

# Sarcoidosis

- **Pulmonary and mediastinal involvement of sarcoidosis** is extremely common and is seen in over 90% of patients.
- Most commonly affects patients between 20 and 40 years of age although it is seen essentially at any age.
- Slight female predominance, particularly among African-Americans and it is rare in Asians.

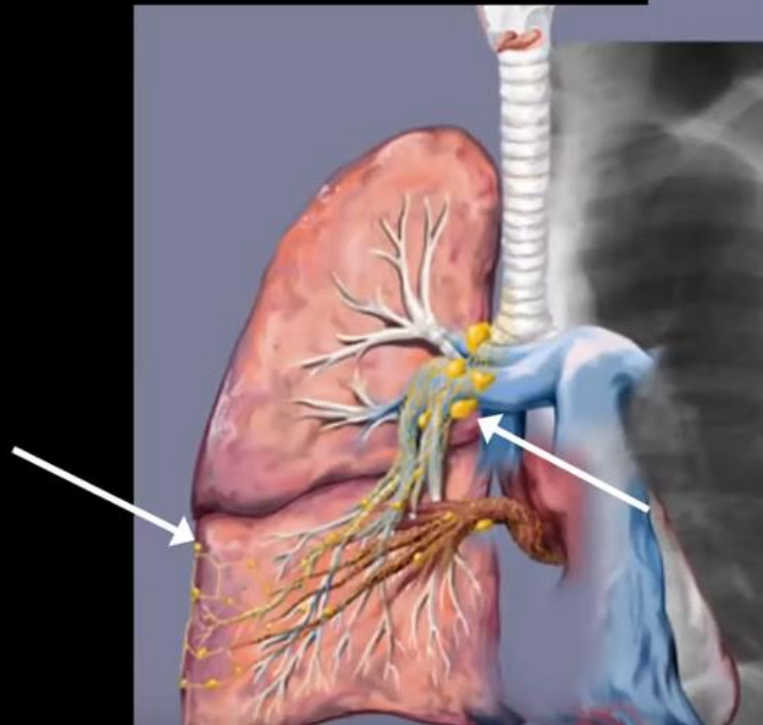
# CT

- Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and right paratracheal lymphadenopathy in up to 95% of patients
- Bilateral perilymphatic micronodules (75-90%)
- Pulmonary nodules and masses (20%)
- Solitary nodule or mass (rare)
- Alveolar opacities (10-20%)
- Ground-glass opacities (40%)
- Pulmonary fibrosis (20%)
  - Upper lobe-predominant reticular opacities, traction bronchiectasis, architectural distortion, volume loss

# Perilymphatic

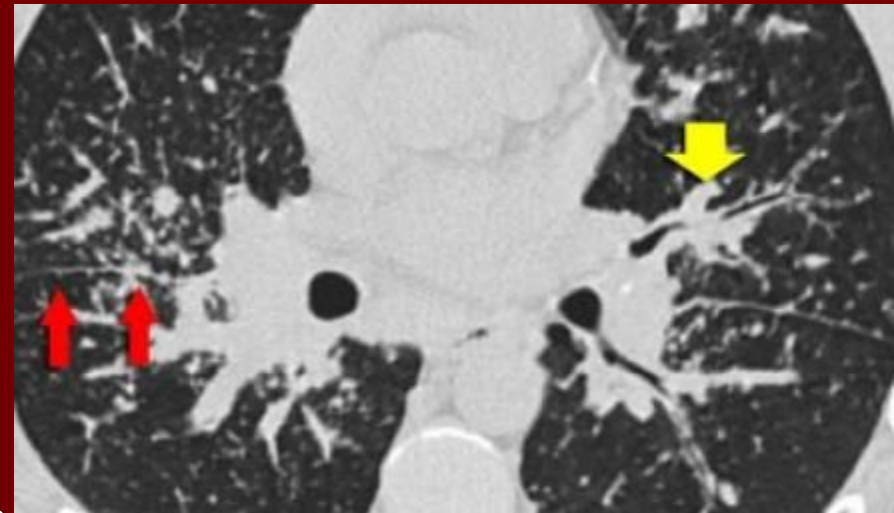
## ■ Sarcoid!

