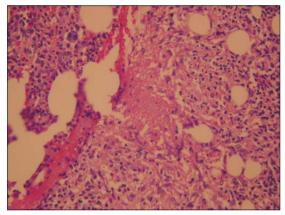
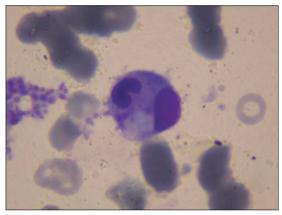
## **Images in hematology**

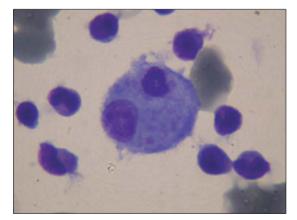
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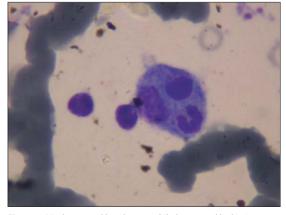
**Figure 1.** Caseous necrosis and lymphohistiocytic granulomatous lesions are seen in the bone marrow biopsy.



**Figure 2.** Erythrocyte and metamyelocyte phagocyted by histiocytes are shown in the bone marrow aspirate smear.



**Figure 3.** Neutrophil and platelets phagocyted by histiocytes are shown in the bone marrow aspirate smear.



**Figure 4.** Myelocyte and band neutrophil phagocyted by histiocytes are shown in the bone marrow aspirate smear.

An eighty-seven year old man presented with fever of six months duration, bone pain, fatigue and weight loss. On his physcial examination, he was found to be pale and to have 2 cm.

hepatomegaly. There was no lymphadenopathy or splenomegaly. His body temperature was measured as 38.2 °C. His blood picture revealed a haemoglobin value of 8.4g/dl, haematocrit val-

ue 24 %, mean corpusculer volume of 105 fL, total leucocyte count of 2900/mm³, neutrophil count of 1900/mm³, lymphocyte count of 800 /mm³ and platelet count of 497.000/mm³. The erithrocyte sedimentation rate was 143 mm/h. All the biochemical test results were within normal range, except for elevated serum lactate dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase and aspartate amino transferase levels. The peripheral smear showed rouleaux formation, macrocyto-

sis and neutrophilic toxic granulation. The bone marrow aspirate smear showed phagocytosis of erythroblasts, platelets and myeloid cells by histiocytes. A few of the myeloid cell was showed cytoplasmic hypergranulation. The bone marrow biopsy revealed caseous necrosis and lymphohistiocytic granulomatous lesions. A diagnosis of disseminated tuberculosis was made and he was admitted to the hospital but he died after two days.