Figure 1. Histologic features of liver in patient #2 at the time of initial presentation. A-C, lower power view of liver biopsy stained with H&E (A), Masson's trichrome (B), and reticulin (C) showing dense portal inflammation, portal and perivenular fibrosis, as well as reticulin fiber collapse in both portal and perivenular regions. P designates portal region and C designates central region. D, medium power view of portal region in (A) showing inflammation with interface activity and red blood cell extravasation. E, Medium power view of central region in (A) showing central vein luminal obliteration with red blood cell extravasation. Hepatocyte clearing and pseudoglandular transformation are seen in both D and E. F, high power view of portal region showing mixed inflammatory cells. G, High power view of the lobule showing architectural disarray of liver cell plate with pseudoglandular transformation, lobulitis, and hepatocanalicular cholestasis. Arrow points to canalicular bile, and G labels a giant hepatocyte. H, high power view of another central vein showing perivenular necrosis with fibrosis, red blood cell extravasation, and lobulitis.