



Interhospital Conference

Case 9

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A 45-year-old female

Progressive rash on face and
extremities for 2 years

A 45-year-old female



Present illness

2010



1st Eyebrows
and eyeliners
tattoo

2012



2nd Eyebrows
and eyeliners
tattoo



Present illness

2010

1st Eyebrows
and eyeliners
tattoo

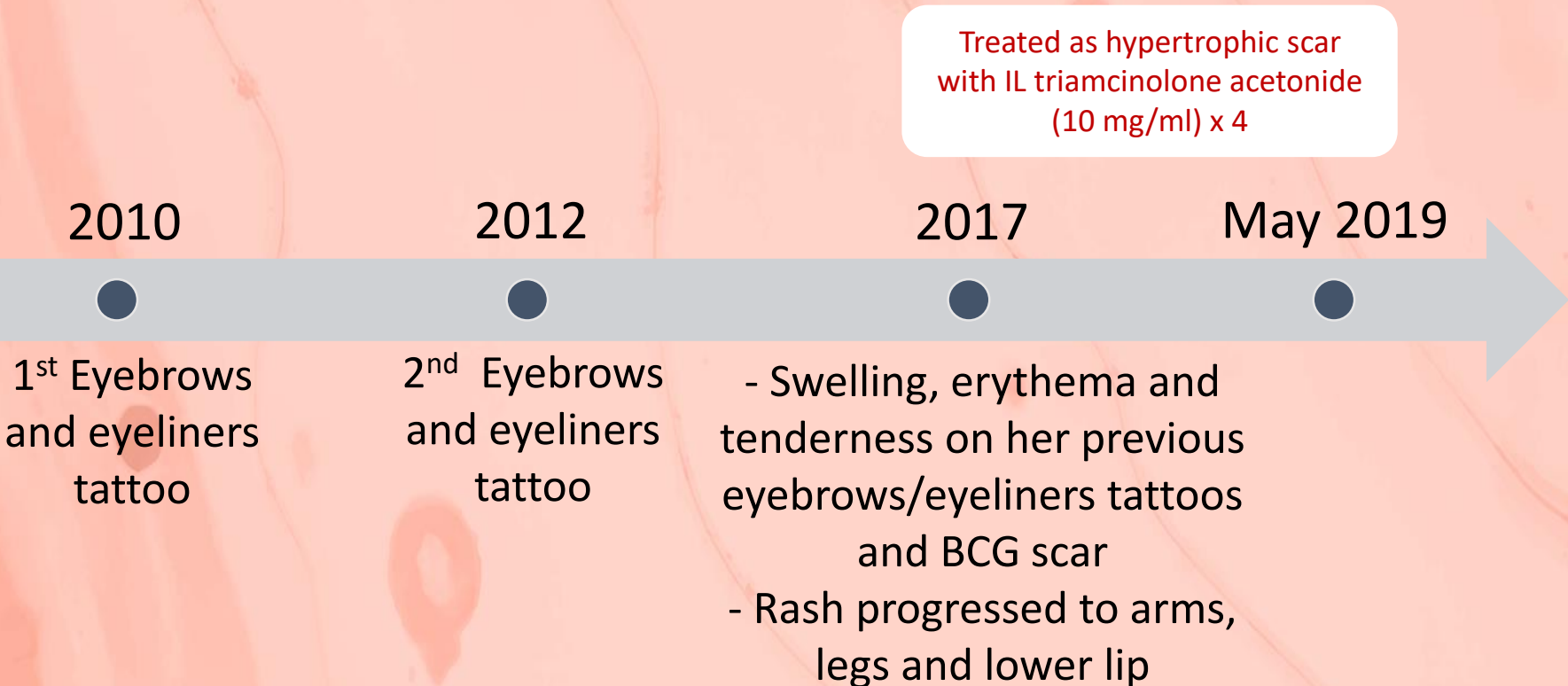
2012

2nd Eyebrows
and eyeliners
tattoo

2017

- Swelling, erythema and tenderness on her previous eyebrows/eyeliners tattoos and BCG scar
- Rash progressed to arms, legs and lower lip

