

Sarcoidosis of lymphatic system

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** (BHL), pulmonary infiltrates, and ocular and skin lesions. The liver, **spleen**, **lymph nodes**, salivary glands, heart, nervous system, muscles, bones and other organs can also be affected.^[1]

Epidemiology

Hyl lymphadenopathy is present in 90% of patients. Patients with sarcoidosis account for 74% of all BHL patients.

5–30% of patients have extrauterine lymph node involvement (10.5% in our country).

Splenomegaly was found on CT in 6% of patients.

Symptoms

Affected peripheral **lymphnodes** are small, motile and painless, do not ulcerate, do not form fistulas. *Abdominal lymphadenopathy* is present as multiple enlarged paraaortic, paracaval and portal lymph nodes. Isolated granulomatoid lymph node involvement is not sufficient for a certain diagnosis of sarcoidosis. It is referred to as **GLUS** (**g**ranulomatous **l**esions of **u**nknown **s**ignificance).

Disability spleen can cause disorders in blood count.

Diagnostics

In X-ray lungs, the most characteristic finding is **BHL**, which may also be a sign of malignancy (lymphoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, extracorporeal tumors).

Links

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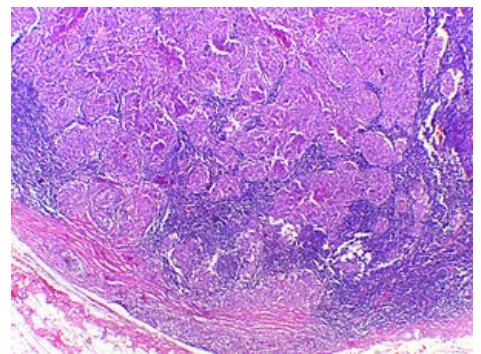
- Sarcoidosis
- Sarcoidosis (pathology)
- Sarcoidosis (internal)

Source

- ANTON, Jan. Lecture materials "Sarkoidóza".

References

1. HUNNINGHAKE, G W – 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.



Sarcoid lymph node