



MYIASIS

Differentiating Screwworm from Botflies



BOTFLIES (AKA WARBLER) - *Cuterebra* species



Adult Fly: large and bee-like

Eggs: Deposited around animal burrows. Activated by heat. Ingested by grooming or open wounds. Migrate to specific locations under the skin and form a breathing pore through the skin.



Larvae:

Stage 1: Slender, transparent, 1-1.5 mm

Stage 2: Grey to white 5-15 mm

Stage 3: Dark with spicules 3-4.5 cm

Signs:

Normal migration: single maggot in a well demarcated, soft fistulous swelling

Aberrant migration (head, brain, nasal passages, throat, eyelids): depression, lethargy, neurologic deficits, sneezing, upper respiratory signs

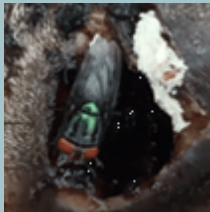
Treatment:

- Surgical removal (do not rupture larvae)
- Antiparasitic
- Antimicrobial/antifungal recommended



NEW WORLD SCREWORM

Cochliomyia hominivorax



Adult Fly: house fly-sized, orange/red eyes, green/blue metallic body. Females only mate once.

Eggs: Deposited around open wounds or mucous membranes. Long and clear.



Larvae: Up to 1.5 cm

L1-L2: Long, white, and tapered with black spines and 2 tracheal tubes. Screw into healthy tissue causing extensive damage.

L3: Dark brown. Drops off animal and pupates in the ground.



Signs:

- Found on any warm-blooded animal
- Foul stench
- Multiple maggots in wound
- Bloody discharge

SAMPLING

When in doubt, sample and call the State Veterinarian or complete the Screwworm Suspect Report Form.

- Collect maggots from all life stages
- Use one container per animal
- Cover maggots in 70% rubbing alcohol
- Submit to USDA-NVSL in Ames, Iowa



Top: Screwworm larvae

Bottom: Botfly larvae



Utah Domestic
Animal Screwworm
Suspect Report
Form