Liver flukes are parasites that can infect humans and cause liver and bile duct disease. Opisthorchis species are liver fluke parasites that humans can get by eating raw or undercooked fish, crabs, or crayfish from areas in Asia and Europe where the parasite is found, including Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Germany, Italy, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. Liver flukes infect the liver, gallbladder, and bile duct in humans. While most infected persons do not show any symptoms, infections that last a long time can result in severe symptoms and serious illness. Untreated, infections may persist for up to 25–30 years, the lifespan of the parasite. Typical symptoms include:

- In book: Asiatic Liver Fluke - From Basic Science to Public Health, Part B. Publisher: Elsevier. Project: Helminth infection-induced malignancy. Authors: Paul J. Brindley. George Washington University. Irina Saltykova. Parts of the world. C. sinensis is widespread in China, Korea, and Vietnam, whereas O. viverrini is endemic in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Cambodia, and central Vietnam. Human infection follows the consumption of raw or undercooked cypri-noid (freshwater) sh harboring infective metacercariae (Fig. 1). Recent. This latest release covers topics of interest, including the Taxonomy, ecology and population genetics of Opisthorchis viverrini and its intermediate hosts, the Epidemiology, geospatial analysis of Opisthorchis viverrini infection and climate change effects in the Mekong basin. Reservoir species and transmission of Opisthorchis viverrini, The draft genome of Opisthorchis viverrini, Functional genomics and genetic manipulation of Opisthorchis viverrini, Microbiomes and liver fluke infection. Liver fluke is a collective name of a polyphyletic group of parasitic trematodes under the phylum Platyhelminthes. They are principally parasites of the liver of various mammals, including humans. Capable of moving along the blood circulation, they can occur also in bile ducts, gallbladder, and liver parenchyma. In these organs, they produce pathological lesions leading to parasitic diseases. They have complex life cycles requiring two or three different hosts, with free-living larval stages in water.