EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LARVAE OF Chrysomya bezziana IN BUFFALOS IN BASRA PROVINCE, SOUTH OF IRAQ.

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ABSTRACT
The study include 250 waters buffalos from the marshes of Basrah during 2006. There 32 were positive cases of Chysomya benzziana larvae causes sub coetaneous myiases. This report consider the first records of OWS in buffalo. The study showed that foot & mouth disease, tics & lice bite are among many other factors for OWS to but there eggs in small injury and causes myiases in mammals. The study shows that Chysomya benzziana larvae was resistant to water environment in which they live.

INTRODUCTION
The old world screw worm fly, Chrysomya bezziana is an obligatory parasite, myiasis causing pest of living animals (Kgwardhauch et al., 2001).


A similar incidence of Chrysomya bezziana infesting FMD lesion of cattle has been reported in India (Kumar and Ruprah, 1984). The first record of Chrysomya bezziana in Iraq by Abdul-Rassol, (1996), in animals and by Al-Rubiay, (1998), in human at Basrah Province.

In Basrah there were many infested buffalo with calliphoridae spp. in the ear, (Azizz et al., 1999). Al-helfi et al. (1999), record first case of continuous myiasis in sows with lucilia seresacata in Basrah. Host record include cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, pigs, chicken, dogs, cats, horses, and man (Patton, 1920, 1922; Stoddard & Peck, 1962; Norris & Murray, 1964).

Now we have first record of myiasis with Chrysomya bezziana larvae in buffalo in Iraq. in 2001, AL-helfi proves that were many cases of myiasis of Diptera in basrah with amention to its control.

Myiasis made large economical loss in animal health and product when causing death (Hall, 2001).
**MATERIAL & METHODS**

Buffalo infested with larvae of *Chrysomya bezziana* after FMD or tics bite. Larvae were taken to veterinary laboratory in order to be examined. Larvae were taken by thumb forceps then but in a smooth contain with 70% alcohol, Identification was carried out depending on the key of Diptera (Al-helfi, 2001), Laboratory result indication that its belonged to Diptera– Calliphoridae – *Chrysomya bezziana* (figure 1, 2). Buffalo treated with general antibiotic, analgesic, hydrocortisone, and localized treatment (Iodide 18%, Butanol and coated wound with cotton and negasunt around it.

![Fig (1). Posterial spiracle of larvae](image-url)
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This is the first records of myiasis (Chrysomya bezziana) in buffalos in Iraq. Buffalos are equatic animals swimming in marsh from 4-6 hrs daily because of their habit. Buffalos are infected with FMD or tics and lice bite (figure 3,4,5) that made injury. Then blood will diffuse in the water and OWS –fly becomes attractive to the injuries to by their eggs in it.

Then the larvae invade tissues and make myiasis (Chandler, 1961). Larvae are tolerant to water and survive to live, (Patton 1920, 1922, Stoddard & Peck, 1962) Norris & Murray (1964), recorded Chrysomya bezziana larvae in buffalos. Kumar & Ruprah, (1984), recorded myiasis in cattle caused by Chrysomya bezziana on lesions of FMD. Infected animals were treated by Negassun powder with Iodine solution (18%) and broad spectrum antibiotics. For any secondary infection may occur with hydrocortisone and analgesic were using (Aziz et al., 1999). Using iodine solution (5%) followed by one of amine duct with a certain concentration over a period of 72 hours, beside that an ampicilin antibiotics was given to the animal for treatment and no side effect may happened. fig (6) however many scientist use chemical insecticide to treated screw worm in animals or human, (Coppedge et al, 1980).
Fig. (3). Fim lesion with larvae at foot of buffalo

Fig. (4). Ear tics lesion with larvae
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**Fig. (5).** Treatment of lesion by nagasant

**Fig. (6).** Treatment of lesion
References


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Dr. Study on the epidemiology of *C. bezziana* larvae in southern Iraq -

Study of the incidence of *C. bezziana* larvae in the southern Iraq

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Summary

The study included 250 cases in the southern Iraq, showing 32 cases of infestation. The study showed that *C. bezziana* larvae are present in the southern Iraq, and the study has shown that the incidence is high in the region. The study has also shown that the incidence is high in the region.

Despite the difficulties encountered in the study, the study showed that the incidence is high in the region.