Sarcoidosis For The Internist

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A clinical scenario

A 48 y.o. African American woman with asthma presents for follow up. She was seen in the ED two weeks ago for acute asthma exacerbation. A CXR at the time showed no infiltrate but bilateral hilar fullness. Patient’s respiratory symptoms have since improved back to baseline. She reports a family history of sarcoidosis and is concerned she has the same disease.

• What is her risk for having sarcoidosis?
• How can we confirm or rule out her suspicion?
• If she does have sarcoidosis what can we do to help?

Objectives

• Clinical presentation, epidemiology and histopathology of sarcoidosis
• Diagnostic criteria based on ATS guidelines
• Differential diagnoses that resemble sarcoidosis
• Screening/detection of extrapulmonary sarcoidosis
• Treatment of sarcoidosis
Background

• Granulomatous inflammatory disease with unknown etiology
• Caeser Boeck coined the term, “sarcoid” in 1899
• Multisystem disease affecting:
  • Lungs (>90% of cases)
  • Skin
  • Heart
  • Kidney
  • Bone marrow
  • Liver

Epidemiology – Ethnicity and Nationality

• Globally, high prevalence noted in Swedish/Dutch populations
• Japanese sarcoidosis is less common, but more often involves heart and eyes.
• In the US, incidence & prevalence is highest among African Americans, lowest in Asian and Hispanic Americans
  • ~4 fold higher prevalence among AA compared to White
• Both race and geography matters
  • Incidence and prevalence among Afro Caribbeans living in mainland France is twice that of Afro Caribbeans living in Guadaloupe
Epidemiology – Age and Sex

- Prevalence similar among men and women
- Overall combined age of onset: 40s to 50s
- Women have a later disease onset than men
  - Swedish cohort: men presented 10 years earlier than women
- Peak age at incidence has increased in recent years

Epidemiology continued

- Patients with sarcoidosis have higher mortality than those without
  - Mortality rate among African American women in NE USA with sarcoidosis 2-4 times higher than matching cohorts without sarcoidosis
- Rate of hospitalization higher among patients with sarcoidosis than patients without sarcoidosis (particularly women)
- Obesity associated with higher risk, smoking confers lower risk
**Pathogenesis**

Genetic predisposition + Antigen

- Higher risk in twins
- HLA-DRB1
- Regulatory gene BTNL-2
- Infectious: myobacteria, fungus
- Environmental: Silica
- Medications: Checkpoint inhibitors

**Sarcoidosis**

**Clinical presentation**

- Up to 50% are asymptomatic with incidental hilar adenopathy seen on CXR
- Symptoms will depend on the organs involved
- Common respiratory symptoms:
  - Cough, dyspnea, chest pain
- On pulmonary physical exam,
  - Wheezing may be present; crackles and clubbing are rare
  - The lung exam is often normal despite radiographic abnormalities
Chest Imaging:

Perilymphovascular nodules
### A clinical scenario

A 42 y.o. businessman travelling from Japan has an episode of syncope. He did not have any prodromal symptoms. No seizure like activity was noted. He did not lose control of his bowel or bladder. He is alert, and oriented following the episode. He denies any chest pain, dyspnea, lightheaded or dizziness. In the ED, an EKG shows third degree AV block. In addition to an evaluation by a Cardiologist, what else should be done?

**Answer:** Workup for sarcoidosis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extrapulmonary manifestation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• New onset high degree AV block</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Non ischemic cardiomyopathy without known etiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spontaneous VT without inciting etiology</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cutaneous:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maculopapular, erythematous, or violaceous skin lesions</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Subcutaneous nodules</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEENT:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bilateral parotid gland swelling</td>
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<td>• Violaceous rash on nose and cheek</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Uveitis, optic neuritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Granulomatous lesions noted on laryngoscopy</td>
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<td><strong>Renal:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Hypercalcemia with abnormal vitamin D metabolism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hypercalciuria, and nephrolithiasis with Ca stones</td>
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**Extrapulmonary manifestation**

- Elevated alkaline phosphatase level specially in the absence of gallstones
- Two or more enlarged extra thoracic lymph nodes (CT, MRI, and PET)
- Increased inflammatory activity in heart (MRI, PET, and gallium)
- Imaging showing enlargement or nodules in liver or spleen (CT, PET, and MRI)
- Inflammatory lesions in bone

**Lofgren Syndrome**

- Acute form of sarcoidosis
- Presence of erythema nodosum, migratory polyarthralgia, bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and fever highly specific for sarcoidosis
- Prognosis is excellent

![Erythema Nodosum](image: wikipedia.org)
Lupus Pernio

- Violaceous skin plaques with predilection for nose, cheeks, ear and fingers
- Concurrent intrathoracic involvement common
- Biopsy of the affected skin would show granuloma

Image: wikipedia.org

Histopathology

- Non caseating granuloma
  - Inner core of macrophages and multinucleated giant cell
  - Outer rim of T-lymphocytes
  - Mostly but not always is non-necrotic

Image: commons.wikimedia.org
### Diagnostic Criteria

**Three major criteria:**

1. A compatible clinical presentation
2. Nonnecrotizing granuloma on biopsy
3. Exclusion of alternative causes of granulomatous disease

