



## Detection of Teratogenic Effect of Furdan on Pregnant Goats

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### Abstract

This study aimed to detect the teratogenic effect of the insecticide (Furdan) on pregnant Nubian goats. The study revealed that there was no teratogenic effect on pregnant goats. Furdan caused early abortion and death when it was given in two different doses to pregnant Nubian goats. The hematological investigation showed that there was a significance decrease in the Hb concentration, values of the PCV and RBCs count. There were no significance changes in the values of WBC count, MCH, MCV, and MCHC. Results were compared with control group. In the serobio-chemical investigation there were no significant changes in the concentration of serum sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, copper, total bilirubin and the activities of ALT and ALP in any goat of the treated groups. Significant increase was observed in the serum concentration of glucose, total proteins albumin and globulins in groups A and B. But AST activity and urea concentrations were increased significantly in both treated groups. In the serum hormonal assay there was a decrease in the serum concentration of progesterone and Tri-iodthyronine (T3) and in the activities of serum acetylcholinesterase. While there is an increase in the serum concentration of estradiol 17  $\beta$  and 13, 14 dihydro keto prostaglangine F2 $\alpha$  in both groups treated with furdan.

**Keywords:** Furdan; Nubian Goat; Toxicity.