

## **Case study**

# **A Rare Incidental finding of Isolated Unilocular Splenic Hydatid Cyst**

### **ABSTRACT:**

Splenic Hydatid Cyst is a very rare presentation with less than 5% of total incidences of Echinococcosis. It is usually due to spread of cysts from other regions leading to secondaries. Primary isolated splenic hydatid cyst without involvement of any other organs is even rarer. We report an unusual case of a female who presented as Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB) with an incidental finding of Isolated Splenic Hydatid Cyst with absence of involvement of any other organ. Patient underwent laparotomy and total splenectomy was done. This case report targets to report a rare case of incidental finding of isolated unilocular hydatid cyst of spleen and describes its management.

**KEYWORDS:-** Hydatid Disease, Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB), Isolated Splenic Hydatid Cyst, Unilocular cyst, Echinococcosis, Splenectomy.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Spleen involvement in cases of Hydatid Disease is very rare, and isolated unilocular splenic hydatid cyst is even less common and is rarest of rare, that to without any significant related complains or symptoms. Most commonly involved organs in Hydatid disease is liver followed by lungs. Surgery remains the mainstay of treatment. We present here a very rare case of a 60 years old female with incidental finding of isolated unilocular splenic hydatid cyst with only complaints of lower abdominal pain and abnormal uterine bleeding with no significant complains related to splenic hydatid cyst. We here discuss the incidence, clinical presentation, diagnosis, medical and surgical management of splenic hydatid cyst through this rare case report.

## **CASE REPORT:**

A 60 year old female presented in Gynecology OPD with complain of lower abdominal pain and post menstrual bleeding since 6 days. She had no history of fever, nausea or vomiting, no history of any gastrointestinal symptoms or any co-morbidity (diabetes, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and bronchial asthma). She was a newly diagnosed case of mild hypertension and was under anti-hypertensive medication (Tab. Amlol 2.5 mg BD).

On clinical examination, patient was moderately built with normal generalized condition. On per abdominal examination, it was soft, non tender, bowel sounds present in all four quadrants with no distension, guarding or rigidity. There was mild splenomegaly extending 2 cm below left sub costal margin, smooth in surface, firm in consistency, non tender and moves with respiration and no hepatomegaly.

Complete blood count revealed hemoglobin 13.5 g/dl, total white blood count  $9,700/\text{mm}^3$ , and differential leukocyte count as follows: neutrophil 55%, lymphocyte 40%, eosinophil 02%, macrophage 03%, and basophil 0%. Liver function tests, creatinine, blood sugar and BUN were normal. Abdominal Ultrasonography reported Splenomegaly with large well defined non- enhancing hypodense unilocular cystic lesion in the splenic parenchyma of size 8.9 x 8 x 7.5 cm suggestive of Unilocular Splenic Hydatid Cyst. Contrast Enhanced Computed Tomography Scan of Abdomen and Pelvis was done which was suggestive of Splenomegaly with large well defined non- enhancing hypodense unilocular cystic lesion of size measuring 9.2 x 8.2 cm in infra splenic region of splenic parenchyma with no evidence of any daughter cysts. ? Complex Splenic Cyst, ?? Isolated Unilocular Splenic Hydatid Cyst. There is no other cysts seen in the liver, lungs or any other abdominal or extra abdominal organ except spleen in sonographic and other radiographic studies.



(A)

Fig.1: Arrow Mark in Image (A)- Contrast Enhanced Computed Tomography Scan showing Splenomegaly with large well defined non- enhancing hypodense unilocular cystic lesion of size measuring 9.2 x 8.2 cm in splenic parenchyma.

Patient underwent splenectomy performed by dept. of surgery and diagnostic curettage for abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) and hysterectomy with bilateral salphingo-oophorectomy performed by dept. of gynecology. Patient received prophylactic doses of Pneumococcal and Meningococcal Vaccines post operatively.

