

LIVER INVOLVEMENT IN SARCOIDOSIS

Martina Müller-Schilling

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 6, 2025

Analysis of two cohorts totaling 383 patients suggests hepatic sarcoidosis is underdiagnosed, with nearly 50% of pneumology patients showing liver abnormalities and biopsy often detecting involvement even when imaging appears normal.

KEY POINTS

- In a hepatology cohort of 37 patients with confirmed hepatic sarcoidosis, liver involvement was biopsy-confirmed in 62.9% but only 40% showed imaging abnormalities, and 18.9% had isolated hepatic involvement.
- In a pneumology cohort of 346 biopsy-proven sarcoidosis patients, 49.7% showed abnormal liver values or imaging, with hepatic abnormalities significantly more frequent in males (54% vs. 43%, $p=0.046$) and associated with higher BMI and splenic involvement.
- Laboratory findings predominantly showed a cholestatic pattern with elevated ALP and gamma-GT, and mean liver enzyme levels decreased over follow-up; the clinical course was often self-limiting.
- The most common symptoms were fever (27.0%) and weight loss (24.3%), while 16.2% were asymptomatic; 51.3% received glucocorticoid treatment and 43.2% received no therapy.
- The authors conclude that screening sarcoidosis patients for hepatic involvement via ALP levels is recommended regardless of age, given the high prevalence of liver abnormalities suggesting underdiagnosis.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/beat9633e-a815-11f0-b3df-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.