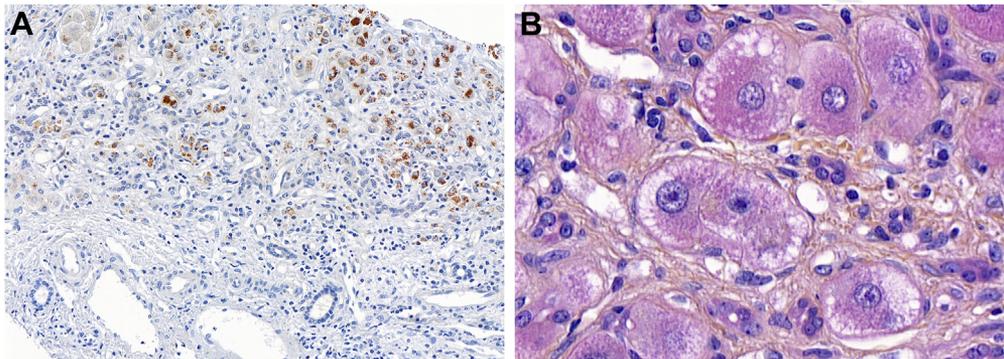


Peripheral Arrangement of Steatosis Microvacuoles in Wilson's Disease

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A 17-year-old girl was referred for jaundice and severe liver failure (international normalized ratio, 2.4; V, 19%, and total bilirubin level, 85 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). Transaminase and GGT levels were discretely increased. There was hemolytic anemia with a negative Coombs test and thrombocytopenia. The liver was dysmorphic with splenomegaly. There was no viral hepatitis; the IgG level reached 21 g/L without autoantibodies. Her urinary copper level was 1779 $\mu\text{g}/24$ hours ($N < 0.6$), ceruloplasmin level was 0.12 g/L ($N > 0.2$), and a high exchangeable copper to total copper ratio (23.4%; $N < 8.0$) and hepatic copper level (844 $\mu\text{g/g}$) supported the diagnosis of Wilson's disease. A transjugular liver biopsy specimen showed cirrhosis with moderate periseptal activity (lymphocytes without a significant plasma cell contingent). Microvacuolar steatosis, anisokaryosis, glycogenated nuclei, and abundant hepatocellular deposits of copper (HES staining) were present in the nodules,

confirmed by red deposits after rhodanine staining (Figure A). Strikingly, the steatotic microvacuoles were arranged at the periphery of hepatocytes, along the cytoplasmic membrane (Figure B).

An early diagnosis of Wilson's disease can be difficult and based on a variety of arguments. Its anatomopathologic features are not very specific and rhodanine staining may be absent. As a reference center for Wilson's disease, we have observed this peripheral arrangement of steatosis microvacuoles on liver samples from most of our patients.

Conflicts of interest

The authors disclose no conflicts.

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