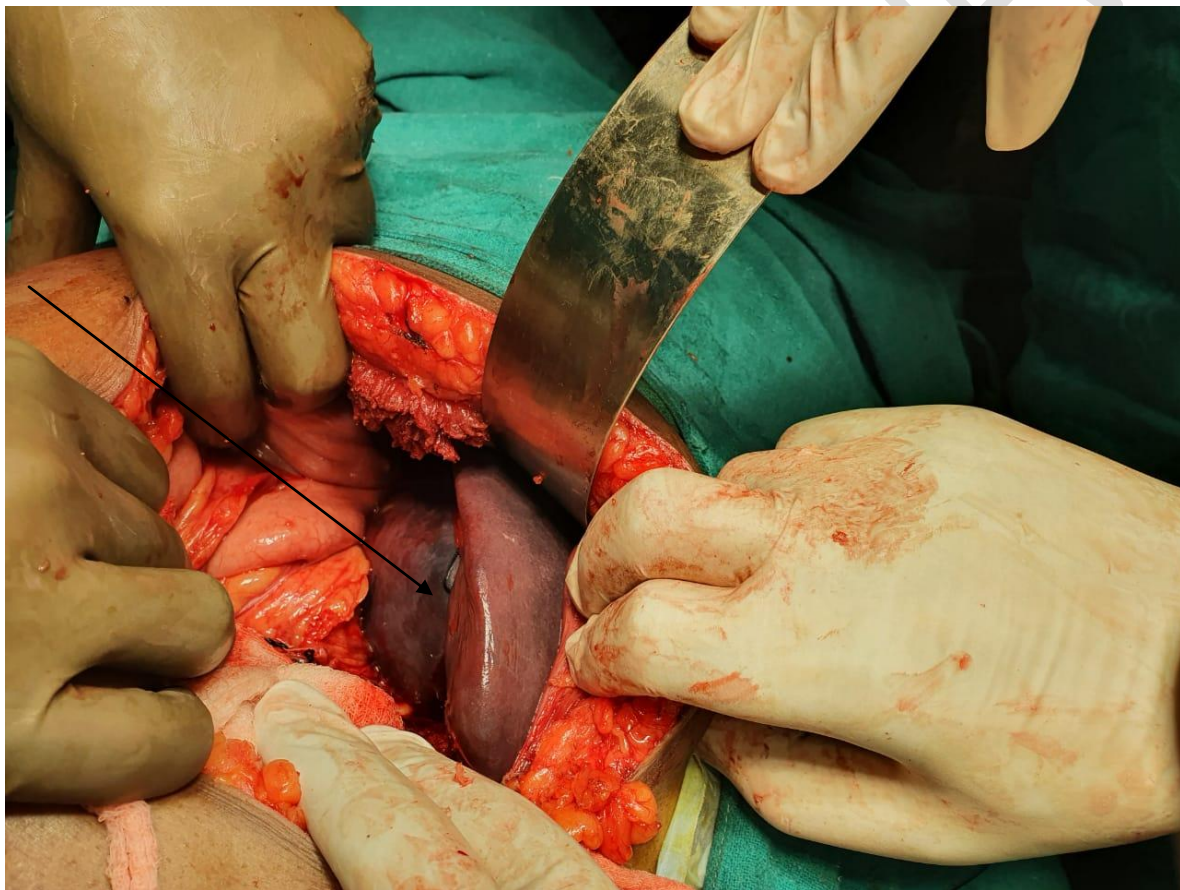


Fig. 2: Per Operative finding showing enlarged Spleen with Splenic Hydatid Cyst.

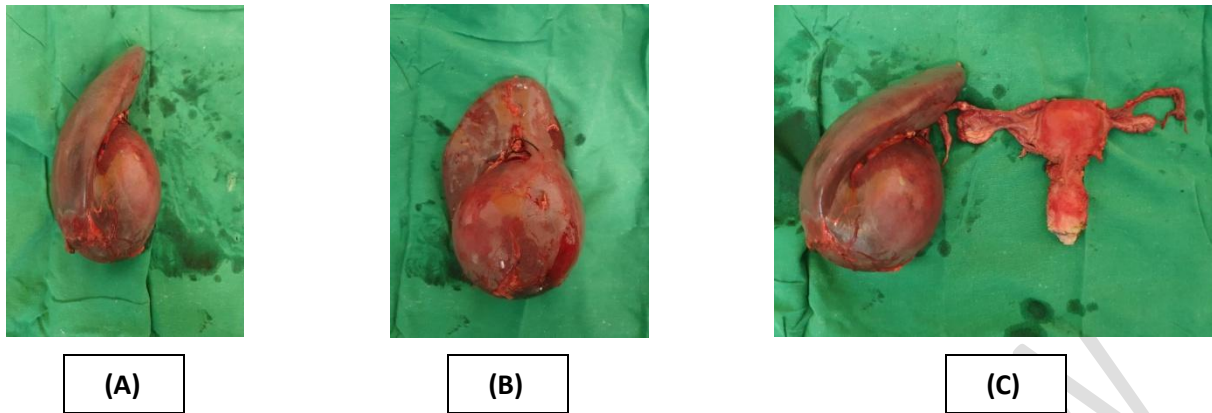


Fig. 3: Image (A) and (B) Shows Gross Splenectomy Specimen with Splenic Hydatid Cyst of size 9.2 x 8.2 x 8.1 cm ; Image (C) Shows Gross Specimen of Splenic Hydatid Cyst along with Gross Specimen of Uterus with Bilateral Fallopian Tube and Ovaries.

