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

Animal and Meat Production in Ghana-An Overview
### Original Article, C1

**Adzitey F.**


**ABSTRACT:** Animal production is an integral part of Ghana's agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural households. Accurate and timely data on animal production and sales are crucial for making informed decisions by policymakers and other stakeholders. This data can be used to develop appropriate policies and strategies for promoting sustainable animal production in Ghana. A sustainable approach to animal production can help reduce poverty in rural areas and ensure food security.

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

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

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


**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 HI and AGIDT methods are less sensitive than RT-PCR assay. Therefore, these methods appear less suitable for diagnostic work. The study also suggested that the use of molecular methods will support the conventional methods to ensure reliable, sensitive, specific, and more accurate methods to detect 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

Ahmed M.A., Dousa B.M. and Abdel Atti Kh.A.

J. World's Poult. Res. 3(1): 13-17, 2013

ABSTRACT: An experiment was conducted to study the nutritional value of yellow maize when it substitutes sorghum grain as source of energy and protein in broiler diets. Broiler chicks were housed in individual cages and fed four dietary treatments based on different ratios of yellow maize to sorghum for 6 weeks. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase in feed intake and body weight gain in birds fed diets containing 25% or 50% yellow maize compared to those fed a control diet containing 100% 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. Laboratory examinations were performed on 218 poultry and 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 Salmonella Kentucky, Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella 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 Salmonella 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 Salmonella 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 chicken farms. 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

![Image of chicken and child]
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<th><strong>Original Article, C5</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pathak P.K. and Nath B.G.</strong></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 systems need to be developed and applied to achieve the maximum yields and optimal conditions. The term “Gramapriya” (a small scale poultry farming), which is a new model of poultry farming was developed by the National Poultry Development Programme (NPDP) of India, has been aimed at improving the nutritional security of rural India. It is necessary to study the notified cestode parasites of Corvus species of Kashmir, India, and the data presented in this study. Developing the Gramapriya model is one of the solutions to food security to the needy villagers paving a way for sustainable agriculture in rural areas of India.

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

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<th><strong>Original Article, C6</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ahmad Dar J., Tanveer S., Ahmad Kuchai J. and Ahmad Dar Sh.</strong></th>
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<td><strong>J. World's Poult. Res.</strong></td>
<td>3(1): 28-34</td>
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A study on Cestode Parasites of *Corvus* Species of Kashmir, India.
ABSTRACT: 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, *Anomotaenia*, *Choanotaenia*, Kashmir, Morphology.

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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 dissected out, weighed and histologically examined. Histomorphometric parameters 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; *Zataria multiflora*; Broilers.