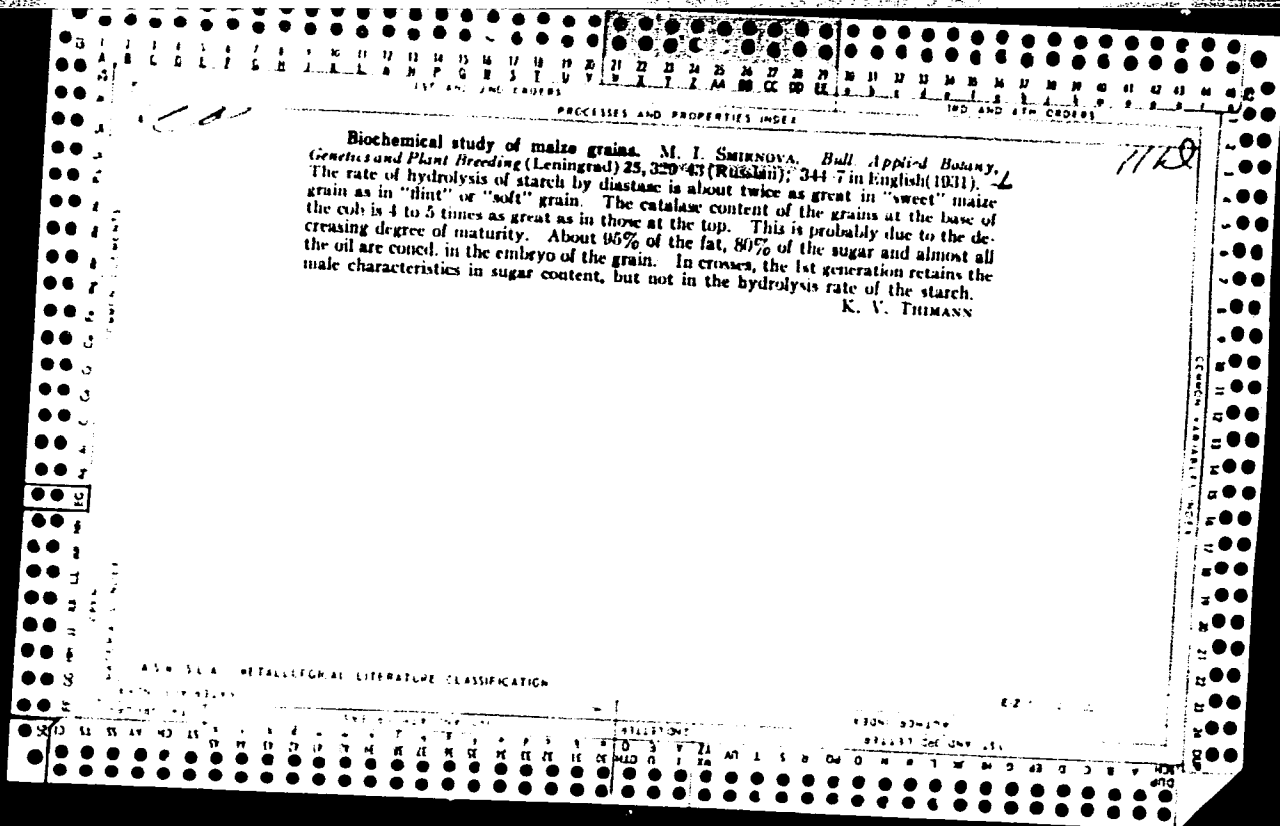
(Bibliography--Labor and laboring classes)

