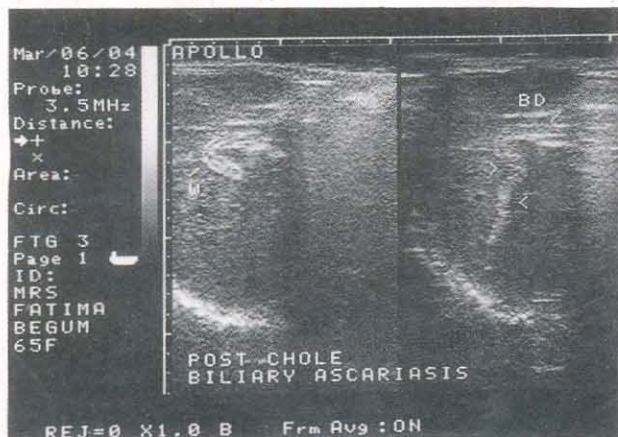


## Biliary Ascariasis

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*Sonograms : represent a composite of different real time images, showing a round worm as a thick, long non-shadowing echogenic structure with central longitudinal anechoic tube. The worm is seen as a linear structure in common hepatic duct and common bile duct and as a curved structure in the right hepatic duct. This worm exhibited movement during sonographic examination. These sonograms are of a 65 years old female who presented with post cholecystectomy biliary colic.*

Ascariasis is the most common helminthic disease of the mankind. More than a billion people are infected world wide. The adult worm has a marked tendency to migrate and explore body orifices. Ascaris commonly attempts to enter the bile ducts and pancreatic duct and has been noted to reach the nose, ear and urinary bladder. *The biliary tree is the commonest extra-intestinal site of Ascaris lumbricoides.* Entry of the Ascaris into the biliary tree can cause biliary colic, recurrent pyogenic cholangitis, cholecystitis, pancreatitis, biliary calculi, liver abscesses and granulomas. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is an excellent imaging technique in the diagnosis of biliary ascariasis. However, sonography is a simple, rapid, non-invasive method to demonstrate ascarids in biliary tree.

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