Present illness



Personal history

- No underlying diseases
- No current medication
- No herbal used
- Her father had pulmonary tuberculosis 4 years prior

Physical examination

- Vital signs - stable
- HEENT - no pale conjunctivae, anicteric sclerae
- LN - not palpable
- Respiratory - WNL
- CVS - WNL
- GI - WNL
- Neuro - grossly intact

A microscopic view of skin tissue, showing various cellular structures and fibers in shades of pink and orange. The background is a complex network of thin, wavy lines and small, dark spots, characteristic of histological staining.

Dermatological examination



Bilateral indurated erythematous to brownish plaques on both eyebrows, skin-colored plaques on both eyeliner and erythematous papules on lower lip



Multiple discrete indurated erythematous small plaques on both legs and arms



Diascopy test showed apple-jelly appearance

Multiple discrete indurated erythematous small plaques on both legs and arms

Problem list

1. Progressive indurated erythematous papules and plaques on previous scars, extremities and lower lip
2. Family history of pulmonary tuberculosis

Differential diagnosis

Lesions at scars

Inflammation

Hypertrophic scar

Tattoo granuloma

Sarcoidosis

Pseudolymphoma

Infection

Chronic infection

eg. NTM infection

Differential diagnosis

New lesions

Inflammation

~~Hypertrophic scar~~

~~Tattoo granuloma~~

Sarcoidosis

Pseudolymphoma

Infection

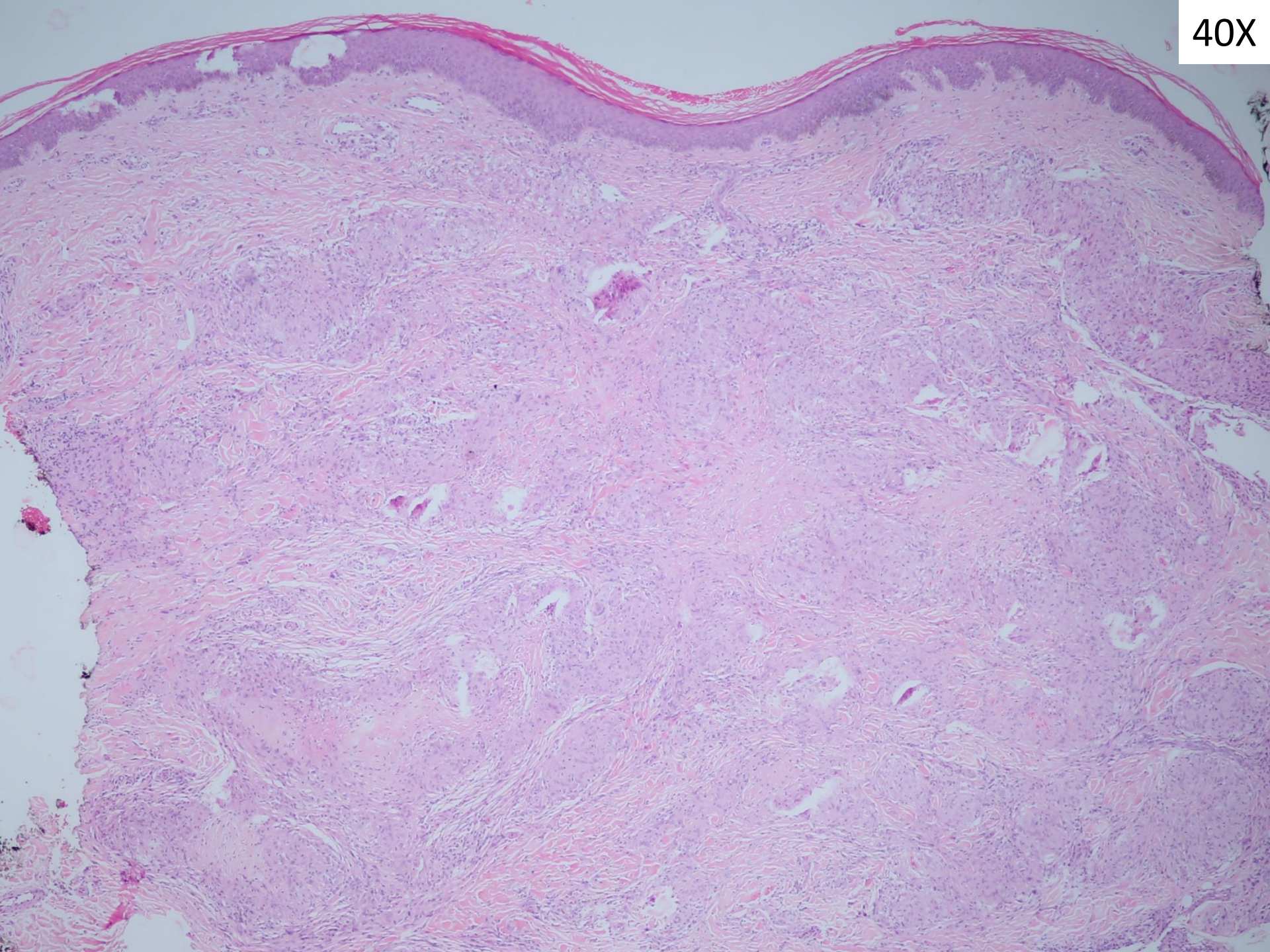
Chronic infection

eg. NTM infection

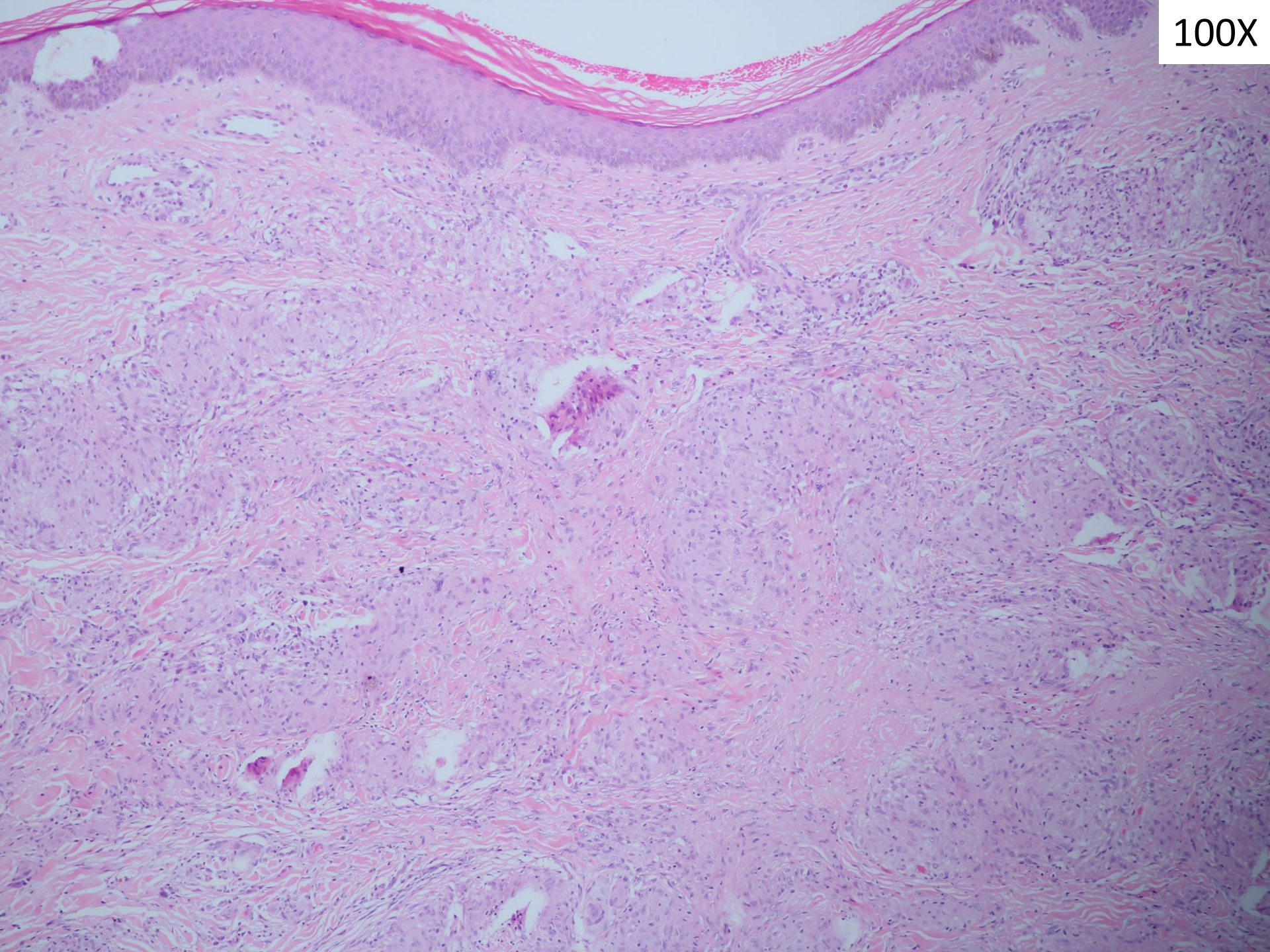
The background of the slide is a microscopic image of tissue, likely stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). It shows various cellular and structural components, including elongated fibers, small dark spots, and larger, more complex structures that could be glandular or ductal in nature. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by shades of pink, orange, and light brown.