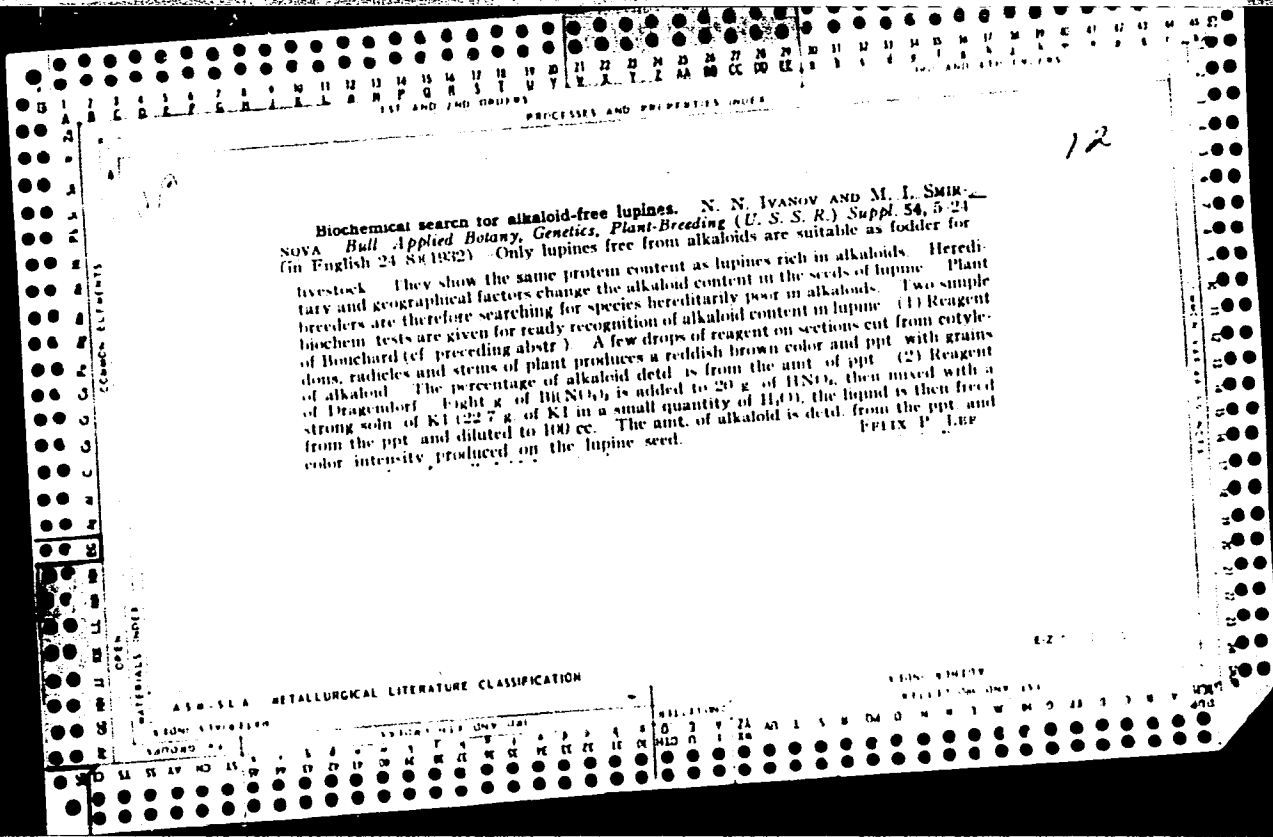
(Bibliography--Wages)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The importance of oxygen in the formation of urea in mushrooms. N. N. IVANOV AND M. L. SMIRNOVA. *Zhurnal ekspt. Biol. Med.* 11, 79 80(1920). Urea is produced in mushrooms only in the presence of O₂, just as is the case with the formation of asparagine in green plants. On being placed in H₂, the urea content of the mushrooms remains unaltered, but their ability to form more urea is restored when they are replaced in an atm. contg. O₂. In the absence of O₂, the mushroom does not absorb ammonia from its salts which evidently is toxic except as it is converted to urea. N. M.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





PRECEDENCE AND PROPERTY INDEX

12

Use of color reaction in the search for alkaloid-free lupines. N. N. IVANOV AND M. I. SMIRNOVA. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics, Plant Breeding (U.S.S.R.)* Suppl. 54, 50 (in English 51 2)(1932). The reagent of Bouchard, prepd. by dissolving 20 g of KI in 30 cc of H₂O, adding 13 g. of I₂ and after its soln. increasing the vol. to 1 l. with distil. H₂O, was used as a color reagent. When the alkaloid content of the lupine is high the reagent is diluted with water until it assumes the color of port wine. A small portion of the plant seed is placed on glass and carefully crushed by means of a glass rod, then 2 drops of reagent is added and the glass placed on white paper. The characteristic reddish brown alkaloidal ppt. appears immediately, the amt. of alkaloids may be detd. approx. from the intensity of the color. If the color is intense, the material is discarded. If it is slight, the section is examd. under the microscope, and finally the low alkaloid content is detd.

