

VOITKEVICH, A.A.; NEGOVSKAYA, A.V.

Neural regulation of metamorphosis in amphibians. Doklady Akad. nauk
SSSR 90 no.4:689-692 1 June 1953. (CJML 25:1)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 30 March 1953. 2. Institute
of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences
USSR.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; NAUMENKO, Ye.V.

Qualitative modification of the beginning gonadotropic activity in the human hypophysis during ontogenic stages. Dokl. AN SSSR 93 no.6:1139-1142 D '53. (MLBA 6:12)

1. Kazakhskiy meditsinskiy institut im. V.M.Molotova, Alma-Ata.
Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Abrikosovym.

(Pituitary body)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; GORDINA, S.H.

Cortical regulation of thyroid function. Zhur.vys. nerv. delat, 4
no.3:439-447 My-Je '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. V.M.Molotova.
(THYROID GLAND, physiology,
regulation by cerebral cortex)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
regulation of thyroid funct.)

VOYAKOVICH, A. B.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120012-9"

VOITKEVICH, A.A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/12 Physiology, etc. Dec 56

5565. VOITKEVITCH A.A., SIDORKINA M.YA., KHOMULLO G.V., GORDINA S.N., MUNAITBASOVA G.A. et al. Kajak's Med. Inst. and Voronezh's Med. Inst., USSR. *About the role of the thyroid hormone in the activities of the macrophage system (Russian text)
PROBLEMS ENDOCR. HORMONOTHERAPY 1955, 1/2 (20-25)

It has been established that the thyrcidization of animals by physiological doses of the hormone stimulates the activities of the various elements of the interstitial tissues: the regeneration of tissues is speeded up, the survival-rate of infected animals is increased, the frequency of development and the rapidity of propagation of malignant growth produced by carcinogens is inhibited. In conditions of a sharp depression of the oxygenation processes caused by the administration of an-tithyroid substances, the activities of the elements of the interstitial tissues were seen to decline.
Tendler - Leningrad (III, 2)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Changes in the thyroid gland and the frontal lobe of the hypophysis
in experimental silicosis. Bor'ba s sil. 2:280-282 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut krayevoy patologii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)
(PITUITARY BODY--DISEASES)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., professor.

Additional rudimentary extenities in frogs. Priroda 44 no.12:
100-102 D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Kazakhskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni V.M.Molotova.
(Frogs)

Voytkевич, A. A.

ML ✓ Effect of hormones of hypophysis-thyroid complex on regeneration of the thyroid gland. A. A. Voytkевич and G. V. Khomullo. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 103, 1123-0(1955).—White rats or guinea pigs treated with thyroid (human or cattle) and hypophyseal preps. after removal of the frontal part of thyroid gland were examd. The administration of the preps. was begun 10 days before the operation. Tissue photographs of the regenerating tissues are shown. Methylthouracil prevented the regeneration; all other animals showed regeneration ability. Hypophyseal preps. stimulated regeneration; those made from the basophilic zone were more effective than those from eosinophilic zone of the hypophysis. G. M. Kosolapoff

VOYTKEVICH, ANATOLIY ANATOL'YEVICH

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Antitireoidnoye deystviye sul'fanilamidov I tioureatov (Anti-thyroid
effect of sulfenilimides and thioureas) Moskva, Medgiz, 1957.
230, (I) p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.
"Literatura": p. 208-(231)

MEA

Voytkevich, A.A.

AUTHOR

Voytkevich, A.A.

20-3-58/59

TITLE

The Influence of Temperature upon Phagocyte Activity in the Case of Regeneration Proceeding under Conditions of Different Concentrations of the Thyroid Hormone.
(Vliyaniye temperatury na aktivnost' fagotsitov pri regeneratsii v usloviyakh raznoy kontsentratsii gormona shohitovidnoy zhelezy.)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 3, pp. 630-632 (USSR)

ABSTRACT

The influence of temperature on the regeneration, especially on the skin hull has often attracted the attention of scientists. Among the influences of the milieu the temperature plays an important rôle in the alteration of the character of the fundamental physiological process. The adaptation of the organism to the temperature fluctuations is accompanied by important functional shifts in a series of endocrine organs, mainly in the function of the thyroid gland. The author gives here data concerning the curing of wounds under contrasting temperature conditions and at an experimentally changed concentration of the thyroid hormone which was effected by an injection of 6-methylthiourazyle or thyreoidine. The duration and the character

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of skin wounds of albino rats was observed. The main attention was paid to the cytological picture of the wound exudate. The author was interested in the question to which extent the cell composition of the latter reflects adequately the experimentally caused (by exterior temperature and endocrine factor) general physiological shifts in the organism. The method of prints of the wound surface (15 x 15 mm) was used, after 1, 3 and 6 hours and still 1, 2, 3, 4 days. By means of comparing the results obtained with animals under different experimental conditions the author draws the following conclusion: the exterior temperature influences the velocity of the regeneration process. Low temperatures suppress the emigration intensity and the differentiation of the cell elements in the course of the first period of the regeneration process. This suppressed influence was stronger since the main term of the basal metabolism the thyroid gland - was eliminated. By an experimental increase of the concentration of the thyroid hormone the intensive course of the reparative process is already changed to a small extent by placing the animals

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generation Proceeding under Conditions of Different Concentrations of the
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in various temperature conditions. Thus the results can
be regarded as a new proof of the important rôle of the
thyroid gland in the adaption process of the organism.

