Surgical Pathological Conference

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104-14262 subcarinal lymph node, 20X



104-14262 40X



Many Well demarcated, noncaseating granulomas, 100X



Multinucleated giant cells in the center of the granuloma, 200X



Asteroid body in the giant cell, 400X



104-14261 lung, RLL, adenocarcinoma, 40X



A few granulomas in lung parenchyma and tumor



104-15117 Lung, RLL, mucous gland adenoma, 40X



104-15117 mucous gland adenoma, 200X



Pathological Diagnosis

Chronic granulomatous inflamamtion of lymph nodes, compatible with sarcoidosis

Adenocarcinoma

Mucous gland adenoma

Sarcoidosis

- Multiorgan disease characterized by noncaseating epithelioid granulomas
- Etiology is unknown, may represents exaggerated cellular immune response to an unidentified antigen
- Incidence: 10/100,000 per year
 20-40 years

twice as frequently in female as in male

10 times more in African Americans

 Most common sites: pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, lung, peripheral lymph nodes (95%)
 liver, eyes, skin, bones, salivary glands and other organs

Presentations

- Acute onset: fever, weight loss, erythema nodosum good prognosis
- Chronic course: pulmonary, pericardial or myocardial involvement

unfavorable prognosis

Spontaneous recovery is common Mortality rate: 1-5%

Laboratory Tests

 Hypergammaglobulinemia (>80%)
 Hypercalciuria with or without hypercalcemia (11%)

 Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) elevated in serum

Histopathologic Features

- 6 Non-caseating granuloma: epithelioid cells, scattered multinucleated giant cells, lymphocytes, plasma cells and fibroblasts
- Asteroid, Schaumann or Hamazaki-Wesenberg bodies



Differential Diagnosis

Tuberculous granulomas
Nontuberculous granulomas
Histoplasma
Berylliosis, metal dusts or organic antigens

Clinical association with malignancy

- Whether sarcoidosis predisposes to malignancy and/or vice versa remains a contentious issue
- Malignancies and autoimmune processes can also induce sarcoidosis-like granulomatous reactions in the lung or regional lymph nodes

Sarcoidosis is a diagnosis of **exclusion** at clinical, radiographic and morphologic levels

Mucous gland adenoma

Extremely rare
Mean age: 52 years
Location: central
Well-defined intraluminal mass, arise from the mucus glands of the bronchus