### Etiology of granulomas - Infectious

**Mycobacteria:**
- M. Tuberculosis and non TB mycobacteria
  - Culture is gold standard
  - Quantiferon testing preferred for screening over TB skin test (pt w/ sarcoid may have anergy)

**Tropheryma Whipplei:**
- Diarrhea, weight loss
- Periodic acid–Schiff stain
Etiology of granulomas - Infectious

Zoonotic etiology:
- *Francisella tularensis*: rabbit exposure
- *Bartonella henselae*: cat exposure
- *Coxiella burnetii* & *Brucella*: livestock exposure

Fungi:
- *Aspergillus*, *Histoplasma*, *Blastomyces*, *Coccidioides*, *Cryptococcus*, *Pneumocystis*

Parasites:
- *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Schistosomiasis*, *Leishmaniasis*

Etiology of granulomas – Non Infectious

Malignancy:
- Lymphoma
- Sarcoid like reaction to solid tumor
- Germ cell tumor

Drug induced:
- Checkpoint inhibitors
- Interferon therapy
- Biologic therapies
- pneumotox.com is a great resource
Etiology of granulomas – Non Infectious

Autoimmune diseases:
- ANCA-associated vasculitis
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis – usually young female, smoker, with cystic lung disease
- Rheumatoid nodules – tend to be necrotizing granulomas

Exposures:
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis:
  - Exposure to organic particles
  - Hot tub lung syndrome
  - MAC w/ hypersensitivity features
  - Aerosolized water exposure (hot tubs)
- Pneumoconiosis:
  - Beryllium, titanium, aluminum, zirconium, cobalt
  - Foreign body aspiration
Detection of Extra-thoracic Disease

• Extra-thoracic involvement occurs in >50% of cases
• <3% present exclusively with extra-thoracic disease
• Asymptomatic extra-thoracic involvement is common, and requires additional screening tests.
Ocular Sarcoidosis:

- ~10% prevalence in USA; closer to 50% in Europe and Japan
- Usually is symptomatic
  - Red, painful, blurry vision
- Uveitis is most common
- Conjunctivitis
- Lacrimal gland involvement
- Posterior uveitis
- Routine baseline ophthalmology screening is recommended
- Eye exam if symptoms develop
- Treatment is always indicated

Cardiac sarcoidosis

- ~25% prevalence on autopsy
- Second leading cause of death behind pulmonary sarcoidosis
- Only 5% based on symptoms
  - Palpitations, chest pain, dizziness, syncope (sudden death).
  - Heart block (complete or bundle branch)
    - ~1/3 of all cases of adult onset complete heart block
  - Ventricular arrhythmias
  - Heart failure
  - Atrial arrhythmias (uncommon)
  - ECG is recommended for screening asymptomatic sarcoidosis
  - MRI is best for detection if cardiac involvement is suspected
  - Treatment or at least close follow up are necessary

### Neurosarcoidosis

- ~5-15% of cases
- Causes ~10% of deaths
- Can involve any part of the brain or spine
  - Most commonly the cranial nerves
  - Leptomeningeal
  - Spinal cord

### Skin

- 15-20%
- Topical treatments may work for most cases
- Lupus pernio usually requires systemic treatment
Hepatic sarcoidosis

- >50% have granulomas on liver biopsy
- ~35% have abnormal liver function tests
  - Alkaline phosphatase is abnormal in >90%
- Treatment is generally not indicated
- ~6% progress to cirrhosis and 3% develop portal hypertension
  - Corticosteroids are useful for symptomatic RUQ pain, nausea, wgt loss, jaundice
  - Pruritis responds to ursodeoxycholic acid
  - Liver transplantation is often successful if other organ involvement is minimal

Abnormal Calcium Metabolism

- Is common but not well documented in the literature
- Overactive 1-α hydroxylase (macrophages) converts 1-OH Vitamin D to 1,25 OH Vitamin D
  - 1,25 OH Vit D promotes hypercalcemia and hypercalciuria
- Common complications:
  - Kidney stones
  - Acute kidney injury or failure
  - Altered mentation
  - Dehydration
- Treatment is required if complications or if serum calcium exceeds 11 mg/dL
Other common manifestations

- Arthritis 15-35%
- Upper airways
  - Stridor
  - Recurrent sinus infections
- Spleen
  - Asymptomatic
  - LUQ pain
  - Hypersplenism
- Anemia
- Leukopenia (lymphopenia
- Monocytosis
- Pulmonary hypertension (unexplained dyspnea, prominent second heart sound): should be treated as it portends increased mortality
- Primary renal involvement (rare)

Summary of Diagnosis and Detection

**Recommended Treatment Approach (minimize steroid exposure)**

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<th>Acute or chronic phenotype</th>
<th>Chronic phenotype</th>
<th>Advanced phenotype</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corticosteroids: prednisone 20-40 mg 3-6 months (1)</td>
<td>Disease progression or toxicity?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Add anti-TNF-α: MTX (†)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Add anti-TNF-α: infliximab (†)</td>
<td>Taper steroids (discontinue if possible) Continue biologics for 2-3 years</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maintain therapy as low as possible</td>
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† MTX = methotrexate. Alternatives treatments include azathioprine, mycophenolate, leflunomide

*Infliximab alternatives: adalimumab, rituximab