There are 2 figures and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION:

Voronezh Medical Institute.

(Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut)

PRESENTED:

By N.N. Anichkov, Academician, April 29, 1957

SUBMITTED:

April 25, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress.

CARD 3/3

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

3-58-2-29/33

AUTHOR: Voitkevich, A.A., Professor, Doctor of Medical Sciences

TITLE: An Important Contribution to Scientific Literature (Ser'yeznyy vklad v uchebnuyu literaturu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vyshey Shkoly, 1958, # 2, pp 86-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a critical review of a new book, the "Atlas of Microphotographs on Normal Histology and Embryology" by L.I. Falin, issued in 1957.

There is one Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VOYTKEVICH, A.A

20-5-46/48

AUTHOR: Voytkevich, A. A.

TITLE: Some Peculiar Traits of the Innervation of Supplementary Extremities Formed in the Frog Under Natural Conditions (Osobennosti innervatsii dopolnitel'nykh konechnostey, obrazuyushchikh u lyagushki v yestestvennykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 884 - 887 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous reports (references 1 - 3) the unique phenomenon of the peculiar development of the supplementary extremities was described especially in the case of a majority of lake frogs in natural waters. The classification has found 24 different variants of the ratio of the supplementary extremity to the hind original extremity. The overwhelming majority - approximately two thirds of all individuals concerned had a developed supplementary extremity which was coalesced with the right original extremity either on the shank or on shank and shinbone or along the whole extremity, including the foot. The author found that inspite of every differentiation the supplementary extremity had not the movability of the normal extremity. It did not show the usual reactions to chemical or mechanical stimuli. These observations admitted the assumption of a possible difference in the innervation of the original and the

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supplementary extremity. For this purpose the author investigated visually and microscopically the state and the topography of the nervous tracts as well as the structure of the spinal cord and of the spinal ganglia. In the case of individuals with supplementary extremities no essential asymmetry in the size and in the contours of the right and left half of the spinal cord was found. In contrast to that, essential differences were found in the size of the spinal ganglia and in the number of their neurons in the region of the VIIIth, IXth, and Xth spinal cord nerve. These differences are the greater, the smaller the extent of the coalescence of the well differentiating supplementary extremity with the original is. The spinal ganglia of the right side are greater than usually and greater than the ganglia of the opposite side. As table 1 shows the number and the size of the neurons increased simultaneously with the general increase of the right spinal ganglia. The differences in size and the differences of morpho-functional characteristic are the more significant the better the supplementary extremity is differentiated and the less it is coalesced with the original (figure 1 a). In the case of total coalescence no differences in the general size of the spinal ganglia occur, though the

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number of the great neurons increases. The results of the morphological investigation corresponded to those of the physiologic experiment. The development of the separated supplementary extremity is accomplished by a considerable hypertrophy of the nerve component of the afferent part of the reflex arch without the adequate increase of the morphological structure of the efferent part. The supplementary effective innervation is apparently not extended to the supplementary extremity; the functional stress of the original extremity is, however, increased, since it reacts to the stimuli to which the supplementary extremity is exposed. The research of the peculiar natural phenomenon of the increase of the extent of the shape formation in the localized range of the hind extremity shows the same character of the stabilization of the nerve formation between the supplementary extremity and the spinal cord as in the laboratory experiments of Detviller (references 4 - 6) and of Gamburger (references 7 - 8) and others more. Finally the author points out the difference between these observations and the known laboratory experiments in the transplantation of the extremity constitution or its induction in the case of a separated development

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of the supplementary extremity . In the cases observed by the author the supplementary extremities develop as appendix of the original well differentiated extremity. As a rule a coalescence took place, however, only in the proximal section. And this circumstance could be expressed in the character of the efferent innervation. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezh Medical Institute
(Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut)

PRESENTED: May 27, 1957, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

Voytkovich, A. A.

AUTHOR: Voytkovich, A. A.

