

## Hydatid disease of bone: a case report and literature review

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**H**ydatic disease is a parasitic infestation caused by larvae of the tapeworm *Echinococcus*. It is endemic in Morocco and Mediterranean countries. It may develop in almost any part of the body. The liver is the most frequently involved organ (75%) followed by the lung (15%) and the remainder of the body (10%). Hydatidosis of bone is rare, accounting for only 0.5% to 2.5% of human hydatidosis. It represents one of the most severe forms of this infection.

**Case presentation:** We report the observation of a female patient with no previous history, aged 66 years. The clinical examination finds a swelling of the right knee evolving for 2 years. Radiological investigations showed a poorly limited osteolytic tumor taking the knee and the anterior compartment of the thigh. Surgical treatment consisted of

disarticulation of the right hip. The macroscopic examination found a multilocular lesion containing clear fluid and daughter cysts measuring 23 cm taking the patellofemoral joint and the anterior compartment of the thigh. Histological examination showed a pink lamellar cuticular membrane lined by compressed germinal epithelium and surrounded by a polymorphous granulation tissue, fibrosis, and an inflammatory reaction rich in eosinophils.

Because of the clinical latency of hydatid disease, hydatid disease of bone should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any bone mass discovered in the human body. Surgical treatment with histologic examination can provide a definitive diagnosis.

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