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| University of Baghdad | | | | |
| College of Veterinary Medicine | | | | College Name |
| Dept. of Surgery and Obstetrics | | | | Department |
| Hasan Falah Hasan | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
| Fatosh\_2001@yahoo.com | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | Career |
| PhD | | Master | |  |
| **Effect of *Bromocriptine* and *Dexamethasone* on the Semen and Certain Hormones in Local Male Goats** | | | | Thesis Title |
| 2008 | | | | Year |
| The present study was carried out at the farm of College of Veterinary Medicine – University of Baghdad, from 30 / 9 / 2007 to 1 / 5 / 2008. The aim of this study was to investigate the influences of *Bromocriptine* and *Dexamethasone* treatment on the semen characteristics and related hormones ( Prolactin, LH, Testosterone and Cortisol hormones ). To get these goals, this study designed depending on 21 mature bucks divided into three groups. Bucks of the group ( B ) received orally 5 mg of bromocriptine ( Parlodel )® per animal per day for five consecutive days and gain a second treatment with interval of 14 days in the same schedule of administration. Control group ( C ) injected with distil water only. While bucks of group ( D ) were injected intramuscularly with 2 mg per animal per 72 hours with dexamethasone and lasted for 35 days. Data collected and statistically analyzed and the results revealed:  Treatment of group B bucks with Bromocriptine resulting in a significant increase of semen volume. Also the viability of sperms represented by mass and progressive motilities were increased significantly than those of control bucks’ semen. Percentage of life sperms was higher significantly than that of control bucks semen. Whereas, abnormalities of sperm was significantly lower than control. Concentration of sperm was elevated significantly compared with control bucks’ sperm concentration. Bromocriptine treatment caused significant decline in prolactin hormone concentration. This lowering was accompanied with significant increase in testosterone hormone. While, cortisol hormone and LH did not affected by bromocriptine treatment. While, dexamethasone treatment cause insignificant increases in semen volume and sperm concentration. At a fourth week of the study the viability of sperm and life sperm percentages were increased significantly while, abnormal sperms percentage was decrease significantly in comparison with control bucks semen. Treatment of group D 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.  From these results, it may be concluded that; bromocriptine treatment improves both libido and semen characteristics while, excessive dexamethasone treatment cause depression of libido regardless semen quality. Both treatments have a special role in shortening sexual inactivity period of bucks with variable results for each treatment. | | | | Abstract |