

10. Article Title: “Clinical characteristics of patients in a case control study of sarcoidosis”

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The ACCESS patient population was diverse in terms of race (53% Caucasian, 44% African-American), sex (64% female, 36% male), and age (46% of the study patients were less than 40 years of age, 54% were equal to or more than 40 years of age). Women were more likely

to have eye and nervous system involvement, have erythema nodosum (painful bumps on the lower legs), and be older. Men were more likely to have hypercalcemia (high calcium levels in the blood). African-American study participants were more likely to have skin involvement other than erythema nodosum, and were more likely to have eye, liver, bone marrow, and lymph node involvement outside of the chest area.

The ACCESS investigators conclude that the initial presentation of sarcoidosis is related to sex, race, and age of the patient. This study was not designed to determine how often these different organs are involved in the general U.S. population, but to relate these different patterns of disease to some of the other questions addressed in the study—such as genetics and exposures.