SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF
ABSTRACTS IN REFERATIVNYZ HORUNA - BIOLOGIYA, No. 6, 1959

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles, which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet subject classification system used in the original Russian language abstracts has been followed in this publication.
On Lytic Formations, Induced by Roentgen Rays, in Escherichia Coli.

The bacteria, cultivated in MPB, were irradiated with a dose of 32 r and placed for five hours under a temperature of 37°. It was discovered that after such treatment, the bacteria secreted a lytic factor transferred in subinoculations. Checking of strains showed that they are not lysogenic. The lytic factor was liberated under various doses, but a dose of 30 r was optimal. The first subinoculation sometimes gave negative results. Under small doses the lysis was observed in the first passages; under large doses, lysis was manifested later. Under optimum doses, complete lysis was observed in 32% of the experiments. The success of lysis depended, aside from the dose, on other conditions of the experiment also, in particular on the age of the bacteria. Most suitable are bacteria in the beginning of the logarithmic phase of growth (3½-hour cultures on MPB a single irradiation of a great amount of a bacterial suspension did not increase the liberation of the lytic factor. The most profitable latent period is 2 hours. The titer of the lytic factor, equal in the first passage to $10^7$ (in liquid medium), increased at the 4th passage to $10^{12}$ and was sustained until the 12th passage. Under electron microscopy of lysed cells, spheroidal globules were observed which sometimes recalled immature bacteriophages; the size of the largest particles was $60 \times 72$ m. 2 electron-microscopic photos are included. V. S. Grazhul.
Abstract: In an investigation of 32 washings, obtained from the fauces of 23 patients with diphtheria, for the presence of diphtherial bacteriophage, it was possible to isolate phages in three washings; in one patient once and in another twice. The discovery of phage in patients coincided with the period of recovery. The phages isolated from patients (B, Ip, In) as well as from cultures (C, Cp) were active against a majority of tested cultures of gravis type and lysed an insignificant part of cultures of mitis type. A relation between the toxicity of diphtherial cultures and their stability to phages was not discovered. Tested bacterial phages inactivated quickly: in acid buffer solution after heating to 55°, under influence of UV-rays. After irradiation with visible light, phages, inactivated by UV-rays, reactivated partially. With a medium pH within the limits of 7.4 - 8.6, phages stably preserved activity. -- Ya.I. Rautenshteyn
Specific Bacteriophage in the Organism of Patients with Brucellosis.

Tr. Rostovsk.-n/D n.-i. protivochumn, in-ta, 1957, 12, 403-423

Under a single investigation of the blood of 20 patients with brucellosis, in which the diagnosis was undisputed, a specific phage was isolated in 16 cases. In an overwhelming number of patients with brucellosis, during the course of the infectious process an increase of phage titer in the blood is noted, which usually coincides with an improvement of the condition of the majority of patients. Since the basic contingent of the examined patients was subjected to energetic treatment with antibiotics (Syntomycin and Levimycetin), the observed good clinical effect cannot be fully explained only by the influence of phage. The presence of phages in the blood of patients with brucellosis leads to formation of greatly changed forms of microbes and decreases the percentage of positive bacteriological analyses. -- Ya.I. Rautenshteyn
The ability was studied of 1000 cultures of Actinomyces, isolated from soils of various geographic locations, to suppress four cultures of bacteria and six various Actinophages, of which four were Polyphages. It was determined that about one-half of the tested Actinomyces are able to suppress one or several Actinophages in the experiment. Actinophages were suppressed by Actinomyces with antibacterial activity as well as by Actinomyces which did not possess antibacterial activity. It was noted that Actinomyces able to suppress a combination of 4 Actinophages (No 2671, 2761, 250, and 3087) were found most frequently; these Actinophages turn out to be most convenient test-object in a selection of Actinomyces of cultures which produce antiviral antibiotics.

