Evidence to support the zoonotic transmission of *Giardia* is very strong, but how frequent such transmission occurs and under what circumstances, has yet to be determined. *Giardia* cysts are remarkably stable, can survive for weeks to months in the environment. Further, the infective dose is low and even a single cyst can cause infection (20), we should be aware that feline giardiasis could be transmitted to humans and most of the people does not know the modes of transmission to humans. Further studies are required in different endemic foci in order to determine the frequency of such transmission. It is possible that domestic cats be a potential source of environmental contamination. A greater awareness of parasite contamination of the environment and its impact on health has precipitated the development of better detection method (21).

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**References**