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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Medicine | | | | | | College Name |
| Surgery and Obstetrics | | | | | | Department |
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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Induction of Parturition Using Bromocriptine, Prosolvin, Dexamethason in Iraqi Goats. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | D.J. Khammas, T.M. Al-Hamedawi and N. A. K. Mohammed Ali | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar J. Vet. Sci. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 2 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 53-57 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| Thirty six pregnant Iraqi goats at gestation period ranged from 143-145 days were used in this study. The animals were divided randomly into 4 groups according to type of treatment given, G1 (9goats) given a single dose of 2.5 mg /Kg B.W bromocriptine IM, G2 (11 goats) given a single dose of prosolvin (PGF2α) 7.5 mg IM, G3 (8 goats) given a single dose of 16 mg dexamethasone IM, G4 (8 goats) given a single injection of D.W. and used as control. Results of table (1) showed that the response to bromocriptine and prosolvin were 77.7% and 81.8% and both were significant at p<0.01compare to 62% of dexamethasone. The induction period was recorded as 2.17±1.54 days and 2.29±1.14 days to prosolvin and dexamethasone compared to 4.36±2.29 days and 4.50±1.10 days of bromocriptine and controls both were significant at p<0.01. Table (2) number of goats delivered twins in bromocriptine group and prosolvin group were 5\7 and 6\8, both were significant at p<0.01compared to dexamethasone group and controls which were 3\5 and 4\8.  The number of dead kids in all groups was insignificant to lives. The number of goats suffered from retained fetal membranes and subsequent uterine infection were 2\7 in bromocriptine group, 3\8 in prosolvin group, one retained placenta and two uterine infections \5 in dexamethasone group and 0\8 in control group, with no significances differences recorded between the groups. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| [therio\_ial@yahoo.com](mailto:therio_ial@yahoo.com) | | | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Induction of Abortion in Iraqi Goats Using Bromocriptine. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | T.M. Al-Hamedawi ; D.J. Khammas, and E. A. Al-Yasiri. | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Bas. J. Vet. Res. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 8 (2) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 61-64 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| Twenty pregnant goats at gestation period ranged from 100 – 130 days were used in this study and divided in to four groups according to duration of gestation period. G (A) = 100 – 110 days, G (B) = 111 – 120 days, G (C) = 121 – 130 days. All of the goats were injected with a single dose of 2.5 mg / kg B.W. Bromocriptine I.M. The fourth group also 5 goats G (D) = 120 – 130 days were used as control & given 2 ml distal water I.M.  Results showed that 80% of G (A) aborted after 5.12 ± 1.74 days, 60% of G (B) aborted after 4.92 ± 1.15 days and 60% of G (C) aborted after 4.97 ± 1.15 days of injection. In addition all the aborted goats showed complications represented by retention of fetal membranes and subsequent uterine infection compared to controls which showed neither abortion nor complications. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| Professor | | Assistant Professor | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Induction of True Estrous and Super Ovulation Using Licorice Extract (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) in Local Iraqi Does Extract (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) in Local Iraqi Does | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Fayyadh Elia Buni Redaa and Wafir Mahdi Saleh | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar J. Vet. Sci. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 3 (2) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 76-88 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| This study was carried out in the animal production field of the college of veterinary medicine/Baghdad University. The effect of licorice extract, on reproductive performance of 40 mature local Iraqi does were studied, aged between 2.5-5 years, and three mature and fertile bucks to observe does sexual behavior. The 1st experiment was conducted from 1-28 February 2008 on 25 does divided in to 4 groups which were treated weekly for 4 successive weeks with 300, 400 mg/Kg B.W. water solution of licorice extract weekly, 57 mg powder licorice extract with food/Kg B.W daily respectively with control group. Does were kept free for 4 hours daily with apronized bucks to notice their sexual behavior. Their weight and health were recorded.  