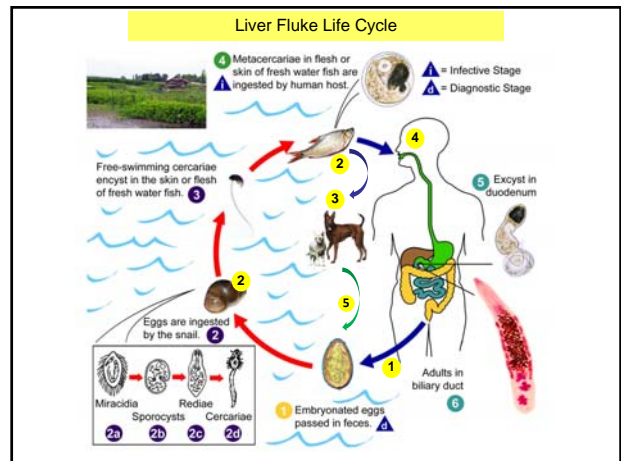
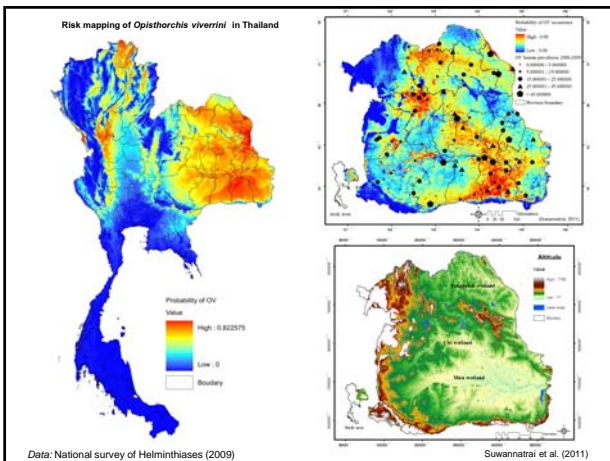
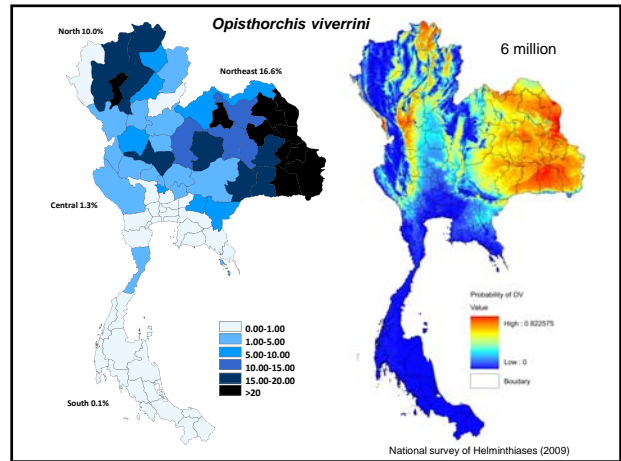
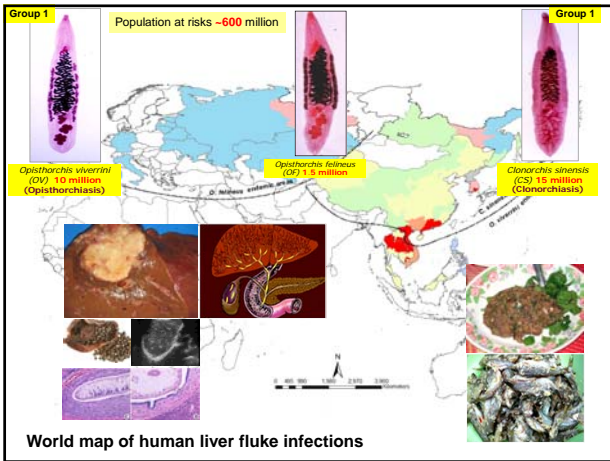
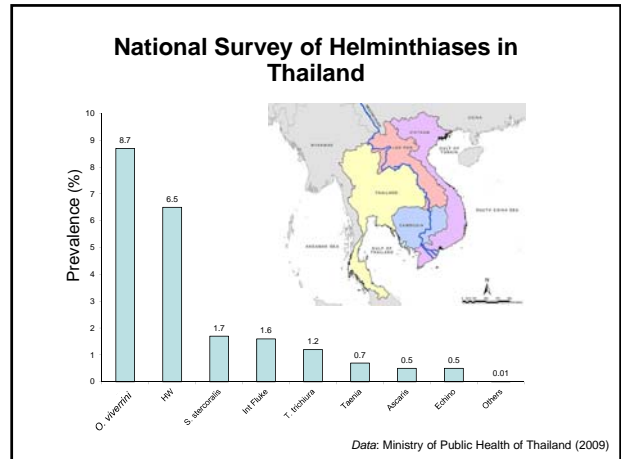


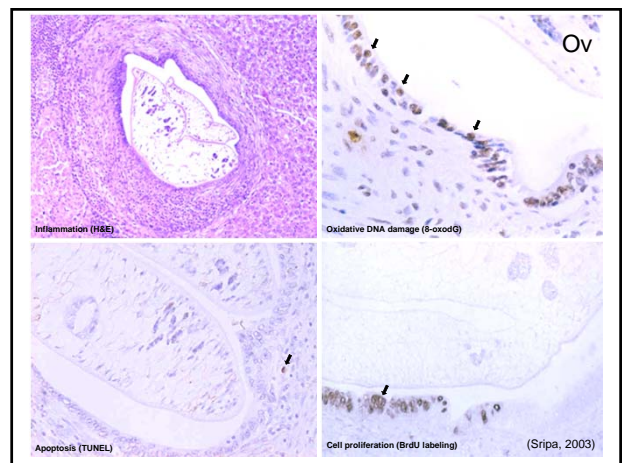
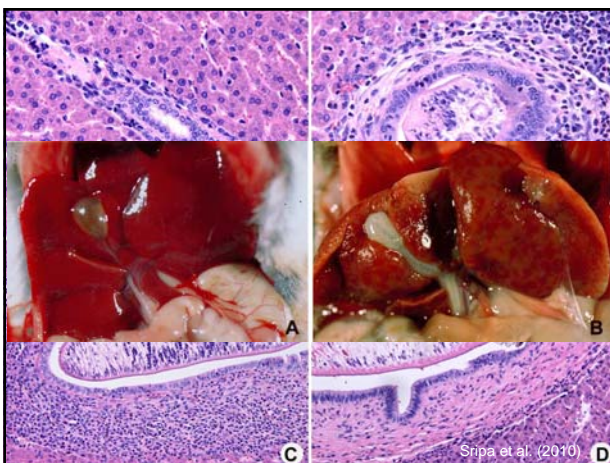
