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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
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| Ali fadel Alwan | | | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Comparative study between different methods of insemination in Iraqi does | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | AL-Mutar H.A., Alwan A.F., Eesa M.J.,  Ibrahem N. S , Kashif Alkitaa H. F. | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| The Iraq . J. Vet. Med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| Accepted | | | | | | Page |
| 2012 | | | | | | Year |
| Present experimental was carried out on 22 does 2-4 years old The aim was to induction of estrous in non-breeding season using impregnated sponge with 20 mg of medroxy progesterone acetate (MPA) for 13 days and with an i/m injection of 500 IU Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin (PMSG) hormone 24 hrs before sponge withdrawal and to compare the pregnancy rate using three different methods of insemination, natural , cervical and laparoscopic artificial insemination at fixed time 24-48 hrs after estrous onset All does were showed signs of estrous (100%), the estrous time was 469±490hrs (24-60hrs) after sponge withdrawal While estrous length was 3709±191 ( 24-72hrs) All experimental animals followed up by abdominal palpation, ultrasonography at 30, 60 and 90 days post-insemination, while the laparoscopic examination was performed at day 30 post-insemination, to improve the efficiently of the different methods of inseminations in pregnancy rate Ultrasonographical diagnosis by rectal and abdominal methods, of 14 does post-inseminations appeared that two were pregnant, seven suspected and five non pregnant At day 60, post-insemination, the pregnancy diagnosis of (22) does appeared that (14) were pregnant, six suspected and two non pregnant While at day 90, the examination of all does appeared that (16) animals were pregnant and six were not The laparoscopic examination, at 30 days post-insemination showed that eight does were pregnant, two suspected and two were not pregnant In conclusion that the pregnancy rate of laparoscopic insemination is (75%), comparisons to natural (667%) and cervical AI method (75%) but there is no significant different between them While the kidding percentage was appear in natural insemination (75%), cervical (100%) and laparoscopic insemination (150%) Results of this study indicate that estrus can be efficiently induced in female goats during non-breeding season using 20mg MPA impregnated sponge with 500IU PMSG | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Effect of hemicastration of local male kids on the age of puberty | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | N.S.Ibrahim ,A.F.Alwan, and M.N.Al-saigh | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proc.1st sci. conference vet. Med. Coll AL-Anbar Univ | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 27-28 | | | | | | Page |
| 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| Eighteen (18) 8-10 weeks old kid were used to study the age of puberty. Surgical hemi castration for 10 kids at age 8-10 weeks was done for left testis using local anesthesia. Tissue and swaps samples form testis and epididymis were taken to determined sperms present. At age of 14-16 weeks five hemicastrated kids and four normal kids were injected with 5 doses of 10 µg GnRH I/M injected with an intervals of 48 hrs, blood samples were taken to asses the LH, testosterone and prolactin plasma level after first surgical and GnRH injection. Drops from seminal fluids were taken directly on glass slides and stained to record the presences of sperms. At age of 18-20 weeks second surgical operation for the right testis was done for 6 males from different 4 groups. Tissue and smear samples were , also taken to determine the sperm presence .  The results were showed there were no sperm recorded in samples at 8-10 weeks kids. After hemi castrated and GnRH treated kids showed early sex behavior and number of spermatozoa were found with drops of fluid secreted from penis at around age of 14-16 months. Also the swaps and testes tissues were showed presences of sperms. The results of 16-18 weeks old hemi castrated and GnRH injections kids were showed increased (P< 0.05) in levels of LH and testosterone . After second removed of one or both testes the control kids had significant effects (P<0.05) for LH and prolactin hormones and (P<0.01)testosterone Present study concluded , it can be initiate the early puberty stage by removing one testis and / or GnRH injection of Iraqi kids at age of 14-16 weeks. