



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS IN AN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PATIENT

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INTRODUCTION: Seborrheic dermatitis is a very common chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by redness and flaking and occurring in areas where the sebaceous glands are most active. The incidence of seborrheic dermatitis increases with Parkinson's disease and in immunocompromised patients (HIV / AIDS). The cutaneous changes seen in seborrheic dermatitis are thought to be the result of an inflammatory response to a common skin organism, the yeast *Malassezia*.

METHODOLOGY: A 40-year-old man presents with a long-standing irritable rash affecting his face. The history of the disease indicates a family history of psoriasis or seborrheic dermatitis and immunosuppression (HIV / AIDS) in the patient. The examination of the patient revealed at the level of the face, an erythema and epidermal scale affecting the eyebrows, glabella, nasal sidewalls and nasolabial folds. At the level of the scalp, there are fine scales without erythema in a light form and a clearly defined erythematous plaque covered with severe greasy scales. In particular, the temporo-parietal, capillary and post-auricular zones are affected.

RESULTS: The localization of the lesions, the association with immunodepression (HIV / AIDS), the family history of seborrheic dermatitis and the presence of these features on other sites (Scalp, Port auricular ...), have advocated for seborrheic dermatitis. Because of the association of seborrheic dermatitis with HIV / AIDS, a systemic therapy has been proposed: Itraconazole 200mg / day for 1st week of month, then 200mg / day for first 2 days for months 2-11.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: Systemic therapy is the best treatment option when seborrheic dermatitis is associated with HIV / AIDS because topical treatment often has resistance and leads to treatment failures. Because seborrheic dermatitis is a chronic disease, is still required. It is important that topical calcineurin inhibitors should be avoided and limited to affected areas.

