

VERSECHI, Gyorgy

Specific methods of educational work at the workers' hostels
for construction workers. Munka 13 no.6:25 Je '63.

1. EFEDOSZ kultuarlis osztalyanak munkatarsa.

VERSEGHI, Gyorgy

Technical library: a great source of power. Munka 12 no.1:23 Ja
'62.

1. EFEDOSZ kulturális osztálynak munkatársa.

VERSEGHY, Gyorgy

Builders' Day 1962. Hung TU no. 8/9:6 Ag-S '62.

VENSEGHY, C.

Studies of the genus Ochrolechia. I. In German. p.299.
(Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Természettudományi Múzeum Évkönyve, Vol. 7, 1956,
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

VERSEGHY, F.

Engenic lichens in the Carpathian Mountains and basin. In German. p. 65

Orszagos Magyar Termeszettudomanyi Museum. MAGYAR NEMZETI MUZEUM TERMESZETTUDOMANYI MUZEUM EVKONVYE. ANNALES HISTORICO-NATURALES MUSEI NATIONALIS HUNGARICI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl

VERSEGHI, Gyorgy

Role of television in the cultural activities of trade unions.
Munka 14 no.9:24-25 S '64.

VERSEGHY, Klara

Effect of dry periods on the spore production of lichens.
Acta biol. acad. sci. Hung. 16 no.1:85-104 '65.

1. Museum of Natural History, Department of Botany,
Budapest (Head: B. Zselyomi). Submitted January 28, 1965.

VERSEGHY, K.

Studies of the Ochrolechia species. Pt. 2. New lichens. In German. p. 75.

Országos Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum. MAGYAR NEMZETI MÚZEUM TERMÉSZETTUDOMÁNYI MÚZEUM ÉVKÖNYVE. ANNALES HISTORICO-NATURALES MUSEI NATIONALIS HUNGARICI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl

VERSEGHY, Klara (Budapest, XIV., Vajdahunyad var)

Occurrence of *Candelariella coralliza* (Hyl.) H. Magn. in Central Europe. Botan kozl 47 no.3/4:281-285 '58.

VERSEGHY, K.

Data on lichens. p. 281.

BOTANIKAI KOZLEMENYEK. (Magyar Biológiai Társaság. Botanikai Szakosztály)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 47, no.3/4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

VERSEGHY, Klara, dr.

Halophile bacteria. Term tud kozl 5 no.9:412-413 S '61.

1. Tudományos kutató, Budapest.

VERSEGHY, Kira, tudományos kutató

Fermentation. Elet tud 14 no.44:1400-1402 25 0 '59.

VERSEGHY, Klara, dr.

A lichen living on a snail shell. Term tud kozl 7 no.3:137 Mr '63.

VERSEGHY, Klara, dr.

Is mycorrhiza a symbiosis? Term tud kozl 5 no.2:85-86 F '61.

1. Tudományos munkatars.

VERSEGHY, Klara, dr.

In the Alpine floral region of the High Tatra Mountains. Term tud
kozl 5 no.8:376 Ag '61.

VERSEGHY, Klara

Investigations relating to the gonidium of *Graphus scripta*
Ach. (Lichenes). Botan kozl 49 no.1/2:95-99 '61.

1. Termeszettudományi Múzeum Novenytara, Budapest XIV., Vajda-
hunyadvar.

VERSEGHY, Klara, dr.

Flora of the Tata National Park. Term tud kozl 4 no.7:310-
J11 J1 '60.

VERSEN, S.P.

NAYDENOVA, I.N.; ANDREYEVA, V.A.; BYKOV, V.T.; VERSEN, S.P.; ZYAKHOR,
Ye.S.; CHERNIY, V.F.

Concerning the studies of effective ginseng substances. Izv. AN
SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.11:1403-1404 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial AN SSSR.
(Ginseng)

VERSENKO, K; GAVRISH, V.

Shelling corncobs and cornstalks separately. Tr. from the Russian p.e1.
(Kooperativno Zemede1ie Vol. 10, no. 8, Aug. 1955, Sofiya)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (NEAL). LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

VINETSKIY, L.M.; VERSHAL', P.I.

