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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
| College of veterinary medicine | | | | | | College Name |
| Veterinary Surgery and Obstetric | | | | | | Department |
| Iman Rasool Abd | | | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
| [aumnmumu@yahoo.com](mailto:aumnmumu@yahoo.com) | | | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| The Effect of Nitric Oxide Donor (SNP) on Diluted Semen of Bull Sperm Volume | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Basra J. of Veterinary Reserch | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| Vol. 11 number 1 | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 1-10 | | | | | | Page |
| 2012 | | | | | | Year |
| When cells encounter hypo- or hyper-tonic environments, they tend to swell or shrink due to the influx or efflux of water during reestablishment of osmotic equilibrium. However, spermatozoa are able to maintain their volume after osmotic shock, thereby avoiding the consequences of excessive volume changes. At expansion diluted semen, they transfer from the hypertonic epididymal environment to the isotonic conditions of seminal plasma, preservative dilution and the female genital tract fluids, at which time the spermatozoa experience a considerable osmotic gradient. Moreover, under the artificial conditions of semen cryopreservation, the cells are exposed to major osmotic challenges: during freezing, they become dehydrated and shrink due to local hypertonicity; during thawing, when rehydration takes place, they are submitted to hypotonic shock. To be able maintenances cellular functionality in the face of such osmotic changes, through adjusted spermatozoa osmotic regulatory system of sperm have been found to exhibit volume regulatory abilities. Nitric oxide had provocation mechanism to sperm performance and has antioxidant effect membrane system osmotic demined. Bull semen tris dilution treated with Sodium nitroprosid in concentration that protected the sperm to osmocellular changes stress. The results showed tolerance sperm to gradient hypertonic solution in sperm fragility test and classic hypo-osmotic swelling test (HOST) marked significance by the relative volume shift volumetric data. In Addition the SNP had sperm protective to osmolarity tested the mean volume and area of swollen spermatozoa and spermatocrits against media tonicity. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| [aumnmumu@yahoo.com](mailto:aumnmumu@yahoo.com) | | | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Induction of parturition in Iraqi buffaloes | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| AL-Anbar J. of Veterinary Sciences | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| Vol. 5 number 1 | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 11-21 | | | | | | Page |
| 2012 | | | | | | Year |
| Elective induction of parturition has been employed several years to insure the presence of professional assistance at the time of calving. Induction of calving has been used for management of high risk pregnancies, research, teaching and convenience. There are various programs for induction and the main methods included hormonal treatments i.e. PGF2α ;Dexamethasone and estradiol This study represents the role of PGF2∞, Dexamethasone and estradiol on induction of parturition in buffaloes at 290-295 days of gestation period and to observe their effect up on the off spring and dams. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| [aumnmumu@yahoo.com](mailto:aumnmumu@yahoo.com) | | | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| The Reproductive Effect of Terbinafine in Ewe: Effects on Estrous Cycle and Ovarian Follicles | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Conference 11th | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| -------------- | | | | | | Volume Number |
| ------------------ | | | | | | Page |
| 2012 | | | | | | Year |
| Terbinafine is a fungicide was given orally with the dose of 100 mg/kg body weight per day for each ewe for 60 days. The vaginal smears of ewe, body and ovarian weight were daily administered at slaughter time; ewes were slaughtered at 60th day. Estrous cycle was affected by showing a significant reduce in the estrous cycle length of each phases of estrous cycle with associated significant increase in the diestrus phase in terbinafine treatment as compared with control group (olive oil treatment as adjuvant) of ewes. There was a significant reduce in the number of follicles and a significant raise in the number of atretic follicles in treated group as compared with control group as well as upsurge the progesterone/estrogen ratio. The body and ovarian weight were significant diminished in terbinafine treatment. These observed effects of terbinafine on the ovarian activity may be due to a direct effect as antiproliferative agent or the hypothalamus - hypophysial - ovarian axis causing hormonal inequality. | | | | | | Abstract |