Sarcoid pleural effusion: three cases and review of the literature

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ABSTRACT Pleural sarcoidosis is rare—it is little recognised in Britian although several cases have been reported in the international literature. Three white men with pleural effusions caused by sarcoidosis have been seen in a two-year period when approximately 60 new cases of thoracic sarcoidosis have presented. In one patient a recurrent massive effusion was only diagnosed as being caused by sarcoidosis after thoracotomy, and in two further patients small symptomatic pleural effusions were present at the onset of typical sarcoidosis. Two patients were successfully treated with steroids and the third improved spontaneously. Percutaneous biopsy is not always helpful in diagnosing pleural sarcoidosis, but a lymphocytic, often blood-stained, pleural aspirate is highly characteristic. While other diseases may coexist, a pleural effusion in a patient with histologically proven sarcoidosis is more likely to be caused by the primary disease than by any other condition.

Pleural involvement in sarcoidosis has been regarded as exceptional in the British literature. Although recent reports have described acute pleurisy without effusion and retrosternal pain, sarcoidosis is not widely regarded as a cause of pleural effusion in the United Kingdom.

In Britain there has only been one published case occurring in a West Indian living in London, whereas there have been many well-documented cases of pleural sarcoidosis with effusion in the international literature, several of which have been reviewed Chusid and Siltzbach and by Wilen and colleagues.

We present here three cases of sarcoidosis in white men living in Scotland, all of whom developed symptomatic pleural effusions not caused by other conditions.

Case reports

Case 1

A 28-year-old Scottish white male oil-rig engineer developed right uveitis in March 1976. His chest radiograph showed bilateral hilar and paratracheal lymphadenopathy and lower zone pulmonary infiltration. Sarcoidosis was diagnosed and prednisolone 40 mg daily was given. His uveitis cleared within a month.

In April 1976 he was asymptomatic, steroids having been stopped. His tuberculin reaction (10 TU) was negative, having been Heaf grade III positive in 1963. Spirometry, lung volumes, and diffusing capacity were normal, but there was mild hypoxaemia (Pao₂ 9.68 kPa). No further treatment was given and he remained well for the next six months.

In October 1976 this patient developed left cervical and bilateral axillary lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly. His radiograph was unchanged and a blood count was normal. Both a liver biopsy and a cervical lymph node biopsy showed non-caseating granulomata typical of sarcoidosis. Pulmonary function testing was unchanged and no treatment was given. He remained well for the rest of 1976.

In January 1977 he complained of left pleuritic chest pain and progressive dyspnoea. He had a large left pleural effusion (fig 1) and increased hepatosplenomegaly. There were no signs of venous disease in the legs. Pleural aspiration yielded a litre of bloodstained fluid containing eosinophils, lymphocytes, and neutrophil polymorphs which was sterile on culture. A Mantoux test (10 TU) was negative. A further three litres of fluid were aspirated at subsequent thoracenteses, with the same negative bacteriology. Pleural biopsy did not yield specific histology. Sputum was repeatedly negative for acid-fast bacilli on direct film and culture. Bone marrow obtained by aspiration showed reactive changes,
and was sterile on culture. A repeat Mantoux test with 100 tuberculin units was negative.

An open pleural and lung biopsy was performed in view of further accumulation of fluid—2600 ml of serosanguinous fluid was aspirated and culture was again sterile. The lung and parietal pleura were slightly reddened and fibrinous exudate was present, but no obvious superficial pulmonary lesion was seen. Lung histology showed the changes of sarcoidosis underlying the visceral pleura (fig 2) and the parietal pleura showed non-specific inflammatory change.

Treatment with prednisolone 40 mg daily was started and in addition conventional doses of rifampicin, isoniazid, and ethambutol were given as the results of the the tuberculosis cultures were not available by then. The effusion did not recur and the lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly regressed partially. Two years later he remains in good health on 5 mg prednisolone daily, although liver and spleen remain palpable 5 cm below the costal margins. His chest radiograph shows persistent lower zone shadowing, but pulmonary function tests have not changed significantly.

CASE 2
A 27-year-old Scottish white male stonemason developed erythema nodosum and a dry cough in February 1978. Two months later he complained of left-sided pleuritic chest pain and became progressively more breathless. Physical examination was normal apart from signs of a left pleural effusion. A chest radiograph confirmed the effusion and also showed bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy.

Pleural aspiration yielded a litre of slightly bloodstained fluid containing lymphocytes, histiocytes, and mesothelial cells. Pleural punch biopsy showed fibrinous granulation-like tissue, but no granulomata were identified. A Mantoux test was negative at 10 TU, but positive (20 mm diameter induration) at 100 TU. Culture of the pleural fluid was negative for tubercle bacilli and other organisms, and no sputum was produced. A Gallium scan showed diffuse uptake in the mediastinum, liver, and abdominal lymph nodes, compatible with a lymphoma or sarcoidosis. A Kveim test (Colindale K 19/1/13) subsequently showed typical sarcoid granulomata on biopsy.

