Table of Contents,

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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 households. The demand for meat and eggs increases due to changes in dietary patterns and income levels. There is a need for an accurate assessment of the production potential to guide the policy makers, livestock owners, and other stakeholders to make the best use of the available resources and to develop sustainable development strategies. This data can be used to measure the productivity of the various animal species and to identify areas for improvement. The collected data can also be used by the various stakeholders for the formulation of policies, and monitoring changes that may occur over time.

**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.

*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. A total of 100 chickens were sampled from commercial layers in order to examine the prevalence of NDV and IBDV infections. The NDV was detected using HI and AGIDT tests while IBDV was detected using RT-PCR assay. The results showed that HI test was less sensitive, less specific, and less reliable than AGIDT and RT-PCR tests. These findings suggest that RT-PCR assay is a more accurate method for the detection of NDV and IBDV infections.

**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 in the diet of broiler chickens. A total of 120 birds were divided into 4 groups and fed on different diets for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase (P<0.05) in feed intake and body weight gain in the groups fed on diets containing yellow maize compared to the groups fed on diets containing sorghum. Key words: Broiler, Maize, Sorghum, Performance
Seroepidemiological studies on poultry salmonellosis and its public health importance

**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. A total of 356 samples were collected from poultry (broilers, breeders, and layers) and human populations (farmers, poultry workers and their family members). All 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 from poultry 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**
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 strains of Desi type chicken are required. As the livestock and poultry farming is the best 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

Original Article, C6
Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.
J. World's Poult. Res. 3(1): 28-34
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, Anomotaenia, Choanotaenia, Kashmir, Morphology.

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

Original Article, C7

**Shomali T, Hamedi S, Paryani MR, Mohseni SM, Farzaneh M.**


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 dissected and mounted on glass slide using an indifferent agent. The sections were then stained with haematoxylin and eosin. The sections were observed under 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; Zataria multiflora; Broilers.