20-6-42/42

TITLE: State of the Nervous System Elements in Frogs Deprived of Extremities Under Natural Conditions (Sostoyaniya elementov nervnoy sistemy pri otsutstvii konechnosti u lyagushek v prirodnykh usloviyakh).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 6, pp. 1041-1044 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author has observed that the frogs deprived of a back extremity especially exist in those waters (surroundings of Alma-Ata) where he had discovered more than 300 individuals of different age with a disturbed morphology process in the right caudal half (ref. 2 and 3). The observations were carried out in the course of 8 years. The disturbance of the morphology process had a community: As a rule they restricted themselves to the localized region of the right backward extremity. There it has to be pointed to some functional peculiarities of the present frogs deprived of the right backward extremity. After the metamorphosis at the single backward extremity a noticeable hypertrophy begins (figure 1). This extremity reacted on chemical and mechanic impulses always by a typical flinging back, the intensity norm of which did not remain behind that one of corresponding age, The results of the study of innervation in frogs with a deprived back-

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The State of the Nervous System Elements in Frogs Deprived
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ward extremity are following: The reduction of the morphology process under the natural conditions in the region of the arrangement of the backward extremity is followed by a corresponding underdevelopment of the nervous structure. At a complete deficiency of the right backward extremity the asymmetry of the spinal marrow halves depends on a rapid decrease of quantity of the great motoric neurons and their size. The spinal ganglions of the right body side have a rudimentary character, the fact of which influences the size of the organs and the neurons. The quantity of the fibres in the forward and backward roots of the right side is much decreased. The single backward extremity supports an essentially higher functional stress than it would be the case in the presence of both normal extremities. Under these circumstances simultaneously with the growth of the left spinal marrow side the motoric neurons and their capability of impregnation with silver grow. The thickness of the forward root increases. The spinal ganglions of the left body-half are hypertrophized. The quantity of the sense neurons which form those ones is increased and their size exceeds the norm of the age concerned. The backward root forms an enlarged mighty nervous fibre complex. At the deficiency of an extremity adequate variations take place in the structural nervous elements as

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State of the Nervous System Elements in Frogs Deprived
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wall of the afferent, as of the efferent part of the reflex bow. With a duplication or an essential increase of the extremity quantity the corresponding variations may apply themselves more to the afferent nervous structure, than to the structures of the efferent apparatus. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezh Medical Institute
institut).

(Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy

PRESENTED: May 27, 1957, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician.

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof.

First All-Union Conference of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R.
on Tissue Incompatibility and the Transplantation of Tissues and
Organs, and the Conference of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R.
on Problems in Regeneration and Cellular Propagation. Probl.endok.,
1 gorm. 4 no.3:120-123 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(TRANSPALNTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES, ETC)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

~~VOYTKEVICH, A.A.~~

Letters to the editor. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.4:127-128
Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)
(HORMONES)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., ODNOPALOV, N.I.

Views on teaching normal anatomy and histology with embryology
in medical institutes. Arkh.anat. gist. i embr. 35 no.4:100-103
JL-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.I. Odnopalov) i
kafedra gistologii s embriologiyey (zav. - prof. A.A. Voytkevich)
Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres
avtorov: Voronezh, Studencheskaya ul., d.10. Meditsinskiy institut.

(ANATOMY, educ.

(Rus))

(HISTORY, educ.

(Rus))

(EMBRYOLOGY, educ

(Rus))

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.,

Regeneration of supplementary extremities in frog larvae [with summary
in English] *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 45 no.6:100-104 Je '58

(MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zaslyzhenyy deyatel
nauki prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim
(REGENERATION, experimental,
supplementary extremities in frog larvae (Rus))

AUTHOR: Voytkevich, A. A.

20-118-4-60/61

TITLE: A Peculiar Shank Reduction at the Reduplication of a Frog's
Extremity Under Natural Conditions
(Svoyeobraznaya reduktsiya goleni pri udvoenii konechnosti
u lyagushki v prirode)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 841-844
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: Disturbances of the development in the growth of the extremities
of batrachians (Amphibia) with or without tails were caused on
natural conditions as well as by experiments. During the process
of development either the extremity or its rudiment were split,
cut into or tied off. Thus an atypic regeneration could be brought
about. So several supernumerary extremities were formed besides
the normal ones (references 5, 7-9). These deformities were often
brought into connection with reparative processes, as the conse-
quence of various injuries (references 1, 6). In many batrachians
which the author investigated ^{under} natural conditions (references
2-4) the formation of supernumerary extremities which could not be
connected with any injury of the extremity rudiment was found.

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1 A Peculiar Shank Reduction at the Reduplication of a
Frog's Extremity Under Natural Conditions

20-118-4-60/61

The present paper describes new anomalies of the morphogenesis of a uniform type which was found in 47 (out of 304) individuals with various deformities in the structure of their right hind extremities. In these 47 frogs the middle parts of their extremities were strongly deformed. This deformation was caused by the formation of bony spinelike excrescences and a considerable total shortening of the legs as a consequence of a reduction of the shank and partly of the distal part of the thigh (figure 1). The feet were not deformed. The comparison of the data given here shows that in all cases two limbs were deformed, but the degree of development was different in the supernumerary limbs and in the normal legs. It seems that the splitting of the rudiment in the different individuals did not take place at the same time. So in these cases the development of the supernumerary extremities was retarded. In the cases of shank reductions and partly also of thigh reductions the differentiation of the embryo material of the supernumerary extremities from the main extremities seemed to be imperfect. One frog showed not only a supernumerary right extremity but also a left one (figure 2, the right one in the lower file). The right leg was deformed, excepting the distal part. On the left-hand side the deformation led to a shank reduction and to the formation of

