

Lambda sign in sarcoidosis using PET/CT

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Key Clinical Message

Lambda sign is a valuable sign in the diagnosis of sarcoidosis, and FDGPET/CT has been used for planning therapy, monitoring treatment response, and for the follow-up of patients with chronic persistent sarcoidosis.

KEYWORDS

lambda sign, PET/CT, sarcoidosis

Sixty-year-old lady presented with lacrimal and parotid gland enlargement, along with chronic cough for 1 year. Her preliminary investigation showed elevated inflammatory markers, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) level of 140 U/L (normal value 8-53 U/L) and chest X-ray showing hilar adenopathy. Positron emission tomography with 2-deoxy-2-[fluorine-18] fluoro-D-glucose integrated with computed tomography (18F-FDG PET/CT) was done for the staging, identification of occult sites, and for identifying suitable site for biopsy. 18F-FDG PET/CT showed a lambda sign (λ), which is secondary to increased FDG uptake in right paratracheal and bilateral hilar lymph nodes (Figure 1). These imaging findings were suggestive of sarcoidosis, and trans-bronchial biopsy specimen confirmed the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. 18F-FDG PET/CT appearance of hypermetabolic paratracheal and bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy in sarcoidosis is comparable to the lambda sign of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate scintigraphy.¹ With the advent of PET/CT, ⁶⁷Ga-citrate scintigraphy is not routinely used in the evaluation of sarcoidosis, but lambda sign is still a valuable sign in the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. The advantage of FDG PET/CT over scintigraphy is that it can be used for planning therapy, monitoring treatment response, and for the follow-up of patients with chronic persistent sarcoidosis.



FIGURE 1 PET/CT—showing lambda sign—increased FDG uptake in right paratracheal and bilateral hilar lymph nodes

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All authors : Conceived and wrote paper.

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