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. Accurate and timely data are essential for the proper management of the animal sector, planning, and policy making. This study forms part of the efforts of the animal production sector to document the status of the various animal species in the country. The data obtained will be useful for the proper management of the animal sector, planning, and policy making. The data obtained will also be useful for identifying areas with potential for improvement, and for identifying the role of other stakeholders in the country's animal production sector. The data obtained will be useful in the planning and making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur over time.

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

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 study involved the comparison of conventional and molecular methods for the diagnosis of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease. The results showed that the molecular methods were more sensitive and specific than the conventional methods. The study concluded that the molecular methods were more reliable, sensitive, specific, and accurate in the diagnosis of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease.

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 nutrition of broilers. The experiment was carried out on 120 one-day-old male broiler chicks. The chicks were divided into 4 groups of 30 birds each, with 3 replicates for each group. Each group was fed one of the four diets 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 the birds fed the diet containing yellow maize compared to the birds fed the diet containing sorghum. 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
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 breeding programs and practices are achieved to enhance the egg and meat production. The lack of information on the breeding of *Desi* type chickens and transport issues create an obstacle for the poultry farmers. To fill this gap, self-sufficient poultry schemes such as Gramapriya have been formed and have been found to be 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 *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,

Effect of Dietary Inclusion* 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;

Original Article, C7

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

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