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## ***Scleredema***

Scleredema, occasionally ~~scleroderma~~ *scleredema adultorum* even though it may occur in children and infants, is char

skin lesions may clear within a few months, or the disease may take a prolonged course. In the second (

Diabetes is commonly associated with persistent scleredema and in most of these instances is quite res

*Histopathology*

The dermis in scleredema is about three times thicker than normal . The collagen bundles are thickened

In many instances, especially in early cases, histochemical staining reveals the presence of hyaluronic a



In some instances, staining with toluidine blue at pH 7.0 is more intense if unfixed cryostat sections are r

*Systemic Lesions.* Occasionally, the tongue and some skeletal muscles are involved, and on histol

*Pathogenesis.* In many patients with long-standing scleredema, a monoclonal gammopathy is found.

*Differential Diagnosis* . It can be difficult to differentiate between end-stage scleroderma and scleredema.

longer present and scleredema. As a rule, however, in scleroderma, the collagen in the reticular dermis

