

**Infectious Diseases Conf 2019: A case-control study of risk factors for *Opisthorchis viverrini* infection and cholangiocarcinoma in Northeastern Thailand - Thanakrit Sathavornmanee, Chulabhorn International College of Medicine - Thammasat University, Thailand**

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*Opisthorchis viverrini* is one of the most widely recognized foodborne liver parasites in Southeast Asia. Piscivorous warm blooded creatures, including people, become contaminated in the wake of expending crude or half-cooked freshwater fish containing the parasite's infective metacercariae. Interminable biliary tract contaminations with *O. viverrini* has been acknowledged as the forerunner injury to cholangiocarcinoma (CHCA), a forceful harm of the biliary tract with poor visualization. As of now, more than 67 million individuals overall are in danger of opisthorchiasis. Opisthorchiasis and CHCA are significant general medical issues in Thailand. More than 6 million individuals are as of now tainted, and the frequency of CHCA in the nation's Northeastern area are the absolute most noteworthy rates revealed all around. A case-control concentrate on the hazard factors related with opisthorchiasis and CHCA was done on 41 subjects with opisthorchiasis, 31 subjects with CHCA, and 56 control subjects from Northeastern Thailand. The most serious hazard factor for opisthorchiasis and CHCA was the synchronous utilization of crude and matured freshwater fish, with chances proportions of 34.00 (95% CI: 10.93, 105.81), and 101.50 (95% CI: 19.75, 521.78), separately. A previous history of opisthorchiasis and liquor utilization were additionally connected with CHCA, with chances proportions of 19.13 (95% CI: 2.26, 161.80), and 2.61 (95% CI: 1.05, 6.47), separately. The information introduced in this uncovers novel collaborations and hazard factors related with opisthorchiasis and CHCA, points of view which make ready for the advancement of better focused on anticipation and control procedures for these infections in Thailand. Opisthorchiasis, brought about by the liver accident *Opisthorchis viverrini*, is a significant hazard factor for cholangiocarcinoma. Cholangiocarcinoma is a threatening malignancy of the biliary epithelium emerging from inside either the intrahepatic or extrahepatic bile pipes, with e h make

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