Use of plastics for the manufacture of hollow shoe trees. Kozh.obuv.
prom.. 4 no.11:37-38 N '62. . (MIRA 12:11)
(Plastics)

VERSHAVSKIY, G.M., zasluzhennyy vrach respublik

Immediate problems in the improvement of medical care for
industrial workers of the Kazakh S.S.R. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17
no.8:3-9 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya KazSSR.
(KAZAKHSTAN--MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

L 00746-67 EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 FDN/WW

ACC NR: AP6005367

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0116/0116

AUTHORS: Molodchiy, A. M.; Nechitaylo, A. S.; Ogarkov, A. G.; Vershachnevskiy, V. V.; Gunchenko, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: An ignition system for free piston gas generators and free piston compressors.
Class 46, No. 177708

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 116

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, compressor design, spark ignition, engine ignition system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ignition system for free piston gas generators and free piston compressors, using spark discharges. The system includes a power supply unit, a blocking generator with a transformer and a negative feedback circuit using an RC, an ignition coil, an ignition coil circuit commutator, a discharge capacitor, a contractor, and electric spark plugs (see Fig. 1). The system improves the starting characteristics and reduces the wear of the spark plug electrodes. The system uses an auxiliary triode. The anode of the triode is connected with the load circuit of the blocking generator. The grid of the triode is connected with the secondary winding of the blocking generator transformer through

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.43.044.9

L 00746-67

ACC NR: AP6005367

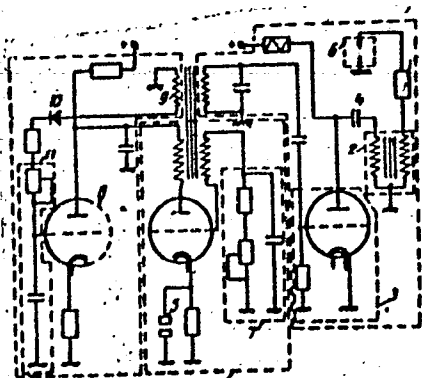


Fig. 1. 1 - blocking generator; 2 - ignition coil; 3 - ignition coil circuit commutator; 4 - discharge capacitor; 5 - contractor; 6 - electric spark plugs; 7 - variable negative feedback circuit; 8 - triode; 9 - secondary winding of the transformer; 10 - rectifier; 11 - filter

a rectifier and an RC filter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb64

Card

2/2

VERSHGUB, P. [Vershhub, R.], vrach

Younger brothers of the sun. Znan.ta pratsia no.10:10-12
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Eye--Protection)

13L

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Multi-fraction condensation of crude benzole and develop-
ments in making it of working up. P. N. Kraschinsky (Kash)
Chem. 1940, 16, 2, 31-33. Reference is made to the
practice of condensing two benzole fractions, up to 100° and
100-180°. The condensation of three fractions, viz., a
CS₂ fraction, a C₆H₆-PhMe-xylene fraction, and a xylene-
heavy fraction, appears to present certain advantages. The
working up of the second fraction for the production of motor
fuel and the recovery of pure CS₂ from the first are discussed.
Another method is to condense two fractions: up to 90°
(CS₂-C₆H₆ fraction) and 90-180° (C₆H₆-PhMe-xylene-
heavy fraction). A high-grade kerosene-type of resin can
be recovered from the second fraction by treatment with
anhydrous AlCl₃ at 180-200°. This treatment also
increases by 5% the yields of pure C₆H₆ and PhMe from
this fraction. A. B.

ASG-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH DIVISION

RESEARCH ONE ONLY 111

[illegible]

BC

B-3-1

Effect of organic matter on soil strength and resistance to erosion.
P. V. Vorobiev / Moscow, 1960, No. 18, 1960—1961). — Increasing
the amount of highly dispersed org. matter decreased the
shear resistance of the soil. The effect of the medium had little
effect. Resistance to compression and H₂O stability of the
soil were also related to org. matter content.

