Lack of Vitamin D the cause for Scleroderma

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Introduction

Systemic Sclerosis or Scleroderma is a disease causing overproduction and accumulation of Collagen, externally (on the skin) and in severe cases internally, in the visceral organs, including the kidneys, heart, lungs and gastrointestinal tract [1]. The disease is most common in women in mid to late childbearing years, among African Americans and is especially common among the Choctaw Native Americans in Oklahoma [1]. The disease possibly stems from lifestyle alterations relevant to all of the above populations and more specifically, from lack of Vitamin D. Several clinical studies have shown conclusively Scleroderma patients to have lower levels of Vitamin D and also a correlation between how low the levels of Vitamin D are and of increased severity of the symptoms [2,3]. According to these findings, a clinical research to thoroughly examine Vitamin D Supplementation as treatment for Scleroderma is essentially required [4].

References

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