The aim of the 2nd experiments was to evaluate the effect of licorice extract in induction of estrous and super ovulation in comparison with PMSG in the period the sexual regression (from 1-27 march 2008) using vaginal sponges impregnated with 40mg MAP for 14 days in synchronization except the control group (Gc). The experiment was conducted on 28 does divided into 5 groups, (G1) and (G2) were treated with 300mg and 400mg/Kg B.W. of licorice extract respectively, (G3) injected with 500 IU of PMSG IM 48 hr before removal of the sponges, (G4) treated with normal slain 48 hr before removal of the sponges. Does were left with apronized bucks to observe their sexual behavior for 7 days then, Exploratory laparotomies were done for does of each group to record the gross changes on ovaries and genitalia.  The 3nd experiment was conducted to evaluate the effect of licorice extract (in 2 different times of administration) in induction of estrous and super ovulation at the sexual regression period (7 April – 9 May 2008). In this experiment 30 does divided into 5 groups, estrous cycle of all groups had been synchronized using vaginal sponges except in (Gc). G1 was treated with 300mg licorice extract/Kg BW. 28 hr before removal of the sponges, G2 was treated with 300mg licorice extract/Kg BW, G3 treated with 500 IU PMSG at the day of removal of the sponges and G4 was treated with 300mg licorice extract/Kg BW + 500 IU PMSG at the day of removal of the sponges. Does were left with apronized bucks to observe their sexual behavior for 7 days then, Exploratory laparotomies were done for two does sowed estrous signs from each group.  In the 1st experiment, results showed the effect of licorice extract on does reproduction performance, include the results were recorded 83.3%, 50%, 33.3% estrus percentage for does treated with 400 mg, 300 mg water solution of licorice/ kg B.W. weekly and 57mg powder of licorice/kg B.W daily respectively, as compared to 28.5% for controls at the end of breeding season.  The results of 2nd experiment were recorded on estrus induction, 50% for groups which had treated with 300 and 400mg licorice/kg B.W and 60% for 500 IU PMSG, before 48 hrs of sponges removal, as compared to 0% control, with 4,1,1 prolificacy of 1st three groups outside of breeding season.  In the 3rd experiments, treated groups with 300 mg/Kg licorice solution 48 hrs of sponge’s removal, 500 IU PMSG and 300 mg licorice/kg + 500 IU PMSG at the time of removal of sponges, showed that induction of estrous and super ovulation were higher than those treated with 300 mg water solution of licorice at the time of removal of sponges and the control group. Group treated with 300 mg licorice/kg + 500 IU PMSG showed high ovarian activity and ovulation rate, ovarian size was 35x30mm, these ovaries known as (Herculean ovary), and the number of ovum was ranged from 3-13 ovum/doe as recorded by laboratory. From this study, we concluded that licorice can be used for induction of estrus and super ovulation in doe. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| A Comparative Study of Using Licorice Extract with PMSG Hormone in histopathic effect on genetalia of Awasi ewes. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Abbas H. Al-Saeed and M. J. Alwan | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| The Iraqi J. Vet. Med | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 34 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 96-106 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| This study was carried out at the animal station agric. And food technology research center of Iraqi ministry of science & Technology & Vet. Collage Univ. of Baghdad on 30 Awasi local ewes to study the effect of ***Glycyrrihza glabra*** extract compared with PMSG hormone on fertility, prolificacy & genital tract histology.  Animal divided to 3 groups ( G1 , G2 , G3 ) , G1 treated with Licorice extract (300 mg/Kg B.W for 3 times in 12 days ) . G2 with PMSG hormone 500 l.u & g3 with out treatment. The study was revealed that licorice extract as a phytoestrogen could not induce any pathogenic effect on genitalia of ewes & can increase the rate of fertility & prolificacy ( Fertility 100 % as in PMSG group compared with control 88.8% & prolificacy 1.5 as in PMSG group compared with control 1.0) | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Estrus synchronization in cows using PGF2α analogue in two regimes. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Fayyadh Elia Buni Redaa and Wafir Mahdi Saleh | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar J. Agriculture Sci. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 8 (3) | | | | | | Volume Number |
