

SCLERODERMA OVERVIEW

Introduction

Scleroderma is an autoimmune disease which means that it is a condition in which the body’s immune system attacks its own tissues. The normal role of the immune system is to provide protection from invaders such as viruses. In autoimmune disorders, this ability to distinguish foreign from self is compromised. As immune cells attack the body’s own tissue, inflammation and damage result. Scleroderma (the name means “hard skin”) can vary a great deal in terms of severity. For some, it is a mild condition; for others it can be life-threatening. Although there are medications to slow down disease progression and help with symptoms, there is as yet no cure for scleroderma.

TYPES OF SCLERODERMA

There are two main forms of scleroderma: systemic (systemic sclerosis, SSc) that usually affects the internal organs or internal systems of the body as well as the skin, and localized that affects a local area of skin either in patches (morphea) or in a line down an arm or leg (linear scleroderma), or as a line down the forehead (scleroderma en coup de sabre). It is very unusual for localized scleroderma to develop into the systemic form.

SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS (SSc)

To make matters more confusing, there are two major types of systemic sclerosis or SSc: limited cutaneous SSc and diffuse cutaneous SSc. The difference between limited cutaneous and diffuse cutaneous SSc is the extent of skin involvement. In limited SSc, skin thickening only involves the hands and forearms, lower legs and feet. In diffuse cutaneous disease, the hands, forearms, the upper arms, thighs, or trunk are affected. The face can be affected in both forms. The importance of making the distinction between limited and diffuse disease is that the extent of skin involvement tends to reflect the degree of internal organ involvement.

Scleroderma sine sclerosis refers to the unusual occurrence (only about 5% of all cases) in which there is evidence of internal organ complications of SSc but no

skin thickening.

Several clinical features occur in both limited and diffuse cutaneous SSc. Raynaud’s phenomenon, for example, occurs in both. Raynaud’s phenomenon is a condition in which the fingers turn pale or blue upon cold exposure, and then become ruddy or red upon warming up. These episodes are caused by a spasm of the small blood vessels in the fingers. As time goes on, these small blood vessels become damaged to the point that they are totally blocked. This can lead to ulcerations of the fingertips. Raynaud’s phenomenon occurs in almost all (95%) SSc patients with either limited or diffuse disease, and painful finger ulcers are also seen in both forms.

The esophagus is also affected in almost all SSc patients with loss of the usual movement. As a result, food can “hang up” in the esophagus, and stomach acid can reflux, causing heartburn.

Telangiectasias are small red spots that appear on the hands, arms, face, and/or trunk. These are tiny blood vessels in the skin that have widened. They are usually not dangerous in themselves, but are cosmetically unpleasing, particularly if they occur on the face. Some people have telangiectasias in the esophagus, stomach and bowel that can be a source of bleeding.

People with the diffuse form of SSc are at risk of developing pulmonary fibrosis (scar tissue in the lungs that interferes with breathing, also called interstitial lung disease), kidney disease, and bowel disease.

All patients with SSc should have periodic pulmonary function tests to monitor for the development of pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms of pulmonary disease include a dry cough and shortness of breath. However, in the early stages there may not be any symptoms at all.

Kidney involvement occurs more frequently in the diffuse than in the limited form of SSc, especially in the first five years post-diagnosis, and typically takes the form of a sudden increase in blood pressure. As is the case with *usual* high blood pressure, there are no symptoms at first. However, if undetected and untreated, this high blood pressure can damage the kidneys in a matter of weeks, which is why it is called scleroderma renal crisis. The key to management and

prevention of permanent kidney damage is early detection and treatment with ACE inhibitors.

The risk of extensive gut involvement, with slowing of the movement or motility of the stomach and bowel, is higher in those with diffuse rather than limited SSc. Symptoms include feeling bloated after eating, diarrhea or alternating diarrhea and constipation.

Calcinosis refers to the presence of calcium deposits in, or just under, the skin. This takes the form of firm nodules or lumps that tend to occur on the fingers or forearms, but can occur anywhere on the body. These calcium deposits can sometimes break out to the skin surface and drain whitish material (described as having the consistency of toothpaste).

Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs. It is totally independent of the usual blood pressure that is taken in the arm. This tends to develop in patients with limited SSc after several years of disease. The most common symptom is shortness of breath on exertion. However, several tests need to be done to determine if PH is the real culprit. If the ultrasound of the heart, called Doppler echocardiogram, is abnormal, then a right heart catheterization needs to be done to actually measure the pressure in the lung and to test for other abnormalities that can cause PH. Because there are now many medications to treat PH, the earlier it is detected and treated, the better the result will be.

LOCALIZED SCLERODERMA

Morphea

Morphea consists of patches of thickened skin that can vary from half an inch to six inches or more in diameter. Some people have only one or a few such patches, while others have multiple ones all over the body. The patches can be lighter or darker than the surrounding skin and thus tend to stand out. Also there is usually a loss of the fatty layer underneath the morphea spots. Morphea, as well as the other forms of localized scleroderma, does not affect internal organs.

Linear scleroderma

Linear scleroderma consists of a line of thickened skin

down an arm or leg on one side. The fatty layer under the skin can be lost, so the affected limb is thinner than the other one. In growing children, the affected arm or leg can be shorter than the other.

Scleroderma en coup de sabre

Scleroderma en coup de sabre is a form of linear scleroderma in which the line of skin thickening occurs on the forehead or elsewhere on the face. In growing children, both linear scleroderma and en coup de sabre can result in distortion of the growing limb or lack of symmetry of both sides of the face.

WHAT CAUSES SCLERODERMA?

The cause of scleroderma and SSc is unknown. However, we do understand a great deal about the biological processes involved. In localized scleroderma, the underlying problem is the overproduction of collagen (scar tissue) in the involved areas of skin. In systemic sclerosis, there are three processes at work: blood vessel abnormalities, fibrosis (which is overproduction of collagen) and immune system dysfunction, or autoimmunity.

In systemic sclerosis, the small blood vessels are damaged and become narrowed. This is what is responsible for Raynaud’s phenomenon and the painful ulcers that can occur on the fingers. This vascular damage also occurs in the internal organs and is responsible for scleroderma renal crisis and PH.

The small arteries are normally capable of constricting (narrowing) or dilating (relaxing) to adjust blood flow to the needs of the body. For example, in very cold weather the blood vessels to the hands and feet narrow in order to maintain central body warmth. However, in SSc the blood vessel loses its normal method of relaxation, becoming prone to episodes of vasospasm (contraction of the muscle wall that closes the vessel). The vessels become overly sensitive to cold temperatures and other stimuli like emotional stress which results in Raynaud’s attacks.

The thickened skin in scleroderma is caused by overproduction of collagen, which is the basic component of scar tissue. Abnormal accumulation of

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When you become a member of the Scleroderma Foundation, you are supporting the organization’s mission of support, education and research. Your donation helps pay for programs in each of those three areas, including:



- funding over \$1 million in original research grants awarded to investigators annually
- helping patients and their families cope with scleroderma through mutual support groups and physician referrals
- promoting public education of the disease through patient literature, health professional seminars and publicity campaigns

Your membership gives you the following benefits:

- our quarterly magazine, the *Scleroderma Voice*. The magazine includes updates on the latest scleroderma research and treatments, profiles of patients who are overcoming their condition to live productive lives; tips on how to manage your disease
- newsletters and informational and educational offerings from your local chapter
- discounted registration fees to the Foundation’s National Conference

Please consider joining the Foundation today. A membership form is attached on the reverse side of this panel.

To become a member of the Scleroderma Foundation, fill out this form, tear at perforation and send with your check or credit card information to:

Scleroderma Foundation
Attn: Donations
300 Rosewood Drive, Suite 105
Danvers, MA 01923

I would like to become a member and help support the Scleroderma Foundation's efforts to improve the lives of those with scleroderma, and to assist in the search for a cause and cure. Enclosed please find my check (or credit card information) in the amount of \$_____.

Donations of \$25 or more can be acknowledged as members.

I am not interested in members benefits.

