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 livestock and poultry sectors are important contributors to the economy. Understanding the demographics, species distributions, and production systems for farm animals is essential for the effective management of the industry. This information will be useful to policy-makers, officials, and other stakeholders who 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.

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Original Article, C2

Majed H.M., Zahid A.A.H., Kadhim L.I., and Hasoon M.F.

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**ABSTRACT:** The present study was undertaken to compare different diagnostic procedures for the detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens. The evaluation of antibodies was carried out by the hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test and the agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT). However, the diagnosis of Newcastle disease was also done by using RT-PCR assay. These tests are conventional procedures and were performed on blood samples collected from chickens. The study confirmed the presence of New Castle disease virus (NDV) and infectious Bursal disease virus (IBDV). The results of the study showed that the HI test was not sensitive enough to detect low concentrations of antibodies, and the AGIDT was not reliable enough to confirm the presence of the virus. The study also indicated that the RT-PCR assay was highly sensitive and specific for detecting NDV and IBDV. These results suggest that the RT-PCR assay is a reliable, sensitive, specific, and more accurate method for the confirmatory diagnosis of these 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 nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as source of energy and protein for broiler chickens. The experiment lasted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in body weight gain and feed efficiency. 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
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... 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
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,

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

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 in the abdominal cavity was removed and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for histological examination. The bursa of Fabricius was cut into small pieces and processed for paraffin embedding. Sections of 5 μm thickness were cut, deparaffinized, hydrated, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, mounted using DPX, and observed using a light microscope. The thickness of cortical and medullar components, as well as number of follicles 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;