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A Peculiar Shank Reduction at the Reduplication of a
Frog's Extremity Under Natural Conditions

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bony spines. After having given further details the author states that the disturbances of development as treated above were observed several times in the course of 8 years in three waters situated in considerable distance from each other. There are 2 figures, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Medical Institute, Voronezh (Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut)
PRESENTED: November 14, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Member of the AS USSR.
SUBMITTED: October 2, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Voytkevich, A. A. SOV/ 20-120-2-61/63

TITLE: Rules Governing the Spatial Relations Between Basic and Supplementary Extremities in a Duplication of Natural Conditions (Zakonomernosti prostranstvennogo otnosheniya mezhdu osnovnyimi i dopolnitel'nymi konechnostyami pri duplikatsii v yestestvennykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp. 434 - 437 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental disturbance of the totality of the disposition of a limb in an early embryo or in a later extremity bud of a developed larva is often accompanied by an increase of the number of extremities. A bibliography is given (References 5-7,9-11, 13-15). The symmetry in the position of supplementary extremities which as a rule are formed by one mechanical influence or other was interpreted differently by different authors. In this connection the great material on duplications of the hind extremity as was collected by the author in frogs under natural conditions is of obvious interest. This phenomenon was chiefly noticed on the right-hand side. Among the factors that led to it the most important part is played by

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Rules Governing the Spatial Relations Between Basic 30V20-120-2-61/63
and Supplementary Extremities in a Duplication of Natural Conditions

temperature. The natural metamorphosis of the tadpoles was retarded in the neighborhood of cold springs. First the data on the development of one supplementary limb only is discussed. Most frequent was a position reflex-symmetrical to the main extremity. Both extremities were often connected by bridges of tissues. With that the skeleton of the medial edge of the foot was partly reduced (figure 1a and b). In another way of adhesion, that is in an imperfect separation of the material, the supplementary extremity became symmetrical to the left hind leg. There were cases of the development of up to 8 more or less reduced supplementary extremities. Especially striking were cases where there were 2 distinctly differentiated extremities besides the normal 2 hind legs. This group was distinctly divided in 2 sub-groups: a) the supplementary extremities had grown together and were well developed, or b) they were separated and were behind in their development. In individual cases simultaneous duplications of the right and of the left extremity occurred (figure 3). The additional material was so to say put on the ventral surface of the right leg. The material of the author, collected in the open air, permits the

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Rules Governing the Spatial Relations Between Basic and Supplementary Extremities in a Duplication of Natural Conditions
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conclusion that disturbances in the range of the disposition of a limb in frog embryos by non-mechanical factors are accompanied by the same conditions as had been observed earlier in fissures, transplantations, and injuries of the disposition or bud of an extremity. In all cases the principle of reflex symmetry is maintained, but it is realized differently according to the concrete conditions of development. There are 3 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: February 7, 1958, by I. I. Shnal'gauzen, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1956

Card 3/3

1. Frogs--Growth
2. Embryos--Development
3. Limbs--Growth
4. Frogs--Physiology

AUTHORS:

Voytkevich, A. A., Bukhonova, A. I.

SOV/20-120-4-63/67

TITLE:

Hypersegmentation of Neutrophilic Nuclei in a Wound Exsudate Occurring Under the Influence of the Adrenal Cortex Hormone and Radiation (Gipersegmentatsiya yadra neytrofilov v ranevom ekssudate pod vliyaniyem gormona kory nadpochechnykh zhelez i luchistoy radiatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp. 914 - 917 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper data are given concerning the influence of X-ray radiation in the first stage of inflammation. The manifestation of this reaction is an exudation and an immigration of special leucocytes to the focus of injury. X-ray radiation in this case gave a special stimulus whereas the adrenal cortex hormone was either introduced from outside or cortisone came from the own adrenal gland. It had been activated by the adreno-corticotrope hormone of the hypophysis (ACTH). In the first test group 22 white rats and 30 guinea pigs were used for the experiments. Half the number of animals was irradiated. A piece of skin from the side of the body was removed from the experimental and control

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Hypersegmentation of Neutrophilic Nuclei in a Wound
Exsudate Occurring Under the Influence of the Adrenal Cortex Hormone and
Radiation SOV/20-120-4-63/67

animals (1 x 1 cm in the case of rats, 2 x 2 cm in the case of guinea pigs). Replicas of the open wound surface were made after 4, 24, 48 and 72 hours (Ref 2). Under the influence of the X-ray irradiation 3 days before the removal of skin the exudation became weaker and the number of neutrophiles emigrating to the focus of the wound was reduced. In the second experimental group (26 rats, 27 guinea pigs) the influence of cortisone (5 mg per animal) and of ACTH was investigated. After 24 hours the difference between the 2 experimental groups and the control group increased further. Differences were observed between rats and guinea pigs which are due to differences in their species. The results obtained showed that the increase in concentration of the adrenal cortex hormone in the organism increases the segmentation of the neutrophilic leucocytes for a short period (Tables 1b, c) under the influence of a special irritation (removal of skin or introduction of cortisone). Up to now this has never been reported in publications. From latest endocrinological investigations it is known that the increase of leucocytes in the blood is as characteristic

