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Clinical Image

Epithelioid-Giant-Cells Granulomatosis Highly Suggestive of Sarcoidosis, Incidentally Discovered During the Histological Examination of a Lithiasic Gallbladder

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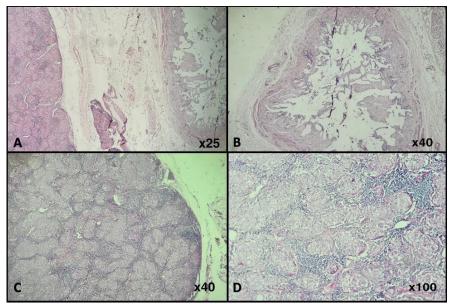
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Microscopic examination revealed, on the same section, the gallbladder wall and a Mascagni lymph node located at the neck (A). The gallbladder mucosa showed irregular fronds with a connective axis densely infiltrated by a mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate. The muscular layer appeared thickened and dissociated by fibrosis, consistent with chronic lithiasic cholecystitis (B).

The Mascagni lymph node exhibited a disrupted architecture due to an inflammatory process composed of well-formed, monomorphic, non-confluent granulomas lacking necrosis (C). At higher

magnification, the granulomas consisted of epithelioid histiocytes and multinucleated giant cells, without necrosis or foreign bodies (D).

These findings are consistent with a non-necrotizing epithelioid and giant-cell granulomatous lymphadenitis involving the sentinel cystic lymph node. This incidental finding highlights the rare possibility of biliary regional lymph node involvement in sarcoidosis, the confirmation of which requires clinical, biological, and radiological correlation.



(Hematoxylin-eosin; A: \times 25, B, C: \times 40, D: \times 100)

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