

Seborrhea

Seborrhea causes scaly, crusty, greasy skin.

Seborrhea is often due to chronic conditions like allergies or hormonal disorders (and may even be hereditary). Secondary bacterial and yeast infections may result in inflammation, itching, pustules, and hair loss.

- ▶ Treating seborrhea includes treating any underlying conditions, and may require long-term management to prevent scratching and skin trauma.

What does it look like?

Common signs:

- Patches of affected skin, which may be thickened, flaky, scaly, greasy, or dry
- Redness, bumps, or pustules
- Hair loss



How is it diagnosed?

- Clinical signs, like skin changes
- Physical exam results
- Skin and laboratory tests
- Response to treatment

- ▶ Pets may need laboratory tests to determine the cause of their seborrhea, even after treatment begins.

How is it treated?

Treatment varies based on the disease's severity and cause. Mild cases are typically treated with a combination of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. Dietary supplements, medicated shampoos, and other skin treatments may also be involved.

- ▶ Flea control, good grooming, and proper nutrition are essential for good skin health.



How to help your pet

- Protect your pet with year-round flea and tick prevention
- Administer all medications and skin products as prescribed
- Routinely bathe and groom your pet according to your team's instructions, especially if using medicated baths
- Monitor your pet carefully and schedule checkups as directed
- Contact your veterinary team with any questions

