Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections

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Title: Multiple thoracic hydatidosis (About 23 cases)

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Body: The multiple thoracic hydatidosis is rare, but dangerous because of the difficulties of its therapeutic management, and severity of its complications, some of which can be life threatening. The aim of our study was to evaluate the diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties of multiple thoracic hydatidosis. This is a retrospective study spread over 11 years (January 2000 to September 2011) concerning 23 cases of multiple thoracic hydatidosis. Patients included had two or more thoracic hydatid cysts. There are 11 women and 12 men with a mean age of 46 years (range 16 to 78 years). Six patients have already been operated on for pulmonary hydatid cysts in 3 cases and liver cysts in 3 cases. Pulmonary localization is constant with multiple hydatid cysts making an appearance in balloons release in 16 cases, a double pulmonary hydatid cyst in 7 cases. Cardiac localization was found in 4 cases, while with mediastinal, hepatic, and great vessels is found in 3 cases each. The treatment was surgery alone in 8 cases, associated with medical treatment in 6 cases. Medical treatment alone (Albendazole) was recommended in 15 cases. The evolution was marked by the worsening lesions in five cases, pulmonary hydatid cyst rupture into the pleural cavity in 2 cases, and lesions were stationary in 10 cases. Through this work, we emphasize the rarity and severity of multiple thoracic hydatidosis. Medical treatment remains the only treatment of disseminated forms. The best treatment is preventive.