

Role of Different Treatment Modalities in Cavity Volume during the Treatment of Cystic Echinococcosis

Kistik Ekinokokkozisin Cerrahi Tedavisinde Kullanılan Farklı Yöntemlerin Kist Boşluğunun Kapanmasına Etkisi

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Surgery and percutaneous aspiration–injection–re-aspiration (PAIR) are widely accepted treatment modalities for hepatic hydatid cysts. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) acts as a minimally invasive rescue method for the biliary complications of both the hydatid cysts and treatment modalities. The aim of this study was to identify the role of different treatment modalities in the obliteration of hydatid cysts.

Methods: Patients treated for hydatid cysts between January 2009 and December 2013 were evaluated in the study. Data were collected from hospital records. All cyst cavities were evaluated by ultrasonography or computed tomography.

Results: Ninety-five (40.4%) males and 140 (59.5%) females were included in the study. Before the procedures, the mean cyst diameter was 89.7±33.5 mm. At follow-up, the mean cyst diameter decreased to 53.2±30.1 mm. In the ERCP group, the mean diameter of the residual hydatid cyst cavity was significantly lower than that of the other groups (p=0.003).

Conclusion: ERCP provides faster cyst shrinkage and even disappearance of the residual cavity in 50% of cases. Moreover, in hydatid cysts with biliary communication, ERCP+ES can be safely used for primary treatment.

Keywords: Liver, hydatid disease, surgery, ERCP, PAIR

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ÖZ

Amaç: Cerrahi ve Perkütan Aspirasyon Enjeksiyon Reaspirasyon (PAIR) günümüzde karaciğer hidatik kistleri için yaygın kullanılan tedavi yöntemleridir. Endoskopik RetrogratKolanjiopankreatografi (ERCP) ise hem kistin kendisine hem de tedavi yöntemlerine bağlı komplikasyonlar için bir kurtarma yöntemidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı hidatik kist tedavisinde kullanılan farklı yöntemlerin kavite küçülmesi üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır.

Yöntemler: Kliniğimizde Ocak 2009 ile Aralık 2013 tarihleri arasında karaciğer hidatik kisti nedeniyle tedavi edilen hastalar çalışma için değerlendirildi. Veriler hastane kayıtlarından elde edildi. Tüm kist kaviteleri ultrasonografi yada bilgisayarlı tomografi ile değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya 95 (%40,4) erkek ve 140 (%59,5) kadın hasta dahil edildi. İşlemlerden önce ortalama kist kavitesi 89,7±33,5 mm olarak tespit edildi. Takiplerde ortalama kist kavitesi 53,2±30,1 mm'ye geriledi. ERCP grubunda ortalama rezidü kist kavitesi diğer gruplara göre belirgin düşük izlendi (p=0,003).

Sonuç: ERCP ile hidatik kist kavitesinde belirgin azalma hatta hastaların yarısında kavite kaybolması elde edilebilir. Dahası, Biliyer sistemle bağlantılı hidatik kistlerde ERCP ve Endoskopik Sfinkterotomi birinci basamak tedavi olarak güvenle tercih edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karaciğer, Hidatik kist, Cerrahi, ERCP, PAIR

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INTRODUCTION

Echinococcosis (hydatidosis or hydatid disease) is a zoonosis caused by the larval (metacestode) stages of cestodes (flat worms) belonging to the genus *Echinococcus* and the family *Taeniidae* (1). The most common location for the development of hydatid cysts is the liver (50%-70%) (2).

Surgery and percutaneous aspiration–injection–re-aspiration (PAIR) are widely accepted treatment modalities for hepatic hydatid cysts. However, in biliary fistulas and hydatid cysts with biliary rupture, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is widely used (3). ERCP acts as a minimally invasive rescue method for the biliary complications of both the hydatid cysts and treatment modalities.

In the postoperative period, a residual hydatid cyst cavity is a major problem because it can get infected, and it is difficult to discriminate from recurrence. Therefore, several methods to obliterate the entire cavity have been identified.