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Effect of *Dexamethasone* on the Semen Physical Characteristics and Related Hormones in Local Male Goats** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | **Kashifalkitaa HF ; Alwan AF and Al-Azawi TS** | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proc. 10th Vet. Med. Conf | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 23-24 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| The aim of this study was to investigate the influences of *Dexamethasone* treatment on the semen Volume ,concentrations, mass and individual motility, dead and live sperm and sperm abnormalities. and serum Prolactin, LH, Testosterone and Cortisol hormones. The study designed depending on 14 mature bucks divided into two groups. Bucks of Control group ( C ) injected with distil water. While bucks of group ( D ) were injected i/m with 2 mg / animal / 72 hours with dexamethasone continue to 35 days. Semen was collected once a week by artificial vagina for semen evaluation. Blood were collected and serum hormones were estimated using gamma counter the results revealed: *Dexamethasone* treatment cause a significant increases in semen volume and sperm concentration (P<0.05) At a fourth week ,the viability of sperm and life sperm percentages were,also increased P<0.05, while, abnormal sperms percentage was decrease P<0.05 in comparison with control bucks semen. Treatment of bucks with dexamethasone decreases significantly the concentration of cortisol, testosterone and prolactin hormones which accompanied with significant increase in concentration of LH in comparison with control group. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Effect of Pollution on Reproduction Traits and Cytogenetics of Sheep Grazed on Pastured area in AL-Tuwaitha Region | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | .Zaid G.K. AL-Rekabi, Ali F. Alwan, and Essmail K. Shubber | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| J. Iraqi biotechnology | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
|  | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| The aim of study was to recorded the effect of radiation and pollution on Iraqi sheep fertility, semen physical characteristics and lymphocyte cell chromosomes changes. Blood was collected from sixty sheep , of them 30 grazing in AL-Tuwaitha area,for Lymphocytes cultivation, cytogenetices analysis and chromosomal examination by using BudR for DNA molecule. The results indicated that there was chromosomal changes in the animals were exposed to the pollution represented in reduce in Blasto index 22.75 + 0.5% mitotic index 0.954+ 0.07% and cell cycle progression while there was a high significant in sister chromatid exchange(SCE) 7.81+ 0.30. Semen were collected from ten rams divided into tow equal groups , control group were obtained from Veterinary Medicine and AL-Shuala , the second group were obtained from AL-Tuwaitha in Baghdad. The result showed a significant differences at P < 0.05 level in dead and abnormal sperms percentages between two group. Also, there was a decrease in fertility and number of birth in 24 ewes which was naturally inseminated from rams grazing in AL- Tuwaitha area, comparing with 24 ewes inseminated from normal rams . Conclusion. Chromosomal changes in chromatied exchanges with decrease in lymphocyte division, The testes functions was effected when abnormal acrosomes sperms appeared in semen which indicated the genetics changes in sperm chromosomes. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Anatomical and Histological Lesions Causing infertility in Local Goats ( Sulaimania Region). | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | AL-wan AF , Amine F AS M | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proc. 4th sci. conference Vet. Med. Coll. AL-Qadisiya Univ. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 24-25 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| Used 106 samples genitalia , 50 samples no – contain fetus and 53 samples contain one or male fetus , Collected from sulamina abattoir around years  the pathological lesion were diagnosis in pathological leep.  The total number of 50 non-pregnant genitalia of goats was examined, of them 8(16%) were with one or more abnormal lesions with total lesions macroscopically observed were 18(36%) (table 1).  Details of affected 8 cases are shown as follows:  One case showed the following 5 abnormal lesions:  1- severe Ovaro-bursal adhesions 2- pyosalpinx 3- Salpingitis  4- uterine adhesions 5- metritis and endometritis  Each of the following 6 cases showed the following two lesions:  1- a- follicular cystic ovary b- Metritis and endometritis  2- a- occlusion of the oviduct b- Mucometra  3- a- salpingitis b- Pyosalpinx  4- a- paraovarian cysts b- Cystic corpus luteum  5- a- endometritis b- Cervicitis  6- a- follicular cystic ovary b- Pyometra | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Sheep Fetal Thyroid Histological Development, with Adult Plasma T4 and T3 hormones Concentrations | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| j. Anim. And vet. Advances | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 8 (11) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 2115-2117 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| Thyroid hormones plasma concentrations values of 80 apparently healthy Iraqi sheep (40 ewes and 40 rams ) were studied. The mean plasma T4 and T3 for ewes were 54.8+6.2 ng/ml and 1.06+ 0.04 ng/ml, respectively. The mean T4 and T3 were decreases as the age of rams progress, while in late pregnant ewes the mean T4 and T3 were significantly P<0.01more than that of lactating and old ewes. The mean thyroid hormones value of both lactating and old ewes were ,also significantly (P<0.01) different. The fetal thyroid gland weight were increased from 18 to 972.6 mg as fetal CRL increased from 5 to 45 cm . Histologically thyroid follicles containing colloid were seen at 20cm CRL and follicles increased in number , size and colloid content as fetal CRL increased toward birth.  