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

Animal and Meat Production in Ghana-An Overview
**Original Article, C1**

Adzitey F.


**ABSTRACT:**

Animal production is an integral part of Ghana's agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural residents. The demand for agricultural products is continuously growing due to the increasing urbanization and population. The government and other stakeholders will 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.

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**Original Article, C2**

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


**ABSTRACT:**

The present study was undertaken to compare different diagnostic procedures for the detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens. The study aimed to identify the most 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 nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as source of energy and protein in broiler diet. A total of 120 Cobb broiler chickens were divided randomly into 4 equal groups of 30 each. Broiler chicks were randomly allocated to four treatments. All treatments were given a diet containing 3 levels of energy (ME): 2792 kJ, 2985 kJ and 3178 kJ and 2 levels of protein: 17.5% and 18.4%. The levels of protein and energy of diet were 17.5% and 2792 kJ, 17.5% and 2985 kJ, 18.4% and 2792 kJ and 18.4% and 2985 kJ, respectively. All treatments were given for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase (P < 0.05) in body weight gain with increasing level of energy. The interaction energy x protein was not significant. The results indicated that yellow maize could replace sorghum completely in broiler diet.

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
Key words: Salmonella

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

*J. World’s Poult. Res.*

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<tr>
<td>Livestock and poultry rearing is an imperative factor for improving the nutritional security of rural poor in India.</td>
<td>Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.</td>
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<td>Keywords</td>
<td>Backyard Chicken, Gramapriya, Rural, Vanaraja</td>
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### Original Article, C6
**Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.**

*J. World’s Poult. Res.*

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<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>A study on Cestode Parasites of <em>Corvus</em> species of Kashmir, India</td>
<td>Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.</td>
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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 Anomotaenia 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 was collected, fixed in Bouin's fluid, dehydrated in alcohol, embedded in paraffin wax, sectioned and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The sections of bursa were studied under light microscope and various histomorphometric parameters including the thickness of follicular cortex of bursa, number of follicles in bursa, number of follicles in plicae and number of lymphocytes were measured 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.