4. and 7. (m)

1ST AND 2ND OPERS										3RD AND 4TH OPERS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										A-3									
Determination of acetone by the reaction with salicylaldehyde. H. K. NURRY and S. A. VAN SCHICKEL (J. Appl. Chem. Res., 1937, 10, 755-758). 1 ml. of 60% KOH and 0.5 ml. of 5% salicylaldehyde in EtOH are heated at 60° for 25 min. with 1 ml. of the solution (containing 0.001% COH₂), and with 1 ml. of standard eq. COH₂ (0.002-0.01%). 1 ml. portions of the resulting solutions are added to 10 ml. of 40% H₂SO₄ and the colorations are compared. The max. mean error is ±2%. R. T.																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			

BC

Velocity of reaction of aldehydes with ketones.
V. Reaction of vanillin with acetone. H. K.
Nikulin and S. A. Vannichenko (J. Gen. Chem. Russ.,
1937, 7, 1306-1314).—Vanillin in EtOH and eq.
COMe, with 16% aq. KOH yield vanillylideneacetone;
the velocity of the reaction at concn. of vanillin and
COMe. A method for determination of the sub-
strate, based on this above reaction, is described.
R. T.

61

AD-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1938 DIVISION 1938 DIVISION 1938 DIVISION

1938 DIVISION 1938 DIVISION 1938 DIVISION

1ST AND 2ND COVER		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
3C		15-1-8	
Rapid determination of metallic lead in litharge. N. C. ARSHIAN and V. J. VASAGHIAN (Zavod. Lab., 1947, 6, 441).—5 g. of PbO are shaken with 16 ml. of EtOH and 20 ml. of 10% AcOH in a special graduated cylinder, and the vol. of the sediment of Pb is read, from which figure the metallic Pb content of the PbO is calc. H. T.			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SOURCE EXTENSION		SOURCE EXTENSION	
SOURCE EXTENSION		SOURCE EXTENSION	

1ST AND 2ND COVERS		SPECIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND COVERS	
BC A-4 Influence of sympathetic stimulation on the chemical composition and physico-chemical properties of striated muscle. A. BOGOMOL, N. VIKAR, M. KATKAL, E. KILIAN, H. MATTHEWS, and V. STRAUSS. (J. Physiol., Oxf., 1964, 17, 474-486).—The lactic acid, phosphocreatine, inorg. PO_4^{3-}, adenosine monophosphate, and adenylic acid contents of muscle are unaffected, and the $P_4O_7^{4-}$ content is increased at the expense of PO_4^{3-} by application of nicotine to the sympathetic ganglia of frogs during the isometric contraction of their leg muscles. Titration of suspensions of muscle indicated a rise in their buffer content. R. T.					
ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SOURCES		SUBJECTS		CLASSIFICATIONS	
SOURCES		SUBJECTS		CLASSIFICATIONS	

Influence of sympathetic stimulation on the chemical composition and physicochemical properties of striated muscle. V. Boruik, N. Veshchinskaya, E. Kreps, N. Michelson and V. Saritzov. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, 474 No(1944).—The lactic acid, phosphoxenate, inorganic phosphate, hexosenophosphate and adenylic acid contents of muscle are unaffected, and the pyrophosphate content is increased at the expense of phosphate, by application of nicotine to the sympathetic ganglia of frogs during the isometric contraction of their leg muscles. Titration of suspensions of muscle indicated a rise in their buffer content. H. C. A.

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4.1.1.1 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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INT. AND EXT. RES.		INT. AND EXT. RES.	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES NOTES			
BC		B-I-9	
Kaolin as an ingredient of rubber mix. V. Anand and A. V. Srinivasan (J. Rubber Ind. U.S.S.R., 1934, 11, 323-331). — C black in rubber mixes may be replaced by active kaoline (30-50 wt.-%). It does not affect vulcanization, but increases the tensile strength and resistance to aging. Ch. Abs. (c)			
ASTM-BLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYNDICATE		FROM SYNDICATE	
100000 000		100000 000	
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VERSHCHAKOVA, E.P.

Connection between corticosteroids and catechol amides in the
pathogenesis of experimental myocardial necrosis. Kardiologiya
5 no.1:12-18 Ja.-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimi (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR prof.
A.M. Utevskiy) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VERSHENYA, S. F.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effect of closeness of seeding, size of planted tuber, and maintenance procedures on harvesting and quality of potatoes in the square-hole hill-check cultivation method." Minsk, 1961. 19 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Belorussian SSR, Belo Scientific Research Inst of Farming); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 221)

VERSHEVSKIY, V.; ORYUNTAL', R.; KOCHETOV, V.; FEYGENBAUM, D.