-- Ya.I. Rautenshtein
Investigations of virus inclusions by the author are summarized; considerations regarding the significance of inclusions in the doctrine of the nature of plant viruses are expressed. According to the data of the author and other investigators, virus inclusions are so far the only indication of symptomless virus disease of cacti. The formations of crystalline virus inclusions in the cells of potato plants may apparently progress by a type of gelatinization, and not only by a type of coacervation. — M.I. Gol'din
On the Formation of a Rod-Shaped Particle of Tobacco Mosaic Virus.

Superthin slices of a vegetative bud of tomato infected with tobacco mosaic virus were examined. As was shown previously (RZhBiol, 1958, 99070), the virus is absent in the apical meristem of the sick plant, while, in the apical part of the second, from the growth point, leaf virus particles are discovered in great quantities. Between these sharply different regions lies a very small area in whose cells it is possible to discover various corpuscular elements. In the cells of the basal part of the second leaves, clusters of globules are found whose dimensions may be compared with the diameter of a typical virus particle. In cells further removed from the basal part of the leaf, the amount of globular particles increases; sometimes they form short chains, bean-shaped and biscuit-like bodies appear, short and longer curved rods. The outlines of the rods are rounded; their thickness varies. Sometimes one of the ends of the rod resembles a seed chain. Typical straight virus rods appear only in more mature cells of the new leaf. It is assumed that the described series of forms reflect the process of formation of a typical virus particle form grains. -- S.V. Stefanov
Aqueous extracts of Actinomyces cultures were mixed with a suspension of pulp of tobacco leaves (Nicotiana glutinosa) which were infected by tobacco mosaic virus 10 days before the experiment, and then halves of stramonium leaves (Datura stramonium) were infected with this mixture. The other half of the leaf (control) was correspondingly infected with a suspension of infected leaves. Of 1737 tested Actinomyces cultures, 363 cultures suppressed the development of the virus. In 22 cultures, an ability to inactivate the virus was not accompanied by a suppressive effect on bacteria utilized as dough, as well as Actinomyces and Actinophages. Antibiotic Heliocycla was obtained from Actinomyces No 2915, which suppresses in vitro the viruses of tobacco mosaic, grippe, and a number of other viruses. — M.I. Gol’din
USSR/Virology - Viruses of Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23795
Author : Vovk, A.M.
Inst : 
Title : Temperature Conditions of the Origination of Epiphytes of the Virus of Tomato Mosaic and Streak
Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. biol., 1958, 19, No 2, 139-147

Abstract : As a result of investigations conducted in 1953-1957 in production and Institute hothouses, the author arrives at the conclusion that, as a rule, it is not possible to grow healthy tomato plants, despite the fact that virus introduction from the outside was excluded in these experiments. The author feels that in development of plants under the conditions of sharp fluctuations of increased and lowered temperatures, the virus of tobacco mosaic originates endogenically in the cells of the plant, which later spreads as an infectional origin. -- M.I. Gol'din

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23798
Author : Kriz, J.
Inst : 
Title : On the Spreading of Viruses in the Sprouts and Branches of Hops.
Orig Pub : Chmelarstvi, 1958, 31, No 7, 109-110

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1
On the Stability of Acarid-Bite Encephalitis Virus to the Action of Gastric Juice.

Abstract: The virus is stable to high concentrations of $H^+$; is preserved even at a $pH$ of 1.42 and a temperature of 40° for not less than 4 hours. The gastric juice (GJ) of normal acidity inactivated the virus considerably after 30 min at 37° and, after 2 hours completely. GJ of decreased acidity does not inactivate the virus. With intake of a milk diet (alkalization of GJ), the virus is also not inactivated. Passage of the virus through the gastric barrier is possible in the two latter cases.

The author feels that the obtained data confirm experimentally the possibility of infection with acarid-bite encephalitis through the alimentary tract. — From the author's resume.
Abstract: In experimental infecting of sheep by means of a 10% suspension of brain of mice (DL50 $10^{-7.3}$-$10^{-7.5}$) the virus was discovered in blood after 24 hours in a titer of $10^{-2}$, and in milk after 2 days, reaching a titer of $10^{-4.5}$ after 5 days. In the sera of sheep, 3 months after introduction of the virus, specific antibodies were found which neutralize the introduced virus as well as virus isolated from the milk.

