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RESEARCH ARTICLE

CHRONIC SCAPULALGIA.

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Abstract

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Introduction:-

Hydatid cyst is a common parasitic disease in endemic areas. Its seat of choice is pulmonary and hepatic. Bone echinococcosis is rare: its frequency varies from 0.5 to 2%. The infestation can be done in childhood and it is in adulthood that the affection is discovered. We report an exceptional case of hydatid cyst isolated from the left humeral head.

Case Report

We report a clinical case of hydatid cyst isolated from the left humeral head bone in 17-year-old patient, living in a mountainous environment, who consults for shoulder pain since 6 years and a progressive limitation of mobilization of the left shoulder associated to a local non-inflammatory thickening. Imaging and biopsy played a major role in the diagnosis.

Discussion:-

It is about Mr X, without notable pathological antecedents, who consulted for a non febrile lameness, with a painful swelling of the left shoulder, which increased in volume since 6 years. The clinical examination at admission found a child hemodynamically and respiratory stable with a local thickening pain, measuring about 5 centimeters long axis, fixed relative to the two planes. Examination of the left shoulder found a limitation of the mobilization of the left shoulder. The infectious balance was positive (CRP at 35 mg / l, with white blood cells limited to 9000 elements / m3). The child received a standard radiograph of the shoulder (face) which showed polycyclic epiphyseo metaphyseal diaphyseal osteolytic images associated with cortical thinning and thickening of watery tone of the soft tissues opposite. (Figure 1).

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Figure 1:-Osteolytic polycyclic epiphyso metaphyseal diaphyseal images associated with cortical thinning and thickening of watery tone of the soft tissues opposite.

Suggested diagnoses were:

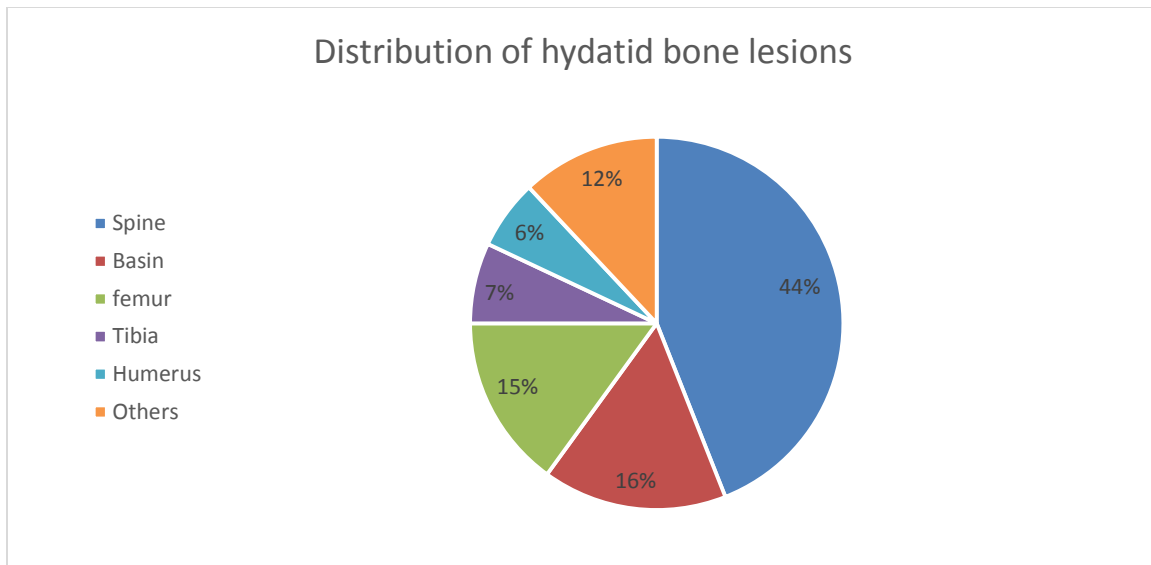
1. Tuberculosis
2. Chondroblastoma
3. Bone hydatidosis
4. Ewing's sarcoma
5. Mycosis

In front of all the lesions of the lacunary type, it is interesting to retain the following criteria:

1. Age
2. The localisation
3. The radiological aspect
4. The speed up.

The assessment was completed by a positive serology and a biopsy that showed a bone echinococcosis.

Despite the endemic state of hydatid disease in the countries of Maghreb, bone hydatidosis remains a rare condition (0.5 to 2%).



The development of echinococcosis granulosis is by multi-vesicular budding, starting from the initial vesicle, without any encystment. There is no real bone cyst. The shape of the bone is long preserved, In the absence of superinfection, there is no osteo condensation or periosteal reaction. Cartilage is long respected but is not an impassable obstacle. Joint damage is particularly common in the hip. The extension to the neighboring bones is through the joint or sub-ligamentary way , and to the soft parts by crossing the cortex.

Conclusion :-

Bone hydatidosis is a rare condition that can mimic aggressive tumor damage in some cases. The diagnosis is often late due to lack of specificity and clinical latency that characterize this condition. It is based on a set of clinical, biological and radiological arguments where only the pathological examination can confirm the disease. Imaging makes it possible to evoke the diagnosis, to assess the lesion and to follow the evolution, biopsy confirm it.

Competing interests:

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.