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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 households. Accurate data on animal production is essential for the formulation of policies and the monitoring of changes that may occur over time. Understanding the distribution of animal species, their meat production, and other related data will enable other stakeholders to make informed decisions and to develop suitable policies. Accurate statistics will help in the allocation of adequate resources to specific animal species, and will enable policy makers to identify the needs of different households and to take necessary actions to improve the livelihood of rural households.

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

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**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 study aimed at identifying reliable, sensitive, specific, and more accurate methods to detect the viruses for the confirmatory diagnosis of the diseases. Conventional and molecular detection methods were compared. The results showed that molecular detection methods were more accurate and sensitive than the conventional methods. The study concluded that molecular detection methods could be used as a reliable tool for the detection and diagnosis of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens.

**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 and protein to broiler feed. A total of 250 broilers (Ross 308 line) were distributed into three groups of 83 birds each. Each group was fed one of the experimental diets for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain were recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in feed intake and body weight gain in the broilers fed diets containing yellow maize in comparison to those fed sorghum. Therefore, yellow maize can be considered as an alternative source of energy and protein in broiler feed.

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 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. The serological and bacteriological examinations were conducted in 10 poultry farms and four human samples. 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 and not from human samples. 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 species of chicken should be developed for better production of eggs and meat. Gramapriya, a new variety of chicken developed by Vanaraja, a poultry research organization is one such variety. It has been found to be of high production with better nutritional quality in comparison with Desi type chicken. A study was conducted to investigate the cestode parasites of Corvus species of Kashmir, India. The study was carried out on 100 birds from different localities of Kashmir. The cestode parasites were identified and quantified. The results showed that the prevalence of cestode parasites was 95%. The species of Cestode parasites were identified as Echinococcus multilocularis species of Kashmir, India. The study revealed that Echinococcus multilocularis is a potential zoonotic parasite. The infected birds were treated with praziquantel. The results showed that the treatment was effective in controlling the cestode parasites. The study concludes that Echinococcus multilocularis is a serious threat to the health of birds and humans. The findings of the study provide valuable information for the control of cestode parasites in birds and humans.
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 *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 removed and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for histological examination. After dehydration and paraffin embedding, sections of the bursa of Fabricius were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and observed under light microscope. The thickness of follicular cortex, number of plicae and number of follicles in plicae were measured using a linear graticule. 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;