Card 1/1


Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23801

Author: Havlik, O., Kolman, J., Lim, D.

Inst: -

Title: Appearance of Acarid-Bite Encephalitis in Wild Birds

Orig Pub: Zh. gigienny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol. (Chekhosl). 1957, 1, No 4, 315-322

Abstract: 338 specimens of birds of 51 species from the focus of acarid-bite encephalitis in Central Czechoslovakia and from two regions in Eastern and Western Czechoslovakia, where no disease was noted, were examined. For virus neutralization reaction, an infusion of heart tissue in buffer physiological solution was utilized. Of 151 experiments, a positive result was obtained in 44 cases. Virus-neutralizing antibodies were determined in 23 bird species, among them in species on which Acarides were
not discovered. Lists of species are cited which gave positive and negative results in the investigation. On the basis of the data of serologic investigation, the degree of affection with Acarides, and the multiplicity of the separate bird species, the authors divided the birds into three groups depending on their assumed epidemiological significance. -- D.K. L'vov


Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23802

Author : Faigorov, Yu.V., Tyushmyakova, M.K.
Inst :
Title : The Characteristics of the Strain of Acariid-Bite Encephalitis Virus Isolated from Acarides Ixodes Plumbeus Leach, Collected from Sand Martins.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 5, 279-281

Abstract : For the first time, in Western Siberia, from Ixodes Plumbeus Leach collected from sand martins, a neurotropic virus, identical to the standard strain of acariid-bite encephalitis virus, was isolated.
On the Problem of Intrauterine Infection with Acarid-Bite Encephalitis.

2 cases of intrauterine infection with acarid-bite encephalitis are described. In one of them, the mother (7th month of pregnancy) perished. A histological examination of the brain of mother and fetus revealed changes characteristic for acarid-bite encephalitis. The virus was isolated from the placenta and the brain of the fetus. In a second case, in a mother who contracted the disease in the 9th month of pregnancy, the new born infant suffered hemiparesis of the right side with athetosis of the right hand. Speculations regarding the allergic nature of the encephalitis in the latter case are cited. -- B.K. L'vov
The Thermostability of the Virus of Japanese B Encephalitis

Liu, Yuan-Yuan; Chou, Ming-Hsien; Li, P'ei-Chun

Wei-shen hsueh-pao, Acta microbiol. sinica, 1958, 6, No 1, 53-57

Abstract: A 10% suspension of the brain of infected white mice, prepared on skimmed milk or a saline solution of lactose and later dried out from the frozen state, in both cases preserved its titer without change for the course of two years of preservation under a temperature of -15 to -18°C; the virus titer somewhat decreased after 1 year of preservation under a temperature of 2-4°C. The preservation, under a temperature of 30, 2-4 and from -15 to -18°C, of suspensions that were not subjected to drying was accompanied by a decrease of virus titer; however, it decreased less under lower temperature; the suspensions prepared on skimmed milk were more stable than the suspensions prepared on saline solution of lactose. -- From the author's resume
Abstract: It was established, on the basis of a study of 15 strains of the virus, that the strains which possess high pathogenicity, in subcutaneous infection, induced more lasting viremia than strains which were less pathogenic. With a difference between the brain and subcutaneous titers of the virus of less than 2.4 \( T_0 \), the duration of viremia equalled 5-6 days; with a difference of 2.5 - 4.9 \( T_0 \), 4 days, and over 5 \( T_0 \), 2 days. In peripheral infection, the highly-pathogenic "Peking" strain was more thermostable than the weakly-pathogenic "Nakayama" strain; the latter, in aqueous bath at 37° after 56 hours, lost its pathogenicity for mice in intra-brain infection, at the time when the titer of the "Peking" strain under the same temperature equalled 10\(^{-1}\).62 after 72 hours. —

