

## Images in Infectious Diseases

## Giant peritoneal hydatid cyst causing pelvic venous congestion

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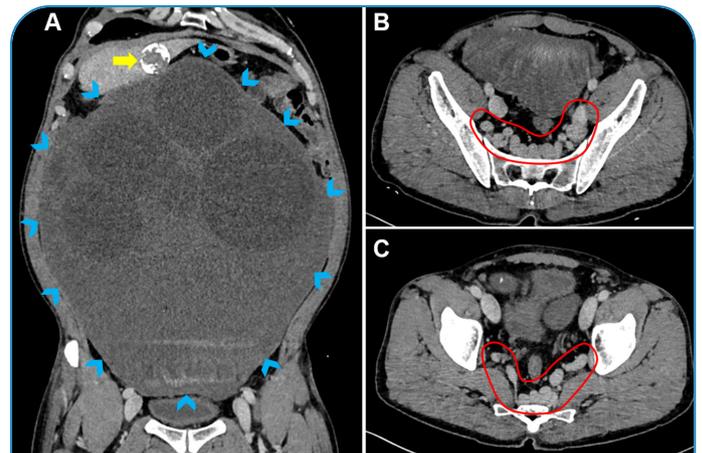
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A 53-year-old woman without a history of chronic disease was admitted to our hospital. On admission, the patient recounted a history of progressive abdominal distension and pelvic pain over the preceding 18 months. She had no history of systemic disease or abdominal trauma. On physical examination, a large, round abdominal mass was palpable. Abdominopelvic computed tomography revealed a giant peritoneal hydatid cyst and tortuous pelvic venous structures associated with compression by the peritoneal cyst (**Figure 1**).

A hydatid cyst is a parasitic disease caused by the larval form of *Echinococcus granulosus*<sup>1</sup>. The liver is a vital organ that interacts with other organs<sup>1,2</sup>. Peritoneal cysts, which are of a secondary origin, occur after the rupture of the primary hepatic hydatid cyst. A study has reported that peritoneal cysts develop in approximately 5–14% of patients with liver hydatid cysts<sup>3</sup>. Peritoneal hydatid cysts vary in number and can reach dimensions that cause abdominal distension or obstruction<sup>3</sup>. Pelvic venous congestion secondary to a giant peritoneal hydatid cyst is an unusual complication.



**FIGURE 1:** Coronal abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan (**A**) reveals a giant peritoneal hydatid cyst (arrowheads) and a calcified hepatic cyst (yellow arrow). Axial pelvic CT scans (**B and C**) reveal multiple dilated and tortuous pelvic venous structures (circle) in the presacral area.

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