
Liver cysts :

Maged Mohamed Kamal Eldeen Hassan

128SUMMARY Intra - hepatic cysts are diseases of the liver and intra hepatic biliary tree include entities which differ in aetiology , manifestations and management. Intra hepatic cysts are either congenital or acquired. Congenital cysts include; parenchymal and ductal cysts . Parenchymal cysts include; solitary cysts , polycystic disease of the liver and congenital hepatic fibrosis. Ductal cysts include: solitary ductal cyst and multiple cystic dilatation of intrahepatic bile ducts (caroli's syndrome) . Acquired cysts include : echinococcal cysts, neoplastic cysts (benign and malignant) and post traumatic cysts. The great majority of patients of hepatic cysts are asymptomatic. Most of cases are incidental finding at operation or autopsy. When symptoms occur , they are usually related to the presence of enlarging mass in the upper abdomen , the most common presentations include; abdominal mass , hepatomegaly, abdominal pain and jaundice . Complications are rare , may account for symptoms. They include : perforation , 129 haemorrhage , secondary infection , torsion of cyst on a pedicle and spontaneous rupture. Ultrasonographic and computed tomographic scanmngs are the most accurate procedures for diagnosing hepatic cysts. , Other procedures may be needed to confirm the diagnosis as cholangiography and arteriography. The treatment of hepatic cysts varies according to their nature and many other factors. The non surgical lines of therapy plays a minor role as an adjuvant lines of therapy for surgery which is the main stem in planning of the treatment strategy . Laparoscopy is taking a promising steps in this field , carrying the hope to decrease the dependence on open surgery in the near future.