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Hypersegmentation of Neutrophilic Nuclei in a Wound
Exsudate Occurring Under the Influence of the Adrenal Cortex Hormone and
Radiation SOV/20-120-4-63/67

of the effect of cortisone as the reduction of eosinophiles (Refs 5,6). The number of special leucocytes in the wound exudate decreases, however, considerably especially in the initial stage of inflammation. This process apparently takes place in connection with the reduction of the permeability of the wall of blood vessels under the influence of cortisone or ACTH. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute) January 16, 1958, by N.N.Anichkov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR
July 5, 1957

ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED:
SUBMITTED:

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|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1. Wounds--Therapy | 2. Wounds--Effects of radiation | 3. X-rays |
| --Physiological effects | 4. Leukocytes--Stimulation | 5. ACTH |
| --Physiological effects | 6. Adrenal cortical extract--Physiological effects | |

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SOV/3-59-4-25/42

AUTHOR: Voitkevich, A.A., Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor

TITLE: The General Biological Training of Prospective Physicians
Must be Improved

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 4, pp 64-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At one of the conferences of medical institute directors, it was stressed that the training of future physicians in general biology should be intensified and broadened. In the practice of teaching, the contents of this branch of science shrinks up or is replaced by the fundamentals of botany and zoology. The author recommends that the duplicity prevailing in respect to these 2 subjects, in the secondary school program and the 1st course of medical institutes be eliminated, and the time thus saved used for a better study of general biology. He doubts, whether it is expedient to teach parasitology in the first course and refers to Academician Ye.M. Pavlovski who has repeatedly recommended to transfer it to the 4th course. The author comments on the training in embryology pointing out that it is also being taught by the Chair of

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The General Biological Training of Prospective Physicians Must be Improved

Histology. He recommends that the entire material on embryology be combined into one course. In this connection he welcomes the decision taken by the Board of the Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye obshchestvo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov (All-Union Scientific Society of Anatomists, Histologists and Embryologists) who considered it expedient to organize an independent course in embryology. He mentions the contributions made to this branch of science by K.E. Ber, A.O. Kovalevskiy, I.I. Mechnikov, D.P. Filatov and P.P. Ivanov.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute).

Card 2/2

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh)

Reaction of the thyroid epithelium to cortisone and ACTH in puppies
[with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm, 5 no.1:31-38 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zaslushenny deyatel'
nauki prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

(CORTISONE, effects,
on thyroid epithelium in young dogs (Rus))

(ACTH, effects,
same)

(THYROID GLAND, eff. of drugs on,
ACTH & cortisone, epithelial reactions in young dogs
(Rus))

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Reaction of the thyroid to iodide and bromides following
its preliminary stimulation by thioureates. Probl. endokr.
gormonoter. 9 no.4:25-30 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof.

Research on the morphology of the glands of internal secretion,
discussed at the Sixth All-Union Congress of Anatomists, Histo-
logists and Embryologists. Probl. endok. i gorm. 5 no.1:121-124
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh)

Morphological reactions of the thymus to cortisone and ACTH. Probl. endok. i gorm. 5 no.2:28-37 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zasluzhenny deystel' nauki prof. A. A. Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CORTISONE, eff.

on thymus, review (Rus))

(ACTH, eff.

same)

(THYMUS, eff. of drugs on,

ACTH & cortisone, review (Rus))

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Role of the hormonal component in the neural control of metamorphosis in amphibians. Probl.endok. i gorm. 5 no.3: 26-31 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy doytel' nauki prof.A.A.Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

regulation of metamorphosis in Amphibia,
role of hormones (Rus))

(HORMONES, physiol.

role in NS regulation of metamorphosis in
Amphibia (Rus))

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; BOGDANOVICH, K.I.

Nikolai Ivanovich Odnoralov; on his 60th birthday. Arkh.anat.gist.
1 embr. 36 no.1:112-114 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Odnoralov, Nikolai I. (Rus))

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Skeletal musculature of duplicate extremities in the frog.
Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 37 no.7:45-50 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zasl.deyatel' nauki,
prof.A.A.Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Adres avtora: Voronezh, Meditsinskiy institut.

(MUSCLES, anat. & histol.)

(LEG, abnormalities)

(FROGS, abnormalities)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; BUKHONOVA, A.I.; BERLOVA, Z.D.; GERSHEVITSKAYA, R.T.;
SHEBKO, O.D.

Effect of adrenaline on regenerative processes in normal and castrated animals. *Biul. eksp. biol. med.* 47 no.2:124-128 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.I. Odnoralov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(REGENERATION,

eff. of epinephrine in normal & castrated animals (Rus))

(CASTRATION, eff.

on regen. reactions to epinephrine (Rus))

(EPINEPHRINE, effects,

on regen. in normal & castrated animals (Rus))

47(1)

AUTHOR:

Voytkevich, A. A.

