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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Medicine | | | | | | College Name |
| Surgery and Obstetrics | | | | | | Department |
| Talib musa abdullah Al-Hamedawi | | | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
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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, Ihsan H. AL-TIMIMI 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, 1 retained placenta and 2 uterine infections \5 in dexamethasone group and 0\8 in control group, with no significances recorded between the groups. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **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; E. A. K Al-Yasiri and Ihsan H. AL-TIMIMI. | | | | 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 parturition in Iraqi Buffalos | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | E.A. Al-Yassiri; E. R. Alshaty and N. S. Ibraheem | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar J. Vet. Sci. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 5 (1) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| Accepted | | | | | | Page |
| 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| The present study was conducted on 43 pregnant buffaloes with an average of 290-295 days gestation period according to their breeding dates in different areas of Baghdad province from 2006-2011 ,this ages ranged from 3-4 years .The buffaloes were divided into four groups randomly according to the programs of their treatment .1st group (11buffaloes ) were injected with 750µg (3ml) of estrumate intramuscular (IM) in one dose .The 2nd group (12 buffaloes ) injected with 40 mg of dexamethasone (IM) in one dose also .The 3rd group (10 buffaloes ) injected with 15 mg of estradiol benzoate (IM) .The 4th group injected with estrumate 750µg +dexamethasone 40 mg (IM) in the same time .  The results showed that the responsive buffaloes were 9 (81.8%) ,11 (91.6%) ,9 (90%) and 10 (100%) in the 1st ,2nd ,3rd and 4th groups respectively ,their results was recorded significant (p<0.01) in the 4th group comparison with 1,2,3 groups and the duration between initiation of treatment to the induction of parturition was recorded significant (p<0.01) in 2nd group compared with 1,3,4 groups .Retention of fetal membranes were recorded 25.54% in all animals and the occurrence of dystocia was 17.94% .The viability of newborn (calves ) was 94.8% compared with dead calves 5.2% .We concluded that using of PGF2∞ or dexamethasone alone or combination was safe and effective for induction of calving . | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Post partum pyometra in Iraqi goats: clinical & therapeutical study | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| The Iraqi J. Vet. Med. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 35 (2) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| Accepted | | | | | | Page |
| Nov. 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| Iraqi goats (27) were used in this study .They were diagnosed clinically as cases of postpartum open pyometra (external &vaginal examination ) .This study was performed in vet med /Baghdad university and two regions from Baghdad province ,their age 2-5years from 2008-2011. They were divided randomly into three groups and 9goats of each group .The 1st group treated with 250 µg of estrumate injected IM and 2gm (10ml) oxytetracycline 20% intrauterine (I.u).The 2nd group treated with estrumate in same dose and 1tube of Metricure I.u and the 3rd group treated with estrumate and 25ml of loguls iodine 0.5% I.u ,responsive goats and days open were recorded .Results showed that the number of goats responded were 77.7%,66.6%and 88.8% in the 1st ,2nd and 3rd group respectively . The mean of the days open were 43.12±9.16,148.31±8.24 and 136.42±8.51 in the 1st ,2nd and 3rd group ,1st and 2nd group were significant P<0.01 with 3rd group .The number of newly born kids were 32 kids (17male ,15female ).The alive were 27(84.3%)and dead 5(5.7%) .The retention of fetal membrane recorded 4/21 (19.04).  We concluded that the PGF2∞ (estrumate) has an effect role in the treatment of pyometra in goats and its effect increasing when combined with loguls iodine or oxytetracycline I.u. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Repeat breeder in Iraqi buffaloes: clinical and therapeutical study. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | N. S. Ibrahim; I. H. Al-TIMIMI and E. A. Al-Yasiri | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Qadisiya. The Scientific Journal of Veterinary Medicin. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 11 (2) | | | | | | Volume Number |
| Accepted | | | | | | Page |
| 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| Fifty six female buffaloes were examined in this study suffer from repeat breeder in AL-Thahab AL-Abied; Nahrawan and AL-Fudyliah villages /Baghdad from 2006-2010 , divided randomly after clinical diagnosis into 4 groups (14 in each group 0 according to the treatment used in the cases . Oxytetracycline 20%were used in a dose of 4gm intrauterine(IU) and 2gm (10ml) intramuscular (IM)for the 1st group .The 2nd group treated with 25-50ml of 1% Loguls solution (IU) and 2gm (10ml) of 20% oxytetracycline (IM) ,the 3rd group treated with 20ml of neocycline (IU) and 2gm of 20% oxytetracycline (IM) ,the 4th group were left as a control group without treatment .The results shows high response to treatment and it was higher than 70% of conceptions and pregnant animals compare with the control group ,it also shows the importance of treatments to reduce the open days which cause a great economic loss in case of prolong days .  Parturition ,sex and viability of calves was in the normal range and doesn’t affected by the treatments used in this study except the retained placenta which was higher, so this indicate the importance of study this case to reduce it .  This study concluded the important of using medical treatment for repeat breeder animals to reduce the open days and number of services of these animals. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Inactive Ovaries in Iraqi Cows: Clinical and Therapeutic Study. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Ihsan H. AL-TIMIMI and E.A. Al-Yassiri | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proceeding of the 10th Veterinary Scientific Conference. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
|  | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 220-227 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
|  | | | | | | Abstract |