127 XV. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System

Hydatid Cyst	I -2-172	
Heart	 Is moderately enlarged Is opened to show the left ventricle 	
Left ventricle	• Shows numerous cysts (hydatid)	
Cysts	 Appear filling the cavity of left ventricle Are multiple Variable in size (small and moderate in size) Rounded in shape (spherical unilocular) Show a fibrous capsule which is thin whitish Contain a clear watery fluid Some daughter cysts are present 	
Figure 41Nature Hydatid CystSpecimen No. 1-2.172?Reference: P. 126		

N.B.	• The heart is a very rare site for hydatid disease (cysts).
	• The sites of hydatid cysts in the human body do not include
	the heart.
	• This case was the first to be discovered (Section of
	Medicine, Prof. Salah, Prof. Ghanem and the Department
	of Pathology).
	• This means that no site is immune.
	• The common sites are
	• The liver (60%),
	• Lungs (10%),
	 Stomach, omentum and peritoneum (10%),
	• Skin and subcutaneous tissue (5%).
	• Spleen (5%),
	• Bones (5%) ,
	• Kidneys (2.5%),
	• Brain (2%),
	• Pleura (0/0)
	\circ Spinal cord (0.5%),
	 Female genitalia (and to a lesser extent male
	genitalia) (0.2%) and
	 Scarcely in the orbit.
	• The effects and complications) depend upon the site and the
	size of the cysts.
	• They include
	• Mechanical and obstructive effects,
	 Rupture of the cysts,
	• Allergic manifestations,
	\circ Suppuration,
	 Toxic effects and
	\circ Manifestations related to the particular organ
	affected.
	Diagnosis depends upon the clinical evidences,
	radiographic features and the results of laboratory
	investigations.
	• A hydatid cyst should never be punctured for diagnosis.