FELIX P. LEE

ASD 35 A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

VARIABILITY IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS. M. I. SMIRNOVA and M. N. LAVROVA. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics, Plant Breeding (U. S. S. R.)* Ser. 3, No. 6, 73-102 (in English 103) (1934).—The protein content of a no. of varieties of soybeans grown in the same geographic region varies but little. The oil content of these varieties under the same conditions does vary. Early varieties accumulate less oil than late varieties. The geographic regions where soybeans grow may be divided into those which give a high protein content and those which give a high oil content. The quality of the protein remains the same in all regions. The quality of the oil varies considerably, the I no. running from 105.7 to 139.0. The early varieties have a low I no. The ash content varies but little within the limits of a geographic region. The ash constituents also vary, but not significantly with respect to the various geographic stations. The activity of urease is not const.; it varies in different stations and varieties from 26.84 to 60.76. The catalase remains the same in all stations and varieties. Peroxidase varies with the varieties, from 7.54 to 88.02. Lipase does not vary. J. S. Joffe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

SUBGROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

17

Quantitative methods of determining alkaloids. M. I. Smirnova and G. N. Serbina. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics, Plant Breeding (U. S. S. R.)* Ser. 3, No. 5, 309-14 (1934).—The nephelometric method of detg. alkaloids in lupines has been slightly modified. It was found to check with the method of Mach and Lederle. The micromethod of Ivanov, with a capillary centrifuge test tube, gave very good results even with fractions of a mg. of alkaloid.
J. S. Joffe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Inter- and intravarietal chemical variations in the cottonseed. M. I. Smirnova. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding TU: S. S. R.* Ser. III, No. 15, 227 (Genetics Plant Breeding TU: S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 15, 227 (English 240) (1930).—The different varieties of cottonseed vary in their chem. compn. *Gossypium herbaceum* contains the smallest amount of gossypol, a low oil content and a high protein content. One and the same variety grown at two different points—Tashkent and Karakala—showed little difference in the protein, oil and gossypol. No variation in the gossypol content among the individual plants of the same variety was noted. A certain correlation was found between the no. of glands in the cottonseed and the quantity of gossypol. J. S. J.

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	GROUP	CLASS	SUBCLASS	CLASSIFICATION
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Biochemistry of clover. M. I. Smirnova and M. M. Kurgatnikov. *Biokhimiya Kul'turnykh Rastenii* 2, 193 (1968); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 1, 55 (1969). Contents of proteins, carbohydrates, fats and components of ash in different parts and in different types of the plant are given. Clover hay contains vitamins (a high content of A and C), cyanogen glucosides and other substance in its hay. The percentage of the main amino acids and of the main N forms in proteins is given. The influence on the yield and on the chem. compn. of clover of fertilizers, of pH and of the soil is illustrated, as well as the dynamics of the accumulation and of the transformation of substances in the field and in storage. W. R. Henn

ASH - SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF METALS

14

Biochemistry of lupine. M. L. Smirnov. *Biokhim. Kul'turnykh Rastenii* 2, 270-227 (1938); *Herbage Abstracts* 10, No. 2, 136 (1940). - Quant. and qual. analyses of chem. compn. of grain and forage as well as the effect of factors such as age, change of place of cultivation, vernalization, humidity, fertilizers and others on the chem. compn. are discussed chiefly with reference to *Lupinus luteus*, *L. angustifolius*, *L. albus* and *L. mutabilis*. The alkaloid content is a limiting factor in the forage use. S. Schweichik

