



Figure S1 Axial images of the chest and abdomen (A-D; fusion) confirm the abnormal activity in thoracoabdominal lymph nodes (white arrows), segments 2 (thick black arrow) and 8 (thin black arrow) of the liver, spleen (red arrows), and ileocecal region (yellow arrow). (F-I) The contrast before and after treatment of the same place. The pathology slide (E, $\times 100$; H&E staining) revealed caseation centers surrounded by Langerhan's giant cells and epithelioid cells accompanied by infiltration of inflammatory cells, consistent with chronic necrotizing nodular sarcoidotic inflammation, which indicates tuberculosis (spleen and liver). H&E, hematoxylin and eosin.