SOV/20-124-2-57/71

TITLE:

The Reaction of the Thymus Upon the Hormonal Biocatalyst of the Adrenal Cortex (Reaktsiya zagrudinnogo uzla na gormonal'noye nachalo kory nadpochechnika)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 481 - 484 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the morpho-functional basis of the adaptation reaction of the organism the cooperation of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis, the adrenal cortex and the lymphoid organs is a very important component, which is controlled by the nervous system (Refs 6, 9, 20). Its character and the unusually intensive affections cause a state of "tension" in the organism. In connection with this phenomenon in the hypophysis the secretion of the hormone stimulating the adrenal function is intensified. As a result of this corticosteroids are rapidly stored in the organism (Refs 6, 11, 20). In the latter case as well as in the case of an experimental introduction of cortisone or the hormonal biocatalyst of the adrenal cortex (ACTH) into a normal animal organism the size of all

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The Reaction of the Thymus Upon the Hormonal
Biocatalyst of the Adrenal Cortex

SOV/20-124-2-67/71

lymphoid organs is reduced, the proliferative processes are considerably suppressed and the lymphocytes destroyed (Refs 12, 15, 16). Although the author has also certain doubts with respect to the hormonal function of the thymus (Refs 2, 3, 14) he believed in the detection of microstructural signs of the incretorial process in the lymphoid organ as assumed by several authors. This process is assumed to take place in case the organ suffers considerable changes under the action of the mentioned hormones. As experimental objects served whelps. A thymus removal in whelps usually causes a number of trophic disturbances. After a daily introduction of cortisone (20 or 40 mg) or ACTH (20 or 40 units) during 10 to 14 days the animals were killed (together with the control) and the organs weighed and fixed. ACTH caused a considerable hypertrophy of the adrenal glands. The introduction of cortisone caused a considerable enlargement of the liver. Both hormones (in particular cortisone) lead to a 2-3 fold decrease of weight of spleen and thymus. The thymus was, however, not destroyed to such a degree as is the case with smaller experimental animals (Refs 7, 12). The changes under

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The Reaction of the Thymus Upon the Hormonal Biocatalyst SOV/20-124-2-67/71
of the Adrenal Cortex

the microscope are shown on figures 1-3. Under the action of hormones the young epidermis shows increased phenomena of cornification (A. I. Bukhonova assisted in the experiments) (Fig 4). The largest lymphoid organ - the thymus - is undoubtedly of importance in the adaptation reactions of the organism, apart from other functions. It reacts upon the change of the hormonal component of the growing organism. The thymus suffers a regular age conditioned involution. Its products of decomposition play a part in the organism. They favor the phenomena of chemotaxis of the phagocytic elements. The morphogenetic effect of its assumed hormone has, however, hitherto remained an unproved logical condition. - There are 4 figures and 23 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh State Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: September 26, 1958, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1958

Card 3/3

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Peculiar morphological deformations associated with the duplication
of limbs in frogs. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly: biol.nauki no.4:70-76 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gistologii i embriologii Voronezhskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(FROGS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Structural peculiarities of the skeleton of supernumerary extremities
in a frog. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 38 no.1:83-92 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (sav. - zaslushennyy deyatel'
nauki prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta. Adres avtora: Voronezh, Meditsinskiy institut.
Kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

(EXTREMITIES, LOWER)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Neurosecretory process during the metamorphosis of tailless
amphibians, Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.1:221-224, N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
N.N. Anichkovym.

(LARVAE—AMPHIBIA) (BRAIN)

VOYTKEVICH, Anatoliy A. (USSR) Head, Chair of Histology and Embryology,
Voronezh Medical Institute, Voronezh, USSR.

"Role of Neurosecretion in the Neuro-Endocrine Regulation of the Amphibian
Metamorphosis". (Session 2).

report to be submitted for the Third Intl. Symposium on Endocrinology, Oiso,
Japan, 6-10 June 61.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Relation of the thyrotrophic function of the hypophysis to the
neurosecretion in pigeons. Dokl. eksp. biol. i med. 55 /1. r.
56/ no.10:82-85 1963 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof.

Neurohormonal regulation of the functions of the adrenal cortex
in connection with the stress problem. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.
terap. 8 no.5:3-11 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute, chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR. Submitted June 4, 1963.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Reorganization of the structure and regeneration of the
thyroid gland following its partial excision. Probl. endok.
i gorm. ll no.6:73-79 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; TKACHEV, A.V.

Scientific session of the Uzbek Institute of Regional Medicine
of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 11 no.6:120-121 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Physiology and pathology of the hypothalamus. Izv. AN BSSR.
Ser. biol. 31 no.1:167-169 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Some aspects of melanogenesis discussed at the 6th International
Conference on the "Structure and control of melanocytes." Usp.
sovr. biol. 60 no.3:459-462 N-D '65.

