**Discussion**

Presence of fly larvae in animal body could reflect a present exposure to the disease myiasis (Serra-Freire and Mello, 2006; Hall & Smith, 1998). In this study, 152 myiasis cases were observed on which 59% were goat, 26% cattle, 11% dog and 2% sheep whereas Sergio I (2007) recorded the most infested host for myiasis were cattle and goat (46.4%), followed by dogs (15.3%), humans (14.7%), pigs (6%), horses (4%) and sheep (1%). The overall prevalence of the study was 5.21% among 4338 cases which is comparable to the result of Giangaspero *et al*. (2011), Alahmed (2004) who reported 3% out of 3129 in Italy, 2% out of 3712 cases in Riyadh Region respectively. However, Radfar and Hajmohammadi (2012), Shoorijeh *et al.,* (2011), [Gebremedhin EZ](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=Gebremedhin%20EZ%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=20725855) (2011), [Arslan](http://pubget.com/search?q=author:%22M%20O%20MO%20Arslan%22&from=18523857) *et al.,* (2008), Kara *et al.,* (2005), Abo-Shehada *et al.,* (2003) and Dorchies *et al*. (2000) found higher prevalence rate than the present study that are 14.71% among 1964 cases in South-eastern part of Iran, 13.1% out of 1998 in South Iran, 59.9% out of 554 in Ethiopia, 40.3% out of 387 in north-eastern part of Turkey, 31.9% out of 1276 cases in Turkey, 24% out of 520 in northern Jordan and 35.68% among 1303 cases in France, northern mediterranean region respectively. Gail and Niki (2004) stated 25 past cases of myiasis and 10 active cases in Britain. The apparent variation might be reflected the differences in the levels of management, housing, sanitation, diagnostic methods used among the researchers as well as genetic variation in disease resistance among the breeds.

It was pragmatic that cross breed goat were frequently infested with myiasis (35.5%) than the local (33.5%), JP (26.2%) and Black Bengal (4.8%). Similar findings were reported by [Farkas](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304401796011107) *et al.,* (1997) in sheep breed saying that incidence varied significantly greater in imported breeds (28.8%) than in indigenous breeds (5.8%). In addition, Kara *et al.,* (2005) illustrated as infestation rates of fly larvae were lower in native cattle; [Arslan](http://pubget.com/search?q=author:%22M%20O%20MO%20Arslan%22&from=18523857) *et al.,* (2008) also agreed by saying infestation rate in the morkaraman breed was higher (43.4%) comparing to the rate in the akkaraman breed (31.3%). However, [Cramer and Chiganer](http://www.scielo.br/cgi-bin/wxis.exe/iah/?IsisScript=iah/iah.xis&base=article%5Edlibrary&format=iso.pft&lang=i&nextAction=lnk&indexSearch=AU&exprSearch=CRAMER-RIBEIRO,+BIANCA+CHIGANER) (2002) stated as adult light and short-haired pure dog breeds were mostly infected.

The study also revealed that, goats of >6 months age were more susceptible to myiasis (59%) compared to the younger groups (<6 months of age) and have a significant relationship with fly larvae. This finding is quite similar to Rahman *et al.,* (2009) stating by wound myiasis predominantly occurs in the cattle of over 2 years, Rahman (2010) published that prevalence rate was lower in camels younger than 2 years old (39.8%) compared to those of 2-6 (61.5%) and over 6 years old (62.8%), [Arslan](http://pubget.com/search?q=author:%22M%20O%20MO%20Arslan%22&from=18523857) *et al.,* (2008) stating that infestation rate up to 1-years-old was 30.0%, 1 to 3 years-old 40.0% and older than 3 years old was 52.4% and Kara *et al.,* (2005) said intensity of the infestation decreased with the age of cattle. But it is different while Alahmed (2004) stated prevalence rate of larval myiasis among young sheep was 60% and 40% among adults and Abo-Shehada *et al.,* (2003) said all age groups were infested in each month of the year. Paredes-Esquivel *et al*. (2012) found prevalence in lambs younger than 4 months was significantly affected which was insignificant in adult sheep and Alem *et al.,* (2010) found prevalence of *O. ovis* in small ruminants of less than 1 year of age was significantly higher than those with greater than 1 year of age.

