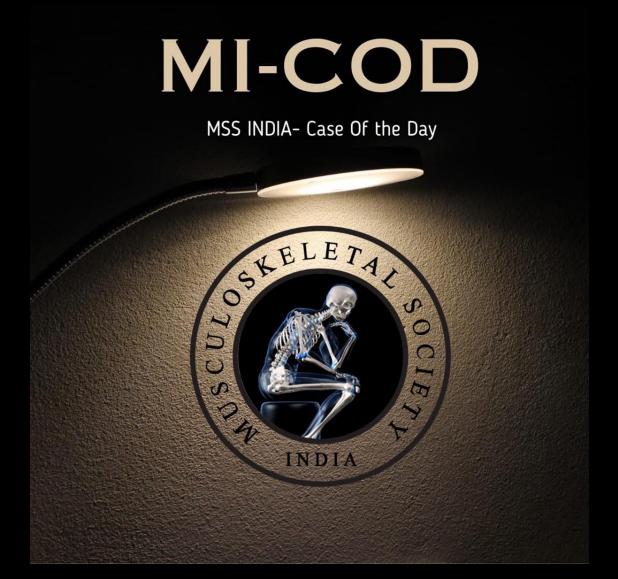
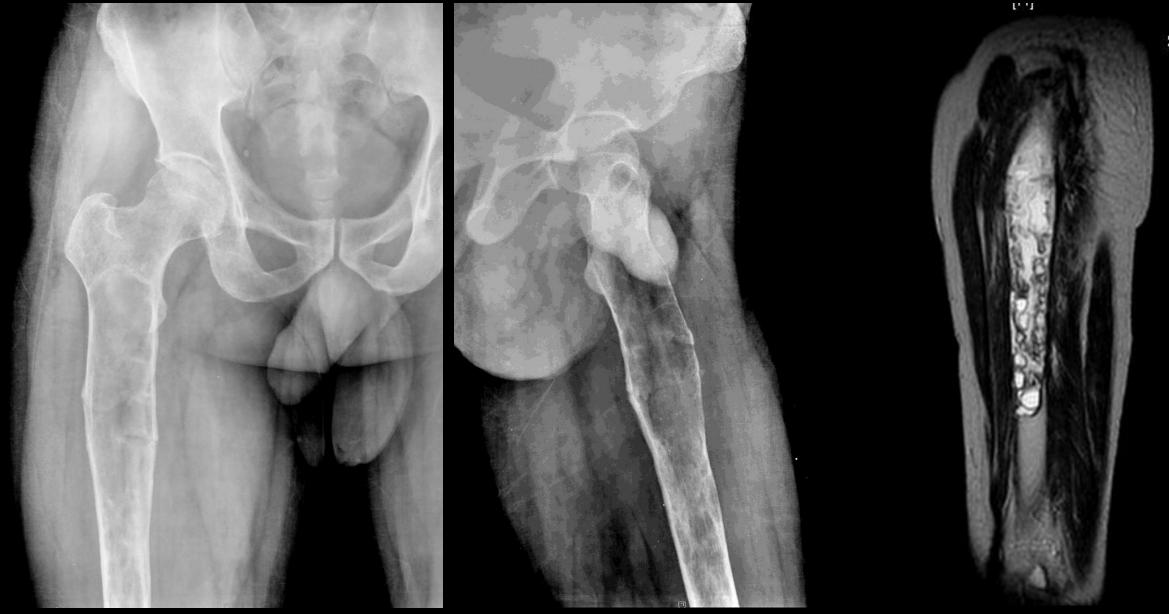
MICOD – 18/07/2024 Case contributor – Dr. Nirmala Jambhekar