### Lymphatic Distribution

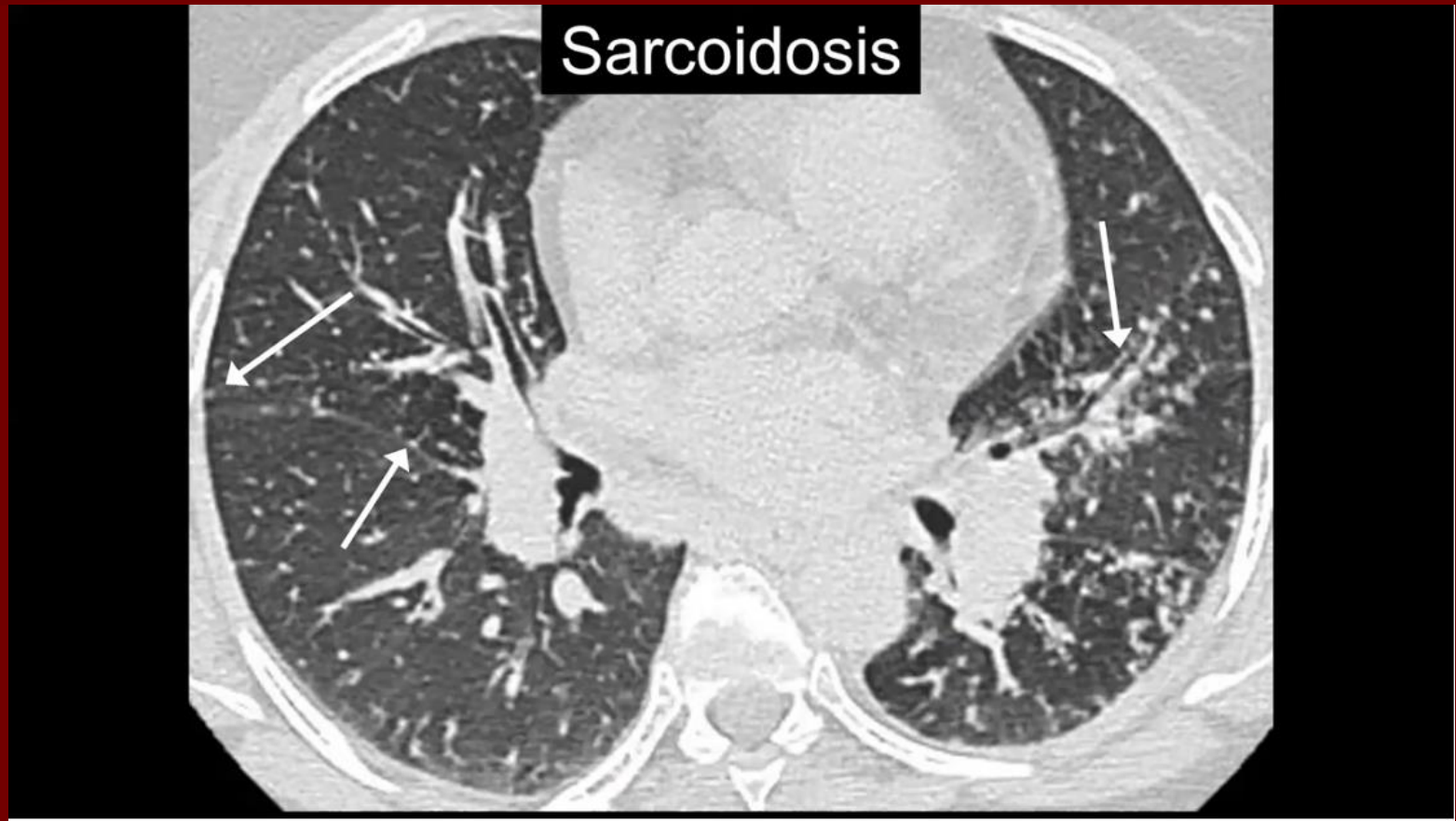


# Sarcoidosis (perilymphatic distribution)

- Notice the nodules along the fissures indicating a perilymphatic distribution (red arrows).
- Always look carefully for these nodules in the subpleural region and along the fissures, because this finding is very specific for sarcoidosis.
- Typically in sarcoidosis is an upper lobe and perihilar predominance and in this case we see the majority of nodules located along the bronchovascular bundle (yellow arrow).



