

Clinical Image

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Beautiful aspect of hydatid cyst**Rita Oze Koudouhonon^{1*}; Suzanne Rita Aubin Igombe¹; Khadija Ben Elhosni²; Ittimade Nassar³; Nabil Moatassim Billal³**¹Resident in Radiology, CHU Ibn Sina, Rabat, Morocco.²Radiology Specialist, CHU Ibn Sina, Rabat, Morocco.³Associate Professor in Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, Central Radiology Department, CHU Ibn Sina Rabat, Morocco.***Corresponding Author: Rita Oze Koudouhonon**Resident in Radiology, CHU Ibn Sina, Rabat,
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Keywords: hydatid cyst liver; CT; calcified floating membranes.**Description**

Hydatid Disease (HD) is a mild endemic disease caused by echinococcus granulosus. It can affect any system of the body, with hepatic predilection [1,2]. Most often asymptomatic, the literature describes 5 evolutionary stages ranging from simple cysts, with it poses a problem of differential diagnosis in its simple form to complicated forms that may or may not be calcified.

It is made up of three sofas; the pericyst, ectocyst, and endocyst. The CT scan plays an important role in imaging complicated hydatid cysts. The most common are rupture and superinfection. Occurring in 50 to 90% of cases, the rupture can be communicative or contained. When contained, the endocyst detaches from the pericyst appearing as a curvilinear struc-

ture or floating membranes which may subsequently calcify. This aspect is found on ultrasound, or on a CT scan [1,3]. The case on this hepatic ultrasound (Figure 1A) generated a grossly oval lesion, containing calcified serpiginous structures (floating membranes), generating shadow cones which mask the posterior reinforcement of this non-vascularized fluid mass on color Doppler (yellow star).

A complementary abdominal CT scan (Figure 2) in axial slices not evaluated (B), infectious (C), shows two hepatic lesions (segments 7 and 1) liquid, rounded with regular contours, containing calcified floating membranes (orange arrow).

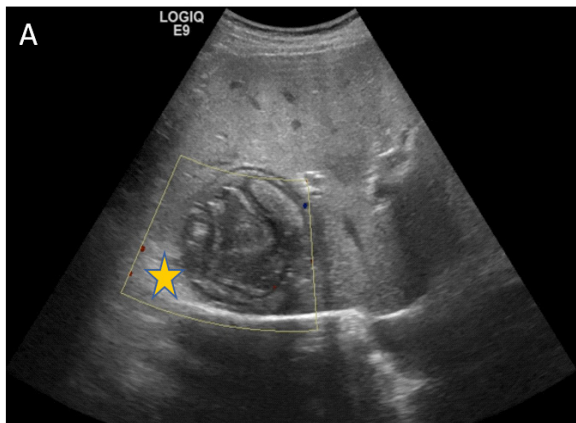


Figure 1: The case on this hepatic ultrasound generated a grossly oval lesion, containing calcified serpiginous structures (floating membranes), generating shadow cones which mask the posterior reinforcement of this non-vascularized fluid mass on color Doppler (yellow star).

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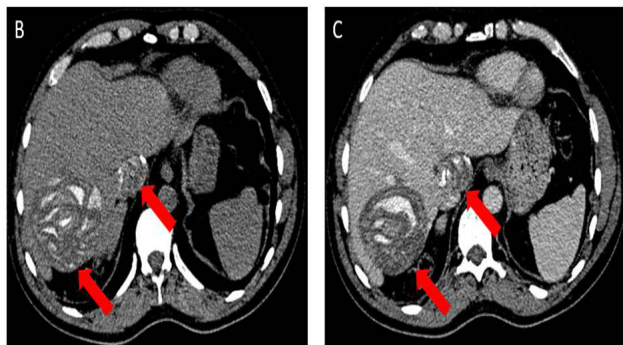


Figure 2: A complementary abdominal CT scan (Figure 2) in axial slices not evaluated (B), infectious (C), shows two hepatic lesions (segments 7 and 1) liquid, rounded with regular contours, containing calcified floating membranes (orange arrow).