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Animal and Meat Production in Ghana-An Overview
ABSTRACT: Animal production is an integral part of Ghana's agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural people. The data presented in this paper will be useful to farmers, animal health practitioners, researchers 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.

Conventional and molecular detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens

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 showed that Reliable, sensitive, specific and more accurate methods to detect the viruses for 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 nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as a source of energy for broilers. The experiment was conducted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain were recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in the performance of broilers fed diets containing yellow maize as a replacement for sorghum.

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. Salmonella strains were isolated from four poultry species: broilers, breeders, layers and ducks. Human samples were collected from patients with gastroenteritis. All 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 in the feed, litter and water. 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... 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
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.**


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 fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin. Sections were cut at 5 microns and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Histological features including thickness of follicular cortex, length of plicae, number of follicles in plicae, etc. 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;