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**SCALP SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS: MODERN APPROACHES TO
ETIOPATHOGENESIS**

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Seborrheic dermatitis – chronic inflammatory, often exacerbating dermatosis, characterized by erythematous–squamous, often – itchy rashes in seborrheic areas skin, mainly on the hair-stand on the scalp. Relevance we seborrheic dermatitis is many the diversity of approaches to etiopathogenetic disease factors, among which you can highlight the response of the body at the level of different organs and systems, in particular gastrointestinal tract, nervous and endocrine system. In this case, various people stress factor may be the same but its reflection at the level of the body as or another disease may be different.

We carried out literature review of recent 10 years. In modern literature, there are several factors that determine the development of seborrheic dermatitis:

1. Fungi of the genus *Malassezia* – imperfect yeast-like lipophilic mushrooms, in-a significant number of colonizing zones, characterized by increased sebum - because to support life the activity of these microorganisms is necessary the presence of a sufficient amount of lipids. Currently, nine species are distinguished. Awakeners, among which a key role is played *M. furfur*, *M. restricta* and *M. globosa*. At the same time, it is shown that at least five types of malassesia (*M. furfur*, *M. globosa*, *M. sympodialis*, *M. restricta*, *M. obtusa*) can play the role of pathogen in the development of seborrheic dermatitis.

2. Seborrheic status as a kind of diathesis, predisposition to the development of seborrhea–dermatitis. More clearly correlations caking in childhood; in adults such a dependence is not always determined. This is due to the fact that in the genome any person out of 30 thousand genes is at least at least 5–7 defective genes with to the emergence of various pathologies under exposure to various factors, weaken protective body barriers.

3. Immune imbalance. Interrelation skin condition with the state of the immune system in this case, it's obvious, because at the core process are inflammatory changes triggered by conditionally pathogenic microflora of bacterial and mycotic skin origin. If the balance of the immune system observed, then infectious agents in their basis do not receive opportunities for active reproduction and livelihoods. Inflammatory events that are observed in patients with seborrheic dermatitis, are the fact of secondary activation of the immune system a system trying to repair microbiocenosis by attracting control of the infectious focus of the immunopathogen suppression structures.

Lack of knowledge of etiopathogenesis of seborrheic dermatitis predetermined there are difficulties in treating dermatosis, and here the dermatologist must have at his disposal a good arsenal of topical products, allowing to maximize skin rehabilitation but effective, fast and high quality.