University of Baghdad				
College Name	***College of Medicine***			
Department	***Pharmacology***			
Full name as written in passport	**Asmaa Najm Abed**			
e-mail				
Career	◌ **Assistant Lecturer**	◌ **Lecturer**	◌ **Assistant Professor**	◌ **Professor**
	● **Master**		◌ **PhD**	
Thesis Title	**Effects of Some Commonly Used COX-1&COX-2 NSAIDs in The Treatment of Minor Aches on Ovulation In Women**			
Year	**2016**			
Abstract	**Ovulation is the central event in ovarian physiology, and ovulatory dysfunction is a relevant cause of female infertility. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), are widely used due to their analgesic , antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties, consistently inhibit ovulation in all mammalian species investigated so far, likely due to the inhibition of cyclooxygenase that is the rate limiting enzyme in prostaglandin (PG) synthesis. NSAID therapy is likely implicated in human infertility and could be an important, frequently overlooked, cause ovulatory dysfunction in women.** **The present study employed in women[52 patients plus 12 controls] attending Baghdad teaching hospital department of rheumatology to assess the effects of celecoxib, mefenamic acid and ibuprofen on ovulation. Doses used in this study,were therapeutic doses having effects on ovulation as appeared in previous studies carried out in this department. The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs employed in the present study are from different generations ,well-known & widely used .** **The present study revealed the following findings:** **1. A significant inhibition of ovulation have been observed in patients treated with celecoxib , ibuprofen & mefenamic acid.** **2. Celecoxib was the highest inhibitor of ovulation compared to the other two drugs (ibuprofen & mefenamic acid).** **3. A non significant decrease in progesterone level in all three groups in compared to the control group.** **4. Functional cyst have been observed in patients treated with celecoxib,and no functional cyst occur in other two groups treated with mefenamic acid and ibuprofen.** **5. Endometerial thickness not affected in all three treated**			

	groups. **The above findings should be kept in mind and taken in consideration by physicians when they prescribe NSAIDs[Celecoxib, Ibuprofen&mefenamic acid] to treat female patients at childbearing age due to the inhibitory effects of these drugs on ovulation.**