Histopathology

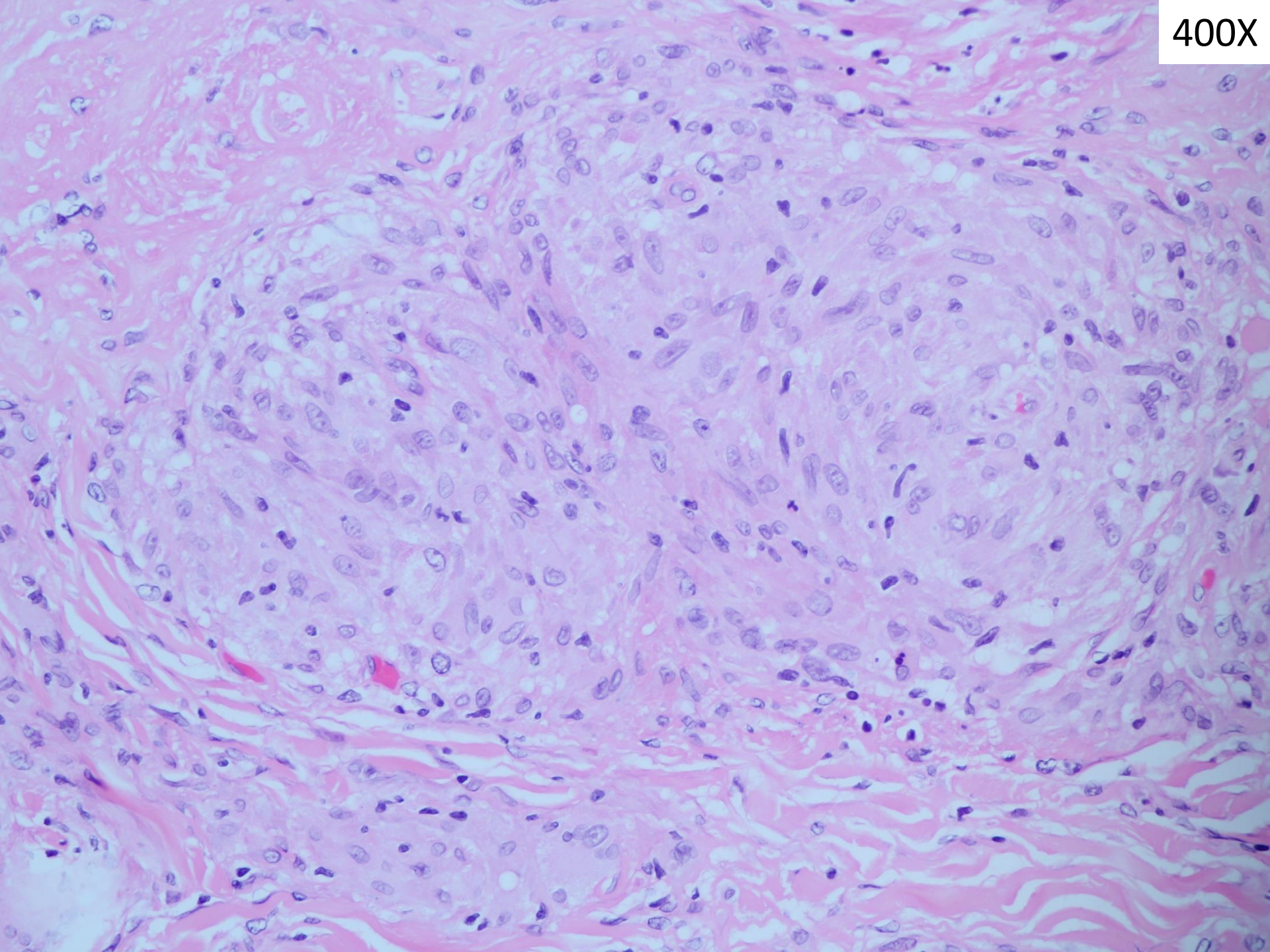
40X



100X



400X



Histopathology

- Special stains
 - GMS
 - PAS
 - AFB
 - Fite
 - Brown&Brenn
 - Polarized light - negative
- Negative

