



NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

Information for U.S. Sheep Producers

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⚠ IF YOU SUSPECT NEW WORLD SCREWWORM — ACT IMMEDIATELY

- Contact your veterinarian and your State Animal Health Official or USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge immediately.
- Samples for confirmation can be collected free of charge and must follow USDA APHIS protocols.
- Treat infested animals according to your veterinarian's recommendations.
- If left untreated, animals can die of NWS myiasis within one week.
- For current cases and recommendations: [Screwworm.gov](https://www.screwworm.gov)

WHAT TO DO RIGHT NOW

For many operations it is not feasible to change management and it is critical for all operations to regularly check animals for wounds.

- ❑ **Establish a vet relationship.** Contact your veterinarian now to establish a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) — your vet must know your operation before a crisis, not during one.
- ❑ **Know your contacts.** Visit [Screwworm.gov](https://www.screwworm.gov) for the current case map and your state's contact information.
- ❑ **Adjust your calendar.** Schedule shearing, lambing, and marking procedures (castration, tail docking, ear tagging) during cooler, low-fly-activity months when possible. Consider treatment for animals that must have ear tags placed.
- ❑ **Step up inspections.** Inspect animals frequently — especially after any procedure that creates a wound., during tick season, and high risk footrot season.
- ❑ **Treat newborn navels.** Treat umbilical areas of newborn lambs promptly, provide timely wound care, and inspect mucous membranes including the mouth, eyes, nose, and anus, and the mammary gland and vulva of the ewe.
- ❑ **Know the signs.** Unusual behavior, restlessness, bad odors, visible wound activity — these are fly strike warning signs.
- ❑ **Keep treatment records.** Document all treatments: dates, drug names, doses, withdrawal periods, and prescribing veterinarian.

WHAT IS NEW WORLD SCREWWORM?

New World screwworm (NWS, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*) is a highly devastating pest. NWS larvae (maggots) burrow into the flesh of living animals, a condition called myiasis or fly strike. This causes serious tissue damage and can be fatal.

NWS can infest:

- Livestock
- Pets
- Wildlife
- Occasionally birds
- Rarely, humans
- NWS is not considered a contagious disease, however, animals within the range of the fly are at increased risk.
- Larvae feed on the host animal for 5-7 days before dropping off to continue the life cycle.
- Spread mainly occurs when infested animals are moved by people.
- NWS is eradicated using the sterile insect technique, which releases sterile male flies to reduce reproduction in wild populations.
- Rapid detection, reporting, and treatment are essential to prevent spread and protect the sheep industry.
- For current cases and recommendations, visit [Screwworm.gov](https://www.screwworm.gov).

MINIMIZE RISK

- NWS activity is greatest when ambient temperatures rise above 80°F, especially with a relative humidity of 30–70%.
- The fly is less active when temperatures drop below 59°F for a sustained period of time.
- Adjust shearing and breeding season so that lambing and marking procedures (castration, tail docking, ear tagging) occur during low fly season to reduce exposure.
- Follow CDC recommendations to protect yourself, your family, and your employees from infestation.

TREATMENT DECISIONS

A veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) is critical for making treatment decisions based on current recommendations for sheep in your area. A VCPR means your veterinarian knows your animals and your operation – establish this relationship before a crisis, not during one.

EXTRA-LABEL DRUG USE (ELDU) – WHAT PRODUCERS NEED TO KNOW

Your veterinarian may prescribe FDA-approved drugs for extra-label use (uses not listed on the label) in accordance with existing regulations ([21 CFR Part 530](#)), including uses not listed on the label and extended withdrawal periods supported by appropriate scientific evidence.

Extra-label use of drugs is limited to drugs with full FDA approval. It does not include conditionally approved drugs, index-listed products, or products with Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) only.

A small number of animal drugs have full FDA approval for non-NWS indications AND a conditional approval or EUA for NWS. These drugs can still be used in an extra-label manner because they carry a full approval.

- The treatment charts on the accompanying page are for guidance only. Refer to the FDA for the most current treatment options for NWS.
- These charts are not treatment recommendations. Decisions must be made with knowledge of expected efficacy, possible side effects, and food safety implications.
- Review the FDA Fact Sheets (linked in charts) for each drug. Read labels for EPA- or FDA-approved options.
- Consult [FARAD.org](#) for food animal residue avoidance and withdrawal guidance.

DISPOSAL & DECONTAMINATION

As part of the NWS larvae life cycle, NWS larvae drop off the host to continue the life cycle. It is critical to collect all expelled larvae from treated wounds.

Larvae disposal options:

- Place larvae in sealed tubes filled with alcohol (to kill the larvae)
- Double-bag tubes before disposal
- Incinerate larvae

Holding areas and bedding:

- Must be treated with an approved [larvicidal insecticide](#) before disposal. Work with your State Animal Health Official or USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge for recommendations in your area.
- After insecticide has taken effect, wash treated holding areas with soap and warm water to reduce animal exposure to chemicals.

