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 productivity and profitability of animal production depends on the availability of adequate numbers of healthy animals. Therefore, it is imperative to establish a reliable surveillance system to detect and monitor disease occurrence. Knowledge generated from such surveillance systems will help other stakeholders 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 indicated that the RT-PCR assay was 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 source of nutrition for broilers. The experiment lasted 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 when yellow maize was substituted for sorghum. Key words: Broiler, Maize, Sorghum, Performance
Seroepidemiological studies on poultry salmonellosis and its public health importance

ABSTRACT:

Non-typhoid

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 breeds have to be introduced. The present study was carried out with the aim of assessing the cestode parasites and their quantitative prevalence in Corvus species of Kashmir, India. A total of 120 birds (60 each of Corvus corax and Cardina passer) were sacrificed and their small intestines were collected for cestode parasites. The species of cestode parasites viz. Hymenolepis, Taenia, and Diphyllobothrium were identified from these birds. A total of 3 species of cestode parasites were observed in 3 (8.33%) birds of Corvus corax. In Cardina passer, a total of 2 species of cestode parasites viz. Hymenolepis and Taenia were observed in 5 (16.67%) birds. The study indicates that there is a need to carry out an integrated cestode control programme as these cestode parasites pose a risk to the health and well-being of the villagers. The study also indicates that integrated programmes and strategies should be taken by the Government and the local administration 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

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 Poul. Res. 3(1): 28-34
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

Original Article, C7
Shomali T, Hamedi S, Paryani MR, Mohseni SM, Farzaneh M.

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 from each bird and processed for histology. 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.