Aim: generalized alveolar disease - alveolar or multi-helminthiasis, caused by larvae of Echinococcus multilocularis, is characterized by the formation of parasitic nodules in the liver.

Material and methods: in total, 54 patients with liver alveococcosis were treated in the period from 2007 to 2017 under the conditions of Aktobe medical center and the regional medical center of Kyzylorda, including 34 men and 20 women. The disease was found mainly in young and middle-aged people (mean age was 35±3,6 years). The right proportion of the liver was affected in 32 patients (60.0%), the left – in 13 patients (25.5%), the defeat of both shares was noted in 9 (14.5%) patients.

Results: a total of 58 surgical interventions were performed, with one patient having 2 for one hospitalization, the first - lumping of the tumor, and the second – liver transplantation. Right-sided hemihepatectomy-12, left-sided hemagepatectomy-8, trisegmentectomy-6, bisegmentectomy-6, segmentectomy-2, palliative surgery-22, liver transplantation-2

Conclusions: liver Alveococcosis is a relatively rare but insidious disease with severe complications, especially in epidemic foci, and requires unification of diagnostic and therapeutic measures. Radical method of treatment for alveococcosis is liver resection of different volumes. Surgical carbon dioxide laser providing reliable hemostasis has shown high efficiency in performing surgical intervention, which reduces the risk of parenchymal bleeding in the postoperative period. With alveococcosis, when there is a defeat of both liver lobes, or parasitic node is localized in the liver, or there is a germination of the parasite of the inferior Vena cava, liver transplantation is possible.