Sarcoidosis = سارکوئید
Sarcoidosis
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Sarcoidosis is a granulomatous disease, often systemic, of undetermined cause. A distinction is made between the rare subacute, transient type of sarcoidosis and the usual chronic, persistent type.

In subacute, transient sarcoidosis, erythema nodosum is associated with hilar adenopathy, fever, and, in some cases, pleurisy. Occasionally, there is enlargement of some of the subcutaneous lymph nodes, such as the submental or cervical nodes.

In systemic sarcoidosis, cutaneous lesions are encountered in approximately one fourth of patients who are seen in dermatologic departments.
In the United States, this disorder is much more common and is more severe in African Americans. It is rare in children. The most common cutaneous lesions of sarcoidosis are brown-red or purple papules and plaques. Through central clearing, circinate lesions may result. When papules or plaques of sarcoidosis are situated on the nose, cheeks, and ears, the term *lupus pernio* is applied. This presentation has been associated with upper respiratory involvement and greater disease severity.
A rare form of sarcoidosis is its lichenoid variant, in which small, papular lesions occur. Very rare manifestations include hypopigmented sarcoidosis, which appears as macules with or without an associated papular or nodular component.
Subcutaneous nodules of sarcoidosis are also rare. Originally described by Darier and Roussy, they may
Sarcoidosis occurs in association with other cutaneous lesions or alone. Up to 80% to 90% of patients with subcutaneous sarcoidosis have clinical evidence of skin involvement.
Systemic sarcoidosis occasionally coexists with granuloma annulare. Cutaneous lesions of sarcoidosis are characterized by the presence of noncaseating epithelioid cell granulomas. Histopathologically, these lesions show a dense infiltrate of lymphocytes and histiocytes around the granulomas, with occasional foreign material in approximately 20% of cutaneous sarcoidal lesions from patients with systemic sarcoidosis.

Histopathology.

The lesions of erythema nodosum occurring in subacute, transient sarcoidosis have the same histologic features as those described in idiopathic erythema nodosum.
Like lesions in other organs, the cutaneous lesions of chronic, persistent sarcoidosis are characterized by the presence of circumscribed collections of epithelioid histiocytes—so-called epithelioid cell tubercles—which show little or no necrosis. The papules, plaques, and lupus pernio-type lesions show variously sized aggregates of epithelioid cells...
and, rarely, also giant cells. Typical sarcoidal granulomas are found in the ichthyosiform lesions, in ulcerated areas, and in atrophic lesions. Verrucous sarcoid exhibits prominent associated acanthosis and hyperkeratosis. Biopsies of hypopigmented sarcoid may reveal granulomas, which may have a perineural component or fail to reveal
In typical cutaneous lesions of sarcoidosis, the well-demarcated islands of epithelioid cells contain few, if any, giant cells. Unlike the case with other granulomas, including those of leprosy, tuberculosis, foreign-body reactions, and necrobiotic xanthogranuloma...
Classically, sarcoid has been associated with only a sparse lymphocytic infiltrate, particularly at the margins. Occasionally, small foci of fibrin or necrosis showing eosinophilic staining is found in the center of some of the granulomas. A reticulum stain of sarcoid reveals a network...
**Systemic Lesions.** The lungs are the most commonly involved organ in the chronic, persistent type of sarcoidosis.
In about 25% of the patients, ocular manifestations occur, most commonly chronic iridocyclitis. Splenomegaly is present in 70%, of peripheral lymph nodes in 30%, and of the liver in 20% of the patients.
Sarcoidosis, although usually a benign disease, is fatal in approximately 5% of patients. The most common complications include involvement of the lungs, liver, and spleen. Hypopituitarism from involvement of either the pituitary gland or the hypothalamus is also a rare fatal complication.
The diagnosis of sarcoidosis in a patient with systemic disease is based on clinical presentation, biopsy
Pathogenesis

The cause of sarcoidosis is unknown, and the disease may not have the same pathogenesis in all individuals. Alterations in immune response may play a role. Mycobacteria, especially cell-wall-deficient forms, have been postulated to represent the antigen source. Mycobacterium tuberculosis has been implicated by some studies, whereas others have suggested atypical mycobacteria. Other infectious causes such as Rickettsia have also been suggested.
Electron microscopic examination of epithelioid cells fails to show any evidence of bacterial fragments, unlike the case in granulomas.
residual bodies of lysosomes. Asteroid bodies consist of collagen showing the typical 64- to 70-nm periodicity. It seems likely that this collagen is trapped between epithelioid cells during the stage of giant-cell formation.

**Differential Diagnosis**

The histologic differentiation of sarcoidosis from lupus vulgaris may be very difficult, and it is occasionally impossible. There is no absolute histologic criterion by which the two diseases can be differentiated.
Foreign-body granulomas can also resemble sarcoidosis. Polariscopic examination in search of doubly refractile material, and others, show “naked” tubercles indistinguishable from those of sarcoidosis, but unlike sarcoid, they are usually perifollicular.

Tuberculoid leprosy, which may show granulomas in association with only a sparse lymphocytic infiltrate, can also be distinguished by its clinical presentation, which may be indistinguishable from sarcoidosis. It is important to note that tuberculoid leprosy is not contagious domestically, e.g., Texas and Louisiana, or has not had prolonged close contact with another individual with the disease.