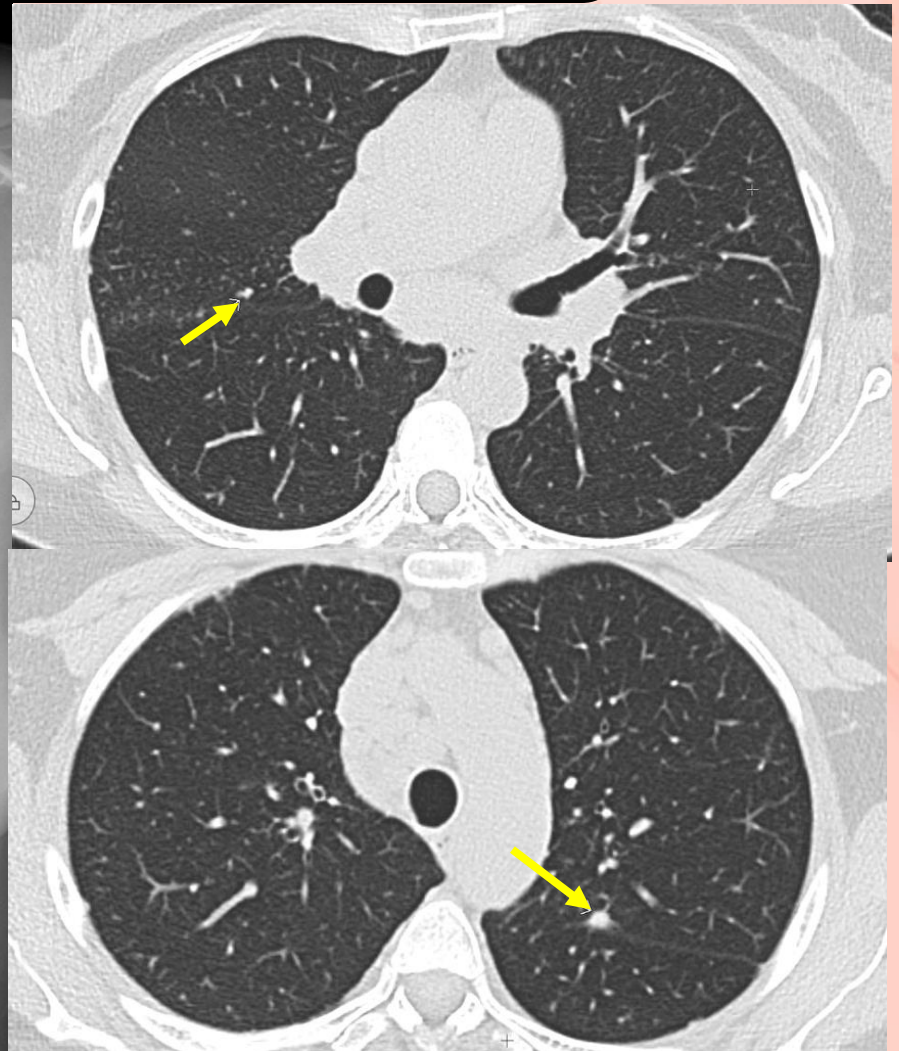
