Background: Fascioliasis is a major parasitic disease caused by the liver flukes, Fasciola hepatica and Fasciola gigantica in Malaysia. On 31st May 2016, three cases of fasciolasis among humans were notified in Tuaran involving two localities. Methods: Patients were interviewed on sosiodemography history. Active case detection and contact tracing were done and close contact at respective localities and workplace. Asymptomatic case reported to have positive stool samples result without symptoms or vague symptoms. Environmental samples such as water and aquatics samples were taken. Stool samples of animals such as goats, sheeps, buffallos and snails were taken by the Veterinary Department of Sabah.

Design: Descriptive Case Report

Results: A total of 82 stool samples taken from few localities which located nearby to each other were negatives except for 6 samples (Kg. Kauluan had 5 positive samples of parasites: 1 hookworms, 2 Ascaris lumbricoides and 2 Fasciola sp. found; Kg. Roun had 1 positive for Fasciola sp.). Samples taken from ruminants at Kg. Kauluan and Kg. Penimbawan were found to be stool samples from goats (29 positive for Paramphistomum sp. and 20 other samples were negative) and buffallos (5 were positive for Paramphistomum sp. and 7 were negative). A total of 13 snail samples taken from drainage outlet at LIGS Kg. Sungai Damit were positive for Lymnaea sp. which were the intermediate host, however negative for Fasciola sp. All plant samples (kangkong) were found to be negative for cercariae.

Conclusions: The
infection was likely from the environment of same source however it cannot be determined in view of all samples were negative for Fasciola sp. including the animals. Continuous investigation especially environmental study including those ruminants residing at Tuaran areas is important in order to prevent and control the spread of this zoonotic diseases.