

1. Granulomas
Granulomatous suppurative or caseating foci
2. Microabscesses and small abscesses
3. Cholangitis
4. Hepatitis
 - portal, often eosinophilic cellular infiltration
 - focal inflammatory lesions
 - single-cell necrosis
5. Mesenchymal reactions
6. Splendore-Hoeppli phenomenon (s. p. 404, 509)
7. Biliary obstruction by fungal conglomerates
8. Perihepatic adhesions