

History

A 45-year-old man presents with left-sided epiphora. During a dacrocystorhinostomy (DCR), the wall of the lacrimal sac was noted to be bulky. The sac wall is biopsied and sent for routine histopathology examination. The pathologist notes a distinctive feature in the wall of the lacrimal sac biopsy, shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Questions

1. Which stain has been used to stain the tissue in Figures 1 and 2?
2. Which cells constitute the pathology shown in Figures 1 and 2?
3. What is the name given to this type of pathology?
4. What is the differential diagnosis for this pathology?
5. What is the likeliest diagnosis?
6. Clinically, what else may you wish to enquire about?

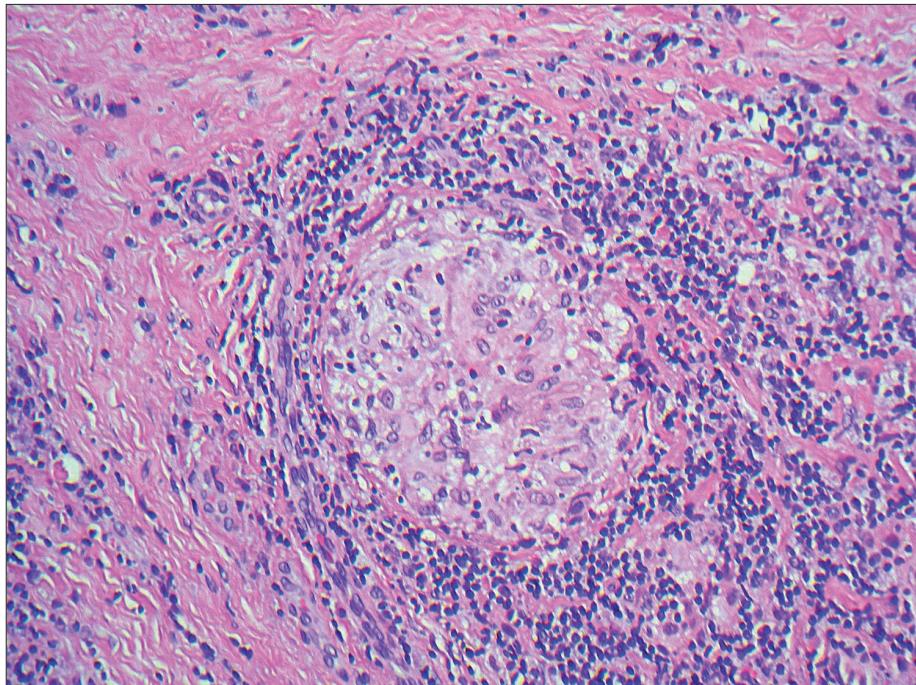


Figure 1.

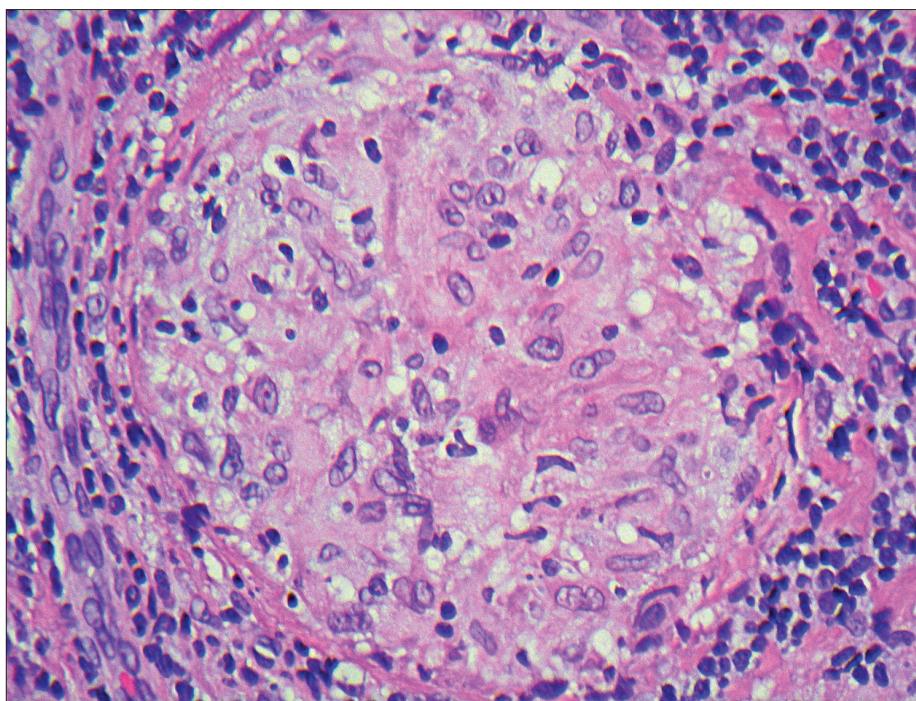


Figure 2.

1. Haematoxylin and eosin.
2. These are epithelioid histiocytes.
3. This is a granuloma and this is and mycobacterial, sarcoidosis.
4. Foreign body, infection (fungus granulomatous inflammation.
5. The patient had no infectious agents on the histology and are the main differentials.
6. Ask about systemic sarcoidosis of the lacrimal sac. The likelihood diagnosis is sarcoidosis.
7. Agents on the histology and microbiology review no organisms.
8. Ask about systemic sarcoidosis.
9. Manifestations of sarcoidosis.

ANSWERS

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