Author's resume
Mosquito females were infected with the virus by feeding them on infected mice and direct sucking of virus suspension; males - only by sucking the virus suspension. The mosquitoes infected by feeding on mice preserved the virus for not less than 23 days and, for the duration of this period, could transmit the virus to receptive animals by means of biting. The mosquitoes infected by sucking the virus suspension preserved the virus for the duration of 20 days and the infecting ability for the duration of 14 days. It was not possible to isolate the virus. From 275 mosquitoes caught on the Quantung Peninsula in 1951, the authors feel that A. togoi mosquitoes were one of the most important transmitters of Japanese encephalitis in this region in the past; in the last few years, their role is gradually decreasing. -- Author's resume
Abstract: In mice weighing 8-9 g, sleep which lasted 6-8 hours was induced by small doses of luminal (0.15-0.5 mg). One hour after administering luminal, the mice were infected. In introduction of less than 10 subcutaneous DL50 of virus, the mortality of mice in the experimental group was lower (60.3%) than in the control (78.6%).

In introduction of 10-90 subcutaneous DL50, no differences were noted between the mice of the experimental and control groups. The problem of the influence of natural sleep on the development of infection in man is discussed. -- Author's resume
Abstract: White mice at ages of 2-, 7-, 14- and 30 days were infected with a 10^6 suspension of the brain of infected mice. In 14- and 30-day-old mice, the same clinical picture developed as in adult animals. In mice of 2- and 7-day age groups, independently of the means of virus introduction, decrease of activity, loss of weight, increased sensitivity to outside stimulants, paralysis of back and neck muscles, and weakness of extremities were observed. The paralyses of extremities did not develop.

In all mice, a decrease of the amount of respiratory movements (especially expressed in 2-, 7- and 14-day old animals) was noted, as well as of cardiac contractions.

-- G.B. Zasukhina
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23819

Author : Chuyeva, S.V.

Inst : "

Title : On a Study of the Epidemiology of Spring-Summer Acarid-Bite Encephalitis in the Tatar SSR.

Orig Pub : Med. parazitol. i parazitarn. bolezney, 1958, 27, No 3, 308-313

Abstract : No abstract.

---

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23820

Author : Magazanik, S.S.

Inst : "

Title : On Peculiarities of the Course of Acarid-Bite Encephalitis in Alimentary Infection.

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1958, 36, No 6, 62-67

Abstract : No abstract.
COMMUNIST CHINA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals. Viruses of Transmittable Infections.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23823

Author : Huang, C.H.; Chou, Ming-Hsiang

Inst : -

Title : A Strain of Japanese Encephalitis B Virus Peking Strain Highly Pathogenic in Peripheral Infection and Its Comparison with the Pathogenicity of the Nakayama Strain.

Orig Pub : Wei-shen-wu hsueh-pao, Acta microbiol. sinica, 1958, 6, No 1, 32-36

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Inst</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Orig Pub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huan, Cheh-Hsiang; Tai, Ying</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pathogenicity of Various Strains of Japanese Encephalitis B Virus Isolated from Man, Pig and Mosquitoes.</td>
<td>Wei-shen-wu hsueh-pao, Acta microbiol. sinica, 1958, 6, No 1, 42-46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract: No abstract.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Inst</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Orig Pub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todorov, T.St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epidemiology of Hemorrhagic Fever in the Starczagorsk Okrug (Bulgaria).</td>
<td>Khigiyena, epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1958, 2, No 1, 50-56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract: No abstract.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23827
Author : Donchev, D.
Inst : -
Title : A Hospital Infection with Hemorrhagic Fever in Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Khigiyena, epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1958, 2, No 1, 41-50

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals. Measles Virus.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23837
Author : Shamrayeva, S.A.
Inst : -
Title : Cultivation of Measles Virus in the Cells of the Blastodisc of Chicken Eggs in Rotating Test Tubes.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 1, 46-47

Abstract : From nasopharyngeal washings of children with measles in a culture of cells of the blastodisc of chicken egg, 3 strains of viruses were isolated. The presence of virus in a number of generations (to 10 inclusive) was proven by agglutination reaction of the virus of loaded bacteria (ALB) and discovery of virusemia in white mice, puppy, and monkey infected with the passage material. In the puppy and the monkey, accumulation of agglutinins and neutralysins in the blood, respectively on the 23 and 48th day after infection were observed.