The aim of this study was to identify the role of different treatment modalities for the obliteration of the hydatid cyst cavity.

METHODS

Patients treated for hydatid cysts between January 2009 and December 2013 were evaluated in the study. Data were collected from hospital records. Because of the retrospective nature of the study, ethical committee approval and patient consent were not obtained. Patients' age, gender, cyst location, cyst number, and cyst diameter were recorded. Based on operation and PAIR records, features of the cysts, especially data regarding communication with the biliary system, were recorded. A total of 235 patients with complete records were included in the study.

All patients included in the study were called for a follow-up visit. At the visit, the presence of a residual cyst cavity was evaluated by ultrasonography (USG) or computed tomography (CT). The imaging modality was chosen according to previous records, and the same modality was used for follow-up. The ratio of the decrease in hydatid cyst diameter was calculated.

Patients were evaluated in three groups: PAIR, surgery, and ERCP. All of the ERCP patients had biliary rupture, and they were treated with only ERCP+endoscopic sphincterotomy (ES). The ratio of the decrease in hydatid cyst diameter and the effect of biliary rupture on cyst shrinkage were evaluated.

Statistical analysis

For statistical analysis, IBM SPSS Statistics 20.0 (IBM Inc.; California, USA) software was used. Student's T test, one-way ANOVA, and chi-square tests were used when available. For subgroup analysis, Tukey's subgroup analysis test was used. The statistical significance level was accepted to be 0.05.

RESULTS

Ninety-five (40.4%) males and 140 (59.5%) females were included in the study. The mean age of the patients was 44.8±19.1 years, and the groups were similar in terms of mean age ($p>0.05$). There were 99 (42.1%) patients in the surgery group, 122 (51.9%) patients in the PAIR group, and 14 (4.1%) patients in the ERCP group. The median follow-up period of the study was 12 (2–36) months, and the groups were similar in terms of median follow-up period.

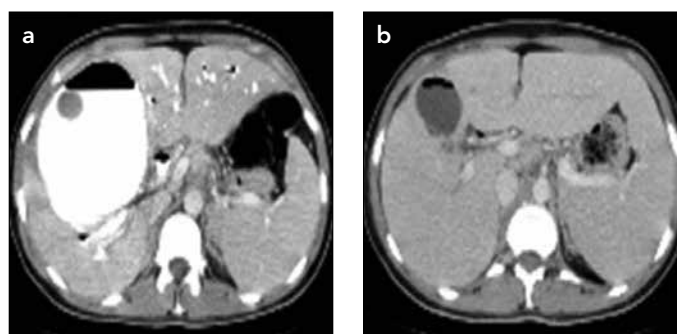


Figure 1. a, b. Pre-ERCP and 6-month follow-up CT scans of a hydatid cyst. (a) Preoperative CT scan showing a hydatid cyst in the right lobe of the liver (b) The same cyst at 6 months after treatment with only ERCP+ES

ERCP: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; CT: computed tomography; ERCP+ES: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography+endoscopic sphincterotomy

Table 1. The mean ratio of the decrease in hydatid cyst cavity size according to groups

		Mean±SD	p
Surgery	99	43.2±31.7	<0.001
PAIR	122	32.3±27.1	
ERCP	14	63.6±19.7	
Total	235	37.9±30.3	

ERCP: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; PAIR: percutaneous aspiration–injection–re-aspiration; SD: standard deviation

Table 2. The mean ratio of the decrease in hydatid cyst cavity size according to groups

Group (a)	Group (b)	Mean difference (a–b)	p
Surgery	PAIR	10.9	0.015
	ERCP	–20.3	0.03
PAIR	Surgery	–10.9	0.015
	ERCP	–31.3	0.001
ERCP	Surgery	20.3	0.03
	PAIR	31.3	0.001

ERCP: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; PAIR: percutaneous aspiration–injection–re-aspiration

Before the procedures, the mean cyst diameter was 89.7±33.5 mm. The groups were similar in terms of mean cyst diameter ($p>0.05$). At follow-up, the mean cyst diameter decreased to 53.2±30.1 mm. In the ERCP group, the mean diameter of the residual cyst cavity was significantly lower than that of the other groups ($p=0.003$).