In this study, female animals were significantly affected (62.5%) with myiasis than the male (37.5%) which have a similar finding with Radfar and Hajmohammadi (2012) on where 151 female and 138 male goats were infected respectively, but the relationship was not significant. However, Orfanou *et al*. (2011), Sahar S. Abd El-Rahman (2010), Kara *et al.,* (2005), [Farkas](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304401796011107) *et al.,* (1997) found more cases in male than the female. Shoorijeh *et al.,* (2011) and Abo-Shehada *et al.,* (2003) reported same type of infection rate in both sexes. [Gebremedhin](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=Gebremedhin%20EZ%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=20725855) (2011) and Scholtz *et al.,* (2011) was not found any significant influenced by sex in sheep strike.

Poor to fatty body conditioned animals were infested with myiasis set up a relationship in this study which is the similar with [Gebremedhin](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=Gebremedhin%20EZ%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=20725855) (2011) stated as very fat animals, poor, medium and fat body condition animals are more likely to be infected by *Oestrus ovis* larvae.

In this study, it was revealed that myiasis was examined the highest in autumn season (55.5%) and the lowest in cold season (11.6%). Different researchers got different results on season specific myiasis prevalence. It is due to worldwide distribution of the disease with seasonal variation (temperature and relative humidity) and the prevalence of which is related to the latitude. Its incidence is higher in tropical latitude (Bhola *et al.,* 2012), south-east Asia and subtropics of Africa, where warm and humid climate prevail almost throughout the year, but uncommon in United States (Bolognia *et al.,* 2008). Even it is also reported in temperate climates (Hall and Smith, 1993). Radfar and Hajmohammadi (2012) found the infection from July 2007 to February 2008 and the prevalence rate varied from 6.8% in August to 41.8% in February in South-eastern part of Iran, Paredes-Esquivel *et al*. (2012) found significant differences in oestrosis prevalences in winter and autumn where the beginning of fly activity occurred between May and June in the island of Majorca (Spain). In addition, Shoorijeh *et al.,* (2011) reported prevalence ranged from 6.6% in spring to 17.9% in winter in South Iran, Sahar S. Abd El-Rahman (2010) stated the rate of infestation in camel was significantly greater in colder months (68.8%) compared to those of warmer ones (31%) in Western Libya. Similarly, Orfanou *et al*. (2011) found six cases from May to July and three cases from August to October in 163 dogs. Alem *et al.,* (2010) stated monthly prevalence ranged from 77.7% in November to 98.8% in March in sheep and goats in Central Oromia, [Arslan](http://pubget.com/search?q=author:%22M%20O%20MO%20Arslan%22&from=18523857) *et al.,* (2008) reported prevalence of nasal myiasis was 54.3% in spring, 41% in summer, 28% in rain-fall and 38.9% in winter and found statistically significant differences among seasons (P < 0.05) at north-eastern part of Turkey, Alahmed (2004) stated incidence of myiasis were highest during Mar-May (60%) and Sept-Nov (31.5%) where temperature and relative humidity are optimum. On other hand at dry hot season (Jun-August) and cold season (Dec-Feb) infestation incidences were low (5%&1.5% respectively) in Riyadh Region, Dorchies *et al*. (2000) found prevalence rate from 14.3% in February to 65% in October in sheep and 6.25% in September to 47.1% in April in goat in France, northern mediterranean region, Farkas and Hall (1998) described myiasis season lasted from March to November where most cases were reported in July and August at sheep, cattle and horses in Hungary; Amin *et al.,* (1997) revealed high infestation rate in summer, followed by spring then autumn. However, [Cramer and Chiganer](http://www.scielo.br/cgi-bin/wxis.exe/iah/?IsisScript=iah/iah.xis&base=article%5Edlibrary&format=iso.pft&lang=i&nextAction=lnk&indexSearch=AU&exprSearch=CRAMER-RIBEIRO,+BIANCA+CHIGANER) (2002) said straight-cut no month of the year presented higher occurrence of myiasis cases.