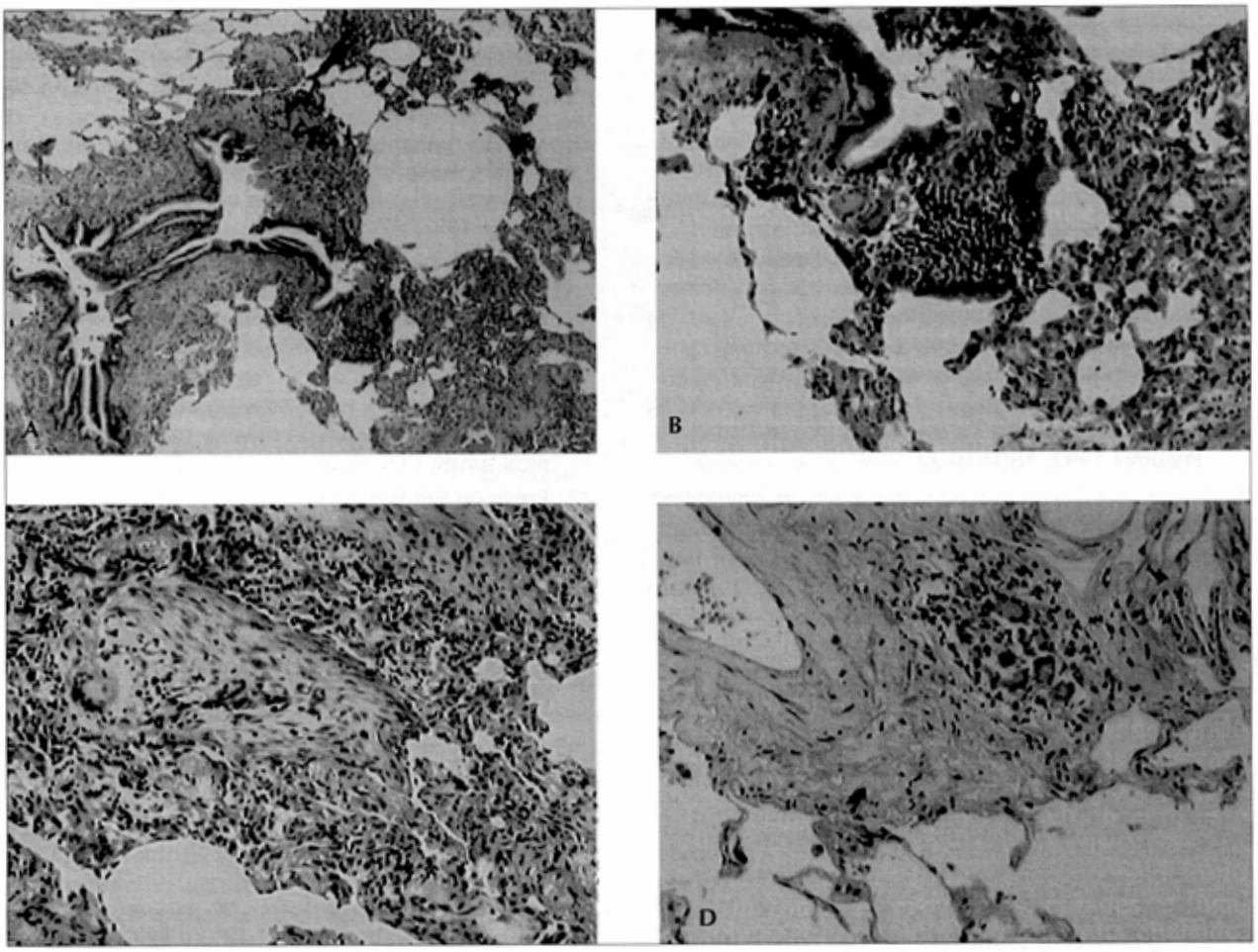

Fig. 6 – *Bronquiolite celular com distorção das vias aéreas (A), focos de bronquiolite obliterante com transformação gigantocelular (B); o esboço de granulomas com presença de gigantócitos em parede de pequena via aérea (C) e adjacente ao vaso (D).*

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