**أنموذج (أ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و أطاريح الدكتوراه (أخر شهادة)**

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| University Of Baghdad |
| College of Veterinary Medicine  | **College Name** |
| Veterinary Internal And Preventive Medicine | **Department** |
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| ⭘ Professor | ⚫ Assistant Professor | ⭘ Lecturer | ⭘ Assistant Lecturer | **Career** |
| ⚫ PhD | ⭘ Master |  |
| A Study Of The Toxicological AND Treatalogical Effects Of Covered Smut Wheat In Rats And Chick Embryo | **Thesis Title** |
| 2005 | **Year** |
|  The current study was carried out through three lines . The first line aimed to know the type of fungal disease , morbidity rate and to determine the concentration of active ingredient Trimethylamine in infected wheat . The second line aimed to study acute toxicity and lethal dose (LD50) of Trimethylamine in mice as well as the subcute and subchronic toxicity effect of infected wheat added to non infected one at a ratio of (25% , 50% , 100% ) and fed for 2 months to (80) rats of both sexes divided into four groups (T0,T1,T2,T3) to study metabolic , blood chemistry and histopatholagical changes in organ and tissues as well as behavioral and clinical signs that noticed in animal during experiment period . Third line was performed to determine the teratogenic and cytogentic effects of covered smut wheat on rats fed in ration contained 100% infected wheat. The following parameters have been studied and recorded including , (fertilization and gestation percentage for female, teratogenic effect in fetuses of the two groups , weekly increase in body weight of newborns till weaning, viability and lactating index for newborns , histological changes in uterus of mothers that showed anomalies and resorbed fetuses) . Cytogenetic study performed by recording mitotic index and morphological defect in bone morrow cell chrosomes of females and male groups, also the study aimed to evaluate the teratogenic effects for different doses of standard Trimethylamine in chick embryo during different developmental stage in which eighty fertilized eggs from broiler chicken were divided into four groups (T0, T1, T2, T3) and their embryos studied on days ( 7, 14, 20) recording (the weight , length of the embryos, length of the legs and wings , the hatchability and vialability indices for the different groups of the study) .  All these studies performed to evaluate the toxic effects and health hazard in human and animal that used the infected wheat with fungal spores in food. The present study is thought to be as the first one in Iraq that concerned with toxic effects of stinking smut wheat (common bunt) on laboratory animals. Results of first line showed that fungal wheat infection was due to Tilletia foetida at 100% infection rate and the concentration of the main toxic active ingredient Trimethylamine was 784 mg/kg  Result of the second line revealed that the oral (LD50)of standard Trimethylamine in mice was 607.4 mg/kg. Results of subcut and subchronic feeding of different concentration of contaminated wheat to treated groups (T1, T2, T3) showed significant reduction in metabolic activities and significant decrease (P<0.05) in final body weight as compared to the control . Result on blood chemistry parameters such as Red Blood Cells counting (RBCs) , Hemoglobin (Hb) , Pack Cell Volume (PCV) , White Blood Cells Counting WBCs count showed significant decrease in the treated group on the first month , that followed by significant and proportional one according to the dose in the second month which were related to the changes in histopathology. The biochemical changes noticed were significant reduction in Aspartate Aminotransferase , Alanine Aminotransferase and Alkaline Phosphates and significant reduction in total serum Protein and Albumin , significant increase of Blood Urea Nitrogen. The intensity of change in these parameters were positively related to the changes in histopathology that noticed in Liver, Kidneys and Lung and Brain. Results of the third line revealed, a clear cytogenetic effect in chromosomes of bone morrow cell of both treated male and female group including a little chromosomal aberration but there were aneuploidy. The reproductive effect in treated group females include a decreased fertility and gestation index. Aclear teratogenic effect were recorded in fetuses and newborns of treated group including (highest rate of resorbed fetuses , fetal retarded growth , a little weight and number of newborns with low viability and growth ability during lactation period as compared with that of control group. The effects may be due to the toxic and genetic effect of infected wheat and Trimethylamine which may cause irritation and suffocation of developing fetuses and uterine epithelium. Trimethylamine caused increased teratogenic effect respectively according to their concentration in different treatment group and different development stage including (decreased embryo number and weight, increase in embryonic resorption and the death of all embryos before hatchability may be because of irritation and suffocation effect of Trimethylamine . Anomalies also noticed in legs of treated developed embryo especially in group T3 .  | **Abstract** |

