



University of zabol
Graduate school
Faculty of veterinary medicine

The Thesis Submitted for the degree of Master of Science
(Parasitology of veterinary medicine)

Title:

Investigation of myias parasitic infection in goats and sheep in
Nikshahr

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Perjovalsciana infection is statistically significant at different ages and the prevalence of this disease increases with age.

Keywords: Miyaz, Nikshahr, Goat, Sheep



Abstract

The study of epidemiology and ways to combat them is very important, given that parasites and parasitic diseases cause great damage to livestock and livestock products. Myiasis is a very widespread association between flies and warm-blooded hosts, usually involving an external infection by the larval or juvenile stages of flies in human and other vertebrate tissues. Myiasis occurs when adult female flies, lay their first stage eggs, or larvae on the host body or its pores.

This study was performed to investigate the prevalence of Myiasis in livestock in Nikshahr in ۱۳۹۷. The results of this study are effective in better understanding the epidemiological situation of Miaz breeding flies in the region and can also be used by the managers of the health system and veterinary network of the city by control and prevent, to provide more health to humans and animals. This descriptive cross-sectional study was performed and during it ۳۱۹ cattle entering the traditional slaughterhouse of Nikshahr were examined. In this study, out of a total of ۱۲۰۰ goats that were transported to the slaughterhouse from different parts of the city for slaughter, ۲۷۲ were examined, of which ۱۰ were infected (with the babies of *Ostros Ovis* and *Perjovalskiana*). According to the results, out of a total of ۱۶۳ sheep that were transported to the slaughterhouse from different parts of the city for slaughter, ۴۷ were examined and ۲ were infected (with ostriches). In a recent study, ۳۱۹ livestock were observed in ۷ strains of *Strauss Ovis* and in ۵ strains of *Perjovalsciana*, and the total number of larvae (*Perjovalsciana*) found was ۷۷. Out of ۷ infected cattle, ۴ were infected in the horn and ۳ were infected in the wound. After microscopic examination of these larvae, the larvae were identified as *Strauss Ovis*. The total number of larvae (*Strauss Ovis*) found is ۲۵. The prevalence of Myiasis in livestock (sheep and goats) in different seasons of the year is not statistically significant. The prevalence of *Strauss Ova* as well as *Perjovalskiana* was not statistically significant in different seasons. There is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of Myiasis between males and females. The prevalence of