



# The Cysts

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A cyst is a closed sac, having a distinct membrane and division on the nearby tissue. It may contain air, fluids, or semi-solid material. It may be single or multiple, single-spaced or a lot of space can be separated by septums. Most cysts in the body are benign (dysfunctional) tumors, the result of plugged ducts or other natural body outlets for secretions. The cysts may be any locations. Superficial cysts are determined as swelling. They are generally movable, dermal, skin colored and firm nodules. Rupture of the cyst into the dermis produced inflammatory reaction. The cysts with deep location can determined with radiologic methods. True cysts are varied as follows: 1-Congenital cysts: are usually in kidneys, liver, lung and pancreas, 2-Hormonal cysts: are common in ovary, occur from non-cracking Graaf follicle, 3-Tumoral cysts: may be benign (cystoma- cystadenoma) or malignant (cystic carcinoma- cystadenocarcinoma), 4-Retention cysts; occurs with obstruction of ducts, 5-Parasitic cysts; are structures formed by some of the parasites in the organ.

A pseudocyst is collection without a distinct membrane. Pancreatic pseudocyst is not a true cyst. It arise in acute pancreatitis as a result of autodigestion of intra and extrapancreatic tissues. A syrinx results when a watery, protective substance known as cerebrospinal fluid, that normally flows around the spinal cord and brain, transporting nutrients and waste products, collects in a small area of the spinal cord and forms a cyst. It's not a true cyst. An abscess is not a cyst too. The vascular lesions can confused with cysts. Doppler ultrasound separates both of them. Treatment modalities ranges from simple enucleation of the cyst to curettage to resection. There are cysts, e.g. buccal bifurcation cyst with self-resolution nature, in which close observation only can be employed unless the cyst is infected and symptomatic. Some malignant tumors may develop in the form of the cyst. Such as ovarian, testicular or pancreatic tumors contain the wall of invasion. These are called cystadenocarcinoma serous or mucinous. Their therapy needs oncologic approach.

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### **Kistler**

Kist; sınırlayıcı bir membranı olan kapalı bir kesedir. Lümeninde sıvı , hava yada yarı katı materyal bulunabilir. Kistlerin pek çoğu sekresyon kanallarının tıkanmasıyla meydana gelir. Herhangi bir yerleşimde görülebilen kistler yalancı yada gerçek olabilir. Gerçek olanları şöyle sınıflanabilir: Doğumsal kistler, Hormonal kistler, Tümöral kistler, Retansiyon kistleri, Parazitik kistler. Kistlerin tedavisi gerçek olup olmadıklarına ve komplikasyonlarına göre değişir. Basit kistlerin tedavisi enükleasyondur. Ruptüre kistler çevre dokuda inflamasyon oluşturabilir. Tedaviye antibiyotik ve antiinflamatuvar ilaçların eklenmesi gerekebilir. Bazı malign tümörler de kist şeklinde gelişebilir. Overler, testis, pankreas gibi organlarda sık görülen bu tümörlerin benign-malign ayırımının yapılması önemlidir.

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