

Unknown sarcoidosis  
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The term sarcoid comes from the Greek root SARK, meaning flesh or meat. "OID" in Greek means "like". Thus, the term "sarcoid" can be translated as "flesh-like" or "meat-like". This disease is now called sarcoidosis. Sarcoidosis -Benier-Beck-Schaumann disease, this term was introduced in 1948 at a conference in Washington. More than 100 years have passed since sarcoidosis was first described, but the key aspects of the disease remain obscure. The cause of sarcoidosis is currently unknown. Sarcoidosis is a systemic disease characterized by the development of productive inflammation with the formation of epithelioid cell granulomas without necrosis, resulting in resorption or fibrosis. Sarcoidosis affects the intrathoracic lymph nodes, lungs, bronchi, serous membranes, liver, spleen, skin, bones and other organs.

The prevalence of sarcoidosis in the world averages 20 per 100,000 population (in different countries, the indicators range from 10 to 40). Sarcoidosis is rare in children and elderly patients. Some populations are strangely susceptible to sarcoidosis: it is most commonly seen in Scandinavians, Irish, Japanese, Black Americans, and Indians. Sarcoidosis is extremely rare in China, Greece and Cyprus. Sarcoidosis used to be rare in India, but now it is much more common there. Why is this so?

Some believe that sarcoidosis is more commonly found in highly developed countries because a chest X-ray is taken there in the majority of the population, unlike in third world countries. However, it is not known why sarcoidosis develops in Martinique natives who moved to Paris, or Puerto Ricans in New York? Back in 1905 Voesk expressed the opinion that "sarcoidosis is an infectious disease, either identical to tuberculosis or closely related to it." This idea of a "special form of tuberculosis" dominated in science for many years, but later this hypothesis began to be considered unlikely, only individual researchers adhere to it, especially after the publication of the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of March 21, 2003 No. 109 "On improving anti-tuberculosis measures in the Russian Federation "in which sarcoidosis was removed from the supervision of phthisiatricians. A number of researchers have attempted to detect microbiological methods M. tuberculosis and their granular forms M. tuberculosis blood, sputum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of patients with sarcoidosis. According to the Central Research Institute of Tuberculosis of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, in 51% of patients with sarcoidosis, granular forms of M. tuberculosis were found in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid during bacterioscopy, and in 16% they were reversed to rod-shaped. Back in 1959, FM Burnet suggested that mycobacterium may exist in granulomas as the so-called L form, which was later confirmed by a number of authors in the study of blood, lavage and other biological fluids of patients with sarcoidosis. When using the biological method S.G. Safonova and others (Central Research Institute

tuberculosis of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences) revealed granular forms of mycobacterium tuberculosis in the tissues of guinea pigs after infection with sarcoidosis from humans in 41.1% of cases, and tuberculosis - in 65%. L.V. Ozerova (1999, 2000), using enzyme immunoassay, often detected granular forms Mycobacterium tuberculosis in patients with sarcoidosis with severe unfavorable forms .. Over the past 5 years I have been diagnosed with sarcoidosis (all diagnoses are laboratory confirmed) by the ART method (autonomic resonance test) in more than a dozen patients with primary determination of granular forms of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Perhaps sarcoidosis - polyetiologic disease, and along with an infectious agent, environmental exposure can act as a cofactor, triggering immune pathogenetic mechanisms in genetically predisposed individuals, the result is the formation of granulomas characteristic of sarcoidosis (Johns C. J., Michele T. M., 1999).

Blood group (AB0) and sarcoidosis. Literature data on this issue are very contradictory. In St. Petersburg, among patients with sarcoidosis of the lungs of various stages, persons with A (II) blood group were more common (Volkova K.I., Godes Yu.E., 1996). An additional argument in favor of the infectious theory is the good results of treatment of sarcoidosis with antibacterial drugs of various classes. Let me assume that the entire group of granulomatosis in etiology has one origin, these are various forms of mycobacterium tuberculosis, developing in the fluid system of the body with a certain structure. At this time, the main diagnostic method that can confirm this assumption is the ART method.

Thus, given the apparent inconsistency of the available data, the question of the possible role of various forms of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the onset and progression of sarcoidosis remains controversial and requires further study.

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P.F. Sheshukov Unknown sarcoidosis // XVIII

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