Radio receiver "Oktiabr' ". Radio no.8:23-26 Ag '54. (NIRA 7:8)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

VERSHCHAKOVA, E.P.

Effect of cortisone and sodium phosphate on the content of some
electrolytes in the rat blood and tissues. Ukr. biokhim. zhur.
36 no.5:718-725 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VERSHGUB, R. [Vershub, R.], vrach

Hidden regulators of life. Znan. ta pratsia no.7:16-18

Jl '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(HORMONES)

VERSHGUB, R.O. [Vershub, R.O.]

New steroid preparations. Ped., akush. 1 gin. 23 no.3:2 of cover '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

(STEROIDS)

VORSHIGORA, A.N. (Voroshilovgrad)

Methodology and organization of the training of medical students
in practical work. Fel'd.i akush. no.3:50-54 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(SCHOOLS, MEDICAL,
in Russia, practical work in curriculum)

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye.

New apparatus for detecting microorganisms in air. Mikrobiol. zhurn.
18 no.4:60-62 '56. (MLR 10:2)

1. Z kafedri mikrobiologii Kiivs'kogo institut udoskonalennya
likariv.

(AIR, microbiology,
appar. for detection (Uk))

VERSHEGORA, A.Ye.
VERSHEGORA, A.Ye.

Making filters of gelatin foam for bacteriological studies of air.
Vrach.delo supplement '57:106-107 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav.-prof. S.S.Rechmenskiy) Kiyevskogo
instituta usoverashenstvovaniya vrachey.
(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY) (AIR FILTERS)

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye., aspirant

Electric precipitator for collecting microbes from the air.
Gig. 1 san. 23 no.5:79-80 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(MICROORGANISMS
electric precipitator for collection of microbes from
air (Rus))
(AIR, microbiol.
same)

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye.

Hermetic chamber for experimental work with bacterial aerosols.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.6:105-108 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

(BACTERIOLOGY, apparatus and instruments
hermetic chamber for exper. work with bacterial
aerosols (Rus))

AUTHOR: Vershigora, A.Ye. SOV-21-58-9-27/26

TITLE: Method of Comparative Testing of Bacteria Detainers on Calibrated Models of Bacterial Aerosols (Metod sravnitel'nogo ispytaniya bakteriouloviteley na kalibrovannykh modelyakh bakterial'nykh aerorozoley)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1019 - 1021 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tested various types of bacteria detainers as to their efficiency in detaining bacterial aerosols differing in degree of dispersion and aggregate state. It turned out, that the characteristic features of the mechanism of bacteria detainer operation manifested themselves differently with respect to aerosols differing in dispersion degree and aggregate state. The author arrives at the conclusion that the

Card 1/2

SOV-21-58-9-27/28

Method of Comparative Testing of Bacteria Detainers on Calibrated Models
of Bacterial Aerosols

developed procedure may form the basis of further investigations aimed at the standardization of devices for the bacteriological probing of air.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachay (Kiyev Institute for the Advancement of Physicians)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, V.G. Drobot'ko

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Bacterial aerosols--Properties

Card 2/2

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye. [VERSHYHORA, A. IE]

~~Effect~~ on structural details of Diakonov's apparatus on its collecting
capacity. Mikrobiol.zhur. 20 no.1:60-63 '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(AIR, microbiology
sampling, Diakonov's appar. (Uk))

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye., Cand Med Sci — (diss) " Devices for
a bacteriological study of ^{the} air and an experimental method
for their comparative evaluation." Kiev, 1959, 17 pp (Kiev
Order of Labor ³ ed Banner Med Inst in Academician A.A. Bogomolets)
200 copies (KL, 33-59, 121)

- 60 -

VERSHIGORA, A.Ye.

