

Peribiliary cysts

- Occur in the setting of chronic liver disease where it is a rare, benign and often asymptomatic disorder.
- It occurs when there is cyst formation around the intrahepatic biliary ductules primarily in a hilar distribution.
- Unlike Choledochal cysts (for example in Caroli disease) peribiliary cysts do not communicate with the biliary tree.

Peribiliary cysts

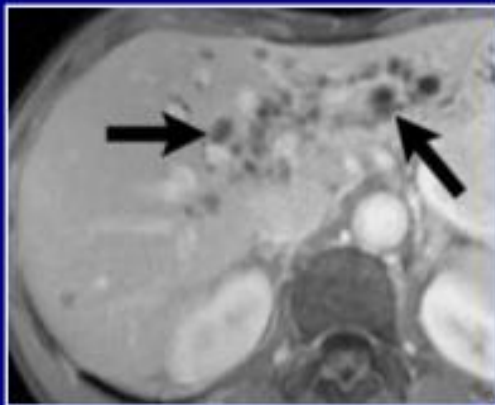
PERIBILIARY CYST

- Seen in pts with severe liver disease
- Small in size 0.2 – 2.5 cm
- Usually located centrally within porta hepatis or at the junction of the main right and left hep ducts
- Generally asymptomatic
- May rarely cause biliary obstruction
- Due to obstructed small periductal glands

Peribiliary cysts

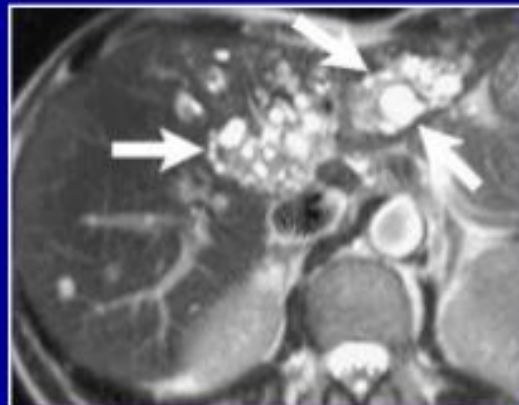
Fewer than 60 reported cases

T1-weighted MRI



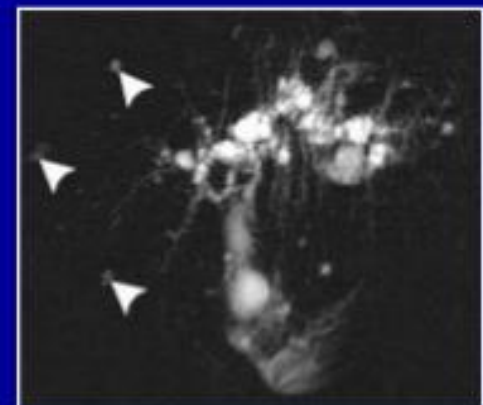
Low intensity cysts
lying along left PV

T2-weighted MRI

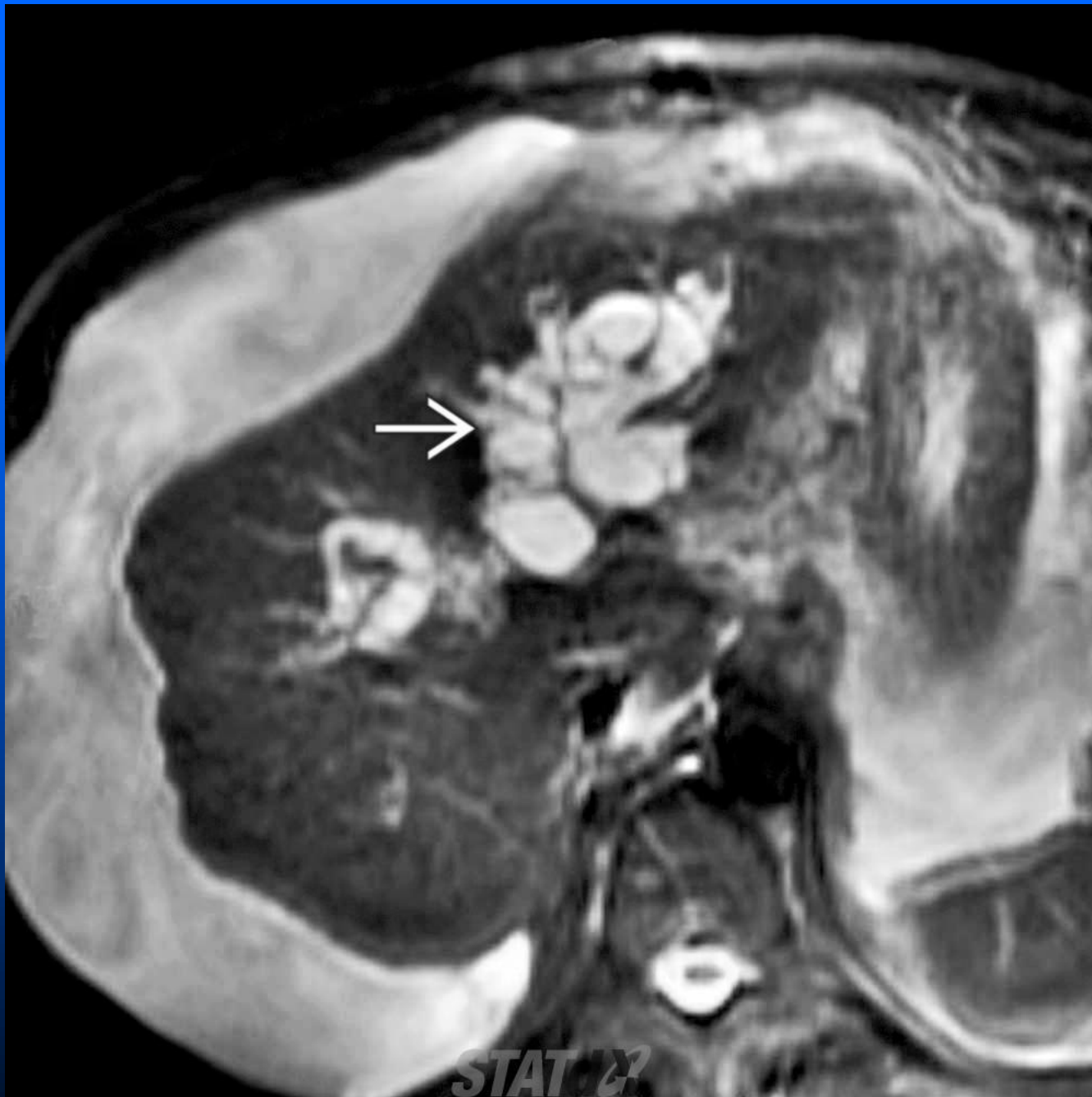


High intensity cysts
lying along left PV
“string of beads”

MRCP



Peribiliary cysts at hilum
High intensity areas in RI



Axial T2WI FS MR shows a small cirrhotic liver and ascites. Also shown are water-intensity lesions in the portal triads (white solid arrow) that do not arborize (branch) as bile ducts and are spherical in shape, representing peribiliary cysts.

