A hypertensive 86-year old man, with prostate cancer and excessive consumption of ethanol was admitted due to anorexia, asthenia, weight loss, headaches and confusion. The physical evaluation showed as noticeable changes a 38°C temperature, reduced body hair, telangiectasies and breast enlargement. He did not present any meningeval syndrome or neurological deficit. From the first evaluation it was noticed a slight pancytopenia and sedimentation rate > 100 mm. His study, which has included thorax X Ray, urine, blood and bone marrow cultures, serological reactions including HIV, bone marrow biopsy and lumbar puncture, was inconclusive. On a subsequent investigation he underwent a temporal artery biopsy. The artery was a muscular type, with a proliferation of the tunica intima and the limiting elastica interna, without any compatible change with temporal arteritis. With the artery there was a small node of lymphoid tissue (Verhoeff’s stain, Fig. 1), with alterations of a reactive standard, with a shade of epithelioid “picket fence” and Langhans cells (Hematoxylin & Eosin, Fig. 2), being identified acid-alcohol-resistant bacilli (BAAR) through Ziehl-Neelsen stain (box inserted on Fig. 2). The patient had febrile peaks, a few cervical small lymph nodes and one in the right axillae were detected, which grew during one week. The thorax CT scan has shown bilateral mediastine adenomegalies and one in the right axillae around 2 cm diameter, without any alterations in the pulmonary parenchyma. The histological test of a cervical lymph node has shown epithelioid granulomas with caseation necrosis and Langhans cells, but the BAAR staining was negative. The patient has developed hepatotoxicity with recurrent anti-tuberculosis therapy, limiting under optimal regimens. He was febrile with a need of red cells transfusions, being deceased on the 84th day after admittance with sepsis without a focus or defined agent. The sample culture of lymph node and a sample of sputum have identified Mycobacterium tuberculosis sensitive to all first line drugs.