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| University of Baghdad |
| College of veterinary Medicine | College Name |
| Surgery And Obstetrics | Department |
| EATELAF ABDULAMEER MUHAMMAD HASSAN | Full Name as written in Passport |
| eatelaf@yahoo.com | e-mail |
| **Professor**  | **Assistant Professor**  |  **Lecturer** |  **Assistant Lecturer**  | Career  |
| Cardiopulmonary effects of the anesthesia by romifidine as a premedication,midazolam and ketamine induction and infusion in donkeys. | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 4 | Volume Number |
|  | Page  |
| 2011 | Year |
| The objective of this study was to determine the cardiopulmonary effects of romifidine 0.1mg/kg as a premedication and anesthesia by intravenous injection of a mixture of midazolam 0.1 mg/kg and ketamine hydrochloride 2.2 mg/kg in the ten health She donkeys. The maintenance of anesthesia was performed by intravenous infusion of a mixture of the midazolam 0.065mg/kg/hrs. and ketamine 6.6mg/kg /hrs. clinical Parameters included respiratory rate and heart rate were measured at time zero (control data) and at 5, 10, 15,20,25,30,45,60 and 90 minutes of this regime. The results revealed significant differences P > 0.05 in the means of heart rate (beat/minutes) between zero and 5min 38.7 ± 0.76 -36.7 ± 0.83 respectively with 10 min 42.3 ± 0.775 also respiratory rate (breath/minutes) similar to heart rate at zero and 5 min 19.1 ±0.348 -21 ± 0.466 beat/min show significant differences P>0.05 with 10 min 25 ± 0.683 beat/min. The general anesthesia in this protocol was good and little effect on the cardiopulmonary in donkeys. | Abstract |

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| **Professor**  | **Assistant Professor**  |  **Lecturer** |  **Assistant Lecturer**  | Career  |
| The effect of black seed(*nigella sativa*) oil on wound healing in rabbits | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Al-Anbar Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 1 | Volume Number |
|  | Page  |
| 2010 | Year |
| The objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of topical application of black seed oil to accelerate the wound healing in surgical wound model in rabbits. The study was conducted on twenty adult domestic rabbits of both sexes witha mean weight of 1.700+\_0.400kg. after they were divided into two equal groups and prepared for surgery and anesthesia ,two surgical incisions at length of 5 cm. in the back region were done one each sides of the vertebrae, the control group (group1) (n=10) didn’t receive any treatment, while in treated group (group2) (n=10) ,the wounds were covered with black seed oil twice daily for 14 days ,clinical and histopathological evaluation revealed that black seed oil promote the wound healing by early formation of cellular fibrous connective tissue and granulation tissue and early maturation of fibrous connective tissue which characterized by regular and less cellular covered by complete layer of epidermis ,when compared with control group . it was concluded that black seed oil is useful and has high effectiveness in reduction of healing time and minimize the undesired consequences, because of its therapeutic and nutritional activities or properties | Abstract |

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| **Professor**  | **Assistant Professor**  |  **Lecturer** |  **Assistant Lecturer**  | Career  |
| Radiological and Histopathological study of the effect of omental pedicle flap on the transverse and oblique rib fracture in dog. | Research Title  |
| Single |  | Shared name  | Shared or Single |
| Iraq Journal of Veterinary Sciences | Published Journal title  |
| 23 | Volume Number |
| 193-200 | Page  |
| 2009 | Year |
|  This study aims to evaluate the effect of transverse and oblique anastomosis on esophageal healing. Partial esophagectomy were performed on sixteen adult dogs, animals were divided into two equal groups ,in the first group a transverse anastomosis ,while on second group oblique anastomosis were done . Two layers of simple interrupted pattern were used to closed the anastomosis site .The results of histopathological and radiological were revealed that ,the healing of second group was faster than first group ,which manifested by collagen fiber formation with complete mucosal formation in a shorter time compared with first group . In addition to that the mean degree of stenosis was less in second group at 30 days post operation, in spite of no significance difference in between two groups. | Abstract |