Card 1/2
Introducing the virus culture two times to the monkey prevented its subsequent infection with infectious material. -- L.S. Lozovskaya

COMMUNIST CHINA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Measles Virus.
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23844
Author : T'ang, Fei-Fan; Wu, Shao-Yuan; Huang, Yuan-T'un; Wen, Chung-Ts'unh
Inst : 
Title : The Study of Methods of Excretion of Measles Virus.
Orig Pub : Nauchn. vestn., Scientia, 1958, No 10, 314-315
Abstract : No abstract.
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23845
Author : Morogova, V.M., Trukhina, Ye.A.
Inst : Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera.
Title : The Properties of an Anti-Measles Vaccine Prepared from Plasma by Means of Defibrination.
Orig Pub : Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, vyp. 4, 231-235
Abstract : No abstract.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23846
Author : Fedoseyeva, L.V.
Inst : Odessa Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology
Title : An Experiment of Obtaining Dry Anti-Measles Serum.
Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1957, 3, 141-145
Abstract : No abstract.
RUMANIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals. Measles Virus.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23847
Author : Polexe, Ion
Inst : -
Title : Measles.
Orig Pub : Munca sanit., 1958, 7, No 2, 101-108
Abstract : No abstract.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
The Virus of Infectious Mononucleosis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23852
Author : Kouba, Karel; Mencikova, Eva; Vyberna, Marie
Title : About the Etiology of Infectious Mononucleosis.
Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1958, 97, No 1, 6-10
Abstract : No discovery of a role of Listeria monocytogenes in the etiology of the disease was made.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.

The Virus of Infectious Mononucleosis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23853

Author : Kouby, K., Mecnikove, E., Vyborne, M.

Inst : -

Title : Remarks About the Article of Kouby, Mecnikove and Vyborne: On the Etiology of Infectious Mononucleosis.

Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1958, 97, No 22, 696-697

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.

The Virus of Infectious Mononucleosis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23855

Author : Sidorova, A.D.

Inst : -

Title : Infectious Mononucleosis (Filatov's Disease)


Abstract : A description of personal data and in the literature data, regarding the course of the disease.

Card 1/1
Of 121 serums, obtained from patients with epidemic hepatitis, 85 gave a positive AVD reaction. Of 52 serums, obtained from individuals with other diseases, 44 gave negative results. Under culture on Martin's bouillion of 64 blood samples obtained from patients with hepatitis infected 24 hours previously with Sarcina lutea, growth of a micrococcus was discovered in 26 cases. Of 25 cultures of blood of other patients and of healthy individuals, the indicated microbe was discovered in one case, from a patient with cholecystitis. The author feels that the data obtained are specific and are usable for diagnosis of hepatitis. -- N.S. Klyachko
USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals; Viruses of Hepatitis

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23862

Author: Anan’ev, V.A. Obukhova, V.P.

Inst: 

Title: Micromethod of Determining Aldolase Activity in Serum.

Orig Pub: Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 2, 119-120

Abstract: A modification of the method of V.I. Tovarnitski and Ye. I Voluyski (Lab. delo, 1955, No 6, 7-9) which helps the differentiation of Botkin’s disease in its early period (before the 10th day of disease) is described.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals; Viruses of Hepatitis

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23869

Author: Surdan, C., Cure, C., Dumitriu-Carol, E.

