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

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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 populations. Accurate data on animal production is crucial for planning and policy-making. The National Animal Production Department (NAPD), 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

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 showed that the RT-PCR assay was the most 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 nutritive value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as source of energy in broiler diets. Thirty-six one-day-old broiler chicks were allocated to six dietary treatments, each containing six replicates of six birds. The birds were kept in cages and fed diets based on maize and sorghum at a level of 50% of the diet. The experiment lasted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in feed efficiency and weight gain of the birds fed diets based on yellow maize compared to those fed diets based on sorghum. The 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
### Original Article, C5

**Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.**


**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 breeds can be maintained. This study revealed that Vanaraja, a local chicken breed, 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

### Original Article, C6

**Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.**

*J. World's Poult. Res.* 3(1): 28-34

**A study on Cestode Parasites of *Corvus* Species of Kashmir, India**

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, Anomotaenia, Choanotaenia, Kashmir, Morphology.

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

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 were excised and their histological structures were investigated by hematoxylin-eosin staining method using light microscope. All experiments were done in triplicate. 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; Zataria multiflora; Broilers.