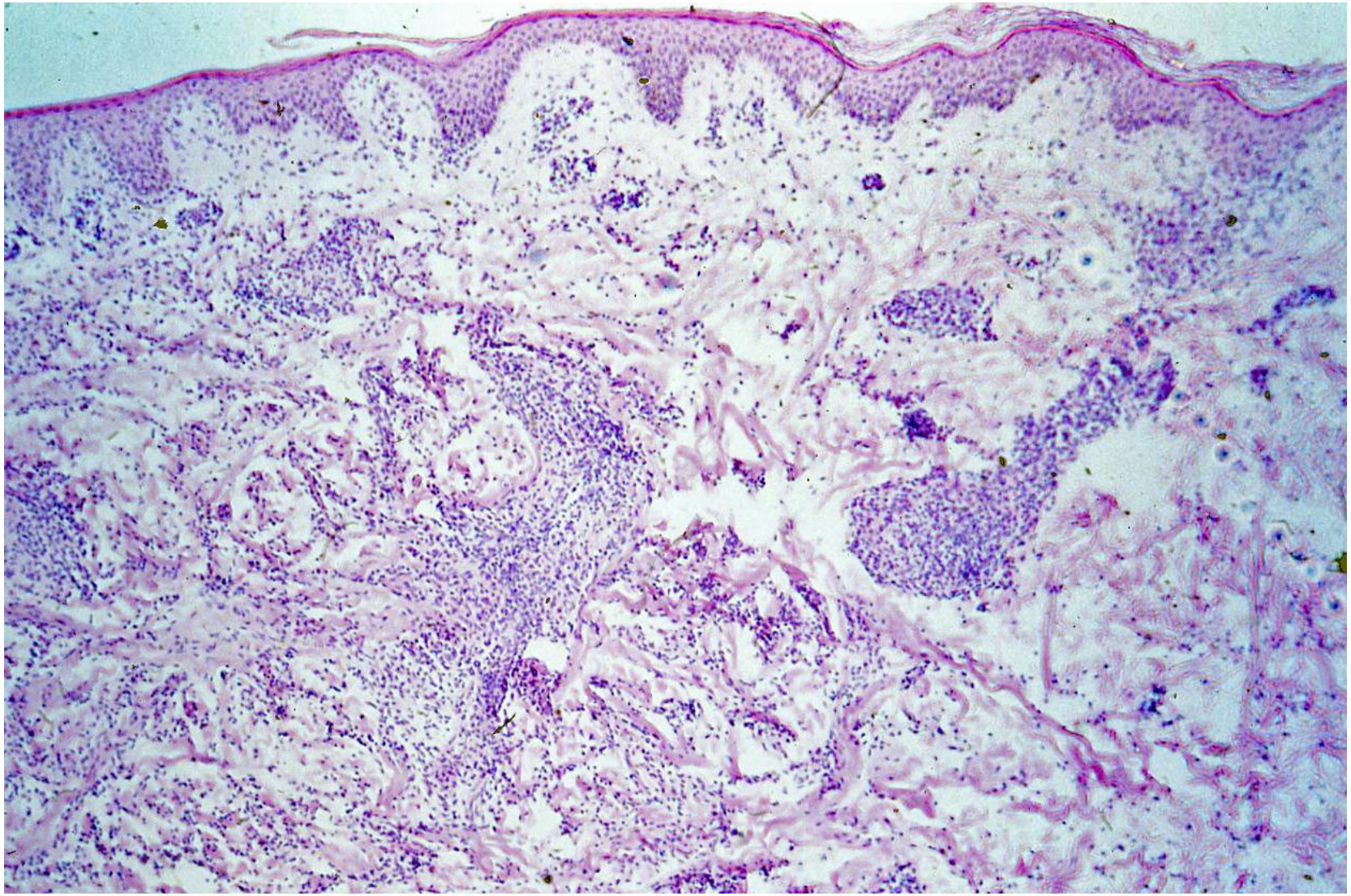
Kveim reaction

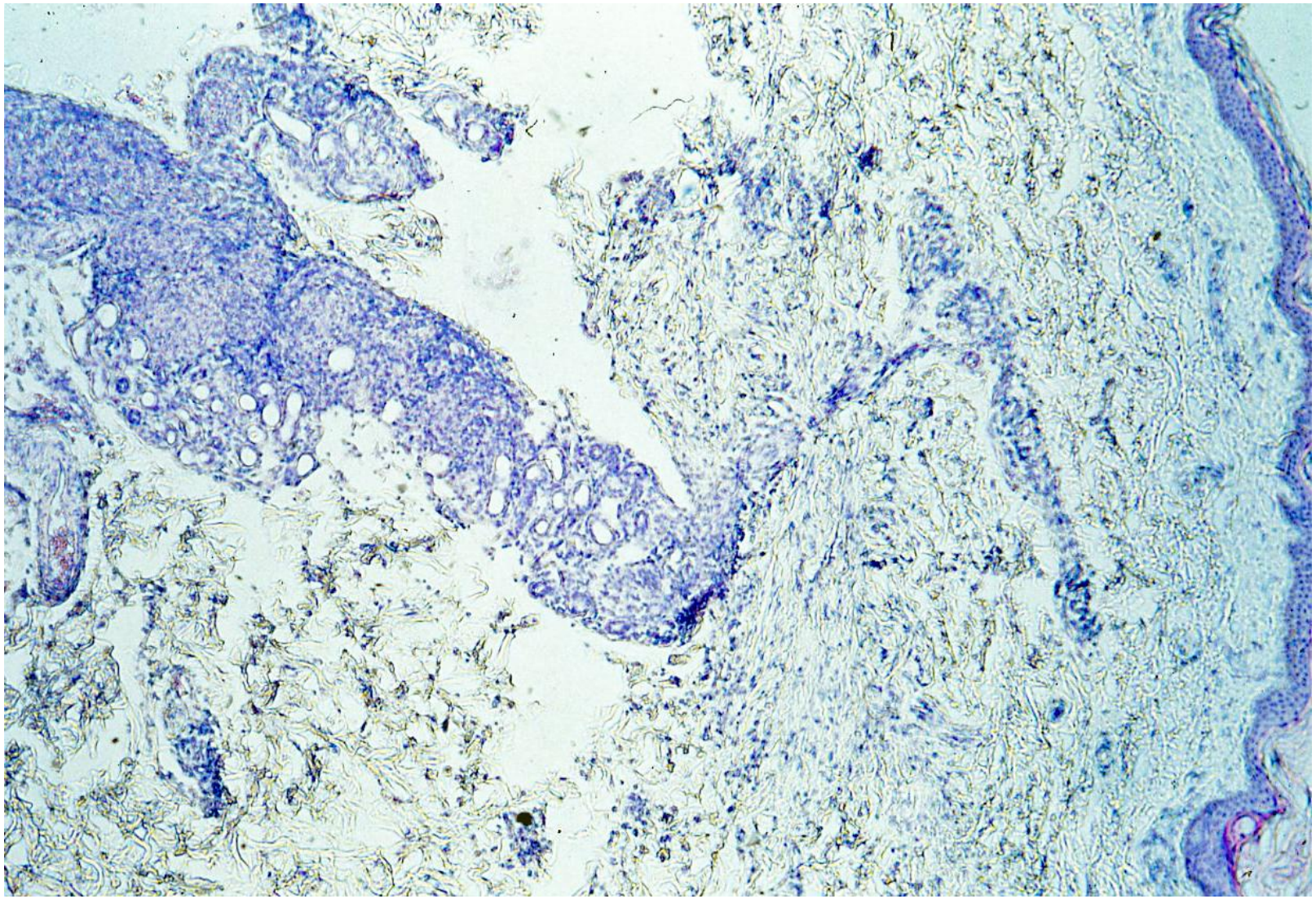
The Kveim test is a skin test used to detect sarcoidosis. A Norwegian pathologist Morten Ansgar Kveim first reported the test in 1941 using the lymph node tissue from sarcoidosis patients. Part of the spleen from a patient with known sarcoidosis is injected into the skin of a patient suspected to have the disease. When non-caseating granuloma is found four to six weeks later, the test is regarded as positive. The specificity of the test is high for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. Because of possible infection of hepatitis virus and bovine spongiform encephalopathy, the substrate for the Kveim test is hardly available at present.