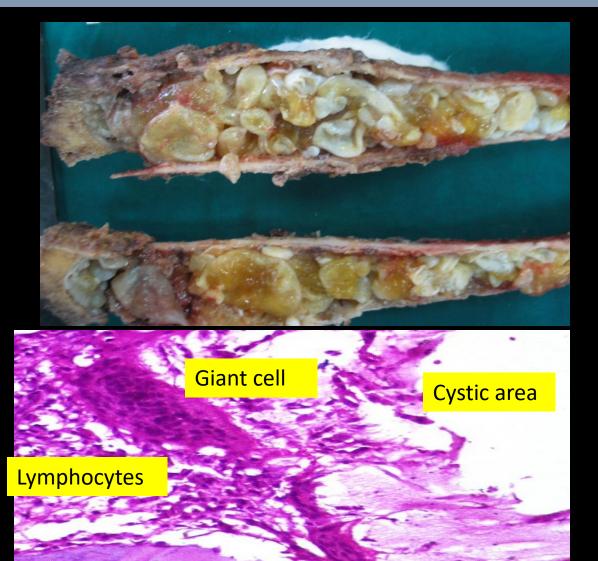


47-year-old gentleman with right hip pain for 5 months

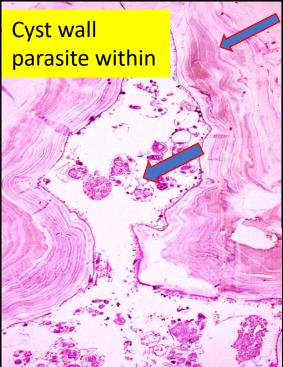


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Hydatid of Bone



Bone



Parasite with hooklets (high mag)

Hydatid of Bone

Primary musculoskeletal HD is an uncommon entity that is often misdiagnosed at initial radiological evaluation

In the bone, the growth pattern is different (3 stages) compared to other tissues due to the bony resistance of the trabeculae and lack of pericyst formation

Differentials

- Infection (pyogenic/tuberculous osteomyelitis)
- Tumor & tumor like lesions (fibrous dysplasia, solitary bone cyst, aneurysmal bone cyst, brown tumor, giant cell tumor, chondromyxoid fibroma)
- Malignant tumors (plasmacytoma, lymphoma, chondrosarcoma and osteosarcoma)

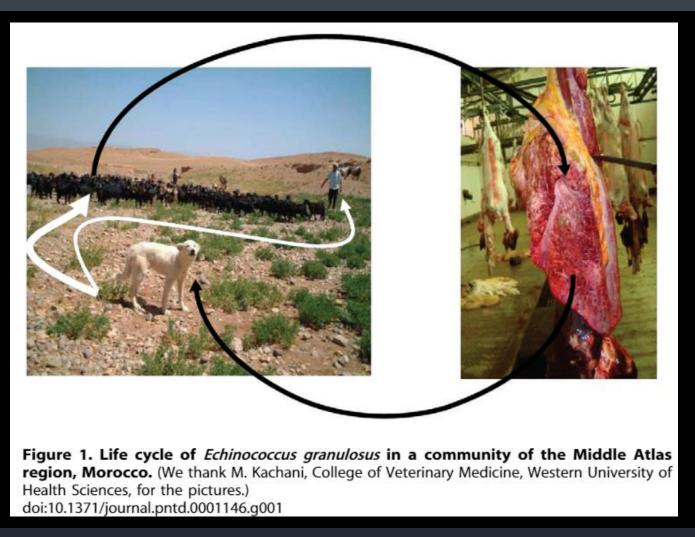
Stage 1, multilocular, resembling a "bunch of grapes", identified radiographically as ill-defined multilocular cysts giving "moth-eaten" appearance that is initially epimetaphyseal in a location with a poor zone of transition.

Stage 2, cysts coalesce to form large communicating cyst with a lattice type of trabecular pattern. The HC produces an inflammatory process around it, resulting in osteitis, causing trabecular bone thickening, bone condensation, cortical bone loss, and hyperostosis.

Stage 3, penetration of cortex occurs with the extension of the disease into the soft tissues giving the radiographic appearance of a soft-tissue density mass. Intraosseous cysts generally do not calcify

Paruchuri RK, Kapoor A. Osseous Hydatid Disease – A Series of Cases. Indian J Musculoskelet Radiol 2020;2(2):120-4.

Thank you



Brunetti E, Garcia HH, Junghanss T; International CE Workshop in Lima, Peru, 2009. Cystic echinococcosis: chronic, complex, and still neglected. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2011 Jul;5(7):e1146.