**CHAPTER IV**

**Results**

**4. 1. Proportion of investigated areas and species of animals**

The present study was anticipated to investigate the prevalence of myiasis as well as to identify the associated risk factors in different species (cattle, goat, sheep, dog, rabbit etc.) at different regions of Bangladesh and Tamil Nadu state of India. In Bangladesh, the highest numbers of cases were recorded in Chittagong Metropolitan area (CMA) (152 cases) and the lowest numbers of cases were at Tamilnadu,India (5 cases) (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Study areas on which myiasis cases were investigated.**

In this study, a total of 178myiasis cases were observed from approximately 5412 different cases. Among 178 cases, different species were examined (105 goat, 47 cattle, 4 sheep, 20 dogs, 1 monkey and 1 rabbit) (Figure 12). 75 animals were male and 103 animals were female. The examined animals were categorized into three age groups; more than 6 months old (130 animals), less than 6 months old (38 animals) and exactly 6 months old (10 animals). Breeds of the animals were local, cross and exotic (pure).

**Figure 12: Frequency of different species affected with myiasis under the study.**

**4. 2. Comparative prevalence**

**4. 2. 1. Breed, age, sex and BCS wise prevalence:**

The breed, age, sex and BCS specific prevalence of myiasis is shown in Fig 13. The prevalence of myiasis was higher in cross breed (35.5%) than the local (33.5%). It was lower in Black Bengal (4.8%). In addition, more than 6 months old goats were more susceptible to myiasis (69.8%). Moreover, female were mostly affected (62.5%) with this disease than the male (37.5%). However, goats whose body condition was fair were very much prone to myiasis (40.3%) .

**Figure 13: Prevalence of myiasis in accordance to breed, age, sex and BCS.**

**4. 2. 2. Comparison of myiasis among different breeds of goat:**

Among that 4 different breeds, Jamnapari goats were frequently attacked by myiasis causing fly larvae (15-40 larvae = 61%) whether local goats were less affected (> 40 larvae = 45%). It is showed that, Cross breed were commonly attacked with myiasis (> 40 larvae = 40%) (Table 4 and Figure 14).

**Fig 14: Myiasis in Black Bengal (BB), Cross breed, Jamnapari (JP) and Local goats.**

**4. 2. 3. Prevalence of myiasis according to season:**

Among the four consecutive seasons studied, the prevalence of myiasis was explored the highest in autumn season (55.5%) and the lowest in winter (11.6%).

**Fig 15: Season specific prevalence of myiasis**

**4. 2. 4. Relationship of myiasis to the body temperature:**

The study revealed that body temperature was considerably increased in 62 % of myiasis cases with higher number of larvae (> 40 larvae = 48%) than normal condition (> 40 larvae = 21%) (Figure 17).

**Fig 17: Relationship of myiasis to the body temperature**

**4. 2. 5. Prevalence of myiasis in accordance with posture and gait**

According to the findings, the infected animals showed independent relationship with abnormality in posture and gait. Whereas lameness was found in 29.7% of animals having myiasis wound at inter-digital space or hoof (Figure 19).

**Fig 19: Prevalence of myiasis in accordance with posture and gait**