

CODE: T5600 M4852/1

ID NOS: HBX11663 A13167 60011

DIAGNOSIS: PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS.

CLINICAL HISTORY: F/66. The patient had complained of painless increasing jaundice for about six months. On admission she was deeply jaundiced with dark urine, pale stools and pruritis. The liver was enlarged. A wedge liver biopsy showed changes of primary biliary cirrhosis, and anti-mitochondrial antibodies were present in the serum. She died of liver failure six weeks after admission.

MACROSCOPIC: The liver was dark green in the fresh state and the cut surface finely granular (reverse). There is destruction of normal lobular architecture, which was replaced by a fine cirrhosis with pale hyperplastic nodules 3 a 4 mm in diameter. No stones and no extra hepatic obstruction was demonstrated

MICROSCOPIC: The features of primary biliary cirrhosis are best seen in the wedge biopsy. Bile plugs are present in the canaliculi and many hepatocytes contain bile. The fibrous trabeculae are infiltrated by round cells, especially plasma cells. The main diagnostic feature is disappearance of many bile ducts and the presence of granulomatous lesions in their place.