Histopathology report revealed and confirmed it as Hydatid Cyst of Spleen and Adenomyosis of myometrium of uterus. Post operatively, the patient had an uneventful recovery and was discharged on the post-operative day fourteen. Oral Tab. Albendazole 400 mg bid for 3 weeks was given to the patient as a prophylactic measure against secondary hydatidosis for 3 cycles.

Patient was advised to follow up in surgery OPD after 4 weeks, repeat liver function test after completion of course of Tab. Albendazole for 21 days. Patient was also advised to receive Pneumococcal Vaccine after 6 months, Meningococcal vaccine after 1 year and booster dose of both Pneumococcal and Meningococcal Vaccine after 5 year.

## **DISCUSSION:**

Echinococcosis or Hydatid Disease is a major health issue worldwide. It is most commonly seen in areas where cattle and sheep are reared. This disease has got definitive and intermediate hosts. Dogs are considered as definitive hosts which passes egg in their feces. Development of cyst takes place in intermediate hosts like sheep, goats, camels, horses, cattle and humans. When egg is ingested by human, embryos escape from the egg and gets penetrated in intestinal mucosa which then enters in portal circulation and thus can involve any organ in the body.<sup>[1]</sup> Liver (60–70%) and lungs (10–40%) are found to be the most common sites of hydatid disease which acts as a first and second filter.<sup>[2]</sup> Commonest form of hydatid cyst disease is caused by *Echinococcus granulosus* where as alveolar type of hydatid cyst is

caused by *Echinococcus multilocularis*.<sup>[3]</sup> Worldwide incidence of splenic hydatid cyst is 0.5-4%.<sup>[4]</sup> The incidence and prevalence of splenic hydatid cyst in India is 1.5% and 2.5% and that too highest incidence is found in Central India.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Rare sites for hydatid cyst disease are found to be spleen, thyroid, gall bladder, central nervous system, kidney, psoas sheath, retroperitoneal region, orbit.<sup>[2]</sup> Gupta et al., in their study revealed that incidence of cysts found in the liver are 55%–60%, in lungs are 30%, in kidney are 2.5%, in heart are 2.5%, in bones are 2%, in muscles are 1%, in brain are 0.5% and in spleen are 1.5%.<sup>[5]</sup> The cyst grows at the rate of 1 cm per year.<sup>[7]</sup> Splenic involvement is very rare since only 15% of cyst embryos enter systemic circulation, rest are trapped by liver and lungs. Primary infestation of spleen occurs through arterial route when eggs of parasite escape the liver-lung barrier. Splenic Hydatid Disease may also arise from retrograde venous route through portal circulation which bypasses liver and lung. Secondary splenic hydatid cyst can also occur by systemic dissemination or by intraperitoneal spread followed by rupture of liver hydatid cyst.<sup>[8]</sup>

Approx 25-30% of splenic hydatid cysts are asymptomatic and symptoms are usually non specific.<sup>[9]</sup> It mainly presents with painful left sided abdominal mass with splenomegaly with or without fever, dull dragging ache, dyspepsia and dyspnea due to pushing of left hemidiaphragm.<sup>[10]</sup> In contrast to this, in our case, patient didn't have any symptom or sign except bleeding per vaginum. It was an incidental finding on radiological CT scan. The untreated splenic hydatid cyst may complicate into secondary infection, inflammation, anaphylactic shock, intra abdominal rupture of cyst, acute abdomen, compression of other viscera or fistulisation to the bowel, mainly colon, rupture into the thorax leading to bronchopleural fistula, sympathetic pleural effusion etc.<sup>[7][11]</sup> The Splenic Hydatid Cyst tends to grow and is vulnerable to trauma.<sup>[12]</sup> Intrasplenic pancreatic pseudocyst, abscess, epidermoid cyst, hematoma, and cystic neoplasm of spleen are some of the differential diagnosis of Splenic Hydatid Cyst.<sup>[7]</sup>