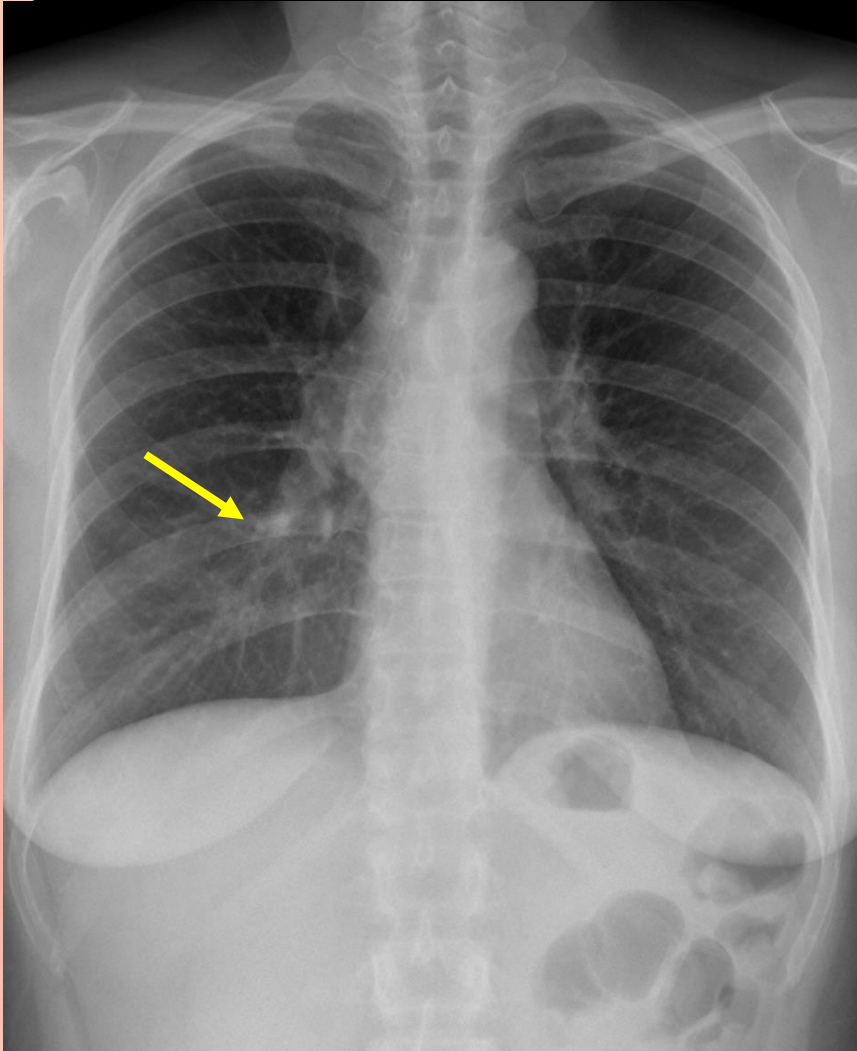
Investigations