It is concluded that the effect of age and sex of sheep produce different degree of variation in the thyroid hormones concentrations. The high levels of T4 and T3 in late pregnancy is essential for fetal growth and development. Fetal thyroid is functioning during gestation. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Anatomical and Histological Lesions Causing Infertility in Karadi Ewes (Sulaimania Region )** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | AL-wan AF , Amine F AS M | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proc. 4th sci. conference Vet. Med. Coll. AL-Qadisiya Univ. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 23-24 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| The study was conducted on 300 samples of female sheep genitalia which included 100 cases of non-contain fetus and 200 cases of contain fetus genitalia. These cases were collected from a new slaughter house in Sulaimani region . Gross abnormalities of the genital tracts in non-contain fetus sheep genitalia were noted in 29genitalia were with 40 abnormalities. Ovaro-bursal adhesions were founding 10 samples , followed by inactive ovaries 5 cases and para-ovarian cysts2 , the ovary 10, oviduct 10 lesions and in uterus was 9 lesions. Histopathological sections of the oviducts showed the presence of edema and inflammatory cells with sloughing of the epithelial cells, whereas the uterine infections in non-contain fetus ewes genitalia were characterized by the presence of mononuclear cells infiltration (macrophage and lymphocyte) in uterine layers .Twenty eight lesions were recorded in genitalia contain fetus .Ovaro-bursal adhesions were the most common conditions 22(11%), Para-ovarian cysts 5(2.55%). One Hydatid cyst was found near uterus (0.5%). Conclusions the most important cause of ewe slaughtering is the lesions affected the reproductive tract , mostly the uterus, lead to infertility or sterlity. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Prenatal Study of Testes Growth and Histological Development 2-Fetal Goat.** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | **Amin,F.A.S.M** | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Iraq j. vet. Med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 34 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 177-184 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| This study was conducted on 53 samples of female local Kurdi goats uterus contained one or two fetuses .These samples were collected from Sulaimani slaughter house, A total of 53genitlia were consisted of 36 (67.92%)single and 17(32.08%)twin fetuses ,with a total of 70 fetus,of them 33(47.14%) and 37(52. 86%) were located in the right and left horns, respectively. The number of fetuses with macroscopically clear external sex organ was 55, The total number of male fetuses was 34(48.57%) while the female was 21(30%).The fetuses whose external organ could not be diagnosed were 15(21.42%). The weight of the fetal testes and the length of scrotum were increased steadily with an increasing in the fetal CRL. When the CRL is 2.5-5cm testes location is close to the kidney, while testes are located in the inguinal ring and/or scrotum at about20-23 and 28cm.Histological sections of testes showed the density of fibroblast layer and connective tissue capsules as well as the appearance of seminiferous tubles containing a few spermatogonia cells and small leydig cells at early stages of CRL=8cm. With an increasing in CRL , the seminiferous tubules filled with different types of spermatogonia cells, spermatocytes cells ,increasing in number and size of sertoli and leydig cells. Different Types of spermatid were also present in sections of more than 20cm CRL. The study indicated that the fetal testes secreted testosterone hormone which is essential for testes development and descending. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Effect of GnRH Injection in local Buck out of Breeding Seasons. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Assad J.I. | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| PROC 10TH VET. MED. COLL. CONF. 23-24TH Baghdad uni. