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Title	Unusual Locations of Hydatidosis : About 10 Cases
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Aim	To describe clinicopathological and epidemiological characteristics of hydatidosis involving uncommon sites with review of the relevant literature.
Materials & Methods	We undertook a retrospective study of 10 cases with rare locations of hydatid disease. The 10 cases of our series were diagnosed at the pathology department of Mongi Slim Hospital over a fifteen-year period (1999- 2013). Relevant clinical information and microscopic slides were available in almost all cases and were retrospectively reviewed.
Result	Our study group included 5 men and 5 women (sex ratio M/F = 1) aged between 29 and 76 years (mean = 45.5 years). In our series, hydatidosis involved the pancreas (n=1), the testicle (n=1), the breast (n=1), the inguinal canal (n=1), the subcutaneous tissue (n=1), the peritoneum (n=2) the muscle (n=1) and the retroperitoneum (n=2). Histopathological examination of the surgical specimens established the diagnosis of hydatidosis in all cases.
Conclusion	The most common sites of hydatid disease are represented by the liver and the lungs. In 10% of cases, hydatid disease arises in unusual viscera: mainly spleen and also kidney, bones, heart, brain, peritoneum (0.5 to 5%). Other exceptional locations were described in less than 1% of all cases of hydatid cysts. Ultrasonography and CT scan are highly suggestive of hydatid disease, while serologic tests are variable. Definitive diagnosis is based on histological examination.