|  | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| Forty non-pregnant cows divided into two groups 20 cows each, first group (A) received 15 mg of prostaglandin analogue loprosteol (Prosolvin\*) depending on the presence of the corpus luteum (CL) their ovaries, while the second group (B) received two injections of 15 mg loprosteol each at (11) days apart. Estrus was appeared on those injected cows at 48-72 hr in group (A) and at the same time from the second injection in group (B), signs of estrus were mentioned.  Eleven cows of group (A) showed signs of heat at 48hr, while 4 cows showed same signs at 72 hr, but 4 cows showed no signs at 48-96 hr.  Fourteen cows from group (B) showed signs of estrus at 48 hr from second loprosteol injection and 5 cows at 72 hr, while one cow showed no signs.  The study showed that, the two PGF2α injections at 11 days interval increased the number of synchronized cows from that of one injection. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Effect of Treated Genital Diseases on the Number of Services per Conception in Dairy Cattle. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Talib G. M. Ali (University of Sulaimania) | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Qadisiya Sci. J. Vet. Med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 10(1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 8-13 | | | | | | Page |
| 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| This research is applied on small private fields of lactating cows located in Sulaimania region. One hundred fifty four lactating non pregnant cows involved in this study, from which 31 cows (20.13%) suffered from uterine infections, 41 cows (26.63%) were with ovarian problems and 82 (53.24%) were clinically normal cyclic cows. Cows suffered from genital disorder were treated according their reproductive state.  All clinically normal cows and cows responded to treatment were observed for detection of estrous and inseminated artificially, and number of services per conception (SPC) were recorded. Number of services per conception (SPC) for clinically normal cyclic cows was 2.0±0.10.  In our study, we reported for the first time, that SPC were 1.0±0.00, 1.2±0.20 and 1.7±0.15 for cows treated from luteal cystic ovaries, inactive ovaries and persistence corpus luteum respectively, and the Mean ± S.E. of SPC for this category of cows was (1.54±0.15), While a very high SPC were necessary for cows treated from uterine infections; 4.0±0.24, 4.4±0.25 and 5.0±0.45 were recorded for cows treated from endometritis, toxic puerperal metritis and metritis respectively, and the Mean ± S.E. of SPC for this category of cows was (4.39±0.34). | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Inactive Ovaries in Iraqi Cows: Clinical and Therapeutic Study. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | T.M. Al-Hamedawi and E. A. Al-Yasiri | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proceeding of the 10th Veterinary Scientific Conference. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 220-227 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| The present study was conducted on 571 local cows in Abu-Ghraib/ Baghdad province from 2007-2009, their age ranged from 4-6 years old and were suffering from inactive ovaries for 3-4 months after delivery, the animals were divided randomly into 4 groups, 1st group 15 cows were injected with Fertagel (GnRH) 1mg/IM, the 2nd group 14 cows were given Folligon (PMSG) 1000 IU/IM, the 3rd group 16 cows were injected with progesterone 4 doses (25mg each dose) with 48 hrs intervals then given PMSG 1000 IU/IM in day nine, the 4th group 12cows were injected with hCG 3000 IU/IM. The responsive rate (pregnancy rate) was 73.3%, 71.4% 75% and 66.6% for the 4 groups respectively, the statistical analysis showed that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd group was higher in response than the 4th group (P< 0.05), While the responses rate (from treatment to estrus appearance) was 8.76±3.15, 7.46±2.54, 6.25±2.31 and 9.16±3.26 for the 4 groups respectively, with statistical differences in the 2nd and 3rd group which was significant (P< 0.05). The number of services per conception was more than two for all groups and not significant. The abortion rate was 9.59% in the 1st group, 8.3% in the 3rd group and a total rate not more than 4.87% for all groups. There was 78% normal birth and 22% of cows suffered from dystocia (abnormal P.P.P., failure of cervix dilation, fetal oversize) for all groups, while the rate of male/female was 44/56 with 90% of live calves compared with the dead calves which were 10%.  We concluded that the use of the hormonal programs (PMSG, progesterone, GnRH and hCG) was effective in the treatment of inactive ovaries in Iraqi cows with best results toward the use of PMSG alone/or with progesterone, or GnRH in pregnancy rate matter compared with hCG, and PMSG alone or with progesterone compared with other programs in this study in the response rate matter. | | | | | | Abstract |