Inflammatory scalp disorders include scalp psoriasis, seborrhoeic dermatitis and sebopsoriasis. Psoriasis is a chronic multisystem inflammatory disease associated with other disorders that fall under the term “metabolic syndrome”. Scalp psoriasis causes scaling and itching with a clinical picture that closely mimics seborrhoeic dermatitis. Scalp can often be the only site of involvement in psoriasis. The lesions frequently spread over the anterior hair line onto the forehead. In patients with scalp psoriasis, seborrhoeic dermatitis commonly coexist. An overlap between them is known as sebopsoriasis (1).

Trichoscopy can differentiate scalp psoriasis and seborrhoeic dermatitis depending on vascular patterns (2). Scalp psoriasis is characterized by red dots and globules, twisted red loops, and glomerular vessels (3). Whereas seborrhoeic dermatitis reveal arborizing vessels in the absence of red dots and globules (3). Scales of psoriasis are thick and silvery; in contrast yellow and greasy scales characterize seborrhoeic dermatitis.

• Dermoscopy in inflammatory scalp disorders
References