Use of sodium alginate for the recovery of microbes from the
air. Gig. i san. no. 10:61-62 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY)

(SODIUM ALGINATE)

VERSHIGORA, Apollinariy Yefimovich [Vershyhora, A.IU.], kand. med. nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, Lyudmila Vladimirovna [Hryhor'ieva, L.V.], kand. med. nauk; SINEL'NIKOVA, Yelena Pavlovna [Synel'nykova, O.P.], dots.; YAROSHENKO, V.A., red.; DOYKO, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Practical handbook of medical microbiology] Praktychnyi posibnyk z medychnoi mikrobiologii. Kyiv, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

VERSHIGORA, Apollinariy Yefimovich [Vershkhora, A.IU.] kand.med.nauk;
DYACHENKO, S.S., red.; BYKOV, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of microbiological research on the air] Metody
mikrobiologichnykh doslidshen' povitaria. Kyiv, Derzhmed-
vydav URSR, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(AIR—MICROBIOLOGY)

VERSHIGORA, Apollinariy Yefimovich [Vershyhora, A.IU.]; KRIVOGLAZ, B.A.
[Kryvohlaz, B.A.], red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A. [Potots'ka, L.A.],
tekhred.

[Road to health and longevity] Shliakh do zdorov'ia ta
dovholittia. Kyiv, Derzh.med.vyd-vo URSS, 1960. 26 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(LONGEVITY)

ZLOBIN, Anatoliy; SMIRNOV-CHEKKEZOV, A.; AZHAYEV, Vasilii, red.; VASILEVSKIY, Vitaliy, red.; ~~VERSHIGORA~~, Petr, red.; DANIN, Daniil, red.; PROMYSLOV, V.P., red.; KORIKHEV, G., red.izd-va; YAKOVLEVVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Twenty-three stories on builders] 23 rasskaza o stroitelakh.
Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1958. 386 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Moscow--Construction workers)

VERSHIK, A. M.

43-7-3/18

AUTHOR: AKILOV, G. P., VERSHIK, A. M.

TITLE: Mutally Continuous Extension of Linear Operations (O vzaimno nepreryvnom rasprostraneni lineynykh operatsiy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya Matematiki, Mekhaniki i Astronomii, 1958, Nr 7 (2), pp 27-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let U_0 be a linear operation in the Banach space X_0 .
 Theorem: If U_0 is a biunique linear operation which maps X_0 into itself, then there exists a local-convex space $X \supset X_0$ and a biunique and bicontinuous operation U which maps X into itself, where for all $x \in X_0$ there holds $U(x) = U_0(x)$.
 According to Sebastian i Silva [Ref. 1] the space X is constructed as an inductive limit of a sequence of normed spaces X_n ($n=0, 1, \dots$).
 The construction is impossible if U_0 is not biunique. But if U_0 maps the space X_0 onto a set being dense in X_0 , then the conjugate operation U_0^* is biunique in X_0^* . Let $\hat{X}_n$ be the corresponding normal spaces and $\hat{X}$ their inductive limit. Then there holds the theorem:

Card 1/2

Mutally Continuous Extension of Linear Operations

43-7-3/18

Theorem: Under the last assumptions there exists a locally convex space $\hat{X} \supset X_0^*$ and a biunique and bicontinuous operation $\hat{U}$ which maps $\hat{X}$ into itself, where for $f \in X_0^*$ there holds:
 $\hat{U}(f) = U_0(f)$.

As $\hat{X}$ there may serve the space of linear functionals on a countably-normed space $\bar{X}$. Then $\hat{U}$ is conjugate with a certain operation $\bar{U}$ on $\bar{X}$.

2 Soviet and 4 foreign references are quoted.

SUBMITTED: 13 January 1958

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Kolmogorovym.
(Sequences (Mathematics)) (Rings (Algebra))

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A.M., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, nauchn. red.;
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Komissii Zavkoma Kirovskogo Zavoda Po Massovomu Rabochemu Izobre--
Tatel'stvu i Ratsionalizatsii. (Iz Tsikla Lektsiy Plyn Rabotnikov
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O-vo Po Rasprostraneniyu Polit. i auch. Znaniy. Leningr. Dom
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VERSHILOVA, N. A. METODY I FORMY TEKHNIЧЕСКОЙ PROPAGANDY
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TP LATV. SSR. INFORM - TEKHNI. LISTOK NO 13(80)
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institutes] Organizatsiia tekhnicheskoi informatsii i propagandy
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red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

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(Leningrad--Technology--Information services)

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals.
Brucellae

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99446

Author : Vershilo~~va~~, P.A., Golubeva, A.A.

