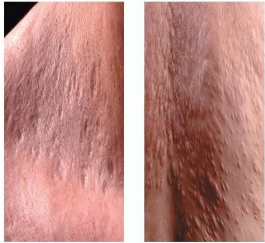


an elevated lesion due to the subcutaneous tissues bulging through an area of atrophic dermis.













ANETODERMA is a benign skin condition characterized by the presence of small, dark, circular lesions on the skin. It is most commonly found on the trunk and limbs, and is typically associated with the presence of a connective tissue disorder, such as Marfan syndrome or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. The lesions are usually painless and do not cause any significant symptoms. They are often discovered incidentally during a physical examination. The condition is more common in women than in men, and it is most frequently diagnosed in the third or fourth decade of life. The exact cause of anetoderma is not fully understood, but it is believed to be related to a defect in the synthesis or structure of the extracellular matrix, particularly the collagen and elastin fibers. The lesions are typically 1-2 cm in diameter and have a well-defined, dark border. They may be associated with other skin changes, such as hyperelasticity or skin fragility. In some cases, anetoderma can be associated with systemic manifestations, such as joint hypermobility or cardiovascular abnormalities. However, in many cases, the condition is isolated and does not affect overall health. Treatment is usually not necessary, as the lesions are benign and do not cause any significant symptoms. However, if the lesions are cosmetically bothersome, laser therapy or surgical excision may be considered. It is important to consult a dermatologist for a proper diagnosis and management plan.