ATLANTA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

INDEX SYMBOLS

ALPHABETIC INDEX

NUMERIC INDEX

CLASSIFICATION

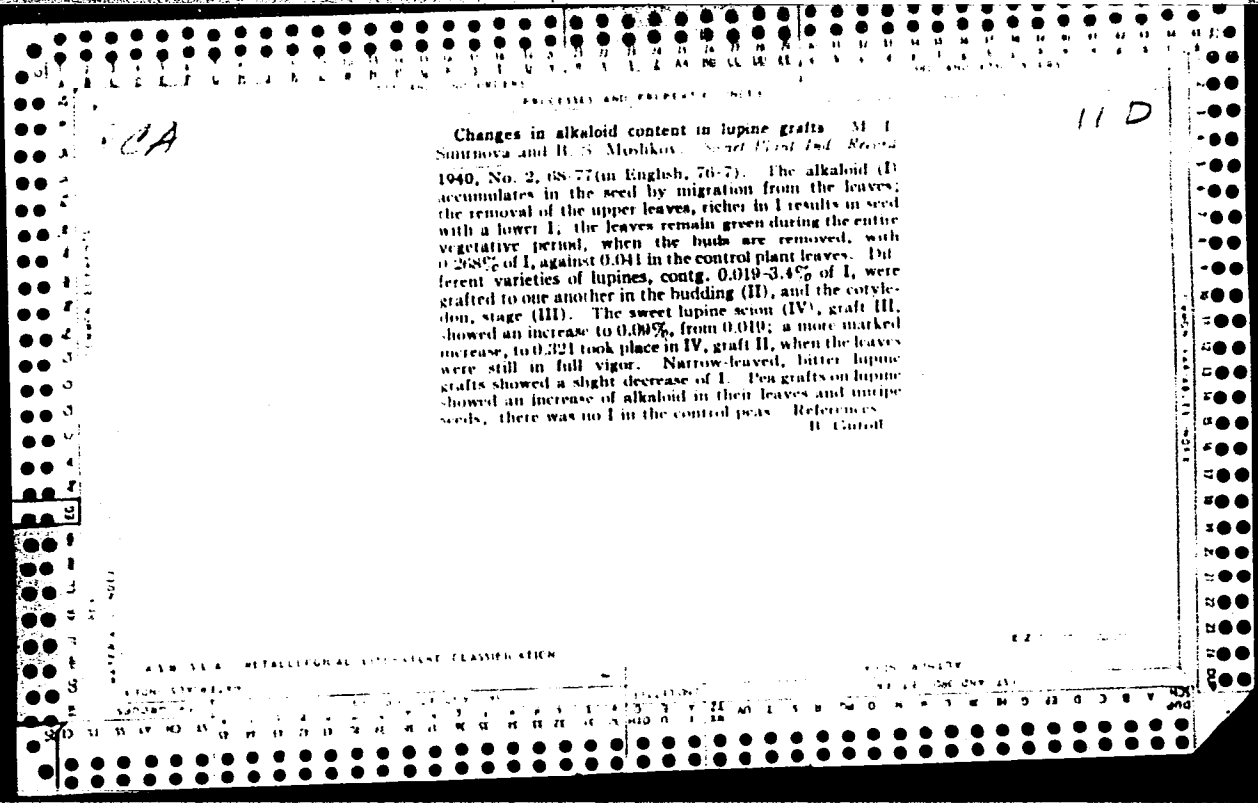
INDEX

SHIMIZU, I. I.

"Grain as a Method of Changing Alkaloid Content in Plants," Dok. All, 24, No. 1, 1939. Lab of Physiology and Biochemistry; All-Union Plant Breeding Inst. class.-.

"A Biochemical Method of Large Scale Estimation of Prussic Acid in Sorghum For Breeding Purposes", 24, No. 3, 1939. Biochemical Lab.; Plant Breeding Inst. class.-.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Be</i> <i>u-4</i></p> <p>Determination of hydrocyanic acid in sorghum. M. I. SAMIROVA and G. A. KATANSKAJA (Comm. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 24, 592-595).—HCN is determined in extracts of macerated leaf material by the picrate paper method. Data for numerous strains and varieties of sorghum are given. Fatigue of low-HCN strains in general were themselves of low HCN content. A. G. P.</p>																			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>Common Elements</p> <p>Common Elements</p>																			



C. A.
1951

~~Biological Chemistry~~
Biological Chemistry
110

Fractional composition of proteins of the seeds of grains and legumes. M. I. Smirnova-Ikonnikova and B. P. Veselova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 1071-4 (1951). In legumes the water-sol., 10% NaCl-sol., and 0.2% NaOH-sol. fractions of proteins were 39-88%, 2-30, and 1-10, resp. Of these, kidney bean gave the highest H₂O-sol. fraction (60-87%) and the lowest 10% NaCl-sol. fraction (2-14%), and low NaOH fraction (1-5%); alfalfa had 12-47, 31-66, and 1-7%, resp. Among grain plants flax, sunflower, arachis, barley, rye, wheat, and other common grains were examined. Flax and sunflower had no H₂O-sol. matter, and their sol. fractions were: flax 51-5% H₂O-sol., 18-20% sol. in 10% NaCl, and 8-0 sol. in 0.2% NaOH; for sunflower these are: 15-32, 46-8, and 8-10%, resp. The common grains, such as wheat, contain as much as 50% EtOH-sol. matter, and their H₂O-sol. fraction is low or absent; rye has twice as large NaCl-sol. fraction as NaOH-sol., while wheat shows a reversed relation.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SMIRNOVA, M.I.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

Use of radioactive iodine for the determination of the functional activity of the throid gland in those working with SHF generators. Trudy Inst. gig. truda i prof. AMN SSSR no.1: (MIRA 16:12)
50-51 '60.

