

Sarcoidosis of liver

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disease of unknown cause. It most often affects young and middle-aged people. It is often manifested by bilateral hilar adenopathy, pulmonary infiltrates, and ocular and skin lesions. **The liver**, the spleen, lymph nodes, salivary glands, heart, nervous system, muscles, bones and other organs can also be affected. Diagnosis is established if radiological findings are supported by histological evidence of non-caseifying granulomas from epithelioid cells. Granulomas for known causes and local sarcoid reactions must be ruled out.^[1]

Symptoms

Symptoms of hepatic sarcoidosis present with abnormalities in about one-third of patients liver tests. Isolated granulomatous liver disease is not sufficient for a certain diagnosis of sarcoidosis, it is referred to as "GLUS (granulomatous lesion of unknown significance)". In the case of liver granulomas, a number of other diseases are possible in the differential diagnosis (infections, drug disorders, malignant lymphoma, primary biliary cirrhosis, idiopathic granulomatous hepatitis). Hepatic failure or portal hypertension are rare.

Treatment

Corticosteroids are not routinely recommended in patients with hepatic sarcoidosis who do not show evidence of progressive liver dysfunction because they do not affect the development of liver function.

Links

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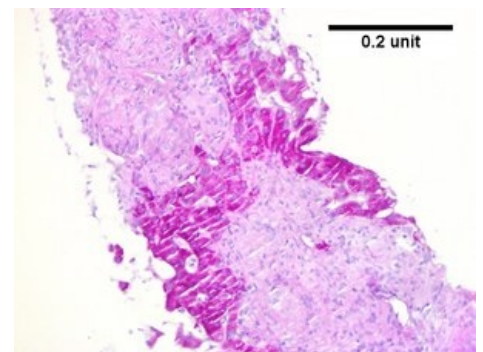
- Sarcoidosis
- Sarcoidosis (pathology)
- Sarcoidosis (internal)

Source

- ANTON, Jan. Lecture materials "Sarkoidóza".

Reference

1. HUNNINGHAKE, GW – COSTABEL, U – ANDO, M. ATS/ERS/WASOG statement on sarcoidosis. American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society/World Association of Sarcoidosis and other Granulomatous Disorders. *Sarcoidosis Vasc Diffuse Lung Dis* [online]. 1999, vol. 2, p. 149-73, Available from <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10560120>>. ISSN 1124-0490.



Hepatic sarcoidosis in a patient with previously known sarcoidosis.