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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Medicine | | | | | | College Name |
| Surgery and Obstetrics | | | | | | Department |
| Wafer Mahdi Saleh | | | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| The transferring of two frozen embryos will increase Pregnancy rate in cattle. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single | Wafir Mahdi Saleh | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| The ninth Vet. Scientific conference college of Vet.medicine -Baghdad University. | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 2 | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 73-78 | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| The technique of transferring frozen embryos now is one of the most recent application for improvement and increasing the livestock, and practically utilized in wide range. This technique ,however, when successfully applied ; is one of the most important tools to accomplish highly producing stock in a short period of time, and to reduce the cost of genetic improvement over generation by utilizing the genetic material of the dam.  Holstein 30 dams of 5-6 years of age with healthy genital status as mentioned in their records, by rectal palpation ,re-examining their genitalia ,and assuring that they are free from infectious and contagious diseases.  Field observation twice daily to achieve their fertility efficiency and all signs will be recorded. Estrus synchronization achieved by double injections of PGF2 analoque (CloprostenolNa+) at 11 days intervals using 500µg in each injection.  The results showed after 48HR from the second injection all the dams clearly showed signs of oestrus behaviour and that regime is quite efficient.  The experiment design by dividing the dams in two groups ,15 dams each, the first group on E=6 days received one embryo in each transfer. Embryos after thawing and evaluating loaded in straws similar to those used in AI, and by insemination gun ,the embryo transferred to the horn depending on the presence of the CL, while the second group received two embryos in each transfer to the horn of the CL presence.  The result showed in the first group that 7 dams showed no signs of estrus cycle at 20 days of the first signs appeared, 4 dams showed signs of estrus at 22 days and 4 dams showed signs at 30days. The 7 dams above found pregnant when rectally examined on days 45,60and 90 days to confirm their pregnancy. Meanwhile ,12 dams of the second group showed no signs of estrus at 20 days , while 3 dams showed signs at 25 days .Those who showed no signs of estrus found pregnant via rectally examination on days 45,60 and 90days to confirm their pregnancy.  The experiment confirms that the effect of transferring two embryos to the horn of the CL will increase the pregnancy rate in the cattle and can be utilized under field conditions with so easy and available tools needed. | | | | | | 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 | I.H. AL-TIMIMI and Faiad E. Buni | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar J. Agr. 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 |
| 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 I. H. AL-TIMIMI  . | | | | 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 evaluation of FSH and PMSG in inducing Superovulation in bovine. | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Proceeding of the tenth vet. Scientific conference ,college of vet. Medicine  Baghdad University | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| 3 | | | | | | Volume Number |
| 613-618 | | | | | | Page |
| 2010 | | | | | | Year |
| FSH&PMSG were used in this experiment to induce superovulation in  Six Holstein cows aged between 5-5.5 years, with a history of 1-2 normal calving previously.  Rectal palpation of the 6 cows was preformed first to ensure normal genitalia clinically, and then oestrus synchronization was done by the procedure of double PGF2α injections regime using 2ml Propsolvin I/M (15mg loprosteol) at 11days interval.  All cows shows oestrus after 48HR from the last injection.  On day 10th of the cycle all the cows received 5mg FSH twice daily for four successive days. One day followed rectal palpation was performed to determine the size of the ovary, the number of unovulated follicles and the functional Corpora Lutea in each cow.  Results showed that the average size of the Right ovary was 4.5cm and the average numbers of the CLs was 4.5, while the average size of the Left ovaries was the same as that of the Right ,but the average number of the CLs was 3.5  All the cows were received again after 45 days rest , using the same procedure of PGF2α mentioned later , but at day 10th of the cycle they were injected with 3500 IU of PMSG I/M . Results showed that the average size of the Right ovaries was 5.5cm with 3.5 CLs, while those of the Left ovaries was 4.5cm with 3 CLs only.  This experiment confirms the effect of FSH&PMSG in inducing  Superovulation in cow with no significant variations in their action on the ovaries. | | | | | | Abstract |