

**CHAPTER 5**  
**CONCLUSION**

1. The infection rate, intensity and density of *O. viverrini* metacercariae in cyprinoid fish collected from natural habitats were all significantly higher than those in fish collected from fish farms.
2. Cyprinoid fish collected from both habitats were much more commonly infected with *Haplorchis* spp.
3. Although about 50% of "pla-jom" samples hold metacercariae, most of them were degenerated and may not be infective when consumed.
4. There was no evidence that "pla-jom" and "pla-som" were important in transmission of opisthorchiasis in the study area.

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