**CHAPTER – V**

**CONCLUSION**

From current study it may be concluded that overall proportionate prevalence of myiasis was 5.52% (N=670) in the study area among which 56.76% was in cattle and 43.24% was in goats. It was observed that younger and female species were affected mostly. Frequency of maggot infestation was higher in vagina in both cattle and goat. Other more vulnerable sites of myiasis were inter-digital space of hoof, naval region, scrotal region, inguinal region, tail, horn, ear and mouth. The drugs of Oxytetracycline, Amoxicillin, Penicillin and Ciprofloxacin group were used frequently to prevent secondary infection. Presence of wound with abscess and foul odor, wounds after delivery, umbilical infection, dirtiness with fecal contamination, wetted surroundings with urine contamination, bed sore were the most pre-disposing factors. So, proper care during the risk factors control and hygienic management can minimize the level of maggot infestation in cattle and goat.