He received no drug therapy and returned to work three weeks later with a little residual fluid still present. By November 1978, nine months after the onset of his symptoms, he was completely well with a normal chest radiograph.

CASE 3
A 25-year-old white male labourer, American by birth and of Italian ancestry, presented in April 1978 with a 2-week history of left-sided pleuritic chest pain. The chest radiograph showed large left pleural effusion.
Sarcoid pleural effusion: three cases and review of the literature

1978 with left-sided pleuritic chest pain, night sweats, and dyspnoea on mild exertion. He had lost 10 kg in the previous few months.

Clinical examination revealed signs of a small left pleural effusion, but was otherwise normal. A chest radiograph confirmed the effusion, and also showed hilar and paratracheal lymphadenopathy and pulmonary infiltration in the left mid zone and right base. Aspiration of the effusion yielded 200 ml of sterile serous fluid containing eosinophils and lymphocytes. Cytological examination of the fluid showed occasional giant cells (fig 3). Sputum was negative for tubercle bacilli on direct film and culture, and a Mantoux reaction (100 TU) was negative. Pulmonary function tests showed a restrictive ventilatory defect with reduced total lung volume and diffusing capacity. A paratracheal lymph node removed at mediastinoscopy showed typical features of sarcoidosis. Pleural punch biopsy was unsuccessful.

The effusion had not recurred by June 1978, but in view of persistent left pleuritic pain, breathlessness, and abnormal lung function prednisolone 20 mg daily was started. His symptoms resolved, the lung volumes improved, and the single breath carbon monoxide transfer factor rose from 7·3 to 10·55 mmol/min/kPa (predicted 12·8). He remains on prednisolone 5 mg daily and the effusion has not recurred.

Discussion

Pleural involvement with sarcoid granulomata is unusual, but has been recognised since 1933 when Schaumann described a necropsy finding in a 45-year-old white man. Although sporadic case reports have appeared since then and have been the subject of several recent reviews, reports have appeared the incidence of the condition is not always apparent from the case reports. However, several authors have quoted their findings for the prevalence of pleural sarcoidosis, and these are summarised in table 1. It should be noted that this is a heterogeneous collection of data, and the criteria for diagnosis of pleural sarcoid are not always stated. Nonetheless, most authors find a prevalence of 0–5% for the condition although Wilen et al and Brun et al suggest it is much more common. Our own experience suggests a prevalence of around 5%, for the three cases described in this paper have been seen out of a series of approximately 60 new cases of thoracic sarcoidosis attending a chest clinic over two years.

The diagnosis of pleural sarcoidosis depends initially on histological demonstration of the disease in biopsies from conventional sites (liver or lymph node), or by a Kveim test. Thereafter, definitive evidence of pleural granulomata may

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>Cases of pleural sarcoidosis (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chusid and Siltzbach</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>7 ( &lt; 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis and Renthal</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1 ( &lt; 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freundlich et al</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel and Sones</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirks el al</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longcope and Freiman</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCoy et al</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0 (Nil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitter</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0 (Nil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabinowitz et al</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scadding</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>2 ( &lt; 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma and Gordonson</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siltzbach</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>23 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brun et al</td>
<td>Anecdotal evidence</td>
<td>( ~ 10%)</td>
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Fig 3 Case 3. Pleural fluid cytology showing a multinucleate giant cell surrounded by numerous lymphocytes and erythrocytes. Papanicolaou stain.
sometimes be obtained by percutaneous biopsy, but this technique is not specially reliable. Our finding of non-diagnostic biopsies in all three cases agrees with the experience of Sharma who found positive pleural histology in only two of his eight cases. However, pleural fluid analysis can be of a greater value, as shown in Table 2. The absence of widespread parenchymal lung disease, but this is not a constant feature to be of diagnostic value. It remains to be shown, however, if pleural disease can exist as the sole manifestation of sarcoidosis.

The management of a sarcoïd pleural effusion depends on the symptoms and biopsy evidence of disease. In the absence of symptoms one can expect an effusion to resolve spontaneously but if the effusion is symptomatic or recurrent, resolution will occur with steroid therapy. If a biopsy has given unequivocal evidence of pleural non-caseating granulomatous, no other treatment is needed. But if a histology is non-specific, it may be wise to add antituberculous therapy until negative bacteriological results are obtained.

Sarcoidosis is undoubtedly a cause of pleural effusion in Britain as it is in the rest of the world, and awareness of the entity should increase its diagnosis. Indeed, sarcoidosis is the most likely cause of an effusion in patients with other evidence of the disease.
We should like to thank Mr AV Foote for performing the thoracotomy in case 1, Mr JS Cockburn for the mediastinoscopy in case 3, Dr JG Simpson for the photomicrograph, Dr JE McGregor for the cytology, and the Radiology and Bacteriology Departments of the City Hospital, Aberdeen for valuable assistance.

References