<table>
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<th>Article C1</th>
<th>Adzitey F.</th>
<th><em>J. World's Poult. Res.</em> 3(1):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong></td>
<td>Animal production is an integral part of Ghana's agricultural economy and a major source of livelihood for many rural communities. The data and trends analyzed will help both the researchers and other stakeholders will use this data in planning and making of policies, and to monitor changes that may occur overtime.</td>
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<td><strong>Key words:</strong></td>
<td>Agricultural economy, Animal production, Animal species, Meat production, Ghana.</td>
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<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong></td>
<td>The present study was undertaken to compare different diagnostic procedures for the detection of Newcastle disease and infectious Bursal disease in chickens to evaluate the reliability, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of the methods used. The study aimed to identify reliable, sensitive, specific, and more accurate methods to detect the viruses for the confirmatory diagnosis of diseases.</td>
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<td><strong>Key words:</strong></td>
<td>Clinical diagnosis, NDV, IBDV, HI, AGIDT, RT-PCR assay.</td>
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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 in broiler feed rations. The experiment was conducted on 560 one-day-old chickens of the same broiler strain. The chickens were divided into four groups of 140 chickens each. Each group was further divided into seven subgroups of 20 chickens each. The chickens were fed with different feed rations which contained different levels of yellow maize as energy source and sorghum grain. Feed intake and body weight gain had been recorded weekly. The results showed significant increase (P<0.05) in feed intake and body weight gain in the groups which included yellow maize in the feed rations. The results showed also that the use of yellow maize as energy source in broiler feed rations increased the nutritional value of the feed.

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 varieties, quality feed, and market would be required. Keeping in view the above facts, an attempt was made to study the impact of poultry rearing for food security in rural areas of India. The project had a target of 1000 Desi type chicken that were reared under the Gramapriya Project in rural areas of Vanaraja, in the state of Jharkhand, India. The project was implemented with a focus on poultry rearing and raising backyard chickens for food security. The project was successful in achieving its goal of providing 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.
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.

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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 isolated from all birds. For histological examination, samples were prepared and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Histomorphometric parameters such as thickness of follicular cortex and 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; *Zataria multiflora*; Broilers.