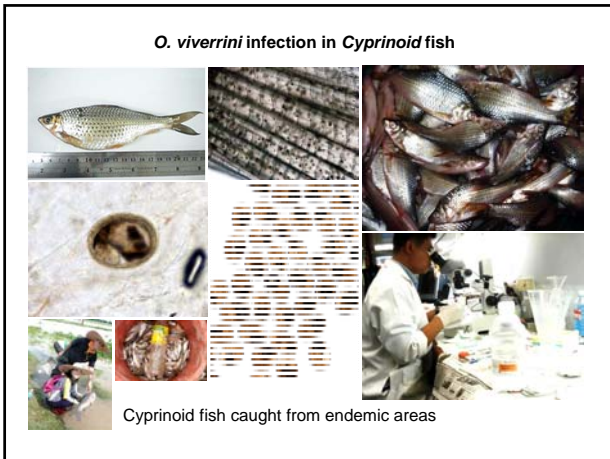

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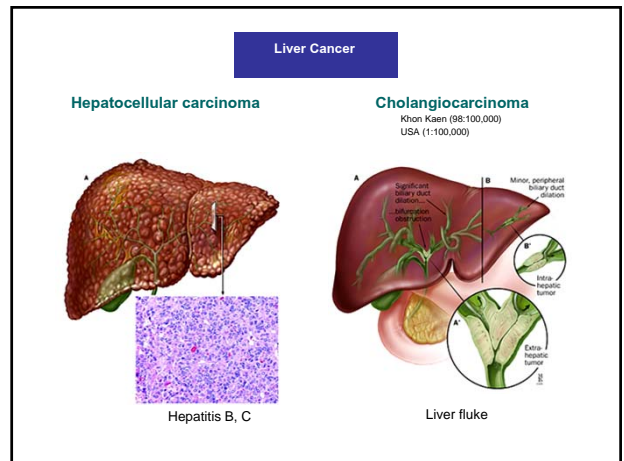
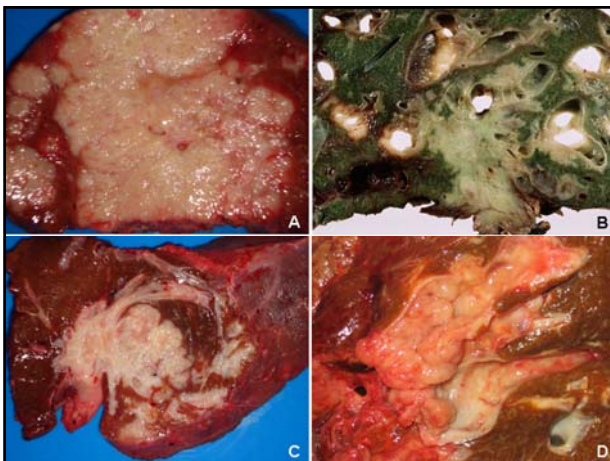
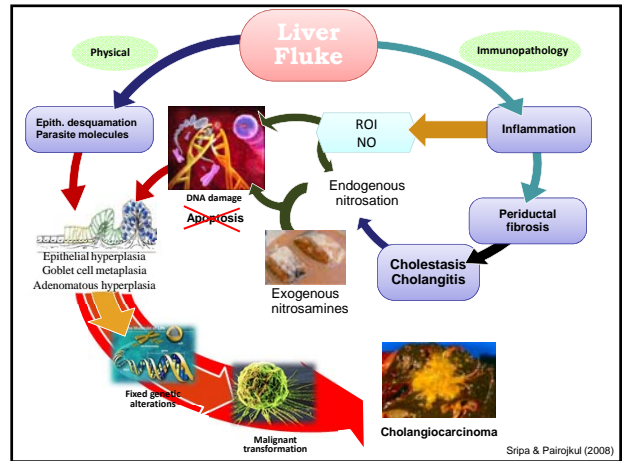
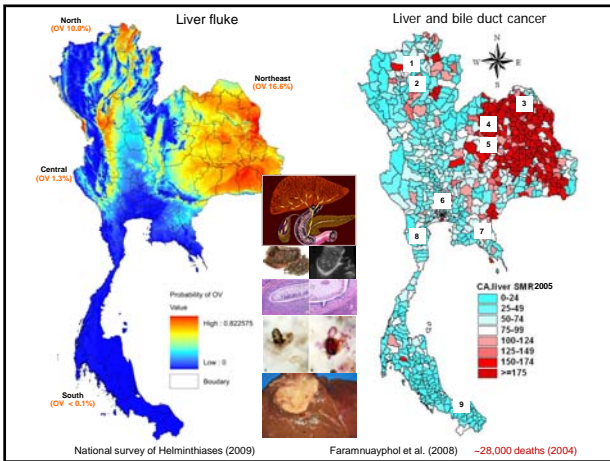
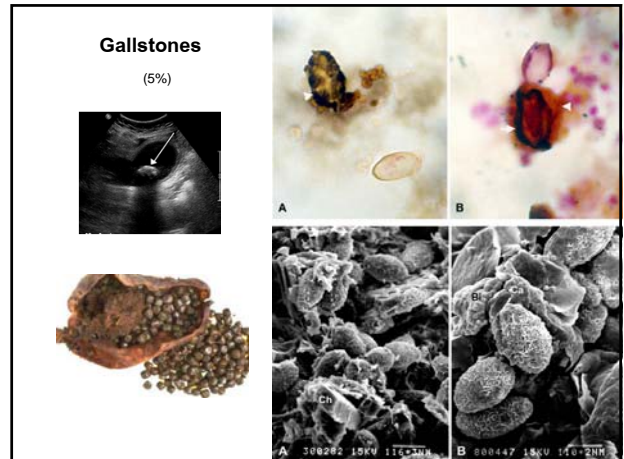