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 23-24TH | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| Twelve fertile local bucks’ goat 2.5-4.5years old were used divided into two equal group. Semen was collected by artificial vagina weekly form 16th January - 21st May 2007. To study the semen Physical properties before, during and after injections 5 doses of 100 micrograms /each treated animals (72 hrs between each injection). The semen was diluted 10 times with Tris -2 and / or Tissue Culture Medium -199 (TCM-199). Blood samples were also collected for AlT and AST enzymes assays before and After last GnRH injection ,days 28 and 73. The results showed the GnRH hormone had significant P<0.05% on physical properties of the semen volume, concentrations, dead and abnormal sperms. ,decline in reduction time of the methylen blue from 17.66 to 11.62 minutes during treatment period in the treated animals .As well as The enzymes concentrations which reach 23.57 IU. DL. and 57.17 IU.DL in treated and control animals, respectively. While AST enzymes levels reach 124.7 and 145.7 IU.DL. During treatment, in treated and control animals, respectively. Injection of GnRH out of breeding season has no effect on individual, mass movement and sperm viability at 4C and 37-39 C and abnormal sperms were ,also seen. There was no difference between Tris 2 and TCM-199 on sperm viability .It could be used TCM-199 as a semen diluents. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Induction of Superovulation and Invitro and Invivo Fertilization of Oocyte in 6-8 Weeks old Iraqi Goat** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | **ALwan ,A.F, Asaad , J.I., Ab-Alzahra ,H. and , Ali, W.Q.S.** | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| AL-Anbar j.vet. med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 2 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 9-12 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| Twelve (12) female kids 6-8 weeks old were i/m injected daily with 12 mg progesterone for 18 days . Six kids were injected with 400 I.U. eCG(PMSG). hormone 48 hrs before last progesterone injection . While the other six kids were i/m injected with 100, 75 and 50 I.U of Pluset ( FSH and LH hormones). respectively, at day 13,14 and 15 of progesterone treatment, those kids were showed atypical signs of estrous. The first and second surgical operation were done 48 and 120 hrs after last progesterone injections. During first operation each ovary of kid treated with eCG. contain 3-7 follicles , while 5-10 folloicles were counted on ovaries of kids treated with Pluset. Follicles on left ovaries were aspired for invitro maturation. Fresh active 800 million sperm were injected in uterus of each kids for invivo maturation. Three Oocyte out of 13 aspired follicle were matured for e C G kids and 4 out of 15 follicles were maturated for Pluset group. During 2nd operation the ovaries of pluset kids were found to look like net of bee and honey comb and not contained any corpus luteum. Superovulation Oocyte collections and ivtro and invivo maturation could preformed ,but it is butter to used 3-4 months young female kids . | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Prenatal Study of Testes Growth and Histological Development 1- Fetal Sheep.** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | AMIN F. | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| IRAQ j. vet. Med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 34 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 199-200 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| This study was conducted on 200 samples of females Karadi sheep genitalia contains 207 fetuses . These samples were collected from slaughter house in Sulaimani reigion during the period from June 2007 to the end of May2008. Sheep genitalia consisted of 193(96.5%) single and 7(3.5%) twin fetuses, amonge them 122 (58.92%)and 84(41.06) were in the right and left horns ,respectively. The genitalia that contain fetuses with clear external sex organs was 141, of these 74 male and 67 female fetuses different Crown Rump Length (CRL), while 66 fetus their sex could diagnosis after abdominal opened. The results showed the weight of the fetal body and testes as well as the length of scrotum were increased with an increasing of the fetal CRL. The appearance of the fetal testes in the inguinal ring was when CRL=22cm .80 day; in the scrotum 32 cm. 100 day ; Histological sections of the fetal testes were showed the density of fibroblast layer and connective tissue capsules as well as the appearance of seminiferous tubules containing a few spermatogonia cells and small sertoli and leydig cells at early CRL=10 cm 55 day; , with increasing fetal CRL the seminiferous tubules filled with different types of spermatogonia and spermatocytes cells as well as increasing in the number of sertoli and leydig cells were recorded at CRL= 20.3 cm. 75 days; While the metamorphosis spermatid were seen at CRL=24cm . 80-85 day; Conclusions : Fetal sheep seminiferous tubules early in gestation contain different types of spermatognium and spermatocyte cells appear in the testes after 50 days, and metamorphosis spermatid were seen after 80 days of intra uterine life no sperm was seen in fetuse testes.. It was concluded that the Fetal testes in early gestation could be secreted testosterone which lead to increases in fetal testes development and growth of the germinal and somatic cells. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Seasonal variation and GnRH effects on sperm viability in Iraqi male goat (Buck) | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | N.S. Ibrahim A.F. Alwan M.N. Al – Saigh | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Procc. 9th vet. Med. Sci. 31-3-1 Baghdad uni. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 105-110 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| The objective of present work is to recorded the effect of season on semen physical characteristics and GnRH injection on sperm viability and to chose the best male for normal and artificial insemination.  In present work 12 mature fertile male goat (Buck ) were used. By artificial vagina (A.V) semen was collected once a week for 12 months. The animal were divided into 2 equal groups , twelve male were I\M injected five doses of 40 μg GnRH , 48 hrs between each injection during breeding season( July) . serum levels of Testosterone and lutinizing hormone (LH)were estimated before and after GnRH injection , semen physical examination around year were recorded . sperm viability was also recorded pre and during and post GnRH treatment in 37˚ c -4˚c. the results indicated the serum hormones levels during July were significantly higher (p<0.01)compared with winter months. The significant (p<0.01) increased were also recorded between the treated male compared with control male. Bucks treated with GnRH hormone caused an improving in semen physical characteristics as well as months of collection has significantly (p<0.01) effect on semen physical characteristics specially volume , concentration and individual and mass motility. There was significantly increase (p<0.01)in the live duration of spermatozoa in water bath ( 37˚ c) for 69 hr, compared with the control group 58hr , while the spermatozoa live in 4˚ c for 25 in treated group compared to 11 hrs. Conclusion the GnRH injection lead to increase physical characteristics and sperm viability in water bath 37˚ c and 4˚ c and best physical semen quality were taken during summer season. In females showed 100% estrous and pregnancy after the injection of 40 μg GnRH after estrous synchronization and natural insemination from GnRH injected male out of breeding season . The GnRH hormone increase the male and female gonads activity leading in the increasing production capacity during and out of breeding season. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Blood progesterone and estrogen hormones levels during pregnancy and after birth in Iraqi sheep and goat . | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Amine.F.A.B., Alwan A.F. and Ibraheem N S | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Bas. J. Vet. Res. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 9 (2) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 153-157 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| Serum progesterone and estrogen concentrations were investigated during  pregnancy and few days after birth. Blood samples were collected twice / month from  24 numbered animals ( l2ewes and 12 does) ' serum was isolated and kept under -  20C untill hormonal analysis. Enzyme - Linked Immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using  (ELISA Reader Dona 3200). Progesterone concentrations of pregnant ewes and does  were showed steadily increased to reach 24'9+ 2.5 nglml and 30'34+ 23nglml in ewes  and does, during 4th month and declined to 0.6 and2.5 ng/ ml after birth in ewes and  does, respectively. Estrogen hormone levels in ewes were increased significantly  during pregnancy to maximum 98.7!4.3nglml by 5th month and sharply declined to  4.1+0.06 after birth. while in does estrogen level increased significantly and steadily  1o1150.6+6.23pglm|duringlastmonthofpregnancyandto5.g+0.4pglmlafter  birth. The present work indicated levels of progesterone hormone increased during ltt  and2ndmonths in ewes and does, while the significant increased from 3'd month on '  Estrogen reach maximum concentrations during last month in doe Which higher about  11 times than that of ewes .It is useful means to diagnosis pregnancy of ewes and  does by hormonal methods after mating 20-30 days' | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| **Ovarian activity in female goat** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | **Alwan, A.F. Amin,F.M. Ibrahim,N.S. AL Mutar, H.A.** | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| موتمر كلية الطب البيطري جامعة بغداد | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
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| 2012 | | | | | | Year |
| The study was conducted on 103 samples of female pregnant and non-pregnant goats genitalia which included fifty cases of non-pregnant and 53 cases of pregnant goat genitalia were also included. These cases were collected from a new slaughter . Biometrical of 53 goat pregnant genitalia ovaries were also recorded. The length, width, and thickness of the right ovaries were (1.88±0.01, 1.33±0.01, and 0.72±8.84-03cm), respectively, while the mean weight was (2.03±0.02gm). The left ovaries had a mean length, width, thickness, and weight of (1.75±0.01, 1.19±0.01, 0.64± 7.90-03cm and 1.73±0.01gm), respectively. The mean length and weight of corpora lutea in the right ovaries were (1.22±0.18cm) and (0.89±0.01gm), respectively, while in the left ovaries were (1.18±0.02cm) and (0.92±0.02gm). The mean length of the oviducts were (13.56±0.01cm). A total of 53 pregnant genitalia of goats consisted of 36(67.92%) single and 17(32.07%) twin pregnancies. The total number of fetuses in 53 pregnant genitalia was 70, of