

Prevalence and morphological characterization of Myiasis causing Diptera Flies in Jeddah Saudi Arabia

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Objective: A number of dipteran flies are found in Jeddah and many of them are associated with Myiasis of livestock and humans. Although several reports are available on the Myiasis causing flies and human and animal myiasis from different parts of Saudi Arabia no literature is available on the prevalence and characterization of these flies from Jeddah Province. The objective of this work is to fill up this gap.

Methods: The survey of the adult flies was done by collecting them with the help of Malaise & bait traps and sweeping nets from different marked locations. Total number of flies were counted and different species were separated. The morphological identification was done with the help of available authentic keys.

Results: In this study 10 dipteran fly species belonging to 6 families were identified as myiasis causing on the basis

of reported cases in Saudi Arabia. The flies collected during survey were *Megaselia scellaris*, *Musca domestica*, *Fanniia canicularis*, *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* (*Bercaea cruentata*); *Parasarcophaga ruficornis*, *Wohlfahrtia nuba*, *Chrysomya bezzina*, *chrysomya albiceps*, *Chrysomya megacephala*, and *Oesteris ovis*. Highest number of them was of *Musca domestica* (67.6%) and the rest were other species. Most of the species were collected from Abattoirs (50%) and animal farms (39%).

Conclusion: This study would help the health and veterinary workers to identify the myiasis causing flies promptly and accurately so that the control measures can be implemented.

Key words: *Diptera, Flies, Myiasis, Morphology, Prevalence*

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