Inst: 

Title: Investigations of the Virus of Infectious Hepatitis of Dogs.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari inframicrobiol., microbiol. si parazi- tol., 1957, 8, No 4, 527-538

Abstract: The viruses of infectious hepatitis of dogs and infectious encephalomyelitis of foxes are not pathogenic for cats, pigs, horses, sheep, guinea pigs, white rats and mice, golden hamsters, and chicks (young ones). In freezing to - 15°, the viruses preserve virulence for up to 165 days. Lyophilized virus of encephalomyelitis of foxes is preserved for 14 month. Suspensions (20%) of virus-containing organs of dogs and foxes, treated with a 5% solution of carboic acid under a temperature of 4°,
preserve their virulence after 23 days. The virus of
the hepatitis of dogs may be transmitted through glyce-
rine-carbolic antirabic vaccine, if it is prepared from
an antigenic mass from dogs sick with hepatitis. --
Author's resume


Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23875

Author: Siede, W.

Inst: Karl Marx University

Title: Virus Hepatitis.

Orig Pub: Wiss. Z. Karl-Marx-Univ. Leipzig, Math.-Naturwiss,
Reihe, 1954-1955, 4, No 5, 559-570

Abstract: No abstract.
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23876

Author : Raska, Karel

Inst : -

Title : Epidemiology of Infectious Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Zh. gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol. (Chekhol.), 1957, 1, No 2, 104-122

Abstract : No abstract.

---

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23877

Author : Radkovsky, Jozef

Inst : -

Title : Infectious Hepatitis in Families.

Orig Pub : Zh. gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunobiol. (Chekhol.), 1957, 1, No 2, 123-236

Abstract : No abstract.
USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23878

Author: Sholt, Katalina
Inst: -
Title: Some Peculiarities of the Epidemiology of Epidemic Hepatitis in Children's Institutions

Orig Pub: Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 3, 151-156

Abstract: No abstract.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23880

Author: Martinu, Mudr Kamil
Inst: -
Title: On the Problem of Prophylaxis of Infectious Hepatitis in Schools.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. epidemiol., mikrobiol., immunobiol., immunol., 1958, 7, No 1, 66-69

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 30 -
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.

Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23881

Author : Cervenka, Juraj

Inst : -

Title : On the Article of Dr. Martinu "On the Problem of Prophylaxis of Infectious Hepatitis in Schools"

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. epidemiol., mikrobiol., immunol., 1958, 7, No 1, 69

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.

Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23882

Author : Roman, Lucia

Inst : -

Title : Prophylaxis and Early Diagnosis of Epidemic Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Munca sanit., 1958, 7, No 2, 173-176

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1
An Experiment in Prophylaxis of Botkin's Disease with Gamma-Globulin

Orig Pub: Vopr. Virusologii, 1958, No 3, 183-185

Abstract: No abstract.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Gamma-Globulin as a Remedy in Prophylaxis of Infectious Hepatitis in Prague during the Period 1953-1956.

Orig Pub: Zh. gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol. (Czechosl.), 1957, 1, No 4, 356-364

Abstract: No abstract.
USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23885
Author : Khaim, G.Ye.
Inst : -
Title : Our Experiment with Controlling Botkin's Disease.
Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 4, 25-26
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23886
Author : Balmus, G., Mitroiu, O., Marinescu, G., Vatasescu, A., Duvan, X.
Inst : -
Title : The Significance of Virus-Bacteria Agglutination Reaction for Early Diagnosis of Epidemic Hepatitis
Orig Pub : Studii so cercetari inframicrobiol., microbiol. si parazitol., 1957, 8, No 4, 539-549
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1
USSR/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23890
Author : Il'inskiy, Yu.A.
Inst : Moscow Medical Institute
Title : Some Colloid Reactions of the Blood in Botkin's Disease
Orig Pub : Uch. zap. 2-y Mosk. med. in-t, 1957, 7, 53-57

Abstract : No abstract.

RUMANIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals.
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23891
Author : Popper, A., Mozes, C.
Inst : -
Title : On the Problem of the Role of Epidemic Hepatitis in the Etiology of Diabetes Mellitus.
Orig Pub : Viata med., 1958, 5, No 5, 433-438

Abstract : No abstract.

END