them 33(47.14%) were in the right horn and 37(52.58%) were in the left horn. The number of fetuses with external sex organs was 55. The total number of male fetuses was 34(48.57%) while the total number of female fetuses was 21(30%). Trans-uterine migration was (15.71%) in single and (18.57%) in twin pregnancies. The volume of the total amount of fetal fluid, fetal weight, total genitalia weight, length and of 10 caruncles and the diameter of pregnant and non-pregnant horns increased with the increasing of fetal CRL. In : Conclusions The mean dimensions and activity of the right ovaries in pregnant and non-pregnant does wre more noticeable than those of the left onesa. In pregnant goats the fetal CRL measurements were directly correlated with fetal weight, total fetal fluid, total genitalia weight, length and weight of the caruncles and the diameter of pregnant and non –pregnant horns. Fetal migration and early embryonic death were occurred more in single pregnancies. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Effect of GnRH and months on LH and Testosteron hormones and physical characteristics of local buck semen** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | **Ibrahim NS , ALwan AF and AL-Saigh MN.** | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| موتمر جامعة الموصل 2012 | | | | | | Published Journal title |
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| This study was carried out on Twelve (12) mature Iraqi Bucks aged 2.5 – 4.5 years were obtained from the goat flock of Colloge of Veterinary Medicine . These animales were trained for seminal collection by artificial vagina. Semen collection was done once a week and extended for twelve months. These animales were divided into two equal groups; the first group was hormonal treated with five doses of GnRH (40µg) I/M injected with an intervales of 48 hrs. among the doses. The level of LH and Testosteron hormones in the serum were measured. Semen was diluted by Tris diluent at a rate of ( semen 1 : diluent 9 ).The results reveled the following:  1- The highest level of LH and Testosterone in serum (0.73 , 3.07 ng /ml respectively) recorded on July which were significatly ( P< 0.01 ) higher compered with their levels during winter monthes.   1. injection of GnRH (40µg) to six bucks cause significantly increase in LH and Testosterone levels in the serum (3.45 and 8.05 ng /ml, respectively ) compared with the control group . 2. Bucks treated with hormone cause an improving in semen physical charactersitics compered with those non treated . 3. Month of collection has significatly ( P< 0.01 ) effect on semen physical charactersitics.The best results obtained in July and August which the volume was(1.05 ),(0.97)ml respectively,while sperm concentration were (3.40),(3.34) bilion/ml respectively , however the sperm mass and individual advanced motility was ranged between (85-86%).   In conclusion the Iraqi bucks show seasonality in cold months. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Effects of Estrous Induction and Laproscopical Insemination on Iraqi goats Fertility in non breeding Seasons.** | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| موتمركلية الطب البيطري جامعة الموصل 2012 | | | | | | Published Journal title |
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| This work was charred out on 16 female goat 2.5-4.5 years old. The objective was to induction of estrous in non –breeding season using 20 mg medroxy progesterone acetate(MPA) impregnated sponges for 13 days and with an i/m injection of 500 IU Pregnant Mare Serum gonadotropin(PMSG)For group A. and 400 IUPMSG for group B, 24 hrs before sponges withdrawal. Female of Group B were also, injected 250 IU of Human chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG) i/m at the time of estrous appearance. After estrous sings onset each goat was inseminated at fixed time 24-48 hrs with 1ml of fresh diluted semen contain 100 millions of active sperms by laproscope directly to the uterine body or by cervical methods. All females were showed signs of estrous (100%) after 24-60 hrs with mean time 46.9+4.90 hrs after sponges removal. Estrous length was 37.1 +1.91 (24-72 hrs) for group A and 34.7+2-30 hrs for group B . To improved the efficiently of above methods animal pregnancy were followed up by abdominal palpation , ultrasonography at 30, 60 and 90 days , and laproscopically at 30 days post-insemination At insemination time by laproscop the number of follicles were collected on right and left ovaries in8 does and found it was ranged between 4-6folliclesin of different sizes on each ovary, while at day 30 post insemination each ovary contain 1-2 small follicles as well as 1-2corpous luteum on each ovary.  Pregnancy was found in 6 does(75%) of groupA of them 2 female had twine kids(25%) and 7 does(87.55) of the group B. of them one female had twinning kids(12.5%). No obstetrics problem was reported except adhesion of 2 sponges at the time of withdrawal.  In conclusions. estrous could be induced in female goat during non breeding season using 20 mg MPA impregnated sponges with PMSG alone or with HCG. also Laproscopical insemination had no effect on does fertility. | | | | | | Abstract |