Inst :

Title : Percutaneous Revaccination Against Brucellosis of
Workers in Meat Combines and Cattle Breeding Farms

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 3,
58-62

Abstract : No abstract.

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(BRUCELLOSIS immunol.)
(VACCINATION)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Biochemical and serological differentiation of the *Brucella* group and its significance for epidemiology. P. A. Vershikova. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 35B, 513 41 (in French 541-2) (1934).—The bovine (I), porcine (II) and melitensis (III) forms of *Brucella* produce H₂S in varying extent. I and II generally produce H₂S during growth when CO₂ accumulation is prevented, while III does not; II produces more H₂S than I. This method by itself is insufficient for accurate differentiation. The dye (bacteriostatic) method is capable of better differentiation and can furnish good indications about the functional state of the culture and of the pathogenic and invasive powers of the organism. This method requires a very careful observance of the tech. details. The differentiation by the dye method is independent of the state of dissociation of the bacteria. The methods of Castellani differentiate a large no. of serologic variants of *Brucella*, depending upon the state of dissociation of the culture. The usefulness of the serologic method is very relative in establishing the type and origin of the culture, but it is indispensable for identifying variants with the original receptor system.

W. A. Pfeiffer

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USSR/Medicine - Abortion, Infections Nov 1947
Medicine - Vaccination

"Gives in the Study of Active Immunization against
Brucellosis," P. A. Vershilova, Institute of Epidemi-
ology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Academy
of Medical Sciences of the USSR, 3 1/2 pp

"Zaur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol" No 11

The general research of Soviet authors in protective
inoculation against brucellosis is described. Little
work has been done on the point of greatest interest,
the use of killed vaccine. Some experiments in the
use of live vaccine are presented. Institute of
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36158

15

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Scientific Director: Prof P. F. Zirodovskiy, Active
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VERSHILOVA, P. A. 15

36158

VERSHILOVA, P. A.

14T1C

USSR/Medicine - Immunity
Medicine - Bacteria, Abortus

May 1947

"Preliminary Data on Immunogenic Properties of
the Strain Brucella Abortus 19 in Experiments on
Guinea Pigs and Men," P. A. Vershilova, 5 pp

"Byul Eksp Biol i Med" Vol XXIII, No 6

Discusses virulence of subject for guinea pigs,
length of its stay in the organism of guinea
pigs, immunological properties for guinea pigs,
vaccination of persons with subject.

14T1C

VERSHILOVA, P.A.

"Zdrodovskiy Praised for Work on Brucellosis", published in Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No.5, 1949, offers a summary of the career and achievements of Zdrodovskiy
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Jun 53

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis Vaccine

"Immediate Problems of Brucellosis Control," P. A. Vershilova

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 6, pp 3-6

Development of a promising type of living vaccine against brucellosis, which has created immunity in guinea pigs in initial tests, has been announced by the Inst of Epid and Microbiol im Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR. Preventive inoculation of humans with bovine type of living antibrucellosis vaccine has proved successful. Improvement in the method of prepn of the living vaccine has afforded the possibility for its mass production in a dry state, while preserving the vitality of the dried brucellae. Experiments with biomycin on white mice that were experimentally infected with ovine type of brucellosis disclosed that antibiotics also have certain advantages in controlling this disease.. The role which wild rodents and ticks play in the transmission of brucellosis must be investigated.

267T8

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Morphologic and bacteriologic characteristics of
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W-30682

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Course of brucellosis infection in an immune organism. Zhur.
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professor V.D. Timakov). (Brucellosis)

VERSHILOVA, P.A.

Characteristics of immunogenesis in vaccination with living vaccine
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O '54. (MLRA 8:1)

(BRUCELLOSIS, immunology,
vacc., immunogenesis)
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SO: Translation-W-30993, 6 Oct 1954.

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VARFOLOMEYEVA, Angelina Aleksandrovna; SHIK, M.M., redaktor;
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tularemia, leptospirosis) Zaraznye bolezni, peredaiushchiesia
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(Brucellosis) (Tularemia) (Leptospirosis)

VERSHILOVA, P. A. and GOLUBEVA, A. A.