However, I would like to make a contribution in the amount of \$_____.

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collagen is called fibrosis. Collagen is a normal part of skin and many organs. However, in scleroderma the balance of collagen formation and collagen breakdown is altered so that too much collagen builds up. In localized scleroderma this process is confined to some areas of the skin. In SSc, excess collagen causes fibrosis in the heart, lungs and the muscles that line the GI tract.

Collagen is made by fibroblasts (a type of cell that is part of every tissue in the body) which can be provoked or activated to make more collagen. Under normal circumstances, the production of a scar is the last step in healing following an injury or an infection. This happens in the skin following a cut. Fibroblasts are activated by the immune system to produce collagen as part of the normal healing process. However, in SSc fibroblasts are activated for no apparent reason. The resulting scar causes tissue damage, decreased flexibility and malfunction of the organ involved.

The third problem in SSc is the dysregulation of the immune system resulting in an immune attack on the body's own tissues. Some of these autoantibodies are found in several autoimmune diseases, while others are specific for a particular disease.

One way to detect activation of the immune system is to find antibodies (proteins made by immune cells, the bullets of our immune army) in the blood that target the body's own tissue (autoantibodies). A very specific set of autoantibodies is found in scleroderma. These autoantibodies can be thought of as footprints of the scleroderma disease process because they are only made under very specific conditions. It is not clear what role these autoantibodies play in damaging the blood vessels or stimulating collagen overproduction.

WHO GETS SCLERODERMA?

There are many clues that define susceptibility to develop scleroderma. A genetic basis for the disease has been suggested by the fact that SSc is more common among patients whose family members have other autoimmune diseases (such as lupus). In

rare cases, SSc runs in families, although for the vast majority of patients there is no other family member affected. Some Native Americans and African Americans get worse scleroderma disease than Caucasians.

Women are more likely to get SSc. Environmental factors may trigger the disease in the susceptible host. For example, silica exposure has been associated with scleroderma and certain drugs can cause scleroderma-like reactions. Localized scleroderma is more common in children, whereas SSc is more common in adults. However, both can occur at any age.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Research suggests that the susceptible host for scleroderma is someone with a genetic predisposition to injury from some external agent, such as a viral or bacterial infection or a substance in the diet or environment. In localized scleroderma, the resulting damage is confined to the skin. In SSc, the process causes injury to blood vessels, or indirectly perturbs the blood vessels by activating the immune system. Fibroblasts are activated as part of the response to tissue injury. Interacting networks of immune inflammation and injury from inadequate blood supply drive the process so it becomes chronic. Collagen made in excess interferes with normal organ function, sometimes leading to organ failure. In many cases, the process goes into remission after some years of activity. Research continues to assemble the pieces of the scleroderma puzzle to identify the susceptibility genes, to find the external trigger and cellular proteins driving fibrosis, and to interrupt the networks that perpetuate the disease.

Please note that this brochure is provided for educational purposes only. It is not intended to substitute for informed medical advice.

The Scleroderma Foundation thanks Maureen Mayes, M.D., M.P.H., University of Texas/Houston and John Varga, M.D., Northwestern University, for their assistance in the preparation of this brochure.

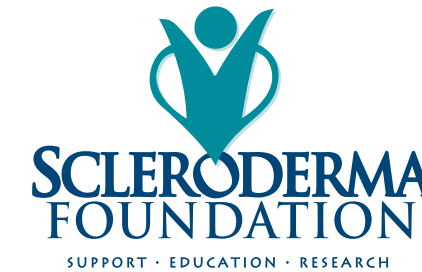
OUR THREE-FOLD MISSION IS SUPPORT, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



Support: To help patients and their families cope with scleroderma through mutual support programs, peer counseling, physician referrals, and educational information.

Education: To promote public awareness and education through patient and health professional seminars, literature, and publicity campaigns.

Research: To stimulate and support research to improve treatment and ultimately find the cause of and cure for scleroderma and related diseases.



Funding for this brochure was provided by an unrestricted educational grant from Actelion Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.



A publication of
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SCLERODERMA: OVERVIEW AND CAUSES