(MIPA 19:1)

VOITKEVICH, A.A.; LEONOVA, L.K.; BUKHONOVA, A.I.

Effect of adrenalectomy and hormone therapy on the neurosecretory-hypophyseal system. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.4:62-68 J1-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

L 14152-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6001317

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/009/0044/0052

AUTHOR: Voytkovich, A. A.; Tkachev, A. V.; Chekunov, A. S.; Obchinnikova, G. A.; Palyga, G. F.

ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology, AMN SSSR, Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of the neurosecretory nuclei of the hypothalamus, thyroid, and adrenal glands to radiation injury of the organism

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 44-52

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, pathogenesis, endocrinology, polonium, radiation sickness, radioisotope

ABSTRACT: Study of the neurosecretory nuclei in rats exposed to polonium 210 revealed a three-stage development of changes in the neurons of the paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei. Immediately after exposure the neurosecretion flowed rapidly along the axons, after which elimination and synthesis were in a state of relative balance. Finally, inhibition of neurosecretion set in, ending in partial destruc-

UDC: 617-001.28-07 : [616.831.4+616.441+616.45]-008.6-076.916

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L 14152-66

ACC NR: AP6001317

tion of the neurons. The adrenals were studied on the same material at different periods of acute radiation sickness. Within 24 hours of exposure the glands increased in weight almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. This increase as well as the histological changes were indicative of marked hypertrophy of the glands due to intensified production of hormones. The structural and functional changes observed in the thyroid were more or less similar to those in the adrenals. Under normal conditions the peripheral endocrine glands are elements in a "closed" system--hypothalamus-hypophysis-thyroid-adrenal-hormone--metabolism in peripheral tissue. Introduction of Po^{210} disrupts hormone metabolism, which gives rise to compensatory intensification of the thyrotropic and adrenocorticotropic functions of the hypophysis, resulting in hyperstimulation of the thyroid and adrenals. The isotope accumulates selectively in the neurosecretory nuclei of the hypothalamus and ultimately destroys them. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *Jo*

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof.

Conditions of the basophil and oxyphil differentiation in the hypophysis. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.9:3-14 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.A.Voytkevich) pri Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute. Submitted April 10, 1964.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Some conditions of the morphological functional differentiation of the pars intermedia of the pituitary body. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 60 no.11:99-102 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (zav. - chlen korrespondent AN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkovich) AN SSSR pri Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute. Submitted April 23, 1964.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh)

Restorative processes and hormones. Sov. vop. endok. no.2:240-
269 163. (MIRA 18:9)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Correlation between neurosecretory and thyroid determination in the differentiation of adenohypophysis. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.6; 82-86 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkevich) AMN SSSR pri Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Obninsk)

Recent developments in the field of radiation endocrinology.
Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.4:125-126 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Neurosecretory system in birds. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49
no.7:3-20 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom instituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Neurosecretion, its genesis and some properties. Vest. AMN SSSR 20
no.7:3-12 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Reparative processes in the thyroid gland after considerable periods following its resection. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1: 234-237 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted November 24, 1964.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Formation of a growing regenerating part of the thyroid gland.
Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.5:89-93 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Properties of hypophyseal colloids. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.1:
96-102 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (zav. - prof. A.A.
Voytkevich) AMN SSSR pri Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Thyroid gland regeneration. Usp. sovr. biol. 60 no.1:90-111
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Characteristics of the neurosecretory-hypophyseal system
in amphibia with different rate of metamorphosis. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 70 no.2:99-105 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Phenomena of regeneration and hypertrophy in the thyroid gland following its injury. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 57 no.5:89-93 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted March 27, 1963.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; CHPKH, T.K.

Effect of the extirpation of embryonic anlagen of the neurosecretory-hypophyseal system in amphibians. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5: 1183-1186 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Bakulevym.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Zonal localization of secretory cells of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis as related to neurosecretion. Arkhiv. anat., gist. i embr. 43 no. 9:17-22 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Voronezh, Studencheskaya ul., 10. Meditsinskiy institut.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Some data on the histochemistry and fine structure of the hypothalamic neurosecretory substance. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.6:3-20
Je '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Voronezh, Studencheskaya ulitsa, 10, Meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. [Voitkevych, A.A.]

Organization and function of the neurosecretory system in
higher invertebrates. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.1:94-101
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOITKEVICH, A.A.; LEONOVA, L.K.

Some data on the effect of vertebrate hormones on the neuro-
secretory system of insects. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:236-239
Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR,
Veronezh. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anishkovym.

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

Methods for the regeneration of the thyroid gland. Dokl. AN
SSSR 147 no.4:977-980 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
N. N. Anichkovym.

(REGENERATION(BIOLOGY)) (THYROID GLAND)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Some aspects of endocrinology on the Third-All-Union Conference
on the Problems of Regeneration and Cellular Multiplication.
Probl. endokr. gormonoter. 9 no.4:116-119 J1-Ag'63
(MIRA 17:1)

Problems of the hormone therapy of cancerous diseases, malignant lesions of the endocrine organs and interrelationship between the tumor and the body in various hormonal states at the Eighth International Cancer Research Conference. Ibid: 119-123

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Inequality of neurosecretory influences as related to the
adenohypophyseal lobes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. 30 no.1:
23-33 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; SOBOLEVA, E.L.

