



Treatment of Wounds to Prevent New World Screwworm Infestation

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New World Screwworm is a fly whose larvae infests living tissue. The larvae can infest a wound on any warm-blooded animal. Untreated wounds can be fatal.

Rapid treatment of wounds is critical to stop the spread of the fly in infested areas. Examine animals regularly and treat wounds every 2-3 days until healed. Steps to treat the wound include:

- Clean the wound with warm water and a mild antiseptic
- If infested, remove as many larvae as possible and submit at least 10 for identification. All other larvae should be placed in a tube or Ziploc bag with rubbing alcohol prior to disposal.
- Spray the wound with fly spray such as Screw Worm Aerosol (contains permethrin). Be sure to follow label directions.
- Treat the animal with an injectable or pour-on insecticide.

Prevention

Animal owners should minimize the wounds their animals may receive, including delaying procedures such as castration, branding, dehorning, shearing, or vaccination until after fly season. Any animals born should have their umbilical cord treated to prevent infestation. Animals should be handled with care, and pens should be inspected for sharp objects. The fly can infest a wound as small as a tick bite, so animals should be treated for ticks.

EPA Pesticides Effective Against New World Screwworm

- Malathion
- Permethrin
- Coumaphos
- Arkion Fly and Tick Spray
- Essentria 1C Pro

FDA List of Products With Research Suggesting Effectiveness Against New World Screwworm

Product	Species
Doramectin	Cattle, swine
Ivermectin	Cattle, swine, reindeer,
Nitenpyram	Dog, cat
Afoxolaner	Dog
Lotilaner	Dog, cat
Sarolaner	Dog
Milbemycin oxime	Dog, cat
Spinosad	Dog, cat



For more information on New World Screwworm visit the UDAF Screwworm webpage at the QR Code above or ag.utah.gov/new-world-screwworm/