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Animal and Meat Production in Ghana-An Overview
Original Article, C1
Adzitey F.

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1):

**ABSTRACT:** Animal production is an integral part of Ghana’s agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural people. The livestock sector is critical for food, income and employment. This study aimed at assessing the current status of animal production in Ghana and exploring ways to improve its production and productivity. The data obtained was analyzed and结论s reached. The findings will provide a key for other stakeholders to use this data in planning and making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur overtime.

**Key words:** Agricultural economy, Animal production, Animal species, Meat production, Ghana.

Conventional and molecular detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens

Original Article, C2
Majed H.M., Zahid A.A.H., Kadhim L.I., and Hasoon M.F.

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1):

**ABSTRACT:** The present study was undertaken to compare different diagnostic procedures for the detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens. The results showed that the conventional methods (HI, AGIDT) were less sensitive and specific compared to the molecular methods (RT-PCR). It is therefore recommended that reliable, sensitive, specific and more accurate methods to detect the viruses for the confirmatory diagnosis of diseases.

**Key words:** Clinical diagnosis, NDV, IBDV, HI, AGIDT, RT-PCR assay.
Effect of substituting yellow maize for sorghum on broiler performance

Original Article, C3
Ahmed M.A., Dousa B.M. and Abdel Atti Kh.A.
J. World's Poult. Res. 3(1):

ABSTRACT: An experiment was conducted to study the nutritive value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as a source of dietary energy for growing broiler chickens. Sixty, 3-week-old, Ross 308 broiler male chicks were randomly assigned to four dietary treatments in a completely randomized design with five replications per treatment. The treatments consisted of yellow maize at 0, 25, 50, and 75% replacement of sorghum on a dry matter basis. The experiment lasted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in feed intake and body weight gain of birds in the treatments with 25, 50, and 75% replacement of sorghum with yellow maize in the diet. High replacement levels of sorghum with yellow maize in the diet improved performance of broiler chickens. Key words: Broiler, Maize, Sorghum, Performance
Seroepidemiological studies on poultry salmonellosis and its public health importance

Original Article, C4
Ibrahim M.A., Emeash H.H., Ghoneim N.H. and Abdel-Halim M.A.
J. World's Poult. Res. 3(1): 18-23

ABSTRACT:

Non-typhoid Salmonella serovars remain a potential threat to human health, and poultry species are possible sources of these organisms. In this study, trials for Salmonella isolation from poultry and humans were conducted in the period April 2009 through March 2010 in Beni-Suef Governorate, Egypt. In order to obtain a representative sample, 1,500 birds were randomly selected for the purpose of this study. All birds were kept in different farms. All poultry and human samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and serological identification for Salmonella spp. The recovered Salmonella strains were found belonging to S. Kentucky, S. Typhimurium and S. SaintPaul. The obtained results demonstrated that the occurrence of Salmonella spp. accounted for 16.66, 10.0, 2.0, 6.0 and 2.0% in broilers, breeders, layers, ducks and turkeys respectively. Investigation of litter samples revealed that the occurrence of S. Kentucky was 53.33, 66.66 and 28.57% in broiler’s, breeder’s and duck’s litters respectively. Examination of human samples declared that 8 out of 90 hand swabs were found positive for S. Kentucky whereas all stool samples reacted negatively to all Salmonella spp. In the present study, conclusively Salmonella serovars (S. Kentucky) isolated from chickens were frequently isolated in farms. This provided evidence that direct contact with poultry or poultry environment may pose health hazards for humans.

Key words: Salmonella spp.; Poultry; Humans; Litter

Rural poultry farming with improved breed of backyard chicken
Original Article, C5
Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1):

**ABSTRACT:** Livestock and poultry rearing is an imperative factor for improving the nutritional security of rural poor in India. Rural farmers rear *Desi* type chicken with low egg and meat production in backyard system. For developing the rural poultry farming, improved *Gramapriya*, *Vanaraja*, and *Backyard Chicken* are some of the indigenous chicken breeds to provide a solution to food security to the needy villagers paving a way for sustainable agriculture in rural areas of India.

**Keywords:** Backyard Chicken, Gramapriya, Rural, Vanaraja

Original Article, C6
Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1): 28-34

A study on Cestode Parasites of *Corvus* Species of Kashmir, India

Species of Kashmir, India
ABSTRACT:
During the present study, three species of the genus Corvus namely Corvus monedula, C. splendens and C. macrorhynchos were collected from different localities of Kashmir valley and investigated for the presence of cestode parasites. Anomotaenia galbulae (Gmelin, 1790) Furhrmann, 1932 was recovered from all the three host species. While, Choanotaenia micracantha was recovered only from C. monedula and no specimen of this cestode was obtained from C. Splendens and C. macrorhynchos during the present study. The specimens thus collected were identified as Anomotaenia galbulae and Choanotaenia micracantha on the basis of various morphological and morphometric characters when compared to the known species of genera Anamotaenia and Choanotaenia respectively. However, some intraspecific variations were observed.

Key words: Cestode, Crows,

Effect of Dietary Inclusion of Zataria multiflora on Histological Parameters of Bursa of Fabricius in Broilers

ABSTRACT:
Regarding the remarkable role of bursa of Fabricius as a primary lymphoid organ in poultry, this study aimed to evaluate the effect of long term administration of Zataria multiflora as an herbal immunomodulatory agent on histological features of this organ in broiler chickens. To this end, fifty, one-day old chickens were randomly divided into five equal groups and fed with diets contained 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2% of Z. multiflora (experimental groups) or basal diet (control group) for 45 days. On day 46, birds were slaughtered and bursa of Fabricius of each bird was collected and fixed in formalin. The organ was embedded in paraffin, sectioned and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Sections were observed and photographed under a light microscope using a linear graticule. Number of follicles in plicae was also counted under light microscope. The results showed a dose dependent increase in all histomorphometric parameters due to Z. multiflora administration and the highest increase was in the thickness of follicular cortex of birds treated with 2% Z. multiflora.

In conclusion, dietary inclusion of Z. multiflora during the rearing period of broilers, dose dependently affects histological structures of bursa of Fabricius in a way that may enhance its role as a lymphoid organ.

Key words: Bursa of Fabricius; Histology;