

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PERCUTANEOUS ASPIRATION-INJECTION-REASPIRATION (PAIR) THERAPY FOR SOLITARY SPLENIC HYDATID CYST: A CASE REPORT AND CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Manuscript Info	Abstract
<i>Manuscript History</i> Received: 30 January 2023 Final Accepted: 28 February 2023 Published: March 2023	Splenic hydatidosis is a rare disease caused by the larval stage of Echinococcus granulosus. Here, we report a case of a 68-year-old patient with a single splenic hydatid cyst, discovered incidentally on an ultrasound. The patient presented with left upper quadrant pain, but was otherwise asymptomatic. Imaging studies confirmed the diagnosis of a 13.7 x 14.3 x 11.6 cm splenic hydatid cyst. The patient underwent a puncture-aspiration-injection and reaspiration (PAIR) procedure with scolicidal agents and drainage, which confirmed the presence of viable scolex. The patient was then treated with albendazole, which led to a significant clinical and radiological improvement.
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Introduction:-

Splenic hydatidosis is a rare disease that accounts for less than 2% of all hydatid cysts. It is caused by the larval stage of Echinococcus granulosus, which is endemic in certain regions of the world. Although splenic hydatidosis is a rare condition, it can be associated with serious complications if left untreated. In this article, we present a case of a single splenic hydatid cyst in a patient who was successfully treated with PAIR and albendazole.

Case presentation:

A 68-year-old male patient with no significant medical history presented to our institution with left upper quadrant pain. Imaging studies revealed a large, homogenous splenic cyst measuring $13.7 \times 14.3 \times 11.6$ cm. (figure 1)The patient was diagnosed with a single splenic hydatid cyst, and was treated with a PAIR procedure with scolicidal agents and drainage. Parasitological examination confirmed the presence of viable scolex. (figure 2) .The patient was then started on albendazole, and follow-up imaging studies showed a significant reduction in the size of the cyst.

Discussion:-

Splenic hydatidosis is a rare disease, and its diagnosis can be challenging due to the non-specific symptoms and imaging findings. The treatment options for splenic hydatidosis include surgical excision, PAIR, and medical therapy. PAIR is a minimally invasive technique that has been shown to be effective in treating uncomplicated splenic hydatid cysts. Albendazole is the most commonly used drug in medical therapy, and has been shown to be effective in reducing the size of the cyst and preventing recurrence. In our case, the patient was successfully treated with PAIR and albendazole, which led to a significant clinical and radiological improvement.

Conclusion:-

Splenic hydatidosis is a rare disease that can present with non-specific symptoms, making its diagnosis challenging. PAIR and medical therapy with albendazole are effective treatment options for uncomplicated splenic hydatid cysts. In our case, the patient was successfully treated with PAIR and albendazole, which led to a significant clinical and radiological improvement. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential to prevent serious complications and improve patient outcomes.

Figures :



Figure 1:- Axial CT scan of the abdomen demonstrating large unique splenic cyst.



Figure 2:-Parasitologicalexamination : viable scolex.

Conflict of interest statement:

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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