Geographical background, history, personal history of contact with animal, physical and local examination or any hints towards diagnosis of unilocular isolated hydatid disease, blood investigations, radiological investigations (i.e. - USG, CT Scan) and histopathological examination of resected cyst are used for diagnosis of Splenic Hydatid Cyst.<sup>[13]</sup> Laboratory evaluation often yields non-specific data in case of unilocular isolated splenic hydatid disease. In absence of history and classical findings of multilocular hydatid cyst, serological tests in the form of IgE levels, IgM levels, serum immunoelectrophoresis, Casoni's intradermal skin test, indirect hemagglutination test, ELISA improves the sensitivity of the diagnosis. Raised IgE levels are a non specific indicator of active infection with parasitic organisms, while raised IgM levels may be a sensitive indicator specific to echinococcal disease.<sup>[14]</sup> Currently, the most reliable method is serum immunoelectrophoresis, with sensitivity of approx. 90-95% with 1 year positivity even after the organism has been eradicated.<sup>[7]</sup>

Most definitive diagnosis for multilocular hydatid disease is based on abdominal USG and CT scan which have higher sensitivity and specificity.<sup>[15]</sup> Ultrasound has a sensitivity of approximately 90-95%.<sup>[16][17]</sup> It helps to determine, a solitary unilocular lesion or multiple well defined spherical cystic lesions with or without marginal calcification of spleen.<sup>[18]</sup> For follow up screening, USG is found to be more cost effective and valuable modality. CT has overall high sensitivity than ultrasound, with sensitivity rates of 95-100%.<sup>[16][17]</sup> CT scan of abdomen may show a cystic lesion with or without daughter cysts. CT is more accurate for localizing and determining the extent and wall calcification, segments involvement of the cyst.<sup>[18]</sup> In our case, there was no any relevant history or any relevant physical or local findings. It was only radiological tests which suggested unilocular, isolated, asymptomatic hydatid cyst of spleen which made it difficult to differentiate from other cysts of that particular organ. Pre operative diagnosis can be made using Ultrasonography, CT or serological tests, but sometime cysts are diagnosed intra operatively only.<sup>[19]</sup>

The gold standard treatment for Splenic Hydatid Cyst since decades is total splenectomy. To reduce the intracystic pressure, puncture and aspiration can be to drain the cystic fluid but splenectomy without puncturing the cyst is more preferable.<sup>[20][21]</sup> Total splenectomy, partial splenectomy, deroofting with omentoplasty and cyst enucleation are the various preferred techniques to treat Splenic Hydatid Cyst surgically. Post operatively, medical treatment remains mainstay of treatment. Benzimidazole group of anti- helminthic drugs, i.e. - Albendazole 10–15 mg/kg/day for one month or Mebendazole 40–50 m/kg/day for 3–6 months and Praziquantel 40 mg/kg/wk for 2 weeks are used pre and postoperative to decrease the chance of anaphylactic shock and to reduce the cyst wall tension. Post splenectomy, prophylactic vaccinations are given against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and *Neisseria meningitidis* organisms to reduce the risk of overwhelming post splenectomy infections (OPSI).<sup>[2]</sup>

In this present case, patient underwent total splenectomy followed by Tab. Albendazole 400 mg BD for 21 days as medical management. The 21 days course was repeated after 14 days without treatment to a total of 3 treatment cycles with monitoring of liver function test before initiating each 21 days course treatment cycle.<sup>[22]</sup> Vaccinations against organisms like *S. pneumoniae*, *N. meningitidis*, *H. influenzae* type b and influenza virus are strongly advocated and should be provided at least 2 weeks prior to surgery in elective cases (diseased spleen) or at least 2 weeks after the surgical intervention in emergency cases(normal spleen).<sup>[23]</sup> In our case, patient received pneumococcal, meningococcal and influenza vaccine post operatively after 2 weeks before discharge and was advised to repeat pneumococcal vaccine after 6 months, meningococcal vaccine after 1 year and booster dose of pneumococcal and meningococcal

vaccine after 5 years. Patient was also educated about OPSI and her immunocompromised state before discharge. <sup>[22]</sup>

## **CONCLUSION:**

Splenic Hydatid Cyst is a diagnostic challenge especially in non endemic areas. But it should be considered in differential diagnosis of all cystic masses arising from spleen and with even a simple symptom of pain in abdomen alone. Splenic hydatidosis may become a challenging surgical issue if not assessed pre operative carefully. CT scan is the most accurate and sensitive investigation for establishing the diagnosis. Anatomical relations of the splenic hydatid cyst should be demonstrated properly before proceeding for surgery. Treatment for splenic hydatid disease may vary with each patient but surgical resection or total splenectomy would always remain the best curative procedure. The evolving or developing concept is towards spleen preservation surgeries with enucleation of the cyst to prevent overwhelming post splenectomy infections. Post operatively, medical or pharmacological treatment is essential for ensuring complete healing.

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