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| University of Baghdad |
| College of veterinary Medicine | College Name |
| Surgery And Obstetrics | Department |
| ABED FADHIL ALI | Full Name as written in Passport |
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| **Professor**  | **Assistant Professor**  |  **Lecturer** |  **Assistant Lecturer**  | Career  |
| Cardiopulmonary effects of the anesthesia by romifidine as a premedication,midazolam and ketamine induction and infusion in donkeys. | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 4 | Volume Number |
|  | Page  |
| 2011 | Year |
| The objective of this study was to determine the cardiopulmonary effects of romifidine 0.1mg/kg as a premedication and anesthesia by intravenous injection of a mixture of midazolam 0.1 mg/kg and ketamine hydrochloride 2.2 mg/kg in the ten health She donkeys. The maintenance of anesthesia was performed by intravenous infusion of a mixture of the midazolam 0.065mg/kg/hrs. and ketamine 6.6mg/kg /hrs. clinical Parameters included respiratory rate and heart rate were measured at time zero (control data) and at 5, 10, 15,20,25,30,45,60 and 90 minutes of this regime. The results revealed significant differences P > 0.05 in the means of heart rate (beat/minutes) between zero and 5min 38.7 ± 0.76 -36.7 ± 0.83 respectively with 10 min 42.3 ± 0.775 also respiratory rate (breath/minutes) similar to heart rate at zero and 5 min 19.1 ±0.348 -21 ± 0.466 beat/min show significant differences P>0.05 with 10 min 25 ± 0.683 beat/min. The general anesthesia in this protocol was good and little effect on the cardiopulmonary in donkeys. | Abstract |

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| Biochemical changes induced by general anesthesia with romifidine as a premedication, midazolam and ketamine induction and maintenance by infusion in donkeys | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Mosul Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 4 | Volume Number |
|  | Page  |
| 2011 | Year |
| The objective of this study was to determine the effects of the general anesthesia on same biochemical changes in donkeys. The anesthesia was induced by intravenous (IV) injection of romifidine 0.1mg/kg as a premedication, after 5 minutes induction of general anesthesia by (IV) of mixture midazolam 0.1 mg/kg and ketamine hydrochloride 2.2 mg/kg in the same syringe. The maintenance of anesthesia was performed by (IV) infusion of a mixture of the midazolam 0.065mg/kg/hr. and ketamine 6.6mg/kg/hr. The biochemical parameters changes in serum levels of Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and Alkaline phosphate (ALP) activity as liver enzymes and serum glucose were estimated in zero, 15, 30, 60, 120, 240 and 480 minutes. The results revealed significant differences (P<0.05) in the means of AST (U/L) between zero 199.6 with 30 min 192.5 and 60 min 191.5. No significant differences (P>0.05) in mean enzyme activity of the ALT and ALP. Serum glucose results were shown no significant differences (P>0.05) in the (control, 15, 30 minutes) and (60,120 and 240) respectively and significant differences in between and within 480 minutes. The general anesthesia in this protocol was good and had little effect on the liver function and showed increase in serum blood glucose in donkeys. | Abstract |

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| **Professor**  | **Assistant Professor**  |  **Lecturer** |  **Assistant Lecturer**  | Career  |
| Laparoscopic assisted colonotomy suture using evertion and inversion techniques in goats. | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 4 | Volume Number |
|  | Page  |
| 2011 | Year |
|  The aim of the study was to investigate colonotomy via hand assisted laparoscopy device and to evaluate the closure by using Connell's and horizontal mattress suture technique. Twelve adult healthy local breed goats were used. They were divided randomly into two equal groups, Connell group and horizontal mattress group. The operations were done under the effect of general anesthesia using xylazine 2% (0.05 mg/kg B.W.) and ketamine 5% (3mg/ kg B.W.) injected intramuscularly together. The enterotomy incision was closed by Connell's pattern in Connell's group and by interrupted horizontal mattress technique in horizontal mattress group using polyglycolic acid suture material (No.0) after exteriorized of part of colon laparoscopically. Each group was divided into two equal subgroups depended on follow up of histopathological examination at a periods of 5 and 15 days post- surgery. The results of clinical examination revealed that the activity and appetite of animals were return early to the normal level, also the physical findings returned to the normal level value with a short time after operation in both groups. The histopathological findings of two groups appeared that there was on an inflammatory phase at a period of 5 days post operation, but the granulation tissue and collagen fiber formation was more prominent in horizontal group compared with Connell's group, while at the 15 days post operation in both groups revealed that a granulation tissue in the incision site which covered by epithelial layer with thick fibrous connective tissue and presence of myofibroblast at the incision site. This indicated that the wound was in a mature phase which was clear in horizontal group than in the Connell's group. | Abstract |