

Images in GI Infection: Hydatid Disease of Liver

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A 32-year male patient presented with generalized weakness and dull aching pain in the abdomen for 1 year. Abdomen ultrasonography revealed a large cystic lesion in the liver. A hydatid serology was strongly positive. An abdominal computed tomography showed a large cystic exophytic lesion from both liver lobes measuring $25 \times 7 \times 23$ cm. There were multiple peripherally arranged daughter cysts (**►Fig. 1A**). *This patient underwent open, partial cyst excision and repair of cyst biliary communication.* Multiple daughter cysts were evacuated (**►Fig. 1B**). The residual cavity was packed with omentum. The patient developed a postoperative bile leak, which was managed with endoscopic cholangiography and stenting.

Hydatid cyst is a zoonotic disease caused by *Echinococcus* species. The most commonly infected organ is the liver (50–

90%).¹ A surgical partial or complete excision is a main stay of treatment with excellent outcomes.²

Ethical Statement

Informed consent to publish was obtained.

Author Contributions

J.K. wrote the initial draft and H.S. revised it. Both authors approved the manuscript.

Data Availability Statement

All relevant data are provided in the report.

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Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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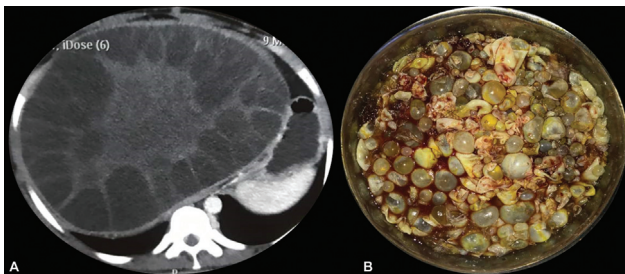


Fig. 1A (A) Computed tomography showing large cystic lesion replacing whole of the liver parenchyma with multiple daughter cysts. (B) Picture showing evacuated multiple daughter cysts.

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