

Clinical Image

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Intraosseous hydatid cyst

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Description

Hydatidosis is a parasitic disease caused by *Echinococcus granulosus* or *echinococcal tænia*, preferentially localized in the lung (20 to 30%) and in the liver (60 to 70%). Intraosseous localization is extremely rare.

Imaging features takes a very important place for the diagnosis and therapeutic management such as ultrasound, CT and MRI.

MRI shows a large, well-limited and multiloculated cystic mass in cotyloid cavity, with daughter vesicles in hypo-intensity T1-weighted, hyperintensity T2-weighted with low diffusion coefficient and no contrast enhancement after injection of gadolinium. This mass causes a breach of cortex and extension to the adjacent soft tissue.



Figure 1: MRI image axial T2 FAT-SAT: Daughter vesicle in hyperintensity T2-weighted.



Figure 2: MRI image Coronal T2: Well-limited cystic lesion with extension to the soft tissue.



Figure 3: MRI image axial T1 FAT-SAT with injection of Gadolinium: No contrast enhancement after injection.

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