Pulmonary sarcoidosis is the main reason for the development of pulmonary fibrosis. This disease is characterized by the formation of granulomas in various organs, including the lungs. The granulomas consist of a collection of leukocytes, primarily macrophages, that form a mass around a central core of necrotic tissue. As the disease progresses, these granulomas can coalesce to form larger masses, which can lead to scarring and fibrosis. The scarring can cause the lung tissue to thicken and become less elastic, leading to symptoms such as shortness of breath and coughing. In some cases, the scarring can be severe enough to cause respiratory failure. Pulmonary sarcoidosis is a chronic disease, and the symptoms can persist for years, with periodic flare-ups and remissions. The treatment of pulmonary sarcoidosis is often focused on managing the symptoms and providing supportive care. Corticosteroids are commonly used to reduce inflammation and improve symptoms, but they are not always effective, and there is no cure for the disease.