KEY CONTACTS AND RESOURCES

- [Screwworm.gov](#) – current cases, state contacts, and updated recommendations
- [Your State Animal Health Official](#)
- [USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge](#)
- Your local veterinarian – establish a VCPR before a crisis, not during one
- [FARAD.org](#) – food animal residue avoidance and withdrawal guidance
- [FDA](#) – current treatment options and drug fact sheets
- [CDC](#) – recommendations to protect yourself, your family, and your employees

NWS TREATMENT QUICK REFERENCE



SHEEP – TREATMENTS IN CONJUNCTION WITH REMOVAL OF EGGS & LARVAE AND WOUND CARE

Product	Route	Active Ingredient	Approval Status*	Dose	Indication	Duration	Withdrawal	Considerations
Pyreperm® Industrial Insect Killer WBA P59	Topical Spray	permethrin, pyrethrins, & PBO	EPA FIFRA 2(ee), over-the-counter	—	Prevention & treatment	Insufficient data	Meat: 0 Milk: 0	Follow application instructions on the label exactly. Avoid application when rainfall is expected within 24 hours.
Catron® IV, Prozap® Screw Worm Aerosol, Eradicator II Multi-Purpose Insect Spray, Claire® Bed Bug, Lice and Dust Mite Spray	Topical Spray	permethrin	EPA, over-the-counter	—	Prevention & treatment	5–7 days	Meat: 0 Milk: 0	Apply to wounds to kill and control screwworm.
F10	Topical Spray or Ointment	benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide, & cypermethrin	EUA	—	Prevention & treatment	7 days	Meat: 30 days Milk: 10 days	Water soluble; reapplication recommended if treated wounds get wet.
Dectomax®	Subcutaneous or Intramuscular Injection	doramectin	EUA	200 mcg/kg	Prevention	Insufficient data	Meat: 35 days Milk: Not authorized for dairy sheep	Insufficient data to support treatment of active NWS myiasis in sheep. Widespread use of macrocyclic lactones may have influenced NWS susceptibility.
Ivomec®	Subcutaneous Injection	ivermectin (10 mg/mL)	Full (cattle); ELDU* in sheep	300 mcg/kg	N/A	Insufficient data	Extended withdrawal per 21 CFR Part 530	Insufficient data to support prevention or treatment of active NWS myiasis in sheep. Widespread macrocyclic lactone use may have influenced NWS susceptibility. Oral route not likely effective.
Exzolt®	Oral Solution	fluralaner (10 mg/mL)	Full (poultry); ELDU* in sheep	1.5 mg/kg	N/A	Insufficient data	Extended withdrawal per 21 CFR Part 530	FDA-approved for poultry; vet must determine if requirements of 21 CFR Part 530 are met. Labeled for sheep in other countries. DO NOT use Exzolt-CA pour-on for cattle. Illegal to use a conditionally approved drug in an ELDU manner; insufficient data to support efficacy with pour-on for sheep.

DOGS – IN CONJUNCTION WITH REMOVAL OF EGGS & LARVAE AND WOUND CARE

Product	Route	Active Ingredient	Approval Status*	Indication	Duration
Credelio	Chewable	lotilaner	EUA	Treatment	Insufficient data
Credelio Quattro-CA1	Chewable	Lotilaner, moxidectin, praziquantel, & pyrantel	Conditional Approval	Treatment	Reinfestation may occur sooner than one month
NexGard	Chewable	afoxolaner	EUA	Treatment	Reinfestation may occur sooner than one month
Nitenpyram Tablets	Chewable	nitenpyram	EUA	Treatment, >4 weeks old	Reinfestation may occur following treatment

HORSES – IN CONJUNCTION WITH REMOVAL OF EGGS & LARVAE AND WOUND CARE

Product	Route	Active Ingredient	Approval Status*	Indication	Duration
Screwworm Aerosol, Catron® IV	Topical Spray	permethrin	EPA, over-the-counter	Prevention & treatment	5–7 days
F10	Topical Spray or Ointment	benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide, & cypermethrin	EUA	Prevention & treatment	7 days
Dectomax®	Intramuscular Injection	doramectin	EUA	Prevention, >1 year old	Insufficient data

DISCLAIMER This information is provided for general awareness only. ASI is not liable for treatment decisions made based on this information. For official guidance and the most up-to-date information on New World Screwworm, refer to Screwworm.gov. ASI is not responsible for diagnosis, treatment decisions, or outcomes related to animal or human health. See FDA Fact Sheets and consult FARAD.org for further information. *Approval Status: ELDU = extra-label drug use, permitted only for drugs with full FDA approval and requires a valid VCPR (veterinarian-client-patient relationship) and compliance with 21 CFR Part 530. ELDU is not permitted for conditionally approved drugs, index-listed products, or EUA-only products.