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| Castration of the Bucks Via Comparative Study of Using *Single* and *Double* Ligation of the Spermatic Cord | Thesis Title  |
| 2008 | Year |
|  The objectives of the present study are concentrated of castration of the bucks via two comparative techniques (single and double) ligation of the spermatic cord and to identify which technique is the best, depending on some parameters represented by collection and evaluation of the semen (volume, motility, concentration and viability of the sperms). In addition measuring of testosterone level and observation of the histopathological changes of the testes.Twenty four adult local bucks aged between 12 to 14 months and weight 35 ± 3.8 kg were allocated to the trial.The bucks were assigned randomly to three groups (eight bucks/group). First group, serves as a control group, while the second and third groups were considered as treated groups, which subjected to castration by two different techniques.Surgery has been done under the effect of local anesthetic (Lidocaine 2%). A straight incision 1.5 to 2 cm, long is first made through the skin covering the spermatic cord, then blunt dissection to the underlining tissues till reaching the spermatic cord. A single transfixation ligation was placed around the cord in the second group. Additional ligation used in the third group. Ligation was performed by silk (No. 2). Finally the skin and subcutaneous tissues were closed by simple interrupted pattern with the same thread (Silk).Post-surgical follow-up reflected certain miner secondary health problems represented by swelling of the testes, lameness, wound infection and hydrocele. Semen collection for evaluation and blood sample for hormonal assay were performed on all bucks on (4, 8 and 12 days) following surgery.Result indicated that the mean values of semen parameter and hormonal level (testosterone) show's a significant decreased P<0.05in treated groups when comparing with control group. The pathognomonic findings were noticed in double ligation technique i.e. no movable or viable sperm (0.00 ± 0.00) also sperm concentration was zero in all the three treated periods.Traditional castrations of all bucks were performed to study the histological or histopathological changes of the testes on the days (15, 30, 45 and 60) following ligation.Macroscopic findings reveal normal testes in control group. While several changes of the testes and related structures were observed in treated groups such as atrophy of the testis, thickening of the tunica vaginalis, congestion of the spermatic cord, discoloration of testicular parenchyma and sperm granuloma.Microscopic findings in control group show's normal structure of the seminiferous tubules which contained sperms in its center. In treated groups there was a degeneration change in the epithelial lining of the seminiferous tubules, vacuolation of sertoli cells, thickening of the interstitial tissues with inflammatory cells infiltrations. Also severe fibrosis which replaced the necrotized tubules. These changes were much more severe in double ligated group (DLG).Finally these methods of castration (both operative techniques) used in the present study are simply performed without obvious skin wounds and reflected minor clinical complications which disappeared quiet quickly with the superiority of double ligation technique. |  Abstract  |

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| **An Evaluation of Mastectomy for Removal of Mammary Glands Tumors in Bitches** | Research Title  |
| Single | **Rahi Nahi Al-Asadi Nabeel A. Al-Keledar****Khayreia Kadim Al-Kadi**  |  Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Bas. J. Vet. Res. | Published Journal title  |
| Vol. 9, No.2 | Volume Number |
| 141-152 | Page  |
| 2010 | Year |
| The aim of this study is an evaluation of mastectomy for removal of mammary glands tumors of bitches referring to histopathological aspect. During a period of three years extending from March 2007 till March 2010, seventeen bitches were presented to department of surgery-college of veterinary medicine-Baghdad, suffering from mammary glands tumors were treated surgically. Diagnosis of the cases was based on case history, clinical signs, in addition several photographs were taken to denote if there was metastases of the tumor to other organ or not. The definitive diagnosis was confirmed via histopathological examination of tumors biopsies.  The surgical operations were done under the effect of general anesthesia represented by a combination of Ketamine–Xylazine preceding by atropine sulfate. All drugs injected I.M. Following surgery secondary health problems were happened in seven animals out of (17 treated cases).Histopathological examination of tumor biopsies obtained from affected glands revealed that the tumor was adenocarcinoma (malignant type). Finally we can concluded that surgery is an effective method to cure the mammary glands tumors in spite of secondary complications in some bitches, which all responds to treatment with the exception of the dead bitch.  | Abstract |