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| Comparisons Between Different Methods of Insemination in Iraq Does | Thesis Title  |
| 2011 | Year |
| The aim of this study was to compare the pregnancy and kidding rate in does three different methods of inseminations (natural, Artificial insemination AI and surgical laparoscope) at affixed time (24-48) hrs after estrous synchronization in non-breeding season via impregnated sponge with 20 mg of medroxy progesterone acetate (MPA) for (13) days with intramuscular injection of 500 I.U of pregnant mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG) hormone at (24) hrs before sponge withdrawal. Twenty two does, aged ( 2-4 ) years, were in the present study. All female were examined by fertile buck (aged 2.5-3 years ), abdominal palpation, ultrasonography and laparoscope, detection of estrous and pregnancy. All does were showed signs of estrous (100%), and the range of estrous time was (24-60) hrs (mean±S.E. 46.9±4.9 hrs) after sponge withdrawal. While the length of estrous duration was (24-72) hrs (mean±S.E. 37.09±1.9 hrs). The estrous detection was continued using progesterone treatment and 30 days post-insemination, and during that time the does not show any signs of estrous.All does allocated randomly in to three groups (A, B and C) depending on the method of insemination. The animal of group (A) involved six animals , were inseminated naturally, and eight animals of group (B) were inseminated by A.I, whereas, animals of group (C) (eight animals) were inseminated by surgical laparoscope, 24-48 hours post-estrous onset.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, 30 days post-insemination showed that eight does were pregnant, two suspected and two were not pregnant.  In conclusion, this study indicated that the laparoscopic method of insemination is the most effective method in creased the pregnancy rate (75%), comparisons to natural method (66.7%) and A.I method (75%) but there is no significant different between then. While the kidding percentage was appear natural insemination (75%), A.I (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 500I.U PMSG. Although PMSG is the most common hormone used to this objective.  |  Abstract  |