







## Conclusions

We conclude that fascioliasis in Mexico is a zoonotic-ecopathology is broken up throughout country (although in tropical and subtropical endemic, there is the intermediate host), global environmental changes are contributing to the spreading of this infestation. On the other hand, the physiopathological damage depends on the number of metacercariae ingested the animal and then re-infested. A federal health standards fascioliasis animal disease is not priority, however, produces large physiological changes in the animal, decreasing productivity and reproductivity of animals that have it; many areas with high animal density are located in areas endemic for fascioliasis and greater dedication is the mobilization of animals to areas where the disease didn't exist and finally there is the high prevalence should be considered an important zoonotic disease ecopathological in animal health.

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