Images in Clinical Hematology

**Visceral leishmaniasis: amastigotes in the bone marrow**

**Thiago Rodrigo de Noronha, Ricardo Ambrósio Fock**

Hospital Universitário da Universidade de São Paulo (HU USP), São Paulo, SP, Brazil

**A R T I C L E  I N F O**

Article history:
Received 12 December 2017
Accepted 20 June 2018
Available online 17 July 2018

![Image](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2018.06.003)

**Figure 1** – Leishmania amastigotes phagocytosed by macrophages. Black arrows show amastigotes (May-Grünwald stain; (A) magnification: 400x, (B) magnification: 1000x).

A 50-year-old man came to the emergency room of a university hospital complaining of weight loss, fever and abdominal pain associated with hepatosplenomegaly. Laboratory investigations revealed pancytopenia with red blood cell (RBC) count of $2.35 \times 10^{12}$/L, hemoglobin 7.2 g/dL (RBCs with rouleaux formation), platelets of $75.7 \times 10^9$/L, white blood cell count of $2.77 \times 10^9$/L (with 58% neutrophils, 27% lymphocytes, 15% monocytes, 0% eosinophils and 0% basophils), hypoalbuminemia (1.31 g/dL) and hypergammaglobulinemia (6.63 g/dL). Serological test results were negative for antibodies for...
hepatitis (B and C) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Due to the laboratory findings and sustained pancytopenia, a bone marrow biopsy was performed which showed Leishmania amastigotes phagocytosed by macrophages (Figure 1) confirming the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis infection.1,2

REFERENCES