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Issue 1 (11 March 2013), pp. 01-37

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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 and urban dwellers. Reliable and accurate data on animal production and species will help other stakeholders to make informed decisions on policy formulation and interventions. This study presents an overview of the animal production sector in Ghana, and other stakeholders will use this data in planning and making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur over time.

Key words: Agricultural economy, Animal production, Animal species.

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 diagnostic tests were conventional and molecular methods (HI, AGIDT, RT-PCR) and their results were compared. The study aimed to provide 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): 13-17, 2013

ABSTRACT:
An experiment was conducted to study the nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as source of energy and protein in the diet of broilers. The experiment was conducted on two groups of broilers of similar age, breed and initial body weight. Each group was subdivided into two subgroups and fed a commercial diet which contained 100% sorghum or 100% maize, with the rest groups being fed with diets containing 50% sorghum or 50% maize. 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 in the group fed 100% maize compared to the group fed 100% sorghum. The results also showed significant increase in feed intake and body weight gain in the group fed 50% maize compared to the group fed 50% sorghum. The results indicate that yellow maize can be used as a substitute for sorghum in the diet of broilers with a better performance.

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 spp.

Key words:
Salmonella

Rural poultry farming with improved breed of backyard chicken
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 backyard chicken rearing technology is required. The Gramapriya project piloted in rural villages of Vanaraja, Haryana, India, has brought hope to the villagers. The project resulted in a significant increase in hatchability, and a thinning out of unhealthy chicks, a result of the healthier chicks that hatched. The poultry reared as part of the project has become the main source of nutrition, income generation, and 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

A study on Cestode Parasites of *Corvus* Species of Kashmir, India
ABSTRACT: During the present study, three species of the genus *Corvus* namely *C. 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, *Anomotaenia*, *Choanotaenia*, Kashmir, Morphology.

**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 ... 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; *Zataria multiflora*; Broilers