- CBC
 - WBC 4580 /cumm (N 49%, L 35%, Mo 11%, Eo 5%)
 - Hb 14.3 g/dl, Hct 42.2%
 - Platelets 382000 /cumm
- Liver/renal function test - WNL
- Calcium - 9.8 mg/dL
- LDH - 201 U/L, CRP - 0.56 mg/L
- **Eyes examination - Pan-uveitis**
- EKG - Normal

Further investigations

- Chest radiograph
 - Bilateral reticulonodular infiltration at both upper lungs, with prominent soft tissue at right hilum
- HRCT chest
 - Multiple nodules in both lungs with favor perilymphatic distribution as well as multiple enlarged supraclavicular, mediastinal and bronchopulmonary nodes
- T-spot.TB - Negative

Further investigations



Further investigations

- Pulmonary function test - Mild obstructive
 - Bronchoscope - Normal findings
 - Subcarina/Rt paratrachial lymph node transbronchial needle aspiration biopsy
 - Histology - **Presence of non-necrotizing granuloma**
 - Aerobes C/S
 - TB direct
 - GMS
 - AFB/mAFB
- } Negative

Systemic sarcoidosis

(skin, lungs, LN, eyes)

Sarcoidosis

- Chronic, multisystem inflammatory disease
- Characterized by the presence of non-caseating granulomas
- Unknown etiology, Th1 cell-mediated

Sarcoidosis

- Involve multiple organs
 - **Lungs**, skin, eyes, lymph nodes, salivary gland, heart, spleen, liver and nervous system
- Epidemiology
 - Bimodal incidences (25-35 y/o and 45-55 y/o)
 - **Female** predominance
 - More common in European (up to 100:100000 cases) but **rare in Asian (up to 2:100000)**

Cutaneous sarcoidosis

- Known as “Great imitator”
- Cutaneous presentation accounted for 20-30%
- About 30% of cutaneous sarcoidosis developed systemic within 1 month to 1 year
- Clinical features
 - Non-specific : erythema nodosum (good prognosis)
 - Specific

Specific features

- **Common**
 - Macules, papules, nodules, plaques, scar, lupus pernio
- **Uncommon**
 - Annular, atrophic, lichenoid, psoriasiform, subcutaneous
- **Rare**
 - Alopecia, angiolupoid, erythrodermic, hypopigmented, ichthyosiform, micropapular, nail dystrophy, ulcerative, verrucous

Scar sarcoidosis

- Found 29% of cutaneous sarcoidosis
- Presented at any sites of old wounds
 - Injection, tattoos, venepuncture, post-herpes etc
- Latency period : 6 months to 59 years



Scar sarcoidosis

- Singly or precede/follow/concurrent systemic disease
- May indicate exacerbation of disease
- Associated to pulmonary involvement, lymphadenopathy, erythema nodosum

Management for cutaneous sarcoidosis

- Local
 - Topical class I corticosteroid
 - Intralesional triamcinolone 2.5-10 mg/ml q 3-4 wks
 - Topical tacrolimus ointment
- Systemic
 - Oral prednisolone 0.5-1 mg/kg/day, then taper
 - Chloroquine 250-750 mg/day
 - Hydroxychloroquine 200-400 mg/day
 - Others : MTX, azathioprine, doxycycline, infliximab

Management

Our case

- Systemic treatment
 - Hydroxychloroquine 200 mg/day
then
 - Prednisolone 60 mg/day, tapering down
 - Methotrexate 7.5 mg/week
- Topical treatment
 - 0.1% tacrolimus ointment AP facial lesions bid
 - 0.1% clobetasol propionate cream AP body lesions bid

Case progression

2017



2020



Case summary

- A 45-year-old female with progressive rash on face and extremities
- **Dx** : Systemic sarcoidosis
- **Rx** : Oral HCQ, prednisolone, MTX + topical steroids/ calcineurin inhibitors



Take home messages

Sarcoidosis

Cutaneous sarcoidosis as “Great imitator”

Occurs after scars for many years

Always look for systemic involvement,
especially lungs