SARCOIDOSIS

- Idiopathic multisystem disorder
- Characterised by non-caseating granulomata
- More common in women 20-50 yrs
- More common in blacks and Asians
- ? Related to mycobacteria

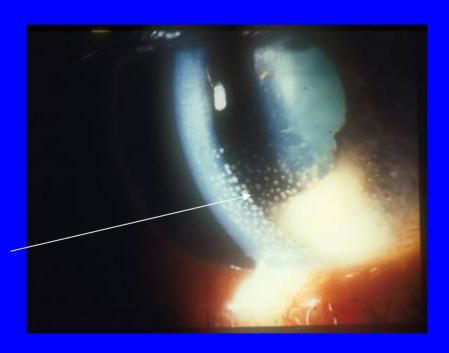
SARCOIDOSIS Systemic Involvement

- Lung lesions 95%
- Thoracic lymph nodes
 50%
- Skin lesions $-30\% \rightarrow$
- Eyes 30%



SARCOIDOSIS Ocular Involvement

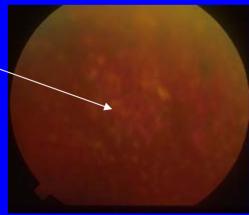
- Anterior segment lesions (30%)
 - Conjunctival granuloma
 - Lacrimal gland involvement/dry eye
 - Acute or chronic uveitis→
 - KPs described as 'mutton fat' because they are large and greasy



SARCOIDOSIS Ocular Involvement

- Posterior segment lesions (20%)
 - Patchy venous sheathing
 - Cellular infiltrate around vessels
 - Chorioretinal granulonmas
 - Vasculitis including occlusive causing:-
 - Neovascularisation
 - Infiltrate in vitreous (vitritis) including cell clumps (snowballs)

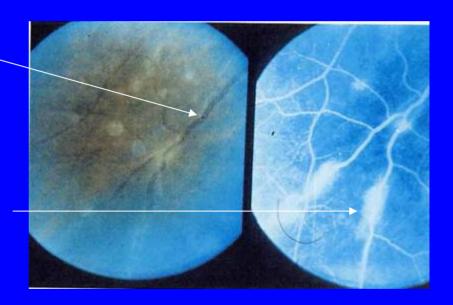




SARCOIDOSIS Ocular Involvement

• Sheathing of the retinal veins

Fluorescein
 angiography showing
 leakage and staining at
 sites of sheathing

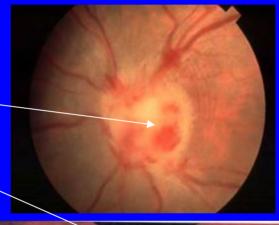


SARCOIDOSIS Granuloma in Fundus

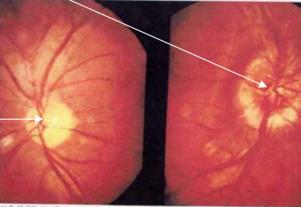
• Retinal and pre-retinal Choroidal

SARCOIDOSIS Granuloma in Fundus

Optic nerve head granuloma



Normal optic nerve head



SARCOIDOSIS Systemic Signs

Lupus pernio affecting the nose – a chronic progressive cutaneous sarcoid that most commonly affects face and ears



SARCOIDOSIS Systemic signs

Facial palsy

 Salivary gland enlargement



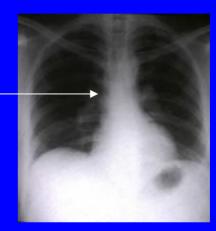


SARCOIDOSIS Systemic signs

- Hilar adenopathy on chest x-ray
- Lung infiltrate



Arthritis





SARCOIDOSIS Investigations (1)

CXR – to detect pulmonary signs

• Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy



Pulmonary mottling

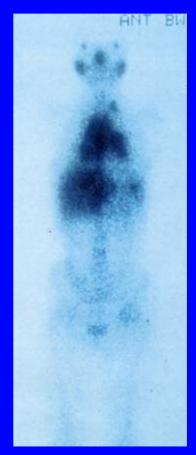


SARCOIDOSIS Investigations (2)

- Serum angiotensin-converting enzyme
 (ACE) elevated in active sarcoidosis
- Mantoux test caution in patients who have had BCG vaccination. Test may be negative
- Lung function tests

SARCOIDOSIS Investigations (3)

Gallium scan showing increased uptake in the lacrimal and parotid glands and pulmonary regions in a patient with active sarcoidosis



SARCOIDOSIS Treatment

Systemic steroids may be necessary in patients with posterior segment disease where vision is threatened, especially if optic nerve is involved