Table of Contents,

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

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. Thus, there is a need to improve animal production by disease control. The Feed Grain Market Monitoring System 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.

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 these methods are 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 energy for broiler chickens. The experiment was conducted on 200 one-day-old broiler chickens, grouped into 5 treatments, each with 4 replicates of 4 birds per replicate being randomly assigned. The treatments were yellow maize (100%), yellow maize (50%) mixed with sorghum (50%), yellow maize (75%) mixed with sorghum (25%) and yellow maize (25%) mixed with sorghum (75%). The experiment lasted 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 in birds fed yellow maize (25%) mixed with sorghum (75%) compared to yellow maize (100%).

Key words: Broiler, Maize, Sorghum, Performance
Seroepidemiological studies on poultry salmonellosis and its public health importance

Original Article, C4
Ibrahim M.A., Emesh H.H., Ghoneim N.H. and Abdel-Halim M.A.

J. World's Poul. Res. 3(1): 18-23

ABSTRACT:
Non-typhoid

Key words: Salmonella

Rural poultry farming with improved breed of backyard chicken
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Article, C5</th>
<th>Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.</th>
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<td><strong>J. World's Poult. Res.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong></td>
<td>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 and management strategies are required. The Gramapriya (Vanaraja) chicken is a suitable model for rural farming because it can adapt to different climatic conditions and is easy to manage. The use of these improved breeds can provide a solution to food security to the needy villagers paving a way for sustainable agriculture in rural areas of India.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keywords</strong></td>
<td>Backyard Chicken, Gramapriya, Rural, Vanaraja</td>
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<th>Original Article, C6</th>
<th>Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.</th>
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<td><strong>J. World's Poult. Res.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>A study on Cestode Parasites of Corvus Species of Kashmir, India</strong></td>
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**A study on Cestode Parasites of Corvus Species of Kashmir, India**
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 *Anamotaenia* and *Choanotaenia* respectively. However, some intraspecific variations were observed.

Key words: Cestode, Crows,

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.**

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

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 and fixed in buffered formaline. After processing, sections of bursa were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The thickness of follicular cortex, length of follicles in plicae, number of follicles in plicae, and number of macrophages in plicae 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;