A Rare Case: Intrabiliary Obstruction due to Ruptured Hepatic Hydatid Cyst

Serdar Arslan*, Hasan Erdogan, Fatma Zeynep Arslan, Mehmet Sedat Durmaz, Fatih Oncu and Ozgur Oner

Department of Radiology, Konya Education and Research Hospital, University of Health Sciences, Konya, Turkey

*Corresponding author: Serdar Arslan, MD, Specialist, Department of Radiology, Konya Education and Research Hospital, University of Health Sciences, 42090, Meram, Konya, Turkey, Tel: +90-555-866-0621, E-mail: arslanserdar10@gmail.com

Keywords
Hydatid cyst, Biliary, Ruptured, MRCP

Figure 1: Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) shows dilatation of the extrahepatic bile ducts and fragmented membranes in the common biliary duct (white arrow).
A 69-year-old man was admitted to our department with a 2-day history of jaundice, nausea, and vomiting. MRCP showed that dilatation of the intra and extrahepatic bile ducts and fragmented membranes in the common biliary duct (Figure 1). Additionally, a hydatid cyst which is lost of volume tension was detected in segment 6 of liver (Figure 2). Impaction of hydatid material into the common bile duct was relieved endoscopically.

Cystic echinococcus is caused by the larval form of tape worm *Echinococcus granulosus*. Among the complications of hydatid liver disease, spontaneous cyst rupture into the biliary tract is unusual. Hydatid cyst rupture has been classified into three types: Contained (when only the endocyst ruptures and the cyst contents are confined within the pencyst); communicating (when the cyst contents escape via biliary radicles that have been incorporated in the pencyst); and direct (when both the endocyst and the pericyst tear, allowing cyst contents to spill into the pleural or pentoneal spaces) [1,2]. Most hydatid cysts of the liver eventually leak into small bile ducts or perforate into larger ones. Less frequently, a large bile duct is involved, allowing daughter vesicles and/or fragmented membranes to escape into the biliary tree. In this situation, obstructive jaundice or cholangitis is much more common than when the communication is small [3].

**Source(s) of Support**
None.

**Conflicting Interest**
None.

**References**