

OP4 A case of mammary sarcoidosis with *Propionibacterium acnes* infection confirmed by PAB antibody

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We have experienced a primary mammary sarcoidosis of 77-year-old female. She received mammography, and abnormality was pointed out. The core needle biopsy revealed granulomatous lesion without necrosis. Sarcoidosis, tuberculosis and granulomatous mastitis were considered. After 3 months, patient noticed small mass in breast and in axillary region. Malignancy was suspected and both tissues were excised. These specimens revealed so-called granuloma with some multi-nucleated giant cells but no necrosis. Angiotensin-converting enzyme was at normal level, and no bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy was noted. Although sarcoidosis was highly

suspected, it was not definitive. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) with PAB antibody revealed small round bodies in granulomas and inflammatory cells in both breast and lymph node. This is the first case report of primary sarcoidosis of the breast and axillary lymph node with *P. acnes* infection confirmed by IHC with PAB antibody.

OP5* Immunohistochemical detection of *Propionibacterium acnes* in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid cells from patients with and without sarcoidosis

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Objectives: To clarify the usefulness of PAB antibody in BALF in the cases with sarcoidosis and other diffuse lung diseases and to assess the characteristics of the PAB antibody-positive group.

Methods: BALFs were collected from 55 patients with sarcoidosis and 53 patients with other diffuse lung diseases at Japanese Red Cross Medical Center from April 2007 to December 2015. The BALFs were stained with PAB antibodies. The sensitivity and the characteristics of the PAB antibody-positive group were analyzed.

Results: Immunohistochemistry with PAB antibody disclosed small round bodies within alveolar macrophages in 14/55 (25%) sarcoidosis patients and 4/53 (7.5%) other diffuse lung diseases ($p=0.014$). PAB antibody-positive macrophages are more frequent in male, young patients and smokers. These patients revealed higher $\gamma\delta$ T cell in BALF.

Conclusions: PAB antibody in BALF could be useful to differ sarcoidosis from other diffuse lung diseases. The host innate immune response, age and smoking could be associated with latent *Propionibacterium acnes* infection and endogenous activation of it.

OP6 皮膚サルコイドーシスと他の肉芽腫形成性皮膚疾患における PAB 抗体陽性率の検討

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サルコイドーシスは原因不明の肉芽腫性疾患であるが、近年、その一部においてアクネ菌の関与が示唆されている。アクネ菌に特異的なモノクローナル抗体である PAB 抗体により、肉芽腫内においてアクネ菌の存在を証明することが可能となった。東京医科歯科大学病院では、皮膚サルコイドーシスを疑う全例に PAB 抗体による免疫染色を施行し、肉芽腫内に PAB 抗体陽性像を検出できる症例は 7～8 割に達する。しかし、ざ瘡や LMDF においても少数例に陽性像が確認されており、その特異度や感度に関して未検討である。今回我々は、病理組織学的に皮膚サルコイドーシスの診断に至った症例に加え、それ以外で肉芽腫形成がみ

られる、ざ瘡、LMDF、結節性紅斑や環状肉芽腫などの症例も収集し解析した。対照群としては、正常な真皮層以深の組織像を呈する疾患 (Lentigo vulgaris・尋常性乾癬・脂漏性角化症など) や非特異的な真皮層内炎症病変を呈する疾患 (蕁麻疹など) の皮膚生検材料を解析した。これらの解析結果から PAB 抗体のサルコイドーシス診断における特異度と感度、およびアクネ菌が関与しうる他の皮膚疾患の可能性などについて考察したい。