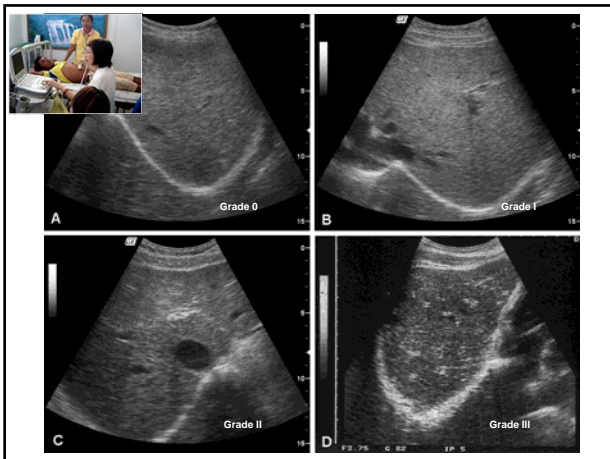
Human Liver Fluke

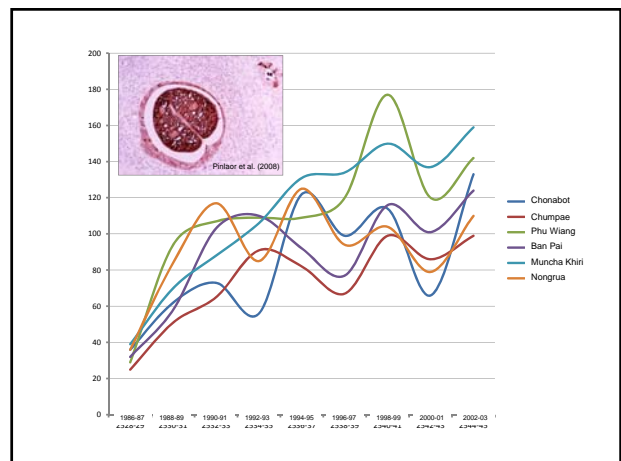
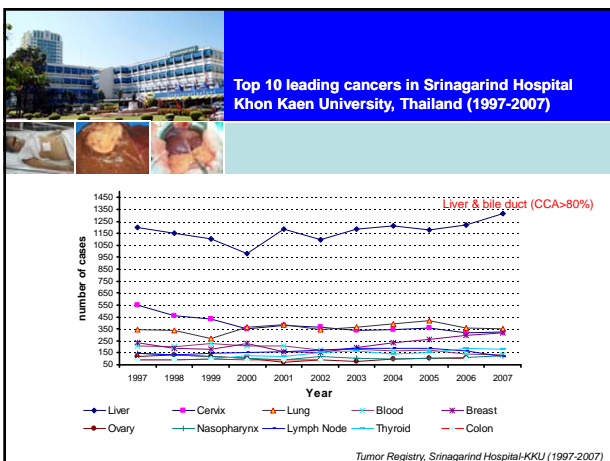
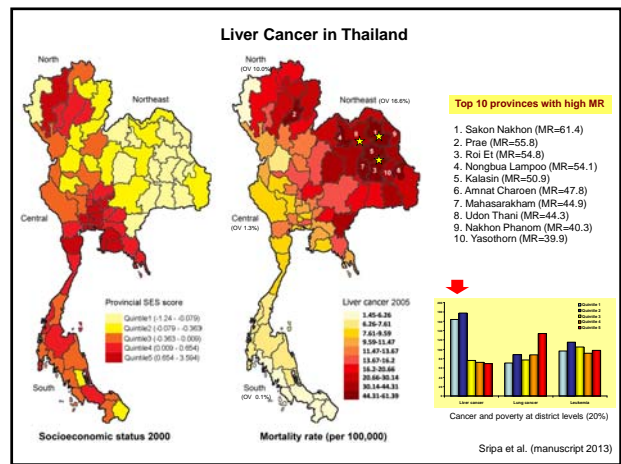
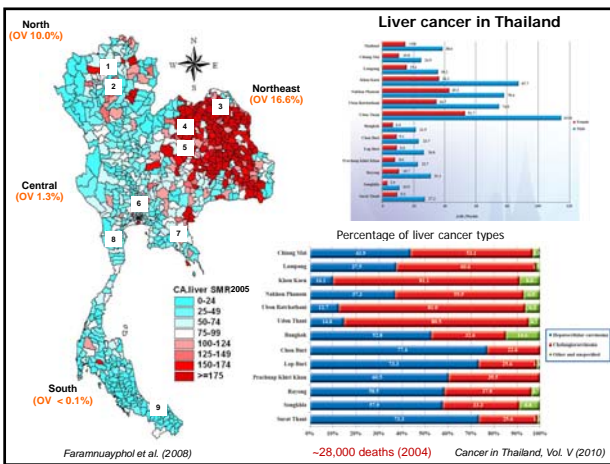
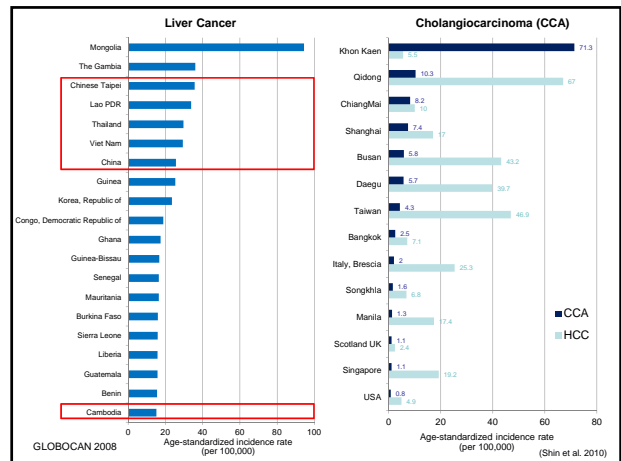
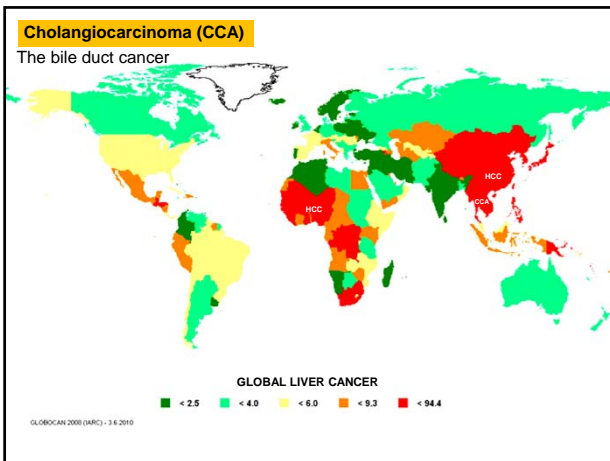