"Cumulative Data on the Epidemiological Effectiveness of Vaccinating Humans Against Brucellosis With the Live Vaccine of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR," ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 11, Nov 56, pp 64-69

SUM: 1360 p 147

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"Peculiarities of Immunogenesis During Vaccination by a Live Brucellosis Vaccine." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Brucellosis Laboratory, Vershilova, P. A., head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

VERSHILOVA, P. A., SEMCHEVA, N. S., and FANDERFLUT, YE. P.

"Concerning the Question of the Future Improvement in Production Technology of Dry Live Brucellosis Vaccines of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

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SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

VERSHILOVA, P. A., KOKORIN, I. N.

"Progress of a Brucellosis Infection in an Immunized Organisms."
Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Brucellosis Laboratory, Vershilova, P. A., head, Inst. Epidem and
Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

Vershilova, P.A.

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22024

Author : Vershilova, P.A.

Inst : _____

Title : Immunogenesis Peculiarities in Vaccination with Live
Brucellosis Vaccine.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Zhivye vaktsiny. M., 1956, 89-98

Abstract: The over-all data are stated on the bacteriologic and morphologic characteristics of the vaccination process and immunity mechanism obtained in immunizing guinea pigs by a live brucellosis vaccine of cow type VA. Only guinea pigs immunized by 1 billion organisms were resistant to infection by the virulent culture of Bru-
cella melitensis, for only under these conditions the intensive and prolonged generalized vaccine process took place in the absence of organisms highly sensitive to brucellosis animal pathologic changes. This last circumstance indicates that VA vaccine

Card : 1/2

-37-

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22023

lysate causes a similar increase of the titer of agglutinines, as does the introduction of vaccine alone. The introduction of the vaccine and abortin causes a considerable increase of titer of agglutinines by comparison with the control. The vaccine and brucellisate also causes a titer increase but less significantly. Skin allergic reactions are evident only on introduction of the vaccine with abortin or brucellisate.

Card : 2/2

-36-

VERSHILOVA, P. A.

"Certain Problems in the Epidemiology of Brucellosis," by P. A. Vershilova, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 10, Oct 56, pp 53-57

The author says that, although epidemiological studies of the incidence, distribution, etiology, and effect of prophylactic measures against brucellosis in the USSR have been well covered in the works of Zdrodovskiy, Stepanov, Pervukhin, Balandin, Karakulov, and Uvarov, other significant problems exist and need further investigation.

"Due to the absence of epizootological and epidemiological data on brucellosis in some republics, oblasts, and rayons, many epidemiologists conduct antibrucellosis measures perfunctorily. In addition, brucellosis foci have not been identified as to the type of the pathogen in many places, and, as a result, measures designed to eliminate brucellosis often have little effect. In connection with this, it is the particular task of the epidemiologists and bacteriologists in appropriate oblasts and krays to obtain complete data on the distribution of brucellosis among agricultural animals and humans."

The author describes investigations made by workers of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya and the Scientific Research Institute of the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus [Stavropol.' Scientific Research Antiplague Institute of the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus] i.e., Kotlyarova, Grokhovskaya, Gubina, Isakov, Taran, and others, to determine the validity of the theory of the natural foci of brucellosis advanced in 1949 by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy and I. G. Galuzo. These and other investigations made from 1949 through 1955 showed that ticks and rodents in areas where epizootics were underway among sheep and goats were infected with brucellosis only in rare instances, and, consequently, ruled out the natural foci theory of this disease.

Evidence is then given to show how the disease is spread by contacts between healthy and diseased animals. The mode of transmission is shown to be different for the bovine and ovine types of the disease. The seasonal nature of the infection in animals and human infection are also discussed. Another argument against the natural foci theory is then advanced, i.e., brucellosis has never occurred in virgin-land territories where there were no agricultural animals or where contaminated dairy food products had not been consumed.

The epidemiology and clinical manifestations of bovine and ovine foci also differ. In "fresh" ovine foci the infection rate is as high as 80-100%, and clinical cases of brucellosis may develop in 30-100% of those infected. In "fresh" bovine foci the infection rate at most may reach 30-40%, but clinical cases are very low, i.e., 0.3-1.9%. Similarly, "whereas brucellosis of the ovine type is a severe and prolonged disease and is treated with difficulty, brucellosis caused by Br. abortus often is mild, and only in certain occupational groups subjected constantly to infection with Brucella may express symptoms of an allergic nature manifest themselves as the result of the resultant increase in sensitivity."

