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## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56176

**Title: CAUGHT IN TRANSIT: HEPATOPULMONARY HYDATID DISEASE CROSSING ANATOMICAL BOUNDARIES – A CASE REPORT**

**Recommendation:**

Accept as it is .....

**Accept after minor revision.....**

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality		Good		
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer Name: Dr. Sumathi

### *Detailed Reviewer's Report*

- Hepatopulmonary hydatid disease is a rare, severe parasitic infection caused by the tapeworm *Echinococcus granulosus*, characterized by the simultaneous development of cysts in both the liver and the lungs. It is a zoonotic disease transmitted from dogs, acting as a significant public health issue that often requires complex surgical intervention to remove cysts.**
- A ruptured hydatid cyst is a severe, potentially life-threatening complication of parasitic echinococcosis, occurring when a cyst—usually in the liver or lungs—bursts, releasing parasitic material into surrounding cavities. It causes acute abdominal pain, anaphylactic shock, and secondary infection, requiring immediate surgical intervention.**
- Hepatopulmonary syndrome (HPS) is a serious, often fatal, complication of advanced liver disease or portal hypertension where dilated blood vessels (vascular dilatations) in the lungs impair oxygen absorption. It is characterized by low blood oxygen levels (hypoxemia) and shortness of breath that worsens when standing upright, known as platypnea.**

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- 4. Hydatid disease (echinococcosis) crossing anatomical boundaries refers to the capability of parasitic *Echinococcus* larvae to breach natural tissue barriers and migrate, spread, or exert direct pressure across different bodily compartments. While the infection primarily originates in the liver (75% of cases) or lungs (15%), the cysts can expand across diaphragmatic, peritoneal, or mediastinal boundaries, or spread through the blood/lymphatic systems to any organ in the body.**
- 5. Hypointense curvilinear membranes on MRI represent dark (low-signal), thin, curved lines, usually indicating a detached endocyst within a fluid-filled lesion, most commonly associated with hydatid disease (echinococcosis). They represent the membrane of a parasitic cyst that has separated from the pericyst (the host-produced outer layer) and is floating inside, often referred to as the "water lily sign."**
- 6. Anatomical boundaries are the precise, defined limits of a body structure, region, or organ, often delineated by muscles, bones, nerves, or vessels. They act as structural borders—superior, inferior, lateral, or medial—used in medicine to map the body, guide surgery, and identify locations.**
- 7. Significant points are given. In result part tables can be given.**
- 8. Pictures are given meaningful.**
- 9. Summary points also be added.**
- 10. References are not sufficient can be added more with alphabetical order.**
- 11. After those changes good to publish in your journal.**