ID: 4908

Congress: اولین کنگره درمانولوژی شمالغرب کشور

Title: Treatment modalities in seborrhoeic dermatitis

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Abstract: Seborrhoeic dermatitis is an inflammatory, erythematous and scaly eruption that occurs primarily in "seborrhoeic" areas, that is, those with a high number and activity of sebaceous glands such as scalp, face and upper trunk. Although seborrhoeic dermatitis occurs in neonatal and postpubertal life, no direct relationship between the amount or composition of sebum and the presence of dermatitis has been documented.

The etiologic agents involved in seborrhoeic dermatitis are multifactorial including the presence of sebum, the Malessezia yeast, lipase activity, immune function, atmospheric humidity and stress. The inflammation in seborrhoeic dermatitis may induce discomfort and (sometimes) mobility for the patient, so many therapeautic modalities has been tried.

Treatment in seborrhoeic dermatitis mainly target the three important etiologic factors, implicated in the disease and include keratolytic agents, antifungals and anti-inflammatory preparations. Some of the topical agents are shampoos such as ketoconazole, corticosteroids, immune modulating agents, clotrimazole and metronidazole. Oral therapies such as isotretinoin and fluronazole has been also tried.

seborrhoeic, dermatitis, topical therapy, systemic therapy

Presentation: Oral