

## ABSTRACT

Fasciolosis is caused by digenean trematodes of the genus *Fasciola*. The principal definitive hosts are cattle, sheep and goats. Humans are infected as accidental hosts. Fasciolosis is one of the major neglected tropical diseases and is considered an emerging zoonotic infection. This study was aimed at determining the prevalence of human and domestic animal fasciolosis in selected counties in Kenya. Stool samples for *Fasciola* diagnosis were collected from humans and domestic animals and transported to the laboratory at Egerton University and processed using sedimentation technique and examined for the presence of eggs. A total of 272 human samples collected were all negative for *Fasciola* eggs. A total of 582 domestic animals (cattle [46.0%], sheep [29.9%] and goats [24.1%]) samples collected had overall prevalence of 30.9% for *Fasciola* infection. There was no significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ) between the prevalence of fasciolosis and origin of the animals, sex and season. There was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the prevalence of fasciolosis and domestic animals, age and body condition. The prevalence of fasciolosis was high in two irrigation schemes which favour the breeding of intermediate host snail and grazing of animals along the irrigation canals where metacercaria of *Fasciola* parasites could be present on the vegetation. Although human fasciolosis was not detected in this study, the presence of animal fasciolosis can pose public health risk because of its zoonotic nature. Therefore, it is important to introduce measures which would help to reduce the exposure of animals to *Fasciola* infection.

**Keywords:** fasciolosis, prevalence, human, domestic animals, zoonosis, Kenya