The genus Echinococcus is of great importance because it contains a number of zoonotic species that can cause serious ill health in man. There are at least 4 species in the genus. This research aims to study the epidemiology and histopathologic effect of the parasites on host liver tissue. The present study have been demonstrated that the prevalence of the cystic echinococcus CE in the year 1423HD was highest in camels with percentage of (7.21%) followed by cattle (6.35) then sheeps (2.60%) and the least goats (1.84%) for both local and Imported livestock, in year 1424HD the prevalence of the CE was the highest in camels with percentage of (6.30%) followed by sheeps (1.90%) then goats (1.21%) and the least cattle (0.49%) for both local and Imported livestock, and that the prevalence of the CE in the both years 1423HD &1424 together was highest in camels with percentage of (6.75%) followed by cattle (3.42%) then sheeps (2.25%) and the least goats (1.53%) for both local and Imported livestock. using X2 Chi square test for analyzing the collected data revealed that there is an important significant sign between the level of prevalence and the type of live stock, and another significant sign between the level of prevalence in the fourth quarter of the year against the three quarters of the same year, also the present study showed that the level of CE prevalence have been decreased in the next, or, second year of study, but the presence of disease infection and its prevalence proves that this Echinococcosis remains an international public health challenge, the parasite histopathological effect on the liver was same as hepatitis including growing of granulation tissue, Eosinophils, and some changes in the cells including Cloudy Swelling, Fatty Change and Cell Necrosis.