



Figure 6-10. Pain innervation of the viscera. Pain afferents from structures above the thoracic pain line and below the pelvic pain line traverse parasympathetic pathways. (After White. Reproduced, with permission, from Ruch TC, in: *Physiology and Biophysics*, 19th ed. Ruch TC, Patton HD [editors]. Saunders, 1965.)

peripheral vascular innervation. **Scleroderma** is a diffuse or circumscribed thickening of the skin which may be accompanied by or follow **Raynaud's disease** or other vasomotor-trophic disturbances. **Angioneurotic edema** (Quincke's disease) consists of attacks of acute circumscribed nonpitting edema occurring on the arms or face and preceded by general malaise, chills, and slight fever. It may be precipitated by emotional stresses but lasts only a few hours. In rare cases, death has resulted from involvement of the respiratory passages.

marked wasting of one side of the face. Total hemiatrophy, an allied condition, is even less common. **Morvan's disease** is a term applied to the atrophic changes of the bones, skin, and muscles of the hand in syringomyelia. **Adiposis dolorosa** (Dercum's disease) is characterized by large painful lumps or layers of fat over the shoulders, arms, and legs, usually in women. The cause is not known. **Hemiedema** is a unilateral edema associated with hemiplegia.