Major Food-borne trematodiasis in Thailand

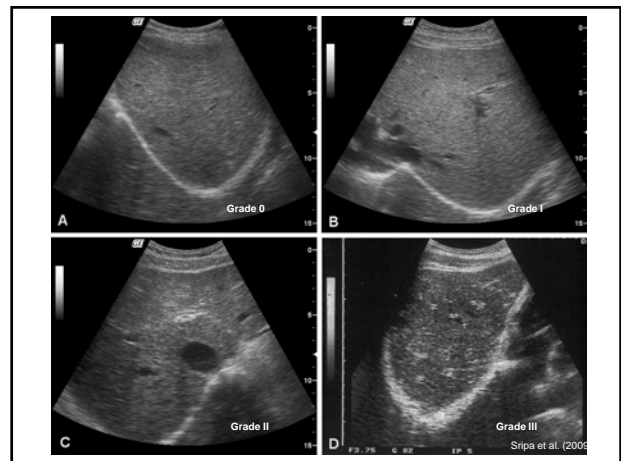
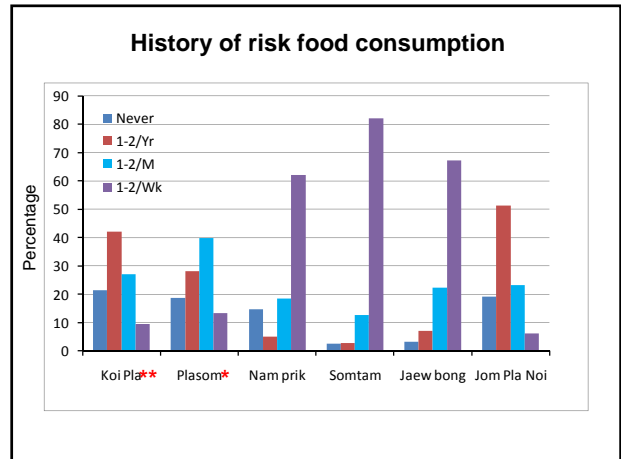
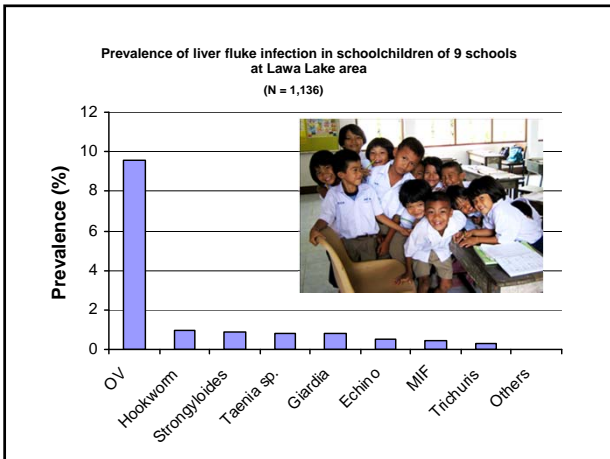
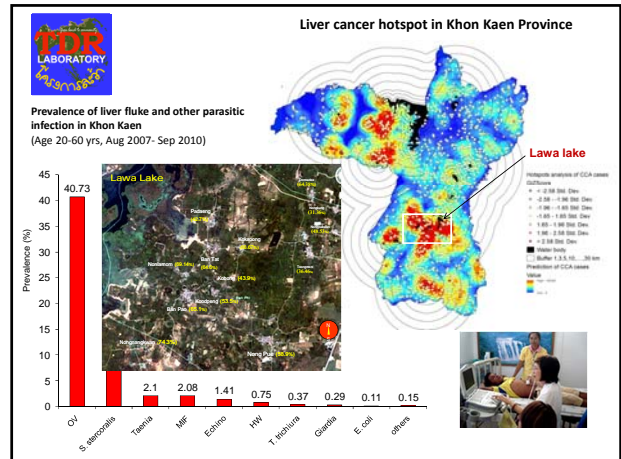
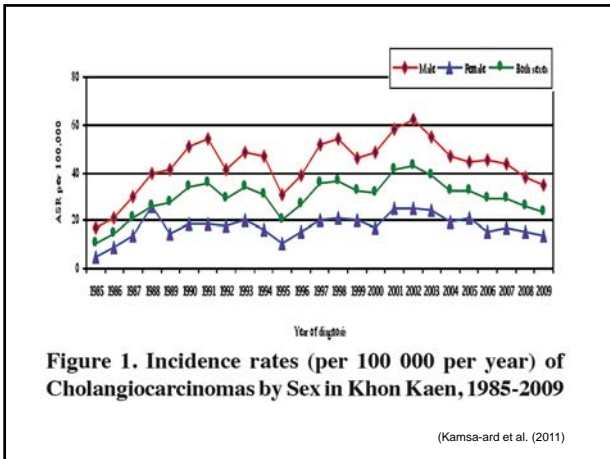
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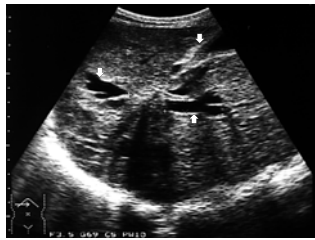
