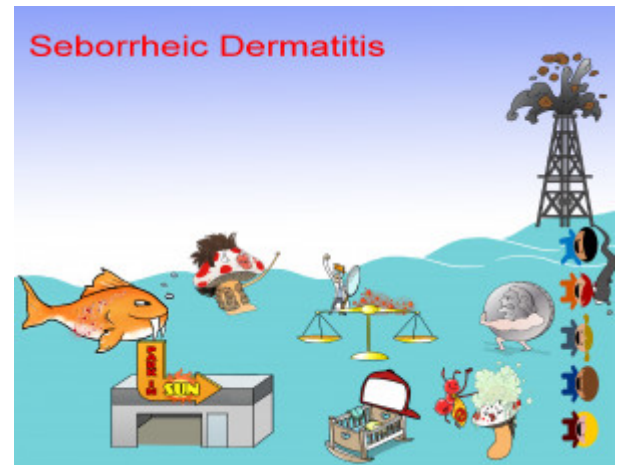


## Seborrheic Dermatitis



PLAY PICMONIC

## Etiology

## Parkinson's Disease

## Park-in-sun

Seborrheic dermatitis has been found to be more common in people with Parkinson's disease than in the general population. The exact link between the two conditions is not fully understood. One theory suggests that Parkinson's disease patients often experience increased sebum production, potentially predisposing them to seborrheic dermatitis.<br>

## Malassezia Species

## Mullet Fur

Seborrheic dermatitis may be associated with the overgrowth of *Malassezia* species, a type of yeast that normally lives on the skin. The *Malassezia* species are a type of fungi that feed on the oils produced by the skin. They are commonly found on the scalp, face, and upper chest, which are also the most common areas affected by seborrheic dermatitis.

## Signs & Symptoms

## Yellow Scaly Rash

## Dermatologist examining Rash-on Yellow Scale

Seborrheic dermatitis can cause a yellow, scaly rash on the skin. The rash can occur in areas of the body where the skin is more oily or greasy, such as the scalp, face, and upper chest. The excess oil and yeast can mix together to form a thick, yellowish substance that can become trapped in hair follicles or on the surface of the skin, leading to the formation of scales and yellow-colored crusts.

## Cradle Cap

## Cradle-Cap

Seborrheic dermatitis is believed to be the cause of cradle cap, which is a type of seborrheic dermatitis that occurs in infants. Cradle cap typically appears as a yellowish, scaly rash on the scalp, although it can also occur on other areas of the body. While cradle cap is typically harmless and usually clears up on its own within a few months, some infants may experience itching or discomfort, and in rare cases, a bacterial infection may develop.

## Treatments

## Topical Antifungals

## Ant-tie-fun-guy

Several topical antifungal medications can effectively treat seborrheic dermatitis by targeting the *Malassezia* species associated with this condition. An example includes ketoconazole, considered a first-line treatment for seborrheic dermatitis. Naftifine is another antifungal medication that may be used for this condition.<br>

### **Corticosteroids**

#### [Quarter-on-steroids](#)

Corticosteroids may be used to treat seborrheic dermatitis when other treatments, such as antifungal medications and gentle skincare practices, have not effectively managed the symptoms. Corticosteroid creams should be used for a short time because prolonged use can increase the chances of recurrence. They work by reducing inflammation in the affected area, which helps relieve redness, itching, and discomfort associated with seborrheic dermatitis.<br>

### **Emollients in Infants**

#### [Oil and Infants](#)

Emollients can be useful in managing seborrheic dermatitis in infants by helping to moisturize and soothe the affected skin. Emollients, such as creams, ointments, or lotions, can help to soften and loosen the scales on the scalp, making them easier to remove. They can also help to soothe any itching or discomfort associated with cradle cap.