Cytological analysis of the secretory process in the anterior
lobe of the frog hypophysis. Tsitologiya 4 no.6:626-632 N-D'62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra gistologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Gonadotrophic activity of the hypophysis of amphibia of different ages and after the exclusion of neurosecretion. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:73-78 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gistologii i embriologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Symmetric disturbances in the anlagen of the lower extremities
of the frog. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.6:1479-1482 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Bakulevym.

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh)

Mast cells in various states of the organism. Usp. sov. biol.
56. no. 1: 56-76 J1-Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(MAST CELLS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof. ; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.A.

Differentiation of the regulating effects of the hypothalamus
on the anterior and intermediate lobes of the hypophysis.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.2:100-104 F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-kor-
respondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (PITUITARY BODY)

FALIN, Lev Iosifovich; VOYTKEVICH, A.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Histology and embryology of the oral cavity and the teeth]
Gistologiya i embriologiya polosti rta i zubov. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(HISTOLOGY) (EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (STOMATOLOGY)

VOITKEVICH, A.A.

Variation in the thyrotrophic characteristics of the hypophysis of amphibians in ontogenesis and following the extirpation of the preoptic lobe of the mesencephalon. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:221-224. My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym. (Pituitary body) (Amphibia) (Thyroid hormones)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Effect of temperature on the function of the amphibian preoptic nuclei and hypophysis. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 53 no.5:124-128 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (PITUITARY BODY)
(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Relation between the neurosecretory factor and the growth in
amphibians. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1233-1236 Ap'63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno
akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
(AMPHIBIA) ——— (DIENCEPHALON) (GROWTH)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

"Substitution of cranial defects by regenerating bone" by
A.I. Matveeva. Reviewed by A.A. Voitkevich. Arkh.anat., gist.
i emlr. 44 no.1:117-119 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii,
Voronezh, Studencheskaya ul., 10.

(BONE GRAFTING) (SKULL DISEASES)

(MATVEEVA, A.I.)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh)

Secreting neurons. Vest.AMN S.S.S.R. 17 no.12:63-70 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(NERVES)

(SECRETION)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; BUKHONOVA, A.I.; KULESHOVA, L.N.

Reaction of mast cells to hormones. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:492-
495 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.
(MAST CELLS) (HORMONES)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Further data on the humoral influence of neurosecretion on the
pituitary thyrotropic function. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol.
no.5:695-703 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AN SSSR pri
Voronezhskom meditsinskom institute.

VOYTKEVICH, G.

"Geochemistry of isotopes" by A. Polanski. Reviewed by G. Voitkevich.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.12:117-118 1962. (MIRA 16:2)
(Geochemistry) (Isotopes)
(Polanski, A.)

VOYTKEVICH, G. V.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences at the Joint Academic Council on Geologo-Mineralogical, Geophysical, and Geographical Sciences; Siberian Branch

"Problems of Radiogeology."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

VOYTKEVICH, G. V.

Voytkevich, G. V. "Certain problems of cosmochemistry connected with determining the growth of the earth", (Report), Soobshch. o nauch. rabotakh chlenov Vsesoyuz. khim. o-va im. Mendeleyeva, 1949, Issue 1, p. 12-14.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

VOYTKEVICH, G.V. 857

RADIOACTIVITY OF POTASSIUM AND HEAT PRODUCTION IN THE EARTH. G. V. Voytkovich. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 74, 771-3(1950) Oct. 1. (In Russian)

Recently obtained values of decay coefficients of U^{238} and K^{40} necessitated a revision of calculations on radioactive sources of heat in earth. The following are the corrected data:

	At present	2×10^9 yr ago	3×10^9 yr ago	4×10^9 yr ago
Total, 10^{13} cal/hr	47.12	77.89	115.05	188.09
U^{238} , %	45	38	30	20
U^{235} , %	2	8	15	23
Th^{232} , %	43	29	20	14
K^{40} , %	10	25	35	43

The importance of K^{40} decay in the heat balance of the earth in the past is manifest. The fact that potassium is mainly concentrated in the outer layers of the globe must have strongly influenced the thermodynamical conditions of the formation of the primordial crust. However, other heat sources now extinct or exceedingly slow, such as fissions of heavy elements, were perhaps predominant in those times.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOYTKEVICH, G. V. 6

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7306
SECULAR CHANGES IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH. G. V. Voytkovich. *Priroda*, No. 4, 28-37(1951). (In Russian)

Radioactive decay, induced nuclear transformations, loss of gases to space, and accretion from meteorites change, over ages, the relative proportions of elements making up the earth. These processes are discussed, and elements now increasing or decreasing in amount are listed.

ASU-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED

ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR BY SUBJECT

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