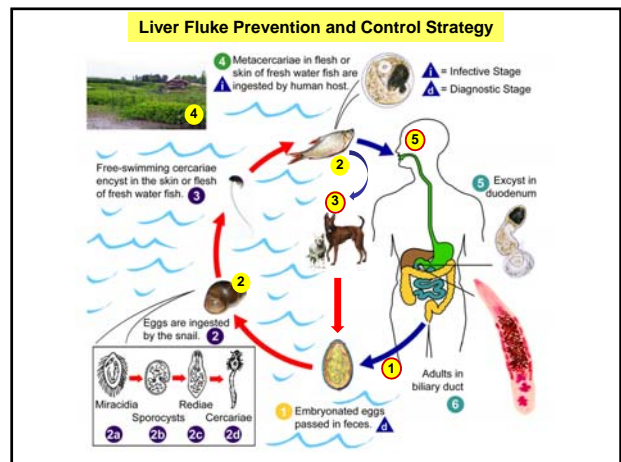
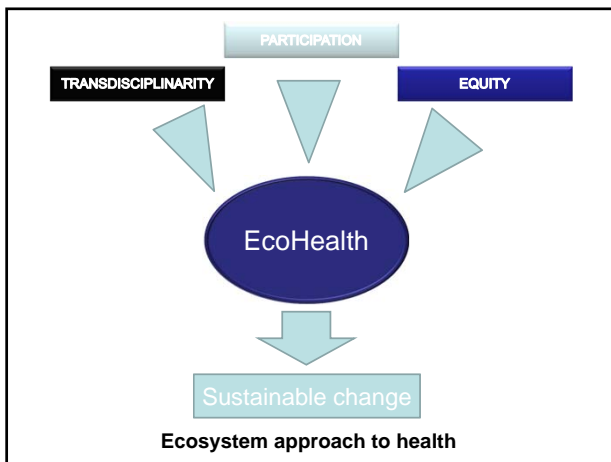


Figure 1 Ultrasonography of cholangiocarcinoma. Note liver mass surrounded by dilated intrahepatic ducts (arrows). (Image by Professor Eimorn Mairiang, Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Thailand)



- Ideal Opisthorchiasis Control Strategy**
- Parasite control: humans, cats/dogs, snails, fishes
 - Ecology/environment management: latrine, waste treatment, pond renovation
 - Behavioral changes: health education, IEC
 - Food safety: cooking recipes, food inspection