*

FATEYEVA, M.N.; KLIMOV, V.S.; PONIZOVSKAYA, A.I.; GORBARENKO, N.I.;
SOKOLOV, V.V.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Effect of Cs¹³⁷ on the human organism. Med.rad. 5 no.7:14-19
'60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CESIUM—ISOTOPES)

RYZHKOVA, M.N.; SMIRNOVA, M.I. (Moskva)

Study of the functional activity of the thyroid gland in
lesions of the nervous system of occupational etiology.
Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:34-39 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(OCCUPATIONAL NEUROSES)
(THYROID GLAND)

ROZENBERG, P.A.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Intensity of the incorporation of P^{32} into the erythrocytes under
the chronic action of ionizing radiation; Med. rad. 6 no.1:23-25
'61. (MIRA 14:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

FATEYEVA, P.N.; IVANITSKAYA, L.A.; POLEKHOVA, T.M.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Study of the functional state of the thyroid gland with the aid
of the DSU-60 apparatus. Med.rad. no.9:68-71 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)
(THYROID GLAND) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Liver function test with bengal rose dye labeled with I-131 in
acute and chronic trinitrotoluene intoxication. Med.rad. no.11:
10-16 161. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. otdeleniyem - prof.
M.N. Fateyeva) Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN
SSSR.

(LIVER) (RADIOACTIVE TRACERS) (TOLUENE---TOXICOLOGY)

RYZHKOVA, M. N.; SMIRNOVA, M. I.; SADCHIKOVA, M. N.; METLINA, N. B.
(Moskva)

Use of radioactive sodium for the purpose of determining the permeability of the vessels in some forms of occupational diseases of the nervous system. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.4:32-35 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(SODIUM--ISOTOPES) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

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(Moskva)

State of the health of workers engaged in the production of
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My'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE) (CYCLOHEXANE—TOXICOLOGY)

VERMEL', A. Ye.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Functional activity of the thyroid gland in bronchial asthma.
Sovet. med. 26 no.5:33-39 My'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i professional'noy terapii (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) I Moskov-
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KONCHALOVSEAYA, N.K.; POROVA, T.P.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.; M'YUL, A.S.

Clinicomorphological characteristics of toxic (occupational) hepatitis. Vest. AMI SSSR 19 no.7:27-30 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut zheny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
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Sechenova.

3.11.11, A. I.

"Winter Floods of the Don," Meteor. i Klimatol., No. 4, 1955, pp. 3-30

Description of a flood, an equal in size, on the Don and Voronezh Rivers in December of 1954, which occurred in consequence of rains and snow melt. The maximum rise in the level on 26 December near the Samilka station reached 6 meters in comparison with the flood level. The rise in the level of the Voronezh river near the city of Voronezh reached 2.7 meters on 1, December. The author presents information on the forecasting and notification of floods instituted by the Hydrometeorological Service. (MZhGeol, No 3, 1955) SC: Sum. No. 713, 9 Nov 55

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gidrol. no.10:67-68 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Weather forecasting)

MAKHOVER, Z.M.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.

Winter floods in the upper course of the Don River. Trudy TSIP
no.100:92-101 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Don River--Floods)

SMIRNOVA, K. E.

Jan/Feb 53

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics,
Albomycin

"Administration of Albomycin in the Treatment of
Pneumonia in Infants Under One Year of Age,"
K. F. Sokolova, M. K. Smirnova, Dept of Hosp
Pediatrics, 2d Moscow Med Inst imeni I.V. Stalin,
and Div of Infant Care, Moscow Children's Clinical Hosp

Pediat, No 1, PP 23-27

Albomycin is an effective antibiotic used in
treatment of pneumonia in infants under one year

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of age. It produces the greatest therapeutic effect when administered early. Albomycin reduces toxicosis and causes the temp to fall within 2-3 days after the treatment is initiated. Resolution of inflammation takes place within 10 to 12 days. Moderate doses of the prepn is 60,000-80,000 units per day for each 2.2 pounds of infant's weight; in severe cases and if the treatment is begun late, 100,000-200,000 units per day per each 2.2 pounds of infant's weight are advisable. When there is no relapse, it is advisable to administer albomycin for at least 7-10 days.

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BULGAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; VESELOV, I.Ya., prof., retsenzent;
GUZENBERG, A.I., inzh., retsenzent [deceased]; SMIRNOVA,
M.K., red.

[Biochemistry of malt and beer] Biokhimiia soloda i piva.
Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965. 487 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

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Ye.T.; NELEPKOVA, V.G.; SMIRNOVA, L.K.; IVANOVA, S.S.;
GUBERNISKAYA, L.T., red.

[Control of biological fouling at the Neman Combine] Bor'-
ba s biologicheskimi obrastaniyami na Nemanskom kombinat.
Moskva, Tsentralnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-
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24 p. (MIRA 17:10)

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lyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Favlinova,
Zubkovskiy, Tuleulova). 3. Nemanskiy tselliulozno-
bumazhnyy kombinat (for Nelepkova, Smirnova Ivanova).