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Case Report

A Primary Hydatid Cyst of Thigh: A Rare Case Report

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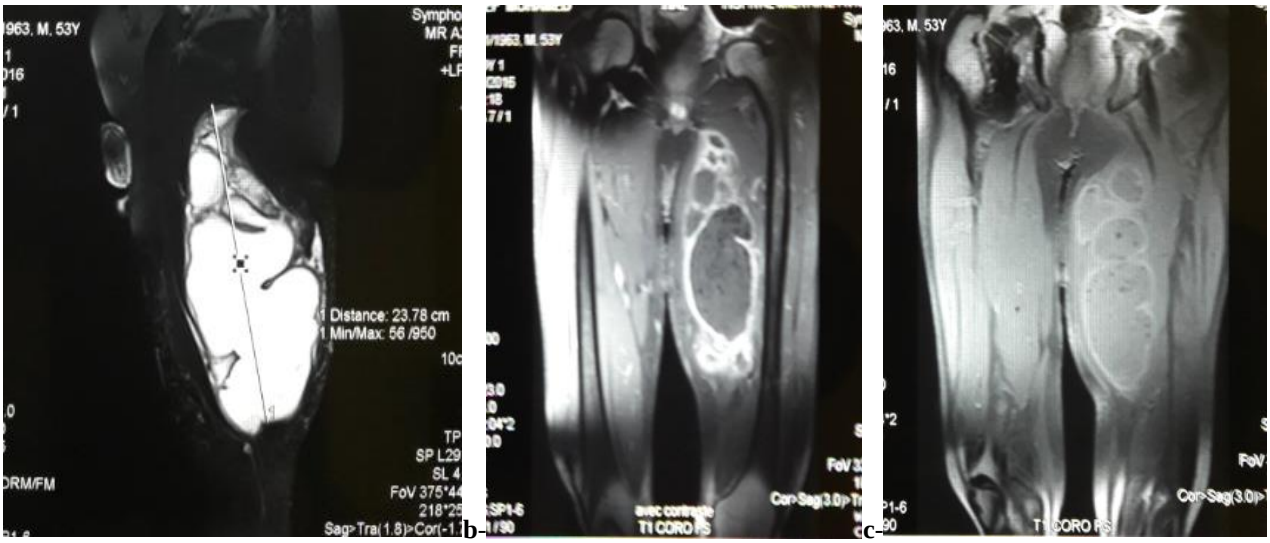
Abstract: Hydatid disease is a parasitic disease that is endemic in many parts of the world, especially in Morocco. Primary hydatid disease of musculoskletal system is rare. We present an unusual case of a primary hydatid cyst of thigh.
Introduction: Primary hydatid disease of musculoskletal system is rare. We present an unusual case of a primary hydatid cyst of thigh**.**
Keywords: Hydatid disease – Musculoskletal - Thigh - MRI.

Case Report:

A 53 year old man presented with larg swelling in medial aspect of the left thigh. The pain is severe on walking, and associated with a limp. On local examination, swelling was approximately 20 × 08 cm. On examination, he was febrile with a temperature of 37.8°C. Blood pressure was 130/80 mmHg and pulse rate was 100/min. Ultrasonography revealed to be a cystic swelling. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (Figure 1 /a, b, c, d, and e) further reinforced the diagnosis of hydatid disease. A MRI scan of the hip shows classic features of the hydatid cyst of thigh.



a- b- c-

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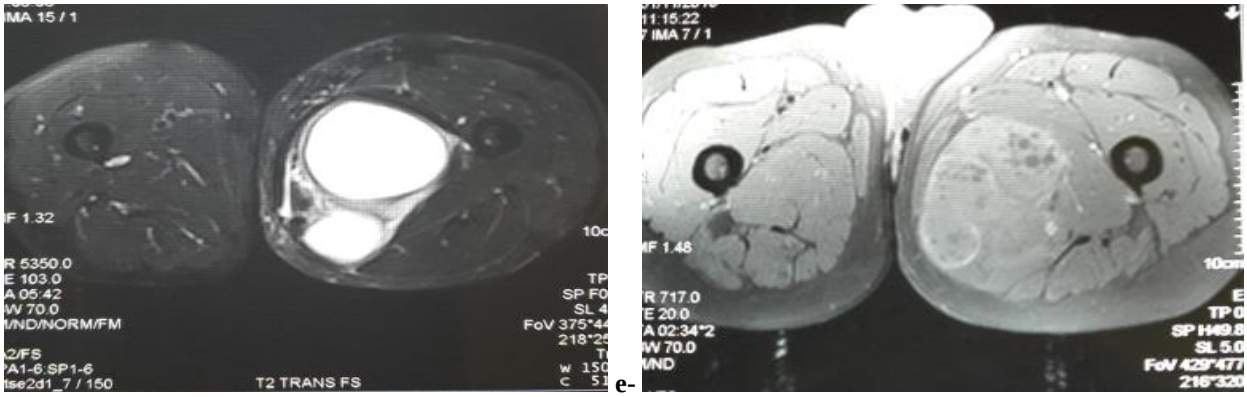

Figure 1: Longitudnal (a, b, c) and transverse (d, e) MRI section through the lesion.

DISCUSSION:

Hydatid disease is a parasitic infestation of humans and herbivorous animals, caused by echinococcus granulosus. Hydatid disease can affect virtually any organ system in body and should be kept as differential diagnosis of cystic lesion. The imaging methods used for diagnosis and evaluation of the extent of Hydatid disease are ultrasonography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and less commonly radiography and urography (Mehta, P. *et al.*, 2016). MRI was advised to confirm the diagnosis and for clear identification of involved structures and for surgical planning (Bansiwal, R. K. *et al.*, 2011). Typical signs of hydatidosis are multivesicular lesions with or without hypointense peripheral ring (Garcia-Diez, A. I. *et al.*, 2000) (rim sign). *En bloc* resection alone is curative for intramuscular hydatid disease (García-Alvarez, F. *et al.*, 2002; Arazi, M. *et al.*, 2005).

CONCLUSION:

Hydatid disease can affect virtually any organ system in body. Commonly, it demonstrates characteristic imaging findings that help to differentiate hydatid disease from other entities.

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