Animal and Meat Production in Ghana - An Overview
Animal production is an integral part of Ghana’s agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural people. The data collected from this study and other stakeholders will use this data in planning and making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur over time.

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

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 to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the diagnostic methods used for the detection of these diseases. The study used conventional and molecular methods to detect the viruses and compared the results with the clinical diagnosis. The study found that molecular methods were more reliable, sensitive, specific, and accurate in detecting 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 Poul. 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. The experiment was conducted on 48 broilers of same sex, age, and a similar breed. They were allotted to 4 treatments with 12 birds in each treatment. The treatments were 1- Begins with maize + sorghum; 2- Begins with maize + sorghum and increased by 10% every week; 3- Begins with maize + sorghum and increased by 5% every week; 4- Begins with maize + sorghum and increased by 2.5% every week. This experiment lasted for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase (P < 0.05) in body weight gain in broilers that was fed maize and sorghum mixture through 6 weeks. The results also showed that increasing the percentage of maize increased the feed intake and body weight gain in broilers. The results also showed significant difference (P < 0.05) in body weight gain among the treatments. The best result was obtained in treatment 2. 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
<table>
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<th>Original Article, C5</th>
<th>Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.</th>
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**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 genetic strains of poultry with high egg and meat production are required.

**Keywords:** Backyard Chicken, Gramapriya, Rural, Vanaraja

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<th>Original Article, C6</th>
<th>A study on Cestode Parasites of <em>Corvus</em> Species of Kashmir, India</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.</td>
<td>J. World's Poult. Res. 3(1): 28-34</td>
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</tbody>
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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 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 removed from each bird. Three random pieces were taken from each bursa and fixed in formalin. Following dehydration, the samples were embedded in paraffin. Sections of 5 μm thickness were stained with haematoxylin and eosin and examined under a microscope (×40). Histological parameters were measured using graticule. Thickness of follicular cortex, thickness of medullary rays and number of follicles in plicae were measured in each section. 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; *Zataria multiflora*; Broilers.