**أنموذج (ب) الخاص بالبحوث للأعوام (2008,2009,2010,2011)**

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| Pathogencity Study of the Chronic Toxicological Effects of Covered smut Wheat in Rats. | **Research Title** |
| ⚫ Single |  | **⭘ Shared name** | **Shared or Single** |
| Iraq Journal of Veterinary sciences  | **Published Journal title** |
| 34 | **Volume Number** |
| 84-93 | **Page** |
| 2010 | **Year** |
| The aim of studyblood picture to know the effects of chronic toxicity of infected wheat added to ratios and fed for six months to one year to (20) rats of both sexes divided into two groups to study metabolic, blood chemistry and histopathological changes in organ and tissues .All these studies performed to evaluate the toxic effects and health hazard in human and animal that used the infected wheat whith fungal spores in food , results on blood and chemistry parameters such RBCs counts, Hb, PCV, WBCs showed decreased in the treated group . The biochemichal changes noticed reduction in ALT, AP , BUN as well as reduction in total serum protein and changes in albumin. The intensity of changes in these parameters were positively related to the changes in histopathology that noticed in liver, kidneys, lung and brain.  | **Abstract** |

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| Pathogencity Study of the Chronic Toxicological Effects of Covered smut Wheat in Rats. | **Research Title** |
| ⭘Single | **B.S. Alnasary & H.s.A.Ali** | **⚫ Shared name** | **Shared or Single** |
| Al-Anbar Journal of Veterinary science  | **Published Journal title** |
| 3 | **Volume Number** |
| 103-108 | **Page** |
| 2010 | **Year** |
| In this study a comparison between alcoholic and aqueous extracts of four types plants was done in a point of bacterial growth inhibition.These plants were *Archis* *hypogaea* ,*Lepidium* *sativum* *Cinnomomum* *camphora* and *Trigonella* *gracaecum* .The result showed the efficiency of alcoholic extract of Cinnomomum camphora against all types of bacterial isolates in which they are : two isolates of gram positive Bactria : *Actinobacillus lignieresii and Pseudomonas arigenosa and three isolates of gram negative bacteria : Staphylococcus aureus , Streptococcus pneumoniae and Lactobacillus spp.*While *Lepidium* *sativum extract was more efficient against Staphylococcus aureus with a zone of inhibition 20 mm in diameter ,but with no efficiency against other intestinal isolates such as E.coli.* *Trigonella* *gracaecum extract showed good ability of inhabitation against Staphylococcus aureus as well as Streptococcus pneumonia* *Archis* *hypogaea* extract showed less bacterial inhibition against *Streptococcus pneumonia.*  | **Abstract** |

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| Usage of Local Propolis Formulae for Treatment of Mastitis in Ewes | **Research Title** |
| ⭘Single | **Haider Falah Hassan Al-Obaidy** | **⚫ Shared name** | **Shared or Single** |
| Al-QADISIYA Journal of Veterinary science  | **Published Journal title** |
| 11 | **Volume Number** |
|  | **Page** |
| 2011 | **Year** |
| The aim of this Research was to use of ethanol extract Local propolis (EEP) in treatment of mastitis in ewes Locally as Intra-mammary Infusion To carry out this aim , Survey was made for mastitis in the animal fields of veterinary and Agriculture college of Baghdad University ,Where 88 ewes were examined and 168 milk samples were collected , and the results show that : The percentage of clinical mastitis was 5.11% while the percentage of subclinical mastitis was 14.20% from the total udder halves that examined , Thirty five bacterial strains were isolated from clinical and subclinical mastitis in ewes , After confirmed each strain by morphological and biochemical Characteristics , Staphylococcus aureus was the most prevalent pathogens in the clinical mastitis (44.44%) while Staphylococcus epidermidis was the most prevalent pathogens in the subclinical mastitis (53.84%), Staphylococcus aureus was the most pathogens causing elevating of Somatic Cell Count in ewe’s milk , also the result showed that Direct Microscopic Somatic Cell Count was more confident than California Mastitis Test in detection of subclinical mastitis in ewes , In addition to isolate Pseudomonas aeruginosa for the first time in Iraq compared with previous studies. This Propolis Ethanolic Extract show antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus in Vitro by Agar Diffusion Method. The antibacterial activity of propolis preparation 1% were proved clinically with bacterial Cure in 3 cases of ewes naturally infected with subclinical mastitis caused by Staphylococcus aureus and mixed infection between Streptococcus uberis and Staphylococcus epidermidis . | **Abstract** |