In the ERCP group, at the 6-month follow-up, the hydatid cyst cavity had disappeared in seven of 14 patients (50%). Figure 1 shows pre-ERCP and 6-month follow-up CT images of the hydatid cyst.

The mean ratio of the decrease in hydatid cyst diameter was found to be 37.9%±30.3%. It was 43.2%±31.7% in the surgery

Table 3. Association between biliary communication and the decrease in hydatid cyst cavity size

	Biliary communication	Mean decrease in hydatid cyst cavity size (%)*	SD	P
Surgery	Yes	48,4	31,95	0,657
	No	42,8	31,90	
PAIR	Yes	55,1	28,84	0,013
	No	30,7	26,39	
Total	Yes	57,7	25,7	0,004
	No	36,2	29,5	

*In the ERCP group, all cysts were communicating with the biliary tree. The ERCP group was excluded from this analysis. PAIR: percutaneous aspiration-injection-re-aspiration

group, 32.3%±27.1% in the PAIR group, and 63.6%±19.7% in the ERCP group (Table 1). The mean ratio of hydatid cyst shrinkage was significantly higher in the ERCP group ($p<0.001$). On subgroup analysis, the mean shrinkage ratio was higher in the surgery group than in the PAIR group ($p=0.015$; Table 2).

The mean shrinkage ratio was significantly higher in hydatid cysts with biliary fistulization than in non-fistulizing cysts (57.7%±25.7% and 36.2%±29.5%, respectively). In case of biliary fistulization, the shrinkage of hydatid cysts was faster ($p=0.004$; Table 3).

DISCUSSION

In the treatment of hydatid cysts, obliteration of the cyst cavity is an important problem. As the least traumatic method, total cystectomy is commonly used. However, it has complications like infection, sinus formation, recurrence, and dissemination (3). Omentoplasty, capitonage, simple closure, deroofting, and tube drainage are the most commonly used techniques for residual cavity management (4-10). The main limitations of these techniques are inapplicability for extremely large hydatid cysts in omentoplasty, injury to blood vessels and biliary tract in capitonage, intestinal entrapment in the residual cavity in deroofting, and risk of spillage and anaphylactic shock in percutaneous aspiration under radiologic guidance (11).

For hydatid cysts with biliary rupture, the preferred approach has been surgery (12, 13). However, an increasing number of reports have been published regarding endoscopic treatment for hydatid cysts with biliary rupture, and nowadays, ERCP has emerged as a safe treatment method (3, 14-20). In our report, 14 cases were treated with only ERCP+ES.

To the best of our knowledge, no studies have evaluated the residual cavity diameter after the treatment of hydatid cysts using ERCP. ERCP is widely used for treating the complications of hydatid cysts, such as common bile duct obstruction, cholangitis, and biliary fistula (7-10).

The main limitations of this report are the retrospective design and the small number of cases treated with only ERCP+ES. However, as a hydatid cyst with biliary communication is a rare condition, the only case reports in the literature are regarding the endoscopic treatment of hydatid cysts.

In this report, three different treatment modalities were evaluated in terms of obliteration of the cyst cavity. On subgroup analysis, the highest cavity shrinkage was found in the ERCP group. ERCP provided faster hydatid cyst shrinkage and even disappearance of the residual cavity in 50% of cases.

Moreover, irrespective of treatment modality, hydatid cysts with biliary communication obliterate faster. Faster obliteration of the hydatid cyst cavity can be related to contamination with bile. Likewise, decreased biliary pressure can also be an important factor for cavity obliteration.

In hydatid cysts with biliary communication, ERCP+ES can be safely used for primary treatment. Because hydatid cysts can obliterate faster with ERCP+ES than with other treatment modalities, there is a need for further studies to identify the reason for this accelerated obliteration.

Ethics Committee Approval: Ethics committee approval was not received due to the retrospective nature of this study.

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Hasta Onamı: Çalışmanın retrospektif tasarımından dolayı hasta onamı alınmamıştır.

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