Weber christian disease = كرَيْسِتْيَان وِيَبَر داء
Weber Christian Disease
Clinical Presentation.
Weber-Christian disease now is a nonspecific clinical impression but is a pathologic diagnosis of exclusion. The disease has a good prognosis. However, if internal organ fat necrosis also is present, it may be fatal.
Weber christian disease = كريرن فيبر داء
The histopathologic appearance itself is not sufficiently specific to exclude other
Weber-Christian disease = كرير نجيب فارس

has depressed and indurated clinical lesions. Fibroblasts, collagen, and scattered lymphocytes and a few plasma cells replace the fat. Vascular changes are mild.

Systemic lesions occur in some cases of Weber-Christian disease and serve to distinguish this disease from most other...
Pathogenesis. If Weber-Christian disease exists as a distinct disease, the cause is unknown, but circulating immune complexes have been found in some cases.

Differential Diagnosis.
The histologic appearance of Weber-Christian disease is most distinctive in the second phase, when there is an infiltration by lymphocytes and macrophages between fat cells that is discretely localized to the fat lobules.

Erythema nodosum with unusual predominance of neutrophils can resemble the early phase of Weber-Christian disease, except for the localization of erythema nodosum primarily in the septa and Weber-Christian mainly in the lobules. Likewise, AA T deficiency can resemble early Weber-Christian disease except that the neutrophilic infiltrate in AAT deficiency usually affects the dermis and septa as well as the lobules.

Subcutaneous fat necrosis of pancreatic disease can produce some of these findings but usually can be recognized by the extensive necrosis and deposition of bluish calcium precipitates with fatty acids.

Histiocytic cytophagic panniculitis
Weber christian disease = ڪرﻴﺴﺘﻴاﻦ وﻴﺒﺮ داء

has some of the clinical features but histologically has a lymphoid infiltrate with macrophages.
Weber christian disease = بربغ دم دیز

have ingested sufficient lymphocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophils to be called

Subcutaneous panniculitic T-cell lymphoma can underly a histiocytic cytophagic panniculitic reaction, so lymphoma needs to