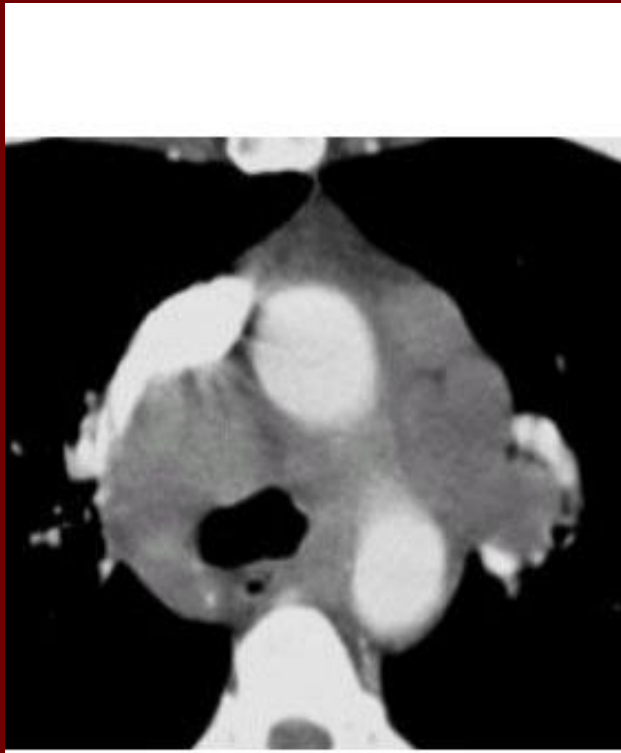
# Sarcoid



# Sarcoidosis



# Sarcoidosis





# Sarcoidosis, parenchymal (alveolar) form, mimics mets

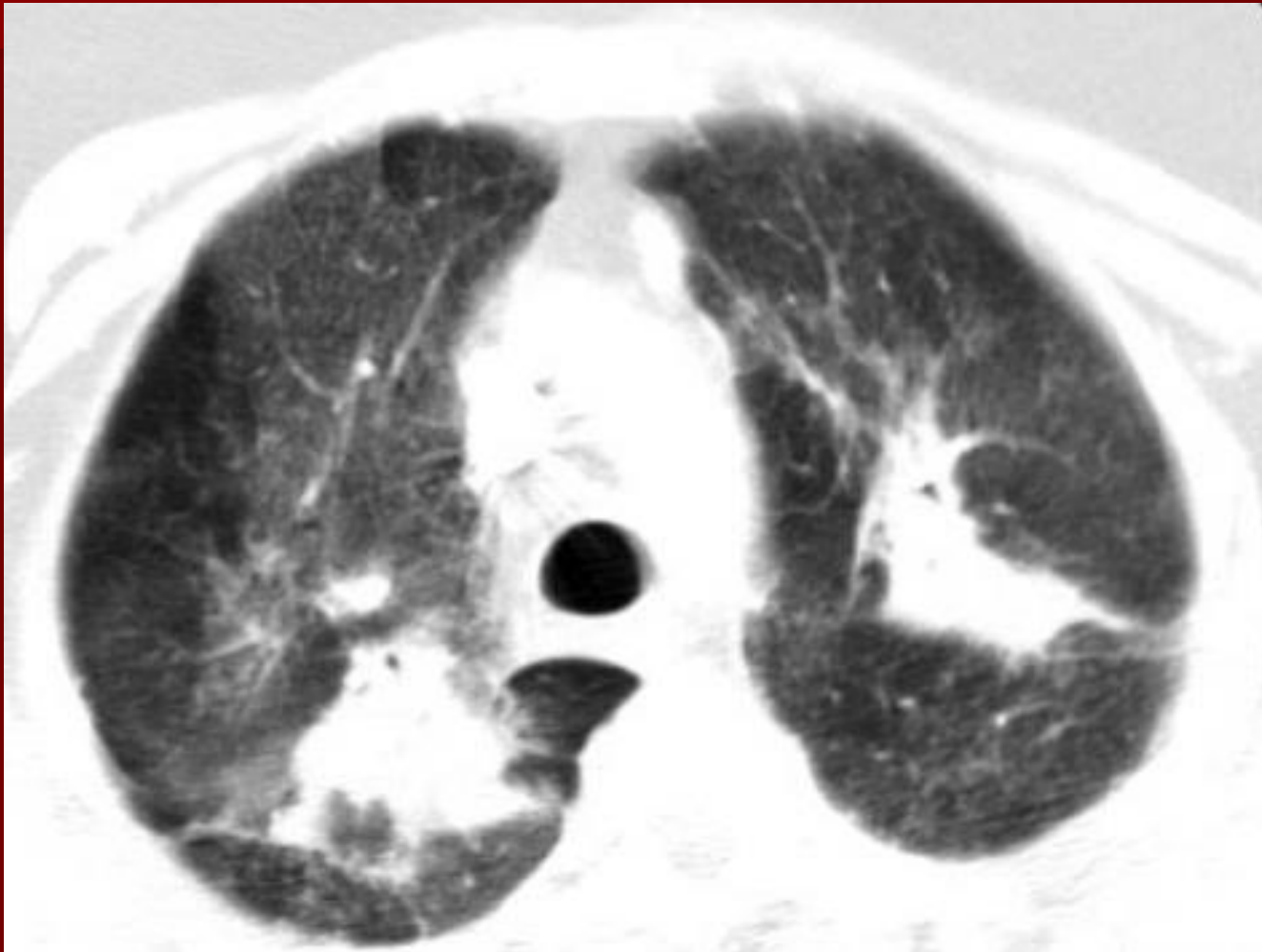




# Stages of Sarcoid

- **stage 0:** normal chest radiograph
  - 5-10% of patients at presentation
- **stage I:** hilar or mediastinal nodal enlargement only
  - 45-65% of patients at presentation
  - 60% go onto complete resolution
- **stage II:** nodal enlargement and parenchymal disease
  - 25-30% of patients at presentation
- **stage III:** parenchymal disease only
  - 15% of patients at presentation
- **stage IV:** end-stage lung (pulmonary fibrosis)

**Sarcoid** with Progressive massive fibrosis.  
Similar to **silicosis** and severe **histoplasmosis**



# Differential Dx:

- **Differential Dx:** (Nodularity of the fissures has a relatively limited differential diagnosis).
  - Sarcoidosis
  - Lymphangitic carcinomatosis
  - Less frequently:
    - Lymphoma
    - Silicosis