Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the epidemiologic profile, to describe the clinical sign and to evaluate the treatment options.

Methodology: It was a prospective study from January to December 2014, respectively. It was carried out using 26 patients for seborrhea dermit. Their ages ranged from 10 to 70 years old, inclusive of young adults. The sex rate (H/F) = 0.6, with females being dominant during the study. The frequency of seborrhea dermit was represented at 2.98% of consultation in our department. During the study, the main signs were erythema (42.62%) and squamous (42.62%). The level of the sum of the topography was 3.617. About half of the patients lived with HIV (4.33%). The treatment of seborrhea dermit can be local, general or associated. All the patients received maximum attention during the study and profit from a local treatment was favorable at 7.692%. At the end of the study, an increase in the frequency of the seborrhea dermit was observed, with the advent of HIV.

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