A 65-year-old man presented with 5 months of persistent pain in the right hypochondrium without fever or jaundice. Physical examination and routine blood tests were normal. Abdominal ultrasound showed three hepatic cystic masses with morphologies suggestive of hydatid disease. Computed tomography unveiled an astonishing tableau of hepatic and peritoneal hydatidosis, with a voluminous fluid collection stretching over 27 cm within the right paracolic gutter. This expansive formation communicated with one of the hepatic cysts through a fistula (Figure 1). At laparotomy, a giant lesion was seen that traced a path from the right paracolic gutter to the protruding apex of a hydatid cyst nestled in the posterior section of the liver (Figure 2A and B). The pedunculated cyst contained gelatinous fluid with several daughter cysts.
cysts (Figure 2D). Numerous, dispersed white nodules across the peritoneal cavity (Figure 2C) were seen, accompanied by a substantial 6-cm retro-vesical cyst.

After resection of the protruding domes of the hepatic cysts, the fistulous path between the hepatic cyst and the pedunculated peritoneal cyst was resected (Figure 2E). The postoperative course was uneventful, and the patient was initiated on albendazole in an attempt to prevent the formation of new hydatid cysts, in case spillage of cyst contents had occurred.

Hydatid disease, caused by the larval form of *Echinococcus granulosus*, is endemic in the Mediterranean area and elsewhere.¹ This case highlights how a fistulous process relates to the natural history of hydatidosis called exovesiculation that could eventually cause peritoneal or retroperitoneal hydatidosis. Secondary peritoneal cysts are generally a result of spontaneous or traumatic rupture of liver cysts.² When surgery is indicated, it is optimal to manage all cysts at once, if possible, to forestall potential complications.³ In the absence of clear recommendations, we opted for conservative surgery associated with postsurgical drug treatment with albendazole.⁴

Received August 29, 2023. Accepted for publication September 19, 2023.

Acknowledgment: The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ASTMH) assisted with publication expenses.

Disclosure: A written consent was obtained from the patient to publish the pictures and the case.

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