

The objective of this study was to examine the prevalence of filariasis in Burmese and Thai workers living at Walailak University construction sites. Studies of mosquitoes and the possible spreading rate of the disease in the area were also undertaken. Blood samples were collected from 229 Burmese workers (76.33%) and 899 Thai workers (74.99%) for microfilarial examination. Three hundred mosquitoes were collected, classified and dissected for larvae examination. It was found that 1.31% of the Burmese workers had microfilaria in their blood, but none was found in the Thai workers. Entomological studies indicated that there were three types of mosquitoes in the area, *Cu. quinque fasciatus*, *M. Uniformis* and *An Hyreanus gr.* The *Cu. quinque fasciatus* species was the most found and 93.75 of them (in average) were collected between 6 – 7 PM. No larva was detected in all mosquitoes examined. It was also found that the willingness of Burmese workers to have their blood examined and later to be treated for the disease were largely based on their immigration status. Therefore, it is recommended that there should be a change in the immigration regulations to allow Burmese workers to stay in the country under legally permission within a definite time period. This may help them and their employers to be more cooperative with the concerned parties in finding an effective way to bring filariasis, *W. bancrofti* type, that was brought in Thailand by Burmese workers under control.