

Parasite	Definitive Host / Location	Type of myiasis	Pathology	Treatment / control	Notes
<i>Flesh Flies</i> , <i>Bottle flies</i> , <i>Blow Flies</i> (Maggots)	Any dead flesh / Saprophytic scavengers	Accidental / facultative Myiasis	Maggots in wounds, secondary bact. infection, etc. May invade healthy tissue	Mechanical removal of maggots, clean wounds. Some topicals	Most common maggots seen in Small Animal Vet Clinics. Infests neglected wounds that have become necrotic.
<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i> Primary screwworm	Live flesh Infest scratch, tick bite, dehorning, castration, etc.	Obligate myiasis	Maggots feed on live flesh	Topicals, sprays, dips	Female fly copulates only once. (Thus allowed for eradication from southern US, with irradiated (sterile) males)..
<i>Gasterophilus spp.</i> Stomach bots	Horse stomach & intestine Nits on Horse hair (legs, inter-mandibular, nose, cheeks)	Obligate myiasis	Fly worry Damage to mouth, stomach, intestine mucosa	Nit combs, Wash nits, Fall deworming with an avermectin	
<i>Hypoderma spp.</i> Heel fly, Ox Warble	Cattle Subcutaneous pockets on the back Nits on cow leg hairs	Obligate myiasis	Fly worry - stampede Damage loin muscles and hide -> condemnation	Treatment soon after adult fly season - published "fly dates"	If treatment occurs too late, then dead migrating larvae will cause adverse reactions -- die in spinal cord -> paralysis; die in esophagus -> fatal bloat
<i>Oestrus ovis</i> Sheep Nasal Bot	Sheep & Goats Nasal sinuses Larva deposited in nostrils	Obligate myiasis	Heavy infestation: distress, purulent discharge, loss of appetite	If a problem, Seasonal treatment w/ systemics	
<i>Cuterebra spp.</i> Rodent bot / Emasculating fly	Rodents & Squirrels, but dogs and cats also Subcutaneous pockets Nits in the environment	Obligate myiasis	Subcutaneous damage / bot pockets	Surgical treatment	Don't rupture bot or serious infection / inflammation

Myiasis Table