Ref.: Tetikkurt C, et al. Diagnostic yield of the Kveim test in sarcoidosis patients. Sarcoidosis Vasc Diffuse Lung Dis 2024; 41(1): e2024003. doi: 10.36141/svdld.v41i1.15253

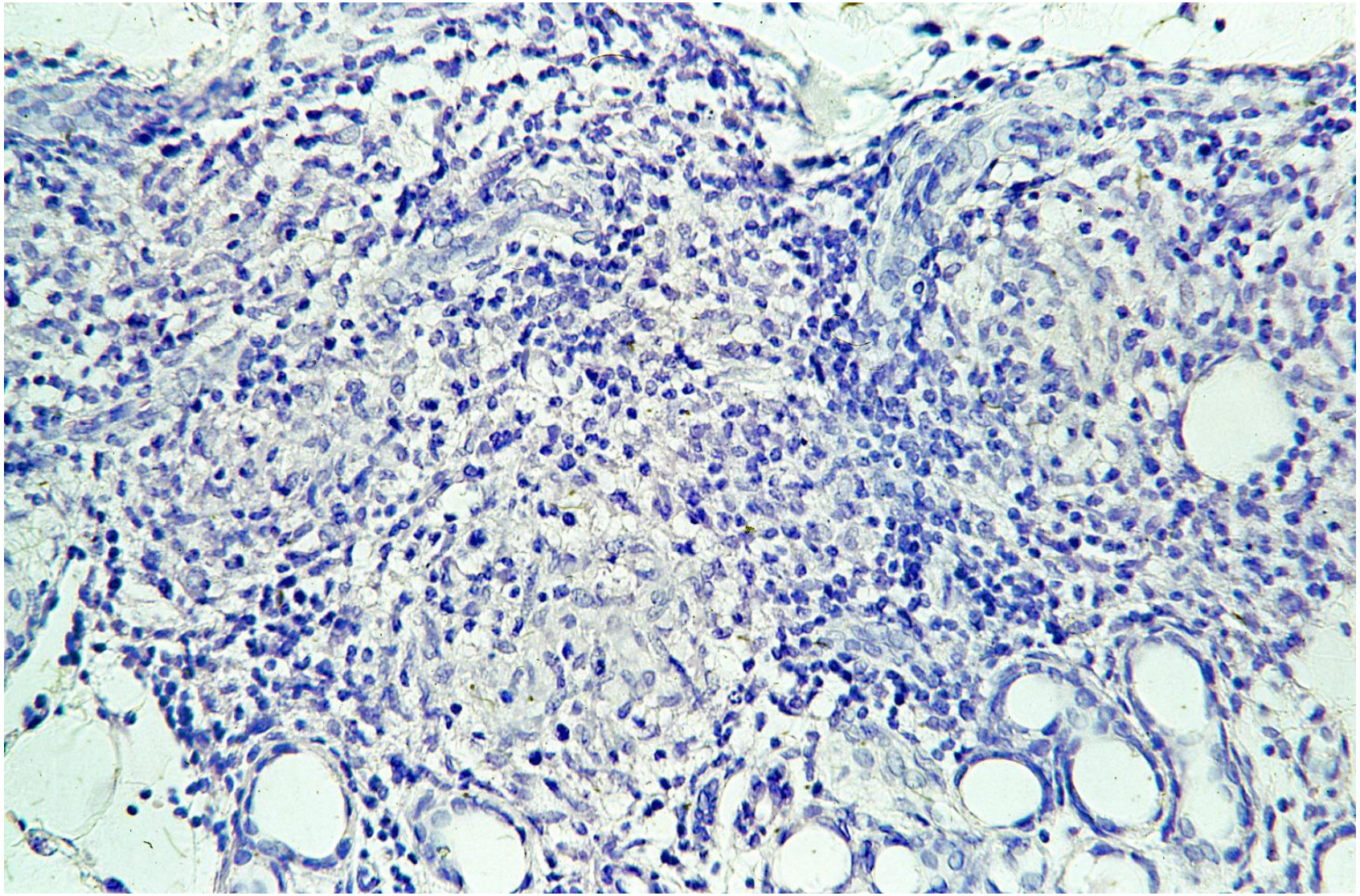
Kveim test. Gross appearance of the skin reaction 6 weeks after the injection of the test substance. Borrowed from: PPT - SARCOIDOSIS PowerPoint Presentation, free download - ID:4150042



Kveim skin reaction for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis preformed in a 25 y-o male patient. Biopsy was taken six weeks after the injection of the splenic extract into the forearm skin. Perivascular lymphocytic infiltration is observed in the dermis but without granulomatous reaction (H&E-1).



Kveim skin reaction for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis preformed in a 25 y-o male patient. Biopsy was taken six weeks after the injection of the splenic extract into the forearm skin. Perivascular lymphocytic infiltration is observed in the dermis but without granulomatous reaction (H&E-2).



Kveim skin reaction for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis preformed in a 25 y-o male patient. Biopsy was taken six weeks after the injection of the splenic extract into the forearm skin. Perivascular lymphocytic infiltration is observed in the dermis but without granulomatous reaction (H&E-3).