

Abstract

Parasitic diseases are a major obstacle to the health and production of livestock globally. These diseases can be caused by internal or external parasites that invade the body surface. Flies, among the external parasites, are of great importance. The contamination of human and animal tissues by larvae, insects, and aquariums causes myiasis.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of myiasis infection in slaughter animals (sheep, goats, camels) in Kerman province. For this study, Kerman slaughterhouse was visited three times in each season from June 2018 to May 2019. And 56 livestock (sheep, goats, camels), entrancing the slaughterhouse, were examined randomly in each season. In this investigation, 123 goats were studied, 9 of which were infected and 78 sheep, 2 of which were infected. Among the 75 camels slaughtered over a one-year period, 23 were examined, 2 of which were infected. In the current study, out of 224 animals examined, 2 cases of nasal myiasis and 11 cases of cutaneous myiasis were observed. The prevalence of camel nasal myiasis was 19 and 23 in autumn and winter respectively, and no larval infection was observed in spring and summer. Prevalence of cutaneous myiasis in different seasons: 56 *Przhevalskiana* larvae in autumn, 59 *Przhevalskiana* and 20 hypodermis in winter, 73 *Przhevalskiana* larvae, 14 *Hypo derma* larvae in spring, and we removed 114 larvae from the carcass surface in summer. Statistical analysis showed that the prevalence of nasal meiosis in different seasons was not statistically significant ($P = 0.425$). Also the prevalence of cutaneous meiosis in different seasons was not statistically significant ($P = 0.959$). Statistical analysis showed that the prevalence of nasal meiosis was significant among different livestock species (sheep, goat and camel) ($P = 0.010$). But the prevalence of cutaneous meiosis was not significant between the species ($P = 0.093$). Statistical analysis showed that the prevalence of nasal meiosis was not significantly different between males and females ($P = 0.221$). Also, the prevalence of cutaneous meiosis was not significantly different in males and females ($P = 0.051$). Statistical analysis showed that the prevalence of cutaneous meiosis in sheep and goats at different ages was statistically significant ($P = 0.001$) and the prevalence of meiosis increased with age. Statistical analysis showed that the prevalence of nasal meiosis in camel of different ages was not statistically significant ($P = 0.526$).

Keywords: Myiasis, Kerman.



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