The consumption of more bovine than ovine meat and dairy products by the populace results in a greater incidence of the bovine type of brucellosis. The relationship of positive allergic-skin reactions to the state of the infected individual, i.e., prodromal, acute, chronic, and of convalescent, is discussed. In the absence of clinical manifestations of the disease, a positive reaction is unvaccinated persons to ovine-type brucellin was usually found to signify an active case of the disease in its incipient stages. The problems of superinfection and reinfection are also discussed.

The material in the article was taken from a report presented at a conference on brucellosis in the Ural-Siberian oblasts in Omsk, 23-24 June 1955. The article was submitted for publication on 30 March 1956.

SUM 1219

VERSHILOVA, P.A., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

Prophylaxis of brucellosis in sheep using living vaccine. Dokl. Akad.
sel'khoz. 21 no. 6:36-39 '56. (MLBA 9:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavlena sektsiyey veterinarii Vsesoyuznoy
ordena Lenina akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina.
(BRUCELLOSIS IN SHEEP) (VACCINES)

VERSHILOVA, P.A.; SEMCHEVA, N.S.; FANDERPLIT, Ye.P.

Further technological improvement in the production of the dry living brucellosis vaccine developed by the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.6:51-57 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION
brucellosis, prod. of dry living vaccine)
(BRUCELLOSIS, immunol.
vaccine, dry living, prod.)

VERSHILOVA, P.A.

Certain problems in the epidemiology of brucellosis. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 27 no.10:53-57 O '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.P.Gamalei
AMN SSSR

(BRUCELLOSIS, epidemiology.
in Russia (Rus))

VERSHILOVA, P.A.; GOLUBOVA, A.A.

General data on the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination of humans against brucellosis with living vaccine from the N.F.Gamaleia Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology of the Academy of Medical Science of the U.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.11: 64-69 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR

(BRUCELLOSIS, prevention and control,
vacc. in Russia (Rus))

VERSHILOVA, P. A.

BRUCELLOSIS

"The Epidemiological Stage of Brucellosis and the Measures of its Control," by Professor P.A. Vershilova and A.A. Golubeva, Zdravookhraneniye Rossiyskoy Federatsii, No 3, March 1957, pp 11-16

In the USSR, there are all the three types of brucellosis; however, the authors state that both cattle and swine brucellosis is seldom transmitted to men. Thus, brucellosis of the sheep-goat type is most usual in the USSR, and its spreading area corresponds to sheep raising zones.

At the present time, brucellosis is recorded in 54 oblast's of the RSFSR. According to the data covering 9 months, 1956, the morbidity of brucellosis, as compared with the same period in 1955, has increased in some oblast's. The authors emphasize that the cause of such an increase is the insufficiency of vaccination and at the same time the carelessness of non-professionals in the work of livestock raising. However, the number of such non-professionals exceeds the number of professionals, say the authors. In the Chkalovskaya oblast' the number of non-professionals surpasses the number of the professional group by 34 times.

Card 1/3

-2 -

BRUCELLOSIS

In the same oblast', the epidemiological anamnesis shows for a number of years that among those afflicted with brucellosis, 72.7 percent belong to the unprofessional group. The authors also mention the formation of new foci of infection, such as for example, in the Stavropol'skiy kray (1953 - 32%, 1954 - 30% and in 1955 - 22% of the total suffering from brucellosis). According to the data of 1954, the morbidity in the new center of infection as compared with the general indicators of brucellosis in the corresponding districts constituted in the Kuybyshevskaya oblast' - 82.7 percent and in the Rostovskaya oblast' - 62 percent. The authors point to the fact that a similar proportion still prevailed in a number of republics and oblast's as late as in 1956.

Finally, the increase in the morbidity of brucellosis has been caused by unseasonable vaccination, it being known that, as the authors write the inoculation made during the heat of the cohabitation of animals, is of small effectiveness. The authors also call to mind that, in case of brucellosis, the immunity is relative, and among the vaccinated persons 2 to 8 percent always fall ill. Because of such a

- 3 -

Card 2/3