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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 residents. Accurate data on the species, size, and production of animals is crucial for planning and decision-making. This study aims to provide reliable data on the current status of animal production in Ghana. The results will be useful for stakeholders involved in agricultural development, including farmers, policymakers, and other relevant actors. The data compiled in this study will enable these stakeholders to make informed decisions and implement effective policies. The findings of this study will contribute to the development of sustainable agricultural practices and the promotion of animal production in Ghana.

**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. The study evaluated the conventional and molecular detection methods in terms of their reliability, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. The results indicated that conventional methods, such as hemagglutination inhibition (HI) and agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID), are still widely used due to their simplicity and cost-effectiveness. However, the study demonstrated that reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays are more reliable and accurate for the detection of Newcastle disease virus (NDV) and infectious Bursal disease virus (IBDV). These findings highlight the need for the adoption of more sensitive and specific molecular methods in diagnostic laboratories to ensure accurate diagnosis and management of these infectious diseases in poultry.

**Key words:** Clinical diagnosis, NDV, IBDV, HI, AGIDT, RT-PCR assay.
Effect of substituting yellow maize for sorghum on broiler performance

ABSTRACT: An experiment was conducted to study the nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as a source of dietary nutrients for broilers. The experiment was carried out in a completely randomized design involving four treatments of fish meal, yellow maize, sorghum, and a combination of fish meal and yellow maize. The treatments were fed to broilers for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain were recorded weekly. The results showed a significant increase in body weight gain and feed intake in broilers fed with fish meal and yellow maize. 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 700 birds including broilers, breeders, layers, ducks, and turkeys were sampled from different farms. All poultry and human 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 environment, which provided evidence that direct contact with poultry or poultry environment may pose health hazards for humans.

**Key words:** *Salmonella* spp.; Poultry; Humans; Litter

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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 poultry breeder, farmer's training in poultry rearing and extension service are required. The present study was carried out to assess the potential of Desi breed for developing the rural poultry farming. The research concluded that backyard chicken is 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 Poult. 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, Morphology.

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

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 removed. The thickness of follicular cortex, number of follicles in plicae were determined 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 *Zataria 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;