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Conservative Hepatic Hydatid Cyst Surgery

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Abstract:

The principal objectives to be achieved by surgical treatment are total removal of all parasitic elements, avoidance of spillage of contents of the cyst and management of the residual pericyst cavity. Thirty four patients with thirty five hepatic hydatid disease were included in the study. The data for this work were collected between 9-2015 till 9 -2016. The mean age were 38.6+13.2 years. There were twenty female and fourteen males. The main presentation was upper abdominal mass, 25 (73.5%) were in the right lobe, 8 (23.5%) were in the left lobe and only one (3%) was bilaterally presented. Conservative surgery in the form of cystotomy (with or without omental packing), and external drainage were applied to 32 cysts (91.4%) while radical surgery were applied to three cysts (8.6%) in the form of pericystectomy and partial hepatectomy. LOS in the conservative group was 6.3+2.5 day while in the radical group was 13.3+8.3 day ($P<0.001$ HS). There were two cases of post operative bile leak in the omental pack group (22.2%) and only one case (33.3%) among the three cases of external drainage group, so in the conservative surgery there were three cases (9.3%) and they resolved spontaneously. There were two redo one in the cystotomy patients, the other in the pericystectomy patients. Conclusion: Conservative surgery could be done with success in hepatic hydatid disease and resection procedures are too radical and extensive for benign lesions.

Keywords: Hepatic, Hydatid, Cysts, Unilocularis, Multilocularis, Conservative Surgery, Radical Surgery