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INTRODUCTION

Injuries caused by human bot fly *Dermatobia hominis* (Linnaeus, Jr., 1781) (Diptera: Cuterebridae) are extremely uncomfortable and painful for dogs. This species of fly producing nodular and furunculous primary cutaneous myiasis. They may cause opportunistic bacterial infections and predispose them to others secondary myiasis. In spite of the wide options of chemical treatment for large animals, canine dermatobiosis therapy remains a challenge for veterinarians. The aim of this case report was evaluation of larvicidal efficacy of Nitenpyram against infestation by human bot fly in a dog.

CASE REPORT

A canine without defined breed from a Brazilian rural area, was assessed with a total of 16 edematous, erythematous and ulcerated nodules, situated (2) on the head and (14) on lateral region of the body. For confirmation of parasitism, all nodules were examined through digital-digital compression for visualization of *D. hominis* larvae species. The treatment instituted was nitenpyram, at a dose of 1 mg / kg, orally, in a single dose. Six hours post-administration of product, the procedure was repeated to ascertain if the larvae presented motility, nevertheless, all the larvae were dead. Despite of this outcome, there was a need for mechanical removal of them, probably, due to the anatomic shape of the maggots and presence of the protectors spines on her body. However the use of nitenpyram proved to be effective in the treatment of *D. hominis*, although, there is still a need for manual removal of the larvae.



Figure 1 - Digital-digital compression for expulsion of maggot.

Figure 2 - *Dermatobia hominis* larvae visualized with the aid of stereomicroscope.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, was also observed that nitenpyram had the same time larvicidal efficiency in *D. Hominis* than previously reported in myiasis caused by The New World screwworm, *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Diptera: Calliphoridae).

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